



I. Vocabulary and communication

1. When you are close to the sea, you feel a gentle off the sea.

- ☐ A) hurricane ☐ B) tornado ☐ C) breeze ☐ D) gale

2. After I failed my French exam, I was for a week.

- ☐ A) delighted ☐ B) depressed
☐ C) terrific ☐ D) keen



3. I am worried about my aunt. She lives alone and she has some health problems.

- ☐ A) baby ☐ B) elderly ☐ C) ancient ☐ D) newborn

4. I bought this T-shirt yesterday but it's too small. I want to it for a bigger one.

- ☐ A) give ☐ B) make ☐ C) keep the change ☐ D) exchange

5. A is a place where people can stay cheaply for short periods when they are on holiday.

- ☐ A) shelter ☐ B) refuge ☐ C) hostel ☐ D) accommodation

6. (At a doctor's office)

A: Please to the waist. I want to examine you.

- ☐ A) dress up ☐ B) dress
☐ C) get dressed ☐ D) undress



7. I have a (1) nose and a (2) throat. I am ill.

- ☐ A) (1) wet; (2) pain ☐ B) (1) runny; (2) pain ☐ C) (1) runny; (2) sore ☐ D) (1) runny; (2) ache

8. Turn this music, it's too loud.

- ☐ A) on ☐ B) off ☐ C) up ☐ D) down

9. What does this sign mean?

OUT OF ORDER

- ☐ A) The machine is broken. ☐ B) You can use the machine.
☐ C) The machine is brand new. ☐ D) The machine is broke.

10. I am not interested playing computer games.

- ☐ A) about ☐ B) on ☐ C) in ☐ D) off

11. Complete the dialogue.

A: Waiter, can we have the, please?

B: Of course. Ten pounds, please.

- ☐ A) reception ☐ B) recipe ☐ C) bill ☐ D) prescription

II. Grammar

12. How about looking at the photographs - the you took in London.

- ☐ A) ones ☐ B) one ☐ C) once ☐ D) ounce

13. I am (1) on time. She is late (2)

- ☐ A) (1) every day; (2) always ☐ B) (1) every day; (2) every day
☐ C) (1) always; (2) never ☐ D) (1) always; (2) every day

14. We get up early to catch the train. Unless we wake up early, the train will go without us.

- ☐ A) have to ☐ B) has to ☐ C) have ☐ D) mustn't

15. We married for 15 years. We got married in 2006 and now it's 2022 and we are still a married couple.

- ☐ A) were ☐ B) got ☐ C) have been ☐ D) getting

16. How can't you ask for permission?

- ☐ A) May I open the window? ☐ B) Can I open the window?
☐ C) Am I able to open the window? ☐ D) Do you mind if I open the window?

17. I've lived here (1) 2012. I came here ten years (2)

- ☐ A) (1) for; (2) last time ☐ B) (1) since; (2) ago ☐ C) (1) for; (2) ago ☐ D) (1) since; (2) more

18. You eat too much junk food so

☐ A) you might get fat

☐ B) you mustn't get fat

☐ C) you shouldn't get fat

☐ D) you won't get fat

19. Adam drives than Mark.

☐ A) slower

☐ B) slowly

☐ C) the most slowly

☐ D) more slowly

20. If he (1) enough money next week, he (2) some new shoes.

☐ A) (1) have; (2) buy

☐ B) (1) will have; (2) will buy

☐ C) (1) have; (2) will buy

☐ D) (1) has; (2) will buy

21. If you (1) black and white you (2) grey.

☐ A) (1) mix; (2) get

☐ B) (1) will mix; (2) will get

☐ C) (1) will mix; (2) get

☐ D) (1) mix; (2) you will get

22. The next train this morning at 9.00.

☐ A) leave

☐ B) left

☐ C) leaves

☐ D) has left

23. Complete the dialogue.

A: What is it like?

B:

☐ A) What is the park like?

☐ B) It likes me, too.

☐ C) It's a lovely place.

☐ D) It is a likely excuse.

III. Reading

Florence Nightingale was born in Italy, on 12 May 1820. Her father was a wealthy banker who was able to provide his family with a very privileged life. Florence, her sister, and her parents lived in a beautiful house. They had servants who took care of the children. The kids just played and had fun when they were small. At the time that Florence was a young girl, most girls didn't go to school and weren't expected to work - their job was to marry and look after the home. However, Florence wanted a different life. When she was a teenager, she decided to be a nurse. When Florence broke the news to her parents, they weren't glad. Nursing was not a good profession for such a wealthy woman. Florence wanted to pursue her dreams. After some time, her parents accepted her ideas and Florence's father agreed with her decision. Then Florence started studying nursing at a Christian school for women in Germany. There, she learned skills in caring for patients and the importance of hospital cleanliness. When she came back to London she put her new skills to the test in local hospitals.

In 1854, British soldiers went off to fight in Crimea. When Florence heard about soldiers dying from battle wounds, she went to Crimea to work with nurses there. When she arrived at the Army hospital in Scutari, the place was in a terrible state. It was overcrowded and filthy. There wasn't enough medical equipment, wounded soldiers had to sleep on the dirty floor, without clean water to drink, or fresh food to eat. Florence decided to do something to help soldiers to recover. Together with her team, she cleaned the wards, set up a hospital kitchen, she bought better medical equipment.

Florence Nightingale was really devoted to her work. Even at night, she visited the hospital to make sure the soldiers were comfortable. Since Florence carried a lantern with her on her night visits, people started calling her 'The Lady with the Lamp'.

Source: <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/florence-nightingale/>

24. What do we know about Florence Nightingale's background?

☐ A) She came from a wealthy family.

☐ B) She didn't have any siblings.

☐ C) Her parents worked as maids in a beautiful house.

☐ D) She came from a poor family.

25. What can we say about Florence's childhood?

☐ A) She spent lots of time in schools.

☐ B) She dealt with difficulties.

☐ C) She was glad and happy.

☐ D) She had lots of sad moments when she was a child.

26. Which sentence is false about Florence?

☐ A) She was interested in helping people.

☐ B) She didn't want to spend her life as a housewife.

☐ C) She went to Germany to study nursing.

☐ D) In her life, she didn't get any qualifications to be a nurse.

27. What was wrong with the Army hospital in Scutari when Florence came there?

☐ A) It was well-equipped.

☐ B) It was dirty.

☐ C) Soldiers had lots of space to stay there.

☐ D) There was lots of fresh food to eat.

28. What did Florence do to improve the condition of the Army hospital in Scutari?

☐ A) She started to do operations.

☐ B) She learnt to become a doctor.

☐ C) She set up a place where the meals for soldiers were prepared.

☐ D) She built new wards.

29. Who wasn't Florence Nightingale?

☐ A) a person who fulfilled her dreams

☐ B) a person who helped people

☐ C) a person who became a nurse although her parents didn't allow her to do it

☐ D) a successful nurse

30. Why was Florence Nightingale the Lady with the Lamp?

☐ A) She studied a lot sitting by the lamp.

☐ B) She took the lamp when she went through the hospital.

☐ C) She used the lamp on her way to Crimea.

☐ D) She used the lamp when she cleaned the hospital.

