

TEST 2

I. Put one suitable word in each gap in the following text.

Enjoyment is what drinking wine is all about. However, the more you know, (1) easier it becomes to select the right wines for you or your guests.

Wine is basically grape juice to (2) yeast has been added causing it to ferment and produce alcohol. Alcohol is flavourless, so there must be something more (3) wine than this. Many of the secrets of wine lie within the grape. Its pulp is a sugar solution which contains the things that give a wine its fruity flavour. In a dry wine, most of a grape's sugar has been converted (4) alcohol. In a sweet one, more sugar is left. This can be felt on the (5) of the tongue. The pulp also contains acidity which gives the wine "crispness" that makes the mouth water. Too much (6) it can make you wince, too little and the wine could taste dull. The skin contains flavour and tannin. Tannin produces a tingling sensation in the gums and gives a wine firmness. White grapes have their skins removed before fermentation so tannin is only really found in red wines. The pulp of black and white grapes is (7) same pale colour. The fact that the skins of black grapes are left on (8) the wine is fermented gives red wine its colour.

The wines which are often considered to be the best are (9) where all the elements balance one another. There are many grape varieties grown in many climates which influence the emphasis given to these features and this is (10) wines can be so wonderfully different.

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. *Nie mam pojęcia, kogo winić za ten nieszczęśliwy wypadek.*

I have for the unfortunate accident.

2. *Powiedziano nam, aby nie korzystać z tej drukarki ponieważ jest zepsuta.*

We use order.

3. *Z kim powinienem porozmawiać o moich problemach?*

Who my problems?

4. *Czy nie byłoby lepiej, gdybyś złożył podanie w kilku miejscach na raz?*
 Hadn't application
 at a time?
5. *Co sprawiło że tak wiele osób zrezygnowało z uczestnictwa w naszej kampanii?*
 What made taking
 campaign?
6. *Jeszcze nigdy nie spotkałem kogoś, kto potrafiłby tak kłamać, jak ona.*
 I have who
 she does.
7. *Mówi się, iż choroba szalonych krów może dotrzeć do wszystkich europejskich krajów.*
 It the mad cow disease
 countries.
8. *Gdybyście potrzebowali pożyczki, nie wahajcie się nas poprosić.*
 In case, don't
9. *Dlaczego nie założył ochraniaczy? Mógł przecież złamać sobie nogę lub rękę.*
 Why the safety pads? He
 his leg or his arm.
10. *Nie wiadomo kto podłożył ogień w fabryce. Śledztwo nie jest jeszcze zakończone.*
 It in the factory. The investigation
 yet.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. I suggested to this letter as soon as possible.
 a) Mark to reply b) to Mark replying c) that Mark reply d) replying by Mark
2. By next Sunday, our children at the camp for ten days.
 a) will have been staying b) will be staying
 c) will have been stayed d) will stay
3. We'd rather the wire. It may be live.
 a) that you don't touch b) you shouldn't touch
 c) you not to touch d) you didn't touch
4. The boy cried because he to play with the other children.
 a) hadn't been allowed b) hadn't been allowing
 c) hadn't allowed d) hadn't to allow
5. All of the candidates their physical strength.
 a) were making display b) made to display
 c) were made to display d) were made display

6. Neither she nor he the police what had really happened.
a) did tell b) told c) did not tell d) were told
7. Look at the sky. It's soon.
a) unlikely that will rain b) unlikely to rain
c) unlikely raining d) likely not to rain
8. Susan is always so extravagant. She a celebrity.
a) behaves to be b) behaves as if she were
c) behaves that she is d) behaves being
9. Would you mind at your drawings for a while?
a) me to let the students to look b) that I will let the students look
c) my letting the students look d) to me letting the students look
10. Unless us the whole truth, we won't let her go.
a) she tells b) does she not tell c) does she tell d) she doesn't tell

