

Jméno: _____ Třída: _____ Datum: _____ Skóre: _____ / 50

1. a computer can help you work much faster.

- 2. If I another 5000 a year, I would consider myself rich.**

- 3. I abroad next week.**

- 4. Write your name and address on your bag in case you _____ it.**

- 5. I am disappointed in you. You have done ___ to help me.**

6. "I really should go to the cinema more often." "_____"

7. "I can't understand _____," Mark said.

- 8. My brother has been living in Peru ____ three years.**

- 9. She's not her sister. She's a cousin of ____.**

- 10. The _____ from London to Bristol takes two hours by car.**

- 11. the children look like their mother.**

- A) Neither
B) Both
C) Every
D) Either

12. He came to the party ___ he hadn't been invited.

- A) even
- B) in spite
- C) although
- D) in case

13. We are ___ our house painted by a group of international students.

- A) having
- B) have
- C) letting
- D) making

14. This is exactly ___ I was looking for.

- A) some job
- B) job
- C) the job
- D) a job

15. Children in large families learn how to get ___ with other people.

- A) along
- B) away
- C) across
- D) through

16. "Can you read?" Mary said, ___ to the notice.

- A) and angrily pointing
- B) pointing angrily
- C) angrily pointed
- D) and pointed angry

17. I'm next on the list to go out there, ___?

- A) are I
- B) aren't I
- C) don't I
- D) am not I

18. Well, I think it's time we ___ on our way.

- A) have been
- B) were
- C) will be
- D) are

19. It was very ___ of you to give me a lift.

- A) kind
- B) grateful
- C) useful
- D) friend

20. After ___ his medical course, he did research into the causes of heart disease.

- A) being finished
- B) he had finished
- C) he would have finished
- D) finished

21. She took a deep breath and ___ the candles on the cake.

- A) blew down
- B) blew out
- C) blew away
- D) blew up

22. A lot of children ___ parents were not very good at school often do well themselves.

- A) whose
- B) which
- C) their
- D) who

23. He ___ here from 1980 to 1989.

- A) works
- B) worked
- C) has worked
- D) has been working

24. I am getting a divorce. I wish I ___ my first boyfriend.

- A) shouldn't marry
- B) didn't marry
- C) wouldn't marry
- D) hadn't married

25. They moved to a bigger flat ___ more space.

- A) for have
- B) for having
- C) in order have
- D) to have

26. Some journalists are only ___ in gossip and scandal.

- A) interest
- B) interesting
- C) interests
- D) interested

27. I looked everywhere but I couldn't find ___ at all.

- A) somebody
- B) anyone
- C) someone
- D) no one

28. You ___ blame yourself for the accident. It wasn't your fault.

- A) won't
- B) mustn't
- C) daren't
- D) oughtn't

29. Don't invite John to dinner; I can't stand his bad ___.

- A) mind
- B) mood
- C) temper
- D) character

30. You must follow him ___ he goes.

- A) even
- B) wherever
- C) where
- D) in spite of

31. We have ___ no progress at all in our talks about a common agricultural policy.

- A) been doing
- B) done
- C) been made
- D) made

32. Martin ___ goes to bed before midnight.

- A) hardly ever
- B) almost ever
- C) seldom never
- D) hardly never

33. You really ___ have come to the party, because all our old friends were there.

- A) must
- B) ought
- C) should
- D) may

34. Nothing is going to prevent me ___ my duty.

- A) of doing
- B) against doing
- C) to do
- D) from doing

35. The higher the price you pay, the better ___ get.

- A) the quality you would
- B) quality you'll
- C) quality you must
- D) quality you would

36. In the ___ left-hand corner of the picture there is a white mark.

- A) top
- B) high
- C) up
- D) front

37. Come on! I don't want ___ the start of the match.

- A) to lose
- B) to miss
- C) that we miss
- D) that we lose

38. Everything is going well. We ___ any problems so far.

- A) aren't having
- B) didn't have
- C) haven't had
- D) hadn't

39. They have had ___ five times.

- A) their windows to break
- B) broken their windows
- C) their windows broken
- D) breaking their windows

