**CORSO DI LAUREA IN LETTERE ANTICHE E MODERNE, ARTI, COMUNICAZIONE**

**LINGUA INGLESE DI BASE**

**Test di livello 30 settembre 2019**

Gli esercizi seguenti sono tratti da Murphy, R. (2004). *English Grammar in Use. A self-study reference and practice book for intermediate students of English*. Third Edition. Cambridge University Press

PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1 – **Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.**

1. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. ……………………………………………………………….
2. The water boils. Can you turn it off? ………………………………………………………………..
3. Look! That man tries to open the door of your car. ……………………………………………………….
4. Can you hear those people? What do they talk about? ............................................................
5. The moon goes round the Earth in about 27 days. .................................................................

2 – **Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.**

1. Let’s go out. It .................................................. (not / rain) now.
2. Julia is very good at languages. She .......................................... (speak) four languages very well.
3. Hurry up! Everybody ....................................................... (wait) for you.
4. ‘.............................................................. (you / listen) to the radio?’ ‘No, you can turn it off’.
5. ‘............................................................... (you / listen) to the radio every day?’ ‘No, just occasionally.’

PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS

3 – **Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:**

Buy catch cost fall hurt sell spend teach throw write

1. Mozart ................................................... more than 600 pieces of music.
2. ‘How did you learn to drive?’ ‘My father ....................................... me.’
3. We couldn’t afford to keep our car, so we .................................................... it.
4. Dave ................................................ down the stairs this morning and .............................. his leg.
5. Jim ...................................... the ball to Sue, who ......................................... it.

4 – **Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple. Some sentences are positive and some negative.**

1. ‘What ....................................... (you / do) at this time yesterday?’ ‘I was asleep.’
2. I knew Sarah was busy, so I .............................................. (disturb) her.
3. How fast ................................................. (you / drive) when the accident ................................ (happen)?
4. I was very tired, so I ...................................... (leave) the party early.
5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I ........................................ (sleep) very well.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

5 – **Read the situations and write sentences with *just, already*  or *yet.***

1. After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says, ‘Would you like something to eat?’

You say: No thank you. I ................................................ (have lunch).

1. Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says, ‘Can I speak to Joe?’

You say: I’m afraid ................................................................. (go out).

1. You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away. You say: Wait a minute! I ........................................................... (not / finish).
2. You are going to a restaurant tonight. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says, ‘Shall I phone to reserve a table?’ You say: No, I...................................................................... (do it).
3. You know that a friend of yours is looking for a place to live. Perhaps she’s been successful. Ask her. You say: .............................................................................. (find)?

6 – **Complete the sentences. Some sentences are positive and some negative.**

1. Jim is on holiday. He .............................. to Italy.
2. Sue is riding a horse. She doesn’t look very confident or comfortable. Her friend asks, ‘............................................................... a horse?’
3. ‘Are you enjoying your holiday?’ ‘Yes, it’s the best holiday ............................................. for a long time.’
4. Tracy worked hard last school term, but she ...................................................... this term.
5. Ben is playing tennis. He’s not good at it and he doesn’t know the rules. You ask, ‘.................................................................. tennis?’ He says, ‘No, this is the first time ............................................................ tennis’.

7 – **Read the situations and complete the sentences.**

1. It’s raining. The rain started two hours ago 🡪 It .................................................. for two hours.
2. We are waiting for the bus. We started waiting 20 minutes ago. 🡪 We ....................................

.......................................................... for 20 minutes.

1. I’m learning Spanish. I started classes in December. 🡪 I ............................................................

............................................. since December.

1. Mary is working in London. She started working there on 18 January. 🡪 Mary ........................

...................................................... since January.

1. Our friends always spend their holidays in Italy. They started going there years ago. 🡪 Our friends ........................................................................................ for years.

8 – **Put the verb into the present continuous (I am –ing) or present perfect continuous (I have been –ing).**

1. Maria ........................................................ (learn) English for two years.
2. Hello, Tom. I ........................................................ (look) for you. Where have you been?
3. Why ............................................................ (you / look) at me like that? Stop it!
4. Linda is a teacher. She .................................................... (teach) for ten years.
5. I .................................................... (think) about what you said and I’ve decided to take your advice.

