

**UNIT 8: CELEBRATIONS**  
**PRACTICE TEST 2**

**I. TENSES / FORMS**

1. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ the answer to the question. (know)
2. I'll buy these shoes if they \_\_\_\_\_ really well. (fit)
3. When I looked around the door, the baby \_\_\_\_\_ quietly. (sleep)
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ coffee for half an hour. (make)
5. My arms are aching now because I \_\_\_\_\_ since two o'clock. (swim)
6. We can't go along here because the road is \_\_\_\_\_. (repair)
7. I'm going to have my hair \_\_\_\_\_. (cut)
8. Someone suggested \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk. (go)
9. I can remember \_\_\_\_\_ voices in the middle of the night. (hear)
10. It was too cold for the guests \_\_\_\_\_ outside. (eat)

**II. GUIDED CLOZE**

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ Scotland young people were sent for hen's teeth or bird's milk and everybody laughed when they could not find such things. In the USA and Britain someone could place a sign on a person's back with the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ "push me". Children often tell a grown-up that his shock (3) \_\_\_\_\_ torn or he had something black on his face, and then shout "April Fool". There is also the old purse trick. A purse is left lying on the street, but when someone wants to take it, it is quickly pulled back by a string which the hidden joker holds in his hand. Or the purse may be (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with stones. Sometimes invitations are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to people asking them to come and visit somebody (6) \_\_\_\_\_ when they come they see that nobody expected them. Some people like to telephone to the zoo on that day and ask for Mr. Fish, Miss Fox or Mrs. Cat. All these jokes are very old but still they make people (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

In some places (8) \_\_\_\_\_ are played only in the morning of April 1. Then, if anyone tries to fool someone later that day, or on the next, he is met with these words:

"April Fool is past. And you are the biggest fool at last."

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|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. To     | B. On      | C. From      | D. In                |
| 2. A. words  | B. works   | C. sentences | D. clauses           |
| 3. A. is     | B. are     | C. was       | D. were              |
| 4. A. felled | B. crowded | C. filled    | D. fooled            |
| 5. A. send   | B. receive | C. sent      | D. received          |
| 6. A. or     | B. and     | C. but       | D. because           |
| 7. A. cry    | B. laugh   | C. sad       | D. shout             |
| 8. A. jokes  | B. treats  | C. tricks    | D. A & C are correct |

**III. READING COMPREHENSION (TRUE / FALSE)**

In England and in the United States February 14 is St. Valentine's Day. Boys and girls send valentines to their friends. A valentine is a little picture, very often a funny one with a little poem or some kind words on it: "I will be your sweetheart, if you will be mine. All of my life I'll be your Valentine." School children enjoy buying or making valentines for their friends and teachers; very often they write on the valentine "From guess who", and the person who receives it must guess the name of the sender. In schools, boys and girls make a gaily decorated box with a slit on the top where they can "post" their valentines. Usually each classroom has such a box and at the end of the school day they open the box, take out the valentines and the boy or girl who gets more valentines than the other children feels happy.

1. St. Valentine's Day is celebrated in England and in America.
2. The sender doesn't often write his or her name on the valentine.
3. School boys and girls can't post their valentines in a gaily decorated box.
4. The boy or girl is glad because he or she doesn't get more valentines.

**IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION**

1. The picture which (A) Mai ainted (B) is showing (C) in (D) the exhibition.
2. Despite of (A) the heavy rain (B), we went (C) on (D).
3. Bao is the only (A) student who (B) won (C) the first prize (D).
4. Thu got (A) good grades (B) because (C) she was (D) ill.
5. There are (A) a few (B) things about that (C) we can talk (D).
6. This is (A) the village (B) where (C) they visited (D).
7. What do (A) English people (B) usually (C) eat at (D) Christmas Day?
8. He has been (A) in (B) England during (C) the spring of (D) 2000.
9. He came back (A) to visit the village (B) which (C) he was born (D).
10. I wish you stop (A) making (B) that noise. It's bothering (C) me a lot (D).

**V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION**

1. We enjoyed our holiday despite the rain.  
→ Although
2. She disliked coffee. She drank it to keep herself warm.  
→ Though
3. Nancy was sad after losing the contest, but she managed to smile.  
→ In spite of
4. I like those flowers. They were cut from Mary's garden. **(Relative Clause)**  
→