- 40. I think our team depends too heavily ___ a few very good players.**
A) on
B) with
C) in
D) for
- 41. He made me ___.**
A) to be angry
B) be angry
C) angry
D) that I got angry
- 42. In a shop ___ customers.**
A) there is important pleasing
B) there is important to please
C) it is important pleasing
D) it is important to please
- 43. I sat biting my nails during the film; it was ___ exciting thriller.**
A) such an
B) so
C) such
D) the
- 44. I don't like tea, so I ___ coffee for breakfast.**
A) had generally drunk
B) am generally drinking
C) generally drink
D) was generally drinking
- 45. My parents ___ that flat a long time ago.**
A) were promised
B) have been promised
C) were promising
D) are promising
- 46. We've kept this seat for you. It's ___ comfortable chair we have.**
A) much too
B) the very much
C) the more
D) the most
- 47. He ___ to see us if he had been able to.**
A) came
B) had come
C) is coming
D) would have come
- 48. That bag looks heavy. ___ you with it.**
A) I help
B) I'll help
C) I'm going to helping
D) I'm helping
- 49. I'm tired. I'd rather ___ out this evening, if you don't mind.**
A) not go
B) not to go
C) don't go
D) not going
- 50. I ___ have long hair but now it is short.**
A) will not
B) used to
C) might
D) did not

Klíč - řešení s vysvětlením

Klíč je na samostatné straně, takže ho můžete rozdat až po vypracování.

1. C) Having

Having a computer je gerundium ve funkci podmětu – „mít počítač" vám pomáhá pracovat rychleji. In having / By having by vyžadovaly jinou stavbu věty; infinitivní podmět To have zní knižně a nepřírozně (běžně se říká It helps to have...).

2. C) had

2nd Conditional: If + Past Simple, would + infinitiv. Nereálná podmínka v přítomnosti → If I had.

3. D) am going

Present Continuous pro plánovanou budoucnost: I am going abroad. „Going to" bez „am" je neúplné.

4. A) lose

Po „in case" používáme Present Simple, ne will. Loss = ztráta (podstatné jméno), loose = volný (přídavné jméno).

5. D) very little

Very little = velmi málo (téměř nic). A little = trochu (pozitivní). Very small nelze s „done".

6. A) So should I

Souhlasná reakce „Já také": So + pomocné sloveso + podmět. Should → So should I.

7. A) what happened

Nepřímá otázka: bez inverze. What happened (podmět = what, proto bez did). V nepřímé otázce zachováváme slovosled oznamovací věty.

8. B) for

For + časové období (three years). Since + konkrétní bod v čase (since 2021). During + událost. Ago nepoužíváme s Present Perfect.

9. A) hers

Dvojitá přivlastňovací vazba: a cousin of mine/yours/hers. Přivlastňovací zájmeno bez podstatného jména. „Her's" neexistuje.

10. B) journey

Journey = cesta z bodu A do B. Travel = cestování obecně (nepočitatelné). Voyage = dlouhá námořní cesta.

11. B) Both

Both může stát přímo před the + podstatným jménem: Both the children = obě děti (a sloveso je v plurálu – look). Neither/Either se u dvou pojí s of (neither of the children) a s jednotným slovesem. Every by vyžadovalo jednotné číslo: Every child looks.

12. C) although

Although = ačkoli (spojka + věta). In spite of + podstatné jméno. Even = dokonce (bez of). In case = pro případ.

13. A) having

Kauzativní vazba: have/get something done. Are having our house painted = necháváme si natřít dům.

14. C) the job

The job = konkrétní práce, kterou hledal. „Exactly" naznačuje specifičnost → určitý člen THE.

15. A) along

Get along with = vycházet s (lidmi). Get away = utéct. Get across = sdělit. Get through = projít/překonat.

16. B) pointing angrily

Přechodník přítomný (-ing) popisuje současný děj. „Pointing angrily" = ukazujíc rozzlobeně. Příslovce „angrily" (ne angry).

17. B) aren't I

Tázací dovětky (tag questions): I'm → aren't I? (výjimka z pravidla, protože „amn't I" neexistuje).

18. B) were

It's time + subjunktiv (Past Simple): It's time we were = Je čas, abychom byli. Formálně správný tvar.

19. A) kind

It was kind of you = Bylo od vás laskavé. Grateful = vděčný (ten, kdo děkuje). Friend = přítel (podstatné jméno).

20. B) he had finished

After + podmět + Past Perfect: After he had finished. Past Perfect vyjadřuje předčasnost (dokončil → pak zkoumal).

21. B) blew out

Blow out = sfouknout (svíčky). Blow down = srazit větrem. Blow away = odváť. Blow up = vyhodit do vzduchu/nafouknout.

