

İNGL 201 / 202

İNGİLİZCE III, IV

A. GRAMMAR SECTION

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1.	Sandra and I students at L secretaries.	students at London Community College. We work as				
	a) am	2)	io			
	,	c)				
	b) aren't	a)	isn't			
2.	Those are in the photo	has	two sons and a daughter.			
	a) my brother's children / He	c)	my brothers children's / She			
	b) my brothers children / They	d)	my brother children / His			
3.	Bob out on Sundays. He s	tays home and	watches TV.			
	a) usually goes	=	doesn't usually go			
	b) doesn't go usually	ŕ	doesn't usually goes			
4.	I'd like pens – how much	are	on the top shelf over there?			
	a) any / those		some / those			
	b) some / these	d)	a lot of / that			
5.	She draw beautiful picture		ecident, but now since she lost			
	two fingers, she do it any	more.				
	a) can / can't	c)	can / couldn't			
	b) could / can	d)	could / can't			
6.	evening, we	to the café and	had a drink, but we			
	anything.					
	a) Last / went / ate	c)	Yesterday / go / didn't eat			
	b) Yesterday / went / didn't eat	d)	Last / go / ate			
7.	I am eighteen but my best friend is	than _	– she's seventeen.			
	a) younger / I	c)	younger / me			
	b) older / me	d)	older / I			
8.	Carla for the Euro Ballet	Company every	v evening. This week, she			
	in Swan Lake.		-			
	a) dances / dancing	c)	is dancing / is dancing			
	b) is dancing / dances		dances / is dancing			

9. T	hat machine working, I can see smo	oke	coming from it.
a)	is going to stop	c)	stops
b)	is going to stops	d)	will stop
10. W	Ve to Rome before, we	the	re two years ago and really liked
th	e architecture.		
a)	went / went	c)	have gone / went
b)) have been / went	d)	went / have been
11. T	im: Hi Roger! Where is everybody? The house is	s ve	ry quiet.
	oger: Well, they to the cinema for t		• •
	went		have gone
) have been		has gone
12. M	Iy son loves guitar but he doesn't li	ke _	it in front of a
cr	owd.		
a)	playing / playing	c)	playing / to plays
b)) to play /is playing	d)	play / playing
13 Δ	: What last night?		
	: I saw a robbery from my bedroom window.		
	did happen	c)	does happen
	happens		happened
0)	, happens	u)	парренеа
14. Ji	ll: phone is ringing?		
T	ed: It's Clara's, but she is not here. She is in		bedroom.
a)	Who's / her	c)	Who's / hers
b)) Whose / her	d)	Whose / hers
15. A	: How many legs a spider		?
	: It's got eight.		
	do have	c)	does got
) have got		has got
16 W	/e have cookies, but we don't have		milk left. Don't forget
	buy for the kids.		mink left. Don't lorget
a)	a lot of / any / some	c)	a lot of / some / any
b)	some / some / any	d)	some / any / any
17 A	slı: What time do you get up the mo	orni	ng?
	an: I usually get up 7.30, especially		
	on / at / in		in / at / on
) at / on / in		in / at / in

18	s. Chris usually watcher plays	es football on Satur	days. He shouts	when his team
	a) loud / well		c) louder	r / good
	b) loudly / good		d) loudly	•
19	They've		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	haven't packed my l			
	a) just / already / ye			ust / already
	b) already / just / y	et	d) alread	ly / yet / just
20). Hi Lily! I'm writing	ask	your help	
	a) for / to		c) to / fo	r
	b) for / for		d) to / to	
B. VC	OCABULARY SECT	TION		
Choo	se the correct answer	r to complete the s	entences.	
1.	Ellie felt	when she forg	ot her best friend's bi	rthday.
	a) old	b) slow c)	horrible	d) nice
2.	Alice: Someone nan minutes.	•		
			he's a bit	
	a) aunt / intelligent		c) wife /	•
	b) niece / serious		d) nephe	w / talkative
3.	He likes working wi	th money, so he wa	ants to be a/an	·
	a) accountant	b) architect	c) journalist	d) receptionist
4.	The play last night vearly.		, so we couldn't v	vait till the end and left
	a) fabulous	b) dreadful	c) excellent	d) amazing
5.	Henry: Where can I Jaime: There is a loo			
	a) theatre	b) library	c) post office	d) museum
6.	We restored our kito	chen and bought bra	and new	, fridge and
	a) wardrobe / chair		c) dining	g table / bath
	b) washing machin			r / dishwasher
7	L'an atill in any artis	maa I haysaa?t aat		
7.	I'm still in my pajar a) dressed			d) bored
	,	-,	-,	<i>-,</i> 00100

