

# ENGLISH PRACTICE 66

## Question 1:

a- Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others: (5 pts)

- |                          |                         |                    |                        |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>h</u> ealth     | B. br <u>ea</u> d       | C. ap <u>ea</u> r  | D. <u>h</u> eavy       |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> ugar      | B. <u>s</u> ince        | C. <u>st</u> orm   | D. <u>s</u> ymptom     |
| 3. A. arriv <u>e</u> d   | B. experi <u>en</u> ced | C. fail <u>e</u> d | D. discov <u>e</u> red |
| 4. A. pron <u>ou</u> nce | B. <u>r</u> ound        | C. <u>s</u> ound   | D. <u>p</u> our        |
| 5. A. wall <u>s</u>      | B. reward <u>s</u>      | C. stick <u>s</u>  | D. spectat <u>or</u> s |

b- Choose the words with the different stress pattern from the others: (5 pts)

- |                  |              |                |                 |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. basketball | B. wonderful | C. education   | D. trustworthy  |
| 2. A. surround   | B. restrict  | C. remove      | D. manual       |
| 3. A. planet     | B. affect    | C. annoy       | D. excuse       |
| 4. A. famous     | B. climate   | C. language    | D. attend       |
| 5. A. extensive  | B. decorate  | C. distinguish | D. acquaintance |

Question 2: Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tense or form; (10 pts)

1. It is imperative that the letter (send)\_\_\_\_\_ at once.
2. By this time tomorrow, we (travel)\_\_\_\_\_ to Nha Trang.
3. Up to now , we (complete)\_\_\_\_\_ four tests.
4. The students (punish)\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday is my brother .
5. I think the play (perform)\_\_\_\_\_ now.
6. I didn't do the test well. I (prepare)\_\_\_\_\_ it very carefully at home.
7. It has been suggested that the government (assist) \_\_\_\_\_the poor in improving their living condition.
8. By the time he \_\_\_\_\_ (become) heavy weight boxing champion, he ...(win) over thirty fights.
9. He looked frightened as if he \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a ghost.

Question 3: Supply the correct forms of the words in the capital letters (10 pts)

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Their _____ has lasted a life time.                           | FRIEND    |
| 2. Everyone has a number of _____but none has many true friends. | ACQUAINT  |
| 3. Cats are supposed to have nice _____.                         | LIVE      |
| 4. The evening was _____spent playing and talking .              | ENJOY     |
| 5. The cost of _____must be paid by the buyer .                  | CARRY     |
| 6. After his illness , he started worrying that he was _____.    | WEIGH     |
| 7. He lives in an attractive_____ part of Sydney                 | RESIDE    |
| 8. We must learn about keeping the environment _____.            | POLLUTE   |
| 9. He finds it difficult to accept .....from others.             | CRITICISE |
| 10. The film is entertaining but full of historical_____.        | ACCURATE  |

Question 4: fill in the blank with a suitable preposition (10 pts)

1. He has been ill \_\_\_\_\_ flu for a week .
2. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ any having more meetings.
3. She will remain here \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of the day.
4. A good friend always stand for you when you are \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.
5. Jim managed to climb into the house \_\_\_\_\_ means \_\_\_\_\_ a ladder he found.
6. I'd like to thank you, \_\_\_\_\_ behalf \_\_\_\_\_ everyone who was rescued .
7. Julia has nothing \_\_\_\_\_ common \_\_\_\_\_ Bill, they are quite different.

Question 5 :Fill in each numbered blank one missing word. (10 pts)

Speech is one of the most important \_\_1\_\_ of communicating. It consists of far more than just making noises. To talk and also to be \_\_2\_\_ by other people, we have to speak a language, that is , we have to use combinations of \_\_3\_\_ that everyone agrees stand for particular object or idea. Communication would be impossible if everyone made up their own language.

Learning a language properly is very \_\_4\_\_ The basic \_\_5\_\_ of English is not very large, and only about 2000 words are needed to speak it quite \_\_6\_\_ But the more words you know, the more idea you can\_\_7\_\_ and the more precise you can be about their exact meaning.

Words are the \_\_8\_\_ thing we use in communicating what we want to say. The way we \_\_9\_\_ the words is also very important. Our tone of voice can express many emotions and \_\_10\_\_ whether we are pleased or angry, for instance.

