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# КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

для слушателей  
подготовительного отделения  
и подготовительных курсов  
факультета доуниверситетского  
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Представлены контрольные работы по программе английского языка средней школы.

Даны тесты по основным разделам грамматики английского языка.

Предназначено для подготовки к централизованному тестированию.

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## CONTENTS

Предисловие .....	4
Test 1. The Verb. The Active Voice .....	5
Test 2. The Sequence of Tenses .....	10
Test 3. The Passive Voice .....	14
Test 4. Modal Verbs .....	19
Test 5. The Subjunctive Mood .....	24
Test 6. The Noun .....	30
Test 7. The Article .....	35
Test 8. Adjectives and Adverbs .....	40
Test 9. The Pronoun .....	43
Test 10. Verbals .....	49
Achievement Test 1 .....	55
Achievement Test 2 .....	60
Achievement Test 3 .....	66
Achievement Test 4 .....	73

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Цель издания – повторение и систематизация знаний по грамматике английского языка, оценка уровня усвоения грамматического материала обучаемыми, подготовка их к централизованному тестированию и сдаче вступительных экзаменов в вузы.

Включены десять тестов по основным разделам грамматики английского языка («Артикль», «Существительное», «Прилагательное», «Модальные глаголы», «Страдательный залог», «Неличные формы глагола» и др.) и четыре итоговых теста. Тесты содержат грамматические задания по определенной теме, тексты для чтения, задания на образование производного слова от исходного, перевод фрагмента предложения с русского на английский язык, задания на восполнение пробелов в связанном тексте.

Книга адресуется учащимся старших классов общеобразовательных школ, абитуриентам, всем, кто хочет усовершенствовать грамматические навыки английского языка.

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## Test 1

### THE VERB. THE ACTIVE VOICE

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.*

I. It was the last day of July. The long hot summer was drawing to a close; and we, the weary pilgrims of the London pavement, were beginning to think of the cloud-shadows on the cornfields, and the autumn breezes on the sea-shore.

II. As for me, the fading summer had left me out of health, out of spirits, and, to tell the truth, out of money as well. During the last year I had not managed my professional funds as carefully as usual; and my overspending now meant I had to spend the autumn cheaply in my mother's cottage in Hampstead and my own rooms in town.

III. The evening, I remember, was still and cloudy; the London air was at its heaviest; the distant hum of the street traffic was at its quietest. I roused myself from the book which I was dreaming over rather than reading, and left my office to meet the cool night air in the suburbs. It was one of the two evenings in every week which I spent with my mother and sister, so I turned my steps northward in the direction of Hampstead.

IV. Events which I have yet to tell make it necessary to say at this point that my father had been dead some years, and that my sister Sarah and I were the sole survivors of a family of five children. My father was a drawing master before me. His hard work had made him very successful in his job, and because he was anxious about those who were dependent on him, he had from the time of his marriage spent far more on insuring his life than men consider necessary. Thanks to his care my mother and sister were left, after his death, as independent of the world as they had been during his lifetime. I followed him into his profession and had every reason to feel grateful for the start he had given me.

V. The quiet twilight was still trembling on to the top ridges of the heath; and the view of London below me had sunk into a black gulf in the shadows of the cloudy night, when I stood before the gate of mother's cottage.

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*Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста.*

**1. At the end of the summer, the author felt**

- 1) depressed because summer was over.
- 2) generally not very well.
- 3) as if he had plenty of money.
- 4) unhappy because he had spent so much money.

**2. The author was not going away on holiday because**

- 1) he didn't have enough money.
- 2) he wanted to spend time with his mother.
- 3) he liked Hampstead.
- 4) he didn't want to.

**3. Before he left his rooms the writer**

- 1) was reading a book.
- 2) was working.
- 3) was day-dreaming with a book in his hand.
- 4) was asleep.

**4. The writer describes the weather as**

- 1) bright and sunny.
- 2) rather dull and calm.
- 3) clear and dark.
- 4) wet and quite miserable.

**5. Why does the writer mention his father?**

- 1) because he thinks about him a lot.
- 2) because he is central to the story.
- 3) because he is about to visit him.
- 4) because he is important to things that will happen later in the story.

**6. His father insured his life heavily because he**

- 1) was worried about his wife and children.
- 2) was afraid of dying.
- 3) wasn't earning much money.
- 4) had a lot of debts.

**7. The author describes his mother and sister as independent because**

- 1) they didn't know what was happening in the world.
- 2) they had no financial worries.
- 3) neither of them were married.
- 4) they were involved in world affairs.

**8. Why was the writer thankful for his father's efforts?**

- 1) Because he didn't have to work.
- 2) Because he didn't have to find a home for his mother and sister.
- 3) Because he had had an easy start to his career.
- 4) Because he already had a good job.

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***Откройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужную форму.***

9. It (to rain) all night. There are huge pools everywhere.
10. We (to climb) for six hours already, but we (not reach) the top of the mountain yet.
11. Our train (to leave) at 8 o'clock. If you (to come) at 5, we (to pack) our things.
12. I (to learn) to drive for 5 years before I could pass my driving test.
13. What a beautiful rose! It (to smell) wonderful!
14. He didn't say a word while we (to eat).
15. Her name was Logan. She (to be) a widow for 15 years and had no children.
16. He sat thinking of his wife whom he (to leave) alone in Europe.
17. I hope they (to forget) this unpleasant episode by the time they meet again.
18. He (to work) as journalist for several years before he began writing novels.
19. They (to make up) their minds by the election time next April.
20. Don't come in. He (to take) an exam. He (to take) his exam for half an hour already.
21. We (to drive) for about ten hours before we stopped for a break.
22. By the time she comes home we (to finish) the translation.
23. Why are you out of breath? – I (to run) for half an hour.
24. Unless Tom (to take) his library book tomorrow he (to have) to pay a fine.
25. He is only 35 but he has started losing his hair already. He (to lose) all by the time he is 50.
26. We shall wait here till it (to get) dark.
27. I wonder if we ever (to see) each other again.
28. The Universe (to expand) and (to be) since its beginning.
29. Imagine! Next year my Grandpa (to give) lectures at the University for 40 years already!
30. We are going for our holidays to Spain. This time tomorrow we (to enjoy) the warm sea and sunshine.