9 – **For each situation, ask a question using the words in brackets.**

1. You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask: ......................................................................

..............................(how long / learn / Arabic)?

1. You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask: .....................................

..................................................................... (wait / long)?

1. You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask: .........................................................................

.............................. (catch / any fish)?

1. Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask: .....................................................

.................................................................. (how many people / invite)?

1. A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask: ..........................................................................................

..................... (how long / you / teach)?

10 – **Put the verb into the more suitable form, present perfect simple (I have done) or continuous (I have been doing).**

1. Where have you been? .......................................................... (you / play) tennis?
2. Look! ........................................................... (somebody / break) that window.
3. You look tired. ................................................................. (you / work) hard?
4. ‘............................................................. (you / ever / work) in a factory?’ ‘No, never.’
5. ‘Liz is away on holiday.’ ‘Is she? Where .................................................... (she / go)?’

PRESENT PERFECT VS PAST SIMPLE

11 – **Put the verb into the correct form, present perfect or past simple.**

1. It ........................................... raining for a while, but now it’s raining again. (stop)
2. The town is very different now. It ............................................ a lot. (change)
3. I did German at school, but I .................................................... most of it now. (forget)
4. The police .............................................. three people, but later they let them go. (arrest)
5. What do you think of my English? Do you think it ..............................................? (improve)

12 – **Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct them when necessary.**

1. I’ve lost my key. I can’t find it anywhere. ..................................................................
2. Have you eaten a lot of sweets when you were a child? .........................................................
3. I’ve bought a new car. You must come and see it. ...............................................................
4. I’ve bought a new car last week. ...................................................................
5. Where have you been yesterday evening? ...............................................................

13 – **Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use the present perfect or past simple.**

1. (it / not / rain / this week) ......................................................................................
2. (the weather / be / cold / recently) .............................................................................
3. (it / cold / last week) ...............................................................................
4. (I / not / read / a newspaper yesterday) ......................................................................
5. (I / not / read / a newspaper today) ......................................................................

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE AND PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

14 – **Read the situation and write sentences from the words in brackets.**

1. You were to Sue’s house, but she wasn’t there.

(she / go / out) .............................................................................................................

1. You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn’t the same as before.

(it / change / a lot) .......................................................................................................

1. I invited Rachel to the party, but she couldn’t come.

(she / arrange / to do something else) ..........................................................................

1. You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late.

(the film / already / begun) ..........................................................................................

1. It was nice to see Dan again after such a long time.

(I / not / see / him for five years) .................................................................................

15 – **Put the verb into the correct form, past perfect (I had done) or past simple (I did).**

1. ‘Was Paul at the party when you arrived?’ ‘No, he .......................................... (go) home.’
2. I felt very tired when I got home, so I ........................................................ (go) straight to bed.
3. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody ........................................ (go) to bed.
4. Sorry I’m late. The car ...................................................... (break) down on my way here.
5. We were driving along the road when we ................................................ (see) a car which ..................................................... (break) down, so we ........................................................

(stop) to help.

16 – **Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets. Use the past perfect continuous.**

1. I was very tired when I arrived home.

(I / work / hard all day) .........................................................................................................

1. The two boys came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired.

(they / play / football) ..........................................................................................................

1. I was disappointed when I had to cancel my holiday.

(I / look / forward to it) .........................................................................................................

1. Ann woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn’t know where she was.

(she / dream) ........................................................................................................................

1. When I got home, Tom was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off.

(he / watch / a film) ................................................................................................................

17 – **Put the verb into the most suitable form, past continuous (I was doing), past perfect (I had done) or past perfect continuous (I had been doing).**

1. It was very noisy next door. Our neighbours ............................................... (have) a party.
2. We were good friends. We ...................................................... (know) each other for years.
3. John and I went for a walk. I had difficulty keeping up with him because he .................................

.......................................... (walk) so fast.

