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# smartGrammar

TESTS

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## Test units 7-14

### L'articolo indeterminativo e determinativo

#### 1 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Mr Green is \_\_\_\_\_ amazing doctor. He works in a children's hospital.

- A a C the  
B an D -

#### 2 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Sarah and Susie have got a hotel in Brighton.  
B I love the reggae music, especially Bob Marley.  
C 'Where is the Freedom Tower?' 'It's in New York.'  
D I don't feel well. I've got a stomach ache.

#### 3 Quale frase è corretta?

- A I study the science at school, but I don't like it.  
B James doesn't eat the fruit very often.  
C England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland form the United Kingdom.  
D I like watching the action movies.

#### 4 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Our school has got \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball team. \_\_\_\_\_ players are very good.

- A the / A C an / The  
B the / The D a / The

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A 'Are you from the Sicily?' 'Yes, I'm from Catania.'  
B Gus is from Wisconsin, in the USA.  
C Hawaii is an island in the Pacific Ocean.  
D She lives in an incredible flat in the centre of Paris.

#### 6 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

'Do you wear \_\_\_\_\_ uniform at school?' 'Yes, and \_\_\_\_\_ colour is horrible. It's maroon.'

- A the / the C an / the  
B a / the D the / a

### Il plurale dei sostantivi

#### 7 Quale frase è corretta?

- A People say that cats have nine lifes.  
B There are two dictionarys on the desk.  
C There are five childs in the park.  
D The boys are having lunch in the kitchen.

#### 8 Quale opzione non è possibile?

Who are those \_\_\_\_\_ over there?

- A person C men  
B people D children

#### 9 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A A dentist checks your teeth.  
B We get wool from sheep.  
C Mike and Greg are policeman.  
D I'm afraid of mice.

#### 10 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A The Mulligans have got a large house.  
B How many P are there in the word 'Mississippi'?  
C Do you like music from the 80s?  
D We have French on Wednesdays.

### Il verbo *have got*

#### 11 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Molly \_\_\_\_\_ a new smartphone.

- A 's C 's got  
B have got D haven't

#### 12 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A I've got three sisters.  
B I not got a brother.  
C We have got a small house.  
D My sister's got a TV in her bedroom.

#### 13 Scegli la risposta corretta.

'Have you got any pets?'

- A 'Yes, I have got.' C 'No, I haven't got.'  
B 'No, we haven't.' D 'Yes, we've.'

#### 14 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ tall and she \_\_\_\_\_ blonde hair.

- A is / have got C are / has got  
B 's / 's D 's / 's got

### can per abilità, permessi e possibilità

#### 15 Scegli la risposta corretta.

'Can I go out with Mark tonight, please Dad?'

- A 'Yes, I can.' C 'Yes, he can.'  
B 'No, thank you.' D 'No, sorry, you can't.'

**16** Quale frase è corretta?

- A I can't speak Spanish very well.  
 B He can drive a car?  
 C Lisa can to play the piano perfectly.  
 D The music is loud. I no can hear you.

**L'imperativo****17** Scegli l'opzione più adatta.

'\_\_\_\_\_ pizza for dinner!' 'Great. I love pizza!'

- A Let's have  
 B Let's not have  
 C Don't have  
 D Have

**18** Quale frase è corretta?

- A Don't to run in the corridor.  
 B Don't you eat in the IT lab.  
 C Do your homework on time.  
 D Turn you off your mobile phone.

**19** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Have you a good weekend!  
 B Go past the library and turn right.  
 C Let's not worry about that now!  
 D Be careful. The saucepan is hot.

**20** Scegli l'opzione più adatta.

Quick! \_\_\_\_\_ as fast as you can!

- A Don't run  
 B Run  
 C Let's run  
 D Let's not run

**and, or, but, because, so****21** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

John's family is very big. He's got three brothers  
 \_\_\_\_\_ four sisters.

- A so  
 B because  
 C and  
 D but

**22** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

I'm very tired \_\_\_\_\_ I want to go to bed early.

- A because  
 B or  
 C but  
 D so

**23** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

I play tennis \_\_\_\_\_ I'm not very good at it.

- A or  
 B so  
 C but  
 D because

**24** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Have you got a tablet and a smartphone?  
 B It's raining or we can't play outside.  
 C I can't swim very well because I'm scared of the water.  
 D It's a good film but very long.

**25** Quale frase è corretta?

- A You can invite Emma but Claire to the party.  
 B I can't watch TV so it is broken.  
 C Would you like juice or water?  
 D He's got toothache because he can't eat.

**26** Quale congiunzione non sarebbe adatta a unire queste due frasi?

Sarah loves animals. She's got a cat.

- A but  
 B so  
 C and  
 D because

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**Translation****Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- Mio fratello vuole fare l'avvocato.
- Il Presidente degli Stati Uniti vive alla Casa Bianca.
- Guardate! Ci sono due ladri con quei poliziotti.
- Non mi piacciono i topi. Ho paura.
- I Robinson non hanno una casa grande.
- Posso uscire con i miei amici stasera, per favore?
- Liam non sa suonare la chitarra ma sa cantare.
- Annie non può andare al concerto perché non ha un biglietto.
- Non dimenticate di portare il libro di grammatica domani.
- "Che cosa c'è?" "Ho una verifica importante domani. Mi puoi aiutare?"
- Buona vacanza!
- È il mio compleanno oggi quindi sono molto felice.

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**Total**

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## Test units 15-19

### Gli aggettivi qualificativi

#### 1 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Julie lives in a beautiful house.
- B I love chocolate biscuits with my tea.
- C London buses are red.
- D I've got a new racquet tennis.

#### 2 Quale frase è corretta?

- A This school rucksack is heavy.
- B This is a school rucksack heavy.
- C This school rucksack heavy is.
- D This is a heavy rucksack school.

#### 3 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- \_\_\_\_\_ celebrate St Patrick's Day on March 17th.
- A Irish
  - B Ireland
  - C The Irish
  - D The people Irish

#### 4 Quale frase è corretta?

- A The Spanish is easy to learn for many people.
- B People speak English all over the world.
- C Champagne is from French.
- D The American eat a lot of fast food.

### Gli aggettivi e i pronomi dimostrativi

#### 5 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- I like \_\_\_\_\_ trainers in the sports shop over there.
- A this
  - B that
  - C those
  - D these

#### 6 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A That girl is good at maths.
- B These boys play football on Saturdays.
- C I don't like this soup very much.
- D That children go to my school.

#### 7 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- \_\_\_\_\_ photo here is of my sister and \_\_\_\_\_ photos over there are of my parents.
- A Those / that
  - B This / those
  - C That / these
  - D These / those

#### 8 Quale frase è corretta?

- A This isn't a good film.
- B Is those your homework?

- C That are expensive phones.
- D These isn't an interesting lesson.

#### 9 Scegli la frase corretta per presentare qualcuno.

- A Dad, he is Martin from my school.
- B Dad, this is Martin from my school.
- C Dad, it is Martin from my school.
- D Dad, that Martin from my school.

#### 10 Quale risposta non è possibile?

- 'Who is speaking please?'
- A 'This is Sally.'
  - B 'It's Sally.'
  - C 'Yes, I am speaking.'
  - D 'It's me, Sally.'

### Gli aggettivi e i pronomi possessivi

#### 11 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- Mike's dad is a teacher and \_\_\_\_\_ mum is an engineer.
- A her
  - B his
  - C our
  - D their

#### 12 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Our friends live in Sydney.
- B Kevin is tall and his hair is dark.
- C The our science teacher is very nice.
- D Where are my glasses? I can't find them.

#### 13 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Please wash the hands before lunch.
- B Sandra broke its leg last year.
- C Be careful! Don't cut your finger with that knife.
- D Put on the coat. We're ready to leave.

#### 14 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- My desk is near the window and \_\_\_\_\_ is by the door.
- A yours
  - B her
  - C our
  - D their

#### 15 Quale risposta non è possibile?

- 'Is that David's car over there?'
- A 'Yes, it's his.'
  - B 'No, it's mine.'
  - C 'Yes, it's his car.'
  - D 'Yes, it's hers.'

**16 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

They come to \_\_\_\_\_ house at Christmas and we go to \_\_\_\_\_ at New Year.

- A our / theirs                      C its / your  
B my / our                              D ours / yours

**17 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A Can I borrow your pen? Mine doesn't work.  
B This is my seat. Your is over there.  
C 'Are these your books?' 'Yes, they're ours.'  
D They've got a problem with their computer.

**18 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A Can you please give the dog its dinner?  
B Our flat is on the tenth floor. And your?  
C Linda and his boyfriend like watching horror films.  
D It's yours problem not our.

**Il genitivo sassone e il doppio genitivo****19 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A This is Lucy's cousin.  
B This is the cousin of Lucy.  
C This is cousin's Lucy.  
D This is the Lucy's cousin.

**20 Quale opzione è sbagliata?**

I want to visit \_\_\_\_\_ in California.

- A my friend's house  
B our friends's houses  
C your friends' house  
D our friends' houses

**21 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A Mum, can I go to Bob's, please?  
B It isn't her fault. It's Alex's.  
C The childrens' department is on the second floor.  
D My brothers' favourite sport is basketball.

**22 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A This shop doesn't sell mens's clothes.  
B Have you got today's newspaper?  
C Prince Charles's sons are Harry and William.  
D Enter our competition to win two years's supply of chocolate.

**23 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A The Prime Minister of Italy has resigned.  
B The name of my dog is Rufus.  
C Don't sit on the sofa's back!  
D I can't find the door's key.

**24 Quale espressione è sbagliata?**

- A Oliver's and Claire's books.  
B Oliver and Claire's books.  
C Two of Oliver's and Claire's books.  
D Some Oliver and Claire's books.

**25 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A My parents don't like some of my friends.  
B He usually studies with some classmates of his.  
C A lot of songs of their are quite good.  
D Four of my neighbours aren't very friendly.

**26 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

\_\_\_\_\_ don't work very hard.

- A Some colleagues of her  
B Two of her colleagues  
C Those her colleagues  
D One colleague hers

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**Translation****Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- Mi piacciono le lingue straniere, soprattutto il giapponese e il cinese.
- I ragazzi sono stanchi dopo la partita di pallone.
- Questi occhiali da sole sono belli. Quelli sono brutti.
- Vorrei parlare con la Sig.ra Stein, per favore. Sono Mark Slater.
- Posso usare il tuo telefono? Il mio è scarico (*dead*).
- Indossate gli occhialini di sicurezza (*safety goggles*) nel laboratorio di scienze.
- Carl ama ascoltare la musica ad alto volume ma i suoi genitori no.
- Non toccare quello! È di Julian.
- La sorella del mio ragazzo vive in Spagna.
- Posso venire da te dopo la scuola?
- Quattro dei miei amici fanno una festa questo weekend.
- Alcune loro idee sono molto strane.

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<b>Total</b>	___	50
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- A 'My mum does.'                      C 'My best friend.'  
 B 'Yes, I do.'                            D 'My schoolmates do.'

**Gli avverbi e le espressioni di frequenza**

**17 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A My parents rarely go out to a restaurant.  
 B Shane sometimes goes surfing.  
 C I can never remember the name of that actor.  
 D Gail always is late for school.

**18 Qual è l'intruso?**

- A I never visit my relatives.  
 B I rarely visit my relatives.  
 C I don't visit my relatives very often.  
 D I seldom visit my relatives.

**19 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A Where do you have usually lunch?  
 B How often does Jenny go to the hairdresser?  
 C Do often Sarah and Tim argue?  
 D Does ever Andrew shop online?

**20 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A We don't hardly ever go to the beach in the summer.  
 B Occasionally our teacher shows us an English film in class.  
 C I'm usually busy at the weekends.  
 D They never have pasta for dinner.

**21 Quale opzione è sbagliata?**

- My grandparents go on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ a year.  
 A three times                              C once  
 B every                                        D six times

**22 Quale risposta è sbagliata?**

- 'How often do you have tests at school?'  
 A 'Once a month.'                      D 'We never have  
 B 'Every Tuesday.'                    tests.'  
 C 'Two times a term.'

**Il verbo have**

**23 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A Our school has got three IT labs.  
 B Our school's over 900 students.  
 C We haven't got enough computers.

- D Does your school have enough computers?

**24 In quale di queste frasi non si può sostituire il verbo have con have got?**

- A Maria has a broken leg.  
 B I have two brothers.  
 C Gordon always has a nap after lunch.  
 D We have a new car.

**25 Quale opzione non è possibile?**

- Let's have a \_\_\_\_\_ after school!  
 A swim                                      C snack  
 B walk                                        D fun

**26 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A I always have a good time at my friend's house.  
 B 'Do you have got a best friend?' 'No, I don't.'  
 C Rick never have a bath. He prefers to have a shower.  
 D They don't got a lot of money but they're very happy.

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**Translation**

**Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- 1 "Che lavoro fa tuo zio?" "Ha un negozio di scarpe."
- 2 Mia sorella ama la musica pop ma io no. Non l'ascolto mai.
- 3 Quale materia preferisci? Inglese o francese?
- 4 "Chi studia matematica con Marco?" "La sua amica Serena studia con lui."
- 5 "Chi parla inglese nella tua famiglia?" "Tutti."
- 6 "Ogni quanto vai al centro commerciale?" "Vado ogni fine settimana."
- 7 Michele non si diverte mai alle feste.
- 8 A casa mia raramente facciamo colazione tutti insieme.
- 9 "Giorgia va mai al mare con gli amici?" "No. Va con i suoi genitori."
- 10 Mio fratello lava la sua macchina tre volte alla settimana quindi è sempre pulitissima.
- 11 Il Sig. Bonfigli non fa mai una pausa quando è al lavoro.
- 12 I miei vogliono fare una grande festa perché è il loro 25° anniversario di nozze (*wedding anniversary*).

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**Total**

	50
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**Present simple vs present continuous**

**15 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

'What \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ after school?'  
'I have lunch.'

- A do you / doing                      C do you / do  
B are you / doing                      D are you / doing

**16 Scegli la risposta corretta.**

'How often does Zac have swimming lessons?'

- A 'He is having lessons twice a week.'  
B 'He is swimming now.'  
C 'He has lessons on Tuesdays and Fridays.'  
D 'Yes, he does.'

**17 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A Doctors often work very long hours.  
B Amy is studying medicine at university.  
C The doctor's surgery closes at 6 p.m. on Fridays.  
D I wait to see my doctor at the moment.

**18 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

This week we \_\_\_\_\_ normal lessons at school because we're doing a special project.

- A are having                              C aren't having  
B doesn't have                            D have

**19 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A You're always breaking my things.  
B I'm always having a big party for my birthday.  
C My parents always go the theatre on Saturday.  
D He always has a lie-in on Saturday morning.

**20 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

The water \_\_\_\_\_. Can you make me a cup of tea, please?

- A is boiling                                C boil  
B boils                                        D boiling

**21 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A There's a hurricane in arrival but the wind doesn't increase at the moment.  
B Unemployment is increasing across Europe.  
C Does this button increase the speed of the machine?  
D A university degree increases your chance of finding a job.

**I verbi di stato**

**22 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A What do you think about my suggestion?  
B You're very quiet. What are you thinking about?  
C I'm not thinking this is a good idea.  
D He doesn't think the book is very good.

**23 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A He is being so childish. Ignore him.  
B I am hating Lady Gaga. I don't like her music.  
C Are you knowing Janice? She's very nice.  
D 'Is that dog belonging to you?' 'No!'

**24 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A Sorry, but I am not remembering your name.  
B 'Do you believe in ghosts?' 'Of course not!'  
C 'Are you understanding the lesson?' 'Yes!'  
D Something is smelling delicious.

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**Translation**

**Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- 1 Camminare sulla spiaggia è molto bello.
- 2 La cucina è un corso molto popolare a scuola.
- 3 "Cosa stai guardando?" "Sto leggendo su Internet un articolo interessante."
- 4 "Vi piace questa torta al cioccolato?" "Sì."
- 5 Mio padre non sopporta il caffè e non gradisce il tè. A colazione beve sempre il latte.
- 6 A Giulia non piace viaggiare in treno.
- 7 Ci stiamo divertendo tanto alla festa.
- 8 Siamo tutti occupati. Io sto studiando e i miei genitori stanno lavorando in giardino.
- 9 Paul è contento perché sta nevicando adesso e può andare a sciare domani.
- 10 Di solito la Sig.ra Meyer fa colazione a casa ma oggi la sta facendo al bar.
- 11 Conosci Chris? Lavora qui con noi ora.
- 12 "A cosa stai pensando?" "Sono preoccupato. Non penso che la mia idea sia possibile."
- 13 Oggi Mary non pranza a casa.

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**Total**

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## Test units 34-39

### I sostantivi composti e i sostantivi collettivi

#### 1 Quale opzione non è possibile?

My favourite day of the year is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A Christmas Day                      C Thanksgiving  
B Independence Day                  D Sunday Easter

#### 2 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A The post office is next to the supermarket.  
B 'Do you like your mother-in-law?' 'Of course.'  
C I want to get my licence driving next year.  
D Help! I've got three school tests this week.

#### 3 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Excuse me, where are the changings rooms?  
B Mick has three sisters-in-law.  
C Pre-paid credits cards are becoming popular with young people.  
D There aren't many woman directors in this company.

#### 4 Quale opzione non è possibile?

The \_\_\_\_\_ has the situation under control.

- A police                                      C army  
B government                                D company

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A The orchestra is ready to start playing.  
B The class is having an end-of-year party.  
C My family isn't very big.  
D People is not happy with the current government.

### I sostantivi numerabili e non numerabili

#### 6 Quale opzione è un sostantivo non numerabile?

- A biscuit                                      C bus  
B fruit    D dish

#### 7 Quale espressione è sbagliata?

- A a slice of bread                          C a tube of bread  
B a piece of bread                          D a kilo of bread

#### 8 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A There are three bedrooms in Sam's flat.  
B There isn't a garage or a garden.  
C The furniture is very modern.  
D He hasn't got a food in the kitchen.

#### 9 Quale frase è corretta?

- A There is good news and bad news. I'm afraid.  
B Money don't make you happy.  
C I'd like an information about karate courses.  
D I've got a problem. Can I ask you an advice?

#### 10 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

There \_\_\_\_\_ all over your bedroom floor.

- A is stuff                                      C is stuffs  
B are stuffs                                    D are stuff

#### 11 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A I'd like five apples, please.  
B Can you buy me a can of cola, please?  
C We need to buy a bottle of shampoo.  
D Can I have two water, please?

#### 12 Quale frase è corretta?

- A The sports equipments in our school are very old.  
B Can I take your luggages to your room, Madam?  
C Jim has got an exciting piece of news.  
D Your hairs always look beautiful and shiny.

#### 13 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Thank you. Here is your receipt and change.  
B Don't accept the goods. It is damaged.  
C There are many small businesses in this town.  
D I haven't got any room to put all my things.

### L'articolo indeterminativo a/an

#### 14 Quale frase è corretta?

- A A tourist guide is an interesting job for students.  
B Barack Obama is Democrat.  
C Jim's got bad back.  
D We've got history test tomorrow.

#### 15 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A I want to buy a new smartphone online.  
B Only a quarter of the cake is left.  
C My mum is away on business once month.  
D Kate Middleton is a duchess.

#### 16 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Stella has got long hair.  
B That painting is thousands of years old.  
C Cherries are over €5 kilo in that shop.  
D She's wearing gold jewellery.

**17 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

This is \_\_\_\_\_ exercise!

- A such an easy                      C such short  
B a such difficult                  D such a interesting

**18 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A Computer is very useful for doing homework.  
B What great goal! Well done Brazil!  
C Please take seat! The doctor is coming.  
D Junk food is not very healthy.

**19 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A Damien's life is in a mess!  
B Don't take this medicine on empty stomach!  
C I'm exhausted and in a hurry to get home.  
D Don't talk in a loud voice: we're in the library!

**L'articolo determinativo *the*****20 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A Chinese is a very important language for business.  
B Is it true that the Spanish have a siesta after lunch?  
C I can play piano but not very well.  
D Solar energy is becoming quite popular nowadays.

**21 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A There is a famous motorbike race on Isle of Man.  
B Crete is a very popular tourist destination.  
C A lot of people want to climb Mt. Everest.  
D Ewan is studying international politics at university.

**22 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A I don't go to school on Saturday.  
B Raj got 75% in his final exam.  
C The Greek language uses a different alphabet.  
D *Daily Telegraph* is an important paper in the UK.

**23 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A That crazy man wants to cross Atlantic Ocean by pedal boat.  
B Tate Modern is an art gallery in London.  
C Zoe doesn't know south of her country very well.  
D I'd like to buy a house on Lake Michigan.

**24 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A The Friday is my favourite day of the week.  
B The Smiths are very friendly neighbours.  
C Gabriel plays football in afternoon.  
D Netherlands have got a good football team.

**25 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

\_\_\_\_\_ 40% of tourists in \_\_\_\_\_ USA visit \_\_\_\_\_ White House.

- A the / - / the                      C - / the / -  
B the / the / the                  D - / the / the

**26 In quale frase manca l'articolo determinativo?**

- A 'Where is St. Mary's Hospital?' 'It's close to station.'  
B Jealousy is a green-eyed monster.  
C 'Do you study IT at school?' 'Yes, we do.'  
D Hadrian's Wall is north of Sunderland.

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**Translation****Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- Il nostro insegnante di storia usa spesso la lavagna interattiva multimediale.
- Normalmente la polizia in Inghilterra non è armata (*wear firearms*).
- C'è tanta gente davanti a quel negozio.
- Il suo comportamento a scuola quest'anno non è buono.
- A scuola non possiamo avere pacchetti di patatine o barrette di cioccolato per merenda (*break time*).
- La periferia della mia città è molto tranquilla.
- "La squadra nazionale di calcio ha una nuova divisa (*strip*)."  
"Che colore sono i pantaloncini?"
- Andiamo nel bosco a prendere la legna!
- Oggi giorno, l'inquinamento è un problema serio in tutto il mondo.
- Si possono vedere i leoni, gli elefanti e altri animali nei parchi nazionali nella Repubblica del Sud Africa.
- Nicola vorrebbe studiare all'università negli Stati Uniti, ma non conosce bene la lingua inglese.
- Cardiff è nel sud del Galles ed è la capitale.

___	24
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<b>Total</b>	___	50
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*a lot of/lots of, a little/a few, little/few*

**15** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A There's lots of petrol so we don't need to stop.
- B We've got a lot of sandwiches to eat.
- C We've got a lots of drink too.
- D There is a lot of time to get there before dark.

**16** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Have you got a few minutes to help me?
- B Mr Jones only has a little milk in his tea.
- C The company has got a few problems with its new product.
- D Has Darren already got a little friends in his new school?

**17** Quale opzione non è possibile?

- We get \_\_\_\_\_ bees in our garden in the summer.
- A a lot of
  - B a few
  - C a little
  - D few

**18** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- Trevor's got a lot of friends on Facebook but he knows \_\_\_\_\_ personally.
- A so little of them
  - B lot of them
  - C only a little of them
  - D very few of them

**19** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Matt's a little worried about his exams.
- B I've done a very little work today.
- C People complain a lot about paying taxes.
- D I'm concerned about India because she eats so little food.

*too, enough, very*

**20** Quale parola non può andare con *too many/ too few*?

- A fish
- B children
- C mice
- D technology

**21** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A There's too much snow. I can't get down the drive.
- B I think TV celebrities earn too much.
- C We've got too much rules in our school.
- D Is there too much sauce on the pasta?

**22** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- Young people today spend \_\_\_\_\_ little time with their family.
- A too
  - B much
  - C enough
  - D many

**23** Quale frase è corretta?

- A You're too much late. The tickets have sold out.
- B There are too few opportunities here.
- C That model is very much beautiful.
- D Aren't you too much old to watch cartoons?

**24** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A We haven't got enough paint to finish the room.
- B Shall I close the window? Are you warm enough?
- C The sea isn't enough warm for a swim.
- D The team aren't training enough.

24

**Translation**

**Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- 1 C'è della torta in cucina. Ne vuoi un po'?
- 2 La squadra non ha nessuna possibilità di vincere la partita.
- 3 Alcuni dei genitori dei miei amici dicono che è una buona idea.
- 4 Ho bisogno di altro tempo per finire il compito.
- 5 "Quante stanze ci sono a casa tua?" "Non ce ne sono tante."
- 6 Il padre di Lauren è un DJ quindi ha alcuni dischi molto rari.
- 7 Non c'è molto spazio nel mio zaino. Ho troppi libri scolastici.
- 8 "Avete fame?" "Solo un po'. Abbiamo mangiato (*ate*) troppo a pranzo."
- 9 Mi dispiace, ma non sei abbastanza grande per questo videogioco.
- 10 Non è un po' troppo piccante questa salsa?
- 11 Robyn mangia tante verdure e legumi ma molta poca carne.
- 12 Solo pochi studenti vogliono fare uno spettacolo a fine anno.
- 13 La nostra casa non è abbastanza grande per una festa.

26

**Total**  50



**14** In quale frase *both* è nella posizione sbagliata?

- A We both want to get married as soon as possible.
- B I can't afford to pay for both of us.
- C You can both play together.
- D They both are from the same village.

**15** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- \_\_\_\_\_ fruit is imported nowadays.
- A Most
  - B Most of
  - C The majority
  - D The most of

**16** Quale frase è corretta?

- A It's raining over most the country at the moment.
- B The majority of film here are American.
- C Do most you come to school by bus?
- D The majority of politicians don't agree with the proposal.

**I composti di *some, any, no, every***

**17** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ to talk to.
- A something
  - B anywhere
  - C everyone
  - D anyone

**18** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Claire has invited everyone to the party.
- B She has got everything for the party.
- C Has she got anything for guests to eat?
- D She hasn't got nothing to wear.

**19** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- This exercise is hard. I don't understand \_\_\_\_\_.
- A nothing
  - B anything
  - C something
  - D everything

**20** Quale frase è corretta?

- A The hidden object is somewhere in this room.
- B 'I can't find my keys.' 'Did you look somewhere?'
- C They can't hold the concert nowhere in town.
- D I don't want to go nowhere tonight.