***Выберите правильный вариант ответа.***

31. **Can you send me the results as soon as you ... ?**
  - 1) hear anything
  - 2) are hearing anything
  - 3) will have heard anything
  - 4) will hear anything
32. **By the next week we will ... at our project for three months already but the results are not encouraging.**
  - 1) work
  - 2) have worked
  - 3) be working
  - 4) have been working

- 
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- 33. I (to call) a doctor immediately. He is running a high temperature.**
- 1) will call
  - 2) am going to call
  - 3) call
  - 4) am calling
- 34. If we don't hurry, the party will ... before we get there.**
- 1) finish
  - 2) have finished
  - 3) be finishing
  - 4) have been finishing
- 35. Maggie sipped her coffee and pulled a face. She thought it ... horrible.**
- 1) was tasted
  - 2) tastes
  - 3) was tasting
  - 4) tasted
- 36. When I was speaking with her on the phone I realized that something unusual ...**
- 1) had happened
  - 2) is happening
  - 3) had been happening
  - 4) has happened
- 37. According to the latest forecast, the tunnel ... next year.**
- 1) will have been finished
  - 2) will be finished
  - 3) is finishing
  - 4) will finish
- 38. Since then I ... my job several times.**
- 1) changed
  - 2) have changed
  - 3) change
  - 4) had changed
- 39. Jane ... a dark-blue suit when she came for the interview.**
- 1) wore
  - 2) had worn
  - 3) was wearing
  - 4) had been wearing
- 40. My daughter ... taking music lessons but soon gave it up.**
- 1) began
  - 2) had begun
  - 3) was beginning
  - 4) had been beginning

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***Переведите глагольные формы, выделенные курсивом.***

41. Дождь *идёт* с утра.  
42. Когда я вернулся из театра, все уже *ушли*.  
43. Вы не будете знать английского языка, пока не *начнёте* много работать.  
44. С кем *разговаривает* ваш друг?  
45. К тому времени вы *забудете* этот случай.

***Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении.***

***Industry, develop, foreign, fame, attract, centre.***

London is the capital city and main (46) ... centre of the United Kingdom. Its (47) ... began with the Roman invasion in 45 AD. It is now popular with (48) ... , who visit the city in order to see many of its (49) ... buildings and tourist (50) ... . It is also popular for its shops in the (51) ... part of the city.

***Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу.***

It was a beautiful sunny day – perfect (52) ... what I had planned. I left home with my parents and we drove (53) ... the local airport, where we (54) ... booked a trial flight. It (55) ... \$ 20 for half an hour. (56) ... we turned into the entrance I felt a mixture of emotions. On the (57) ... hand, I felt confident and excited but, on the other, I felt a (58) ... scared.

***Укажите номер подчёркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка.***

59. I told them (1) I was sure that it (2) had happened (3) between seven and eight o'clock (4) yesterday.  
60. Philip Lombard had the habit (1) of walking (2) at daybreaks but that morning he felt extremely (3) badly and was not able (4) to get up.

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## Test 2

### THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.*

In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Oxford and Cambridge were the only two universities in England. The cost of education at these universities was so high that only the sons of the wealthier classes could afford to attend. But more restrictive still were the religious tests: only Church of England members could attend. It was to overcome these limitations that in 1827, in Gover Street, London, a non-denominational college – “University College” – was founded. Its first years were years of struggle for survival against hostile forces of the Church and State. The “godless” college was opposed by Archbishop of Canterbury, sir Robert Peel and the Prime Minister, the Duke of Wellington, who opened a rival institution – King’s College.

In 1836 these two institutions, University College and King’s College, joined forces through a typically English compromise. Each retained the control of its own internal organization, faculty and teaching; a separate body, the University of London, was created to “conduct the examination of and confer degrees upon their students”. Thus was born the University of London.

The long reign of Victoria saw many changes in the University. Medical schools of the various teaching hospitals, Bedford College for women, Imperial College of Science and Technology, and many others. The famed London School of Economics was a new-comer in 1895.

Up until 1900 the University was only an examining body, but in that year an Act of Parliament allowed the first actual teaching on any level. Today the University has much the same form of organization adapted to accommodate its increased size and complexity. It is governed by a Vice-Chancellor, a Court, and a Senate. The Senate composed of representatives of the constituent colleges and school nominees of the crown, the London Country Council, certain professional bodies and graduates, is the supreme academic authority. The Court, also broadly representative body, allocates to the colleges money derived from the national government and the London Country Council. In brief, the University of London is a federation of colleges, each largely independent, and the whole independent of the British Parliament in academic matters.

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In many ways the University has departed from the traditions of Oxford and Cambridge. London University was the first to abolish religious tests, to grant degrees without residence. Recently the Senate abolished – not without a stir – the requirement of being English for entrance. The cap and gown are missing here, but the tradition of schooling is strong.

*Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста.*

**1. According to the text in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century**

- 1) Oxford and Cambridge were founded.
- 2) There were only two universities.
- 3) The history of the University of London began.
- 4) The University College and the King's College were closed.

**2. In 1836 the King's College and the University College lost the following privilege:**

- 1) to have their own internal structure.
- 2) to have their own buildings.
- 3) to hold examinations for the University degree.
- 4) to provide modern teaching.

**3. It follows from the text that the creation of the University of London could best be described as**

- 1) a struggle for survival.
- 2) an opposition to the Church.
- 3) an opening of a rival institution.
- 4) a compromise.

**4. Among the forces opposing the University College the author fails to mention**

- 1) the Church.
- 2) the State.
- 3) the Queen.
- 4) the Head of the Government.

**5. Among the traditional requirements abandoned by the University of London the reader does not find the requirement**

- 1) to be English.
- 2) to have a religious background.
- 3) to admit men only.
- 4) to be a resident of the UK.

*Откройте скобки, поставьте глагол в требуемом времени.*

6. I was told that they (to return) home already.
7. I thought that you (to call) me when you (to receive) a telegramme.

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8. He didn't know that we (to know) each other since childhood.
  9. I don't think I ever (to see) you before.
  10. He remembered that he (not to see) Lily for 2 days.
  11. She realized what (to happen).
  12. We studied hard and hoped that we (to pass) the spring exams well.
  13. She thought that the weather (to be) fine the next day.
  14. We found that she (to leave) home at eight o'clock every morning.
  15. She said she (cannot) tell me the right time, her watch (to be) wrong.

***Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.***

16. He said: "I am sure she will come in time".
17. They said: "We shall not go to school on Sunday".
18. John said: "I met them at the airport yesterday".
19. Mother said to us: "Don't go out before I return".
20. He asked me: "When will you go to the disco?"
21. He asked me: "Why did our team lose the game?"
22. "Do you often meet my sister at the library?" he asked me.
23. "How much do you think it will cost?" he said.
24. "Don't put sticky thing in you pockets," said his mother.
25. "Keep an eye on your luggage," he said. "This place is full of thieves."

***Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.***

26. He told me he had read "Vanity Fair" the year before.
27. She said that she had seen Mary that day.
28. I asked John if he would be at home at three o'clock.
29. My sister told me that she had found the book I was looking for.
30. He asked his brother what he would do if he did not find the book he needed.
31. He asked his classmates to wait for him.
32. I asked him when he would take his last examination.
33. A man came up and asked me where he could buy a video-cassette.
34. He told me not to call on him the next day as he would not be at home.
35. Nick wanted to know if Jane would be busy the next day.

***Переведите глаголы, выделенные курсивом.***

36. Я думал, что ты *занят* (to be busy).
37. Мы *надеялись*, что вы *умеете плавать* (can swim).
38. Ты *узнал*, что он *уехал* за город (to go).
39. Мы слышали, что этот студент хорошо *сдал все экзамены* (to pass).
40. Том сказал, что *видел* этот фильм (to see).

- 
- 
41. Анна решила, что *будет звонить* туда завтра (to phone).
  42. Мать надеялась, что сын *вернётся* через неделю (to come back).
  43. Он сказал, что *пошлёт* телеграмму, если *не получит* известий от брата (to send, to hear from).
  44. Мы решили, что *вы свободны* и *сможете* помочь нам (to be free, to be able).
  45. Мне было жаль, что ему *пришлось остаться* дома (to have to).

***Найдите ошибки и исправьте их.***

46. She asked me, "Where the bank is?"
47. She asked me where was I going.
48. Can you tell me what time is it?
49. I wonder why did he lie to me.
50. He told me to not touch the parcel.

***Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении.***

***Success, qualify, educate, mix, know, fail, major, intelligent.***

All students throughout the world sit for examinations at some point in their lives. If students are (51) ... , they get a formal (52) ... that enables them to get a job or continue with further (53) ... .

Most formal testing involves a (54) ... of techniques, but the most common form requires students to show that they have a detailed (55) ... of the subject area. Students who do not pass, are not considered as (56) ..., they simply need more time to study. The (57) ... who pass, do so because they have made a good impression on the examiner and have also succeeded in showing their (58) ... .

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## Test 3

### THE PASSIVE VOICE

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.*

In the mid-nineteenth century, the United States had tremendous natural resources that could be exploited in order to develop heavy industry. Most of the raw materials that are valuable in the manufacture of machinery, transportation facilities, and consumer goods lay ready to be worked into wealth. Iron, coal, and oil – the basic ingredients of industrial growth – were plentiful and needed only the application of technical expertise, organizational skill, and labor.

One crucial development in this movement toward industrialization was the growth of the railroads. The railway network expanded rapidly until the railroad map of the United States looked like a spider's web, with the steel filaments connecting all important sources of raw materials, their places of manufacture, and their centers of distribution. The railroads contributed to the industrial growth not only by connecting these major centers, but also by themselves consuming enormous amount of fuel, iron and coal.

Many factors influenced emerging modes of production. For example, machine tools, the tools used to make goods, were steadily improved in the latter part of the nineteenth century – always with an eye to speedier production and lower unit costs. The products of the factories were rapidly absorbed by the growing cities that sheltered the workers and the distributors. The increased urban population was nourished by the increased farm production that, in turn, was made more productive by the use of the new farm machinery. American agricultural production kept up with the urban demand and still had surpluses for sale to the industrial centers of Europe.

The labor that ran the factories and built the railways was recruited in part from American farm areas where people were being displaced by farm machinery, in part from Asia, and in part from Europe. Europe now began to send tides of immigrants from eastern and southern Europe – most of whom were originally poor farmers but who settled in American industrial cities. The money to finance this tremendous expansion of the American economy still came from European financiers for the most part, but the Americans were approaching the day when their expansion could be financed in their own “money market.”

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*Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста.*

**1. What does the passage mainly discuss?**

- 1) The history of railroads in the United States
- 2) The major United States industrial centers
- 3) Factors that affected industrialization in the United States
- 4) The role of agriculture in the nineteenth century

**2. The word “ingredients” in line 4 is closest in meaning to**

- 1) minerals.
- 2) products.
- 3) methods.
- 4) components.

**3. Why does the author mention “a spider’s web” in line 9?**

- 1) To emphasize the railroad’s consumption of oil and coal.
- 2) To describe the complex structure of the railway system.
- 3) To explain the problems brought on by railway expansion.
- 4) To describe the difficulties involved in the distribution of raw materials.

**4. The word “themselves” in line 12 refers to**

- 1) sources.
- 2) centers.
- 3) railroads.
- 4) places.

**5. According to the passage, all of the following were true of railroads in the United States in the nineteenth century EXCEPT that**

- 1) they connected important industrial cities.
- 2) they were necessary to the industrialization process.
- 3) they were expanded in a short time.
- 4) they used relatively small quantities of natural resources.

**6. According to the passage, what was one effect of the improvement of machine tools?**

- 1) Lower manufacturing costs.
- 2) Better distribution of goods.
- 3) More efficient transportation of natural resources.
- 4) A reduction in industrial jobs.

**7. According to the passage, who were the biggest consumers of manufactured products?**

- 1) Railway workers.
- 2) Farmers.
- 3) City dwellers.
- 4) Europeans.

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**8. The word “nourished” in line 17 is closest in meaning to**

- 1) protected.
- 2) fed.
- 3) housed.
- 4) paid.

**9. Which of the following is not true of United States farmers in the nineteenth century?**

- 1) They lost some jobs because of mechanization.
- 2) They were unable to produce sufficient food for urban areas.
- 3) They raised their productivity by using new machinery.
- 4) They sold food to European countries.

*Откройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужную форму.*

10. The table (to lay) now. You (to serve) in a few minutes.

11. The mirror (to break) while it (to move) into the hall.

12. I just (to tell) that my house (to knock down) next month.

13. You ever (to cheat) ? You ever (to make a fool of) ?

14. Sam watched Nat while the film (to run).

15. It (to explain) to him that Hack had gone.

16. “Can we have three clean glasses?” – “In a moment. They (to wash) up.”

