

PART I: The passage below contains 11 errors. Identify and correct them. 0 is an example.

When you are being interviewed to a job, remember that it's normally for many people to be nervous, particular in such a stress-produce situation period. There are plenty of jobs – indeed, probably most – where a few nervousness isn't looking at askance. It does help to drying a damp brow or a clammy hand just after meeting the interviewer, but otherwise, don't be too concern about the outward manifestations of your nervousness. Experienced interviewers will discount most physically signs of nervousness. The only one that people have a hardly time ignoring is a fidgety hand. Interviewees who constantly twist their hands or make movements that are dramatically distracting are visibly nervous.

Your answers: to » for

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ » _____ | 6. _____ » _____ |
| 2. _____ » _____ | 7. _____ » _____ |
| 3. _____ » _____ | 8. _____ » _____ |
| 4. _____ » _____ | 9. _____ » _____ |
| 5. _____ » _____ | 10. _____ » _____ |

PART II: Fill in each space with one suitable word.

There are not many things that all language teachers would agree on, but I believe that most of us would agree that it is a lot easier for both the teacher and the (1) _____ if the members of a class are at generally homogeneous level of language (2) _____.

This being the case, two questions naturally arise: What are the criteria that we use to erect a hierarchy of “(3) _____ level” ; and how do we assess the level of individual students (4) _____ that hierarchy?

We all recognize a hierarchy in language ability, and this seems to (5) _____ based on three main criteria. First – and this is certainly the predominant criterion (6) _____ most assessment purposes – there is a general consensus that has graded the grammatical structures of English in a hierarchical system. We (7) _____ that this is in many ways very artificial, but we all accept it to a (8) _____ or lesser degree. For (9) _____, in real life there is absolutely (10) _____ reason why the present continuous should be (11) _____ as “easier” than the past continuous: but I have yet to (12) _____ across a textbook that introduces these two structures the other way around, or even at the same time. The (13) _____ factor that determines the language level of a student – far less quantifiable but no less important - (14) _____ the vocabulary level of the student. As the old saying goes. “Without grammar, you can't say much: without vocabulary, you can't say (15) _____.” The third factor is the student's ability to actually use the language to communicate successfully, i.e. their “communicative competence.”

PART III: Read the “West Thames College's Services for students”. Match a summary (from 1-11) with a suitable paragraph. Remember that there are more summaries than the paragraphs.

1. A Learning Support Service supporting students in studying, presenting information and handling numbers.
2. A Medical Service offering on-site assistance with health related problems.
3. A Registrar's Office handling all fee payments and related problems.
4. A shop for the books and stationery needed for study.
5. A student Union representing students on college committees.
6. A tutorial system for regular one-to-one guidance, support and feedback.
7. An Admissions Service providing assistance in choosing and applying for higher education course.
8. An Examination Office arranging exams and issuing certificates.
9. Career Advice helping students into employment.
10. Clubs and societies for students' free time.

11. Counseling and welfare willing to listen, offer advice or arrange a referral.

Paragraph A is an example:

West Thames College's Services for students

A. As a full-time student at West Thames College you will have your own Personal Mentor who will see you each week to guide you through your studies, and discuss any problems, which may arise. We take a cooperative approach to the assessment of your work and encourage you to contribute to discussion.

B. This service provides specialist assistance and courses for those who need help to improve their writing, oral and numeracy skills for the successful completion of their college course. Help with basic skills is also available.

C. This service is available to anyone who is undecided as to which course is to follow. It is very much a service for the individual, whatever your age, helping you to select the best option to suit your circumstances. The service includes educational advice, guidance and support, including a facility for accreditation of Prior Learning (APL). The Admissions Office is open Monday to Friday 9.00 am to 5pm. All interviews are confidential and conducted in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere. Evening appointments are available on request.

D. The College Bookshop stocks a wide range of books, covering aspects of all courses, together with a good selection of stationary. It also supplies stamps, phone cards, blank videos and computer disks. The shop is open at time specified in the student Handbook in the mornings, afternoons and evenings.

E. When students are weary from study and want the chance to relax and enjoy themselves with friends, they can participate in a number of recreational activities including football, badminton, basketball, table tennis, volleyball, weight training and aerobics. For the non-sporting students we offer a debating society, video club, hair and beauty sessions, as well as a range of creative activities. Suggestions for activities for students are always welcome.

F. This confidential service is available if you have practical or personal difficulties during your course of study, whether of financial or personal nature. Our Student Advisors can help you directly or put you in touch with someone else who can give you the help you need.

G. The College Nurses are there for general medical advice and for treatment of illness or injury. All visits are confidential. First aid boxes and fully-trained. First Aiders are also on hand at various locations around the college.

