

First Certificate in English

Placement Test

a. a. 2022/2023

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Fondazione Università Popolare di Torino
a.a. 2022-2023

FIRST CERTIFICATE IN ENGLISH

PLACEMENT TEST
by Flavio PERNARELLA

!!NOTA BENE!!

Questo è un Placement Test mirato ad accertare che la vostra conoscenza della lingua inglese sia sufficiente per poter portare a termine il corso di preparazione al test di First Certificate of English. Quindi s'intende che voi siate già ad un livello B2 secondo il Quadro Comune Europeo del Consiglio d'Europa. Cercare di passare questo test con un livello inferiore richiederebbe più tempo di quello dato a disposizione su questo corso.

Leggete attentamente le istruzioni date per ogni singolo esercizio. Sono in italiano, prendete il tempo necessario per comprenderle e poi fate l'esercizio. Questo test non è una prova a tempo, perciò riflettete bene prima di dare una risposta.

Non usate dizionari, app di traduzione come Google Translate o altri modi per trovare scorciatoie. Le cose o le sapete o non le sapete. Ve lo ripeto, se tentate di fare una preparazione al First Certificate con un livello di inglese troppo basso non passerete mai il test vero e proprio. Questo esame è un esame accademico e per tanto richiede un uso e conoscenza della lingua al di sopra del sufficiente.

Quando scriverete le vostre risposte, vi si prega di non scrivere in matita ma in penna. Perciò vi prego di non cancellare, scarabocchiare, pasticciare, scrivere ai lati della pagina, sopra la riga o in qualsiasi altro modo che non sia chiaro e leggibile. Vi è permesso usare correttori, se volete, ma assicuratevi di non pasticciare il tutto. Ciò che verrà trovato illeggibile non verrà contato come valido, anche se lo fosse. Onde evitare malintesi, vi pregherei di scrivere in stampatello.

Prof. Flavio Pernarella

2022-2023
FCE PLACEMENT TEST

INSTRUCTIONS:

You'll be undertaking a series of tasks that will test your knowledge of English grammar. These will cover usage of verbs, proper usage of determiners, knowledge of basic phrasal verbs and expressions and usage of English sentence structure. In addition to the above, your knowledge of vocabulary will be tested for an Upper Intermediate level such as B2.

Follow these simple steps:

1. Read carefully the instructions given in Italian.
2. Do the exercise to the best of your ability.
3. You can review the exercise but keep in mind that any correction you make must not make your answer confusing. Do not make confusing arrows, drawings or write over the sentence you've already written.
4. Try not to fall into the trap of going back to an earlier exercise and, for fear of having made mistakes, rewrite everything. This is how usually one makes mistakes. Relax, take a deep breath. You either know the answer or you don't. You are here to learn after all.

Now, turn the page and start

TASK NUMBER 1 – DETERMINERS

Qui troverai una serie di frasi in inglese alle quali è stato sottratto il giusto *determiner*. Il tuo compito è di scrivere il giusto *determiner* in base al sostantivo seguente. Presta attenzione che a volte devi decidere se il *determiner* ci vada o no; qualora il *determiner* dovesse essere omesso, scrivi una X. Quando hai capito quale parola devi scrivere, scrivila in stampatello nell'apposito spazio.

1. _____ TEACHER IS IN _____ CLASSROOM.
2. I HAVE _____ PEN.
3. _____ CATS AND _____ DOGS CAN BE FRIENDS.
4. _____ TEACHER IS SPEAKING TO _____ STUDENTS.
5. I LIKE _____ ITALIAN FOOD.
6. _____ WINE IN THAT RESTAURANT WAS SO GOOD!
7. WOULD YOU LIKE _____ APPLES?
8. COULD I HAVE _____ WATER?
9. IS THERE _____ BUTTER IN THE FRIDGE?
10. I DON'T SEE _____ MISTAKES IN THIS ESSAY.
11. I DIDN'T USE TO HAVE _____ JOY WORKING AT MY OLD JOB.
12. THERE IS _____ WAY I WILL DO AS YOU SAY.
13. _____ SMOKING IS ALLOWED ON _____ TRAIN.
14. _____ TEACHER EXPLAINED TO _____ STUDENTS HOW _____ LESSONS WOULD BE RUN.