**21** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- My uncle lives \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA and his job has \_\_\_\_\_ to do with national security.
- A anyone / something
  - B nowhere / no one
  - C something / everybody
  - D somewhere / something

**22** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Do everybody have their ticket?
- B Nobody is stupid enough to believe that!
- C Something is wrong, I know it.
- D Nowhere is as nice as home!

**23** Quale opzione non è possibile?

- You've got \_\_\_\_\_ to lose.
- A nothing
  - B anything
  - C everything
  - D something

**24** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Anyone can join the club.
- B Do you know anything about engines?
- C Hello? Is nobody there?
- D Is there anywhere we can get a coffee?

	24
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**Translation**

**Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- 1 Stiamo dipingendo tutta la casa in questo periodo.
- 2 Tutto ciò che possiamo fare è aspettare e vedere.
- 3 Il conto viene €20 a testa.
- 4 Siamo in quattro in famiglia e ciascuno di noi ha una macchina.
- 5 Vado dal dentista ogni sei mesi.
- 6 Non possiamo né andare avanti né tornare indietro. Siamo bloccati (*stuck*).
- 7 Sia Mary che Giulia sono malate oggi.
- 8 Oggigiorno la maggior parte dell'immondizia è riciclata.
- 9 C'è qualcosa da mangiare? Non vedo niente in frigo.
- 10 Enrico è in vacanza da qualche parte in Sud America.
- 11 Non c'è nessuno in casa. Sono tutti al lavoro.
- 12 Non riesco a trovare il mio zaino da nessuna parte.
- 13 Ricordati di chiudere a chiave. Potrebbe entrare chiunque.

	26
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**Total**

	50
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## Test units 49-52

### I pronomi riflessivi e reciproci

#### 1 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Lorenzo prefers to study by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A herself                      C himself  
B themselves                 D myself

#### 2 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Help yourself to whatever you want to eat!  
B Mrs Taylor treats herself to a manicure every week.  
C I often talk to myself when I'm alone.  
D They want to prepare for the exam by itself.

#### 3 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

We have to \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves.

- A sit down                      C relax  
B enjoy                          D wake up

#### 4 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Do you ever want to get married?  
B He's always getting lost himself.  
C Be careful not to hurt you.  
D The children often get bored themselves.

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Jason is teaching himself to play the piano.  
B His parents are worrying about him.  
C Please wash yourself before lunch.  
D There's no driver. Is that car driving itself?

#### 6 Quale opzione non è logica?

Mandy often gets \_\_\_\_\_ in the winter.

- A depressed                      C tired  
B ill                                 D ready

#### 7 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

The four sisters all wear \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.

- A each other                      C each others  
B one another's                 D one another

#### 8 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Let's meet ourselves after school!  
B My dad and mum work near each other.  
C Can you do it yourselves? I'm busy.  
D Do you know one another?

### I pronomi relativi e gli avverbi relativi

#### 9 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Do you want to see the selfie \_\_\_\_\_ I just took?

- A that                                 C whose  
B who                                 D what

#### 10 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Gail prefers TV programmes which are funny.  
B She doesn't like people who are rude.  
C She likes clothes that are original and funky.  
D She prefers boys whose have long hair.

#### 11 Quale frase è corretta?

- A A microphone is someone that you use to sing.  
B A pianist is someone who plays the piano.  
C A recording studio is a place which you record music.  
D A demo is a sample song who is sent to producers.

#### 12 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

That's the man \_\_\_\_\_ daughter is a Paralympic athlete.

- A who                                 C that  
B whose                             D which

#### 13 In quale frase il pronome relativo non può essere omissivo?

- A Where's the money which I gave you yesterday?  
B Is that the woman who you told me about?  
C Is this the playlist that you created for me?  
D What is the name of the team that won?

#### 14 Quale pronome relativo si può usare per unire queste due frasi?

Marta doesn't like those boys. They are playing football.

- A whose                             C that  
B where                             D what

#### 15 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A The man for who I'm looking has got a beard.  
B The team for which we play is at the top of the league.  
C The assignment on which he's working is complicated.  
D The shop assistant to whom I spoke was helpful.



## Test units 53-58

### Il past simple

#### 1 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Craig \_\_\_\_\_ at football practice because he \_\_\_\_\_ ill in bed.

- A was / was                      C wasn't / wasn't  
B weren't / were                D wasn't / was

#### 2 Quale frase è corretta?

- A The weather was lovely yesterday.  
B Our dog were at the vet's last month.  
C There wasn't any flowers in the vase.  
D That weren't a good idea.

#### 3 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A 'Weren't they with you?' 'No, they weren't.'  
B 'Was the concert good?' 'Yes, it was.'  
C 'Were you born here?' 'No, I wasn't.'  
D 'Was you on holiday last month?' No, I wasn't.'

#### 4 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

William \_\_\_\_\_ hard for his exams last month.

- A studied                              C did studied  
B studied                              D studyed

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A My friend come to my house last Saturday.  
B We had pizza for dinner.  
C We saw a film on TV.  
D He went home at about 11 p.m.

#### 6 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

'\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ there by plane?'

'No, we \_\_\_\_\_.'

- A Did / went / didn't              C Did / go / didn't  
B Do / go / did                      D Did / went / not

#### 7 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Napoleon didn't die in Corsica.  
B Van Gogh didn't be rich during his life.  
C The First World War didn't end in 1917.  
D Steve Jobs didn't build the Microsoft empire.

#### 8 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Who went you with to the hospital?  
B Why did you spent so much money?  
C When they did give you the news?  
D How long did he stay there for?

#### 9 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

He \_\_\_\_\_ her flowers but it \_\_\_\_\_ things better.

- A didn't buy / not made  
B buyed / didn't make  
C bought / didn't make  
D did buy / not make

#### 10 Quale risposta non è possibile?

'Did the Cowells enjoy their holiday?'

- A 'Yes, they had a fantastic time.'  
B 'No, it rained all the time.'  
C 'Yes, they went on holiday.'  
D 'No, they lost their luggage.'

### used to e would

#### 11 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Adam didn't used to like olives.  
B Did your parents used to smoke?  
C My gran used to be a hippy.  
D Did Sally used to work with you?

#### 12 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Rick used to drink too much coffee.  
B My mum would work for a TV company.  
C The neighbour's kids would play at our house after school.  
D I used to have more free time.

#### 13 In quale frase *used to* **non** può essere sostituito da *would*?

- A There used to be a cinema in our village.  
B As a child, I used to celebrate Christmas with all my relatives.  
C They used to walk to school whatever the weather.  
D My coach used to get angry with me as I didn't practise enough.

#### 14 Quale frase ha un significato diverso?

- A My dad would never let me stay up late.  
B My dad didn't use to let me stay up late.  
C My dad wouldn't let me stay up late.  
D My dad used to make me go to bed early.

**Il past continuous**

**15** Quale frase è corretta?

- A It wasn't raining yesterday.
- B John weren't cooking dinner.
- C We was watching a documentary.
- D I were washing my dad's car.

**16** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- 'Where \_\_\_\_\_ working five years ago?'
- 'Nowhere. I \_\_\_\_\_ at Uni.'
- A you were / was study
  - B were you / was studying
  - C did you / did studying
  - D you / was studying

**17** Quale opzione è sbagliata?

- At 7 p.m. yesterday evening...
- A the cat was in the garden.
  - B we were driving home.
  - C I was sitting on the sofa.
  - D my brother revised.

**18** Scegli la risposta corretta.

- 'Were you looking for me?'
- A 'No, I wasn't.'
  - B 'Yes, we was.'
  - C 'No, I didn't.'
  - D 'Yes, I did.'

**19** Quale frase è corretta?

- A They were drinking beer all night.
- B Don't change channels! I watching that!
- C Did you were having a good time?
- D Wasn't he help you to clear up?

**20** Quale frase è corretta?

- A I was listening carefully so I was understanding everything.
- B I was watching a film which I was liking a lot.
- C Were they being at home last night?
- D What a mess! What were you thinking of?

**Past simple e past continuous a confronto**

**21** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- While the burglar \_\_\_\_\_ over the wall, the dog \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- A climbed / bit
  - B was climbing / bit
  - C was climbing / was biting
  - D climbed / was biting

**22** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- 'What \_\_\_\_\_ when you heard the noise?'
- 'I immediately \_\_\_\_\_ the police.'
- A were you doing / was calling
  - B did you do / was calling
  - C did you do / called
  - D were you doing / called

**23** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Clive was surfing the Net when the power cut out.
- B I wasn't doing anything special when you called.
- C Pete wasn't studying French as a child.
- D Sue felt happy because the sun was shining.

**24** Quale opzione è sbagliata?

- They were having lunch \_\_\_\_\_ the alarm went off.
- A while
  - B then
  - C and
  - D when

	24
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**Translation**

**Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- 1 "Quando è nato tuo padre?" "È nato nel 1975."
- 2 "Cosa avevi stamattina?" "Ero arrabbiato con me stesso perché non ero in orario."
- 3 "Dove erano Sam e Paul lo scorso weekend?" "Erano a casa."
- 4 "Hai dimenticato i tuoi libri ieri?" "No."
- 5 Ho comprato un bellissimo regalo per il compleanno del mio ragazzo.
- 6 "Cosa avete fatto sabato sera?" "Io sono stata al bowling e mio fratello è venuto con me."
- 7 Da giovani, i miei genitori hanno vissuto per 5 anni in Cina.
- 8 Elisabetta I nacque nel 1533 e morì nel 1603.
- 9 Mark era molto diverso da giovane. Aveva i capelli corti e non fumava.
- 10 Mio nonno aveva l'abitudine di raccontarci storie spaventose prima di andare a dormire.
- 11 Mentre mi stavo preparando per andare in spiaggia, ha iniziato a piovere.
- 12 Fu una notte buia e fredda, e nessuno camminava nel parco...
- 13 Joan si è rotta un braccio mentre andava a cavallo.

	26
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**Total**

	50
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## Test units 59-64

### Il present perfect simple

#### 1 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Jeremy \_\_\_\_\_ his ankle twice.

- A is broken                      C have broken  
B broken                          D has broken

#### 2 Quale frase è corretta?

- A This is the first time I am flying.  
B She is late for school twice this week.  
C This is the third time he's failed his driving test!  
D We don't eat in this restaurant before.

#### 3 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A My gran hasn't been well recently.  
B My sister's gone to the town centre.  
C This year has been a great year for us.  
D Have you gone here before?

#### 4 Quale opzione non è possibile?

They've \_\_\_\_\_ finished building the new airport.

- A already                          C just  
B still                                D nearly

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Sorry, Pete's just gone out.  
B I haven't packed my case yet!  
C She hasn't already arrived.  
D I've nearly finished, just a second!

#### 6 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Mike's had his phone for 2 months.  
B Susan knows her best friend for 6 years.  
C We don't see each other for a long time.  
D I am at school since 8 o'clock this morning.

#### 7 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

'How long \_\_\_\_\_ here?' '\_\_\_\_\_ I was born.'

- A do you live / For  
B have you live / When  
C are you live / From  
D have you lived / Since

#### 8 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A How long are your parents married?  
B My uncle's been a doctor for 25 years.  
C We haven't had a holiday for ages.  
D How long has he been single?

### Past simple e present perfect simple a confronto

#### 9 Quale frase è corretta?

- A My parents studied French when they were at school.  
B Chris has been to the USA last year.  
C Amy Winehouse has died in 2011.  
D I worked in this shop since June.

#### 10 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

The company has increased its turnover \_\_\_\_\_.

- A since the start of            C recently  
the year                          D six months ago  
B this quarter

#### 11 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

'\_\_\_\_\_ your homework yet?' 'Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.'

I \_\_\_\_\_ it yesterday.'

- A Have you finished / have / have done  
B Do you finish / do / did  
C Have you finished / have / did  
D Did you finish / did / 've done

#### 12 Sono le 11.30 di mattina. Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A My mum has woken up at 6 a.m. this morning.  
B My sisters have argued at least five times this morning.  
C I've watched a film on TV this morning.  
D The dog hasn't had a walk this morning.

### Il present perfect continuous

#### 13 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

We \_\_\_\_\_ for you for ages. Where are you?

- A are waiting                      C are been waiting  
B have been waited            D have been waiting

**14** Quale frase ha lo stesso significato dell'esempio?

They started playing tennis at 5 p.m. It's 7 p.m. and they are still playing.

- A They played tennis for two hours.
- B They're playing tennis for two hours.
- C They've been playing tennis for two hours.
- D They play tennis for two hours.

**15** Quale opzione è sbagliata?

There are only a few biscuits left.

- A Have you been eating them?
- B Sorry, I've been eating them earlier!
- C Who has been eating them?
- D Well, I haven't eaten them!

**16** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Have you been playing video games all afternoon?
- B How long have you been knowing your boyfriend?
- C Has it been raining all day?
- D How long has he been having karate lessons?

**Present perfect simple e present perfect continuous a confronto****17** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Sue's been working in the garden all morning.
- B She has been picking tomatoes and courgettes.
- C She has been collecting two kilos of each so far.
- D She hasn't finished yet.

**18** In quale frase non si può utilizzare il *present perfect continuous*?

- A How long has Mr Patel worked here?
- B Has he been angry all day?
- C How long have you lived here?
- D Have they practised for the concert?

**19** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A I've not been feeling very well recently.
- B She's always been a bit quiet and shy.
- C We haven't been visiting this city before.
- D I've been trying to call you since yesterday.

**20** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Kyle \_\_\_\_\_ song lyrics all day. He \_\_\_\_\_ two songs so far.

- A has written / has been writing
- B has writing / writes
- C is writing / wrote
- D has been writing / has written

	20
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**Translation****Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- 1 Siamo stati al nuovo ristorante messicano ieri. È stato bello.
- 2 "Hai mai visto uno squalo?" "Sì. Ne ho visto uno due anni fa all'acquario."
- 3 Leo è stato molto triste negli ultimi giorni. Sai perché?
- 4 A Mr Brown non è mai piaciuta la suocera.
- 5 Io e i miei amici non siamo mai stati in vacanza da soli.
- 6 Mia zia ha lavorato per la Microsoft per 10 anni. Adesso lavora per Google.
- 7 Questa è la seconda volta che vi dico di stare in silenzio.
- 8 "Quanti esercizi hai fatto finora?" "Ne ho già fatti 10, ma ne ho ancora 5 da fare."
- 9 "Avete già deciso la data per le nozze?" "No. Non ne abbiamo ancora parlato."
- 10 "Da quanto tempo conosci Marta?" "La conosco da quando eravamo bambine."
- 11 Kate e Louise sono amici ma non si vedono da un sacco di tempo.
- 12 È tutto il giorno che Guy ripassa per l'esame. Ha quasi finito.
- 13 Le tue mani sono coperte di fango. Hai giocato in giardino?
- 14 Siamo esausti. Siamo in palestra da due ore.
- 15 È tutta la settimana che indossi quella maglietta e non l'hai mai lavata!

	30
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<b>Total</b>		50
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## Test units 65-67

### II *past perfect simple*

#### 1 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Gavin was late for the interview because he has forgotten to iron his shirt.
- B Gavin had been late for the interview because he forgot to iron his shirt.
- C Gavin was late for the interview because he had forgotten to iron his shirt.
- D Gavin has been late for the interview because he forgot to iron his shirt.

#### 2 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

'\_\_\_\_\_ in a competition before?' 'No, he \_\_\_\_\_.'

- A Had swum he / hadn't swum
- B Had Roy swum / hadn't
- C Has he swum / didn't
- D Roy had swum / hadn't

#### 3 Quale opzione non è possibile?

We were all exhausted \_\_\_\_\_ we had finished the exam.

- A after
- B by the time
- C once
- D just

#### 4 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Jason had cleaned his room and done the washing up so far.
- B They'd already booked the plane tickets.
- C Mike was astounded. Nobody had ever been so rude to him.
- D I had believed him until that moment.

#### 5 Quale frase è corretta?

- A How long were they knowing each other when they decided to move in together?
- B Rosie wasn't seeing Brad since their graduation ceremony, five years earlier.
- C We hadn't been back to our childhood home for over 20 years.
- D 'How long was the family feud lasting?' 'For over two centuries, until 1950.'

#### 6 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A That was the second time she had told him what to do.
- B She thought that he had decided to accept the job offer.

- C She had talked about the options with him the week before.
- D He was sure that he has made the right decision.

#### 7 Quale frase non ha lo stesso significato?

Melinda dropped her credit card. She went to a shop. She couldn't pay for the shoes.

- A Melinda went into a shop but she couldn't pay for the shoes because she had dropped her credit card.
- B Before Melinda dropped her credit card, she had gone into a shop and she couldn't pay for the shoes.
- C Melinda couldn't pay for the shoes in the shop she had gone into because she had dropped her credit card.
- D Melinda went into a shop after she had dropped her credit card and she couldn't pay for the shoes.

### II *past perfect continuous*

#### 8 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Amy was covered in paint. She \_\_\_\_\_ her bedroom.

- A has been painting
- B has painted
- C was been painting
- D had been painting

#### 9 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A How long had the director been stealing money?
- B Poppy hadn't been living there long when the accident happened.
- C How long had you been knowing the truth?
- D It had been snowing heavily since 3 a.m.

#### 10 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

It was awful. I \_\_\_\_\_ so embarrassed in all my life!

- A had never been feeling
- B had never felt feeling
- C never feel
- D have never been feeling

#### 11 Quale frase è corretta?

- A When the train had been arriving, I had waited for 3 hours.
- B They had been starting a company in 2005 but it went bankrupt in 2010.
- C We had been managing to convince Stephanie to leave her boyfriend.

D When I got there, the band had been playing for over an hour.

**12** Quale frase ha lo stesso significato dell'esempio?

Last week Clive went to Spain. It was his first time there.

- A He had never visited Spain before.
- B He has never been to Spain before.
- C He had never been visiting Spain before.
- D He was never in Spain before.

**13** In quale frase non è possibile usare il *present perfect continuous*?

- A They had travelled all over the world.
- B I hadn't won a competition before.
- C Lorraine had slept for over 10 hours.
- D Jim had cried so much.

**14** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Martin got a place at university to study physics. He left after two years.
- B Martin had been studying physics at university for two years when he decided to drop out.
- C Martin left university after he had been there for two years.
- D Martin had been leaving university after two years of studying physics.

*It's... since*

**15** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A It's a long time since I had a holiday.
- B We haven't been to the cinema for ages.
- C It was three months since he had sent the letter.
- D It is two days since she had left.

**16** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

It \_\_\_\_\_ nearly two years since Alice \_\_\_\_\_ to her grandparents'.

- A is / went
- B has been / had gone
- C was / went
- D is / had gone

**17** Quale frase è corretta?

- A It's weeks since I had eaten chocolate.
- B How long was it been since you called him?
- C It had been more than 5 days since someone saw her.
- D It's been two weeks since my hamster died.

**18** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

'How long \_\_\_\_\_ since we met?' 'It \_\_\_\_\_ ages. We first met over 15 years \_\_\_\_\_.'

- A has it been / 's been / before
- B is it / was / ago
- C has it been / has been / ago
- D is it / 's / before

**19** Quale frase non ha lo stesso significato?

- A It was five months since Marcus had moved house.
- B It has been five months since Marcus moved house.
- C Marcus had moved house five months before.
- D It had been five months since Marcus had moved house.

**20** Quale frase non ha lo stesso significato?

- A I've had a headache for five hours.
- B It's five hours since my headache started.
- C My headache started five hours ago.
- D It was five hours since I had had a headache.

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**Translation**

**Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- 1 Quando sono arrivata alla fermata dell'autobus, il pullman era appena partito.
- 2 Non aveva mai pensato di lasciarlo.
- 3 Lucy non ha riconosciuto Pete perché si era fatto crescere la barba.
- 4 Brian stava parlando da mezz'ora quando si è accorto che la nonna si era addormentata.
- 5 "Da quanto tempo Jason non viene a scuola?" "Non c'è a scuola da una settimana."
- 6 Era la fine d'agosto e non ero andato in spiaggia dall'inizio dell'estate.
- 7 Gli studenti stavano facendo l'esame da un'ora quando l'allarme antincendio suonò.
- 8 Giles non si ricordava la strada anche se c'era già stato prima.
- 9 Erano solo due settimane che June era partita ma mi mancava già.
- 10 "Da quanto tempo ci conosciamo?" "Sono 5 anni quest'estate."

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**Total**

	40
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**14** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Before going out, he put on his jacket.
- B He didn't check for traffic before crossing the road.
- C They left the party after coming the police.
- D I usually have a coffee while reading the papers online.

**15** Quale opzione non è possibile?

Sonia bumped into her boss \_\_\_\_\_ she was getting out of the lift.

- A while
- B as
- C next
- D when

**16** Quale opzione non è corretta?

Step one is to type in your credit card number. \_\_\_\_\_ the CVV number and expiry date.

- A First
- B Then
- C Next
- D Afterwards

**17** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Zoe was upset \_\_\_\_\_ she had argued with her twin sister.

- A due to
- B because of
- C so as to
- D since

**18** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Although she had worked hard that term, her grades were not very good.
- B This photo shows the view from the top of the mountain whereas this one was taken from the cable car.
- C It was such far to walk we decided to take a taxi there.
- D Owing to increased security checks, please allow extra time before your flight.

**19** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A I went to town because I wanted to buy some trainers.
- B I went to town for to buy some trainers.
- C I went to town so as to buy some trainers.
- D I went to town so I could buy some trainers.

**20** Quale frase non ha lo stesso significato delle altre?

- A As Jack had won some money, he offered to pay for everyone's meal.
- B Jack offered to pay for everyone's meal because he had won some money.
- C Jack had won some money so he offered to pay for everyone's meal.
- D Before Jack had won some money, he offered to pay for everyone's meal.

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**Translation****Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- 1 Giulio si addormentò sul divano durante il film.
- 2 Voglio partire tra 10 minuti per evitare l'ora di punta (*the rush hour*).
- 3 In questa ditta la pausa pranzo è dalle 13.00 alle 14.00.
- 4 Fino all'anno scorso, Paul non era mai stato all'estero.
- 5 Potrebbe scendere dalla macchina, signore, e soffiare qui dentro?
- 6 Nonostante l'allerta meteo, i due ragazzi sono usciti in barca a vela.
- 7 "Com'era il tempo quando eri in vacanza?"  
"Come qui, penso."
- 8 Fiona è andata al centro commerciale per incontrare le amiche.
- 9 Sebbene fosse mezzanotte, i bambini non erano affatto stanchi.
- 10 Sono stata così impegnata che ho dimenticato di fare gli auguri a mia sorella.

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**Total**

	40
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## Test units 75-79

### Gli aggettivi

#### 1 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Did you think the ending was surprising?
- B James is quite boring as he always talks about the same things.
- C I was disappointed that you didn't win first prize.
- D Wasn't it annoyed what happened to Mark?

#### 2 Quale frase è corretta?

- A I'm always depressing when it rains.
- B It's very annoying when you keep on interrupting me.
- C Kathryn is very exciting about the school trip.
- D I know you made it but this stew is disgusted.

#### 3 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- I have to write \_\_\_\_\_ essay by Friday.
- A a tens-page
  - B a pages-ten
  - C a ten-page
  - D a page-ten

#### 4 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A My mum only had a black, white TV when she was young.
- B Our holiday was fun and relaxing.
- C What a lovely, thoughtful idea!
- D Their new school uniform is navy and white.

#### 5 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- I love those \_\_\_\_\_ sneakers in the shop window.
- A gorgeous red Converse
  - B Converse gorgeous red
  - C red Converse gorgeous
  - D Converse red gorgeous

#### 6 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A I've just broken my new digital camera.
- B Five tall angry men have just walked in.
- C I want to sell those antique two wooden chairs.
- D Did you see that strange round object in the sky?

### Gli avverbi di modo

#### 7 Quale opzione è corretta?

- She smiled at me \_\_\_\_\_.
- A in a friendly way
  - B friendly
  - C friendly
  - D friendily

#### 8 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A He carefully reversed up the driveway.
- B The team played terrible last season.
- C Betty easily managed to pass her exam.
- D I think you behaved impeccably.

#### 9 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Joe is very busy and has been working hardly in the last few weeks.
- B Careful! You near hit that lamp post!
- C I wouldn't like to live nearly an airport because of the noise.
- D Don't go out with him, you hardly know him.

#### 10 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A All the members of the school choir were excellent.
- B They all sang good.
- C They hardly made any mistakes.
- D The audience clapped loudly at the end of the show.

#### 11 In quale frase la posizione dell'avverbio è sbagliata?

- A She waited patiently for the bus.
- B She patiently waited for the bus.
- C She waited for the bus patiently.
- D She waited for patiently the bus.

#### 12 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Is your Spanish fluently after all those private lessons?
- B I think your behaviour was very selfishly.
- C The teacher repeatedly asked the students to be quiet.
- D Do you go to the gym regular?

### Gli avverbi di intensità e di affermazione

#### 13 Quale opzione non è adatta?

The film was \_\_\_\_\_ good. It won two Oscars.

- A extremely                      C very  
B a little                         D really

#### 14 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Rick is pretty good at surfing.  
B He really enjoys sailing.  
C He wants quite to try waterskiing.  
D He can't swim very well.

#### 15 Quale opzione non è possibile?

I'm \_\_\_\_\_ sorry about what happened.

- A terribly                         C fully  
B dreadfully                     D a bit

#### 16 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A She definitely remembers what happened.  
B We are obviously willing to help you.  
C He's clearly changed his mind.  
D They've maybe decided to go out after all.

### Gli avverbi di luogo e di tempo

#### 17 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A How long have you been living here?  
B Can you put the bags over there, please?  
C Have you ever been abroad?  
D Karen lives nearby the station.

#### 18 Quale frase è corretta?

- A I can't find anywhere my wallet.  
B The sailors westwards set off, towards the setting sun.  
C The children went indoors because it had started raining.  
D I can't backwards run. It's really difficult.

#### 19 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Joshua has already finished his lunch.  
B The schoolchildren went yesterday to the zoo.  
C Our offices are open from Monday to Friday.  
D Did you manage to speak to Colin the other day?

#### 20 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Can we meet outside the cinema tonight?  
B Nobody is at the moment in. Can you call back?  
C Craig has lived for ten years abroad.  
D He's gone for a few days away.