17. The results of the exam (to announce) tomorrow morning.

18. Love stories always (to sell) well.

19. The room looked as if it (not live) in for years.

20. While my car (to fix) I made a telephone call to Ann.

21. By the end of the year a large part of Africa (to explore) by the brave explorer.

*Выберите правильный вариант ответа.*

**22. When we rushed in we saw that the bird ... by the cat.**

- 1) was killed.
- 2) is being killed.
- 3) had killed.
- 4) had been killed.

**23. She had an uncomfortable feeling that she ... .**

- 1) had laughed at.
- 2) was being laughed at.
- 3) is being laughed at.
- 4) would have been laughed at.

**24. “It’s the first time I ever (to take) out to dinner at a restaurant”, she said.**

- 1) am taken
- 2) was taken

- 
- 
- 3) am being taken  
4) have been taken
- 25. Wherever I went I found evidence that the camp ... only a short while before we arrived.**
- 1) had been left  
2) was left  
3) am being left  
4) had left
- 26. The novel ... during the summer of 1918.**
- 1) is written  
2) was being written  
3) has been written  
4) was written
- 27. I ... like that before.**
- 1) am never spoken to  
2) have never been spoken to  
3) had never spoken to  
4) was never being spoken to
- 28. The contract ... at the board meeting now.**
- 1) is discussed  
2) is being discussed  
3) was discussed  
4) was being discussed
- 29. All the teaching material ... after the classes start.**
- 1) are provided  
2) will be provided  
3) will have been provided  
4) is being provided
- 30. At last a new government ... after a long governmental crisis.**
- 1) is formed  
2) was formed  
3) is being formed  
4) has been formed

*Переведите глагольные формы, выделенные курсивом.*

31. Когда я вернусь домой, мои чемоданы *будут уже уложены (to pack)*.
32. Ей *объяснили (to explain)*, почему она не права.
33. Не прикасайся к забору. Его только что *покрасили (to paint)*.
34. Эта пижама хорошо *стирается (to wash)*.
35. Её *слушали (to listen)* с большим интересом.

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36. Послали ли (to send) за лекарством?
  37. Мост ещё строится (to build).
  38. Разве это сочинение было написано (to write) вами до того, как вы сделали доклад?
  39. Его пришлось оперировать (to operate).

**Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении.**

***Economy, employment, high, difficulty, depress, advertise, advice, apply, interview, appear.***

In today's world of (40) ... hardship, finding a job is difficult. (41) ... has reached a record high, and even (42) ... qualified people are finding it (43) ... to find work. Despite this (44) ... news, there are certain things a person can do. Firstly, it is important to read the job (45) ... in as many newspapers as possible. Secondly, it is (46) ... to write letters to companies enclosing a copy of your CV. If your (47) ... is successful, it is imperative to impress the (48) ... . A smart (49) ... is essential along with some knowledge of the company. Above all, keep trying and you are sure to be successful.

**Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу.**

Tuscany has much to offer the visitor as it has both beautiful countryside and a number of historic towns. One of its (50) ... famous cities is Florence, (51) ... is known for its cathedral and the beautiful bridge, Ponte Vecchio. In (52) ... , there are some colourful markets, which are quite cheap considering (53) ... expensive Italy can be. Another city most people will have heard (54) ... is Pisa, famous (55) ... its Leaning Tower. That is not the only attraction (56) ... seeing in Pisa, as there is also an eleventh-century cathedral.

**Укажите номер подчёркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка.**

57. Electronics (1) was born 55 years ago when Lee De Forest (2) invented the first (3) three-electrodes vacuum tube – (4) the “audion”.
58. I want to ask him what decision (1) will he take and (2) also I'd like (3) to find out the date.
59. The plan of the rooms was (1) not familiar with me and I felt (2) a little (3) uncertain which way (4) to go.
60. Sam (1) as well as Nick and Mary (2) were enjoying the valley (3) beneath them at the crack of (4) dawn.

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## Test 4

### MODAL VERBS

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.*

I. Australia was sighted by Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish ships in the seventeenth century. No colonies followed at the time, however, as these nations were less interested in colonizing than in exploring. As in the early history of the United States, it was the English who **established** the permanent settlement in Australia.

II. The history and geography of these two former British colonies have some other things in common as well. Australia and the United States are about equal in size, and barren western portions of the two bear a close physical resemblance. It was the eastern coast of Australia and America that the English first settled, and both colonies soon began to expand to the west. However, this westward expansion occurred more because the colonists were searching for better land than because the population was increasing. Settlement on the western part of both countries quickened after gold was discovered in America in 1849 and in Australia two years later.

III. Although the parallels in the development of these two countries are striking, there are some sharp contrasts as well. The US gained its independence from England by revolution, whereas Australia **was granted** its independence without having to go to war. Australia, unlike the US, was originally colonized by English convicts, and its economy was rooted in wheat growing and sheep raising. By 1922, for example, Australia had 15 times more sheep than it had people or almost half as many sheep as there are people today in the USA. Yet, in spite of these and other major differences, Australia and the US have more in common with each other than either one has with most of the rest of the world.

*Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста.*

**1. Australia didn't become a colony straight away as**

- 1) the nations that sighted it were interested only in exploring.
- 2) it was devoid of proper climatic conditions which made it impossible for the Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish to colonize it.
- 3) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century such a phenomenon as colonizing simply did not exist.

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**2. The US and Australia have a lot of things in common, such as**

- 1) physical resemblance, the period of gold rush, the same political and economic systems.
- 2) similar landscape, size, and colonizing history.
- 3) gold rush, climate conditions, revolutionary way to independence.

**3. The westward expansion in both countries began because**

- 1) gold was discovered in America in 1849 and in Australia two years later.
- 2) the population was increasing.
- 3) the settlers attempted to seek better lands.

**4. Australian economy was originated by**

- 1) English shepherds who bred sheep.
- 2) English farmers who grew corn.
- 3) English prisoners who grew wheat and bred sheep.

**5. was granted (III)**

- 1) received;
- 2) presented
- 3) allowed

**6. established (I)**

- 1) founded
- 2) finded
- 3) identified

*Выберите правильный вариант перевода (1, 2 или 3) в соответствии с содержанием текста.*

**7. In spite of the differences, Australia and the US have more in common with each other than either one has with most of the rest of the world. (III)**

- 1) Несмотря на все различия, Австралия и США имеют больше сходств, чем любые другие страны мира.
- 2) Несмотря на все различия, Австралия и США имеют больше сходств друг с другом, чем любая из них со всеми остальными странами мира.
- 3) Несмотря на различия, Австралия и США имеют больше сходств друг с другом, чем с любой другой страной мира.