8.	I'm	n late for my train!	?		
			b) park		d) centre
9.	I k	eep a	and write what ha	appens every day.	
			b) diary		d) purse
10.	The	ere are pieces of fa	mous painters in the	e art	_•
	a)	exhibition	b) statue	c) drawing	d) painting
11.	Sal	lly trained really _	and go	ot the gold medal in	n the race.
	a)	fast b) hard	d c) fi	luently	d) hardly
12.					is very sharp.
	a)	batteries	b) envelopes	c) sellotape	d) scissors
13.				ke. When he gets ti	red of city life, he stays
	the	ere for a couple of o	days.		
	a)	cathedral	b) cottage	c) path	d) statue
14.			that, the driver o	~	•
	a)	foggy	b) warm	c) dry	d) cool
15.	Ric	ck: How often do y	ou do exercise?		
	Saı	m: I do exercise on	Mondays and Thur	sdays.	
	Ric	ck:	is not enough to kee	ep fit.	
	a)	Everyday	b) Once a week	c) Twice a wee	d) Two times a day
16.		-	atient to	it easy, if he w	ants to
	bet	ter soon.			
	a)	get / take		c) take /	get
	b)	make / do		d) have	/ make
17.			10.000\$. It is antiqu		
	a) ş	gives	b) costs	c) pays	d) makes
18.					ned the dishes and taken
			s! It smells really b		
	a)	delicious	b) clean	c) disgusting	d) tidy
19.			our		. According to the
			going to snow all w		
	a) suit / tie		c) hat / shorts		
	b)	boots / scarf		d) T-shi	rt / trainers



20. On	nar: Excuse me!	Can you tell 1	me the way to Yale Un	iversity?
Bil	l: Go straight on	Main Street.	Turn right at the park.	You'll see it on the
<u>a)</u>	near	b) opposite	c) under	d) left
. READ	ING SECTION			

C.

TEXT I

THE SPANISH HOLLYWOOD

by Ella Millen			
1			
In the movie business, fashions come and go, just as in other areas of life. Take the traditional cinemas, for example. In the 1960s, 70s and 80s there was a big fall in the number of cinemas. This was because at this time, more and more people got televisions, videos and then DVDs. Old cinema buildings were empty and forgotten. It's not just the places where we see films that have changed, but also the kinds of films we want to see. Take the western, for example – the old cowboy films from the American west. This was the most popular type of film for half of the last century; now, most people have forgotten it. 2			
The desert around Almeria in southeast Spain has a strange connection with the golden years of the western. It is a wild place, with dry mountains. There is very little water and nothing grows. It looks just like the Wild West, and for this reason, it was the location for many of the most famous westerns ever made – For a Few Dollars More and The Good, the Bad and the Ugly with the great western actor Clint Eastwood are just two examples. Moviegoers thought they were seeing the deserts of Arizona or Mexico, but really the action was all happening in Spain. It was the Spanish Hollywood. 3			
This Spanish desert has been the location for other kinds of film too. In the classic movies <i>Lawrence of Arabia</i> and <i>Cleopatra</i> , it was the deserts of the Middle East. But mostly, it was used for westerns. The producers built cowboy towns and Mexican villages specially for the films, and now these film sets are slowly disappearing into the sand. Today they are like ghost towns, and it feels very strange to walk around them. 4			
Sometimes dying fashions come back again, and in recent years there has been a new rise in the popularity of cinemas. Today there are so many ways of finding entertainment on our small screens, but something makes people want to watch films on the big screen again. But will westerns ever get popular in the future? I don't think so, but you never know – perhaps the Spanish Hollywood will live again!			