1. Sue was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She ........................................................ (run).
2. When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table with their mouths full. They ..........................

.................................................... (eat).

I WILL VS I’M GOING TO

18 – **Complete the sentences using will (‘ll) or going to.**

1. ‘Why are you turning on the television?’ ‘................................................................... the news.’ (I / watch)
2. ‘Oh, I’ve just realised. I haven’t got any money.’ ‘Haven’t you? Well, don’t worry. .................................................................... you some.’ (lend)
3. ‘I’ve got a headache.’ ‘Have you? Wait a second and .................................................................

an aspirin for you.’ (I / get)

1. ‘Why are you filling that bucket with water?’ ‘.................................................................... the car.’ (I / wash)
2. ‘I’ve decided to repaint this room.’ ‘Oh, have you? What colour .................................................. it?’

(you / paint)

1. ‘Where are you going? Are you going shopping?’ ‘Yes, ................................................................... something for dinner.’ (I / buy)

CAN, COULD, BE ABLE TO

20 – **Complete the sentences with can / could / be able to. Some sentences are positive and some are negative.**

1. I ................................................. (sleep) very well recently.
2. I’m afraid I .................................... (come) to your party next week.
3. When Tim was 16, he ........................................ (run) 100 metres in 11 seconds.
4. I used to ................................................... (stand) on my head, but I can’t do it now.
5. ‘Are you in a hurry?’ ‘No, I’ve got plenty of time. I ...................................... (wait).’

PASSIVE

21 – **Put the verb into the correct form, active or passive.**

1. It’s a big factory. Five hundred people ................................................. (employ) there.
2. ......................................................... (somebody / clean) this room yesterday?
3. The park gates ...................................................... (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
4. The letter ................................................ (post) a week ago and it ......................................... (arrive) yesterday.
5. There’s somebody behind us. I think we .......................................... (follow). This room looks different. ......................................................... (you / paint) the walls?

REPORTED SPEECH

22 – **Yesterday you met a friend of yours, Steve. You hadn’t seen him for a long time. Here are some of the things Steve said to you:**

1. I’m living in London.
2. My father isn’t very well.
3. Rachel and Mark are getting married next month.
4. My sister has had a baby.
5. I don’t know what Frank is doing.

**Later that day you tell another friend what Steve said. Use reported speech.**

1. Steve said that ...........................................................................
2. He ...............................................................................................
3. ....................................................................................................
4. ....................................................................................................
5. ....................................................................................................

RELATIVE CLAUSES

23 – **Complete the sentences. Choose the best ending from the box and change it into a relative clause using who / that / which.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| He invented the telephone | It makes furniture |
| She runs away from home | It gives you the meaning of words |
| They stole my car | It can support life |
| They were on the wall | It cannot be explained |

1. Barbara works for a company ..................................................................................
2. The book is about a girl ...........................................................................
3. What happened to the pictures .........................................................................
4. A mystery is something ..............................................................................
5. The police have caught the men ................................................................
6. A dictionary is a book .............................................................................
7. Alexander Bell was the man .......................................................................
8. It seems that the Earth is the only planet ...............................................................

24 – **Complete each sentence using who / whom / whose / where.**

1. What’s the name of the man ............................................. car you borrowed?
2. A cemetery is a place ................................................. people are buried.
3. A pacifist is a person .................................. believes that all wars are wrong.
4. An orphan is a child .......................................... parents are dead.
5. What was the name of the person ......................................... you spoke on the phone?

COMPARISON

25 – Complete the sentences using a comparative form (older / more important ect.).

1. It’s too noisy here. Can we go somewhere ....................................?
2. This coffee is very weak. I like it a bit ................................. .
3. The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be ....................................... .
4. The dress was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be ....................................... .
5. The weather is too cold here. I’d like to live somewhere .................................... .

26 – **Complete the sentences using *any* / *no* + comparative. Use *than* when necessary.**

1. I’ve waited long enough. I’m not waiting ............................... .
2. I’m sorry I’m a bit late, but I couldn’t get here ........................................ .
3. This shop isn’t expensive. The prices are .......................................... anywhere else.
4. I need to stop for a rest. I can’t walk .............................................. .
5. The traffic isn’t particularly bad today. It’s ..................................................... usual.