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### Translation

#### Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

- Sembri annoiata. Perché non trovi qualcosa di interessante da fare?
- Provate il nostro nuovo delizioso yogurt alla frutta senza grassi!
- Sono mancino (*left-handed*), ma suono la chitarra con la destra.
- Siete già stati in quel ristorante giapponese alla moda in città?
- Corse velocemente giù per le scale e fuori in strada.
- Maggie lavora bene in classe ma non lavora molto a casa.
- È vero che Mike è abbastanza bravo in arte ma è tremendamente presuntuoso (*big-headed*).
- Forse hai perso le chiavi stamattina a scuola.
- Improvvisamente le luci al piano di sotto si spensero e udirono un urlo spaventoso da fuori.
- Hai mai provato a correre all'indietro?  
È davvero difficile.

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**Total**

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## Test units 80-84

### Comparativi (regolari e irregolari)

#### 1 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

My brother was \_\_\_\_\_ than me at school.

- A more quiet                      C more happy  
B more intelligent                D more popular

#### 2 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Can you give me some farther information, please?  
B This cake is more worse than the last one you made, Mum!  
C I hope this test was gooder than my last one!  
D Her elder brother lives in Montreal.

#### 3 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Slow down! I'm not as fast as you.  
B Oxford University is so famous as Cambridge University.  
C Hey, look Mum. I'm as tall as you now.  
D My dad wasn't so angry as my mum about my school report.

#### 4 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

My colleague earns twice \_\_\_\_\_ I do for doing the same job.

- A as many as                      C as much as  
B the same as                     D as more as

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A It's less expensive to eat out in Italy than in England.  
B In the summer, it rains less in Italy than in England.  
C Did Italy make less economic progress than England last year?  
D Has England had less political problems than Italy recently?

#### 6 Quale opzione non è possibile?

There were \_\_\_\_\_ usual at the town council meeting.

- A less people than  
B more people than  
C as many people as  
D fewer people than

#### 7 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Craig is quite lazy and always tries to do \_\_\_\_\_.

- A as little as possible  
B as soon as possible  
C as much as possible  
D as early as possible

#### 8 Quale frase non ha lo stesso significato dell'esempio?

This exercise is easier than the last one.

- A This exercise isn't so difficult as the last one.  
B The last exercise was more difficult than this one.  
C This exercise is less difficult than the last one.  
D This exercise isn't as easy as the last one.

### Superlativi (regolari e irregolari)

#### 9 Quale opzione non è corretta?

He's \_\_\_\_\_ person you could ever meet!

- A the meanest                      C the noisiest  
B the politest                      D the silliest

#### 10 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Who is the best student in your school?  
B Which is the most beautiful country of the world?  
C Who is the most popular person among your friends?  
D Which is the most difficult exercise of them all?

#### 11 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A This phone has the most advanced technology in the world.  
B Which member of the team earns the most?  
C Marcus works the most hard of them all.  
D We should choose the plan which involves the least effort.

#### 12 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A What is the oldest monument in your town?  
B I've just downloaded my favourite band's latest album.  
C What's the most worst thing that has ever happened to you?  
D I can't remember the name of the last book I read.

**13 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

The winner is the person who takes \_\_\_\_\_ time to complete the task.

- A most  
B the fewest  
C least of all  
D the least

**14 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A You're one of the less organised people I know!  
B Our team won the least medals at the competition.  
C Arthur was the student who made the least mistakes in the test.  
D Sandra comes to volleyball practice the least often of all the team.

**15 Quale frase ha un significato diverso?**

- A This is the quickest route to the airport.  
B This is the least slow route to the airport.  
C Of all the routes to the airport this is the slowest.  
D This route to the airport takes the least time.

**16 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A You have to hand in your homework by Friday at the least.  
B Last but not least, please welcome Mr Morrison!  
C At least you didn't forget your passport this time!  
D I don't mind in the least.

**Rafforzare i comparativi e superlativi****17 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A The talent show was much better than I expected.  
B My brother gets far less homework than I do.  
C I'm sorry but the school trip is rather more than we can afford.  
D We need a few more time to make a decision.

**18 Quale opzione è sbagliata?**

'Are you feeling better today?' 'No, I'm feeling \_\_\_\_\_ worse.'

- A slightly  
B a lot  
C any  
D even

**19 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A This hotel is a little as good as that one, and it's much cheaper.  
B That skirt is nearly nicer, but it's still not exactly what I want.  
C The damage after the floods is even worse than predicted.  
D Yuri invited much more people to his party than his mum wanted.

**20 Quale opzione non è possibile?**

She's \_\_\_\_\_ most talented actress in the theatre group.

- A the very  
B by far the  
C almost the  
D quite the

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**Translation****Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- Puoi parlare più lentamente per favore?
- Mia sorella è più grande di me ma io sono leggermente più alta di lei.
- Vivere in città ha molti più vantaggi e meno svantaggi rispetto a vivere in campagna.
- Queste istruzioni sono molto più complicate del necessario.
- Non preoccuparti. Non è così male come pensi. Farai meglio la prossima volta.
- Neil studia il meno possibile ma i suoi risultati sono in assoluto i migliori della classe.
- Questa è la peggior decisione che io abbia mai preso.
- Abbiamo speso un po' meno soldi per la vacanza di quest'anno rispetto al solito, ma la vacanza più economica che abbiamo mai fatto è stata in Croazia cinque anni fa.
- Secondo me i vestiti di marca non sono per niente più belli di quelli nei negozi normali.
- Vorrei vivere nella città che ha meno inquinamento, meno criminali e il miglior clima del mondo!

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**Total**

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## Test units 85-88

### Il *present simple* e il *present continuous* con valore di futuro; *be + infinito*

#### 1 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A What time does the match start tonight?
- B What do you do next holiday?
- C School starts on September 4th.
- D The next train to Glasgow leaves at 10.25 a.m.

#### 2 In quale frase il *present continuous non* ha valore di futuro?

- A I'm not doing anything special on Saturday.
- B Tom's taking part in a TV quiz show next week.
- C What are you doing with that screwdriver?
- D We leave on the 15th and we're staying for a fortnight.

#### 3 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A My dad says I can't go out until I tidy up my room.
- B When I'm 18, I want to leave school and get a job.
- C Please call me as soon as you arrive.
- D I'm meeting Tori after I'm finishing work.

#### 4 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

The film \_\_\_\_\_ at 9 p.m. so we \_\_\_\_\_ the 7.45 p.m. bus. See you at the bus stop!

- |                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| A is starting / catch | C is to start / catch        |
| B starts / are        | D 's starting / 're catching |

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A The library is to closing next month for renovation work.
- B The government is to announce new tax cuts tomorrow.
- C The WTO is to discuss new Asian trade agreement.
- D Membership fees are to increase from March 1st.

### *be going to; be about + infinito*

#### 6 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Julian \_\_\_\_\_ to his girlfriend but he hasn't decided when to do it yet.

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| A is proposing        | C is about to |
| B is going to propose | D proposes    |

#### 7 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A What are you going to do when you leave school?
- B Are you going to accept the job offer?
- C The company not going to make a profit this year.
- D Isn't he going to help you after all?

#### 8 In quale frase *be going to non* può essere sostituito dal *present continuous*?

- A Where are you going to go at the weekend?
- B Kevin isn't going to come to my party on Saturday.
- C My parents are going to get me a moped for my birthday.
- D Stop kicking that ball inside. You're going to break something.

#### 9 In quale frase *be going to non* può essere sostituito da *be about to*?

- A It's going to rain. Have you got an umbrella?
- B We're going to go on holiday somewhere hot this summer.
- C Be careful! Those boxes are going to fall off the table.
- D I'm going to make a cup of tea. Do you want one?

#### 10 In quale frase sarebbe meglio utilizzare il *present continuous con valore di futuro*?

- A We're going to meet Tom outside the café at 12.45 p.m.
- B My dad's going to buy a new car soon.
- C The sky is very dark. There's going to be a storm later.
- D 'Is Paul going to study IT next year?' 'He hasn't decided yet.'

### *will*

#### 11 Quale frase è corretta?

- A They shall never win the match.
- B He won't to go out with Mary again.
- C Shall I to open the window?
- D Hurry up. You'll be late!

**12 In quale frase l'utilizzo di *will* è sbagliato?**

- A Will you be quiet? I'm trying to watch TV.
- B 'Have you decided what to do?' 'Yes, I have. I won't go.'
- C My parents won't let me stay out late.
- D 'Is Kate there?' 'Yes. Just a second, I'll get her.'

**13 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A Do you think Graham will pass the exam?
- B I think I'll walk to school today.
- C I think my friends won't agree.
- D I don't think my brother will lend me his bike.

**14 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

- When it \_\_\_\_\_ raining, we \_\_\_\_\_ to the park.
- A will stop / will go
  - B stops / will go
  - C stops / will go
  - D will stop / go

**15 In quale frase *will* può essere sostituito da *be going to*?**

- A I hope it will be sunny this afternoon.
- B 'I can't do this!' 'It's OK. I'll help you.'
- C 'Did you call Fiona?' 'No, I forgot. I'll do it now.'
- D 'I'm very busy. Will you help me cook lunch?' 'Sure.'

**I futuri a confronto**

**16 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A We'll let you know as soon as we decide.
- B I'm going to work for a year before I go to university.
- C The guided tour starts at 9.15 a.m. and lasts two hours.
- D Sue isn't sure. Maybe she is moving house next year.

**17 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

- 'Do you want to come to the cinema? The film \_\_\_\_\_ at 9.45 p.m.' 'OK. I \_\_\_\_\_ you there.'
- A is starting / am going to meet
  - B will start / am meeting
  - C is going to start / meet
  - D starts / will meet

**18 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

- The sea is really rough. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ sick.
- A am being
  - B 'm going to be
  - C am
  - D will be

**19 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

- Ahmed can't come out tonight because his grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ to dinner.
- A are going to come
  - B will come
  - C are coming
  - D come

**20 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A He's flying to Las Vegas tomorrow. He got the tickets last week.
- B 'I'm hungry.' 'OK. I'm going to make you a sandwich.'
- C 'I'm going out for a walk. Do you want to come too?'
- D I won't be home at 4 p.m. I'm meeting my friends after school.

20

**Translation**

**Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- 1 Il centro commerciale chiuderà alle 20 sabato prossimo.
- 2 "Cosa stai facendo?" "Sto per uscire. Incontro Sandra in centro."
- 3 "Che intenzioni hai per le vacanze estive?" "Penso che non farò niente."
- 4 Quando Michele avrà 14 anni, i suoi gli compreranno il motorino.
- 5 Guardate. La Sig.ra Miles è molto arrabbiata. Sta per urlare al marito.
- 6 "Fa freddo qui dentro." "Hai ragione. Accendo il camino."
- 7 Non lo farò più. Prometto.
- 8 "Ti accompagno io alla stazione domani?" "Non serve, grazie. Mi passerà a prendere Giles."
- 9 Zara aprirà un negozio nella mia città il mese prossimo.
- 10 Ci vediamo domani mattina alle 10 davanti al museo. Apre alle 10.15.

20

**Total**  40

## Test units 89-92

### can, could e be able to per abilità

#### 1 Quale frase è corretta?

- A He can be able to speak three languages.
- B I couldn't to find my front door key yesterday.
- C My grandmother can cook really well.
- D The Prime Minister wasn't able answer the journalist's question.

#### 2 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A I've been able to ice skate since I was 8.
- B Will you can remember the appointment or do you want me to write it down?
- C I love being able to go to bed late on Saturday night.
- D Their seats were at the back and they couldn't see the performance very well.

#### 3 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- '\_\_\_\_\_ you recite "To be or not to be" by heart?'  
'Not now, but I \_\_\_\_\_ when I was younger.'
- A Can / could
  - B Are able / was able to
  - C Could / couldn't
  - D Can / will be able to

#### 4 In quale frase sarebbe preferibile utilizzare *could*?

- A I was able to answer all the questions in the exam.
- B As a child Olivia was able to play the piano very well.
- C Were they able to get tickets for the show?
- D My cat was lost but we were able to find him in the end.

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A She had forgotten her glasses so she couldn't see very well.
- B I can't imagine how you are feeling right now.
- C They could smell burning so they called the fire brigade.
- D Mr Jenson can't wait any longer so he went home.

### can, could, may e might per possibilità

#### 6 In quale frase *could* si riferisce al passato?

- A Hello Jim! I'm so glad you could make it after all.
- B She could come to the party if she wants.
- C The students could practise more after school to improve.
- D Your idea could be better than mine.

#### 7 Quale opzione non è possibile?

- It \_\_\_\_\_ rain later. Let's go out anyway.
- A might
  - B may
  - C couldn't
  - D might not

#### 8 Quale risposta è sbagliata?

- 'Why is Claire crying?'
- A 'She might have problems with her boyfriend.'
  - B 'She may be angry with her mother.'
  - C 'She might not feel very well.'
  - D 'She could not have difficulties at school.'

#### 9 Quale opzione non è possibile?

- '\_\_\_\_\_ her story be true?' 'I suppose so.'
- A May
  - B Could
  - C Couldn't
  - D Might

#### 10 Quale frase non ha lo stesso significato delle altre?

- A It's sometimes possible to park near the school.
- B You might not find somewhere to park near the school.
- C You may find somewhere to park near the school.
- D You couldn't park near the school.

### can/could, will/would, do/would you mind per richieste

#### 11 Quale richiesta è la più formale?

- A Can you lend me your paper?
- B Could you lend me your paper?
- C Would you lend me your paper?
- D Would you mind if I read your paper?

**12 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A Do you mind help me in the kitchen?
- B Do you mind to help me in the kitchen?
- C Do you mind helping me in the kitchen?
- D Do you mind to helping me in the kitchen?

**13 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A Would you to come this way, please?
- B Can you wait in the waiting room, please?
- C Would you mind if I sat here?
- D Could I have another piece of paper, please?

**14 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

- ‘ \_\_\_\_\_ check this email for me?’ ‘ \_\_\_\_\_ ’
- A Would you / No, of course not.
  - B Can you / Yes, of course.
  - C Will you / No, of course not.
  - D Do you mind / No, of course not.

**15 Quale frase non ha lo stesso significato delle altre?**

- A Would you tidy your bedroom?
- B Would you mind if I tidied your bedroom?
- C Do you mind tidying your bedroom?
- D Will you tidy your bedroom?

**can, could, may, be allowed to per permessi****16 Scegli la domanda migliore per questa situazione.**

- A girl wants to use her brother's games console.
- A Can I use your Xbox?
  - B Could I use your Xbox?
  - C May I use your Xbox?
  - D Might I use your Xbox?

**17 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A Martin can't do anything at home.
- B He isn't allowed to invite friends over.
- C He wasn't allowed to come to my party last week.
- D He can't to go to the school disco next week.

**18 Scegli la risposta corretta.**

- ‘May I ask who is calling, please?’
- A ‘Sorry, you can't.’
  - B ‘Yes, it's Mr Kendall.’

- C ‘No, I'm sorry.’
- D ‘Of course you can use my phone.’

**19 In quale frase *be allowed to non* può essere sostituito da *could*?**

- A We didn't have lessons on Friday afternoons, so we were allowed to leave school early.
- B My parents were very easygoing. I was often allowed to stay out late.
- C Mary was allowed to have her first sleepover when she was 9.
- D Adam was allowed to take the Tube on his own when he was 11.

**20 Quale opzione non è possibile?**

- ‘ \_\_\_\_\_ use our grammar books in the class test?’ ‘No, of course not!’
- A Are we allowed
  - B Can we
  - C Could we
  - D May we

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**Translation****Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- 1 “Quanti anni avevi quando sapevi parlare bene in inglese?” “Non riesco ancora a parlare bene in inglese!”
- 2 La famiglia riuscì a fuggire dalla casa in fiamme.
- 3 “Potrete venire in vacanza in Grecia con noi il prossimo mese?” “Mi dispiace, ma non possiamo.”
- 4 La situazione economica è migliorata e l'azienda potrebbe non chiudere.
- 5 Carlo non è ancora arrivato a scuola. Può darsi che stia ancora a letto!
- 6 Le dispiacerebbe se le facessi un po' di domande?
- 7 Le dispiace non fumare qui dentro? Non ha visto il cartello?
- 8 Volete venire tutti qui vicino, per favore? Ho qualcosa da dirvi.
- 9 Metti via il cellulare. Sai che non puoi utilizzarlo in classe.
- 10 Nella seconda prova di francese, avevamo il permesso di usare il dizionario monolingue.

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<b>Total</b>		40
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## Test units 93-97

### Offerte e proposte

#### 1 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Would you like a coffee?
- B Can I get you a coffee?
- C Shall I make you a coffee?
- D Would you like me for you a coffee make?

#### 2 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

I'm tired. \_\_\_\_\_ a break?

- A Shall we have
- B Would you like me
- C Can I have
- D How about to have

#### 3 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

'\_\_\_\_\_ order a takeaway for tonight?' 'Good idea!'

- A Why don't we
- B Let's
- C How about
- D Do you fancy

#### 4 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

'What about going bowling?' '\_\_\_\_\_'

- A Yes, why not?
- B I'd rather to go to the cinema.
- C Let's go to bingo instead.
- D That sounds like fun.

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A 'Shall we leave now?' 'Yes, OK.'
- B 'Do you fancy going clubbing?' 'No, I'd prefer to stay at home.'
- C 'Let's to go to a music festival!' 'Yes, let's.'
- D 'How about going glamping?' 'That's a good idea.'

### Consigli e obbligo morale

#### 6 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Students \_\_\_\_\_ pay attention in class.

- A ought
- B should
- C shouldn't
- D ought not

#### 7 Quale opzione è la più formale?

This is a disaster. What \_\_\_\_\_ do?

- A shall we
- B shall I
- C should we
- D ought we

#### 8 Quale consiglio non è logico per questa situazione?

Lauren wants her parents to give her more pocket money.

- A She should offer to help more around the house.
- B She ought not to argue with her parents.
- C She shouldn't show her parents she is responsible.
- D She should explain the situation to them calmly.

#### 9 Quale risposta è sbagliata?

'Should Alan go on *Big Brother*?' '\_\_\_\_\_'

- A Yes, he should.
- B Yes, he ought to do it.
- C No, I don't think he should.
- D No, I think he oughtn't.

#### 10 Quale frase è corretta?

- A I don't think you should tell him what happened.
- B The doctor doesn't think I should to go on a diet.
- C We don't think they ought to not keep animals in those conditions.
- D My dad thinks I shouldn't to go out with Steve any more.

### Obblighi e proibizioni

#### 11 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A I've got to hand in my assignment by Tuesday.
- B He's to go to the dentist this afternoon.
- C Sorry, but we have to leave now.
- D They've got to work until 8 p.m. tonight.

#### 12 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A What had you to do in the test?
- B We've had to cancel the race because of the weather.
- C Does he have to wear a uniform at work?
- D You'll have to work harder next year.

**13** In quale frase non sarebbe naturale sostituire *must* con *have to*?

- A You must register online before you can make a purchase.
- B I haven't seen my grandma since Christmas. I must see her soon.
- C You must answer all the questions on the test.
- D Claire must wear glasses for driving.

**14** Quale frase è corretta?

- A Last month, the organisers must cancel the competition.
- B You must to send in your new competition entries by 14th July.
- C You must include your name, address and age.
- D Winners will must accept the final decision of the organisers.

**15** Quale frase non ha lo stesso significato delle altre?

- A It is forbidden to use this exit except in an emergency.
- B You can't use this exit in an emergency.
- C You mustn't use this exit except in an emergency.
- D You must use this exit only in an emergency.

### Necessità e mancanza di necessità

**16** Quale frase è corretta?

- A John is very unfit and he need to do more exercise.
- B Need he to go to the gym every day?
- C He doesn't need to work out every day.
- D He needs eat less junk food too.

**17** Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Your hair is too long. It \_\_\_\_\_.

- A needs cutting
- B needs cut
- C need to cut
- D needn't cutting

**18** Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Teachers need to plan their lessons.
- B Teachers have to correct homework.
- C Teachers don't need to wear a uniform.
- D Teachers don't have to hit their students.

**19** Quale opzione è sbagliata?

Jackie already knows about the invitation so you \_\_\_\_\_ tell her.

- A don't have to
- B mustn't
- C needn't
- D don't need to

**20** Quale opzione è sbagliata?

\_\_\_\_\_ for tonight. The restaurant is never busy on Wednesdays.

- A We don't need to book a table
- B There's no need to book a table
- C You don't have to book a table
- D The table needs booking

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### Translation

Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

- 1 "Vuoi che porti i bambini al parco giochi per un'oretta?" "Sì, grazie mille."
- 2 "Vi va di andare al cinema domani sera?" "Preferirei andare in discoteca."
- 3 Dovresti vergognarti (*be ashamed*). Alla tua età non dovresti fare certe cose.
- 4 La gente dovrebbe guidare con più attenzione nelle zone residenziali.
- 5 Non può parcheggiare qui, signore. Deve utilizzare il parcheggio multipiano (*multi-storey car park*).
- 6 Detesto dovermi svegliare presto sabato mattina.
- 7 "Perché Sam è dovuto andare a scuola a piedi ieri?" "Perché suo padre era dovuto uscire di casa prima del solito."
- 8 "Hai bisogno che ti aiuti a fare la valigia?" "No, ma le mie camicie hanno bisogno di essere stirate."
- 9 Non occorre che tu venga con me all'appuntamento. Posso andare da sola.
- 10 Non devi tenere la notizia segreta, ma non devi dirlo a Jeremy ancora. Voglio sorprenderlo.

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**Total**

	40
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## Test units 98-100

### Il periodo ipotetico di tipo 0

#### 1 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A It's difficult to find a job if you don't speak a foreign language.
- B If the red light is on the machine is broken.
- C When there is a storm, the dog hides under the bed.
- D He always sings when he is in the shower.

#### 2 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

Don't lie in the sun for a long time if you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A haven't put on some sun cream
- B are very pale-skinned
- C aren't wearing a hat
- D were sunburnt

#### 3 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

If you \_\_\_\_\_ problems with this product, please \_\_\_\_\_ our customer services department.

- A are experiencing / contact
- B have experienced / you contact
- C experience / should contact
- D can experience / contact you

#### 4 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

If he \_\_\_\_\_ his music practice, he \_\_\_\_\_ play video games.

- A doesn't do / isn't allowed to
- B hasn't done / mustn't
- C is doing / did
- D does / can

### Il periodo ipotetico di 1° tipo

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A I'll change the WIFI password if you don't listen to me!
- B Stewart will meet up with us if he has time.
- C Will they give the baby the grandad's name if it will be a boy?
- D If I eat all my vegetables, can I have some ice cream?

#### 6 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

If our passports \_\_\_\_\_ in time, we \_\_\_\_\_ go on holiday.

- A won't arrive / can't
- B haven't arrived / weren't able to
- C will arrive / can
- D don't arrive / won't be able to

#### 7 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Unfortunately, the concert will have to be cancelled \_\_\_\_\_ the singer feels better by tomorrow.

- A even if
- B if
- C unless
- D when

#### 8 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A What will you do if your parents find out?
- B They won't find out unless you tell them.
- C If they are angry, I'll deny everything.
- D I'll leave home if they will shout at me.

#### 9 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

I \_\_\_\_\_ my brother if he has eaten the last slice of pizza.

- A kill
- B am going to kill
- C might kill
- D will kill

#### 10 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Unless sales improve soon, the company will have to make people redundant.
- B Mike should see a doctor if he will continue to have these symptoms.
- C If it will rain tomorrow, we can't go for a picnic.
- D They're not going to help us even if we will ask them nicely.

#### 11 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

You \_\_\_\_\_ hurt yourself if you \_\_\_\_\_ careful!

- A have / can't be
- B 're going to / aren't
- C can / will be
- D will / have been

#### 12 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A The team will lose the match unless the players work together.
- B Unless the council doesn't improve the roads, there will be more accidents.
- C They're going sailing unless the sea is very rough.
- D There won't be any more school trips unless your behaviour improves.

## Il periodo ipotetico di 2° tipo

### 13 In quale frase 'd è la forma contratta di had?

- A Believe me. You'd like sushi if only you tried it.
- B If we left now, we'd get there too early.
- C She'd forget her head if it weren't attached!
- D He'd been there before, even if he couldn't remember.

### 14 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Would it cost too much if we chose that one instead?
- B If they would want to be healthy, they could take up swimming.
- C This place wouldn't be so bad if the weather was better.
- D If he told you a lie, what would you do?

### 15 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

My parents \_\_\_\_\_ to the countryside if they \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A would move / could afford
- B moved / would afford
- C 'd moved / afforded
- D could move / should afford

### 16 Quale frase è corretta?

- A What did you do if you would find some money on the floor?
- B If you would be the last person on earth, I wouldn't help you!
- C You shouldn't believe her if she didn't tell you the truth before.
- D He could get better marks if he should study more.

### 17 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

If I were you, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A I'd change jobs
- B I'd look for somewhere else to live
- C I'd wait and see
- D I'd come home straightaway

### 18 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

If you \_\_\_\_\_ hard, I wouldn't be worried.

- A were trying
- B tried
- C could try
- D would try

### 19 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

I suppose he \_\_\_\_\_ me if I \_\_\_\_\_ him.

- A helped / would ask
- B might help / asked
- C could help / would ask
- D would help / will ask

### 20 Quale frase ha lo stesso significato dell'esempio?

Lorenzo doesn't have a moped so he isn't very independent.

- A If Lorenzo had a moped, he wouldn't be independent.
- B Lorenzo wouldn't be more independent if he had a moped.
- C If Lorenzo had a moped, he would be more independent.
- D Lorenzo would have a moped if he were more independent.

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## Translation

### Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

- 1 Cosa succede se si mischiano la vernice blu e gialla insieme?
- 2 Quando il ragazzo di mia sorella è qui, ci divertiamo molto tutti insieme.
- 3 Se l'allarme antincendio suona (*goes off*), lasciate l'edificio immediatamente e non prendete i vostri effetti personali (*personal belongings*).
- 4 Non cambierò idea anche se tutti mi odieranno.
- 5 A meno che Danny non finisca le sue faccende domestiche, non potrà navigare in Internet.
- 6 Che cosa farai se la ragazza che hai incontrato ieri alla festa ti manda un SMS?
- 7 Se fossi in te, non accetterei la loro proposta. Chiederei almeno €1.000 in più.
- 8 Karl potrebbe essere il presidente del consiglio studentesco se Melanie desse le dimissioni.
- 9 "Come ti sentiresti se succedesse a te?"  
"Mi sentirei malissimo e non vorrei mai più uscire di casa."
- 10 Se Anne facesse parte di qualche club, incontrerebbe più persone e avrebbe più amici.