*Вставьте необходимый модальный глагол.*

*Can/could, may/might, must.*

8. You ... keep the journal I don't need it.
9. ... I ask, then, Mr. Morley, what are you doing here?
10. When he married her she ... not have been more than sixteen.
11. You ... change your shoes. I won't have you in here with muddy feet.
12. She looked unusually pale and gloomy. I wondered what ... have upset her.
13. The man danced very well. He ... have spent hours taking lessons, Jack thought.
14. They ... have gone for their honeymoon. They've just married.

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***Have to/had to/will have to; should, ought to.***

15. I'm sorry, I'm late. I ... go to the dentist's. I had a terrible toothache.
16. Sorry, I'm leaving. Tomorrow I ... get up early.
17. He looked more than ever out of place, he ... have stayed at home.
18. She ... go to bed at eight o'clock to be up in time for the first train.
19. I don't think you ... invite him to the party. He is such a bore!
20. I ... to wear glasses as my eyesight is very weak.
21. He was so rude to his father. I think he ... apologize.

***Must, need, have to/had to.***

22. Tell the children they ... not shout. The baby is sleeping.
23. You ... not have cash with you. You can pay by credit card.
24. The guests ... not wear evening suits. It's a casual event.
25. "I don't know why he did it. – It ... have amused him."
26. You ... not have booked a room in the hotel. We have a spare bedroom.
27. You ... not come tomorrow. I'll be busy.
28. I work for an international company, so I often ... travel abroad.

***Перепишите предложения, употребив модальные глаголы must, can't or may.***

29. I'm sure she is studying.
30. I'm sure she studied.
31. I don't think she was studying.
32. I don't think she met him.
33. Perhaps she wants some help.
34. Perhaps he has been working in the garden.
35. Perhaps he is working in the garden.

***Выберите правильный вариант ответа.***

36. **The line is busy. Sally ... the telephone at the moment.**
  - 1) might use
  - 2) might be using
  - 3) must use
  - 4) must be using
37. **Sue is absent. She ... ill today. Yesterday she complained of a headache.**
  - 1) might be
  - 2) must be
  - 3) might have been
  - 4) must have been

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- 38. The policeman told Tom that he ... be more careful when crossing the street.**
- 1) should
  - 2) ought to
  - 3) had to
  - 4) must
- 39. The streets are wet. There are water pools everywhere. It ... heavily at night.**
- 1) might rain
  - 2) might have rain
  - 3) must rain
  - 4) must have been raining
- 40. ... they ... ? I can't believe that. They used to be good friends.**
- 1) could ... quarrel?
  - 2) could ... have quarrelled?
  - 3) must ... quarrel?
  - 4) must ... have quarrel?
- 41. Where are my keys? I ... them in the car. I don't remember where I put them.**
- 1) might be leaving
  - 2) might have left
  - 3) must have left
  - 4) must be leaving
- 42. When her arm is better, she ... play the piano again.**
- 1) will be able to
  - 2) might
  - 3) may
  - 4) can
- 43. "Where is Nick?" – "He isn't in. He ... for work already. He usually leaves at this time."**
- 1) might leave
  - 2) might have left
  - 3) must leave
  - 4) must have left
- 44. ... it ... Betty? I haven't seen her for ages. She has changed a lot.**
- 1) Can ... be
  - 2) Can ... have been
  - 3) Should ... be
  - 4) Should ... have been

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45. She ... the University yet. She's just twenty years old.

- 1) can't finish
- 2) can't have finished
- 3) might not finish
- 4) might not have finished

*Переведите на английский язык словосочетания/предложения, выделенные курсивом.*

46. Я думаю, что *смогу помочь* вам.
47. *Может быть, он оставил* нам записку.
48. Мы *должны были встретиться* в театре.
49. Он, *возможно, все забыл*.
50. *Должно быть, идёт* дождь.
51. Вам *придётся поговорить с ней*.
52. *Не может быть, что он на работе*.
53. Тебе *следовало пойти* туда вчера.
54. *Возможно, мой брат забыл* позвонить вам.

*Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении. Помните, что каждое слово может быть использовано только один раз.*

*Spirit, like, society, attract, relate, differ.*

Friendship is defined as mutual (55) ... between people. However it is (56) ... from merely (57) ... someone. Friendship can be based on external similarities, when people are of the same colour, race, (58) ... background or have the same hobbies or business interests. But real friendship is based on internal similarities – mental and (59) ... ones. This kind of (60) ... is hard to come by, but it's the only true friendship.

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## Test 5

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.*

I. What I love about my job is the variety, I get enquiries from people all over the world asking me how they should go about setting up their own website. I've been asked about so many subjects – anything from someone wanting to teach people how to throw boomerangs to another person selling paper flowers which they make at home in their spare time.

II. Obviously with all the thousands of websites available at the click of a button, you want to create an impression with your website so that it becomes a must-see destination. Not everyone is prepared, however, for the way in which a website can become so popular that it actually has to be closed down.

III. When people first set up their website they probably pay their web advertiser a monthly fee based on the number of hits or page impressions their site receives. If they can pay their monthly fee without it costing them too much, that is the best that most people hope for. One guy, Pete Bennett, whom I helped, wanted to set up a one-stop shop to provide decent images of the world's flags. He had been fascinated by flags since his boyhood and had no idea that thousands of other people shared his passion. Anyway, in one month his web page had over 1.5 million hits. As a result his internet provider trebled the fee that he was being charged. He wasn't a rich person and he couldn't afford to spend that amount of money on a hobby without any *benefit* to himself, so he decided to carry advertising on his site. He found a company which specializes in smaller sites and adverts were added to the pages on his website. So, although he doesn't make a huge profit, at least his hobby provides him with a small income.

IV. If you have specialist skills, it can pay you to sell the products that people want. I helped one woman design a page to advertise the fact that she *tells fortunes*, based on the information that her clients supply her with. If you want her to tell your fortune, you fill in a questionnaire online – your age, date of birth, hobbies, interests and so on and for a small fee she e-mails you back your fortune.

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V. I also get a fair number of complaints from people e-mailing me to say that they can't access a website. When they click on the site a message appears on their screen saying "An error has occurred in the script on this page." This usually happens when someone has tried to achieve fancy effects on their website by using programming techniques based on a scripting language. This means that unless they really know what they are doing, whoever designed the site has probably made a mistake in their programming. This is where people like me come in. Most computer instruction guides make things appear quite straightforward, but unless you're very skilled, you're likely to run into problems. It's generally worth getting a professional to help you set up your site in the first Place – otherwise people like me would be out of work. And let's face it, this is big business.

*Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста.*

**1. What does the author enjoy most about his job?**

- 1) Designing his own website.
- 2) Learning various design skills.
- 3) The range of topics.

**2. Why did Pete Bennett set up a website on flags?**

- 1) He knew lots of people shared his interest.
- 2) He hoped to make a lot of money.
- 3) He'd been interested in flags for years.

**3. Why did Pete Bennett accept advertising on his website?**

- 1) To attract more hits.
- 2) To repay his debts.
- 3) To earn some money.

**4. Why do error messages sometimes appear?**

- 1) People make a mistake in their e-mail address.
- 2) People have used a programme incorrectly.
- 3) People have clicked on the wrong button.

**5. What comments does the writer make about setting up a website?**

- 1) You must make sure you have read the computer instruction guide carefully.
- 2) It is not as complicated as you may think.
- 3) You shouldn't rely only on your own skills.

*Определите, в каком значении употреблено указанное слово в тексте.*

**6. benefit (III)**

- |         |           |           |
|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) loss | 2) profit | 3) reason |
|---------|-----------|-----------|

**7. tells fortunes (IV)**

- |                    |                       |                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) predicts future | 2) predicts happiness | 3) predicts money |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|

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**Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста.**

**8. ... how they should go about setting up their own website. (I)**

- 1) ... стоит ли им думать об открытии своего собственного сайта.
- 2) ... что они должны делать, чтобы создать свой собственный сайт.
- 3) ... куда следует обращаться при установке своего собственного сайта.

**9. ... it can pay you to sell the product that people want. (IV)**

- 1) ... это может оплатить вам продажу продукта, нужного людям.
- 2) ... вам, возможно, придётся заплатить за продажу продукта, на который есть покупатель.
- 3) ... вы можете зарабатывать деньги, продавая продукт, который нужен людям.

**10. This is where people like me come in. (V)**

- 1) Вот когда люди хотят, чтобы я подключился.
- 2) Вот когда люди, подобные мне, становятся нужными.
- 3) Вот когда людям нравится, что я захожу на их сайт.

***Вставьте глаголы в нужной форме сослагательного наклонения.***

Barry Kent lives in a small house. He wishes he (11-own) ... a nice flat, but he can't afford it. If he (12-have) ... a job, he could save some money. But Barry has no qualifications. "I wish I (13-work) ... harder at school," he says. "If I (14-pass) ... a few exams, I could have gone to college." Barry has some advice for people at school. "If I (15-be) you, I'd study hard. I wish I (16-listen) ... to my teachers advice years ago."

***Вставьте глаголы в нужной форме сослагательного наклонения.***

Gordon Jones lives and works in Greenland. He wishes he (17-live) ... somewhere warmer though. If he (18-work) ... in Portugal, for example, he wouldn't have to wear such warm clothes all the time. "I wish I (19-take) ... that job in Portugal," he says. "It didn't pay so well, but at least I could have enjoyed the sunshine. I will never get a suntan in this country. I wish I (20-think) ... about it more carefully at the time." If he (21-not/be) ... so worried about money, he would have made the right decision. He has some advice for people thinking of emigrating. "If I (22-be) ... you, I would try to be sure you know where you really want to go. If I (23-know) ... Greenland was so cold, I'd never have come."

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***Вставьте глаголы в нужной форме сослагательного наклонения.***

24. It is demanded that she (leave) ... the house at once.
25. John looks as if he (be) ... hungry.
26. He felt awkward as if everybody (look) ... at him.
27. She speaks English as if it (be) ... her native tongue.
28. She wished she (not to be) ... rude to him.
29. I think you wouldn't have cried if the play (not to impress) ... you so greatly.
30. The girl got very excited as though she never (travel) ... by air.
31. I wish you (leave) ... me alone.
32. But for her illness she (enter) ... the University last year.
33. Ring me up tomorrow lest I (forget) ... about my promise.

***Выберите правильную форму глагола в сослагательном наклонении.***

34. **I wish you (to go) ... up and (to see) ... Willy.**
  - 1) go, see
  - 2) went, saw
  - 3) will, go
  - 4) would go, would see
35. **I wish I (can) ... settle down to something.**
  - 1) can
  - 2) will be able
  - 3) could
  - 4) had been able
36. **Meg wished she (to know) ... earlier what Ann had just told her.**
  - 1) knew
  - 2) had known
  - 3) should have known
  - 4) would know
37. **“Have you got my letter?” – “Yes. I wish you (not to write) ... it.”**
  - 1) didn't write
  - 2) will not write
  - 3) hadn't written
  - 4) haven't written
38. **I wish you (to ask) ... her a question or two about the parents.**
  - 1) would ask
  - 2) will ask
  - 3) have asked
  - 4) asked

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**39. I wish you (to think) ... of something else.**

- 1) thought
- 2) have thought
- 3) would think
- 4) had thought

**40. I (to wait) ... if I (to be) ... you.**

- 1) will wait, was
- 2) would wait, were
- 3) will wait, am
- 4) have waited, have been

**41. She (to fall) ... if he suddenly (not to put) ... out a hand to steady her.**

- 1) would have fallen, hadn't put
- 2) will have fallen, hasn't put
- 3) fell, didn't put
- 4) should have fallen, didn't put

**42. You really (to follow) ... me if I (to go) ... away?**

- 1) would follow, went
- 2) will follow, go
- 3) would follow, had gone
- 4) will follow, went

**43. I believe you (to make) ... her stay if it (to be) ... not so late.**

- 1) will make, is
- 2) would have made, were
- 3) would make, was
- 4) made, had been

**44. I (to be) ... in the drawing-room in case there (to be) ... a telephone call for me.**

- 1) shall be, was
- 2) will be, were
- 3) will be, should be
- 4) would make, was
- 5) will be, is
- 6) made, had been

**45. In case any crisis (to arise) ... , let me know.**

- 1) would arise
- 2) will be arisen
- 3) will arise
- 4) should arise

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46. If the situation (not to change) ... by Saturday, I (to be) ... in trouble.
- 1) wouldn't change, will be
  - 2) should not change, will be
  - 3) wouldn't have changed, shall be
  - 4) shouldn't change, would have been
47. He spoke of the film as if he (to see) ... it.
- 1) saw
  - 2) would see
  - 3) would have seen
  - 4) had seen
48. I wish the music (to stop) ... !
- 1) stops
  - 2) stopped
  - 3) would stop
  - 4) will stop
49. We helped Tom much lest he (to fall) ... behind the group.
- 1) fell
  - 2) had fallen
  - 3) should fall
  - 4) would fall
50. If you (to come) ... to the theatre with me yesterday, you (to enjoy) ... the play.
- 1) came, would enjoy
  - 2) come, will enjoy
  - 3) would have come, had enjoyed
  - 4) had come, would have enjoyed

*Исправьте по одной ошибке в каждом предложении.*

51. You would better be careful not to miss the train!  
52. Isn't it about time you had taken your coat off?  
53. It was as if the whole town fell asleep.