TASK NUMBER 2 – DEPENDENT PREPOSITIONS

Qui troverai delle frasi che contengono dei verbi ai quali va abbinata sempre una preposizione, però la preposizione la dovrai inserire tu. Leggi bene la frase prima e dopo lo spazio vuoto per capire il senso generale per poi usare la preposizione giusta. E' vero che in alcune situazioni ad un verbo si possa abbinare più di una preposizione, perciò sta a te capire se ci va una o l'altra opzione.

1. I ALWAYS LISTEN ____ MUSIC IN MY ROOM.
2. SHE LOOKED ____ HER COMB EVERYWHERE BUT SHE COULDN'T FIND IT.
3. PLEASE, DON'T LOOK ____ ME THAT WAY.
4. HOW MANY TIMES DO I HAVE TO EXPLAIN THIS ____ YOU?
5. SHALL I WAIT ____ YOU DOWNSTAIRS?
6. I THINK ____ YOU EVERY TIME I HEAR THE PHONE RINGING.
7. WHAT ARE YOU THINKING _____?
8. I ASKED THE WAITER ____ THE BILL.
9. I PAID ____ HIS FLIGHT HOME.
10. USUALLY, A COURSE CONSISTS ____ LESSONS TAUGHT BY A TEACHER.

TASK NUMBER 3 – PHRASAL VERBS

A queste frasi è stata tolta una delle particelle che compongono un verbo frasale inglese. Devi inserire la particella giusta. Con “particella”, s'intende quella preposizione o avverbio che completano il verbo frasale. Leggi bene la frase prima e dopo lo spazio vuoto per capire il senso generale per poi inserire la particella giusta.

1. PLEASE PUT ____ YOUR COAT; IT'S COLD OUTSIDE.
2. I ALWAYS GET ____ AT 7 A.M. THIS GIVES ME TIME TO ARRIVE AT WORK ON TIME.
3. I DON'T GET _____ VERY WELL WITH MY COLLEAGUES. THEY AREN'T VERY NICE TO ME.
4. WE WENT _____ EACH STEP OF THE PROCEDURE. I BELIEVE NOW EVERYONE UNDERSTANDS WHAT THEY HAVE TO DO.
5. WHICH STOP SHOULD I GET ____ AT, FOR TRAFALGAR SQUARE? THE FOURTH FROM THIS ONE, MADAM.
6. PLEASE PUT ME _____ TO MR. JONES, AT EXTENSION 5564.
7. IF YOU HAVE A COMPLAINT, YOU SHOULD TAKE IT _____ WITH THE MANAGER.
8. JUST BECAUSE YOU ARE ANGRY, YOU SHOULDN'T TAKE IT OUT _____ YOUR CAT.
9. THIS HAS GONE _____ FOR TOO LONG.
10. YOU SHOULD GET IT _____ WITH.

TASK NUMBER 4 – VERB AGREEMENT (GERUND OR INFINITIVE)

In questo compito ti viene richiesto di mettere un verbo all'infinito o al gerundio in inglese. Questo lo si capisce in base al verbo che si trova giusto prima. Qui si mette alla prova la tua conoscenza di quali verbi reggono l'infinito (con o senza la particella *to*) oppure il gerundio (il verbo nella forma *-ing*). Ricordati che alcuni verbi possono reggere sia l'uno che l'altro con un cambio di significato nella frase, perciò leggi bene la frase prima e dopo lo spazio vuoto per capirne bene il senso generale. Alla fine della frase, in parentesi, troverai il verbo come suggerimento e dovrai scriverlo nello spazio nella sua forma corretta. Attenzione allo spelling!

1. I NEVER EXPECTED YOU _____ ME BACK SO SOON. (WRITE)
2. SHE DOESN'T REMEMBER _____ ME THE KEYS. (GIVE)
3. I'D RATHER NOT _____ ABOUT THIS, IF YOU DON'T MIND. (TALK)
4. WOULD YOU MIND _____ ME WHAT IS GOING ON? (TELL)
5. I WANT YOU _____ HOW IMPORTANT THIS IS FOR ME. (UNDERSTAND)
6. I STARTED _____ IN THIS COMPANY SEVEN YEARS AGO. (WORK)
7. I'LL STOP _____ ON THE DAY HELL WILL FREEZE OVER. (SMOKE)
8. WE STOPPED _____ SOMETHING AT A DINER. (EAT)
9. I HATE _____ IN THIS POOL; IT'S FULL OF CHLORINE. (SWIM)
10. WE WENT _____ ON THE MOUNTAINS THIS PAST DECEMBER. (SKI)

TASK NUMBER 5 – USE OF VERB TENSES

Questo compito è diviso in otto parti. Ogniuna ha a che fare con un aspetto dell'uso dei verbi in inglese che potrebbe essere problematico. Qui si accerta la tua conoscenza non solo delle giuste forme verbali (affermativo, negativo, interrogativo ed interrogativo-negativo) ma anche dell'uso corretto di ogni tempo verbale in base al contesto. Nota che qui non ti viene chiesto di tradurre bensì di inserire il verbo suggerito alla fine della frase, nel corretto tempo e forma verbale. Attenzione allo spelling.