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**Total**

	40
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## Test units 101-105

### L'infinito; Costruzioni con l'infinito

#### 1 In quale frase l'infinito ha funzione di complemento oggetto?

- A It was difficult to sell my car because it was so old.
- B To err is human, to forgive is divine.
- C He needs someone to talk to.
- D To have forgotten his birthday again is really unforgiveable.

#### 2 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A It's good to see you again after all this time.
- B My advice is not to stay in a B&B near the station.
- C It's nice to be relaxing finally, after all our hard work.
- D It's great to have finish all the decorating at last.

#### 3 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Margaret got a part-time job \_\_\_\_\_ earn money for her holiday.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A so that to | C to       |
| B for        | D in order |

#### 4 Quale frase è corretta?

- A That child is not tall enough for to go on all the rides in the theme park.
- B The Hansons were the only ones that to object to the proposal.
- C Shall we stop for a minute for rest?
- D Robin was careful to keep his arrival a secret.

### Verbi seguiti dall'infinito

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A His parents can't afford to send him to America for a year.
- B I would like to complain about the terrible service in your hotel.
- C The burglar failed to notice the guard dog outside.
- D Would you prefer have chicken or fish for lunch?

#### 6 In quale frase non si può utilizzare una costruzione con *that* al posto dell'infinito?

- A She pretended not to hear him.
- B The police threatened to use tear gas on the rioters.
- C You deserve to feel ill after eating all that!
- D I hope to learn to drive next year.

#### 7 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A They ought to be here by now.
- B You have to wear a helmet on a moped.
- C They weren't able to watch the match on TV.
- D I heard you to come in at 3 a.m.!

#### 8 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Are you allowed go out tonight?
- B We learned swim in the sea as kids.
- C What can we do now?
- D Did you mean be so rude?

### La costruzione oggettiva

#### 9 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A She didn't want that I go out with her brother.
- B We wanted to leave early because of the traffic.
- C I want you to do your homework before you go out.
- D Does he want me to help him with the work?

#### 10 Quale frase è corretta?

- A My best friend convinced that I should do it.
- B The waiter recommended that we should try the special.
- C The police forced that all the villagers should leave their homes.
- D They told that we should arrive before the start.

#### 11 Quale frase è corretta?

- A He would like us to be quiet.
- B He would like that we are quiet.
- C He would like that we were quiet.
- D He would like that us be quiet.

#### 12 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Do you want Michelle to explain the schedule again?



## Test units 106-109

### La forma in *-ing* (2)

#### 1 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Using WhatsApp is the best way to text someone.
- B Don't leave without saying goodbye to everyone.
- C Since dying her cat, she's been really sad.
- D He's tired of going to summer camp.

#### 2 Quale frase è corretta?

- A There's no point to worry about it now.
- B They left the restaurant without paying.
- C No eat or drink in the computer room.
- D Are you excited about go on your school trip?

#### 3 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

- \_\_\_\_\_ all the options, they chose B.
- A Having considering      C Considering
  - B Having considered      D After considering

### Verbi seguiti dalla forma in *-ing*

#### 4 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A It was a miracle that they avoided crashing into the bridge.
- B Let's go to bowling on Saturday night!
- C My little sister loves watching *Tom & Jerry*.
- D Can I finish doing my homework later?

#### 5 In quale frase non si può utilizzare una costruzione con *that* al posto della forma in *-ing*?

- A We've put off organising this fete for long enough.
- B Joan suggested going to the Chinese restaurant for dinner.
- C The boys denied breaking the neighbour's window.
- D The tutor mentioned increasing the number of hours.

#### 6 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

- Which places do you \_\_\_\_\_ in the Lake District?
- A recommend that we visit
  - B suggest visiting

- C feel like that we visit
- D miss visiting

#### 7 In quale frase Ned è stato partecipe parzialmente dell'azione?

- A Ned heard her phone for a taxi.
- B Ned saw her get in the taxi.
- C Ned saw the taxi drive away.
- D Ned saw a man running after the taxi.

#### 8 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Shane can't stand watch his team have a penalty shoot-out.
- B Adele is annoyed with her children's fighting.
- C Is Owen considering to change schools next year?
- D I can't help to thinking that we've forgotten something.

### Verbi seguiti dall'infinito o *-ing*

#### 9 In quale frase sarebbe meglio non utilizzare la forma *-ing*?

- A They're starting designing their new house.
- B Can you listen to me? I'm beginning to get angry.
- C Do they plan living abroad permanently?
- D The two sides ceased fighting at dawn yesterday.

#### 10 In quale frase non si può utilizzare *-ing* al posto dell'infinito senza cambiare il significato?

- A The new head teacher began to change the school system immediately.
- B You can't continue to live this way.
- C What do you intend to do about the situation?
- D A few years ago, I tried to learn cake decorating.

#### 11 In quale frase sarebbe meglio utilizzare l'infinito?

- A Joshua loves playing football with his friends after school.
- B I hate interrupting you, but can you help me?
- C I love waking up late on Sunday mornings.
- D Cameron prefers studying on her own.



## Test units 110-116

### Ordine delle parole; Complemento diretto e indiretto

#### 1 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Simon every day hangs out with his friends in the town centre.
- B Did you go yesterday to the gym?
- C My gran felt after a cup of tea better.
- D Lisa has never liked studying French.

#### 2 Quale frase è corretta?

- A We usually go by train on holiday.
- B Why always do you listen with your earphones to loud music?
- C He carefully hung the painting on the wall.
- D Philip had for lunch a bacon and tomato sandwich.

#### 3 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A My friend showed me her new smartphone.
- B My friend showed it to me.
- C My friend showed her new smartphone to me.
- D My friend showed me it.

#### 4 Quale frase è corretta?

- A She gave the children fish and chips for lunch.
- B My dad promised a new games console me for my birthday.
- C He introduced me his girlfriend.
- D The teacher asked a question the student.

### It/There come soggetto della frase

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A It's Dieter. Can I speak to Jack, please?
- B How long does it take you to get to school?
- C There's no food in the fridge.
- D There's no wonder that you feel tired.

#### 6 Quale frase è corretta?

- A There's my sister's graduation tomorrow.
- B There seems to be a mistake on the bill.
- C It looks as if there's going to be sunny tomorrow.
- D It is no chance of winning the competition.

#### 7 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

\_\_\_\_\_ is 2 o'clock in the morning, \_\_\_\_\_ is something wrong with the car. \_\_\_\_\_ is no alternative but to walk home.

- A It / it / There
- B There / it / There
- C It / there / It
- D It / there / There

### Gli interrogativi come soggetto e oggetto

#### 8 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Who told you that?
- B What happened next?
- C What did you do after?
- D Which team did win?

#### 9 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Which bus does to the station go?
- B Who does at secondary school study?
- C Whose parents help at the Scout group?
- D Which car like you?

#### 10 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Who has seen my glasses?
- B Which film want you to see?
- C Who did my book borrow?
- D Which you chose?

### Gli esclamativi: *how* e *what*, *so* e *such*

#### 11 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Jess is so lovely.
- B Jess is such a lovely person.
- C What lovely person Jess is.
- D How lovely Jess is!

#### 12 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

\_\_\_\_\_ a strange idea!

- A What
- B How
- C So
- D That

#### 13 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Jonathan spends so a great deal of time on his own.
- B What a lot of flies there are in the kitchen!
- C I've had such much sleep recently.
- D Don't make so a lot of fuss!



## Test units 117-119

### Il passivo (1): *present simple e past simple*

#### 1 Quale frase è nella forma passiva?

- A Norman is interested in steam railways.
- B The journey was 2 hours by train.
- C The castle was built in 1255.
- D Breakfast is from 7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

#### 2 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A The Robbins aren't invited to the wedding.
- B The school was gave an award for excellence.
- C What is that machine used for?
- D This olive oil isn't produced in Italy.

#### 3 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

A man \_\_\_\_\_ knocked off his bicycle yesterday and the police \_\_\_\_\_ called to the scene.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| A were / were | C was / were |
| B were / was  | D was / was  |

#### 4 Quale frase è la forma passiva corretta dell'esempio?

Someone locks the park gates at dusk.

- A The park gates are by someone locked at dusk.
- B Someone is locked by the park gates at dusk.
- C The park gates is locked at dusk.
- D The park gates are locked at dusk.

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A This house was designed by a famous architect.
- B The roof was built by natural materials.
- C The windows were made with recycled bottles.
- D The walls were painted with ecological paint.

#### 6 In quale frase è necessario indicare il complemento d'agente?

- A The film was directed by a famous French director.
- B The woman was arrested by police at dawn.
- C English is spoken by us in this shop.
- D The book was translated into Chinese by someone.

#### 7 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Mr Lowell \_\_\_\_\_ in 1932 in London. When the Second World War \_\_\_\_\_, he and his brothers \_\_\_\_\_ to the countryside.

- A were born / did started / are evacuated
- B was born / started / were evacuated
- C is born / was started / was evacuated
- D was born / were started / evacuated

#### 8 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A The escaped snake was looked by a vet after.
- B The new town statue was paid for by a local businessman.
- C Looking at the sunset, Ahmed was reminded of home.
- D The scandal was talked about for ages.

#### 9 In quale frase l'uso di *get* è sbagliato?

- A Lee didn't get offered a place at college.
- B My summer job is alright, but I don't get paid very much.
- C The thief got caught red-handed.
- D The play got written by Pirandello.

#### 10 Quale frase è corretta?

- A When was invented the printing press?
- B How many things are made of plastic nowadays?
- C What ingredients is made with this cake?
- D When was opened the new cinema complex?

### Il passivo (2)

#### 11 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Someone gave some flowers to Ted's mother.
- B Ted's mother was given some flowers.
- C Some flowers were given to Ted's mother.
- D What was given Ted's mother?

#### 12 Quale frase usa la costruzione *regolare*?

- A Gail was given one week's notice to leave her flat.
- B The report was sent to the company CEO.
- C Were you shown the new software?
- D The school was promised more funds.

**13 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A The keynote speaker was introduced to the audience.
- B The doctor was described the accident in detail.
- C The instructions were repeated to the passengers several times.
- D The culprit was reported to the authorities.

**14 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A I was made stand up in front of the class.
- B Raj was encouraged apply to university.
- C The teacher was told not to give low marks on the test.
- D The children were seen kick the dog.

**I verbi causativi (2); need + forma in -ing****15 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A Have you had your eyes tested recently?
- B He hasn't his car serviced.
- C Nikki had her photo taken for her new passport.
- D Are you going to have your shopping delivered?

**16 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A I had my phone repair last week.
- B Is she having her wedding dress design for her?
- C Did you have the holiday photos printed?
- D He doesn't have his teeth check often enough.

**17 In quale frase get non è adatto?**

- A Dick got his nose broken in a fight outside a pub.
- B When did you get your lip pierced?
- C Ms Lewis got her house vandalised while she was away on holiday.
- D I'd love to get the house decorated, but it's too expensive.

**18 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- 'Your hair looks nice.' '\_\_\_\_\_'
- A Thanks, I had it cut yesterday.
  - B No! It needs cutting.
  - C I've just had it done.
  - D Really? It needs to washed.

**19 Quale opzione non è possibile?**

The baby's nappy is smelly: it \_\_\_\_\_ changing!

- A deserves
- B wants
- C needs
- D requires

**20 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A I haven't got anything to wear. All my clothes need ironing.
- B The housework needed to do before we could go out.
- C Silver needs to be polishing to keep it nice.
- D Did the house require be renovated before you moved in?

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**Translation****Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- 1 "Quando è nato tuo fratello?" "È nato nel 2005, dopo che mio padre fu trasferito per lavoro in Arabia Saudita."
- 2 La cena è servita dalle 20 in poi e vengono utilizzati soltanto prodotti biologici locali.
- 3 In questa fabbrica si riciclano bottiglie di plastica ed esse sono utilizzate per produrre giubbini in pile (*fleece*).
- 4 "Sei stato pagato per il lavoro alla fine?" "Sì, ma mi hanno fatto aspettare per più di sette mesi."
- 5 Ai giudici sono stati dati i nomi dei vincitori in anticipo.
- 6 A Stewart fu detto di non dire niente a nessuno riguardo l'accaduto.
- 7 La scena fu descritta attentamente agli attori ma le riprese furono interrotte dal regista perché non era soddisfatto.
- 8 La scuola ha fatto dipingere le aule durante le vacanze, quindi adesso sono molto belle.
- 9 "Qualcuno ti ha mai rubato il cellulare?" "No, ma a mia sorella hanno rubato il tablet il mese scorso."
- 10 Se il sistema informatico della vostra azienda venisse mai violato, il vostro sistema di sicurezza ha bisogno di essere cambiato e aggiornato.

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<b>Total</b>		40
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**Test units 120-125****Il discorso diretto e indiretto; say e tell****1 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A 'I'll help you,' she said.
- B 'Please stand back,' said the officer.
- C He told me, 'It was a success.'
- D 'Have a lovely time,' he said me.

**2 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A I told them to wait for me.
- B I said them to wait for me.
- C I told to them to not wait for me.
- D I said to them to wait not for me.

**3 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A Can you say me the time, please?
- B He tells everyone he is famous.
- C Say my wife I love her!
- D They said me the truth at last.

**Il discorso indiretto; riportare domande e risposte****4 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

- Anja said, 'Greg left 10 minutes ago.'
- A Anja said that Greg was left 10 minutes ago.
  - B Anja said that Greg had left 10 minutes before.
  - C Anja said Greg has left 10 minutes before.
  - D Anja said Greg was leaving 10 minutes ago.

**5 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

- Chris told us not to worry and that he would pick us up.
- Chris said, '\_\_\_\_\_'
- A Don't worry. I would pick you up.
  - B You not worry. I will pick us up.
  - C Don't worry. I'll pick you up.
  - D Not worry. I'll pick them up.

**6 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

- 'This is the first time I've spoken in public.'
- A She says that was the first time she had spoken in public.
  - B She has said this is the first time she has spoken in public.
  - C She told them that had been the first time she spoke in public.

- D She'll tell them that was the first time she spoke in public.

**7 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

- I asked him if \_\_\_\_\_ fish.
- A he liked
  - B did he like
  - C does he like
  - D liked he

**8 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A The customer wanted to know how much does the shirt cost.
- B Kevin wondered what his friends were doing.
- C John's neighbour asked him why he had taken the fence down.
- D I asked someone where the station was.

**9 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

- I asked what time \_\_\_\_\_ and he \_\_\_\_\_ that he didn't know.
- A it was / answered
  - B was it / replied me
  - C is it / answered me
  - D it was / replied

**10 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

- Hilary asked Bob, 'Can I stay with you next week?'
- A Hilary wanted to know whether Bob could stay with her the following week.
  - B Hilary wondered that she could stay with Bob the next week.
  - C Hilary enquired whether could she stay with Bob the following week.
  - D Hilary asked if she could stay with Bob the following week.

**11 Scegli l'opzione corretta.**

- Bob said to Hilary, 'I'm going away the day after tomorrow.'
- A Bob replied that he went away yesterday.
  - B Bob replied her that he was going away the next day.
  - C Bob answered that he was going away in two days' time.
  - D Bob answered he would be away tomorrow.





- B Unauthorised personnel are supposed to go beyond this point.
- C Unauthorised personnel are expected to go beyond this point.
- D Unauthorised personnel are not supposed to go beyond this point.

### Rimprovero e rammarico

#### 13 In quale frase *could have* esprime possibilità/probabilità?

- A I don't know where Adam is. He could have gone to see his friends.
- B You could have called me. I was worried.
- C He could have offered to help as we had so much to do.
- D You could have checked it was OK before inviting your friends for lunch.

#### 14 Quale opzione è corretta?

- You \_\_\_\_\_ said that. It was really rude.
- A might have
  - B ought to have
  - C couldn't have
  - D shouldn't have

#### 15 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A You ought not to have promised if you weren't sure you could do it.
- B Paola might have informed me as soon as she found out.
- C They ought have apologised for being late.
- D Sam shouldn't have listened to them.

#### 16 In quale frase *ought to have* **non** esprime un rimprovero o rammarico?

- A They ought to have warned us in advance. Now what can we do?
- B I was silly. I ought to have followed my dad's advice.
- C The Clarkes are on holiday. They ought to have arrived in New York yesterday, where they're spending a few days.
- D The games console is broken. The boys ought to have been more careful.

### Consigli e preferenze

#### 17 Quale frase è corretta?

- A I had better not gone out. It was such a boring evening.
- B You'd better hurry up or you'll miss your flight.

- C Iris had better to take an umbrella. It looks like rain.
- D Young people had better not drink too much.

#### 18 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A I prefer Spanish to French.
- B My brother prefers riding a motorbike to driving a car.
- C My mum prefers going on holiday abroad rather than staying here.
- D My grandma prefers to knit to sewing.

#### 19 Quale frase è corretta?

- A I'd rather not to wait any longer.
- B Would you rather I have told you?
- C Dave would rather not have gone to that club.
- D We'd rather took our own car.

#### 20 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

- I'd prefer \_\_\_\_\_ my school report.
- A not to have seen
  - B you not to see
  - C them to have seen
  - D not seeing

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### Translation

#### Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

- 1 Sei riuscito a finire il saggio in tempo?
- 2 Alla fine la riunione non è iniziata in orario perciò non era necessario che io mi sbrigassi. Avrei potuto fare colazione.
- 3 Megan potrebbe aver lasciato la sua borsa a scuola. A volte è sbadata (*absent-minded*).
- 4 Certamente ti senti debole (*faint*)! Non hai mangiato niente tutto il giorno.
- 5 "Perché Julie non è ancora arrivata? Oh no! Deve aver avuto un incidente!" "Non essere sciocco. Probabilmente si sarà dimenticata."
- 6 Gli studenti non devono portare il cellulare a scuola, ma molti lo fanno.
- 7 Avrebbe dovuto prendere voti migliori nell'esame. Penso che non si sia sforzato per nulla.
- 8 Faresti meglio a sbrigarti. Saranno qui a momenti.
- 9 Preferirebbero non averlo mai incontrato.
- 10 Avrei preferito che non avessimo preso la macchina. Non c'è mai nessun posto per parcheggiare in centro. Avremmo dovuto prendere il treno.

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**Total**

	40
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## Test units 131-134

### II *future continuous*

#### 1 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

It's a bank holiday next Monday so

- A everyone will be going to the seaside.
- B it'll be raining!
- C my parents won't be working.
- D what will you be doing?

#### 2 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Don't call me before 10 a.m.! I \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping!

- A will be
- B 'll be
- C won't be
- D will

#### 3 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

This time tomorrow

- A I'll be celebrating my birthday.
- B we'll be eating cake.
- C we'll be listening to music.
- D we'll be liking the party.

#### 4 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

'\_\_\_\_\_ you be doing your exams this time next week?' 'No, I \_\_\_\_\_ still.'

- A Are / am revising
- B Will / will studying
- C Won't / 'll be revising
- D Aren't / won't be doing

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Will you be living here in 15 years' time?
- B What will you be doing in three hours' time?
- C Will you be going on holiday next summer?
- D Will you be studying or work in 5 years' time?

### II *future perfect*

#### 6 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

By the end of June,

- A we will be finished all our exams.
- B the teachers will have given us our reports.
- C the head teacher will have retired.
- D the summer term won't have finished.

#### 7 Quale opzione non è possibile?

Mr Larsen will have put the baby to bed \_\_\_\_\_ his wife comes home from work.

- A when
- B until
- C before
- D by the time

#### 8 Quale frase è corretta?

- A By the time Lee will arrive, we will have eaten all the food.
- B I will have left home before I have been 18.
- C When we will have finished rehearsing, the play will be fantastic.
- D They will have redecorated the house before we come back from holiday.

#### 9 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Emma will be working on Saturday but she \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we \_\_\_\_\_.

- A won't finish / will be arrived
- B will have finished / arrive
- C finishes / have arrived
- D will have finished / will arrive

#### 10 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A By next September, we will have known each other for five years.
- B By the time they do something, the situation will have already got worse.
- C By next month, Suzanne will have lived here since six months.
- D The company will have made 200 workers redundant by the end of the summer.

### II *future perfect continuous*

#### 11 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A By next lesson, we'll have been learning about the Romans for nine weeks.
- B In another 10 minutes the politician will have been speaking for two hours.
- C By lunchtime, they'll be been driving for over 12 hours.
- D Next November, she will have been living here for three years.

#### 12 In quale frase c'è una supposizione sul passato?

- A The finalists will have been playing for 4 hours soon.
- B My dad stayed in the pub for 4 hours. He'll have been chatting to his friends.
- C Next month, I'll have been working on my thesis for over a term.



## Test units 135-137

### Il periodo ipotetico di 3° tipo

#### 1 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A What would you have done if you'd known?
- B I would have forgotten if you hadn't told me.
- C If she hadn't been so nasty, I'd have invited her.
- D They wouldn't have be late if they'd set the alarm.

#### 2 Quale frase è corretta?

- A He would be badly hurt if he hadn't been wearing a helmet.
- B If Keira had revised more, she wouldn't have made so many mistakes.
- C You hadn't lost your phone if you would have been more careful.
- D If Donald would have worked harder, he might have got the end-of-year bonus.

#### 3 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

The police \_\_\_\_\_ the criminal if the victim \_\_\_\_\_ such a good physical description.

- A couldn't have arrested / wouldn't have given
- B hadn't arrested / would have given
- C wouldn't have been able to arrest / hadn't given
- D could have arrested / had given

#### 4 Quale frase esprime una critica?

- A If you hadn't tried to copy my test, we wouldn't have got into trouble.
- B I would never have met my girlfriend if I hadn't gone on that Scout camp.
- C Liz would have enjoyed herself at the party if she could have been there.
- D If you hadn't been feeling so ill, we would have come to visit you.

#### 5 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A If I'd have been paying attention, I'd have known about the change of venue.
- B If Derek hadn't been working so hard, he wouldn't have become ill.
- C Would you have accepted the job if you had known how hard it was going to be?
- D I could have been waiting for hours if someone hadn't told me about the bus strike.

#### 6 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Hank \_\_\_\_\_ a better chance of winning if his opponent \_\_\_\_\_ the same age.

- A should have had / was been
- B had had / would have been
- C could have had / would been
- D might have had / had been

#### 7 Quale frase ha lo stesso significato dell'esempio?

I didn't have my phone. I wanted to call you but I couldn't.

- A If I hadn't had my phone, I wouldn't have called you.
- B I would have called you if I'd had my phone.
- C If I'd had my phone, I wouldn't have called you.
- D I might have called you if I'd had my phone.

### Il periodo ipotetico di tipo misto; omissione di *if* e inversione della frase

#### 8 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A If Oliver hadn't gone clubbing last night, he wouldn't feel so tired today.
- B There wouldn't be so much food left over, if everyone had turned up.
- C If Cheryl weren't happy with Kevin, she'd have left him by now.
- D They wouldn't have lived in such a big house if they didn't win the lottery.

#### 9 Quale opzione non è possibile?

The company \_\_\_\_\_ the market leader if it \_\_\_\_\_ so heavily.

- A wouldn't be / hadn't invested
- B wouldn't have been / hadn't invested
- C hadn't been / would have invested
- D would have been / hadn't invested

#### 10 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

If Lara \_\_\_\_\_ so much revision to do, she \_\_\_\_\_ out with us yesterday.

- A hadn't had / would have come
- B had / wouldn't come
- C wouldn't have had / came
- D would have / had come

**11 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A Had remembered they, they would have sent their grandmother a birthday card.
- B Should change you your mind, I'll come and collect you.
- C Were he not so good at sport, he wouldn't be very popular.
- D Had known I the truth, I would never have trusted her.

**12 In quale frase non è possibile omettere *if* e invertire la frase?**

- A If I could go anywhere in the world, I'd choose Australia.
- B If you were my sister, I would be extremely angry.
- C If I had seen you do that, I would have been very surprised.
- D If you should see Alan, say hello to him from me.

*wish, if only, hope, it's time*

**13 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A I wish to make a formal complaint.
- B We wish you a pleasant stay in our hotel.
- C The manager wishes to speak to you.
- D I wish you have a safe journey.

**14 Quale opzione non è possibile?**

- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.
- A were more intelligent
  - B have more friends
  - C had studied more
  - D could ski

**15 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A I wish my mum would let me invite my friends over.
- B I wish my mum would be less strict.
- C I wish my dad would bought me a moped.
- D I wish I would leave home.

**16 Quale frase è sbagliata?**

- A If only there had been more snow!
- B I wish my parents had lent me the money.
- C If only I haven't said anything to him!
- D I wish she were here with me now.

**17 Quale opzione è sbagliata?**

The shoes were too expensive. \_\_\_\_\_

- A If only I'd had more money.
- B I wish they'd been cheaper.
- C I hope they were less expensive.
- D I wish I could have bought them.

**18 Quale opzione è sbagliata?**

- I hope you \_\_\_\_\_ better soon.
- A feel
  - B will feel
  - C are
  - D felt

**19 Quale frase è corretta?**

- A It's high time to leave.
- B It's time you had left.
- C It's about time you will leave.
- D It's time to leave.

**20 Quale fra queste frasi un genitore non direbbe al proprio figlio?**

- A I wish you would let me stay out late.
- B It's about time you tidied your room.
- C If only you had studied harder.
- D I hope you'll save some of your allowance.

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**Translation**

**Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

- 1 Avrebbero potuto vincere il campionato se Roy non si fosse rotto la gamba nella penultima partita.
- 2 Se avessi saputo che sei vegetariano, avrei cucinato qualcos'altro.
- 3 Che cosa avresti fatto se ieri avessi vinto il jackpot di \$100 milioni alla lotteria?
- 4 I democratici non avrebbero vinto le elezioni se non avessero promesso tagli fiscali.
- 5 Non saresti così stanco se fossi andato a letto prima ieri.
- 6 Se loro non fossero così antipatici li avremmo invitati al barbecue.
- 7 Vorrei che Mary fosse potuta venire in vacanza con noi. Le sarebbe piaciuto qui.
- 8 Se solo non l'avesse sposata. Sarebbe così tanto più contento.
- 9 Spero che Carol non rimpianga la sua decisione.
- 10 Sarebbe l'ora che il cane facesse il bagno. Puzza!