	Read the topic sentences of the four paragraphs in the article and match the paragraphs with a-d.			
	a Famous westerns made in Spain			
	b How people's tastes change in the world of films			
	c The return of the cinema			
	d Movie sets in the desert			
	Answer the following questions according to the article. DO NOT write extra or irrelevant information.			
1.	Why did people stop going to the cinema in the years after the 1960s?			
2.	Why are cowboy films called westerns?			
3.	Why did they film westerns near Almeria in Spain?			
4.	Why are the films Lawrence of Arabia and Cleopatra mentioned?			
5.	What film sets did the film producers build?			
6.	Why is it surprising that cinema is becoming popular again?			
	2. 3. 4. 5.			



TEXT II

How to buy tickets for Glastonbury Festival

GLASTONBURY TICKET FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions)

♦ HOW DO I BUY A GLASTONBURY TICKET?

Everyone aged 13 or over needs to be registered at glastonbury.seetickets.com. If you've been to the festival before, it means that you are already registered. Go to glastonbury.seetickets.com at 9am (BST) on Sunday 7th October (tickets only). Tickets can be booked by paying a £50 deposit per person.

♦ CAN I STILL REGISTER?

No, registration has now closed; it will reopen after the ticket sales.

♦ I HAVE MORE THAN ONE REGISTRATION. IS THAT OK? WHICH ONE SHOULD I USE TO BOOK MY TICKET?

It's OK to have multiple registrations (even linked to the same email account); however, we recommend deleting old registrations that you don't use any longer. If you plan to book tickets for the Festival, please make sure that you are using a registration with your name and photo, and that the photo is recent and of passport standard.

You can request a list of all your registrations <u>here</u> (please note it isn't possible to edit or delete your registrations while registration is closed).

♦ HOW MUCH WILL TICKETS COST?

Tickets cost £248 + £5 booking fee per person, with deposits of £50 per person that you pay when you book the ticket. Children aged 12 and under are admitted free of charge. Your ticket balance (£198 + £5 booking fee) will be charged in the first week of April.

♦ HOW MANY TICKETS CAN I BOOK?

You can book up to six tickets per transaction, providing you have the registration numbers for everyone for whom you are booking a ticket.

♦ HOW CAN I PAY?

UK buyers may use either a UK registered debit card or UK registered credit card. International buyers must use a credit card (with a non-UK billing address).

I. Read the text about Glastonbury Festival and decide if the statements are True or False.

1. You can buy a ticket for £50.	T/F
2. You must be registered to buy a ticket.	T/F
3. If you bought tickets in the past, you don't need to register to buy tickets now.	T/F



4. You must use your passport photo for your registration.	T/F
5. You cannot delete or edit your registrations now.	T/F
6. You twelve-year-old child doesn't need to pay for a ticket to go to the festival.	T/F
7. You can buy tickets for people that are not registered.	T/F
8. You cannot pay in cash.	T/F



TEXT III

TOO MANY TOURISTS

Tourism can be very profitable, and many places often advertise themselves to attract visitors. However, visitor numbers are sometimes so high that, they can annoy both locals and other visitors. Here are a few examples of places with too many tourists.



Everybody wants to put themselves in this spectacular photo. This city on a mountaintop at 2,500 metres is one of the new seven Wonders of the World. The enormous stones of the buildings were cut and moved by the Incas 600 years ago, without the help of any machines. So many tourists go there that UNESCO has put it on a list of places in danger. From 2019, all foreign visitors will have to have a guide and follow certain paths through the site.

This classic view of Santorini shows the white buildings of the main town, nearly 600 metres above the blue waters of the Aegean Sea. It is built on the top of an old volcano. When the number of visitors arriving off cruise ships reached 10,000 a day, beautiful Santorini knew it was time to do something. From now on, there's going to be a daily limit of 8,000 visitors.



Tourists sometimes annoy the local people. In this city, there have been times when locals have given the tourists a shower as they passed in the open- topped tour bus. And funnily enough, this city is called Bath! However, the real reason for this name is historical. There are hot springs here, and when the Romans were in Britain nearly 2,000 years ago, they built the large baths that give the city its name.



