

# ЛЕКСИЧНІ ТЕСТИ

## PREFACE

A strong command on the English language is directly linked to career advancement and our social success. Every day people judge us by the words we use. Right or wrong, but they make assumptions about our intelligence, our education or capabilities. Nothing makes a better impression than a solid mastery of the English language.

A person, who can't express ideas eloquently, who hesitates of the uncertainty about the right word, may appear less than fully competent and qualified. It's time to be equipped to speak with confidence at all times.

Tests have become a part of education practically everywhere in the world. Their use skyrocketed in 2002 after introducing mandatory annual testing in the USA. A sort of innovation caused, though, some negative attitudes.

Nevertheless, in spite of all fears, tests still remain a useful and productive part of a learning process.

These tests are likely to help you amass and possess a powerful vocabulary, avoid embarrassing mistakes and remove obstacles in your path.

They can help you figure out your weak points and stimulate for further development.

Tests are for those who strive to be a super achiever, and want to amass vocabulary and use words properly, in a relevant way and with great confidence. They can be used both as a teaching tool for instructors in specialized schools, colleges, universities and a learning tool for senior pupils, undergraduates, graduates and post graduates.

**GOOD NEWS!** These tests come out with answers.



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## Tasks

### I. CATEGORIES

*Ex. 1. You must understand the idea of putting similar things together into groups.*

- Which does not belong with the others?  
a) September; b) March; c) Wednesday; d) October; e) April,
- Which does not belong with the others?  
a) apple; b) cherry; c) peach; d) lettuce; e) lemon.
- Which does not belong with the others?  
a) car; b) radio; c) train; d) airplane; e) bus.
- Which does not belong with the others?  
a) woman; b) mother; c) daughter; d) aunt; e) cousin,
- Which does not belong with the others?  
a) adjective; b) article; c) category; d) pronoun; e) adverb.
- Which is not a part of speech?  
a) conjunction; b) noun; c) preposition; d) verb; e) classification.
- Which philosopher is known for classifying animals and words?  
a) Socrates; b) Pythagoras; c) Aristotle; d) Diogenes; e) Heraclitus.
- Which word means «to put into categories\*»-?  
a) belong; b) explain; c) classify; d) name.
- Which of the following is the name of the category that the other words belong to?  
a) philosophy; b) history; c) geography; d) math; e) subject.
- Which is a part of speech?  
a) subject; b) preposition; c) object; d) imperative; e) clause.

### 11. ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS

*Ex 2. Put close attention to characteristics.*

- Adverbs are most often used to give more information about  
a) subjects; b) verbs; c) questions; d) nouns; e) prepositions,
- Which kind of word can an adverb describe?  
a) pronoun; b) preposition; c) adjective; d) conjunction; e) article.
- Which contains an adverb?  
a) full house; b) three women; c) was dirty; d) very funny; e) early morning.

- Which contains an adverb?  
a) rich man; b) study hard; c) one time; d) easy job; e) hard life.
- Which contains an adverb?  
a) went quickly; b) friendly people; c) good question;  
d) fast food; e) free time.
- Which does not contain an adverb?  
a) very late dinner; b) came too early; c) early bird;  
d) woke up early; e) came late.
- Which does not contain an adverb?  
a) sincerely yours; b) drive safely; c) ate fast; d) too easy; e) my supply.
- Which part of speech is used to describe an adverb?  
a) conjunction; b) pronoun; c) adverb; d) adjective; e) verb.
- What is the most common ending for adverbs?  
a) -ive; b) -ate; c) -ly; d) -tion.
- How many adverbs are in "I really woke up too early this morning?"  
a) 0; b) 1; c) 2; d) 3; e) 4.