**Question 6: Choose the most suitable word given for each space in the text. (15 pts)**

Have you ever asked yourself what you are working for? If you have ever had the time to (1)\_\_\_\_ this taboo question, or put it to others in moment of weakness or confidentiality, you (2)\_\_\_\_ well have heard some or all of the (3)\_\_\_\_. It's the money of course, some say with a smile, as if explaining something to a small child. Or it's the satisfaction of (4)\_\_\_\_ well done, the sense of achievement behind the clinching of an important (5)\_\_\_\_. I worked as a bus conductor once, and I can't say I (6)\_\_\_\_ the same as I staggered along the swaying gangway trying to (7)\_\_\_\_ out tickets without falling over into someone's lap. It's the company of other people perhaps, but if that is the (8)\_\_\_\_, what about farmers? it is the conservation in the farmyard that keeps them captivated by the job? Work is power and a sense of status say those (9)\_\_\_\_ have either attained these elusive goals, or feel aggrieved that nobody has yet recognized their leadership (10)\_\_\_\_. Or we can blame it all on someone else, the family or the taxman. I suspect, and say this under my (11)\_\_\_\_, that most of us work rather as Mr. Micawber lived, hoping for something to (12)\_\_\_\_ up. We'll win the pools, and tell the boss what we really think. We'll scrape together the (13)\_\_\_\_ and open that little shop we always dreamed of, or go (14)\_\_\_\_ the world, or spend more time in the garden. Once day we'll get that (15)\_\_\_\_ we deserve, but until then at least we have something to do. And we are so busy doing it that we won't have time to wonder why.

- |                  |                  |              |                 |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. propose    | B. meditate      | C. consider  | D. launch       |
| 2. A. might      | B. can           | C. will      | D. should       |
| 3. A. below      | B. rest          | C. following | D. latter       |
| 4. A. a work     | B. a job         | C. a task    | D. an effort    |
| 5. A. deal       | B. position      | C. job       | D. engagement   |
| 6. A. enjoyed    | B. wished        | C. hoped     | D. felt         |
| 7. A. make       | B. turn          | C. issue     | D. give         |
| 8. A. one        | B. case          | C. question  | D. former       |
| 9. A. people     | B. must          | C. who       | D. to           |
| 10. A. qualities | B. status        | C. property  | D. requirements |
| 11. A. oath      | B. suspicion     | C. breath    | D. pressure     |
| 12. A. move      | B. turn          | C. ease      | D. end          |
| 13. A. resources | B. opportunities | C. rest      | D. money        |
| 14. A. round     | B. over          | C. into      | D. to           |
| 15. A. ambition  | B. station       | C. vocation  | D. promotion    |

**Question 7: Fill each space with a suitable phrase from the list (a-k) below. (10 pts) (The first is done for you: 1-b)**

Linda: I want to go to a sports club. Black's is good \_\_1\_\_ come too? \_\_2\_\_ sports?

Julia: Oh yes, \_\_3\_\_ squash, for example. But really, \_\_4\_\_ sports which you can do outdoors. What about you, \_\_5\_\_ outdoor sports?

Linda: I \_\_6\_\_ most sports, but \_\_7\_\_ tennis.

Julia: What sports can we do at Black's ?

Linda: They offer a good range. And there is a swimming pool .But it's rather far away.

Julia: What about Forest's? That's nearer. And they have lots of tennis courts.

Linda: \_\_8\_\_ go to a club with a swimming pool.

Julia : But we'd have to catch a bus to Black's.

Kida: Well, \_\_9\_\_?

Julia: (10)\_\_\_\_.You decide.

Linda: O K, \_\_10\_\_ to go to Black's . But \_\_11\_\_ to pay your bus fare!

a. do you like b. would you like to c. what do you want to do d. Do you like e. I prefer  
f. I like g. my favorite is h. I'd rather i. I'm not sure j. enjoy k. I'd prefer

**Question 8: Read the passage carefully then choose the best answer (A, B, C or D). (5 pts)**

During the last 400 years, most scientists have relied on mathematics for the development of their inventions or discoveries. However, one great British scientist, Michael Faraday, did not make use of mathematics. Faraday, the son of a poor blacksmith, was born in London in 1791 and had no education beyond reading and writing.

In 1812, Faraday was hired as a bottle washer by the great chemist Humphrey Davy. Later, Faraday became a greater scientist than Davy, making the last years of Davy's life embittered with jealousy.