SUPERLATIVES

27 – **Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (-est / most ...) or a comparative (-er / more ...).**

1. We stayed at .............................................. hotel in town. (cheap)
2. Our hotel was ............................................ than all the others in the town. (cheap)
3. The United States is very large, but Canada is ............................................. . (large)
4. What’s ............................................ country in the world? (small)
5. I wasn’t feeling well yesterday, but I feel a bit ............................ today. (good)

Gli esercizi seguenti sono tratti da Norris, R. (2001). *Ready for First Certificate*. Workbook. Macmillan

28 – **Word formation. Use the words in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.**

**The microwave oven**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Perhaps the most (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and convenient of all domestic appliances is the microwave oven. | **USE** |
| You do not need to be a (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cook or a | **SKILL** |
| (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ genius to operate one, and you can produce | **TECHNOLOGY** |
| extremely (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meals at the touch of a button. | **TASTE** |
| Many of us would now feel rather (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and unable to cope without one. The man we have to thank for this modern cooking miracle is | **HELP** |
| (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Percy LeBaron Spencer, who manufactured the Radar Range oven for industrial use in 1945. | **INVENT** |
| Ten years (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the first domestic microwave made its | **LATE** |
| (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This rather bulky contraption needed an | **APPEAR** |
| (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a plumber to install it and was the same size as a fridge. At over $ 1,000 in 1955, it was not immediately (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | **ELECTRIC**  **SUCCEED** |
| Not until 1967, when the countertop model became (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ available, did sales start to improve. | **WIDE** |

29 – **Multiple choice. You are going to read a magazine article about the effects of fame. For questions 1-7, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think best fits according to the text.**

How do film stars cope with being famous? Does fame bring happiness? Rory Taylor takes a closer look at stardom and its effects on those lucky enough to have it.

After more than 20 years in the film industry Mel Gibson says that the biggest lesson he’s learned as an actor has been how important it is to have a loving family at his side. ‘When I started out in my career I was often referred to as “the sexiest man in the world” or some such nonsense. At the time, though, it went to my head and I really took to being a celebrity. However, after the initial euphoria I found that not only was I spending long periods away from home but I never had any time to myself, none of which made me particularly happy.’ His wife Robyn saw what was happening and came to the rescue; she simply told him to ‘stop, come home and take some time off.’

But Mel Gibson thinks it’s ten times worse for today’s young stars. He believes that the new breed of heart-throbs such as Brad Pitt or Leonardo di Caprio have it much harder than he ever did. ‘The youngsters today receive constant attention from the media, which means they can’t do anything without seeing their picture all over the front page the next day.’

The experience of Cameron Diaz **bears witness to that**. All the time she was dating Matt Dillon she never felt her personal life was her own. ‘After a while we both got used to being chased by photographers, and having every aspect of our relationship analysed by the media. But it meant we could never really lead a normal life together.’ The pressures of working together with Dillon on *There’s Something About Mary* were probably as much to blame for their painful and much publicised break-up as the sensation-seeking journalists, but all the same, Cameron has resolved to be more guarded about her private life and she now gives as little away as possible about her relationships.

Wild man of comedy, Jim Carrey also complains about the lack of privacy. He remembers with anger the time he took some family photographs to be developed in a shop close to his $4 million Los Angeles home. ‘Two weeks later, they were in the local newspaper. Someone in the shop obviously made a lot of money out of them.’ For Carrey, being a famous actor also means being a diplomat. ‘People may come up to you in the street when you’re in a really bad mood, and you have to talk to them as if you were delighted to see them. If not, word gets round that you’re a miserable human being and that’s how you’re remembered.’

