



AN INTENSIVE TEST-COURSE OF UPDATED ENGLISH FOR USERS AT LARGE

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TASK 1

Divide the following adjectives into two groups: a) without suffixes; b) with suffixes.

Silken, little, large, high, woollen, wooden, soft, Italian, hard, warm, Asian, monthly.

TASK 2

Divide the following adjectives into two groups: a) without suffixes; b) with suffixes.

Weekly, nice, white, blue, pink, strong, bold, beautiful, useless, golden, national, terrorist.

TASK 3

Divide the following adjectives into three groups: a) simple; b) formed with the help of prefixes, suffixes; c) compound.

Good, foolish, important, red, snow-white, well-known, black, nice, unhappy, life-giving, prewar, big.

TASK 4

Divide the following adjectives into three groups: a) simple; b) formed with the help of prefixes, suffixes; c) compound.

Happy, clever, hopeless, far, childlike, simple, sad, prewar, wooden, deaf-mute, coal-black, incorrect.

TASK 5

Divide the sentences containing adjectives into two groups: a) sentences containing adjectives in the comparative degree; b) sentences containing adjectives in the superlative degree.

- 1 She is taller than her sister.
- 2 This book is better than that one.
- 3 Her box is the smallest of all our boxes.
- 4 She is the tallest of the three sisters.
- 5 He is the eldest son in the family.
- 6 My elder brother is forty.

TASK 6

Divide the following words into two groups: a) adjectives forming their degrees of comparison using -er, -est; b) adjectives forming their degrees of comparison by placing «more» and «most» before the adjective.

Happy, beautiful, important, simple, careful, sad, dirty, narrow, dangerous, clever, thoughtful, skeptical.

TASK 7

Divide the following words into three degrees of comparison.

Badly, better, least, much, worse, best, little, less, most.

TASK 8

Choose the correct form of the word from those in brackets. Write the

number of the sentence and the form you choose, e.g. I know her (good, well) – 1. Well, 2. ...

- 1 In the definite season the roses smell (good, well).
- 2 The small puppy couldn't remain (quiet, quietly) for very long.
- 3 The music sounded (beautiful, beautifully) to her ears.
- 4 The staff felt (sad, sadly) when they heard of their director's accident.
- 5 At the mention of a test, the man turned (pale, palely).
- 6 No one suspected her of being the thief because she looked so (honest, honestly).

TASK 9

Choose the correct form of the word from those in brackets. Write the number of the sentence and the form you choose, e.g. I know her (good, well) – 1. Well, 2. ...

- 1 The woman got the job because the boss thought she looked (careful, carefully).
- 2 The secretary looked (careful, carefully) on the floor for her earring.
- 3 The cook looked (sad, sadly).
- 4 I work (close, closely) at the project.
- 5 I work (hard, hardly) all the time.
- 6 The cook looked (sad, sadly) when he saw the food was burned.
- 7 Not wanting to burn his tongue he tasted the soup (cautious, cautiously).

8 To a hungry person even dry bread can taste (delicious, deliriously).

TASK 10

Choose the correct form of the word from those in brackets. Write the number of the sentence and the form you choose, e.g. I know her (good, well) – 1. Well, 2. ...

- 1 The water flowed (rapid, rapidly) over the floor.
- 2 The couple strolled (lazy, lazily) through the park.
- 3 Closing the door (slow, slowly), the nurse tried not to waken the patient.
- 4 The coach shouted at his team (angry, angrily).
- 5 A waiter should be able to add up a bill (swift, swiftly).
- 6 That woman laughs (nervous, nervously) when she is embarrassed.

TASK 11

Divide the following words into two groups: a) adjectives forming their degrees of comparison using -er, -est; b) adjectives forming their degrees of comparison by placing «more» and «the most» before the adjective.

Sad, windy, thick, happy, brave, nervous, simple, impossible, big, respectable, busy, fine.

TASK 12

Divide the following words into four groups: a) adjectives in which the final consonant is doubled before -er, -est; b) adjectives in which the final «y» is changed into «i» before -er, -est; c) adjectives in which the final «e» is dropped before -er, -est; d) the rest of the adjectives.

Old, sad, happy, deep, busy, big, brave, bad, hot, gay, fat, miserable.

TASK 13

Divide the following words into two groups: a) adjectives having regular forms of degrees of comparison; b) adjectives having irregular forms of degrees of comparison.

Large, good, bad, thin, much, regular, little, slow, old (family members), many, easy, nice.

TASK 14

Match the following adjectives in the left column with their comparative and superlative degrees. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

Good - more - most - many - less - best - much - better - most - bad - worse - least - little - more - worst - old - older - oldest.

TASK 15

Match the following adjectives in the left column with their comparatives and superlatives. Write the answers in your answer sheet.

Old (age) - eldest - worst - old (family members) - worse - best - bad - elder - deeper - small - better - older - good - oldest - smallest - deep - smaller - deepest.

TASK 16

Divide the following words into two groups: a) adverbs forming their degrees of comparison using -er, -est; b) adverbs forming their degrees of comparison by placing «more» and «most» before the adverb.

Heartily, fast, wisely, beautifully, hard, soon, happily, seldom, kindly, quickly, near, late.

TASK 17

Fill in with 'so', 'such a'

- 1 He is ... expressive.
- 2 The wind was ... strong, it was difficult to walk.
- 3 It was ... a boring film.
- 4 Everything is ... expensive these days, isn't it?
- 5 They've got ... a lot of money.
- 6 They are ... nice, I like them very much.

TASK 19

Divide the following sentences into: a) correct; b) incorrect, e.g. a) 1, 3 ... b) 2 ...

- 1 Have always slept with my windows open.
- 2 He will pay never the money he owes.
- 3 She can hear good music often.
- 4 He had nearly missed his train.
- 5 I had quite forgotten that I had a lesson.
- 6 I have just read a very good book