

BE THE BEST!

**750 de grile
cu răspunsuri explicate**

Admitere Poliție. Liceu. BAC



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educational

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10. ... nine o'clock tomorrow night Susan ... all her ...

- a) By/Untill; will have done; homeworks
- b) By/Until; will do; homeworks
- c) By/Until; will have done; homework
- d) By/Untill; would have done; homework

11. My English teacher ... for thirty years next year.

- a) will teach
- b) will have been teaching
- c) teaches
- d) would have taught

12. I was asked to buy ...

- a) two dozen eggs
- b) two dozens eggs
- c) two dozen egg
- d) two dozen of eggs

13. Her husband ... in Bristol for ten years and then he ... to London.

- a) lives; moved
- b) had lived; had moved
- c) had lived; moved
- d) will live; had moved

14. I ... this French car since I ... in Lyon.

- a) have; moved
- b) am having; have moved
- c) have had; moved
- d) will have; have moved

15. If you ... Emily, tell her to come to my place.

- a) should see
- b) have seen
- c) would see
- d) will see

16. They ... their umbrellas so that they ... be protected from the heavy rain.

- a) took; can
- b) will take; could
- c) took; could
- d) would have take; can

17. Do not forget ... them the dictionaries on Monday!

- a) to lending
- b) to lend
- c) lend
- d) lending

18. Pam ... a teacher of Maths.

- a) will be
- b) is going to be
- c) will become
- d) would have be

19. I ... my best friend lately.

- a) didn't meet
- b) haven't met
- c) don't meet
- d) haven't meat

20. My elder brother ... two foreign languages when he was a teenager.

- a) could speak b) speaks
c) was able to speak d) could have spoken

21. If only he ... there to help us!

- a) will be b) is c) were d) is being

22. After ... for more than two hours, she ... that they ... any more.

- a) waiting; had known; will not come
b) having waited; knew; would not come
c) she will wait; knows; would not come
d) waited; knows; wouldn't come

23. His parents found Alex ... TV.

- a) watching b) to watch c) having watched d) gazing

24. By this time next year, Bob ... high school.

- a) leaves b) will have left
c) will be leaving d) doesn't leave

25. When we were kids, we used to walk in the street

- a) by twos b) in two
c) twos and twos d) in twos and twos

26. Her uncle wanted to buy twenty ... of land not farway from this village.

- a) barrels b) acres c) gallons d) kilos

27. Granny does not know ... a cell phone.

- a) how to use b) using c) to use d) how to using

28. Their school is at a ... from their new house.

- a) ten-minute walk b) ten-minutes walk
c) a ten minute d) ten minutes walk

29. Lucy is ... and ... of my two sisters.

- a) the tallest; the most intelligent b) the most tall; the most intelligent
c) the taller; the more intelligent d) the tallest; the more intelligent

30. They are not ... we expected them to be.

- a) so rich as b) as rich than
c) as rich as d) so rich than

ANSWER KEY

1. b. The Past Perfect Simple → to talk about two different actions in the past, one action completed before the other action
2. c. **black** look (colour idiom)
3. b. The Past Perfect Continuous/Past Simple
4. a. The Present Tense Continuous → right now
5. c. I wish → **don't you?** (dar tu?)
6. b. was returned → The Passive Voice for "to return" – The Past Tense Simple
money + is/was
uncountable noun + V sg.
7. c. The Present Perfect Continuous – to express a continuous action that started in the past and is still happening.
8. b. The action of the adverbial clause of time is expressed by a Present Simple after a Future Simple in the Main Clause.
9. c. When the introductory verb is in the past the verb tense always changes into an anterior one.
 $V_1 \rightarrow V_2$
 $V_2 \rightarrow \text{had} + V_3$
Note. The interrogative sentences become declarative in Indirect Speech and the inversion between the subject and the verb auxiliary is no longer necessary.
The question mark is replaced by a full stop.
10. c. as the correct spelling is "until"
The Future Perfect Simple – will have done → to express an action that hasn't taken place yet but which will be accomplished at a future moment
The Romanian equivalent = **Viitorul anterior sau Viitorul II**
homework → an uncountable noun with no plural always followed by a verb in the singular
11. b. The Future Perfect Continuous → to express the duration before a specific moment in the future
12. a. The collective numeral dozen = 12 is mainly used as a noun
two dozen eggs
It denotes a group made up of more than ten objects, actions etc.
13. b. The conjunction **and** relates two verbs in the same tense → to talk about two different actions in the past, the two completed before another completed action.
14. c. The Present Perfect Simple **since** the Past Tense Simple to show that an action started in the past continues in the Present as well
15. a. there is slight/little chance that the action might happen (in Type 1 conditionals)
16. c. The analytic subjunctive + can/could is used in sentences expressing purpose (introduced by "so that").
This analytic subjunctive is mostly considered the informal equivalent of the subjunctive + may/might.