*Переведите на английский язык глаголы, выделенные курсивом.*

54. Вы бы пошли куда-нибудь вечером, если бы я *пригласил* Вас?  
55. Если я *увиджу* её в ближайшее время, я расскажу ей об этом.  
56. Если бы я жил за городом, я *выращивал бы* овощи.  
57. Если бы у меня тогда были деньги, я *купил бы* этот замечательный дом.  
58. Если я женюсь, мне *понадобятся* деньги.  
59. Я *помог бы* тебе сейчас, если бы у меня не было столько дел.  
60. Если бы не эта умная собака, его бы никогда *не нашли*.

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## Test 6

### THE NOUN

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.*

#### **What is Immune System**

I. The human body is equipped with a system of defense against disease, and consequently has the ability to heal itself. When stimulated by disease-causing substances, the immune system is spurred to action. This is sometimes called the adaptive response.

II. As soon as the system encounters a germ or a bug that it perceives as foreign, specialized cells set about fighting to get rid of it. Indeed, the system is so sophisticated that it can actually remember the foreign organism once encountered and is able to respond much quicker in getting rid of it the next time. This is called acquired immunity.

III. Vaccination is an artificial way of acquiring immunity. A small amount of treated or dead organism is injected into the body in a vaccine. As the organism is already treated or dead, there is no danger of acquiring the disease, but as soon as the body's defense force encounters it, it is put on red alert, fights it, and makes the necessary antibodies. It will also remember how to get rid of it should it encounter a similar organism in the future. So, should one become infected with an active live organism of the same kind (say of smallpox or cholera), the immune system is already aware of its response and will lose no time in preparing antibodies before the foreign organism has had a chance to cause disease.

IV. As with any sophisticated system, the consequences are serious when it malfunctions. It is therefore important to ensure that the system is properly maintained and not misused. Sometimes the system becomes overactive due to malfunction and starts attacking harmless foreign substance. Hay-fever is a good example of such malfunction. Normally pollen is a harmless substance and yet some people react violently to it. The reason for this is that the immune system is attacking the harmless pollen particles and releasing a substance called histamine,

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which results in the familiar pouring out of fluids from the nose and eyes as the body attempts to wash away the ‘invader’.

V. At other times the immune system can go horribly wrong and actually starts attacking the body’s own cells. Rheumatoid arthritis is an example of such malfunction. This is called ‘auto-immunity’, and diseases caused by such malfunction are called ‘auto-immune diseases’. A transplant can also cause problems, as the immune system rejects the ‘foreign’ heart or kidney and begins to attack it. In such cases drugs have to be administered to suppress the immune system.

*Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста.*

**1. Acquired immunity is ...**

- 1) the system that can recognize foreign organism in the body.
- 2) specialized cells in the body that respond to foreign cells.
- 3) disease caused by germs.
- 4) the system that can cure human body without medicines.

**2. Vaccination ...**

- 1) helps to fight foreign bodies that may cause disease.
- 2) treats foreign bodies and there is no danger to acquire the disease.
- 3) helps to build necessary antibodies.
- 4) helps to acquire the disease.

**3. The immune system works ...**

- 1) when it is curing foreign cells.
- 2) when the same situation is repeated in coming years.
- 3) only once.
- 4) only when people receive medical treatment.

**4. It is important for the system to function properly because ...**

- 1) it can start to fight with foreign substances which do not do any harm to the human body.
- 2) it can become overactive and kill more substances than necessary to heal the human body.
- 3) it can malfunction in future.
- 4) it can start to produce foreign cells.

**5. A transplant causes problems because ...**

- 1) the immune system does not remember it.
- 2) the immune system meets it for the first time.
- 3) the immune system perceives it as foreign.
- 4) the immune system is killed by it.

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**Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста.**

**6. ... specialized cells set about fighting to get rid of it (germ). (II)**

- 1) ... специальные клетки устанавливают микроб, от которого им необходимо избавиться.
- 2) ... специальные клетки начинают атаковать микроб, чтобы избавиться от него.
- 3) ... специальные клетки устраиваются на битву с микробом, чтобы избавиться от него.

**7. It is therefore important to ensure that the system is properly maintained and not misused. (II)**

- 1) Это следовательно важно, чтобы обеспечить такую систему надёжной охраной и правильным использованием.
- 2) Следовательно, важным является обеспечение такой системы надёжной защитой и охраной от неверного её использования.
- 3) Таким образом, важно добиться того, чтобы эта система поддерживалась соответствующим образом и использовалась правильно.

**8. Normally pollen is a harmless substance and yet some people react violently to it. (II)**

- 1) Вообще-то пыльца безвредна, и ещё реакция некоторых людей на это вещество не изучена.
- 2) Как правило, пыльца является безвредным веществом для человека, тем не менее некоторые люди проявляют на неё резкую аллергическую реакцию.
- 3) Пыльца – безвредное вещество для человека, но уже некоторые люди бурно на неё отреагировали.

**9. In such cases drugs have to be administered to suppress the immune system. (V)**

- 1) В подобных случаях необходимо применять лекарства, чтобы подавить иммунную систему.
- 2) В таких случаях должны быть указания на применение лекарств, подавляющих иммунную систему.
- 3) В подобных случаях имеются лекарства, чтобы подавить иммунную систему.

**Поставьте сказуемое в нужную форму.**

**10.** My trousers now (to clean).

**11.** Do you know what the news (to be)?

**12.** The ashes (to be) still hot.

**13.** Politics always (to interest) me.



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The first (37) ... you get is one of balance and harmony. Although the details of its (38) ... have been lost, we know it was planned by the famous (39) ... Phidias. Lord Elgins (40) ... of many of the sculptures in 1801 led to the (41) ... of parts of the building. Until recently, the remains of the Parthenon were not well guarded and (42) ... took the stones away as souvenirs. Today, traffic (43) ... is the biggest threat to the Parthenon.

