1. “It took Jim a full five minutes to _______ the car in the cold.”
   a. starting
   b. start
   c. be started
   d. (nothing)
2. “I was late for the exam, the teacher let me in. 
   a. however
   b. in spite of
   c. although
   d. though
3. Choose the correct form for the reported question, “Excuse me, whom are you waiting for?”
   a. The police officer asked her for who was she waiting for.
   b. The police officer asked her whom she was waiting.
   c. The police officer asked her to excuse him but whom she was waiting for.
   d. The police officer politely asked her whom she was waiting for.
4. Choose the correct form for the reported speech: “Be careful not to get too close to our pet tiger!”
   a. They warned us not to get too close to their pet tiger.
   b. They warned that we not get too close to the pet tiger.
   c. They warned for us not to get too close to our pet tiger.
   d. They warned not to get too close to their pet tiger.
5. Don’t drink so much beer, Peter, ______, you’ll get drunk.
   a. but for
   b. in case
   c. even though
   d. otherwise
6. In the following examples, which of the verbs is not followed by the preposition “to”? 
   a. I am looking forward to studying Russian next year.
   b. I admitted to having heard the announcement.
   c. I came to tell you everything I heard.
   d. I am not used to studying in a foreign language.
7. It’s silly that she … for other’s mistakes.
   a. payed
   b. pays
   c. will pay
   d. should pay
8. John _______ at 10:00 a.m. Now it’s 1:30 p. m.
   a. has arrived
   b. arrived
   c. arrives
   d. is arriving
9. My mother _____ in Paris when she was single
   a. used to live
   b. live
   c. had lived
   d. would have lived
10. She suggested… up at 7:00.
    a. to get
    b. get
    c. getting
    d. in getting
11. The conjunction “AS” cannot introduce …
    a. clauses of result
    b. clauses of time
    c. clauses of reason
    d. clauses of manner
12. The conjunction “if” in this sentence ”you’ll go to the park, if you finish your meal”, cannot be replaced by?
    a. provided that
    b. so long as
    c. whether
    d. on condition that
13. The girl, … stays at the Sheraton, is my friend. 
    a. that/who
    b. which
    c. who
    d. whose
14. The president cancelled the meeting … there was nothing else to discuss.
    a. though
    b. despite
    c. because of
    d. for
15. They prepared the suitcases the day before departure, … arrive late to the airport.
    a. in order to
    b. so that
    c. so as not to
    d. for not
16. We usually give presents to each other…Christmas Day.
    a. on
    b. in
    c. at
    d. -
17. What’s the past of “He may go with you”? 
    a. He mayed go with you
    b. He might go with you
    c. He might have gone with you
    d. He may have gone with you
18. What is “look after”? 
    a. an ergative verb
    b. a phrasal verb
    c. a prepositional verb
    d. a ditransitive verb
19. What is “to get rid of”? 
    a. an ergative verb
    b. a phrasal verb
    c. a prepositional verb
    d. a ditransitive verb
20. What is a marginal modal?
    a. a verb like must that has different meanings depending upon its use: deduction, obligation, etc
    b. a modal that does not comply with all the requirements to be defined as such
    c. a verb that can be used as modal or as a regular verb
    d. a modal without past tense
21. What is a nominal relative clause?
   a. a relative clause whose antecedent can only be a noun.
   b. a relative clause that functions as a noun clause.
   c. a relative clause whose antecedent is a whole sentence.
   d. a relative clause whose antecedent is not in the same sentence but in the previous context.

22. What is the difference between AFTER and BEFORE?
   a. After cannot be an adverb on its own.
   b. After cannot be a conjunction.
   c. Before cannot be a preposition.
   d. There's no difference.

23. What parts of the sentence can become the subject of a passive sentence?
   a. only the direct object.
   b. direct, indirect object and adverbial clauses.
   c. only direct and indirect object.
   d. only indirect.

24. What type of conjunction is "inasmuch as"?
   a. Result.
   b. reason.
   c. manner.
   d. time.

25. What's the passive of "People have seen him arrive drunk at parties"?
   a. He has been seen arriving drunk at parties.
   b. He has been seeing arrive drunk at parties.
   c. He has been seen to arrive drunk at parties.
   d. He has been seen arrive drunk at parties.

26. Which is the best translation for "Se le ha roto el vaso"
   a. The glass was broken.
   b. The glass broke.
   c. He broke the glass.
   d. The glass got broken.

27. Which is the passive of "I made him go"
   a. He was made go.
   b. He was make to go.
   c. He was gone.
   d. He was made to go.

28. Which of the following sentences is incorrect: . . . . "
   a. She certainly is not used to be an actress.
   b. She certainly is not used to appearing on TV.
   c. She certainly is not used to her appearance on the TV.
   d. She certainly is not used to TV.

29. Which of the following structures is correct?
   a. She advised he to leave.
   b. She advised us leave.
   c. She advised there leave.
   d. She advised me to leave.

30. Which of the following uses of “abandon” is incorrect.
   a. When he saw he was losing, he abandoned the game quietly.
   b. He abandoned running in the marathon.
   c. They abandoned him to his fate.
   d. I tried to abandon myself to the joy of the moment.

31. Which of the sentences is wrong?
   a. I am looking forward to his coming back.
   b. I am looking forward to him coming back.
   c. I am looking forward to come back.
   d. I am looking forward to coming back.

32. Which reported statement is correct for: "Yes", she said?
   a. She said that yes.
   b. She nodded.
   c. She agreed on me.
   d. She agreed me.

33. Which reported statement is wrong?
   a. She assured them that it was true.
   b. She said that no.
   c. She agreed with me.
   d. She threatened to take them to court.

34. Which reported verb can I use for: "How sweet you are!"?
   a. grumble.
   b. advice.
   c. remark.
   d. swore.

35. Which verb can be followed by an "accusative structure"?
   a. hear.
   b. order.
   c. decide.
   d. explain.