*Ex. 3. Mind the difference between Adjectives and Adverbs and use them correctly.*

- He is a very \_\_\_\_\_ driver  
a) quick; b) quicker; c) quickly; d) quickness,
- She is a \_\_\_\_\_ worker,  
a) hard; b) hardly; c) hardness; d) harden,
- That is a \_\_\_\_\_ horse.  
a) beauty; b) beautiful; c) beautician; d) beautify.
- He speaks \_\_\_\_\_  
a) slow; b) slowly; c) slowness; d) slowed.
- The students are \_\_\_\_\_ because the material is too easy for them,  
a) bore; b) boring; c) boredom; d) bored.
- Joe is a fast runner, but Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ than Joe.  
a) fast; b) faster; c) fastly; d) more faster.
- I hope I can find an \_\_\_\_\_ banker to deal with.  
a) honest; b) honestly; c) honestness; d) honested.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ children ran toward the clown,  
a) laugh; b) laughing; c) laughed; d) laughter.
- The soccer game was very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) excite; b) exciting; c) excited; d) excitable.

10. Mary is smart, but Susan is \_\_\_\_\_ student in the school.  
 a) the most intelligent      b) the intelligentest;      c) most intelligent;  
 d) more intelligent.
11. The police opened the door\_\_\_\_  
 a) careful;      b) carefully;      c) carefullied;      d) carefulness.
12. She is this company's most \_\_\_\_\_ worker.  
 a) capable;      b) capacity;      c) capability;      d) capsizing,
13. What is your \_\_\_\_\_ job here?  
 a) exactly;      b) exact;      c) exactness;      d) exactitude.
14. She sings\_\_\_\_\_  
 a) angelically;      b) angel;      c) angelic;      d) angelical.
15. This weather has been absolutely  
 a) wonder;      b) wonderfully;      c) wonderful;      d) wondered,
16. Think \_ \_\_\_\_\_ before you answer.  
 a) careful;      b) care;      c) carefulness;      d) carefully.
17. He answered the teacher very  
 a) polite;      b) politely;      c) politeness;      d) politics.
18. He guessed my \_\_\_\_\_ weight.  
 a) exact;      b) exactly;      c) exacting;      d) exacted,
19. He answered the question\_\_\_\_\_  
 a) correctly;      b) correct;      c) correctedly;      d) correctionally.

### III. PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES

Very often, when there is no regular adjective form for a verb, the Present or Past Participle of the verb can be used as an adjective. It is sometimes difficult for foreign students to decide whether to use *the present* [verb + ing] or *past* [verb + ed] or [verb + en] participle as an adjective.

The Present Participle [verb + ing] is used as an adjective when the noun it modifies performs or is responsible for an action. The verb is usually intransitive (it doesn't take an object) and the verb form of the sentence is the progressive (continuous) aspect.

*E.g.:* The **crying** baby woke Mr. Binion up.

The baby **was crying**.

*E.g.:* The **purring** kitten snuggled close to the fireplace.

The kitten **was purring**.

*E.g.:* The **blooming** flowers in the meadow created a rainbow of colors.

The flowers **were blooming**.

The Past Participle is used as an adjective when the noun it modifies is the receiver of **the** action. The sentence from which this adjective comes is generally in the passive aspect.

*E.g.:* The **sorted** mail was delivered to the offices before noon.

The mail **had been sorted**.

*E.g.:* **Frozen** food is often easier to prepare than fresh food.

The food **had been frozen**.

*E.g.:* The **imprisoned** men were unhappy with their living conditions.

The men **had been imprisoned**.

Other verbs such as *interest*, *bore*, *excite*, and *frighten* are even more difficult. The rule is basically the same as that given above. The [verb + ing] form is used when the noun causes the action, and the [verb + ed] form is used when it receives the action. Compare the following groups of sentences:

The **boring** professor put the students to sleep.

The **bored** students went asleep during the boring lecture.

The child saw a **frightening** movie.

The **frightened** child began to cry.