PART 1 – SIMPLE PRESENT VS. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. I ALWAYS _____ TO WORK; IT'S HEALTHIER THAT WAY. (WALK)
2. YOU THINK I _____ IN LONDON RIGHT NOW, DON'T YOU?
(LIVE)
3. SHEEP _____ MEAT. (NOT EAT)
4. JOE _____ HIS PHONE. (NOT ANSWER)
5. _____ THE COMPANY _____ ITS BASIC POLICIES? (CHANGE)
6. _____ TEACHERS ALWAYS _____ SO BORING? (SOUND)
7. _____ YOU _____ THIS IS EMBARRASING? (NOT THINK)
8. _____ HE _____ FOR YOU DOWNSTAIRS, RIGHT NOW? (NOT WAIT)

PART 2 – SIMPLE PAST AND PAST CONTINUOUS

1. WHILE I _____ A SHOWER THE PHONE _____ (TAKE, RING)
2. I _____ BREAKFAST WHEN SOMEONE _____ ON THE DOOR. (HAVE, KNOCK)

PART 3 – SIMPLE PAST VS PRESENT PERFECT

1. YESTERDAY, SHE _____ ME THAT SHE WASN'T GOING TO COME. (TELL)
2. I _____ ALREADY _____ ALL I'M GOING TO SAY. (SAY)
3. I _____ RUSSIAN LAST YEAR (NOT ABLE TO STUDY)
4. I _____ NEVER _____ THAT BOOK BEFORE. (NOT READ)
5. _____ YOU EVER _____ TO NEW YORK DURING THE SUMMER? (BE)
6. WHERE _____ YOU _____ IN LONDON WHEN YOU WERE THERE 10 YEARS AGO? (LIVE)
7. _____ YOU _____ AIRPLANES WHEN YOU WERE YOUNG? (NOT USED TO FLY)
8. _____ YOU _____ THIS TASK BEFORE? (NOT DO)

PART 4 – PRESENT PERFECT VS PAST PERFECT

1. I AM SURE I _____ THIS MOVIE BEFORE. (SEE)
2. I WAS CERTAIN HE _____ TO SCOTLAND BEFORE I MOVED THERE (MOVE)

PART 5 – WILL FUTURE VS. GOING-TO FUTURE

1. THE WEATHER IS SUNNY OUTSIDE. I'M SURE IT _____.
(NOT RAIN)
2. SHE _____ HER HOMEWORK BY DINNER TIME.
(FINISH)
3. I HAVEN'T SEEN MY MOTHER FOR QUITE A WHILE. I THINK I _____
_____ HER SOON. (VISIT)
4. MY CAR _____ UNTIL I FIX IT. (START)
5. _____ IT REALLY _____ IN THE MOUNTAINS? IT'S
WHAT THE FORECAST SAID. (SNOW)
6. WHEN _____ YOU _____ BACK THE MONEY YOU OWE ME?
(GIVE)
7. IT'S SUMMER, _____ THE SUN _____? (NOT SHINE)
8. _____ YOU _____ ALL ALONE IN THIS BIG HOUSE? (NOT
FEEL)

PART 6 – WILL FUTURE VS. FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

1. SHE _____ A BEER, PLEASE. (HAVE)
2. THEY HAVE ALREADY DECIDED THAT THEY _____ A
HOUSE ON THE HOLLIWOOD HILLS. (BUY)

PART 7 – PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE DURATION FORMS

In questa parte, dovrai anche inserire le giuste preposizioni per formare le forme di durata corrette. Leggi bene se la frase esprime una quantità di tempo, sia passata che futura; oppure se parla di un inizio della durata, un inizio ed una fine, o una fine della durata nel futuro.

