

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Teacher/ Group: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct past modal. The sentences might be negative. (1 POINT)

would have    could have    must have    should have

- a) If I had studied more, I could have passed the exam.  
 b) I should have paid more attention to my expenses; now I have no money left.  
 c) If she had woken up earlier, she wouldn't have missed the bus.  
 d) He must have taken an umbrella; it was raining!  
 e) They should have trained harder; they lost the match by just one point.

- 2 Match the sentences with their correct meanings. (1 POINT)

- a) The teacher told me off because I hadn't done my homework. 3  
 b) If you are on a tight budget, you shouldn't splash out. 2  
 c) The money someone earns monthly is called income. 4  
 d) The dress is perfect for me. It fits like a glove. 1

Meanings:

1. It's a perfect fit.
2. To spend a lot of money.
3. To reprimand someone.
4. The amount of money earned.

- 3 Match the sentences with the correct time clause word. (1 POINT)

Before    After    Since    By the time    Until

- a) After you finish your studies, you will have more job opportunities.  
 b) Before she moved abroad, she started her new job.  
 c) He had already learned two languages by the time he turned 15.  
 d) You won't receive your diploma until you pass all your final exams.  
 e) I have been living in this city since I was five years old.

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- 4** Complete the text with the past perfect simple or past perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets. (1 POINT)

The event organizers (1) **had been planning** (plan) the festival for months before it finally happened. The weather was perfect, and the team (2) **had been working** (work) hard to make everything successful. By the time the guests arrived, the decorations (3) **had been rehearsing** (be) ready, and the musicians (4) **had been preparing** (rehearse) for hours. Some volunteers (5) **had been preparing** (prepare) food stands since early morning, while others (6) **had been setting up** (set up) the chairs and tables. By noon, all the tasks (7) **had finished** (finish), and the guests (8) **had started** (start) arriving.

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- 5** Rewrite the sentences using purpose clauses. (1 POINT)

a) The company reduced prices. They aimed to attract more customers. (Use: for)

**The company reduced prices for attracting more customers**

b) The café changed its interior design. It wanted to create a cozy atmosphere.

(Use: in order to)

**The café changed its interior design in order to create a cozy atmosphere.**

c) He left early. He wanted to catch the train. (Use: for)

**He left early for catching the train.**

d) She practices every day. She hopes to win the competition. (Use: in order to)

**She practices every day in order to win the competition.**

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- 6** Complete the sentences with 'for' or 'in order to'. (1 POINT)

a) He studies every night **in order to** pass the exam.

b) This medicine is **for** reducing pain.

c) We went to the library **in order to** find information for our project.

d) The park has special areas **for** picnics and outdoor games.

e) She left a note **in order to** remind him about the meeting.

**7**

Choose the correct future tense (Future Continuous or Future Perfect). (1 POINT)

- a) This time next week, we \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to New York.  
( **X** ) will be flying ( ) will have flown
- b) By the time you arrive, I \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner.  
( ) will be cooking ( **X** ) will have cooked
- c) In five years, she \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) her degree.  
( ) will be completing ( **X** ) will have completed
- d) By next summer, they \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a new shopping mall.  
( ) will be building ( **X** ) will have built
- e) Tomorrow at 3 PM, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting with my boss.  
( **X** ) will be having ( ) will have had
- f) This time tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to the airport.  
( **X** ) will be driving ( ) will have driven

**8**

Complete the sentences using the passive voice with the modals might, should, must, or have to. (1 POINT)

- a) Employees must be given (give) clear safety instructions before using the machines.
- b) The new policy might be announced (announce) by the manager tomorrow.
- c) All tests should be reviewed (review) carefully before submission.
- d) This room has to be cleaned (clean) before the guests arrive.
- e) New laws must be implemented (implement) to protect the environment.
- f) The documents have to be signed (sign) by the director before being sent.
- g) Extra precautions should be taken (take) during bad weather conditions.
- h) The final decision must be approved (approve) by the board members.

9 Rewrite the sentences using the passive voice of modal verbs.

(1 POINT)

a) They should have repaired the bridge.

The bridge **should have been repaired.**

b) Someone must finish the report by noon.

The report **must be finished by noon.**

c) We could have solved the problem earlier.

The problem **could have been solved earlier.**

d) They might delay the meeting.

The meeting **might be delayed.**

e) The teacher must correct the tests.

The tests **must be corrected by the teacher.**

10 Read the text. Match sentences with gaps **1-4** in the text. Write the letters in the spaces.

(1 POINT)

### THE KING OF THE SHOPPING MALL

It was on 22 March 1954 that the world's first shopping mall, Northland, opened. Built in a suburb of Chicago, USA, the designer of Northland, Victor Gruen, told the press that it was the 'shopping centre of the future'. Gruen was half-right, because although Northland was the world's first purpose-built shopping centre, it was his next design, Southdale in Minnesota, that became the model that architects all over the world would copy. Opened two years after Northland, Southdale was the first shopping centre where the shops were enclosed in one enormous building, and shopping mall architects have followed Gruen's model ever since. **1...C..**

However, if Victor Gruen invented the mall, businessman Alfred Taubman perfected it. Taubman took Gruen's design and added a few rules to encourage consumers to spend as much money as possible. Taubman decided that shops should only occupy two floors. Furthermore, the escalators to move shoppers between the floors should always be at the two ends of the mall, forcing people to walk past all the shops on a floor. He also insisted on glass safety barriers on the first floor, allowing consumers to easily see the shops above and below them, and on opening up the front of shops completely by removing their big glass windows. **2...A..** Taubman also wanted shoppers to spend as much time as possible in the malls so they would spend more money. He suggested letting plenty of natural light into them by constructing huge glass ceilings. Taubman also installed artificial lights next to the glass ceilings, so that as daylight faded, the artificial light increased and shoppers were unaware of the passing of time. Holding different events every week and local festivals in the space inside the mall would bring in even more people. **3...D..**

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Today, shopping malls have grown to the size of small towns and contain a lot of leisure facilities such as theme parks, artificial lakes and even ski slopes to attract customers. **4...B...** However, although shopping malls are carefully designed to make consumers part with as much of their money as possible, it is unlikely that they will notice. Many people see a visit to a shopping mall as a leisure activity and that is perhaps Taubman's biggest legacy.

- a) This took away a major obstacle between shoppers and the brands on sale inside.
- b) Despite that, if you spend a little time looking around the next mall you visit, you'll see that Taubman's ideas are still being put into practice.
- c) The layout of a modern shopping mall is very similar to the layout of those first malls from nearly seventy years ago.
- d) The idea was to create a space that people would feel like spending a whole day in.