*Ex. 4. Choose the correct form of the Participles used as Adjectives in the following sentences.*

- The (breaking/broken) dishes lay on the floor.
- The (trembling/trembled) children were given a blanket for warmth.
- Compassionate friends tried to console the (crying/cried) children.
- The (interesting/interested) tennis match caused a great deal of excitement.
- When James noticed the (burning/burnt) building, he phoned the fire department immediately.
- The (exciting/excited) passengers jumped into the lifeboats when notified that the ship was sinking.
- The (smiling/smiled) Mona Lisa is on display in the Louvre in Paris.
- The wind made such (frightening/frightened) noises that the children ran to their parents' room.
- The (frightening/frightened) hostages only wanted to be left alone.
- We saw the (advancing/advanced) army from across town.
- Mrs. Harris's (approving/approved) smile let us know that our speeches were well done.
- Our representative presented the (approving/approved) plan to the public.
- The (blowing/blown) wind of the hurricane damaged the waterfront property.
- We were going to see the movie at the Center Theater, but our friends told us it was a (boring/bored) movie.
- Mary's (cleaning/cleaned) service comes every Wednesday.
- The (cleaning/cleaned) shoes were placed in the sun to dry.
- We could not open the (locking/locked) door without a key.
- As we entered the (crowding/crowded) room, I noticed my cousins.
- Dr. Jameson told my brother to elevate his (aching/ached) foot.
- The police towed away the (parking/parked) cars because they were blocking the entrance.

*Ex. 5. Fill in the blanks below with the correct participles.*

*Example:* The book critic was **enthralled** by the novel's plot.

- They were \_\_\_\_\_ by the evening light.      amazed
- We were \_\_\_\_\_ by the three tenors.      captivated
- The pioneers were \_\_\_\_\_ by the fertility of the soil.      amused
- The children were \_\_\_\_\_ by the clown's expressions.      enchanted

5. You were \_\_\_\_\_ by the beautiful flowers in the garden.  
 6. I was \_\_\_\_\_ by your glance.  
 7. He was \_\_\_\_\_ by her grace and beauty.

beguiled  
 bewithed  
 charmed

**Ex. 6. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.**

*Example:* They're pleased with their son's success.

1. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ with the service?
2. The staff is \_\_\_\_\_ about the new regulations.
3. We're \_\_\_\_\_ in your slow progress.
4. They aren't \_\_\_\_\_ with the new director's manner.
5. The shoppers are \_\_\_\_\_ with these new high prices.

comfortable  
 disappointed  
 discontented  
 satisfied  
uneasy

**Ex. 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.**

*Example:* Which documents are necessary for the meeting?

1. I want to be \_\_\_\_\_ for the board meeting.
2. Was anyone \_\_\_\_\_ from the meeting?
3. We need someone who is \_\_\_\_\_ in Russian and Chinese.
4. Her assistant was \_\_\_\_\_ to the project.
5. We are \_\_\_\_\_ with your credentials.

absent  
 competent  
 dedicated  
 impressed  
 prepared

**Ex. 8. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.**

*example:* I am related to a professional tennis player.

1. The economy is \_\_\_\_\_ on oil.
2. The information is not \_\_\_\_\_ to our study.
3. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ to the Internet?
4. Those decisions were \_\_\_\_\_ of each other.
5. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to his work.

connected  
 dependent  
 independent  
 relevant  
 tied

**Ex. 9. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.**

*example:* The shoppers were sick of the long check-out lines.

1. Why is he \_\_\_\_\_ of your good luck?
2. He is \_\_\_\_\_ about the new regulations.
3. They're \_\_\_\_\_ of your complaints.
4. She's \_\_\_\_\_ with the traffic delays.
5. Shirley is \_\_\_\_\_ at her sister.

angry  
 disgusted  
 envious  
 mad  
 tired

**Ex. 10. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.**

*example:* The twin sisters were close to each other, even as adults.

1. Chris is \_\_\_\_\_ to his music.
2. The whole staff was \_\_\_\_\_ of jelly doughnuts.
3. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to a sports star; their wedding will be in May.
4. I was \_\_\_\_\_ with my brother's friend for a long time.
5. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to his childhood sweetheart and has three kids.

devoted  
 engaged  
 fond  
 infatuated  
 married

**Ex. 11. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.**

*Example:* We were tolerant of other people's opinions.

1. My son is \_\_\_\_\_ with school.
2. She was so \_\_\_\_\_ in her work that she didn't hear us.
3. Alice was \_\_\_\_\_ to living in a dorm.
4. The boy was \_\_\_\_\_ of his achievement.
5. Each student is \_\_\_\_\_ for doing part of the project.

bored  
 engaged  
 proud  
 responsible  
 unaccustomed

**Ex. 12. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.**

*Example:* Both girls were endowed with talent.