The form **could** is used as the verb in the main clause is in the Past Tense Simple **took**

17. b. The imperative mood followed by the Infinitive mood → to express an order, a command, a piece of advice
18. b. **to be going to** - the Future of Intention → to express an intention, a decision
19. b. The Present Perfect Simple + lately to express an action that took place in the past but has effects in the present (The Present Perfect of result)
20. a. **could + V₁** → to express mental ability in the past that is still possible anymore
21. c. The Past Synthetic Subjunctive that has the Past Simple form for all persons and members, expressing events or states related to the present. **To be** becomes "were" regardless of the person; it is used here to express a **wish**.
22. b. After + having + V₃ (a Past Action that took place before another Past Action - **she knew + would not come** (the Sequence of Tenses)
The Future Tense Simple → the Future-in-the Past
23. a. The Accusative with the Participle function
See/find + a noun/pronoun in the Accusative case and a Present Participle
24. b. **The Future Perfect Simple** to express an action that hasn't taken place yet but which will be accomplished at a future moment ("by this time next year")
25. a. **by twos** (or **in twos** or **two by two**)
26. b. If the unit of measurement is preceded by a numeral in the plural, it also changes into plural.
e.g. "twenty acres of land"
"ten barrels of petrol"
"two gallons of water"
27. a. **how** to use
how to handle
how to translate
28. a. at a **ten-minute** walk – a compound adjective
29. c. The comparative with **the** is used when one compares only two things or persons.
30. c. **as rich as** – we use **as + adjective + as** for the comparative of inferiority, when expressing this degree of comparison with the help of the negation **not**

Notă:

Timp de lucru 1 h.

Se acordă 3 puncte pentru fiecare răspuns corect.

Se acordă 10 puncte din oficiu.

TEST 2

1. His ... novel was ... than others.
a) later; most interesting b) latter; more interesting
c) latest; more interesting d) late; most interesting
2. His boss ... at him for nothing.
a) is always yelling b) always yells
c) will always be yelling d) has always been yelling
3. She had to take that medicine ... every day.
a) twice times b) two times c) twice d) Ø
4. She finally sent me a letter of invitation, ... I appreciated a lot.
a) whom b) which c) what d) who
5. ... did you give your money to?
a) Whom b) Who c) Whose d) What
6. Do ... his new book as soon as possible!
a) read b) to read c) reading d) the reading
7. They saw me ... the room in a hurry.
a) leaving b) leave c) to leave d) to leaving
8. Susan, you ought ... your deskmate!
a) help b) to help c) helping d) to helping
9. I will not visit them again till you ... me a sign.
a) will give b) will have given c) give d) gave
10. Your boss didn't accept your offer, ... ?
a) didn't he b) did he c) won't he d) does he
11. Mark prides ... on ... such a successful business.
a) themselves; running b) himself; having run
c) Ø; having run d) Ø; running
12. I'll do the shopping when ... cleaning the flat.
a) I will finish b) I've finished c) I will have finished d) I would finish