1. I _____ IN BOSTON _____ 10 YEARS. (LIVE)
2. I _____ FOR THIS COMPANY _____ 2010. (WORK)
3. SHE _____ MY SISTER _____ YEARS. (KNOW)
4. THEY _____ IN LONDON _____ QUITE A WHILE, YEARS AGO. (STAY)
5. YESTERDAY THE STORM _____ A LONG TIME, _____ 3:30 ALL THE WAY _____ 9 P.M. (LAST)
6. _____ THE TIME YOU COME BACK, SHE _____ HER HOUSEWORK FOR SURE. (FINISH)
7. I _____ AT YOUR HOUSE _____ A FEW HOURS (ARRIVE)
8. THE MOVIE _____ OVER _____ 10 O'CLOCK LATEST. (BE)

PART 8 – GOING-TO FUTURE, PRESENT OR PAST FORM

1. I _____ ON A HOLIDAY BUT THEN I COULDN'T BECAUSE SOMETHING URGENT CAME UP. (GO)
2. SHE _____ WITH ME, NO MATTER WHAT SHE SAYS. (COME)

TASK NUMBER 6 – PASSIVE SENTENCES

In questo compito devi cambiare le frasi nella voce attiva a frasi nella voce passiva. Analizza bene quale sia il soggetto ed il complemento oggetto di ciascuna frase. Per di più, troverai anche delle frasi che avranno un complemento di termine (in inglese questo viene chiamato *indirect object*); assicurati di creare la frase passiva in maniera che abbia un senso logico. Naturalmente, dovrai anche assicurarti che il tempo verbale usato nella frase attiva sia convertito correttamente alla forma passiva. Anche qui, attenzione allo spelling.

1. I HAVE EATEN AN APPLE

2. THEY SAW YOU DOWNTOWN YESTERDAY.

3. I'LL TELL YOU THE TRUTH.

4. I ALWAYS GIVE HIM A FEW COINS.

5. SOMEONE IS REPAIRING MY CAR.

6. YOU NEED A SCREWDRIVER TO OPEN THIS CAN OF PAINT.

7. THEY THINK OF ME AS THEIR SAVIOUR.

8. PEOPLE SAY IT LIKE THIS ALL THE TIME.

9. EVERYONE KNOWS ABOUT IT.

10. I THOUGHT I HAD SEEN IT ALREADY.

TASK NUMBER 7 – CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

In questo ultimo compito, ti verranno dati degli elementi con i quali dovrai formare delle frasi condizionali che abbiano un senso logico. Qui si verifica la tua conoscenza di quali tempi devono essere usati per ciascuno dei 4 tipi di frase condizionale in inglese. Dato che questo compito potrebbe risultare un po' complicato, un esempio ti verrà dato, come segue:

1ST CONDITIONAL

ELEMENTS: YOU (GO) / I (STAY) HERE.

SOLUTION: IF YOU GO, I'LL STAY HERE.

Come potrai vedere, prima ti sarà indicata quale frase condizionale devi formare (0,1,2 oppure 3) e poi ti verranno dati degli elementi per formare la frase. La ragione per la quale il verbo sarà fra parentesi è perché dovrai tu coniugarlo nel modo corretto, in base alle regole che dovresti già conoscere.

0 CONDITIONAL:

ELEMENTS: IT (RAIN) / I (STAY) AT HOME.

SOLUTION : _____

1ST CONDITIONAL:

ELEMENTS: I (WIN) THE LOTTERY / I (BUY) YOU A CAR.

SOLUTION: _____

2ND CONDITIONAL:

ELEMENTS: YOU (BE) YOUNGER / YOU (TRAVEL) THE WORLD.

SOLUTION: _____

3RD CONDITIONAL:

ELEMENTS: HE (KNOW) WHAT TO DO / HE (NOT MADE) SUCH A MISTAKE.

SOLUTION: _____

TASK NUMBER 8 – VOCABULARY

Nel seguente compito, verrà messa alla prova la vostra conoscenza del vocabolario inglese del vostro livello. Questo compito è suddiviso in 5 parti, le quali esamineranno vari aspetti del vocabolario di una lingua, quali il significato di alcune parole meno comuni, alcune frasi idiomatiche e modi di dire, conoscenza dei sinonimi e dei contrari, conoscenza delle parole semplici di una lingua. PER FAVORE, NON USATE NESSUN TIPO DI DIZIONARIO. Se le cose le sapete, va bene; sennò, a posto.

PART 1 – MEANING OF WORDS

In questa parte, dovrete scegliere l'opzione che dà la giusta definizione del significato della parola. Solo un significato è quello giusto.

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD “THOROUGH”?

- a horrible person.
- someone who is careful about completing something fully.
- someone who is really thirsty.
- someone who is only joking.

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD “OBNOXIOUS”?

