1. Are these fixed expressions correct: yes (Y) or no (N)?
2. He was on his **knees and hands** , looking for the torch he had dropped.

* Y
* N

1. My dogs are always scared of **lightning and thunder**.

* Y
* N

1. His new girlfriend is so **young and pretty** .

* Y
* N

1. Rewrite the sentences with words taken out where possible.

EXAMPLE I’ll pay for you if **it is** necessary. → I'll pay for you if necessary.

1. If you are in doubt, you should wait and see.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Prepare the meat, then cook it slowly until it is ready.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Once I was in bed, I read for twenty minutes, then I turned out the light.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. We came back **because** we ran out of money **and because** Anna was ill.

* R
* W

1. **Although** she was tired, **but** she went to work.

* R
* W

1. She didn’t write **when** I was ill, **or when** I got married.

* R
* W

1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?

As you know, that I speak some Arabic.

* R
* W

1. Choose the right option(s) for each sentence. If both are possible, select ‘both’.
2. She didn’t know where she was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ woke up.

* when
* when she
* [both]

1. She wanted to stay awake \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fell asleep in the end.

* but
* but she
* [both]

1. She had no idea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was there.

* why
* why she
* [both]

1. Are these sentences possible in informal English: yes (Y) or no (N)?
2. Daniel started first, and then Tom started.

* Y
* N

1. Daniel started first, then Tom started.

* Y
* N

1. Daniel started first, then Tom.

* Y
* N

1. Can words A–C complete the sentence correctly: yes (Y) or no (N)?

Most of the candidates did not have satisfactory qualifications … experience.

1. or

* Y
* N

1. neither

* Y
* N

1. also

* Y
* N

1. Can expressions A–D end the sentence correctly: yes (Y) or no (N)?

Jack isn’t here

1. either

* Y
* N

1. neither

* Y
* N

1. too

* Y
* N

1. also

* Y
* N

1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. Not only we go there in winter, but also in summer.

* R
* W

1. We not only go there in winter, but also in summer.

* R
* W

1. We go there not only in winter, but also in summer.

* R
* W

1. Put in the appropriate discourse markers from the box. Not all the words and expressions in the box are used.

|  |
| --- |
| In fact After all As regards Broadly speaking Certainly  Consequently Furthermore In particular Nonetheless |

1. The Greeks and Romans had no symbol for zero. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , they made remarkable progress in mathematics.
2. Atmospheric pressure is lower at altitude. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , climbers can find it difficult to get enough oxygen.
3. Air travel is tiring. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , it is generally uncomfortable and expensive.
4. He was not a very sociable person. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , he hated having to talk to strangers at parties.
5. It is generally believed that Marquez died in the civil war. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , recent research shows that he survived and fled to Europe.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , trees can be divided into two groups: evergreen and deciduous.