IV. Put the words in brackets in the correct form.

1. Experience, flexibility and involvement are the main
(REQUIRE) of employers nowadays.
2. Tom stood in defence of the woman who was attacked by a mugger. He was later
praised and awarded for his (BRAVE).
3. The minister is going to make a (PERSON) appearance on
TV to account for the gossips.
4. The detective says he can see a striking (SIMILAR) between
these four robbery cases.
5. Don't be (KIND) to Alice. She never treats you in a bad way.
6. There's every (LIKELY) that our next week's military training
will be called off.
7. Keep this plant in a dark place. It's very (SENSE) to light.
8. You don't cover the (POST) costs. Ordered goods are
delivered to your door free of charge.
9. The introduction of the tax relief will certainly be (BENEFIT)
to large exporters.
10. The trade unions insist on firing the Chief Executive. They claim he is quite
..... (CONSCIENCE) of the problems in the factory.
11. I'm sorry for hitting you with the ball. It was (ACCIDENT).
12. Look at your (REFLECT) in the mirror. There's no sign of the
scar you had before the surgery.

13. Adam's (ENTERTAIN) character makes him the most favourable person to stick with.
14. Ever since both of them were made redundant, they have been (DESPAIR) for money.
15. Everybody knows there is a fierce (RIVAL) between Mike and William for the managerial position.

V. Complete the following sentences with the phrases from the box.

advance	comparison with	debt	exchange for	favour of
the mood for	order to	pursuit of	sight	spite of

1. Leave me alone. I'm not **in** your silly jokes.
2. This woollen jacket seems quite cheap **in** that leather one.
3. **In** the risk of another avalanche, the rescuers went on looking for the missing skiers.
4. Although he was not **in** my proposals, the managing director admitted that there was need for improvement.
5. Frank's gone to the bank **in** pick up some money.
6. I would like to be informed **in** about any changes you're planning to introduce in your department.
7. Ever since he took a loan for that brand new car, he's been **in**
8. Who shall we ask for the way? There are no people **in**
9. **In** mirrors, combs and other goods of minor value, the Incas presented the Spanish conquistadors with precious golden artefacts.
10. Right after the emergency call, the police set out **in** the fugitives. Two of them have been captured so far.

VI. Complete the sentences with the verbs 'be' or 'have' in the correct form.

be / have

1. The workers demand to their say in the industrial dispute.
2. Since when haven't you in touch with your parents?
3. You may use my computer. I nothing against it.
4. We do know how it is to be on the dole. We have our hard time.

5. Ever since he admitted having been a secret agent, he's on everybody's lips.
6. What's worrying you Cindy? What on your mind?
7. 'This crossword-puzzle is a nuisance. I cannot do it.' 'Let me a go at it.'
8. Before he was fired for some dirty plays, Mr Hicks had in charge of the accounting department for about two years.
9. Debbie is a perfect candidate for a baby-sitter. She certainly a way with children.
10. Peter has in low spirits ever since his girlfriend left him.
11. Don't worry. We all on your side. We'll stand by you whatever happens.
12. I'll pay you fifteen pounds extra and we'll done with this bargaining. What do you say?
13. You in the wrong. It wasn't Elvis Presley who sang the song first. It was Frank Sinatra.
14. Mrs Willis a fondness for car races because her father used to be a racer.
15. Seeing that Tom and Greg so little in common, they won't make great friends.

VII. Complete the idiomatic phrases with the verbs in the correct form.

beat call cry face hit keep make pull skate take

1. If you suffer consequences of your unwise actions, you **the music**.
2. If you decide to stop working, you **it a day**.
3. You get really angry if you **the roof**.
4. If you **the bull by the horns**, you face a difficult situation bravely.
5. If you **something under your hat**, you consider it to be secret.
6. If you **your socks up**, you start acting better.
7. If you don't tell directly what is on your mind, you **about the bush**.
8. You **a mountain out of a molehill** if you pay too much attention to unimportant things.
9. If you **on thin ice**, you are in a risky position.
10. If you **over spilt milk**, you despair over something that cannot be changed or repaired.