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**Total**

	40
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## Test units 138-139

### Il passivo (3)

#### 1 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A The book was published two weeks ago.
- B The film is going to be released only in Europe.
- C The website wasn't been updated for ages.
- D The roof is being repaired urgently.

#### 2 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

- When \_\_\_\_\_ the general election \_\_\_\_\_ held?
- A was / -
  - B will / be
  - C is / being
  - D has / been

#### 3 Quale opzione è la forma passiva corretta dell'esempio?

- Someone assassinated the President.
- A The President assassinated someone.
  - B Someone was assassinated by the President.
  - C The President was assassinated.
  - D The President was by someone assassinated.

#### 4 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- By this time next month, the new bridge \_\_\_\_\_ to solve the traffic problems.
- A is being opened
  - B will have been opened
  - C will have been open
  - D was going to be opened

#### 5 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- They really wanted \_\_\_\_\_ that house but it \_\_\_\_\_ two days earlier.
- A to be bought / had been sold
  - B to buy / has been sold
  - C to be bought / was being sold
  - D to buy / had been sold

#### 6 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- \_\_\_\_\_ badly in the past, Stefanie didn't want another relationship.
- A Having being treated
  - B Having treated
  - C Being treating
  - D Being having treated

#### 7 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- The cop had a hidden microphone, so the suspect didn't know the conversation \_\_\_\_\_.
- A was being recorded
  - B is recorded
  - C is being recorded
  - D to be recorded

#### 8 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A The accident might have been caused by a faulty switch.
- B The situation is critical and something must to be done immediately.
- C The old hospital should have been demolished a long time ago.
- D The plans should be approved by next week.

#### 9 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

- If you buy alcohol in the UK, you \_\_\_\_\_ asked for proof of your age.
- A might be
  - B will be
  - C ought be
  - D could be

#### 10 Quale frase è corretta?

- A When is going to be the company quoted on the stock exchange?
- B Has been the value of the shares decided yet?
- C Can be bought by the company employees the shares?
- D Would the information have been leaked in any case?

#### 11 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- '\_\_\_\_\_ anyone \_\_\_\_\_ you the news?' 'No, I \_\_\_\_\_ anything.'
- A Were... told / didn't tell
  - B Has... told / wasn't told
  - C Was... tell / haven't been told
  - D Did... tell / I'm not been told

#### 12 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A The needs of the elderly tend to be forgotten about nowadays.
- B She desperately wanted to have been accepted on the course.
- C Would you like your car to be cleaned inside as well?
- D The man claimed to have beaten by the police.

## La costruzione passiva personale e impersonale

### 13 Quale frase è più formale?

- A It is thought that the presidential candidate will drop out of the race.
- B He is reported to be suffering from a breakdown.
- C He is said to have accepted bribes.
- D He is believed to be somewhere in Honduras.

### 14 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A We are considered to be the best students in the school.
- B Isabel is known to having had plastic surgery.
- C His parents are reported to be getting a divorce.
- D Poverty is believed to be increasing across Europe.

### 15 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A It is reported that Christian will be the new chairperson of the Student Council.
- B It is said that more people are receiving government benefits this year.
- C It is considered that the Internet of Things will continue to increase.
- D It is known that a third of the population be unemployed.

### 16 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Liam was supposed to be at the meeting yesterday.
- B It was thought that the judges had been corrupted.
- C He was known that he stole the money.
- D It was believed that they were scamming pensioners.

### 17 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

The actor is thought \_\_\_\_\_ his ex-wife £25 million when they separated.

- A to have given
- B that he gave
- C to give
- D that he had given

### 18 Quale frase non ha lo stesso significato dell'esempio?

People believe that life in the west of the country is better.

- A It is believed that life in the west of the country is better.
- B Life is believed to be better in the west of the country.

C Life in the west of the country is believed to be better.

D People in the west of the country are believed to be better.

### 19 Quale frase è corretta?

- A Meredith was considered not to have had the best opportunity in life.
- B Gary was thought to be not alone when the accident happened.
- C The teachers were reported to have gone not on strike.
- D The Prime Minister was believed to have told not the truth.

### 20 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

- A It is thought that Jacob will leave tomorrow.
- B It is supposed that Jacob will leave tomorrow.
- C Jacob is thought to be leaving tomorrow.
- D Jacob is supposed to be leaving tomorrow.

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## Translation

### Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

- 1 “Quando saranno finiti i lavori stradali?”  
“Dovrebbero essere finiti entro settembre.”
- 2 Il nostro computer è in riparazione, quindi non possiamo controllare la posta elettronica.
- 3 Penso che il film avrebbe ricevuto un premio se gli attori fossero stati più famosi.
- 4 “È stata informata delle sue possibilità?”  
“Sì, ma non ha ancora deciso niente.”
- 5 In questo periodo tanti alberi vengono tagliati illegalmente nella foresta ma i responsabili non sono stati ancora presi.
- 6 Un dipinto è stato trovato nella soffitta dei miei nonni. Si dice che avrebbe potuto essere stato dipinto da Monet.
- 7 Si dice che il castello sia abitato (*haunt*) da due fantasmi da più di 700 anni.
- 8 Si credeva che Tom avesse lavorato per la famiglia reale. (costruzione personale)
- 9 Si suppone che Stephen arriverà domani sera.
- 10 Si pensa che gli scienziati stiano sviluppando una macchina del tempo. (costruzione personale)

	20
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**Total**

	40
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## I connettivi per aggiungere, esprimere alternativa, contrasto e concessione

### 13 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Our science teacher is easy to talk to and tolerant, too.
- B As well as being easy to talk to, our science teacher is tolerant.
- C Our science teacher is easy to talk to and tolerant as well.
- D Our science teacher is easy to talk to and tolerant also.

### 14 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

They had a good time at the resort. \_\_\_\_\_ they won't be going back again.

- A On the contrary
- B Nevertheless
- C What's more
- D Though

### 15 Quale opzione è sbagliata?

\_\_\_\_\_ working full time in a restaurant, he has a second job.

- A In addition to
- B Besides
- C In spite
- D Despite

### 16 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Marlon felt that he had to do what she said \_\_\_\_\_ his life wouldn't be worth living.

- A otherwise
- B nevertheless
- C either
- D moreover

## I connettivi per strutturare un discorso

### 17 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

\_\_\_\_\_ your application, we are pleased to inform you that you have been successful.

- A With reference to
- B By the way
- C To start with
- D According

### 18 Quale frase è sbagliata?

- A Generally speaking, behaviour at our school is excellent.
- B As a matter of fact, no students have been suspended this year.
- C To the Principal's mind, this is positive for the school's reputation.
- D In conclusion, the school year has been profitable for all concerned.

### 19 Quale opzione non può sostituire l'espressione sottolineata nell'esempio?

In my opinion, the local council needs to improve public transport.

- A To my mind
- B According to me
- C Personally, I believe
- D From my point of view

### 20 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

'How did the exam go?' 'Well, \_\_\_\_\_, it was a disaster!'

- A or rather
- B in other words
- C as a general rule
- D actually

	20
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## Translation

### Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

- 1 Una volta che avrai pulito la tua stanza, potrai aiutarmi a preparare il pranzo.
- 2 La società aveva avuto parecchi problemi economici e alla fine ha dovuto chiudere.
- 3 Loro penseranno al cibo per la festa a patto che noi pensiamo alle bibite.
- 4 Stanno discutendo se mandare i figli al campo estivo quest'estate.
- 5 Dato che ho avuto tante spese extra questo mese, non mi posso permettere di andare via per il weekend.
- 6 Oggigiorno ci dovrebbe essere uguaglianza nel luogo di lavoro. Perciò le donne dovrebbero guadagnare quanto gli uomini.
- 7 Lee comprò un biglietto per il concerto anche se non poteva permetterselo.
- 8 Nonostante piovesse, ci siamo divertiti lo stesso.
- 9 Il sussidio del governo dovrebbe essere mirato a chi ha più bisogno, vale a dire gli anziani che vivono da soli.
- 10 È un'ottima idea sviluppare un metodo per ripassare, per esempio le mappe mentali o gli elenchi.

	20
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**Total**

	40
--	----

## Test units 145-150

### La frase relativa non determinativa

- 1** Quale fra queste frasi è una frase relativa non determinativa?
- A My dad works for a company which designs aircraft.
- B My uncle told me all about his new car, which he got two weeks ago.
- C Do you know anyone who speaks Chinese?
- D What's the name of the resort where you went last summer?
- 2** Quale frase è sbagliata?
- A They suddenly sold up and left the country, that surprised everyone.
- B I went to the dentist, who told me to floss every day.
- C Julie missed the party, which was a pity.
- D My friend's dad, who works for a national newspaper, is trying to get me a job.
- 3** Quale frase è corretta?
- A My sister, that is older than me, works at the local hospital.
- B The students, who they are in the fifth year, are organising the end-of-year show.
- C The new bus station, which is opposite the university, will open next week.
- D My dog which we got at the dog shelter is 7 years old.
- 4** Scegli l'opzione corretta.
- Mr Graeme, \_\_\_\_\_ I sent the letter, was supposed to get back to me within a week.
- A to whom                      C to who
- B who to                         D who
- 5** Quale frase ha delle parole che non possono essere eliminate?
- A The school which was damaged in the hurricane has been repaired.
- B Kate received an email which was offering her an internship.
- C Applications which are received after Saturday will not be accepted.
- D The jewellery which was stolen has not been recovered.

### I composti di ever

- 6** Scegli l'opzione corretta.
- You need to stay calm, \_\_\_\_\_ happens.
- A whoever                      C whatever
- B whenever                     D however
- 7** Quale frase è corretta?
- A He has no whatever self-respect.
- B We can go on Tuesday or Friday – whichever day is fine with me.
- C He gets on well with however he speaks to.
- D Whoever you, get out of my garden now!
- 8** Scegli l'opzione corretta per sostituire la parte sottolineata.
- I get embarrassed every time I think about what happened.
- A whoever                      C whichever
- B whenever                     D whatever
- 9** Quale opzione è sbagliata?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is he doing? Stop him before he gets hurt!
- A What on earth                C What the hell
- B What ever                     D Whatever

### Costruzioni particolari con comparativi

- 10** Quale frase è corretta?
- A The more dangerous is the sport, the more I like it.
- B The road was getting more and more twisted as we went up the mountain.
- C More you work, the more money you'll get.
- D The exercises are getting more difficult and more difficult.
- 11** Scegli l'opzione corretta.
- Some people say that \_\_\_\_\_ money you have, \_\_\_\_\_ you are.
- A the more / the happier
- B less / happier
- C more / happier
- D the less / the happiest



## Test module 1 (units 1-24)

### Elementi di base

#### 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 Can you help *us/we*, please? We *have/has* got a problem.
- 2 Milton is from *the/-* England, but he lives in *the/a* small village in Wales.
- 3 '*Is/Are* these your notes?' 'No, *they/there* aren't.'
- 4 *My/Mine* hotel room is *in/on* the second floor. Where is *yours/your*'?
- 5 'How *much/many* is that jacket?' '*It's/They're* £69.99.'
- 6 'Excuse me, what time *it is/is it*?' 'I'm sorry. *I haven't/hasn't* got a watch.'

 13

#### 2 Osserva l'invito ad una festa di compleanno e formula le domande.

##### GEMMA'S 16th BIRTHDAY PARTY

Saturday 21st April  
Linton Town Hall  
7-12

Live music, snacks and drinks  
Tel. 0152 669843

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ It's Gemma's party.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ She's sixteen.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ It's on 21st April.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ The party's at Linton Town Hall.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ It's five hours, from 7 to 12.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, there is live music at the party.

 12

#### 3 Completa il dialogo con le parole nel riquadro.

and • can • can't • have • it • of • me • much  
sorry • stop • that • there • thirsty • what • yours

**Teacher** You (1) \_\_\_\_\_ start the test now (2) \_\_\_\_\_ remember to put your name at the top (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the page.

**Mary** Excuse me. I'm (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Can I get a drink of water?

**Teacher** Yes, alright.

**Mary** How (5) \_\_\_\_\_ time have we got?

**Teacher** You've got 40 minutes.

**Mary** How many questions are (6) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Teacher** Fifteen. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ wasting time!

**Thomas** Can you help (8) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Teacher** (9) \_\_\_\_\_ is the problem?

**Thomas** I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ do this.

**Mary** Yes, (11) \_\_\_\_\_ is impossible.

**Thomas** (12) \_\_\_\_\_ we got the right test?

**Teacher** Oh, I'm very (13) \_\_\_\_\_! (14) \_\_\_\_\_ is the test for Year 9. This is (15) \_\_\_\_\_!

 15

#### 4 Traduci il seguente testo in inglese.

La mia famiglia è grande. Siamo in otto. Ho quattro fratelli e due sorelle. La più giovane (*The youngest*) ha 15 mesi ma non sa camminare. Ha gli occhi marroni e i capelli biondi. L'altra sorella ha 21 anni.

È una studentessa di ingegneria. Quanto è grande la nostra casa? Non è grande. Ci sono tre camere da letto. E quanti anni ho? Ho 18 anni quindi posso guidare e scappare lontano dal caos!

 20

**Total**  60

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Test module 2 (units 25-33)

### Il presente

#### 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 My brother and I *likes/like* baseball.
- 2 'Does/Do Mr Brown *work/works* for an IT company?' 'No, he works for a law firm.'
- 3 Lauren never eats chocolate. She *don't/doesn't* like it.
- 4 'What *are/do* you doing?' 'I'm *doing/having* breakfast.'
- 5 'Does Karen enjoy *going/go* shopping with her friends?' 'No, she *don't/doesn't*.'
- 6 I *don't know/am not knowing* Steve very well but he *stays/is staying* with me this week.

\_\_\_ 10

#### 2 Decidi se le frasi seguenti sono corrette (✓) o sbagliate (X). Poi correggi quelle sbagliate.

- 1 'Do you a lot of homework every day?' 'I do about 3 hours, but not at the weekend.'
- 2 'Are you enjoying your book?' 'Yes, it's really good. I love this author.'
- 3 The sun is shining. I'm wanting to go to the beach.
- 4 What time the swimming pool open on Saturday? I want to get there early.
- 5 My grandad often is sleepy after lunch. He usually eats a lot!
- 6 'Who does Graham walk to school with?' 'He goes with his brother.'
- 7 Lara is upset because she's not owning a moped but all her friends have one.
- 8 I love watching soap operas but my brother prefer drama series.

\_\_\_ 16

#### 3 Completa il dialogo con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi.

**Fiona** What (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / read), Mum?

**Mum** It is a novel about a group of cowboys in Oklahoma, set in 1850.

**Fiona** I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / like) reading, especially historical novels. What can I do? I'm bored.

**Mum** What (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (your friends / do) at the moment?

**Fiona** Julie (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a music lesson and Tom probably (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep).

**Mum** He (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (always / sleep)!

**Fiona** I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (know). He usually (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) late and then  
(9) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a nap in the afternoon.

**Mum** (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (he / go) to bed very late?

**Fiona** No, he doesn't.

**Mum** So what (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / want) to do? Why (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / not / take)  
the dog for a walk?

**Fiona** But it (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (rain). What can I do?

**Mum** I haven't got a clue but I can't stand (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to you anymore!

\_\_\_ 14

#### 4 Traduci il seguente testo in inglese.

La mia famiglia raramente va al ristorante a cena. A mio padre non piace spendere tanti (*a lot of*) soldi. Mia madre ama il cibo cinese ma a me e a mio fratello non piace. Noi preferiamo mangiare cibo americano o messicano quindi è molto difficile decidere dove andare. Ma oggi è un giorno speciale. Cosa festeggiamo? Mio fratello ha superato (*passed*) l'esame di guida e può scegliere lui il ristorante.

\_\_\_ 20

**Total** \_\_\_ 60

## Test module 3 (units 34-52)

### Sostantivi, quantificatori, pronomi

#### 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

This week there are a (1) *few/little* protestors outside the zoo in our city because it has got some new animals: lemurs. They're animals (2) *who/which* come from (3) *the/-* Madagascar and they're very cute. The protestors say that the zoo only wants to attract (4) *a lot of/much* visitors and they don't care about the animals' welfare. The cages are not big (5) *very/enough* and there are too many animals in each (6) *one/ones*. The lemurs often get angry and they can hurt (7) *themselves/itself*. However, (8) *the majority/most* people do not know that these animals risk extinction. Soon they will have (9) *anywhere/nowhere* to live because (10) *the whole/whole* areas of the island are being destroyed for palm oil plantations. (11) *Everyone/Nobody* should be aware of this and shouldn't buy (12) *no/any* products (13) *that/whose* contain palm oil. It only takes a (14) *little/few* effort to check the ingredients.

___	14
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#### 2 Decidi se le frasi seguenti sono corrette (✓) o sbagliate (X). Poi correggi quelle sbagliate.

- The police is talking to everyone who were near the train station on the night of the 14th.
- Mrs Santini plays the organ at church every Sunday morning.
- The students which names I call can leave the room.
- I love walking along the beach to relax myself.
- You don't have to do this project by yourselves; you can work in groups and help one another.
- 'How much are these friendship bracelets?' 'They're 99 cents every.'
- That's either funny nor clever. Please stop it immediately.

___	14
-----	----

#### 3 Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato della prima.

- Paul worked all afternoon.  
Paul worked the \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon.
- Lilly is good at sport and Janet is good at sport too.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Lilly and Janet are good at sport.
- There isn't anybody at home during the day.  
\_\_\_\_\_ at home during the day.
- We haven't got enough flour to make a pizza.  
We've got \_\_\_\_\_ flour to make a pizza.
- Jason likes neither of the solutions his parents suggested.  
Jason doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ of the solutions his parents suggested.
- The students don't have any lessons today.  
The students have \_\_\_\_\_ today.

___	12
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#### 4 Traduci il seguente testo in inglese.

Il paese dove abito è nel nord del paese ed è in una posizione ottima. Non è troppo lontano dalle montagne o dal mare. In inverno, posso andare a sciare ogni fine settimana e d'estate posso trascorrere l'intera giornata al mare. Vivo in periferia e non c'è niente da fare la sera, quindi la maggior parte dei giovani va in centro dove ci sono alcuni bar e club carini. È molto tranquillo – non c'è violenza – e ci conosciamo tutti.

___	20
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<b>Total</b>	___	60
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Test module 4 (units 53-67)

### Il passato

#### 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 Rachel isn't here. She *left/has left* ten minutes ago. She's *gone/been* to the doctor.
- 2 When Gabriel *were/was* a child, he *used to/would* live in Egypt.
- 3 'What *were you doing/did you do* at 9 p.m. yesterday?' 'I *watched/was watching* the Grand Prix.'
- 4 Mr and Mrs Kartel *are/have been* married *since/for* one year.
- 5 'How long *have you studied/did you study* German?' 'For 3 years when I *was/have been* at school.'
- 6 I didn't *have/had* breakfast this morning because I *got/get* up late.

\_\_\_ 12

#### 2 Completa i dialoghi con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi.

- A Hi! How are you? It's ages since I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you. What (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do)?  
B Hello! Well, last year I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the USA to study and I came back two months ago.  
Since then I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on my thesis. And you?  
A Me? I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / do) anything special.

- A Hello. I'm Theo. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / go) to this club before?  
B No, it's the first time. What about you?  
A I was here last week but it (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) very good.  
B Why?  
A Because you (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) here!

- A Sorry I'm late. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / wait) long? I missed the bus.  
B That's OK. I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (just / arrive). I (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) here when  
I realised that I (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) my identity card so I had to go back home.

- A (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / finish) all your homework yet?  
B I (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (already / do) the maths exercise but I (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / start) my  
French essay yet.  
A I (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) my French homework two days ago. I (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the maths  
this afternoon but I (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (give up) because it was too difficult.

\_\_\_ 18

#### 3 Decidi se le frasi seguenti sono corrette (✓) o sbagliate (X). Poi correggi quelle sbagliate.

- 1 I have this mobile for 4 years. I want to buy a new one!
- 2 Jonathan had worked for the company for 2 years when he got a promotion.
- 3 My hands are covered in oil. I've repaired my bike but I haven't finished yet.
- 4 They were waiting at the airport for 22 hours when the plane finally left.
- 5 'How long is it since you visit your relatives?' 'About six months.'

\_\_\_ 10

#### 4 Traduci il seguente testo in inglese.

Due mesi fa ho visto Rick in centro. Non lo vedevo da un sacco di tempo. Portava dei vestiti vecchi e sporchi e sembrava molto affamato. Ha perso il lavoro e non aveva soldi quindi viveva per strada. Immediatamente l'ho invitato a casa mia. Mentre lui faceva una lunga doccia, io ho cucinato il pranzo per noi. Dopo di che è andato a letto. Da quel momento, vive qui con me. Ha fatto domanda per parecchi posti di lavoro ma non ha avuto fortuna finora.

\_\_\_ 20

**Total** \_\_\_ 60

## Test module 5 (units 68-84)

### Preposizioni, connettivi, aggettivi e avverbi

#### 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 He got *out of/into* the car, walked *across/through* the road and disappeared *into/along* the crowd.
- 2 Excuse me. I'm looking for a *large black cotton/cotton black large* T-shirt. Have you got one?
- 3 Carlos is very talented. He paints extremely *good/well*. His paintings are *like/as* a professional's.
- 4 Can you put the trampoline *outside/inside* in the garden, but not *under/over* the trees, please?
- 5 *During/Within* our holiday, we never got up *after/before* 11 a.m. We were really lazy.
- 6 'I think Donald's *bored/boring* because he only talks about work.' 'Yes, but he's got a very *exciting/excited* job.'

___	12
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#### 2 Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato della prima.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Your suitcase is heavier than mine.<br>My suitcase is _____ yours.  | 5 That ice cream was so delicious that I want<br>another one.<br>That was _____ ice cream that I want<br>another one.     |
| 2 We drove to the airport.<br>We travelled _____ to the airport.  | 6 Shaun has a fortune, but he doesn't like<br>spending money.<br>_____ his fortune, Shaun doesn't like<br>spending money. |
| 3 Anita looked at the recipe and then she went<br>shopping to buy the ingredients.<br>_____ at the recipe, Anita went shopping to<br>buy the ingredients. |   |
| 4 They stayed indoors because there was heavy snow.<br>They stayed indoors because it was _____.  |   |

___	12
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#### 3 Completa il dialogo con le parole nel riquadro.

absolutely • backwards • fewest • frightened • happily • hard • hardly • like  
much more • next to • over there • pretty • sideways • terrifying • the best • without

- Sonya** What did you think of the ride? It was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ good, but not (2) \_\_\_\_\_ I've been on.
- Katy** I don't think I've ever been so (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in my life! Rollercoasters are not for me. One second you're going (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and then the next (5) \_\_\_\_\_. I felt tossed around (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a paper boat in a storm!
- Sonya** But it (7) \_\_\_\_\_ went fast at all. And it's (8) \_\_\_\_\_ exciting if you put your hands in the air.
- Katy** You're joking! I can't do it (9) \_\_\_\_\_ holding on.
- Sonya** Do you want something to eat? There's a great burger bar (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance.
- Katy** No thank you. I'm breathing (11) \_\_\_\_\_ so as not to be sick.
- Sonya** Do you want to go on that ride (12) \_\_\_\_\_? It's got the (13) \_\_\_\_\_ people in the queue and it isn't (14) \_\_\_\_\_, I promise.
- Katy** I (15) \_\_\_\_\_ refuse to go on another ride. You go. I'll (16) \_\_\_\_\_ wait for you here.

___	16
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#### 4 Traduci il seguente testo in inglese.

L'uomo camminò cautamente giù per il vialetto accanto alla casa ed entrò in giardino. Portava dei vestiti scuri e stretti e aveva in mano una grande vecchia borsa sportiva. Sembrava un ladro. Nonostante la luce della luna, era di gran lunga il momento più buio della notte e l'uomo inciampò (*trip over*) goffamente sul giocattolo di un bambino che stava sull'erba. Era decisamente più preoccupato per i cani che per i bambini e voleva uscire di lì il prima possibile.

___	20
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<b>Total</b>	___	60
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Test module 6 (units 85-88)

### Il futuro

#### 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta. In un caso, entrambe le alternative sono possibili.

- 1 *Will you/Are you going to* shut the window, please? I feel a bit cold.' 'Of course.'
- 2 *I'll meet/meet you* outside the cinema at 7 p.m. The film *starts/is starting* at half past. Don't be late.
- 3 'What *are you doing/do you do* this weekend?' I don't know but *I think I won't/I don't think I will* stay in.'
- 4 Chris can't come to the party on Saturday because he *is working/will work* this weekend.
- 5 Don't worry! Everything *will/is going to* be fine.
- 6 'Sorry but you can't go out on a school night.' 'But *I'm/'ll be* back by 10.30.'
- 7 'What time *will/does* the train arrive?' '6.15 a.m. But don't worry, *I am going to/will* get a taxi. I've already booked it.'
- 8 Don't call us. We *will post/post* a message on Facebook when the baby *will be/is* born.

12

#### 2 Completa i dialoghi con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi.

- A Did you get your tickets?  
B Yes, we (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) early next Friday morning.  
A What time (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the flight?  
B It (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at 5.30 a.m., so we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in a hotel near the airport. I found a very cheap one.  
A Good idea. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / text) me as soon as you arrive?  
B I promise I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / forget) like I did last time!  
A Good! I think you (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time. Prague is wonderful.
- A I love airport shopping! (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (I / buy) this red scarf or the blue one? I think I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) both. They're really cheap.  
B Just hurry up. The flight (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) in 30 minutes.  
A We've got plenty of time. (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / not / buy) anything? These teddy bears are cute.  
(12) \_\_\_\_\_ *the remaining two passengers for flight FR452 to Prague please* \_\_\_\_\_ (go) *to gate 23? Your flight* (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (about / depart).  
B I knew it. We (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the flight.  
A Don't panic. We (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the gate as soon as I (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) looking at the perfume!