- a person that has body odor.
- someone who easily cries.
- a man or a woman who is unpleasant to be around.
- someone who is easily entertained.

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD “TO ASSESS”?

- to ascertain the nature of something.
- to regulate the temperature of something.
- to drive in a straight line.
- to behave in an uncivilized manner.

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD “TO TINKER”?

- to think very deeply about something.
- to fish in rivers for trout.
- to eat something regional at a diner.
- to try to fix something without professional skills.

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD “TO LEND”?

- to take something and later give it back.
- to give advice to people about financial matters.
- to give something to someone with the agreement that later it will be returned.
- to walk down the beach with your partner.

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD “ITINERARY”?

- the planned route for a trip or voyage.
- the planned schedule of all the restaurants in the area.
- the opening and closing times of museums.
- the weather forecast in Ireland.

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD “QUAY”?

- the object you use to enter your guestroom in a hotel.
- the place where Spanish people gather every Sunday.
- the location in a harbour where boats are moored.
- a regional dish of Port Quebec in Canada.

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD “CARAVAN”?

- a long line of cars driving in the streets of a city.
- a large squadron of airplanes flying together.
- a flotilla of ships sailing to the same location.
- a line of people on camels or horses traveling on a long journey together.

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD “PREVALENT”?

- having the quality of coming before other things.
- having the quality of being the most common.
- having the quality of being the least known.
- having the quality of generally remaining covered.

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD “PROUDLY”?

- in the manner of being very happy or satisfied with something done, owned or achieved.
- in the manner of having lots of different opinions about an idea.
- in the manner of seeing the good in everything around one.
- in the manner of accepting fate.

PART 2 – IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

In questa parte, dovrete scegliere l'opzione che dà la giusta definizione del significato del modo di dire. Solo un significato è quello giusto.

WHAT IS MEANT WITH “BURNING THE CANDLE AT BOTH ENDS”?

- wasting too much food.
- not leaving anything to chance.
- working overnight to get something important done.
- having lots of money.

WHAT IS MEANT BY “KEEPING ONE'S NOSE TO THE GRINDSTONE”?

- not getting distracted by other things while at work.
- minding one's business.
- staying in a harmful relationship.
- being too interested about flour making.

WHAT IS MEANT BY “LETTING BYGONES BE BYGONES”?

- styling one's hair so that it's curly.
- giving up on trying to win a competition.
- surrendering to the power of faith.
- forgiving past misdeeds and moving on.

WHAT IS MEANT WITH “THE SCHOOL OF HARDKNOCKS”?

- a place where people make noise on doors.
- a school in a small town of Scotland.
- a rough childhood.
- a teacher that did not like you.

WHAT IS MEANT BY “PUTTING SOMEONE UP FOR THE NIGHT”?

- taking them into your house to spend the night in a guestroom or sofa.
- treating someone with respect.
- kicking someone out of your house for misbehaving.
- hosting someone else's birthday party at your house.

WHAT IS MEANT BY “FEELING UNDER THE WEATHER”?

- having a moment of moodiness.
- feeling sick.
- getting rained on.
- getting a dark tan.

WHAT IS MEANT BY “COMING A CROPPER”?

- harvesting fields of crops.
- listening to a helicopter land.
- ending badly .
- getting to a place by crawling.

WHAT IS MEANT WITH “TILL THE COWS COME HOME”?

- till people you like arrive for the party.
- the time that Jesus will return to save us.
- the moment in which you realize you need milk.
- a moment in the future that is very remote.

WHAT IS MEANT BY “PUTTING SOMEONE ON A PEDESTAL”?

- giving this person money for a job well done.
- making the likeness of someone as a statue.
- admiring someone lovingly.
- killing someone by pouring cement over them.

WHAT IS MEANT BY “GIVING SOMEONE A DRESSING DOWN”?

- berating someone forcefully for something wrong they've done.
- shouting at people to get them excited about something.
- removing someone else's clothes without their consent.
- adding dressing to one's salad dish.

PART 3 – SYNONIMS

In questa parte, dovrete scegliere l'opzione che indica il corretto sinonimo della parola. Solo un significato è quello giusto.

WHICH WORD IS A SYNONYM OF THE WORD “GENERAL”?

- soldier.
- common.
- light.
- normal.

WHICH WORD IS A SYNONYM OF THE WORD “ANTIQUE”?

- rare.
- expensive.
- old.
- aged.

WHICH IS A SYNONYM OF THE WORD “IRATE”?

- sad.
- happy.
- hungry.
- angry.