Faraday made the first electric motor in 1821, a device that used electricity to produce movement. Then Faraday became interested in the relationship between electricity and magnetism. In 1831, he discovered that when a magnet is moved near a wire, electricity flows in the wire. With this discovery, he produced a machine for making electricity called dynamo. Faraday then went on to show how electricity affects chemical substances. Because Faraday believed that money should be given to the poor, when he grew old, he was very poor. However, Queen Victoria rewarded him for his discoveries by giving him a stipend and a house. He died in 1867.

1. Which of the following statements is not true about Faraday?

- A. He didn't make use of mathematics to develop his inventions B. he just knew how to read and write.  
C. He was born in a rich family. D. His father was a blacksmith.
2. Humphrey Davy hired Faraday to work as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. chemist B. bottle washer C. scientist D. professor
3. All of the following are mentioned as Faraday's achievements except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his invention of dynamo B. his discovery of the effects of electricity on chemical substances  
C. his invention of electric motor in 1821. D. his discovery of magnetism
4. Faraday got a stipend and a house as a reward from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Humphrey Davy B. his father C. Queen Victoria D. his friend
5. Faraday died in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1867 B. 1831 C. 1812 D. 1821

### Question 9: Sentence transformation

**a. Finish each of the following sentences in such away that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)**

1. I assumed that she would learn how to take shorthand after this course.  
□ I took it \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When the Minister was asked about the strike, he decline to comment.  
□ On .....
3. Someone rang the alarm as soon as the burglars left the building.  
□ No sooner \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We regret to inform you that your application has not been successful.  
□ Much to \_\_\_\_\_
5. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.  
□ Rather \_\_\_\_\_.

**b. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the words given in block letters. The words must not be changed in any way. (5 pts)**

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Jenny didn't feel like going to the party.         | MOOD      |
| 2. Did Pamela say why she was so late?                | REASON    |
| 3. The firm is going to raise everybody's salary.     | GIVEN     |
| 4. This contract is not binding until we both sign it | BOUND     |
| 5. As far as I know he is still working in Bristol.   | KNOWLEDGE |

### Question 10:

**a. Change the direct speech in these sentences into reported speech. (5 pts)**

1. "Why don't you go and push a baby-carriage?" the taxi-driver said to the other driver angrily. "You're not fit to drive a car."
2. Harry said to his wife, " I'm gong to see my mother this evening if I can get away from the office a little earlier. Have you any massages for her?"
3. "Let me help you with that suitcase," Timothy said to the pretty girl at the station. "It looks a lot too heavy for you".
4. "If you really think I said that about you," said Charles, "I'm not surprised that you're angry with me. But I assure you I did not."
5. "We'd better bring some warmer clothes with us next time we come here," said my father. "It gets a lot colder in winter than I realized."

**b. Rearrange the order of words in these sentences in such a way that each of them becomes a correctly expressed question. (5 pts)**

1. lottery/buy /if /what /you /would /a /you /won/?  
.....
2. light /please /off /won't /turn /the /you /the hall /in/?  
.....
3. this /holiday /our /summer /for /we /go /shall /where/?  
.....
4. one /that /I /shall /dress /or /buy /this/?  
.....
5. milk /should /buy /how /tins /of /think /you /many /do /we/?  
.....

THE END

## KEYS - PRACTICE 66

**Question 1: a- Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others: (5 pts)**

- |  |                                  |                                    |  |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. A. <u>h</u> ea <u>l</u> th              | B. br <u>ea</u> d                | C. <u>a</u> pp <u>ea</u> r         | D. <u>h</u> ea <u>v</u> y                |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> uga <u>r</u>                | B. <u>s</u> i <u>n</u> ce        | C. <u>s</u> to <u>r</u> m          | D. <u>s</u> ym <u>p</u> to <u>m</u>      |
| 3. A. arri <u>v</u> ed                     | B. ex <u>pe</u> ri <u>en</u> ced | C. fa <u>i</u> led                 | D. di <u>s</u> co <u>v</u> er <u>e</u> d |
| 4. A. pr <u>o</u> n <u>o</u> u <u>n</u> ce | B. <u>r</u> ou <u>n</u> d        | C. <u>s</u> ou <u>n</u> d          | D. <u>p</u> ou <u>r</u>                  |
| 5. A. wa <u>l</u> l <u>s</u>               | B. re <u>w</u> ar <u>d</u> s     | C. <u>s</u> ti <u>c</u> k <u>s</u> | D. sp <u>e</u> ctato <u>r</u> s          |