1. He became quite \_\_\_\_\_ at learning languages.
2. The athlete was \_\_\_\_\_ with speed.
3. Jacob is \_\_\_\_\_ of his abilities.
4. Grandpa was \_\_\_\_\_ at predicting storms.
5. The soccer team was \_\_\_\_\_ in young talent until this year.

blessed  
 confident  
 expert  
 talented  
 unrivaled

**Ex. 13. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.**

*Example:* We were appreciative of the donor's generosity.

1. I am \_\_\_\_\_ to them for their valuable suggestions.
2. He was \_\_\_\_\_ for his rude behavior.
3. It was \_\_\_\_\_ of you to plan his retirement party.
4. The counselor was \_\_\_\_\_ to her patient's distress.
5. Our family is \_\_\_\_\_ for your kindness.

grateful  
 sensitive  
 sorry  
 thankful  
 thoughtful

**Ex. 14. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.**

*Example:* Tomorrow I'm bound for home.

1. The bus depot is \_\_\_\_\_ to the tram station.
2. Norway is \_\_\_\_\_ for its fiords.
3. Are we \_\_\_\_\_ from our destination?
4. Bobby is \_\_\_\_\_ about going to Disneyland.
5. Your clothes are \_\_\_\_\_ for that climate.

adjacent  
 excited  
 famous  
 far  
 unsuitable

**Ex. 15. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.**

*Example:* She was not ashamed of her actions.

1. The students were \_\_\_\_\_ about the assignment. They didn't know what to do.
2. He is very \_\_\_\_\_ of Roberta because of her deviousness.
3. The fan was so \_\_\_\_\_ about the game's final inning that he was biting his nails.
4. Scott was \_\_\_\_\_ about his parents' divorce.
5. She was \_\_\_\_\_ of losing her friends.

afraid  
 confused  
 nervous  
 suspicious  
 upset

## ANSWERS

### I. Categories

#### Ex. 1.

1. Wednesday
2. lettuce
3. radio
4. woman
5. category
6. classification
7. Aristotle
8. classify
9. subject
10. preposition

### 11. Adjectives and Adverbs

#### Ex. 2.

1. verbs
2. adjective
3. very funny
4. study hard
5. went quickly
6. early bird
7. my supply
8. adverb
9. ly
10. - 3

#### Ex. 3.

1. quick
2. hard
3. beautiful
1. slowly
5. bored
6. faster
7. honest
8. laughing
9. exciting
10. the most intelligent
11. carefully
12. capable
13. exact
14. angelically
15. wonderful
16. carefully
17. politely
18. exact
19. correctly

#### Ex. 4.

1. broken
2. trembling
3. crying
4. interesting
5. burning
6. excited
7. smiling
8. frightening
9. frightened
10. advancing
11. approving
12. approved
13. blowing
14. boring
15. cleaning
16. cleaned
17. locked
18. crowded
19. aching
20. parked

#### Ex. 5.

1. enchanted
2. captivated
3. amazed
4. amused
5. beguiled
6. bewitched
7. charmed

### III. Participles as Adjectives

#### Ex. 6.

1. satisfied
2. uneasy
3. disappointed
4. comfortable
5. discontented

#### Ex. 7.

1. prepared
2. absent
3. competent
4. dedicated
5. impressed

#### Ex. 8.

1. dependent
2. relevant
3. connected
4. independent
5. tied

#### Ex. 9.

1. envious
2. angry
3. tired
4. disgusted
5. mad

#### Ex. 10.

1. devoted
2. fond
3. engaged
4. infatuated
5. married

#### Ex. 11.

1. bored
2. engaged
3. unaccustomed
4. proud
5. responsible

#### Ex. 12.

1. talented
2. blessed
3. confident
4. expert
5. unrivaled

#### Ex. 13.

1. grateful
2. sorry
3. thoughtful
4. sensitive
5. thankful

#### Ex. 14.

1. adjacent
2. famous
3. far
4. excited
5. unsuitable

#### Ex. 15.

1. confused
2. suspicious
3. nervous
4. upset
5. afraid