WHICH IS A SYNONYM OF THE WORD “TO RECOUNT”?

- to add up.
- to subtract.
- to relate to someone.
- to retell events.

WHICH IS A SYNONYM OF THE WORD “TO DISCOVER”?

- to unfold.
- to find out.
- to wind up.
- to give up.

WHICH IS A SYNONYM OF THE WORD “TO MUTATE”?

- to transform.
- to change.
- to transfer.
- to exchange.

WHICH IS A SYNONYM OF THE WORD “ANXIETY”?

- fear.
- nervousness.
- sadness.
- fury.

WHICH IS A SYNONYM OF THE WORD “HUMILITY”?

- pride.
- ferocity.
- humbleness.
- laughter.

WHICH IS A SYNONYM OF THE WORD “DERISION”?

- humiliation.
- scorn.
- ridicule.
- effrontery.

WHICH IS A SYNONYM OF THE WORD “AUDACITY”?

- boldness.
- intrepidity.
- savagery.
- strangeness.

PART 4 – ANTONYMS

In questa parte, dovrete scegliere l'opzione che indica il corretto contrario della parola. Solo un significato è quello giusto.

WHAT IS AN ANTONYM OF THE WORD “SAD”?

- hungry.
- uncertain.
- happy.
- fearful.

WHAT IS AN ANTONYM OF THE WORD “INSISTENT”?

- doubtful.
- hesitant.
- furious.
- obnoxious.

WHAT IS AN ANTONYM OF THE WORD “ALARMED”?

- anxious.
- vigilant.
- secure.
- unworried

WHAT IS AN ANTONYM OF THE WORD “TO SUMMON”?

- to open.
- to inform.
- to invite.
- to disband.

WHAT IS AN ANTONYM OF THE WORD “TO LEAVE”?

- to arrive.
- to derive.
- to appoint.
- to claim.

WHAT IS AN ANTONYM OF THE WORD “TO BUD”?

- to yield.
- to fall.
- to wilt.
- to wail.

WHAT IS AN ANTONYM OF THE WORD “FEW”?

- some.
- very.
- so.
- many.

WHAT IS AN ANTONYM OF THE WORD "RICHNESS"?

- lateness.
- forgiveness
- poverty.
- tastefulness.

WHAT IS AN ANTONYM OF THE WORD "HEALTH"?

- sickness.
- wealth.
- piousness.
- rarity.

WHAT IS AN ANTONYM OF THE WORD "CLARITY"?

- intelligence.
- simplicity.
- murkiness.
- annoyance.

PART 5 – SMALL COMMON WORDS

In questa parte, si metterà alla prova la vostra conoscenza delle parole più comuni di ogni lingua; ovverosia, le parole che sono per lo più di uso grammaticale come le preposizioni, gli avverbi e le congiunzioni. In base al senso della frase dovreste scegliere il significato giusto di quella parola.

IN THE SENTENCE: “ I GO TO LONDON EVERY TWO MONTHS,” WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE WORD “TO”?

- coming from a place.
- for someone's benefit.
- motion towards a place.

IN THE SENTENCE: “I MOVED AWAY FROM THAT NEIGHBORHOOD YEARS AGO,” WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE WORD “FROM”?

- origin.
- concerning.
- motion from a place.

IN THE SENTENCE: “THE CAT IS SLEEPING ON THE SOFA,” WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE WORD “ON”?

- concerning.
- the reason why.
- connected to the surface

IN THE SENTENCE: “I DID THIS FOR YOU,” WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE WORD “FOR”?

- the reason why.
- motion towards a place.
- for someone's benefit.

IN THE SENTENCE: “THIS IS WHAT I MEANT,” WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE WORD “WHAT”?

- the place in which.
- the reason why.
- the thing which.

IN THE SENTENCE: “CORRECT ME IF I'M WRONG,” WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE WORD “IF”?

- in the event that.
- the time in which
- considering that.

IN THE SENTENCE: “YOU CAN DO IT HOWEVER YOU LIKE IT,” WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE WORD “HOWEVER”?

- in the time given.
- in any manner that.
- in the place which.

IN THE SENTENCE: "I TOLD YOU TO LISTEN TO ME AND YOU DIDN'T," WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE WORD "AND"?

- in addition to.
- on behalf of.
- as a result.

IN THE SENTENCE: "I'VE LIVED HERE FOR A WHILE, NOW," WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE WORD "FOR"?

- quantity of the duration.
- on behalf of.
- to someone's benefit.