**b- Choose the words with the different stress pattern from the others: (5 pts)**

- |                          |                              |                                  |                            |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. basketball         | B. wonderful                 | C. <u>e</u> duca <u>t</u> ion    | D. trust <u>w</u> orthy    |
| 2. A. surrou <u>n</u> d  | B. restrict                  | C. remo <u>v</u> e               | D. <u>m</u> anu <u>a</u> l |
| 3. <u>p</u> lanet        | B. affect                    | C. anno <u>y</u>                 | D. excu <u>s</u> e         |
| 4. A. famo <u>s</u>      | B. clima <u>t</u> e          | C. langua <u>g</u> e             | D. <u>a</u> ttend          |
| 5. A. exten <u>s</u> ive | B. <u>d</u> ecor <u>a</u> te | C. dist <u>i</u> ngu <u>i</u> sh | D. acquai <u>n</u> tance   |

**Question 2: Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tense or form; (10 pts)**

- It is imperative that the letter (send) be sent at once.
- By this time tomorrow, we (travel) will have traveled to Nha Trang.
- Up to now , we (complete) have completed four tests.
- The students (punish) punished yesterday is my brother .
- I think the play (perform) is being performed now.
- I didn't do the test well. I (prepare) should have prepared it very carefully at home.
- It has been suggested that the government (assist) assist the poor in improving their living condition.
- By the time he became (become) heavy weight boxing champion, he had won (win) over thirty fights.
- He looked frightened as if he had seen (see) a ghost.

**Question 3: Supply the correct forms of the words in the capital letters (10 pts)**

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Their <u>friendship</u> has lasted a life time.                               | FRIEND    |
| 2. Everyone has a number of <u>acquaintances</u> but none has many true friends. | ACQUAINT  |
| 3. Cats are supposed to have nice <u>lives</u> .                                 | LIVE      |
| 4. The evening was <u>enjoyably</u> spent playing and talking .                  | ENJOY     |
| 5. The cost of <u>carriage</u> must be paid by the buyer .                       | CARRY     |
| 6. After his illness , he started worrying that he was <u>underweight</u> .      | WEIGH     |
| 7. He lives in an attractive <u>residential</u> part of Sydney                   | RESIDE    |
| 8. We must learn about keeping the environment <u>unpolluted</u> .               | POLLUTE   |
| 9. He finds it difficult to accept <u>criticism</u> from others.                 | CRITICISE |
| 10. The film is entertaining but full of historical <u>inaccuracies</u> .        | ACCURATE  |

**Question 4: fill in the blank with a suitable preposition (10 pts)**

- He has been ill with flu for a week .
- I'm against any having more meetings.
- She will remain here for the rest of the day.
- A good friend always stand for you when you are in trouble.
- Jim managed to climb into the house by means of a ladder he found.
- I'd like to thank you, on behalf of everyone who was rescued .
- Julia has nothing in common with Bill, they are quite different.

**Question 5 :Fill in each numbered blank one missing word. (10 pts)**

Speech is one of the most important 1 ways of communicating. It consists of far more than just making noises. To talk and also to be 2 understood by other people, we have to speak a language, that is , we have to use combinations of 3 sounds that everyone agrees stand for particular object or idea. Communication would be impossible if everyone made up their own language.

Learning a language properly is very 4 important . The basic 5 vocabulary of English is not very large, and only about 2000 words are needed to speak it quite 6 well . But the more words you know, the more idea you can 7 express and the more precise you can be about their exact meaning.

Words are the 8 main thing we use in communicating what we want to say. The way we 9 say the words is also very important. Our tone of voice can express many emotions and 10 show whether we are pleased or angry, for instance.

