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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | What goes up and down but still remains in the same place? | A | It was daytime! |
| 2 | A truck driver is going down a one-way street the wrong way, and passes at least ten policemen. Why is he not caught? | B | Wet! |
| 3 | How can a man go eight days without sleep? | C | Stop imagining! |
| 4 | If there are 6 apples and you take away 4, how many do you have? | D | Because he was walking on  the sidewalk. |
| 5 | If you throw a red stone into the blue sea what will it become? | E | Those that you took. |
| 6 | A man dressed all in black is walking down a country lane. Suddenly, a large black car without any lights on comes around the corner, and screeches to a halt.How did the car know he was there? | F | A staircase. |
| G | By going to bed at night. |

***2, Read the text and choose the best answer A, B or C.***

The first skyscrapers

The term skyscraper has been used in a number of ways over the years : an ornament on the top of the building, a high-flying bird, a very tall man and a sail at the top of a mast. At the end of the 19th century, the word was used to refer to buildings of ten storeys or more. Later, a lift was used to take people up to the higher floors, as in the most famous skyscraper, the Empire State Building.

During the middle ages, the people who lived in the cities of northern Europe began to build great cathedrals. Tall spires were added to make these churches higher and bring closer to heaven.

In the 19th century, as cities grew more crowded with people looking for work the value of land rose. New businesses were starting and in order to make room for offices on a small plot of land, it was necessary to build higher. But the problem was that to put up a stone building of such height, the walls on the ground floor would have to be more than two metres thick to hold the weight of the building. So another material was required to make skyscrapers possible.

1. The text gives information about
2. The most famous skyscrapers in the world today b. the people who designed the skyscrapers c.. why skyscrapers were needed.
3. In the past , the word skyscrapers had
4. Only one meaning b. different meanings c the same meaning as today.
5. In the middle ages , they built tall churches because
6. They were more beautiful. b . it felt like approaching God. C. they took in more people
7. Why were tall buildings necessary in the 19th century? Because
8. They were cheaper b. land was expensive c. they made better offices.
9. What was the problem with making tall buildings with stone?
10. It was an expensive material b. It was too heavy c. It wasn’t strong enough

***3 Think of ONE word that can go with BOTH sentences (1-5) in each set. The first letter of the word is given.***

**1**  a) By the w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I am sorry I missed your performance a couple of weeks ago.

b) There is no w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’m going to lend you any more money!

**2** a) Wait at the station – I’ll come and p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you up.

b) Take your p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - you can have anyone you like.

**3** a) I know these are hard times but we’ll just have to m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the best of them.

b) Sorry I let you down, I promise to m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it up to you one day.

**4** a) The play is divided into five a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

b) He always a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like an adolescent – and he’s nearly 50!

**5** a) I always have the guide book at h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I need to refer to something.

b) Sorry, but could you give me a h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with this suitcase. It’s too heavy for me.

***4.Use the correct form of the words in parentheses to complete the items 1-5 .***

**Hong Kong** (1b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ***(tradition),*** families in Hong Kong continue the Chinese custom of visiting a tea house every morning and typically ordering a whole pot of Chinese tea for the whole family.

**Malaysia** Many Malaysian breakfast dishes consist of noodles, rice, or another type of carbohydrate as the main dish. Breakfast also includes a (2b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(***various)*** of soups, noodles and porridge.

**Singapore** For office (3b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (***employ)*** or people on the go in the morning hours, breakfast is often a simple something, like a sandwich or a bun,cereal, that they eat at home .

**Brazil** The (4b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (***nation)*** breakfast in Brazil is a simple affair. It consists of tropical fruit juices (mango, pineapple, melon), typical beverages, along with the all-popular coffee drinks.

**United Kingdom** The huge traditional English breakfast of eggs, bacon, beans, sausages and

so on is in (5b)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (***real)*** not commonly had by most British people