13. Mr. Robinson was seen taking off ... hat.

- a) the b) a c) his d) Ø

14. I am your best friend, ... ?

- a) do I b) aren't I c) don't I d) am I not

15. Your parents will be here soon, ... ?

- a) will they b) won't they c) don't they d) are they

16. Would you mind ... the window?

- a) to open b) open c) opening d) to opening

17. I'd like ... today.

- a) play b) to play c) playing d) to playing

18. I wish I ... an umbrella on such bad weather!

- a) have b) have had c) had d) will have

19. They keep ... me when I'm talking!

- a) interrupting b) to interrupt c) interrupt d) to interrupting

20. They used to call you more often, ... ?

- a) did they b) didn't they c) don't they d) weren't they

21. I've just visited London. So why ... Oxford too?

- a) not visit b) not to visit
c) not visiting d) not to visiting

22. Mara ... a lot of work today.

- a) has done b) did c) had done d) had been doing

23. I ... I won't be late for lunch.

- a) am promising b) will promise c) promise d) promised

24. I would like ... to their wedding party.

- a) going b) go c) to have gone d) to going

25. I ... my key. I can't get into the house.

- a) have lost b) lost c) had lost d) lose

26. I wish my parents ... here now!

- a) were b) are c) be d) will be

27. I ... anything like this lately.

- a) haven't seen b) didn't see c) won't see d) don't see

28. We ... do something for helping her.

- a) can as well b) might as well c) could as well d) must as well

29. Would you mind ... me the salt, please?

- a) to pass b) passing c) pass d) to passing

30. Helen stopped ... and ... optimistic.

- a) smile; feel b) to smile; to feel
c) smiling; feeling d) to smiling; to feeling

ANSWER KEY

1. c. late – later – the latest

"latest" means **the most recent**

more interesting + **than** that is used for the comparative of superiority

e.g. "better than I"

"more interesting than"

2. a. We use **The Present Tense Continuous** + to express a repeated action that irritates or annoys.

3. c. **twice** → the multiplicative numeral

twice has a distinct form (without the word **times**)

one → **once**

two → **twice** but

three → three **times** (the cardinal numeral + the word **times**)

e.g. They called me **once/twice** but **three times**.

4. b. **which** used for things or animals

Here **which** is used to replace a whole sentence. In this case **which** is always preceded by a comma.

5. b. **who ... to? = whom?**

The Relative Pronouns in the Dative case

6. a. **Do read** → we use the verb **to do** with the short infinitive of the lexical verb to emphasize the order, the command or the request.

e.g. Do take care!

7. b. We use the infinitive without **to** (the short infinitive) after verbs of perception (**to see, to hear, to feel**) and after the causative verbs: **make, let** or **have**.

e.g. I heard Alex **say** that.

They made me **understand**.

I will let you **know**.

8. b. We use the infinitive with **to** after the modal verbs:

– **ought to** (a strong piece of advice) or

– **used to** (Past habits)

9. c. The action of the adverbial clause of time is expressed by a **Present Simple** after a **Future Tense Simple** in the main clause.
10. a. There are special cases of question tags, called "**same-way question tags**" in which both the statement and the tag question are either negative or affirmative and they are used to express **interest, surprise or anger** – not to make real questions.
e.g. Linda **might** be late, **might** she?
He **didn't** accept it, **didn't** he?
11. b. We use the reflexive pronoun with a reflexive meaning, after verbs that are always reflexive (always taking variables of the pronoun "oneself" after the verb).
e.g. to pride oneself; to cut oneself; to shave oneself; to enjoy oneself
12. b. In a time clause we never use a Future Tense Simple. We use the Future Perfect for anteriority.
13. c. The possessive pronoun functions as an adjective that agrees with the possession in number, person and gender.
Mr. Robinson (he) → **his hat**
14. b. In the case of the 1st person singular, a very informal discourse requires a special auxiliary form: **aren't** if the statement is affirmative.
15. b. We use a negative question tag after a positive sentence.
16. c. After **enjoy, mind** and **suggest**, we use **-ing** not long infinitive (to + V₁)
17. b. I'd like **to play** football today as I show what I really want to do today/now (not generally).
18. c. We use the Past after **wish** to say that we regret something, that something is not the way we would like it to be.
19. a. We use **-ing** after **keep** or **keep on, put off, give up, go on/carry on**.
20. b. The modal verb **used to** (Past habits) forms the tag question with **didn't**.
21. a. **Why not visit? Why not go there?**
To say that there is no reason not to do it.
22. a. We use **the Present Perfect** for a period of time that continues **until now**.
e.g. today/this morning/since 9 o'clock
23. c. When you promise to do something, you can say "I promise" (not **I'm promising**).
24. c. **Would like/would love** are usually followed by to + V₁ or to + **have** + V₃ to show the regret that you didn't do or couldn't do it.
25. a. We use the Present Perfect to say that something **has happened**.
26. a. We use the Past after **wish** to say that we regret that something is not as we would like it to be.
27. a. We use the Present Perfect for a period of time that continues until now.
28. b. We use **might as well/may as well** to say that we should do it because there is no better alternative. There is no reason not to do it.
29. b. **Would you mind** is always followed by **-ing** (not to + V1)
30. c. Lucy stopped smiling = a încetat să mai zâmbească
Lucy stopped to smile = s-a oprit ca să zâmbească (on what purpose?) **to smile**

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