**Question 6: Choose the most suitable word given for each space in the text. (15 pts)**

Have you ever asked yourself what you are working for? If you have ever had the time to (1) ask this taboo question, or put it to others in moment of weakness or confidentiality, you (2) will well have heard some or all of the

(3) \_ \_ It's the money of course, some say with a smile, as if explaining something to a small child. Or it's the satisfaction of (4) \_ \_ well done, the sense of achievement behind the clinching of an important (5) \_ . I worked as a bus conductor once, and I can't say I (6) \_ \_ the same as I staggered along the swaying gangway trying to (7) \_ \_ out tickets without falling over into someone's lap. It's the company of other people perhaps, but if that is the (8) \_ \_ , what about farmers? it is the conservation in the farmyard that keeps them captivated by the job? Work is power and a sense of status say those (9) \_ \_ have either attained these elusive goals, or feel aggrieved that nobody has yet recognized their leadership (10) \_ \_ Or we can blame it all on someone else, the family or the taxman. I suspect, and say this under my (11) \_ \_ , that most of us work rather as Mr. Micawber lived, hoping for something to (12) \_ \_ up. We'll win the pools, and tell the boss what we really think. We'll scrape together the (13) \_ \_ and open that little shop we always dreamed of, or go (14) \_ \_ the world, or spend more time in the garden. Once day we'll get that (15) \_ \_ we deserve, but until then at least we have something to do. And we are so busy doing it that we won't have time to wonder why.

- |                         |                  |                     |                     |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>propose</u>    | B. meditate      | C. consider         | D. launch           |
| 2. A. <u>might</u>      | B. can           | C. will             | D. should           |
| 3. A. below             | B. rest          | C. <u>following</u> | D. latter           |
| 4. A. a <u>work</u>     | B. a job         | C. a task           | D. an effort        |
| 5. A. <u>deal</u>       | B. position      | C. job              | D. engagement       |
| 6. A. enjoyed           | B. wished        | C. hoped            | D. <u>felt</u>      |
| 7. A. make              | B. turn          | C. issue            | D. <u>give</u>      |
| 8. A. one               | B. <u>case</u>   | C. question         | D. former           |
| 9. A. people            | B. must          | C. <u>who</u>       | D. to               |
| 10. A. <u>qualities</u> | B. status        | C. property         | D. requirements     |
| 11. A. oath             | B. suspicion     | C. <u>breath</u>    | D. pressure         |
| 12. A. move             | B. <u>turn</u>   | C. ease             | D. end              |
| 13. A. resources        | B. opportunities | C. rest             | D. <u>money</u>     |
| 14. A. <u>round</u>     | B. over          | C. into             | D. to               |
| 15. A. ambition         | B. station       | C. vocation         | D. <u>promotion</u> |

**Question 7:** Fill each space with a suitable phrase from the list (a-k) below. (10 pts)

(The first is done for you: 1-b)

Linda: I want to go to a sports club. Black's is good \_\_1 b. *would you like to* \_ come too? \_\_2- d. *Do you like* \_ sports?

Julia: Oh yes, \_\_3- f. *I like* \_ squash, for example. But really, \_\_4- e. *I prefer* \_ sports which you can do outdoors. What about you, \_\_5- a. *do you like* \_ outdoor sports?

Linda: I \_\_6- j. *enjoy* \_ most sports, but \_\_7- g. *my favorite is* \_ tennis.

Julia: What sports can we do at Black's ?

Linda: They offer a good range. And there is a swimming pool .But it's rather far away.

Julia: What about Forest's? That's nearer. And they have lots of tennis courts.

Linda: \_\_8- h. *I'd rather* \_ go to a club with a swimming pool.

Julia : But we'd have to catch a bus to Black's.

Kida: Well, \_\_9\_ c. *what do you want to do* \_ ?

Julia: (10)\_ i. *I'm not sure* \_ .You decide.

Linda: OK, \_\_10\_\_ to go to Black's . But \_\_11- k. *I'd prefer* \_ to pay your bus fare!

**Question 8:** Read the passage carefully then choose the best answer (A, B, C or D). (5 pts)

During the last 400 years, most scientists have relied on mathematics for the development of their inventions or discoveries. However, one great British scientist, Michael Faraday, did not make use of mathematics. Faraday, the son of a poor blacksmith, was born in London in 1791 and had no education beyond reading and writing.

In 1812, Faraday was hired as a bottle washer by the great chemist Humphrey Davy. Later, Faraday became a greater scientist than Davy, making the last years of Davy's life embittered with jealousy.

