GRADE 6

NATIONAL ENGLISH COMPETITION

Name Surname: _____

School: _____ Class: _____

City: _____ Tel: _____



DIRECTIONS FOR NATIONAL ENGLISH COMPETITION

- You have got 45 minutes to answer 30 questions.
- Each question has only one correct answer.
- Once the test starts you are not allowed to leave for the first 30 minutes.
- Phones and smart watches are not allowed during the test.

1. He _____ his car every weekend.

   A) wash
   B) washes
   C) washing
   D) washed

2. Rosemary _____ three languages.

   A) speaks
   B) talks
   C) tells
   D) know

3. In winter Sheila _____ skiing and in summer _____ tennis.

   A) makes / plays
   B) goes / plays
   C) does / plays
   D) starts / goes

4. Andrew buys a newspaper every day. _____ reads _____ at home

   A) It / he
   B) Him / it
   C) He / it
   D) His / it

5. "How many languages _____ you _____?"
   "Three: English, German and Spanish.

   A) does / speak
   B) do / speak
   C) are / speak
   D) is / speaking

6. A: _____ is there in the bedroom?
   B: There _____ 2 beds, 3 televisions, and 2 cupboards.

   A) How many / are
   B) What / is
   C) What / are
   D) How many / is

7. I know that I _____ late 2 days ago, but today I _____ late.

   A) am / were
   B) am not / am not
   C) was / was
   D) wasn't / am

8. Max didn't _____ yesterday afternoon; he _____ at home.

   A) go out / stayed
   B) go out / stay
   C) went out / stayed
   D) went out / stay

9. They didn't go to bed _____ midnight.

   A) when
   B) until
   C) so
   D) because

10. I usually have _____ biscuit and _____ cup of coffee at 11 a.m.

    A) a/some
    B) some/some
    C) a/a
    D) a/any

11. Prague is one of the _____ cities in Europe,

    A) most beautiful
    B) more beautiful
    C) beautiful
    D) beautifulist

12. Chocolate _____ harmful for your teeth, but strawberries _____ useful for your health.

    A) is / is
    B) are / is
    C) are / are
    D) is / are

13. A: _____ you like _____ cold water?
    B: No, thanks. _____ ____ green tea.

    A) Do / some / I love / some
    B) Would / any / I'd love / any
    C) Would / some / I'd love / some
    D) Did / some / I liked / some

14. Our school ____ a library, but it doesn't ____ any computers.

    A) has / have
    B) have / has
    C) has / has
    D) have / have

15. Can anyone give me _____ please because I have just fallen over?

A) hand
B) a hand
C) the hand
D) hands

16. What is the name of that picture which you _____ on the wall.

A) look at
B) is looking at
C) are looking at
D) looking at

17. He is looking _____ a present to buy his girlfriend.

A) for
B) at
C) in
D) on

18. I really enjoy ____ new languages and I'd like to learn Italian soon.

A) to learn
B) learning
C) learn
D) learned

19. I ____ the new Batman film yet. Is it any good?

A) haven't seen
B) didn't see
C) don't see
D) am not seen

20. How ____ time have we got to do this exercise?

A) long
B) many
C) much
D) quick

Drawing

Drawing is one of the earliest forms of communication and goes back much (21) ..... than the written word. However, despite its long history, it has not always been (22) ..... of as a form of art. When paper became easily (23) ..... in the 14th century, the use of drawing in the arts increased. Some of the great artists of the Renaissance produced drawings of the highest (24) ..... and presented the human body in a more realistic way than ever before. However, it was often practised (25) ..... order to plan a larger painting and wasn't taken very seriously as a form of art. Today, drawing is regarded as a (26) ..... skill and no less important than oil painting or other creative works.

21.
A) wider
B) further
C) bigger
D) greater

22.
A) taken
B) seen
C) thought
D) made

23.
A) free
B) open
C) around
D) available

24.
A) quality
B) type
C) kind
D) sort

25.
A) for
B) in
C) on
D) with

26.
A) valuable
B) correct
C) dear
D) likely

Answer questions 27 to 30 according to the text below.

Life in an island community

Off the west coast of Scotland, there are many small island communities. Life in these communities is very different from life in the big cities. People from the cities often say that life in the islands is slow and boring. But the island people tell a different story.

Many families live by fishing or farming, and people usually have more than one job. Many families have rooms for tourists who come to visit the islands in summer. The tourists go walking and fishing and play sports. Sometimes they study Gaelic, the local language. And they stay in a 'bed and breakfast' with a local family or in one of the small island hotels. In the long summer evenings, people meet and talk together. They tell stories of where they live and what they do.

The children on the islands go to small local schools. They have their classes in English and Gaelic. Sometimes there are only eight or ten children in one school! When they are twelve, they go to secondary school in a bigger town on the island. When they finish that school, they decide whether to go to university in a big city, or to stay and work on the island.

27. How do people from big cities often describe life on the islands?

A) Busy and stressful
B) Slow and boring
C) Exciting and modern
D) Dangerous and difficult

28. How do many island families earn money?

A) Only by working in offices
B) Only by tourism
C) By fishing, farming, and having more than one job
D) D. By working in big cities

29. What do tourists sometimes study when they visit the islands?

A) French
B) Spanish
C) English
D) Gaelic

30. What happens when island children finish secondary school?

A) They must stay on the island
B) They all move to a big city
C) They decide whether to go to university or stay and work on the island
D) They start working as fishermen