H. West London employers have a permanent base in the centre of college, with access to a database of more than 24,000 jobs available locally, and in Central London. They will also help you with job applications and interview techniques.

PART IV:

Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that means the same as the first.

1. When the little boy saw his mother, he felt happy. (Reduce "When clause" to a participle phrase)

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2. Who owns this motorcycle?

- Who does.....

3. How long have John and Mary got married?

- When did.....

4. Remember to check for spelling mistakes before you hand in your composition.

- Don't.....

5. The sea was too rough for the children to go swimming.

- The children

6. Mary rang hours and hours.

- It is

7. He failed to win the race.

- He didn't.....

8. It was only when I looked the room that I realised I hadn't turned off the cooker.

- Not until

9. You know a bit about cars but I know more.

- You don't.....

10. The rain began to fall during my walk in the country.
- While.....?
11. Because my brother has never been abroad before, he finds this trip exciting.
- My brother.....?
12. Which speed did he drive at on the high way last night?
- How.....?
13. I consider that to manage to know what other people are thinking is quite impossible.
- I find it
14. It would be a good idea to take more exercise.
- He advised me
15. I don't have a bigger problem than pronunciation.
- My.....?
16. Green Peace will organize a meeting at the Town Hall next Tuesday.
- There will be.....?
17. I can't describe people as well as you can.
- You' re.....?
18. I didn't arrive in time too see her.
- I wasn't early
19. It's a pity. I didn't take my friend's advice.
- I wish
20. You may get hungry on the train, so take some sandwiches.
- In case

Make full sentences, using the prompts.

1. The summer / friend / Charles / invite me / stay / him.
.....
2. Since / leave school / Charles / live / alone.
.....
3. We all / look forward / make trip / next month.
.....
4. I / have to go / bus stop / meet / uncle / aunt / tomorrow.
.....
5. Next year / when / mother / away / look after / child.
.....
6. Difficult / learn / English
.....
7. There / a lot of / clouds / sky.
.....
8. How long / you / spend / last holiday / Italy ?
.....
9. Not / forget / lock / door / when / leave / home.
.....
10. She / doctor / because / toothache.
.....
11. I / delighted / very excited / my holiday in Vietnam.
.....
12. I / would like / take my holiday / 25th November / 15th December.
.....
13. I / believe / it / the time / the 22nd SEAGAMES
.....
14. I / be / very grateful / if you / arrange / me / see some of the matches
.....
15. I / also / like/ see / the bicycles- races
.....

Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. The man could give no _____ for his violent behaviour. (EXPLAIN)
2. Don't become too _____ with strangers. (CONFIDENCE)
3. I know all the boys who live in my _____. (NEIGHBOUR)
4. He does not agree with the _____ that there is life on other planets. (BELIEVE)
5. I get _____ benefit every Thursday because I have no job now. (EMPLOY)
6. Her _____ made him happy. (ACCEPT)
7. A letter should always end with the _____ of the writer. (SIGN)
8. There was a meeting of finance ministers from the major _____ countries in Asia last week. (INDUSTRY)
9. There is a great _____ between Harry and his twin brother. (SIMILAR)
10. With a good _____ of the criminal from witnesses, the police were able to find him easily. (DESCRIBE)

Supply each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. We should go to class _____ time.
2. She is listening _____ the radio now.
3. It's a pity that I have to say good bye _____ all of you.
4. Mr. Brown office is _____ the 7 floor.
5. Translate it _____ Vietnamese.
6. What is Hanoi famous _____?
7. My mother worked here as a doctor _____ 2 years _____ 1990 to 1992.
8. Children go to school _____ the age _____ six.
9. We have to put _____ the flight because of the bad weather.
10. Throw _____ these old shoes. They are useless.

Choose the word or phrase(A, B, C, D) which best compete each sentence

1. A good way to go to foreign countries is _____ air.
A. by B. in C. on D. with
2. I need your suggestions _____ now.
A. right B. immediate C. well D. once
3. "Hello! BBC1 _____ can I help you?"
A. Which B. When C. Where D. How
4. Tell me _____ there is anything special that you would like to do.
A. which B. if C. that D. so
5. She asked _____ whether she really wanted to take the exam.
A. anyone else B. each other C. herself D. one
6. Never before _____ such a beautiful waterfall.
A. that I have seen B. do I see C. have I seen D. I have seen
7. At the station, we often see the sign "_____ for pickpockets."
A. Watch on B. Watch out C. Watch up D. Watch at
8. I must find out _____ the train leave.
A. if B. When C. as D. that
9. Is there a place _____ we can eat cheaply near here?
A. that B. there C. where D. which
10. The word "AIDS" comes from _____.
A. Acquainted Intensified Deficiency Syndrome. B. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
C. Applied Immune Defences Syndrome. D. Antithetic Immune Defences Syndrome.