16

#### 3 Decidi se le frasi seguenti sono corrette (✓) o sbagliate (X). Poi correggi quelle sbagliate.

- 1 I've invited more than 30 people to the party next weekend. I hope everyone is coming.
- 2 'There isn't any coffee.' 'Don't worry. I'll pop to the shops and get some.'
- 3 Khalid has decided he doesn't want to eat meat anymore. He becomes a vegetarian.
- 4 'Do you want Indian for supper tonight?' 'No. James called and I'll meet him in town for a burger.'
- 5 Have you heard? Tomorrow, the coach is make an important announcement about the selection of the team.
- 6 'Can I speak to Cheryl, please?' 'I'm going to get her. Just a second.'

12

#### 4 Traduci il seguente testo in inglese.

Mia sorella si sposerà a luglio. Sebbene sia solo gennaio, ha già fatto tanti programmi. La settimana prossima andrà in un negozio per provare dei vestiti e il suo fidanzato cercherà le fedi. Non saranno una sorpresa perché lei gli ha già detto cosa comprare. Lui è nell'esercito e tra due settimane il suo battaglione partirà per un'esercitazione. Quest'esercitazione durerà per quasi cinque mesi perciò non avrà molto tempo per fare le cose quando tornerà.

20

**Total**   60

## Test module 7 (units 89-97)

### I modali

#### 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- The prisoner *was able to/could* escape from his cell without the guards noticing.
- 'Do/Are you allowed to invite friends over?' 'Yes, but we *mustn't/don't have to* make too much noise.'
- 'Shall/Let's we watch a film tonight?' 'I'd *rather/prefer* to play Scrabble.'
- Would/Do* you like *me/I* to explain it again? You *don't need to/can't* be embarrassed if you don't understand.
- Fred isn't very strong. As my grandpa says he *couldn't/might not* fight his way out of a paper bag!
- We *ought/should* to go now. It's very late.
- 'Why isn't Liz here?' 'I don't know. She *can/may* be ill.'
- 'What about *go/going* to the beach?' 'Sorry, I *need/must* to study.'

	13
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#### 2 Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato della prima.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would you open the door for me, please?<br/>_____ opening the door for me, please?</li> <li>It's a good idea to build up gradually the amount of exercise you do.<br/>You _____ build up gradually the amount of exercise you do.</li> <li>It was necessary to queue for a long time to get into the stadium.<br/>We _____ queue for a long time to get into the stadium.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of cameras is not allowed anywhere in the museum.<br/>You _____ use cameras anywhere in the museum.</li> <li>Jeremy doesn't have to finish his homework tonight. He can do it tomorrow.<br/>Jeremy _____ finish his homework tonight. He can do it tomorrow.</li> <li>Can I offer you a lift home?<br/>_____ you like me to give you a lift home?</li> </ol> |
|---|---|

	12
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#### 3 Completa i dialoghi con le parole nel riquadro.

- Girl** (1) \_\_\_\_\_ I get down, please?  
**Mum** OK, but (2) \_\_\_\_\_ you clear the table first?  
**Girl** Do I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to? I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to meet Sam in half an hour.  
**Mum** Yes, and you (5) \_\_\_\_\_ load the dishwasher too!

- Recp** (6) \_\_\_\_\_ I help you?  
**Woman** Yes, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ I speak to Mr Prior, please?  
**Recp** Would you (8) \_\_\_\_\_ waiting here while I see if he is available? Thank you.  
**Woman** (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

- Joe** What (10) \_\_\_\_\_ we do this afternoon? Do you (11) \_\_\_\_\_ going for a bike ride?  
**Clive** I'd (12) \_\_\_\_\_ not.  
**Joe** (13) \_\_\_\_\_ go roller skating (14) \_\_\_\_\_!  
**Clive** I'd (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to do something more relaxing.

	15
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#### 4 Traduci il seguente testo in inglese.

Una delle scuole superiori della mia città ha un nuovo direttore scolastico progressista e ha introdotto tanti cambiamenti. Gli studenti dovevano portare la divisa ma adesso non lo devono fare. Hanno il permesso di scegliere le materie da studiare e non devono frequentare le lezioni se non vogliono. Possono fare studi e ricerche private, ma devono rimanere dentro la scuola. A essere onesti, non riesco a capire come gli studenti imparino qualcosa.

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<b>Total</b>		60
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Test module 8 (units 98-100)

### Il periodo ipotetico

#### 1 Abbina le due parti delle frasi.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 If you sell second-hand things on eBay,    | a <input type="checkbox"/> if we asked him.             |
| 2 What would you do                          | b <input type="checkbox"/> I'm going to leave him.      |
| 3 We can't have a party                      | c <input type="checkbox"/> you can make a lot of money. |
| 4 Will Peter change his mind                 | d <input type="checkbox"/> if he lied to you?           |
| 5 If he has forgotten our anniversary again, | e <input type="checkbox"/> if we talk to him again?     |
| 6 Bob might help us                          | f <input type="checkbox"/> unless Mum and Dad agree.    |

\_\_\_ 6

#### 2 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 If I *was/were* you, I *wouldn't/won't* accept their offer.
- 2 Our house is so old that water *comes/will come* through the roof when it *will rain/rains*.
- 3 'If you *find/found* a wallet in the street, *would/will* you keep it?' 'Certainly not!'
- 4 More tourists *would visit/visited* this town if there *would be/were* better facilities.
- 5 Madam, if you *have/will have* a complaint about the service, you *must/would* speak to the manager.
- 6 The concert *will/would* be in the park *unless/if not* the weather is bad.
- 7 My brother says that when he *will grow up/grows up*, he *is going to/would* be a firefighter.
- 8 I *wouldn't be/wasn't* here if I *didn't want/wouldn't want* to be.
- 9 If you *need/will need* any help, please *called/call* me whenever.

\_\_\_ 18

#### 3 Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato della prima.

- 1 Martin doesn't like Thai food so he isn't coming to the restaurant tonight.  
Martin would come to the restaurant if \_\_\_\_\_ Thai food.
- 2 You won't get a place at that school unless you live within 1 km.  
\_\_\_\_\_ live within 1 km of that school, you won't get a place there.
- 3 I think you should get those jeans. They're nicer than all the others.  
If \_\_\_\_\_, I'd get those jeans. They're nicer than all the others.
- 4 If we copy one another's history homework, we'll get in trouble.  
We'll get in trouble \_\_\_\_\_ our history homework by ourselves.
- 5 The company isn't making a profit. They will have to make some workers redundant.  
The company wouldn't have to make some workers redundant, if it \_\_\_\_\_ a profit.
- 6 Zoe doesn't feel well. She isn't at college today.  
If Zoe \_\_\_\_\_, she'd be at college.
- 7 They'll miss their flight unless they hurry up.  
They'll miss their flight \_\_\_\_\_ hurry up.
- 8 Owen thinks he is unhappy because he hasn't got a girlfriend.  
Owen thinks he \_\_\_\_\_ happy if he had a girlfriend.

\_\_\_ 16

#### 4 Traduci il seguente dialogo in inglese.

- A Sapevi che se fai cadere un uovo da un'altezza di 8 metri sull'erba, non si rompe?  
B Veramente? Come fai a saperlo?  
A L'ho letto su internet.  
B Io non crederei a tutto ciò che si legge su internet, se fossi in te.  
A Se non dispiacerà a tua madre, potremmo fare un esperimento.  
B Ti metterai nei guai se prenderai delle uova. Mia madre vuole fare una torta più tardi.  
A Ma se è vero e non si rompono, lei potrà utilizzarle.  
B E se si rompono? Una torta con dentro pezzetti di erba non avrebbe un buon sapore!

\_\_\_ 20

Total \_\_\_ 60

## Test module 9 (units 101-109)

### Costruzioni verbali

#### 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 It's impossible *eating/to eat* just one chocolate when you open a box of them.
- 2 I don't think it's fair that our music teacher doesn't *let/make* us choose the music to play.
- 3 We're really looking forward to *go/going* on holiday next week.
- 4 I expect *that/-* you all to be quiet while I'm out of the room.
- 5 'Did it take you long to get used to *work/working* shifts?' 'Quite a while, yes.'
- 6 I refuse *to listen/listening* to you any longer.
- 7 'Is it worth *shopping/to shop* at that new fashion outlet?' 'Not really.'
- 8 Daniel pretended *to be/being* a monster to scare his little sister.

 8

#### 2 Completa il testo con la forma corretta dei verbi e delle espressioni nel riquadro.

##### REVISION GUIDE

Your exams are coming up and you've decided it's time to start (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Well, it's important (2) \_\_\_\_\_ an effective revision method for you. Frantically (3) \_\_\_\_\_ at your books ten minutes before (4) \_\_\_\_\_ into the exam is not good. We suggest (5) \_\_\_\_\_ these simple ideas:

- You need (6) \_\_\_\_\_ your time between the subjects, remembering (7) \_\_\_\_\_ more time for your weaker ones.
- You should stop (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a break at least every 90 minutes, but only for about 10 minutes.
- Nobody can (9) \_\_\_\_\_ you revise so it's up to you to actually (10) \_\_\_\_\_ doing it.
- Don't keep on (11) \_\_\_\_\_ things off. If you (12) \_\_\_\_\_ having a fixed revision timetable, it will be easier.
- (13) \_\_\_\_\_ up a pleasant study area, with coloured pens, sticky notes, etc. will make revising more enjoyable.
- Practise (14) \_\_\_\_\_ aloud to make sure you can (15) \_\_\_\_\_ your point \_\_\_\_\_ clearly.
- If you feel like (16) \_\_\_\_\_, don't! Get some fresh air and then start again.

follow • look  
go • revise • find

be used to • divide  
get across • get down to  
give up • have • leave  
make • set • speak • put

 16

#### 3 Decidi se le frasi seguenti sono corrette (✓) o sbagliate (X). Poi correggi quelle sbagliate.

- 1 Karim didn't used to eat anchovies, but he'll have them occasionally now.
- 2 Would you consider to live abroad if you couldn't find a job here?
- 3 There is nowhere going in this town. It's so boring.
- 4 We really appreciate your coming here today to talk to us.
- 5 The guide recommended we to visit the caves.
- 6 Do you want that I book the hotel for the weekend or do you want to do it?
- 7 'Were you the first one who to arrive?' 'No, the second.'
- 8 Dad, don't you think you're too old to be wearing combat trousers?

 16

#### 4 Traduci il seguente testo in inglese.

Senti i suoi vicini di casa urlare mentre entrava nel condominio. Aveva avuto una giornata piena e voleva rilassarsi. "Farei a meno di sentire il resto della loro discussione", pensò, "non sono abituato a vivere vicino a così tante persone." Si fermò per prendere la posta prima di salire le scale. Valutò se continuare fino al piano successivo per bussare alla porta dei vicini, ma decise di non intromettersi. "Spero solo che non continuino a litigare per tutta la notte," pensò.

 20

**Total**  60

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Test module 10 (units 110-119)

### La costruzione della frase (1)

#### 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 'Who *did give/gave* you that book?' 'My aunt gave *it to me/to me it*.
- 2 *There/It* takes several hours to put in hair extensions if it is *did/done* properly.
- 3 'Where *he does/does he* work?' 'He gave up *his job two weeks ago/two weeks ago his job*.'
- 4 'Let's dance. I love this song.' '*Me too/So love I*.'
- 5 '*What/So* a lovely jumper! Is it *made/make* of cashmere?' '*I think so/Yes, I think*.'
- 6 'The antivirus programme needs *to update/updating*.' 'It's OK. I *had/get* it done yesterday.'
- 7 We're *such/so* happy you could get here in the end. Unfortunately dinner *was/were* served two hours ago.
- 8 'Is *there/it* anything good on TV tonight?' 'I don't suppose *so/not*.'

\_\_\_ 16

#### 2 Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato della prima.

- 1 Elisa's English teacher gave her extra homework.  
Elisa \_\_\_\_\_ extra homework by her English teacher.
- 2 He is certainly guilty of causing the accident.  
There is \_\_\_\_\_ that he is guilty of causing the accident.
- 3 I've had such a lot of good luck recently – it's unbelievable!  
I've had so \_\_\_\_\_ good luck recently – it's unbelievable!
- 4 Someone takes the bread to the shop early in the morning.  
The bread \_\_\_\_\_ to the shop early in the morning.
- 5 Someone came and cleaned the windows yesterday.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ cleaned yesterday.
- 6 I went to the hairdressers to have my hair cut.  
I went to the hairdressers because \_\_\_\_\_ cutting.

\_\_\_ 12

#### 3 Decidi se le frasi seguenti sono corrette (✓) o sbagliate (✗). Poi correggi quelle sbagliate.

- 1 The cat jumped off quickly the kitchen countertop and outside ran.
- 2 I'd love to be rich. I'd have all my housework done by a team of cleaners.
- 3 A penalty was given the home team and the crowd went wild.
- 4 'Which bus you took to get here?' 'The number 12.'
- 5 'I've never listened to this kind of music before.' 'Me too. I'm not sure I like it.'
- 6 How a lot of wasted food! I don't think these 'all you can eat' buffets are a good idea.

\_\_\_ 12

#### 4 Traduci il seguente dialogo in inglese.

- A Sapevi che hanno svaligiato la nostra casa mentre eravamo in vacanza?  
B Che cosa terribile! Quando è successo? Chi ve l'ha detto?  
A La polizia ci ha chiamato il martedì. Hanno detto che non c'era bisogno di tornare, ma l'abbiamo fatto.  
B È stato preso qualcosa?  
A Tutti i miei gioielli sono stati rubati, ma i ladri hanno fatto così tanta confusione. Tutto aveva bisogno di essere pulito quindi l'ho fatto fare a un'impresa di pulizie.  
B Ho bisogno di installare un sistema d'allarme.  
A Anche noi. Lo facciamo installare la settimana prossima. Ti darò il loro numero di telefono.

\_\_\_ 20

Total \_\_\_ 60

## Test module 11 (units 120-125)

### Il discorso indiretto

#### 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 She *told/said* me that she was leaving the next day.
- 2 Isabel wanted to know *if/where* I lived at the same address.
- 3 'I don't want to do it,' *shouted she/she shouted*.
- 4 He *replied/answered* them that the competition had been very easy.
- 5 Do you know when the post office *does shut/shuts*?
- 6 The doctor advised me *to stay/stay* in bed for a couple of days.

___	6
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#### 2 Enrico ha fatto un esame orale d'inglese. Trasforma le domande dell'esaminatrice e le risposte di Enrico al discorso indiretto, usando al passato i verbi introduttivi nel riquadro.

answer • ask • reply • say • tell • want to know • wonder

- 1 'How long have you studied English?' 'I've studied it for four years.'
- 2 'Can you speak any other languages?' 'No, I can't, but I want to learn Spanish.'
- 3 'Tell me something about your family.' 'There are 3 of us in my family. I don't have any brothers or sisters.'
- 4 'Where did you go on holiday last year?' 'I went on a football camp last July.'
- 5 'What are you going to do next weekend?' 'I'm going to my friend's birthday party next Sunday.'
- 6 'How will you celebrate your birthday?' 'I think I'll invite my friends to a restaurant.'
- 7 'Would you like to live in a foreign country?' 'Yes, I'd love to live in the USA.'

___	28
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#### 3 Completa le frasi nel discorso indiretto.

- 1 'You should study economics.'  
My dad advised \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 'You broke my toy!'  
The boy accused his sister \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 'Thank you for listening.'  
The speaker thanked everyone \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 'You must take the lead role Joshua.'  
They wanted \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 'You ought to invest offshore.'  
His financial advisor recommended \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 'Yes, I cheated in the exam.'  
Una admitted \_\_\_\_\_.

___	6
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#### 4 Traduci il seguente testo in inglese.

Ieri si è tenuto a Bridgmouth il primo festival di mongolfiere (*hot-air balloon*). Darren Winter, un appassionato di mongolfiere, ha detto che è stato un privilegio essere la prima mongolfiera a decollare. Ha aggiunto che il tempo era perfetto. Gli spettatori avevano l'opportunità di fare un breve giro e molti di loro hanno ammesso di sentirsi molto nervosi prima del decollo. Il sindaco di Bridgmouth si è congratulato con gli organizzatori per aver programmato l'iniziativa e ha detto che sperava che ci sarebbero stati altri eventi in futuro.

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<b>Total</b>	___	60
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Test module 12 (units 126-130)

### I modali (2)

#### 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 Did the Minister of Education *succeed/manage* in getting the proposal accepted?
- 2 Tom *is bound/will* to be at the concert. He loves this group.
- 3 'Why is the security light on?' 'Someone *must/should* have come into the garden.'
- 4 My music teacher put me in for Level 6 but I *could/was able to* have done Level 7 as the exam was easy.
- 5 This room is private. You're not *expected/supposed* to be in here.
- 6 It was wrong to tell everyone his secret. You *shouldn't/couldn't* have done it.
- 7 You *had/would* better not touch that. It's my brother's and he's very possessive about his things.
- 8 Jessica would rather her parents *pay/paid* for her holiday, but they don't agree.

8

#### 2 Completa i dialoghi con le parole nel riquadro.

be • can't • could • had better (x 2) • manage • must • must have • needn't  
ought • possibly • should • succeeded • supposed • will • would rather

- A I'm really sorry Claire, but I can't find those earrings you lent me. I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ lost them.  
B What?! You (2) \_\_\_\_\_ have been more careful. They were very special. You (3) \_\_\_\_\_ not ask to borrow anything of mine again.  
A You (4) \_\_\_\_\_ be a bit more understanding. It was an accident and I've said sorry.  
A What lovely flowers! You (5) \_\_\_\_\_ have got me anything. Did you (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to find our house alright?  
B Yes. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ have taken a wrong turn because I didn't go past the church like you said, but I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in getting here all the same.  
A Oh, you (9) \_\_\_\_\_ have gone the long way round. Perhaps I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to have drawn you a map.  
A What a racket! Craig and his band must (11) \_\_\_\_\_ practising in next door's garage.  
B Yes, I think they've (12) \_\_\_\_\_ found a new member with a big drum kit.  
A He (13) \_\_\_\_\_ be very good. It's just a load of banging.  
B Well, they're (14) \_\_\_\_\_ to be performing in front of the school next week.  
A I (15) \_\_\_\_\_ not listen to this for another week. You (16) \_\_\_\_\_ go round and talk to them.

16

#### 3 Decidi se le frasi seguenti sono corrette (✓) o sbagliate (X). Poi correggi quelle sbagliate.

- 1 I needn't have got up early as it was a holiday so I had a lie-in.
- 2 Mick should have changed his mobile number as I can't get hold of him.
- 3 Alex can't have known better at his age. It was a silly thing to say.
- 4 All volunteers are to report to the information desk at 7.00 a.m.
- 5 That was very dangerous! You might hit your head.
- 6 Eddie was supposed to come to the inauguration but he didn't turn up.
- 7 'Do you prefer ice skating than rollerblading?' 'They're both OK.'
- 8 High school students had better have more help choosing a career or college course.

16

#### 4 Traduci il seguente testo in inglese.

Saresti dovuto venire con noi ieri sera. Ci siamo divertiti così tanto. India è riuscita a prenderci dei posti vicino al palco. Il concerto doveva finire a mezzanotte, ma tutti applaudivano così tanto che il gruppo ha fatto altre otto canzoni. Non era necessario che portassi la macchina fotografica perché non potevamo fare foto. Questa mattina riesco a malapena a parlare. Devo aver urlato e cantato troppo forte! Sicuramente ritorneranno presto, quindi devi venire con noi la prossima volta!

20

Total 60

## Test module 13 (units 131-134)

### Il futuro (2)

#### 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 *By the time/By* next Tuesday, we will have *visited/been visiting* 14 states across America.
- 2 In two *years/year's* time, I *will be/will have been* old enough to apply for my driving licence.
- 3 Will they have *arrived/been arriving* at their hotel *by/within* now?
- 4 We were *taking/going to take* the car but it wouldn't start. Luckily Jim said he *would/was to* take us.
- 5 'Pitbull *was to have appeared/was appearing* at the event but he cancelled.' 'His fans *won't/will* have been happy.'
- 6 'What will you *have been/be* doing this time tomorrow?' 'I'll be *clearing/cleared* up after the party.'

	12
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#### 2 Completa il dialogo con la forma futura corretta (*future continuous, future perfect, future perfect continuous*) oppure con il futuro nel passato dei verbi tra parentesi.

- A So have your parents decided where you're going on holiday?  
 B We (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) on holiday this summer. My parents think they've had a better idea.  
 A What's that?  
 B DIY. They say that, given that by the end of this September we (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in our house for 4 years and they haven't done any of the work they planned to do, we should all do it together.  
 A That doesn't sound like a fun way to spend your holidays.  
 B I knew you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (understand).  
 A So what (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) exactly?  
 B Well, at first they said they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) someone to do it, but they changed their minds. So now I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (redo) the bathroom with my dad and my brother and mum (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (renovate) the kitchen.  
 A What about your sister?  
 B By the time we start, she (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) on holiday. She'd already booked it. Lucky thing! She (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the pool and I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) the bathroom ceiling.  
 A I (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (be about / say) that! So, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / finish) by the time school starts again?  
 B Who knows?!

	12
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#### 3 Decidi se le frasi seguenti sono corrette (✓) o sbagliate (X). Poi correggi quelle sbagliate.

- 1 Now, that we're leaving school, I wonder what we will all been doing this time next year.
- 2 Don't ring your parents. It's 2 a.m. They were sleeping. Let's call my brother for help.
- 3 'Will you have been finishing fixing my car by tonight?' 'It should be ready by then.'
- 4 Robyn would work overtime to finish the report, but her boss didn't allow it.
- 5 You won't be going out until you've tidied your room.
- 6 They will have had their exam results between five weeks' time.
- 7 I was about to ring Carl, when he rang me!
- 8 'How many nights will you have stayed, sir?' 'Just one night. I'm leaving tomorrow morning.'

	16
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#### 4 Traduci il seguente testo in inglese.

Pensi che avremo scoperto una cura per il cancro tra 5 o forse 15 anni? Le scoperte scientifiche e tecnologiche vengono fatte così velocemente oggi giorno che è impossibile dire che cosa i ricercatori avranno inventato, scoperto o sviluppato entro un determinato anno. E riguardo la tua vita privata? Ti sarai sposato, o forse sposato e divorziato, per quando avrai 35 anni? O starai vivendo ancora a casa o studiando all'università?

	20
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<b>Total</b>		60
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Test module 14 (units 135-137)

### Il periodo ipotetico (2)

#### 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 I wish my children *to/would* help me more around the house. Life would *have been/be* so much easier.
- 2 *Had they/They had* lived closer, we *had/would have* visited them more often.
- 3 If only my best friend *was being/were* here. She *would/wouldn't* know what to do.
- 4 Christina would have *come/came* if her parents *didn't be/weren't* so strict.
- 5 If Nigel *wouldn't have/hadn't* practised so hard, he wouldn't *have been/be* in the team now.
- 6 If you *hadn't/weren't* been behaving so stupidly, you *wouldn't have/hadn't* tripped over.

\_\_\_ 12

#### 2 Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato della prima, usando la parola data.

- 1 It's a pity I can't play the guitar. (only)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the guitar.
- 2 You should call the dentist now. Don't wait any longer! (time)  
It \_\_\_\_\_ the dentist.
- 3 Lucien ran away because he argued with his stepdad. (wouldn't)  
Lucien \_\_\_\_\_ he hadn't argued with his stepdad.
- 4 Sammy regrets not having studied hard at school. (wishes)  
Sammy \_\_\_\_\_ hard at school.
- 5 Juanita doesn't want the teacher to test her tomorrow in class. (won't)  
Juanita \_\_\_\_\_ test her tomorrow in class.
- 6 My neighbours make a lot of noise. I don't want them to. (wouldn't)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ make a lot of noise.

\_\_\_ 16

#### 3 Trova 8 errori nel dialogo e correggili.

**Manuel** I wish you enjoy the trip next week. If I were going too! It's not fair.

**Beth** But you knew the trip was only for those students on the course who attended more than 80% of the lessons. You didn't. If you went to the lessons, you will be leaving with us for Berlin next Saturday, too.

**Manuel** You're right. I would have worked harder.

**Beth** They should organise another course, you could go next year. But it's about time you realise that you have to work hard and not just play hard!

**Manuel** I wish you not say things like that. You sound just like my parents!

**Beth** Sorry, but it's true!

\_\_\_ 16

#### 4 Traduci il seguente testo in inglese.

È ora per me di andare. L'alba sta arrivando. Vorrei non dovere andare via. Adoro stare con te. Se soltanto potessimo passare più tempo insieme. Se soltanto le nostre famiglie non si odiassero. Potremmo stare insieme apertamente se le nostre famiglie non avessero avuto quel litigio terribile per il controllo della città. Vorrei che il nostro rapporto fosse alla luce del sole (*in the open*). Avremmo dovuto raccontare tutto quando ci siamo incontrati per la prima volta. Sì, sarebbe proprio ora che parlassimo con loro. Non possiamo più andare avanti così.

\_\_\_ 20

**Total** \_\_\_ 60

**Test module 15 (units 138-150)****La costruzione della frase (2)****1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.**

- 1 A lot of rubbish *had been/was being* left in the park after the festival, *that/which* was really quite disgusting.
- 2 The killers *are/is* known *that they/to* have been moved to a high-security prison.
- 3 'I'm not going to forgive him *whatever/whenever* happens.' 'Don't/Aren't you?'
- 4 At no time *I felt/did I feel* in danger in spite of *being/be* so close to the tigers.
- 5 You'd go there even *though/if* I told you not to, *wouldn't/hadn't* you?
- 6 The situation is getting *worse and worse/more and more worse*. Now my sister's boyfriend, *who/that* I can't stand, is coming to stay for a week!

		12
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**2 Leggi il dialogo e completalo con una sola parola per ogni spazio.**

**A** You've been to Thailand, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you?

**B** Yes, although it was a few years ago now. Why?

**A** Phuket is really popular at the moment and it is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to be the best place to go, but I wanted to know (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Koh Phangan is good too.

**B** To be (4) \_\_\_\_\_, the beauty of a lot of the islands has (5) \_\_\_\_\_ ruined by hoards of backpackers and gap-year students. (6) \_\_\_\_\_, it might have changed since I was there.

