

# **B ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2017– GRAMMAR TEST KEY**

## **I. Multiple choice (2 points each=18 points)**

1. Colin doesn't just study English. He studies \_\_\_\_ **A. other** \_\_\_\_ subjects as well.
2. The first person to arrive is Mr Wilde, \_\_\_\_ **B. who** \_\_\_\_ lives in Paris.
3. If enough people \_\_\_\_ **D. ask** \_\_\_\_ for it, the class will start at 9am.
4. He has been learning French, \_\_\_\_ **B. on** \_\_\_\_ his own, for a year
5. She normally catches \_\_\_\_ **C. an earlier train** \_\_\_\_ but twice a week she goes to work later.
6. I think people \_\_\_\_ **D. are** \_\_\_\_ usually very understanding.
7. Every day three people get together \_\_\_\_ **A. to learn** \_\_\_\_ French.
8. He has been studying Mathematics \_\_\_\_ **C. since** \_\_\_\_ 2011.
9. \_\_\_\_ **A. on** \_\_\_\_ Mondays and Fridays I go running.

## II. Word formation

(4 points each=20 points)

England was named after a [Germanic](#) tribe called the "[Angles](#)", who settled in 1) \_\_\_\_\_(CENTRE), Northern, and Eastern England in the 5th century. A 2) \_\_\_\_\_(RELATE) tribe called the "[Saxons](#)" settled in the south of England. That is why that period of English history is called "Anglo-Saxon".

For the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (MAJOR) of this time, England did not exist as a united country. The [Anglo-Saxons](#) lived in many small 4) \_\_\_\_\_(KING), which slowly united. The later countries of England and Wales were formed from the 5) \_\_\_\_\_(EARLY) [Roman Britain](#).

1. CENTRAL

2. RELATED

3. MAJORITY

4. KINGDOMS

5. EARLIER

## III. Key word transformations

(4 points each=12 points)

1. Someone stole my car tyres last week.

My car tyres ..... **WERE STOLEN LAST WEEK** ..... week

2. "What about learning new vocabulary every day?" suggested Daniel.

**suggested**

Daniel ..... **SUGGESTED LEARNING/I LEARN**..... new vocabulary every day.

3. I must hurry up or I will miss the bus.

**unless**

I will miss the bus ..... **UNLESS I HURRY UP** .....