Bruce Willis feels that too much importance is attached to what’s written in magazine articles, since most of it’s untrue anyway. He firmly believes he has a right to protect himself and his family from over-inquisitive reporters. ‘If the paparazzi start taking photos of my children and asking them questions, I just get in the way and teach them a few manners. Of course, **they** don’t take too kindly to this, and the public is given the impression from what they read that I’m arrogant and rude. It’s all very frustrating.’

Frustrating it may be, but how sorry should we feel for people like Willis? Michael Douglas and Catherine Zeta-Jones certainly can’t complain about journalists: it is said they were paid £1 million by *OK!* magazine for allowing its photographers to take exclusive pictures of their wedding. Of course, being in the public eye does have its drawbacks, but these are nothing compared with the positive aspects of fame. After all, if the publicity and pressure of fame get too much for the Douglas family, they can always escape to Michael’s large house on the beautiful Mediterranean island of Mallorca. Fame is a wonderful thing – as long as you can afford to get away from it!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1** What are we told about Mel Gibson’s attitude to fame?  **A** It has taught him a lot about life.  **B** He enjoyed it at first.  **C** It has helped to make him happy.  **D** Fame is not important to him. | **4** Jim Carrey was angry about the photographs because  **A** they took a long time to develop.  **B** they were very expensive to develop.  **C** the shop was closed for a long time.  **D** his privacy was not respected. |
| **2** What does the author mean when he says that the experience of Cameron Diaz ‘**bears witness to that’**?  **A** She was with Brad Pitt and Leonardo Di Caprio  when they were photographed.  **B** She understands what it’s like to be a  photographer.  **C** What happened to her proves that young film  stars have no privacy.  **D** Her experience was worse than that of Brad Pitt  and Leonardo Di Caprio. | **5** What does Jim Carrey say about being recognized in the street?  **A** He sometimes has to hide his true feelings.  **B** He finds it very irritating.  **C** He is always pleased to meet people.  **D** It is a sign that people have not forgotten him.  **6** What does ‘**they’** refer to?  **A** his children  **B** the paparazzi  **C** photos  **D** the public |
| **3** What, according to the writer, caused Cameron Diaz and Matt Dillon to end their relationship?  **A** Their appearance together in a film.  **B** Cameron Diaz had a relationship with someone  else.  **C** A combination of reasons.  **D** The attentions of the media. | **7** What is the author’s opinion of the rich and famous?  **A** He thinks they are paid too much.  **B** He thinks we should feel sorry for them.  **C** He thinks their lifestyle has more advantages than disadvantages.  **D** He thinks they complain too much. |

LISTENING

**Headway, Oxford University Press. Student’s Book Audio. Unit 1, Tapescript 1.11 – Everyday situations (**<https://elt.oup.com/student/headway/int/download?cc=it&selLanguage=it>)

**Fill in the gaps and answer the questions.**

1 A: I need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an appointment. It’s quite urgent. I’ve lost a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B: We have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, if that’s okay.

A: That’s great! I’ll be there.

What situation is described in track 1?

2 A: A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, please.

B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or take away?

A: Here, please.

B: That’ll be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, please.

What situation is described in track 2?

3 A: I can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in traffic.

B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We’ll start without you and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you later.

A: Oh, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we’re moving again. I should be there in about an hour.

What situation is described in track 3?

4 A: Can you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and press \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B: Oh, no... I can’t remember my number for \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What is it?

A: Have you got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you could use?

What situation is described in track 4?

5 A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? And do you want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in it?

B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, please. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: No problem. Is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

What situation is described in track 5?

6 A: I don’t think you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us from \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

office.

B: Hello! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you! I’ve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

A: Yeah, \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we meet. I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ together.

What situation is described in track 6?

7 A: How many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B: Just the one.

A: And \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, I did.

What situation is described in track 7?

8 A: The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is on your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you with

your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B: No, thank you, I’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: Okay, if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What situation is described in track 8?

9 A: Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Your call is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the moment. But one of them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B: If I have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

A: Can I help you?

B: At last, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’ve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

What situation is described in track 9?

10 A: There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ performance, but the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

performance is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I’m afraid.

B: That’s fine. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_, please. One \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: Right. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ open at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What situation is described in track 10?