**A** The travel agent told me to book everything from here as it's better.

**B** He told you (7) \_\_\_\_\_? No way! You can book excursions and things there for a fraction of the price. Anyway, you should go (8) \_\_\_\_\_ you want to and not just follow what everyone else is doing.

		16
--	--	----

**3 Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato della prima, usando la parola data.**

1 People think that this country's next president will be a woman. (is)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ this country's next president will be a woman.

2 Someone should have told you about the meeting. (been)  
 You \_\_\_\_\_ about the meeting.

3 As well as throwing up, I had a temperature. (top)  
 I was throwing up and \_\_\_\_\_ I had a temperature.

4 When it gets hot, you need to drink more water. (the)  
 \_\_\_\_\_, the more water you need to drink.

5 As soon as we sat down to eat, the baby started crying. (sooner)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ down to dinner than the baby started crying

6 You mustn't speak to her again for any reason whatever. (under)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ you speak to her again.

		12
--	--	----

**4 Traduci il seguente testo in inglese.**

Per cominciare, vorrei dire qualche parola. In linea di massima, quest'anno è stato positivo per il nostro club del libro, sebbene sempre meno soci vengano alle riunioni. Inoltre, sta diventando sempre più difficile trovare ospiti d'onore. Comunque, sono lieto di annunciare che siamo riusciti a far venire la scrittrice Tammy Hanson, che sarà in tour nel Regno Unito, a parlare con noi. È considerata una delle migliori autrici di gialli negli Stati Uniti e i suoi libri sono stati tradotti in più di 20 lingue. L'incontro si terrà il 17 marzo perciò, qualunque programma abbiate, assicuratevi di essere presenti.

		20
--	--	----

<b>Total</b>			60
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**Test units 1-6**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 A | 8 D  | 15 B | 22 D |
| 2 C | 9 D  | 16 D | 23 C |
| 3 B | 10 B | 17 C | 24 B |
| 4 B | 11 A | 18 B | 25 A |
| 5 D | 12 C | 19 B | 26 D |
| 6 C | 13 C | 20 C |      |
| 7 A | 14 A | 21 A |      |

**Translation**

- 'Where are you? You're not in the garden.'  
'We're in the garage.'
- My grandma lives with us. She's 85 (years old).
- I like horror films but my brother doesn't like them.
- 'Is Paolo Italian?' 'No he isn't. He's from Spain.'
- It's half past nine in the morning and I'm hungry.
- Is there an airport in your town? No, there isn't.
- There are five of us in my family.
- 'What colour is your hair?' 'It's blond.'
- How often is Michele late for school?
- 'Can I use your dictionary?' 'Here it is./Here you are.'
- 'How many students are there in your school?'  
'There are about 800.'
- What's the answer to question 10? Are you sure?  
Yes, you're right.

**Test units 7-14**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 B | 8 A  | 15 D | 22 D |
| 2 B | 9 C  | 16 A | 23 C |
| 3 C | 10 B | 17 A | 24 B |
| 4 D | 11 C | 18 C | 25 C |
| 5 A | 12 B | 19 A | 26 A |
| 6 B | 13 B | 20 B |      |
| 7 D | 14 D | 21 C |      |

**Translation**

- My brother wants to be a lawyer.
- The President of the USA lives in the White House.
- Look! There are two thieves with those policemen/policewomen/police officers.
- I don't like mice. I'm afraid/scared/frightened.
- The Robinsons haven't got a big house.
- Can I go out with my friends tonight, please?

- Liam can't play the guitar but he can sing.
- Annie can't go to the concert because she hasn't got a ticket.
- Don't forget to bring your grammar book tomorrow.
- 'What's the matter?' 'I've got an important test tomorrow. Can you help me?'
- Have a good holiday!
- It's my birthday today so I'm very happy.

**Test units 15-19**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 D | 8 A  | 15 D | 22 C |
| 2 A | 9 B  | 16 A | 23 A |
| 3 C | 10 C | 17 B | 24 D |
| 4 B | 11 B | 18 A | 25 C |
| 5 C | 12 C | 19 A | 26 B |
| 6 D | 13 C | 20 B |      |
| 7 B | 14 A | 21 C |      |

**Translation**

- I like foreign languages, especially Japanese and Chinese.
- The boys are tired after the football match.
- These sunglasses are nice. Those are ugly.
- I would like to speak to Mrs Stein, please. This is Mark Slater.
- Can I use your mobile? Mine is dead.
- Wear your safety goggles in the science lab.
- Carl loves loud music but his parents don't.
- Don't touch that. It's Julian's.
- My boyfriend's sister lives in Spain.
- Can I come to yours after school?
- Four of my friends are having a party this weekend.
- Some ideas of theirs/Some of their ideas are very strange.

**Test units 20-24**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 A | 8 D  | 15 B | 22 D |
| 2 C | 9 D  | 16 D | 23 C |
| 3 B | 10 B | 17 C | 24 B |
| 4 B | 11 A | 18 B | 25 A |
| 5 D | 12 C | 19 B | 26 D |
| 6 C | 13 C | 20 C |      |
| 7 A | 14 A | 21 A |      |

**Translation**

- 1 My cousin lives in Canada but she is from Italy.
- 2 My friends and I go to the/a pizzeria/pizza restaurant every Saturday evening.
- 3 Mary's parents are on holiday in the Seychelles.
- 4 I don't like that picture on the wall.
- 5 I'm in bed because I've got (the) flu.
- 6 He lives in New York. His flat/apartment is on the 22nd floor.
- 7 'When is your birthday?' 'It's in spring. I was born on 18th April.'
- 8 Next week Noemi has got an English exam.
- 9 Einstein lived in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 10 'How old is your sister?' 'She's 19 (years old).'
- 11 'What time is it?/What's the time?' 'It's a quarter to three./It's two forty-five.'
- 12 Luke goes to bed at midnight at the weekend(s).

**Test units 25-29**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 B | 8 B  | 15 B | 22 C |
| 2 C | 9 D  | 16 B | 23 B |
| 3 D | 10 B | 17 D | 24 C |
| 4 A | 11 D | 18 A | 25 D |
| 5 D | 12 A | 19 B | 26 A |
| 6 A | 13 C | 20 A |      |
| 7 C | 14 A | 21 B |      |

**Translation**

- 1 'What does your uncle do?' 'He has/has got a shoe shop.'
- 2 My sister loves pop music but I don't. I never listen to it.
- 3 Which subject do you prefer? English or French?
- 4 'Who studies maths with Marco?' 'His friend Serena studies with him.'
- 5 'Who speaks English in your family?' 'Everyone.'
- 6 'How often do you go to the shopping centre?' 'I go every weekend.'
- 7 Michele never has fun/has a good time at parties.
- 8 We rarely/seldom have breakfast all together at my house/mine.
- 9 'Does Giorgia go to the beach with her friends?' 'No she doesn't. She goes with her parents.'
- 10 My brother washes his car three times a week so it's always very clean.

- 11 Mr Bonfigli never has a break when he is at work.
- 12 My parents want to have a big party because it is their 25th wedding anniversary.

**Test units 30-33**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 7 A  | 13 C | 19 B |
| 2 D | 8 D  | 14 C | 20 A |
| 3 D | 9 B  | 15 C | 21 A |
| 4 A | 10 C | 16 C | 22 C |
| 5 B | 11 B | 17 D | 23 A |
| 6 C | 12 A | 18 C | 24 D |

**Translation**

- 1 Walking on the beach is very nice.
- 2 Cooking (Cookery) is a very popular course at school.
- 3 'What are you looking at?' 'I'm reading an interesting article on the Internet.'
- 4 'Do you like this cake?' 'Yes, I/we do.'
- 5 My dad can't stand coffee and he doesn't like/dislikes tea. He always drinks milk at breakfast.
- 6 Giulia doesn't like travelling by train.
- 7 We're really enjoying this party.
- 8 We're all busy. I'm studying and my parents are working in the garden.
- 9 Paul is happy because it's snowing now and he can go skiing tomorrow.
- 10 Mrs Meyer usually has breakfast at home but today she is having breakfast in a café.
- 11 Do you know Chris? He is working here with us now.
- 12 'What are you thinking about?' 'I'm worried. I don't think my idea is possible.'
- 13 Mary isn't having lunch at home today.

**Test units 34-39**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 D | 8 D  | 15 C | 22 D |
| 2 C | 9 A  | 16 C | 23 D |
| 3 B | 10 A | 17 A | 24 B |
| 4 A | 11 D | 18 D | 25 D |
| 5 D | 12 C | 19 B | 26 A |
| 6 B | 13 B | 20 C |      |
| 7 C | 14 A | 21 A |      |

**Translation**

- 1 Our history teacher often uses the interactive whiteboard.
- 2 The police in England don't normally wear firearms.
- 3 There are lots of people in front of that shop.
- 4 His behaviour at school this year is not good.
- 5 At school we can't have packets of crisps of bars of chocolates at break time.
- 6 The outskirts of my town are very quiet.
- 7 'The national football team has got a new strip.' 'What colour are the shorts?'
- 8 Let's go to the wood to collect (some) wood!
- 9 Nowadays, pollution is a serious problem all over the world.
- 10 You can see lions, elephants and other animals in the national parks in the Republic of South Africa.
- 11 Nico would like to study at university in the USA but he doesn't speak English/the English language well.
- 12 Cardiff is in the south of Wales and is the capital.

**Test units 40-43**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 A | 7 B  | 13 C | 19 B |
| 2 C | 8 D  | 14 D | 20 D |
| 3 A | 9 B  | 15 C | 21 C |
| 4 D | 10 C | 16 D | 22 A |
| 5 B | 11 A | 17 C | 23 B |
| 6 C | 12 A | 18 D | 24 C |

**Translation**

- 1 There's some cake in the kitchen. Would you like some?
- 2 The team hasn't got any chance of winning/no chance of winning the match.
- 3 Some of my friends' parents say that it's a good idea.
- 4 I need some more time to finish my assignment.
- 5 'How many rooms are there in your house?' 'There aren't many.'
- 6 Lauren's dad is a DJ so he's got a few rare records.
- 7 There isn't much space in my school bag/rucksack. I've got too many school books.

- 8 'Are you hungry?' 'Only a little. We ate too much at lunch.'
- 9 I'm sorry but you're not old enough for this videogame.
- 10 Isn't this sauce a little too spicy?
- 11 Robyn eats a lot of vegetables and pulses but very little meat.
- 12 Only a few students want to do a show at the end of the year.
- 13 Our house isn't big enough for a party.

**Test units 44-48**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 B | 7 C  | 13 B | 19 B |
| 2 B | 8 C  | 14 D | 20 A |
| 3 A | 9 C  | 15 A | 21 D |
| 4 D | 10 A | 16 D | 22 A |
| 5 B | 11 B | 17 D | 23 B |
| 6 A | 12 B | 18 D | 24 C |

**Translation**

- 1 We're decorating all the house/the whole house at the moment.
- 2 All we can do is wait and see.
- 3 The bill is €20 each.
- 4 There are five of us in my family and each of us has a car.
- 5 I go to the dentist every six months.
- 6 We can neither go forwards nor backwards. We are stuck.
- 7 Both Mary and Giulia are ill today.
- 8 Most rubbish is recycled nowadays.
- 9 Is there anything to eat? I can't see anything in the fridge.
- 10 Enrico is on holiday somewhere in South America.
- 11 Nobody is/There isn't anybody/is nobody at home. Everyone is at work.
- 12 I can't find my rucksack anywhere.
- 13 Remember to lock the door. Anyone could walk/ come in.

### Test units 49-52

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 7 B  | 13 D | 19 B |
| 2 D | 8 A  | 14 C | 20 C |
| 3 B | 9 A  | 15 A | 21 A |
| 4 A | 10 D | 16 A | 22 C |
| 5 C | 11 B | 17 D | 23 C |
| 6 D | 12 B | 18 B | 24 B |

#### Translation

- Do you already know each other?
- You're 15 and you still can't make yourself a sandwich!
- Steve relaxes on the sofa for half an hour as soon as he gets in from school.
- My brother and I share a room and I often get angry with him because he's untidy.
- 'Why aren't Fred and Amelia talking to each other?' 'They argued but I can't remember why/the reason why.'
- Where are the presents (which/that) your grandmother gave you?
- Every year Katrin and Giorgio go to the place where they met for the first time/where they first met.
- The teacher (that/who) I get on with is my geography teacher.
- The clothes (which/that) they sell in that shop are very trendy/fashionable.
- This is Linda whose parents live in Hong Kong.
- 'I can't find my jacket.' 'Which one? The green one?'
- My car is that red one over there. It's parked next to that old one.
- I love horror films. My favourite are the ones with lots of blood.

### Test units 53-58

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 D | 7 B  | 13 A | 19 A |
| 2 A | 8 D  | 14 C | 20 D |
| 3 D | 9 C  | 15 A | 21 B |
| 4 B | 10 C | 16 B | 22 C |
| 5 A | 11 C | 17 D | 23 C |
| 6 C | 12 B | 18 A | 24 A |

#### Translation

- 'When was your father born?' 'He was born in 1975.'
- 'What was wrong with you this morning?' 'I was angry with myself because I wasn't on time.'
- 'Where were Sam and Paul last weekend?' 'They were at home.'
- 'Did you forget your books yesterday?' 'No, I didn't.'
- I bought a beautiful present for my boyfriend's birthday.
- 'What did you do on Saturday evening?' 'I went bowling and my brother came with me.'
- When they were young, my parents lived in China for five years.
- Elisabeth I was born in 1533 and died in 1603.
- Mark was very different when he was young. He used to have short hair and he didn't use to smoke.
- My grandad used to/would tell us scary stories before bedtime.
- While I was getting ready to go to the beach, it started raining.
- It was a cold, dark night and nobody was walking through the park...
- Joan broke her arm while she was horse riding/ she was riding a horse.

### Test units 59-64

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 D | 6 A  | 11 C | 16 B |
| 2 C | 7 D  | 12 A | 17 C |
| 3 D | 8 A  | 13 D | 18 B |
| 4 B | 9 A  | 14 C | 19 C |
| 5 C | 10 D | 15 B | 20 D |

#### Translation

- We went to that new Mexican restaurant yesterday. It was nice.
- 'Have you ever seen a shark?' 'Yes, I have. I saw one at an aquarium two years ago.'
- Leo has been very sad in the last few days. Do you know why?
- Mr Brown has never liked his mother-in-law.
- My friends and I have never been on holiday alone.

- 6 My aunt worked for Microsoft for 10 years. She works for Google now.
- 7 This is the second time I've told you to be quiet.
- 8 'How many exercises have you done so far?'  
'I've already done 10 but I've still got 5 to do.'
- 9 'Have you decided the date for the wedding yet?'  
'No, we haven't. We haven't talked about it yet.'
- 10 'How long have you known Marta?' 'I've known her since we were children.'
- 11 Kate and Louise are friends but they haven't seen each other for ages/a long time.
- 12 Guy has been revising for the exam all day. He's almost/nearly finished.
- 13 Your hands are covered in mud. Have you been playing in the garden?
- 14 We're exhausted. We've been in the gym for two hours.
- 15 You've been wearing that T-shirt all week and you've never washed it!

### Test units 65-67

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 6 D  | 11 D | 16 A |
| 2 B | 7 B  | 12 A | 17 D |
| 3 D | 8 D  | 13 B | 18 C |
| 4 A | 9 C  | 14 D | 19 B |
| 5 C | 10 B | 15 D | 20 D |

### Translation

- 1 When I got to the bus stop, the bus had just left.
- 2 She had never thought of leaving him.
- 3 Lucy didn't recognize Pete because he had grown a beard.
- 4 Brian had been talking for half an hour when he realised his grandmother had fallen asleep.
- 5 'How long is it since Jason came to school?'  
'He hasn't been at school for a week.'
- 6 It was the end of August and I hadn't been to the beach since the beginning of the summer.
- 7 The students had been doing the exam for an hour when the fire alarm went off.
- 8 Giles didn't/couldn't remember the way even if he had been there before.
- 9 It had been/was only two weeks since June had left but I already missed her.
- 10 'How long have we known each other?/How long is it since we met?' 'It's five years this summer.'

### Test units 68-74

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 6 C  | 11 D | 16 A |
| 2 B | 7 C  | 12 B | 17 D |
| 3 D | 8 A  | 13 A | 18 C |
| 4 B | 9 C  | 14 C | 19 B |
| 5 A | 10 B | 15 C | 20 D |

### Translation

- 1 Giulio fell asleep on the sofa during the film.
- 2 I want to leave in 10 minutes/10 minutes' time so as to/to avoid the rush hour.
- 3 In this company, lunch is from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.
- 4 Paul had never been abroad until last year.
- 5 Could you get out of the car Sir, and blow into this?
- 6 Despite the bad weather warning, the two teenagers went out sailing.
- 7 'What was the weather like when you were on holiday?' 'The same as here/Like here, I think.'
- 8 Fiona has gone/went to the shopping centre to meet her friends.
- 9 Although it was midnight, the children weren't tired at all.
- 10 I've been so busy that I forgot to wish my sister a happy birthday.

### Test units 75-79

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 D | 6 C  | 11 D | 16 D |
| 2 B | 7 A  | 12 C | 17 D |
| 3 C | 8 B  | 13 B | 18 C |
| 4 A | 9 D  | 14 C | 19 B |
| 5 A | 10 B | 15 C | 20 A |

### Translation

- 1 You look bored. Why don't you find something interesting to do?
- 2 Try our delicious new fat-free fruit yogurt! (anche new delicious)
- 3 I'm left-handed but I play the guitar right-handed.
- 4 Have you been to that trendy Japanese restaurant in town yet?
- 5 He quickly ran down the stairs and outside into the street.
- 6 Maggie works well in class but doesn't work very hard at home.

- 7 It's true that Mike is quite/pretty/rather good at art but he's terribly/dreadfully big-headed.
- 8 Perhaps/Maybe you lost your keys at school this morning.
- 9 Suddenly the lights upstairs went off and they heard a frightening/terrible scream outside.
- 10 Have you ever tried running backwards? It's really difficult.

### Test units 80-84

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 6 A  | 11 C | 16 A |
| 2 D | 7 A  | 12 C | 17 D |
| 3 B | 8 D  | 13 D | 18 C |
| 4 C | 9 D  | 14 D | 19 C |
| 5 D | 10 B | 15 C | 20 A |

### Translation

- 1 Can you speak more slowly please?
- 2 My sister is older than me but I'm slightly taller than her.
- 3 Living in a city has many more advantages and fewer disadvantages than living in the countryside.
- 4 These instructions are much more complicated than necessary.
- 5 Don't worry. It's not as bad as you think. You'll do better next time.
- 6 Neil studies as little as possible but his results are the very best in the class.
- 7 This is the worst decision I've ever made in my life.
- 8 We spent a bit less money on this year's holiday than we usually do, but the cheapest holiday we've ever had was in Croatia five years ago.
- 9 In my opinion, designer clothes are no better/nicer than those in normal shops.
- 10 I'd like to live in the city which has the least pollution, the fewest criminals and the best climate in the world!

### Test units 85-88

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 B | 6 B  | 11 D | 16 D |
| 2 C | 7 C  | 12 B | 17 D |
| 3 D | 8 D  | 13 C | 18 B |
| 4 B | 9 B  | 14 C | 19 C |
| 5 A | 10 A | 15 A | 20 B |

### Translation

- 1 The shopping centre closes at 8 p.m. next Saturday.
- 2 'What are you doing?' 'I'm about to go out/I'm going out. I meeting Sandra in town.'
- 3 'What are you going to do/ doing in the summer holidays?' 'I don't think I'll do anything.'
- 4 When Michele is 14, his parents are going to buy him a moped.
- 5 Look. Mrs Miles is really angry. She's about to/is going to shout at her husband.
- 6 'It's cold in here.' 'You're right. I'll light the fire.'
- 7 I won't do it again. I promise.
- 8 'Shall I take you to the station tomorrow?' 'No, it's not necessary. Giles is picking me up.'
- 9 Zara is to open a shop in my city next month.
- 10 I'll meet you tomorrow morning in front of the museum. It opens at 10.15.

### Test units 89-92

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 6 A  | 11 D | 16 A |
| 2 B | 7 C  | 12 C | 17 D |
| 3 A | 8 D  | 13 A | 18 B |
| 4 B | 9 A  | 14 B | 19 C |
| 5 D | 10 D | 15 B | 20 A |

### Translation

- 1 'How old were you when you could speak English well?' 'I still can't speak English well!'
- 2 The family was able to escape from the burning house.
- 3 'Will you be able to come on holiday with us to Greece next month?' 'I'm sorry, but we can't./ won't be able to.'
- 4 The economic situation has improved and the company might not/may not close.
- 5 Carlo hasn't arrived at school yet. He might/could/may be still in bed!
- 6 Would you mind if I asked you a few questions?
- 7 Do you mind not smoking in here? Didn't you see the sign?
- 8 Will you all come here please? I've got something to tell you.
- 9 Put your mobile away. You know you can't use it in class.

10 In the second French test, we were allowed to use a monolingual dictionary.

### Test units 93-97

1 D	6 B	11 B	16 C
2 B	7 D	12 A	17 A
3 A	8 C	13 B	18 D
4 B	9 D	14 C	19 B
5 C	10 A	15 B	20 D

### Translation

- 'Would you like me to take the kids to the play park/playground for a bit?' 'Yes, thanks very much.'
- 'Do you fancy/What about/How about going to the cinema tomorrow evening?' 'I'd prefer to/I'd rather go clubbing/to the disco.'
- You should/ought to be ashamed of yourself. You ought not to/shouldn't do certain things at your age.
- People ought to/should drive more carefully in residential areas.
- You can't/mustn't park here, Sir. You must/have to use the multi-storey car park.
- I hate having to get up early Saturday morning.
- 'Why did Sam have to walk to school yesterday?' 'Because his dad had to go out earlier than usual.'
- 'Do you need me to help you pack your case?' 'No, but my shirts need ironing.'
- You needn't/don't need to come with me to the appointment. I can go by myself.
- You don't have to keep the news a secret, but you mustn't tell Jeremy yet. I want to surprise him.

### Test units 98-100

1 B	6 D	11 B	16 C
2 D	7 C	12 B	17 D
3 A	8 D	13 D	18 D
4 C	9 A	14 B	19 B
5 C	10 A	15 A	20 C

### Translation

- What happens if you mix blue and yellow paint together?

- When my sister's boyfriend is here, we have a lot of fun together.
- If the fire alarm goes off, leave the building immediately and don't pick up your personal belongings.
- I won't change my mind even if they all hate me.
- Unless Danny finishes his chores, he can't surf the Internet.
- What will you do if the girl you met at the party yesterday texts you?
- If I were you, I wouldn't accept their proposal. I'd ask for at least €1,000 more.
- Karl could/might be the president of the Student Council if Melanie resigned.
- 'How would you feel if it happened to you?' 'I'd feel awful and I'd never want to leave home again.'
- If Anne joined a club, she would meet more people and (she would) have more friends.

### Test units 101-105

1 A	6 C	11 A	16 D
2 D	7 D	12 C	17 A
3 C	8 C	13 B	18 C
4 D	9 A	14 D	19 C
5 D	10 B	15 B	20 D

### Translation

- Mr and Mrs Smith have gone to Rome to see the Colosseum.
- His terrible behaviour gave me a reason not to see him ever again.
- You should put more oil in the pan so as not to/in order not to burn the sauce.
- My sister was the first person in my family to get a PhD.
- Given the circumstances it was vital for them to seek refuge a long way from home.
- You chose to live in an expensive flat so now you can't expect us to pay your rent for you.
- My teacher wants me to take part in the national maths games/competition.
- Did it take long for them to persuade you to do a parachute jump?
- Susie's parents are strict. They don't let her do anything which makes her very angry.

10 Our teacher had us playing funny games during our last lesson.

**Test units 106-109**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 6 C  | 11 B | 16 D |
| 2 B | 7 D  | 12 B | 17 A |
| 3 A | 8 B  | 13 C | 18 D |
| 4 B | 9 A  | 14 A | 19 C |
| 5 A | 10 D | 15 C | 20 B |

**Translation**

- There were several people (who were) waiting to speak to the representative.
- Since leaving Sean, Janet has been much happier.
- Can you eat that plate of spaghetti without using your hands?
- I admit feeling a bit worried about going to university.
- I can't imagine living without the Internet and social networks.
- Tom is getting over the flu and is beginning/starting to feel better.
- The principal has forbidden bringing mobiles to school.
- 'When will you stop behaving so childish?' 'I'm trying to do it, honest!'
- We weren't used to sleeping in a tent, so we kept on waking up at every little sound.
- You will have to get used to studying more now you're at high school.

**Test units 110-116**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 D | 6 B  | 11 C | 16 B |
| 2 C | 7 D  | 12 A | 17 B |
| 3 D | 8 D  | 13 B | 18 C |
| 4 A | 9 C  | 14 A | 19 A |
| 5 D | 10 A | 15 C | 20 D |

**Translation**

- Joe checks his Facebook messages on his smartphone every hour.
- (Last Saturday) We went to Rome by car last Saturday.
- Can you pass me the salt please? (pass the salt to me)

- It only takes five minutes to get to Maggie's (house). There's no need to leave now.
- There is likely to be a strike tomorrow if the unions can't reach an agreement.
- 'Who invented the telephone, Meucci or Bell?' 'Meucci did.'
- How strange Michele is! He's got such a lot of weird hobbies and his collection of dog collars is so big (that) he hasn't got any more space to put them.
- Alison usually works very hard but today she isn't.
- 'Do you think Djokovic will lose the final?' 'I hope not. He's my favourite player.'
- 'My parents don't let me go on holiday alone.' 'Neither do mine. Lorraine's (parents) do.'

**Test units 117-119**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 6 A  | 11 D | 16 C |
| 2 B | 7 B  | 12 B | 17 C |
| 3 C | 8 A  | 13 B | 18 D |
| 4 D | 9 D  | 14 C | 19 A |
| 5 B | 10 B | 15 B | 20 A |

**Translation**

- 'When was your brother born?' 'He was born in 2005, after my dad was transferred to Saudi Arabia for work.'
- Dinner is served from 8 p.m. and only local organic produce is used/products are used.
- In this factory, plastic bottles are recycled and they are used to make/produce fleece jackets.
- 'Were you paid for the job in the end?' 'Yes, but I was made to wait for over seven months.'
- The judges were given the names of the winners in advance.
- Stewart was told not to say anything to anyone about the incident.
- The scene was carefully described to the actors but the filming was interrupted by the director because he wasn't satisfied.
- The school had the classrooms painted during the holidays so now they look really nice.
- 'Have you ever had your mobile stolen?' 'No, but my sister had her tablet stolen last month.'
- If your company's computer system has ever been hacked into, your security system needs

to be changed and updated/changing and updating/ requires changing and updating.

