

Exercise 1

Read the text and choose the correct answer

How does tennis scoring work?

Tennis has an unusual scoring system. The score does not go up in units of one or even in units of the same amount. The first point in a game is called 15 and the next 30. So you'd think that the next point should be 45 - but it isn't, it's 40. And the score of a player who has not won any points is not 'nil' or 'zero', but 'love'. This is said to come from the French word *oeuf*, which means egg and is shaped like a zero. The server's score is always called first by the umpire. So if Player A is serving to Player B and Player B wins the point, the score is love-15. If Player A wins the next point the score is 15-all, and so on.

The first player to win four points wins a game. So if a player wins four points straight their scoring will go 15-0, 30-0, 40-0 then game. The exception is if both players win three points each (i.e. 40-40) which is called *deuce*. Then the winner is the first player to then win two points in a row.

Once the score gets to 40-40, it is known as *deuce*. Once at *deuce*, one player must win two consecutive points to take the game. The word comes from the French phrase *à deux* - meaning 'at two', as in needing two more points. If Player A wins the next point the score is 'advantage server'. This is commonly called 'advantage in', 'van in', or even 'your van'/'my van' depending on who is calling the scores. If Player B wins the point the score is 'advantage receiver', ('advantage out' or 'van out'). If the player at advantage wins the point, she wins the game. If she loses it, the score goes back to *deuce*. To shorten matches, players sometimes opt to play 'no-advantage', where the person to win the first point after *deuce*, wins the game.

The maximum number of sets in a match is five for men and three for women. The first player to win six games wins a set. However, if the score becomes five-games-all, one player must be two games ahead to win the set. So a player must win the set 7-5 or 8-6 or 9-7 and so on. Until the 1970s, this meant sets could potentially last indefinitely. The highest recorded score in games for one set at Wimbledon was 32-30 in the match won by A Olmedo and F Segura against G Forbes and A Segal in 1968. But in 1971 the All England Club introduced the tiebreak rule. Under this rule, once the score reaches six-games-all (it was originally eight-all but reduced to six in 1979), a tiebreak is played to decide who wins the set.

The first player to reach seven points, wins the tiebreak and the set. But if the score reaches six-points-all, the winner is the first player to win two points in a row. The player whose turn it was to serve in the set serves the first point of the tiebreak. His opponent serves the next two points and after that the serve rotates after every two further points. The players change ends after every six points, even if a player is between his two service points, and at the end of the tie break. A tiebreak is played in all sets except the last one (the third set in women's tennis and the fifth set in the men's game). In the last set, players continue until one secures a two-game lead.

adapted from: http://news.bbc.co.uk/sportacademy/hi/sa/tennis/rules/scoring/newsid_3574000/3574853.stm

1.1. The third point in tennis is:

- A. 15
B. 30
C. 40
D. 45

1.2. The score of a player who has not won any points is:

- A. 'nil'
B. 'love'
C. 'zero'
D. 'van'

1.3. The situation when both players win three points each is called:

- A. tiebreak
B. serve
C. set
D. deuce

1.4. If the player at advantage loses, the score:

- A. goes back to deuce
B. is called 'advantage receiver'
C. is called 'advantage server'
D. is called 'advantage nil'

1.5. The maximum number of sets is:

- A. five for both men and for women
B. three for both men and for women
C. five for men and three for women
D. three for men and five for women

1.6. All England Club introduced the tiebreak rule in:

- A. 1979
B. 1971
C. 1970
D. 1968

1.7. A tiebreak is played in:

- A. all sets except the third one in women's game and the fifth one in men's game
B. all sets except the fifth one in women's game and the third one in men's game
C. all sets except the fifth one in women's game and the fifth one in men's game
D. any sets except the third one in women's game and the fifth one in men's game

Exercise 2. Match the celebrations with the countries where they take place.

- A. 1-A, 2-D, 3-B, 4-C
B. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
C. 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D
D. 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

1. Bonfire Night	A. Ireland
2. Thanksgiving Day	B. Canada
3. St. Patrick's Day	C. the UK
4. Victoria Day	D. the USA

Exercise 3. Match the counties with their capitals.

- A. 1-A, 2-D, 3-B, 4-C
B. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
C. 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D
D. 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

1. New Zealand	A. Dublin
2. Canada	B. Cardiff
3. Ireland	C. Ottawa
4. Wales	D. Wellington

Exercise 4. Match English phrasal verbs with their Polish equivalents

- A. 1-A, 2-D, 3-B, 4-C
B. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
C. 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D
D. 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

1. get on with	A. być w dobrych stosunkach (z kimś)
2. break down	B. ograniczyć
3. cut down	C. wymyślić coś
4. come up with	D. zepsuć się

Exercise 5. Choose the correct item.

5.1. Patrick everybody in his school.

- A.** know
B. is knowing
C. has known
D. knows

5.2. Put chocolate in the pie.

- A.** a little
B. few
C. a few
D. many

5.3. We can't go tonight. It is raining.

- A.** nowhere
B. anywhere
C. somewhere
D. someplace

5.4. When mother came, we to the cinema.

- A.** went
B. had gone
C. is going
D. go

5.5. My schoolbag is as as yours.

- A.** heavier
B. the heaviest
C. heavy
D. more heavy

5.6. "..... pencil case is white and black?" "Paul's."

- A.** Which
B. What
C. Whose
D. Who

5.7. Emma swim when she was six.

- A.** can
B. could not
C. cannot
D. may not

5.8. Brian watched three films two days ago. of them was a thriller.

- A.** neither
B. nor
C. both
D. none

5.9. Don't play the music so loud! You our grandma.

- A.** will wake up
B. wake up
C. is waking up
D. woke up

5.10. There were not chairs for everybody.

- A.** quite
B. so
C. enough
D. too

Exercise 6. Choose the word that should not be in the sentence.

6.1. Kate may be is waiting for the train.

- A.** may
B. be
C. is
D. waiting

6.2. Painting it is a relaxing hobby.

- A.** it **C.** a
B. is **D.** relaxing

6.3. I hope that to see you again the next week.

- A.** the **C.** to
B. again **D.** that

6.4. You should to learn more.

- A.** should **C.** learn
B. to **D.** more

6.5. Probably she will is arrive at 8:00 am tomorrow.

- A.** will **C.** is
B. arrive **D.** at

6.6. Tom has have been a director for five years.

- A.** has **C.** been
B. have **D.** for

6.7. There is not many much sugar in the bowl.

- A.** many **C.** in
B. much **D.** the

6.8. Brian is as the youngest person in my family.

- A.** as **C.** person
B. the **D.** my

6.9. There is a woman in the room, is are not there?

- A.** a **C.** the
B. in **D.** are

6.10. Sarah called her parents so to let them know she was going to be late.

- A.** let **C.** so
B. was **D.** be