

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 and our capabilities. Nothing makes a better impression than a solid mastery of the English language.

A person, who can't express ideas eloquently, who hesitates about the right word, who appears less than fully competent and qualified, is not 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 useful and productive parts 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 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.

1. Which does not belong with the others?
a) September; b) March; c) Wednesday; d) October; e) April,
2. Which does not belong with the others?
a) apple; b) cherry; c) peach; d) lettuce; e) lemon.
3. Which does not belong with the others?
a) car; b) radio; c) train; (I) airplane e) bus.
4. Which does not belong with the others?
a) woman; b) mother; c) daughter; d) aunt e) cousin,
5. Which does not belong with the others?
a) adjective; b) article; c) category; d) pronoun; e) adverb.
6. Which is not a part of speech?
a) conjunction; b) noun; c) preposition; d) verb; e) classification.
7. Which philosopher is known for classifying animals and words?
a) Socrates; b) Pythagoras; c) Aristotle; d) Diogenes; e) Heraclitus.
8. Which word means «to put into categories*»?
a) belong; b) explain; c) classify; (I) name
9. 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.
10. Which is a part of speech?
a) subject; b) preposition; c) object; d) imperative; e) clause.

11. ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS

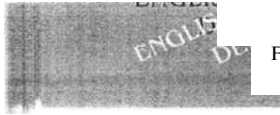
Ex 2. Put close attention to characteristics.

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

4. Which contains an adverb?
 a) rich man; b) study hard; c) one time; d) easy job; e) hard life.
5. Which contains an adverb?
 a) went quickly; b) friendly people; c) good question;
 d) last food; e) free time.
6. Which does not contain an adverb?
 a) very late dinner; b) came too early; c) early bird;
 d) woke up early; e) came late.
7. Which does not contain an adverb?
 a) sincerely yours; b) drive safely; c) ate fast; d) too easy; e) my supply.
8. Which part of speech is used to describe an adverb?
 a) conjunction; b) pronoun; c) adverb; d) adjective; e) verb.
9. What is the most common ending for adverbs?
 a) -ive; b) -ate; c) -ly; d) -tion.
10. 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.

1. He is a very _____ driver.
 a) quick; b) quicker; c) quickly; d) quickness,
2. She is a _____ worker.
 a) hard; b) hardly; c) hardness; d) harden,
3. That is a _____ horse.
 a) beauty; b) beautiful; c) beautician; d) beautify,
4. He speaks _____
 a) slow; b) slowly; c) slowness; d) slowed.
5. The students are _____ because the material is too easy for them.
 a) bore; b) boring; c) boredom; d) bored.
6. Joe is a fast runner, but Tom is _____ than Joe.
 a) fast; b) faster; c) fastly; d) more faster
7. I hope I can find an _____ banker to deal with.
 a) honest; b) honestly; c) honestness; d) honested.
8. The _____ children ran toward the clown,
 a) laugh; b) laughing; c) laughed; d) laughter,
9. 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.

1. The (breaking/broken) dishes lay on the floor.
2. The (trembling/trembled) children were given a blanket for warmth.
3. Compassionate friends tried to console the (crying/cried) children.
4. The (interesting/interested) tennis match caused a great deal of excitement.
5. When James noticed the (burning/burnt) building, he phoned the fire department, immediately.
6. The (exciting/excited) passengers jumped into the lifeboats when notified that the ship was sinking.
7. The (smiling/smiled) Mona Lisa is on display in the Louvre in Paris.
8. The wind made such (frightening/frightened) noises that the children ran to their parents' room.
9. The (frightening/frightened) hostages only wanted to be left alone.
10. We saw the (advancing/advanced) army from across town.
11. Miss Harris's (approving/approved) smile let us know that our speeches were well done.
12. Our representative presented the (approving/approved) plan to the public.
13. The (blowing/blown) wind of the hurricane damaged the waterfront property.
14. We were going to see the movie at the Center Theater, but our friends told us it was a (boring/bored) movie.
15. Mary's (cleaning/cleaned) service comes every Wednesday.
16. The (cleaning/cleaned) shoes were placed in the sun to dry.
17. We could not open the (locking/locked) door without a key.
18. As we entered the (crowding/crowded) room, I noticed my cousins.
19. Dr. Jameson told my brother to elevate his (aching/ached) foot.
20. 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.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. They were _____ by the evening light. | amazed |
| 2. We were _____ by the three tenors. | captivated |
| 3. The pioneers were _____ by the fertility of the soil. | amused |
| 4. 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