### Test units 120-125

1 D	6 B	11 C	16 A
2 A	7 A	12 C	17 A
3 B	8 A	13 B	18 B
4 B	9 D	14 C	19 C
5 C	10 D	15 D	20 C

### Translation

- Can you tell me where the hospital is, please?
- Mary told me/said to me that she was going to bunk off school the following week.
- The teacher said that she had put the students' marks online the day before.
- The journalist asked the athlete if he had ever taken drugs.
- I wanted to know what time the film started and if I had to book a ticket in advance.
- Douglas replied to them that he had been waiting outside the stadium.
- My mother told me never to go out with a boy with a motorbike!
- The company denied offering a bribe to the customs official.
- Mr Gordon congratulated the team on winning the match.
- The interior designer recommended using striped wallpaper in the living room.

### Test units 126-130

1 B	6 D	11 C	16 C
2 C	7 A	12 D	17 B
3 B	8 B	13 A	18 D
4 A	9 B	14 D	19 C
5 C	10 A	15 C	20 D

### Translation

- Did you manage to finish/succeed in finishing your essay on time?
- In the end the meeting didn't start on time so I needn't have rushed. I could have had breakfast.

- Megan could/might have left her bag at school. She is sometimes absent-minded.
- You're bound to feel faint. You haven't eaten anything all day.
- 'Why isn't Julie here yet? Oh no! She must have had an accident!' 'Don't be ridiculous. She'll probably have forgotten.'
- Students are not supposed to bring their mobiles to school, but a lot of them do.
- He should have got much better marks in his exams. I don't think he tried hard at all.
- You'd better hurry up. They'll be here any minute.
- They'd rather not have ever met him.
- I'd rather we hadn't taken the car. There's never anywhere to park in the centre. We should have gone by train.

### Test units 131-134

1 C	6 A	11 C	16 B
2 A	7 B	12 B	17 D
3 D	8 D	13 B	18 C
4 C	9 B	14 D	19 D
5 D	10 C	15 C	20 B

### Translation

- I'll be drinking a cocktail by the pool in three hours' time.
- Tomorrow is Sunday so at this time the kids will be sleeping as usual.
- Call me after 5 p.m. I'll have finished my homework.
- By the time Jim has realised what he did wrong, she will have already left him.
- By the end of next month, my dad won't have smoked for five years.
- How long will they have known each other by the time they get married?
- Next week the students will have been on holiday for 7 weeks.
- I'll never find/I'm never going to (be able to) find a dress for the wedding. Tomorrow I'll have been looking for one for 5 weeks.
- The demonstrators would have set fire to the building, but the police stopped them in time.
- The coach was leaving at 7.30 a.m. so Mark was going to leave the house at 7.00 a.m.

**Test units 135-137**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 D | 6 D  | 11 C | 16 C |
| 2 B | 7 B  | 12 A | 17 C |
| 3 C | 8 D  | 13 D | 18 D |
| 4 A | 9 C  | 14 B | 19 D |
| 5 A | 10 A | 15 A | 20 A |

**Translation**

- They could have won the championship if Roy hadn't broken his leg in the penultimate game.
- If I'd have known you are vegetarian, I would have cooked something different.
- What would you have done if you had won the £100 million lottery jackpot yesterday?
- The Democrats wouldn't have won the elections if they hadn't promised tax cuts.
- You wouldn't be so tired if you had gone to bed earlier yesterday.
- If they weren't so unfriendly, we would have invited them to the barbecue.
- I wish Mary could have come on holiday with us. She would have loved it here.
- If only he hadn't married her. He would be so much happier.
- I hope Carol doesn't regret her decision.
- It's (high/about) time the dog had a bath. He stinks!

**Test units 138-139**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 6 A  | 11 B | 16 C |
| 2 D | 7 A  | 12 D | 17 A |
| 3 C | 8 B  | 13 A | 18 D |
| 4 B | 9 C  | 14 B | 19 A |
| 5 D | 10 D | 15 D | 20 B |

**Translation**

- 'When will the road works be finished?' 'They should be finished by September.'
- Our computer is being repaired so we can't check our emails.
- I think the film would have been given an award if the actors were more famous.
- 'Has she been informed of her options?' 'Yes, but she still hasn't decided anything.'

- In this period, a lot of trees are being cut down illegally in the forest, but the people responsible haven't been caught yet.
- A painting has been found in my grandparents' attic. It is said that it might have been painted by Monet.
- It is said that the castle has been haunted by two ghosts for over 700 years.
- Tom was believed to have worked for the Royal family.
- Stephen is supposed to be arriving tomorrow evening.
- Scientists are thought to be developing a time machine.

**Test units 140-144**

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 A | 6 A  | 11 D | 16 A |
| 2 B | 7 D  | 12 B | 17 A |
| 3 C | 8 B  | 13 D | 18 C |
| 4 B | 9 C  | 14 B | 19 B |
| 5 C | 10 A | 15 C | 20 D |

**Translation**

- Once you've cleaned your bedroom, you can help me cook lunch.
- The company had had several financial problems and in the end/eventually it had to close.
- They'll organise the food for the party provided that/so long as/on condition that we organise the drinks.
- They're discussing whether to send their children to summer camp this summer.
- Given that/In view of the fact that/Since I've had a lot of extra expenses this month, I can't afford to go away for the weekend.
- Nowadays there should be equality in the workplace. Therefore women should earn as much/the same as men.
- Lee bought a ticket for the concert even though he couldn't really afford it.
- Despite/In spite of the rain/Despite/In spite of the fact it rained, we enjoyed ourselves.
- The government grant should be aimed at those that need it most, namely the elderly who live alone.
- It's a good idea to develop a revision method, for example using mind maps or bullet points.

### Test units 145-150

- |     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 B | 6 C  | 11 A | 16 B |
| 2 A | 7 B  | 12 C | 17 C |
| 3 C | 8 B  | 13 D | 18 D |
| 4 A | 9 D  | 14 A | 19 B |
| 5 D | 10 B | 15 C | 20 A |

- Kyle's girlfriend, who studies/goes to university, has invited us to a party next Saturday.
- The hotel (which/that) we found on the Internet was really lovely, which was a surprise/we didn't expect given that we hadn't paid very much.
- I think life must be very noisy for people living/who live near a main road.
- Take whatever you want. Here's my wallet. Just don't hurt me!
- Susan always interrupts me whenever I'm talking. It's very annoying.
- Researchers have recently declared that the more green, leafy vegetables you eat, the fewer problems you have with your teeth.
- The cost of living is getting higher and higher/more and more expensive while salaries are getting lower and lower/smaller and smaller.
- Only after she had sat down on the sofa with a cup of tea, did she remember she had to pick the kids up from school.
- 'Mum, Jamie bunked off school yesterday.' 'Did he? Wait until I tell his mum.'
- 'Marcus has got 17 piercings.' 'He's got how many? He must look like a pincushion. Under no circumstances are you to copy him!'

### Test module 1 (units 1-24)

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1 us, have  | 4 My, on, yours  |
| 2 -, a      | 5 much, It's     |
| 3 Are, they | 6 is it, haven't |
- Whose party is it?
  - How old is Gemma?
  - When is the party?
  - Where is the party?
  - How long is the party?
  - Is there (live) music at the party?

- |           |          |          |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1 can     | 6 there  | 11 it    |
| 2 and     | 7 Stop   | 12 Have  |
| 3 of      | 8 me     | 13 sorry |
| 4 thirsty | 9 What   | 14 That  |
| 5 much    | 10 can't | 15 yours |

- My family is big. There are 8 of us. I've got 4 brothers and 2 sisters. The youngest is 15 months but she can't walk. She's got brown eyes and blond hair. My other sister is 21. She's an engineering student. How big is our house? It isn't very big. There are 3 bedrooms. And how old am I? I'm 18 so I can drive and escape from the chaos!

### Test module 2 (units 25-33)

- |               |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1 like        | 5 going, doesn't         |
| 2 Does, work  | 6 don't know, is staying |
| 3 doesn't     |                          |
| 4 are, having |                          |
- 'Do you do/have a lot of homework every day?' 'I do about 3 hours, but not at the weekend.'
  - 
  - The sun is shining. I want to go to the beach.
  - What time does the swimming pool open on Saturday? I want to get there early.
  - My granddad is often sleepy after lunch. He usually eats a lot!
  - 
  - Lara is upset because she doesn't own a moped but all her friends have one.
  - I love watching soap operas but my brother prefers drama series.
- |                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 are you reading        | 8 gets up         |
| 2 don't like             | 9 has             |
| 3 are your friends doing | 10 Does he go     |
| 4 is having              | 11 do you want    |
| 5 is sleeping            | 12 don't you take |
| 6 's always sleeping     | 13 's raining     |
| 7 know                   | 14 listening      |

- 4** My family seldom goes out to a restaurant for dinner. My dad doesn't like spending a lot of money.  
My mum loves Chinese food, but my brother and I don't like it. We prefer eating American or Mexican food so it is very difficult to decide where to go. But today is special. What are we celebrating? My brother passed his driving test and he can choose the restaurant.

**Test module 3 (units 34-52)**

- 1**
- |            |              |             |
|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 few      | 6 one        | 11 Everyone |
| 2 which    | 7 themselves | 12 any      |
| 3 –        | 8 most       | 13 that     |
| 4 a lot of | 9 nowhere    | 14 little   |
| 5 enough   | 10 whole     |             |

- 2**
- 1  The police are talking to everyone who was near the train station on the night of the 14th.
- 2
- 3  The students whose names I call can leave the room.
- 4  I love walking along the beach to relax.
- 5
- 6  'How much are these friendship bracelets?' 'They're 99 cents each.'
- 7  That's neither funny nor clever. Please stop it immediately.

- 3**
- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 whole     | 4 too little  |
| 2 Both      | 5 like either |
| 3 Nobody is | 6 no lessons  |

- 4** The town where I live is in the north of the country and it is a very good position. It's not too far from the mountains or the sea. In the winter I can go skiing every weekend and in the summer I can spend the whole day on the beach. I live in the outskirts and there is nothing to do in the evening, so most young people go to the town centre where there are some good cafés and clubs. It's very peaceful – there is no violence – and we all know each other.

**Test module 4 (units 53-67)**

- 1**
- 1 left, gone
  - 2 was, used to
  - 3 were you doing, was watching
  - 4 have been, for
  - 5 did you study, was
  - 6 have, got
- 2**
- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 saw                   | 10 've just arrived  |
| 2 have you been doing   | 11 was driving       |
| 3 went                  | 12 had forgotten     |
| 4 've been working      | 13 Have you finished |
| 5 haven't done          | 14 've already done  |
| 6 Have you been         | 15 haven't started   |
| 7 wasn't                | 16 did               |
| 8 weren't               | 17 was doing         |
| 9 Have you been waiting | 18 gave up           |
- 3**
- 1  I have had this mobile for 4 years. I want to buy a new one!
- 2
- 3  My hands are covered in oil. I've been repairing my bike but I haven't finished yet.
- 4  They had been waiting at the airport for 22 hours when the plane finally left.
- 5  'How long is it since you visited your relatives?' 'About six months.'

- 4** Two months ago I saw Rick in town. I hadn't seen him for ages. He was wearing old, dirty clothes and he looked very hungry. He had lost his job and didn't have any money so he had been living on the street. I immediately invited him to my house. While he was having a long shower, I cooked us some lunch. After that he went to bed. Since then, he has been living here with me. He has applied for several jobs but he hasn't had any luck so far.

**Test module 5 (units 68-84)**

- 1**
- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 out of, across, into | 4 outside, under   |
| 2 large black cotton   | 5 During, before   |
| 3 well, like           | 6 boring, exciting |

- 2** 1 lighter than/not as heavy as  
2 by car  
3 After looking  
4 snowing heavily  
5 such a delicious  
6 Despite/In spite of

- 3** 1 pretty  
2 the best  
3 frightened  
4 sideways/  
backwards  
5 backwards/  
sideways  
6 like  
7 hardly
- 8 much more  
9 without  
10 next to  
11 hard  
12 over there  
13 fewest  
14 terrifying  
15 absolutely  
16 happily

- 4** The man walked carefully down the path beside the house and went into the garden. He was wearing tight dark clothes and he was carrying a large old sports bag. He looked like a burglar. Despite the light of moon, it was by far the darkest time of night and the man awkwardly tripped over a child's toy which was lying on the grass. He was rather more worried about dogs than children and he wanted to get out of there as soon as possible.

### Test module 6 (units 85-88)

- 1** 1 Will you  
2 'll meet, starts  
3 are you doing,  
I don't think I will  
4 is working
- 5 will/is going to  
6 'll be  
7 does, am going to  
8 will post, is

- 2** 1 're leaving  
2 is  
3 leaves  
4 're going to stay/we're staying  
5 Will you text  
6 won't forget  
7 'll have  
8 Shall I buy  
9 'll (I'm going to) get  
10 leaves

- 11 Aren't you going to buy (Aren't you buying)  
12 Will... go  
13 is about to depart  
14 're going to miss  
15 'll go  
16 finish

- 3** 1 ✗ I've invited more than 30 people to the party next weekend. I hope everyone will come/is going to come/comes.  
2 ✓  
3 ✗ Khalid has decided he doesn't want to eat meat anymore. He is going to become a vegetarian.  
4 ✗ 'Do you want Indian for supper tonight?' 'No. James called and I'm meeting (going to meet) him in town for a burger.'  
5 ✗ Have you heard? Tomorrow, the coach is to/going to/will make an important announcement about the selection of the team.  
6 ✗ 'Can I speak to Cheryl, please?' 'I'll get her. Just a second.'

- 4** My sister is getting married in July. Although it is only January, she's already made lots of plans. Next week she's going to a shop to try on dresses and her boyfriend is going to look for the wedding rings. They won't be a surprise because she has already told him what to buy. He's in the Army and his unit is leaving on a training exercise in two weeks' time. This training lasts for nearly five months so he won't have much time to do things when he comes back.

### Test module 7 (units 89-97)

- 1** 1 was able to  
2 Are, mustn't  
3 Shall, prefer  
4 Would me, don't  
need to
- 5 couldn't  
6 ought  
7 may  
8 going, need

- 2** 1 Would/Do you mind  
2 should/ought to  
3 had to  
4 can't/mustn't
- 5 needn't/doesn't  
need to  
6 Would

- 3**
- |           |             |            |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1 Can     | 6 May       | 11 fancy   |
| 2 will    | 7 could     | 12 rather  |
| 3 have    | 8 mind      | 13 Let's   |
| 4 've got | 9 Of course | 14 instead |
| 5 can     | 10 shall    | 15 prefer  |

**4** One of the secondary schools in my town has got a new, progressive Principal and he has made a lot of changes. The students used to have to wear uniform but now they don't have to. They are allowed to choose which subjects to study and they don't have to/needn't go to lessons if they don't want to. They can do private study and research, but they must stay in the school buildings. To be honest, I can't understand how the students learn anything.

### Test module 8 (units 98-100)

- 1**
- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 c | 3 f | 5 b |
| 2 d | 4 e | 6 a |
- 2**
- |                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 were, wouldn't    | 6 will, unless             |
| 2 comes, rains      | 7 grows up, is going to    |
| 3 found, would      | 8 wouldn't be, didn't want |
| 4 would visit, were | 9 need, call               |
- 3**
- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 he liked     | 5 was/were making |
| 2 If you don't | 6 felt well       |
| 3 I were you   | 7 if they don't   |
| 4 unless we do | 8 would be        |
- 4**
- A** Did you know that if you drop an egg from a height of 8 metres onto the grass, it doesn't break?
- B** Really? How do you know that?
- A** I read it on the Internet.
- B** I wouldn't believe everything you read on the Internet if I were you.
- A** If your mum doesn't mind, we could do an experiment.
- B** You'll get into trouble if you take any eggs. My mum wants to make a cake later.
- A** But if it is true and they don't break, she'll be able to use them again.

**B** And if they break? A cake with bits of grass in wouldn't taste very nice!

### Test module 9 (units 101-109)

- 1**
- |          |             |            |
|----------|-------------|------------|
| 1 to eat | 4 -         | 7 shopping |
| 2 let    | 5 working   | 8 to be    |
| 3 going  | 6 to listen |            |
- 2**
- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 revising/to revise | 9 make           |
| 2 to find            | 10 get down to   |
| 3 looking            | 11 putting       |
| 4 going              | 12 are used to   |
| 5 following          | 13 Setting       |
| 6 to divide          | 14 speaking      |
| 7 to leave           | 15 get... across |
| 8 to have            | 16 giving up     |
- 3**
- 1 **X** Karim didn't use to eat anchovies, but he'll have them occasionally now.
- 2 **X** Would you consider living abroad if you couldn't find a job here?
- 3 **X** There is nowhere to go in this town. It's so boring.
- 4 ✓
- 5 **X** The guide recommended visiting/that we visit the caves.
- 6 **X** Do you want me to book the hotel for the weekend or do you want to do it?
- 7 **X** 'Were you the first one to arrive?' 'No, the second.'
- 8 ✓
- 4** He heard his neighbours shouting as he walked into the block of flats. He had had a busy day and wanted to relax. 'I could do without listening to the rest of their argument', he thought, 'I'm not used to living close to so many people.' He stopped to collect his post before going upstairs. He considered carrying on up to the next floor in order to knock on his neighbours' door, but he decided not to interfere. 'I just hope they don't go on arguing all night,' he thought.

## Test module 10 (units 110-119)

- 1**
- 1 gave, it to me
  - 2 It, done
  - 3 does he, his job two weeks ago
  - 4 Me too
  - 5 What, made, I think so
  - 6 updating, had
  - 7 so, was
  - 8 there, so
- 2**
- 1 was given
  - 2 no doubt
  - 3 much
  - 4 is taken
  - 5 had the windows
  - 6 my hair needed
- 3**
- 1 **X** The cat quickly jumped off the kitchen countertop and ran outside.
  - 2 ✓
  - 3 **X** A penalty was given to the home team and the crowd went wild.
  - 4 **X** 'Which bus did you take to get here?' 'The number 12.'
  - 5 **X** 'I've never listened to this kind of music before.' 'Me neither. I'm not sure I like it.'
  - 6 **X** What/Such a lot of wasted food! I don't think these 'all you can eat' buffets are a good idea.
- 4**
- A** Did you know our flat was burgled while we were on holiday?
- B** What a terrible thing! When did it happen? Who told you?
- A** The police called us on Tuesday. They said there was no need to return home, but we did.
- B** Was anything taken?
- A** All my jewellery was stolen, but the burglars made so much mess. Everything needed cleaning so I had it done by a professional cleaning team.
- B** I need to install an alarm system.
- A** So do we. We're having one installed next week. I'll give you their number.

## Test module 11 (units 120-125)

- 1**
- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 told        | 4 answered |
| 2 if          | 5 shuts    |
| 3 she shouted | 6 to stay  |
- 2**
- 1 She wanted to know how long he had studied English.  
He replied that he had studied English for four years.
  - 2 She asked if he could speak any other languages.  
He answered her that he couldn't but that he wanted to learn Spanish.
  - 3 She asked him to tell her something about his family.  
He told her that there were 3 of them in his family and that he didn't have any brothers or sisters.
  - 4 She wondered where he had been on holiday the previous year.  
He replied that he had been on a football camp the previous July.
  - 5 She asked him what he was going to do the following weekend.  
He said to her that he was going to go to his friend's birthday party the following Sunday.
  - 6 She wanted to know how he would celebrate his birthday.  
He said that he thought he would invite his friends to a restaurant.
  - 7 She wondered if he would like to live in a foreign country.  
He said to her that he would love to live in the USA.
- 3**
- 1 My dad advised me to study economics.
  - 2 The boy accused his sister of breaking his toy.
  - 3 The speaker thanked everyone for listening.
  - 4 They wanted Joshua to take the lead role.
  - 5 His financial advisor recommended investing offshore.
  - 6 Una admitted cheating in the exam.
- 4** Yesterday the first hot-air balloon festival was held in Bridgmouth. Darren Winter, a hot-air balloon enthusiast, said that it was a privilege

to be the first balloon to take off. He added that the weather was perfect. Spectators had the chance to go for a short ride and many of them admitted to feeling very nervous before they took off. The mayor of Bridgmouth congratulated the organisers on setting up the initiative and said that he hoped that there would be more events in the future.

### Test module 12 (units 126-130)

- 1**
- |            |             |        |
|------------|-------------|--------|
| 1 succeed  | 4 could     | 7 had  |
| 2 is bound | 5 supposed  | 8 paid |
| 3 must     | 6 shouldn't |        |
- 2**
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 must have    | 9 will          |
| 2 should/could | 10 ought        |
| 3 had better   | 11 be           |
| 4 could/should | 12 possibly     |
| 5 needn't      | 13 can't        |
| 6 manage       | 14 supposed     |
| 7 must         | 15 would rather |
| 8 succeeded    | 16 had better   |
- 3**
- 1 ✗ I didn't need to get up early as it was a holiday so I had a lie-in.
  - 2 ✗ Mick might/may/could/must have changed his mobile number as I can't get hold of him.
  - 3 ✗ Alex should/ought to have known better at his age. It was a silly thing to say.
  - 4 ✓
  - 5 ✗ That was very dangerous! You might have hit your head.
  - 6 ✓
  - 7 ✗ 'Do you prefer ice skating to/rather than rollerblading?' 'They're both OK.'
  - 8 ✗ High school students should/ought to have more help choosing a career or college course.
- 4** You should/ought to have come with us last night. We had so much fun. India managed to get us seats near the stage. The concert was supposed to finish/should have finished at midnight, but everyone applauded so much the band did eight extra songs. I needn't have taken my camera because we couldn't/weren't

allowed to take photos. This morning I can hardly speak. I must have been screaming and singing too loudly! They're bound/certain/sure to come back soon, so you must/have to come with us next time!

### Test module 13 (units 131-134)

- 1**
- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 By, visited          | 5 was to have   |
| 2 years', will be      | appeared, won't |
| 3 arrived, by          | 6 be, clearing  |
| 4 going to take, would |                 |
- 2**
- 1 won't be going
  - 2 will have lived/will have been living
  - 3 would understand
  - 4 will you be doing
  - 5 were going to call/would call
  - 6 will be redoing
  - 7 will be renovating
  - 8 will have left
  - 9 will be swimming
  - 10 will be painting
  - 11 was about to say/was going to say
  - 12 will you have finished
- 3**
- 1 ✗ Now, that we're leaving school, I wonder what we will all be doing this time next year.
  - 2 ✗ Don't ring your parents. It's 2 a.m. They will be sleeping. Let's call my brother for help.
  - 3 ✗ 'Will you have finished fixing my car by tonight?' 'It should be ready by then.'
  - 4 ✗ Robyn would have worked overtime to finish the report, but her boss didn't allow it.
  - 5 ✓
  - 6 ✗ They will have had their exam results in five weeks' time.
  - 7 ✓
  - 8 ✗ 'How many nights will you be staying, sir?' 'Just one night. I'm leaving tomorrow morning.'
- 4** Do you think we will have discovered a cure for cancer in five years' time or maybe fifteen years' time? Scientific and technological breakthroughs are made so quickly nowadays

that it is impossible to say what researchers will have invented, discovered or developed by a certain year. And what about your private life? Will you have got married, or maybe married and divorced, by the time you're 35? Or will you still be living at home or studying at university?

### Test module 14 (units 135-137)

- 1**
- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 would, be            | 4 come, weren't    |
| 2 Had they, would have | 5 hadn't, be       |
| 3 were, would have     | 6 hadn't, wouldn't |
- 2**
- 1 If only I played
  - 2 It's time you called
  - 3 wouldn't have run away if
  - 4 wishes he had studied
  - 5 hopes the teacher won't
  - 6 wish my neighbours wouldn't
- 3**
- Manuel** I hope you enjoy the trip next week. If only/I wish I were going too! It's not fair.
- Beth** But you knew the trip was only for those students on the course who attended more than 80% of the lessons. You didn't. If you had gone to the lessons, you would be leaving with us for Berlin next Saturday, too.
- Manuel** You're right. I should/ought to/could have worked harder.
- Beth** If they should/Should they organise another course, you could go next year. But it's about time you realised that you have to work hard and not just play hard!
- Manuel** I wish you wouldn't say things like that. You sound just like my parents!
- Beth** Sorry, but it's true!
- 4** It's time for me to go. Dawn is coming. I wish I didn't have to go. I love being with you. If only we could spend more time together. If only our families didn't hate each other. We would be able to be/could be together openly if our families hadn't had that terrible argument over

the control of the city. I wish our relationship were in the open. We should have told them when we first met. Yes, it's high time we spoke to them. We can't continue in this way any longer.

### Test module 15 (units 138-150)

- 1**
- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 had been, which   | 5 if, wouldn't          |
| 2 are, to           | 6 worse and worse, that |
| 3 whatever, Aren't  |                         |
| 4 did I feel, being |                         |
- 2**
- 1 haven't
  - 2 said/considered/believed/thought/reported
  - 3 if/whether
  - 4 honest
  - 5 been
  - 6 However/Nevertheless/Still
  - 7 what
  - 8 wherever
- 3**
- 1 It is thought that
  - 2 should have been told
  - 3 on top of that
  - 4 The hotter it is/gets
  - 5 No sooner had we sat
  - 6 Under no condition/circumstances must/can
- 4** To begin with, I'd just like to say a few words. Generally speaking, this has been a good year for the book club even though fewer and fewer members are turning up to the meetings. Furthermore, it is getting more and more difficult to find guest speakers. However, I am pleased to announce that we have managed to get the author Tammy Hanson, who will be on tour in the UK, to come and talk to us. She is considered to be one of the best crime writers in the USA and her books have been translated into over 20 languages. The talk will be held on March 17th, so whatever plans you have, make sure you are here.