22. A) whose

Whose = jejichž (přivlastňovací vztažné zájmeno). Whose parents = jejichž rodiče. Who/which nevyjadřují vlastnictví.

23. B) worked

Past Simple pro ukončené období v minulosti. From 1980 to 1989 = jasně ohraničený časový úsek → worked.

24. D) hadn't married

I wish + Past Perfect = lítost nad minulostí. I wish I hadn't married = Kéž bych si ho nebyla vzala.

25. D) to have

Infinitiv účelu: to have more space = aby měli více prostoru. Také „in order to have“, ale „in order have“ je chyba.

26. D) interested

Interested in = mít zájem o (přídavné jméno s -ed pro pocity). Interesting = zajímavý (vlastnost věci).

27. B) anyone

V záporné větě (couldn't) používáme anyone/anything. Somebody/someone v kladných větách. No one by vytvořilo dvojitý zápor.

28. B) mustn't

Mustn't = nesmíš/neměl bys (silný zákaz/důrazná rada). Kontext říká, že to nebyla jeho vina → nesmí se obviňovat.

29. C) temper

Bad temper = vznětlivost, výbušná povaha (trvalá vlastnost) – proto ho nezveme na večere obecně. Bad mood = momentální špatná nálada (o opakovaných náladách by se řeklo his bad moods). Character = charakter, mind = mysl.

30. B) wherever

Wherever = kamkoliv (spojka). Where = kde/kam (konkrétní). Even = dokonce. In spite of = navzdory.

31. D) made

Make progress = kolokace (dělat pokrok). Have made = Present Perfect aktivní. „Done progress“ je chyba.

32. A) hardly ever

Hardly ever = téměř nikdy (frekvenční příslovce). „Almost ever“ a „hardly/seldom never“ neexistují – dvojitý zápor.

33. C) should

Should have + past participle = měl jsi (výčitka/lítost). Ought to have by bylo také správné, ale „ought“ bez „to“ ne.

34. D) from doing

Prevent somebody from doing something = zabránit někomu v něčem. Předložka FROM je povinná.

35. B) quality you'll

Struktura the + komparativ, the + komparativ: The higher the price you pay, the better quality you'll get. Podmínková část je v přítomném čase a důsledek s will (jako 1. kondicionál) – would by vyžadovalo hypotetický rámec. Člen „the“ už je v „the better“.

36. A) top

Top left-hand corner = levý horní roh. Top = horní (jako přídavné jméno). High/up nelze takto použít.

37. B) to miss

Miss = zmeškat (událost, začátek). Lose = ztratit (věc, zápas). Want + to-infinitiv (ne that-clause).

38. C) haven't had

So far = signální slovo pro Present Perfect. Haven't had = neměli jsme (dosud). Past Simple nelze se „so far“.

39. C) their windows broken

Kauzativní have: have + předmět + past participle. Their windows broken = mají/měli rozbitá okna (někdo jim je rozbil).

40. A) on

Depend on = záviset na. Pevná vazba sloveso + předložka. Depend with/in/for neexistuje.

41. C) angry

Make + předmět + přídavné jméno: He made me angry = Rozzlobil mě. Make ve smyslu „způsobit stav“.

42. D) it is important to please

It is important + to-infinitiv: It is important to please customers. „There is“ se nehodí pro vyjádření důležitosti.

43. A) such an

Such + a/an + adjective + noun: such an exciting thriller. So + adjective (bez podstatného jména): so exciting.

44. C) generally drink

Present Simple pro zvyky a rutinu: I generally drink. Přísluvce frekvence „generally“ patří k Present Simple.

45. A) were promised

Trpný rod v Past Simple: were promised = byl jim slíben. A long time ago = signální slovo pro Past Simple.

46. D) the most

Superlativ: the most comfortable chair. „The most“ před víceslabičným přídavným jménem.

47. D) would have come

3rd Conditional: If + Past Perfect, would have + past participle. Nereálná podmínka v minulosti.

48. B) I'll help

Will pro spontánní rozhodnutí v okamžiku mluvení. I'll help = Pomůžu ti (právě jsem se rozhodl).

49. A) not go

Would rather + holý infinitiv (bez to): I'd rather not go. Zápor: would rather not + infinitiv.

50. B) used to

Used to = dříve jsem míval/a (minulý zvyk, který už neplatí). I used to have long hair = Dříve jsem měl/a dlouhé vlasy.