Tourists have put themselves in danger for this view in Norway. Known as Pulpit Rock, this spectacular rock 600 metres above the fjord is popular with climbers, BASE jumpers and tourists, too. Because of the number of accidents and emergencies, locals are asking for laws to stop people climbing to this spot.





Do you know any places that have too many tourists? Comment us what you think!

"I love travelling, but I'm not going to visit any of the really famous tourist hot spots any more. Last year, we went to Ephesus in Turkey, and there were long queues to get to see the main sites. What's the point?"

Lorraine S, Manchester, England

"I live in a really spectacular place in Scotland. The sunsets are amazing, and the beaches are fantastic. But nobody has heard of it, and so we don't get many visitors. That's how I like it, so I'm not going to tell you where it is!"

Andy P, Near Mallaig, Scotland

I. Read the article and make notes in the table below.

	Macchu Picchu	Santorini	Pulpit Rock	Bath
1. Country			Norway	
2. What's there?	Inca city			
3. A big number				built 2,000 years ago
4. A problem		Visitors from cruise ships		
5. The result			Laws to stop climbers	

II. Choose the best ending for the sentences.

- 1. In these places, the visitors themselves are sometimes annoyed by ...
 - a) the number of tourists.
 - b) the way the places advertise themselves.
 - c) the locals.
- 2. The Incas built Macchu Picchu ...
 - a) over a period of 600 years.
 - b) 2,500 metres away from a mountaintop.

- c) using large rocks which they cut and moved.
- 3. The main town in Santorini ...
 - a) is on a popular beach.
 - b) has a view which is beautiful and famous.
 - c) is the place where many cruise ships begin their journey.



- 4. There is a problem with tourists at Pulpit Rock because ...
 - a) they do dangerous things.
 - b) they get in the way of the climbers and BASE jumpers.
 - c) they cause accidents to other visitors.
- 5. The city of Bath has that name because ...
 - a) people get a shower on the tour bus.
 - b) there are natural swimming pools of hot water.
 - c) the Romans built baths there.



D. WRITING SECTION

I. Write a biography of a successful person that you know in 70-90 words. Include:

 What's his/her name? What does he/she do? How do you know him/her? Was he/she clever at school? 	 How did he/she become successful? Did he/she have any ups and downs? When and where do you see him/her?



II. Compare two people in your family, or two friends in 70-90 words. Include:

	4	• .	
•	An	introd	uction
_	1111	uuuou	ucuon

- What they look like
- Their personalities
- What they like doing

 	 	
	 	

ANSWER KEY

GRAMMAR SECTION

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. c	5. d
6. b	7. c	8. d	9. a	10. b
11. c	12. a	13. d	14. b	15. d
16. a	17. c	18. d	19. b	20. c

VOCABULARY SECTION

I.

1. c	2. d	3. a	4. b	5. b
6. d	7. a	8. c	9. b	10. a
11. b	12. d	13. b	14. a	15. c
16. c	17. b	18. c	19. b	20. d

READING SECTION

TEXT I.

I.

a. 2	b. 1	c. 4	d. 3
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II.

- 1. Because they started to get televisions, videos and DVDs.
- 2. Because they were set in the western part of the USA.
- 3. Because the desert looked like the American west.
- 4. As examples of other kinds of films made here.
- 5. Cowboy towns and Mexican villages.
- 6. Because people can see films on their computers and other devices.

TEXT II.

1. F	2. T	3. T	4. F	5. T	6. T	7. F	8. T

TEXT III.



I.

	Macchu Picchu	Santorini	Pulpit Rock	Bath
1. Country	Peru	Greece	Norway	England
2. What's there?	Inca city	white buildings, blue sea, volcano	rock high above fjord	Roman baths, hot springs
3. A big number	2,500 metres high, built 600 years ago	10,000 visitors a day, new 8,000 visitors limit, 600 metres above sea level	600 metres high	built 2,000 years ago
4. A problem	on UNESCO list of places in danger	Visitors from cruise ships	accidents and emergencies	tourists annoy locals
5. The result	guide and paths	daily limit of 8,000	laws to stop climbers	locals give tourist bus a shower

II.

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. c