Faraday made the first electric motor in 1821, a device that used electricity to produce movement. Then Faraday became interested in the relationship between electricity and magnetism. In 1831, he discovered that when a magnet is moved near a wire, electricity flows in the wire. With this discovery, he produced a machine for making electricity called dynamo. Faraday then went on to show how electricity affects chemical substances. Because Faraday believed that money should be given to the poor, when he grew old, he was very poor. However, Queen Victoria rewarded him for his discoveries by giving him a stipend and a house. He died in 1867.

1. Which of the following statements is not true about Faraday?

- A. He didn't make use of mathematics to develop his inventions B. he just knew how to read and write.  
C. He was born in a rich family. D. His father was a blacksmith.

2. Humphrey Davy hired Faraday to work as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. chemist B. bottle washer C. scientist D. professor

3. All of the following are mentioned as Faraday's achievements except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his invention of dynamo      B. his discovery of the effects of electricity on chemical substances  
C. his invention of electric motor in 1821.      D. his discovery of magnetism

4. Faraday got a stipend and a house as a reward from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Humphrey Davy      B. his father      C. Queen Victoria      D. his friend

5. Faraday died in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1867      B. 1831      C. 1812      D. 1821

**Question 9: Sentence transformation - a. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)**

1. I assumed that she would learn how to take shorthand after this course.

□ *I took it for granted that she would learn how to take shorthand after this course.*

2. When the Minister was asked about the strike, he decline to comment.

□ *On being asked about the strike, the Minister declined to comment.*

3. Someone rang the alarm as soon as the burglars left the building.

□ *No sooner had the burglars left the building than someone rang the alarm.*

4. We regret to inform you that your application has not been successful.

□ *Much to our regret, we have to / must inform you that your application hasn't been successful.*

5. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.

□ *Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.*

**b. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the words given in block letters. The words must not be changed in any way. (5 pts)**

1. Jenny didn't feel like going to the party.      MOOD

□ *Jenny wasn't in the mood for going to the party / to go to the party*

2. Did Pamela say why she was so late?      REASON

□ *Did Pamela give any reason for being so late?*

3. The firm is going to raise everybody's salary.      GIVEN

□ *Everybody is going to be given a raise / rise*

4. This contract is not binding until we both sign it      BOUND

□ *Neither of us is bound by this contract until we both sign it.*

5. As far as I know he is still working in Bristol.      KNOWLEDGE

□ *To (the best of) my knowledge, he is still working in Bristol.*

**Question 10: a. Change the direct speech in these sentences into reported speech. (5 pts)**

1. "Why don't you go and push a baby-carriage?" the taxi-driver said to the other driver angrily. "You're not fit to drive a car." □ *The taxi driver asked the other driver angrily why he didn't go and push a baby- carriage. He was not fit to drive a car.*

2. Harry said to his wife, " I'm gong to see my mother this evening if I can get away from the office a little earlier. Have you any massages for her?" □ *Harry told his wife that he was going to see his mother that evening if he could get away from the office a little earlier. He asked her if she had any messages for his mother.*

3. "Let me help you with that suitcase," Timothy said to the pretty girl at the station. "It looks a lot too heavy for you". □ *Timothy asked the pretty girl at the station to let him help her with that / her suitcase. It looked a lot too heavy for her.*

4. "If you really think I said that about you," said Charles, "I'm not surprised that you're angry with me. But I assure you I did not." □ *Charles said that if I/ she (etc.) really thought he had said that about me / her, he was not surprised that I / she was angry with him. But he assured me/ her that he had not.*

5. "We'd better bring some warmer clothes with us next time we come here," said my father. "It gets a lot colder in winter than I realized." □ *My father said we'd better bring/ take some warmer clothes with us next time we come/ go here / there. It gets a lot colder in winter than he had realized.*

**b. Rearrange the order of words in these sentences in such a way that each of them becomes a correctly expressed question. (5 pts)**

1. lottery/buy /if /what /you /would /a /you /won/? □ *What would you buy if you won a lottery?*

2. light /please /off /won't /turn /the /you /the hall /in/? □ *Won't you please turn off the light in the hall?*

3. this /holiday /our /summer /for /we /go /shall /where/? □ *Where shall we go for our holiday this summer?*

4. one /that /I /shall /dress /or /buy /this/? □ *Shall I buy this dress or that one?*

5. milk /should /buy /how /tins /of /think /you /many /do /we/? □ *How many tins of milk do you think we should buy?*

THE END