***Образуйте существительные от слов в скобках.***

44. I enjoyed the ... (pleasant) of his company.
45. The problem needs careful ... (to consider).
46. His ... (to arrive) was so unexpected.
47. First read the ... (to instruct) carefully.
48. I'd like a ticket for the morning ... (to fly) to London.
49. I've read your ... (to advertise) in International Business magazine.
50. Could you tell me what language ... (to qualify) are required?
51. She is successful in ... (to add) to being talented.
52. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century there was ... (poor) in London, homelessness and all attendant problems associated with big cities.
53. In ... (patient) she kept looking out of the window waiting for him to arrive.

***Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках.***

54. Her father is very ill, and she is the only (наследница).
55. Everyone knows about (верность) of dogs.
56. The arrival of festive periods brings with it greater (потребление) of sweets.
57. There are many theories to explain the (популярность) of chocolate.
58. I have a (подозрение) that he is a spy.
59. The (простота) of the problem was only seeming.
60. In the end we found some kind of a (решение) to the problem.

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## Test 7

### THE ARTICLE

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.*

I. Jazz is an improvisational form of music that originated in the southern United States after the civil War. Although its origins and history are somewhat **vague**, we know that it began as the musical expression of black people who had formerly been slaves, combining hymns, spirituals, and traditional work songs into something quite new. The style was a blend of the rhythms brought to America by the Africans who were imported as slave labor and the popular music of the era that featured the ragtime piano. The term *jazz* is of obscure and possible nonmusical origin, but it was first used to describe this particular kind of musical expression in about 1915.

II. A jazz band commonly includes four to twelve musicians with a relatively large proportion of the group in the rhythm section. **Customarily**, there is a drummer, a bass player, and a pianist. Often there is also a banjo player or guitarist. In traditional jazz, the clarinet, trumpet, and trombone carry the melody. In more modern jazz, the saxophone, violin, and flute may also be included in the melody section. Some jazz bands employ a blues singer.

III. Most jazz is premised on the principle that an almost infinite number of variations can accommodate themselves to a progression of chords that can be repeated indefinitely to feature an improvisation by solo instruments or vocalists. For example, while the trumpet plays the melody, the clarinet might embellish and invent compatible melodies around the original theme. Such improvisation is a test of the jazz musician's skill and is referred to as tone color.

IV. Jazz first became popular outside the United States in the 1920s when jazz bands began to record, distribute, and even export their recordings to Europe. Since jazz is improvisational, it does not exist in the form of printed scores, and recorded performances were and still are the best way of preserving the music. A very basic library of recorded jazz would include work by such classic artists

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as Jelly Roll Morton, Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, and Billie Holiday. Theirs is probably America's most unique and most important contribution to the musical world, although a few contemporary artists are keeping the tradition alive.

*Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста.*

**1. The origin of the term jazz**

- 1) is not clear, but connected with nonmusical sphere of activity.
- 2) is definitely African.
- 3) comes from the American slaves' slang.

**2. Tone color is known as**

- 1) accompaniment to the main melody.
- 2) music, embellished by the clarinet or the trumpet solo.
- 3) a test of jazz musicians' improvisational skills.

**3. Jazz first became popular in**

- 1) the USA.
- 2) Europe.
- 3) Africa.

**4. vague (I)**

- 1) unclear.
- 2) disputable.
- 3) blurred.

**5. customarily (II)**

- 1) traditionally.
- 2) habitually.
- 3) originally.

*Выберите правильный вариант перевода (1, 2 или 3) в соответствии с содержанием текста.*

**6. Theirs is probably America's most unique and most important contribution to the musical world. (II)**

- 1) Возможно, это наиболее существенный и уникальный вклад Америки в развитие уникального мира.
- 2) Возможно, этот наиболее существенный и уникальный вклад Америки в развитие музыкального мира принадлежит именно им.
- 3) Вероятнее всего, Америка – самая уникальная и важная страна в истории развития музыкального мира.

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***Вставьте пропущенный артикль, если это необходимо.***

7. 1) Let's walk ... little.  
2) ... book I was telling you is by Ray Bradbury.
8. 1) I'm going to ... supermarket. Do you want anything?  
2) "What make is your car?" – "... Volkswagen."
9. 1) ... Government resigned last week.  
2) My bus arrives in ... couple of minutes.
10. 1) ... Queen visited ... new hospital this morning.  
2) On Sundays I usually have ... late breakfast.
11. 1) ... Prime Minister made a speech on TV.  
2) I am ... sales representative of a Swedish company.
12. 1) He made money working at ... Stock Exchange.  
2) What are you doing at ... weekend.
13. 1) We have ... cat called Tom.  
2) Sherlock Holmes lived in ... Baker Street.
14. 1) She can't go with me now. What ... pity!  
2) You must speak with ... Managing Director about it.
15. 1) She is at ... hospital now. (She is ill).  
2) It costs ... thousand dollars.  
3) I met him at ... Grand Hotel.
16. 1) I'm on ... vegetable diet.  
2) In many places throughout Britain, ... public protested against using animals for scientific experiments.
17. 1) I like ... potatoes fried in sunflower oil.  
2) We started at ... sunrise and reached the camp before dark.
18. 1) Let's have ... drink somewhere.  
2) He has just come back from his holidays in ... Crimea.
19. 1) My boyfriend comes from ... Netherlands.  
2) Do you accept ... credit cards?
20. 1) I can give you ... lift home.  
2) They grow ... fruit and vegetables.
21. 1) What ... fine weather we are having today!  
2) He is not ... Steve I used to know so well. He changed a lot. I could hardly recognize him.
22. 1) Nobody noticed ... Colonel Stanton enter the room.  
2) On Christmas Day the children in the family received presents from ... Uncle James.
23. 1) I've run out of ... petrol.  
2) I was told this island is located somewhere in ... Pacific.
24. 1) Do you read English authors in ... original?  
2) Sorry! I've got ... wrong number.

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25. 1) Once I went for my holidays to ... Lake Geneva. It was great!  
2) It was rather ... delicate question. I didn't dare to ask it.
26. 1) I thought he had another job. But he said he worked for ... same company.  
2) ... Pennines is a chain of mountains which is known as the backbone of England.
27. 1) ... Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Britain.  
2) The longest river in the United States is ... Mississippi.
28. 1) ... Appalachian mountains in ... United States are very old.  
2) My uncle used to be ... mountain-climber. He climbed ... Everest several times.
29. 1) He works somewhere in ... Central Asia.  
2) In ... morning I went to see ... doctor, and then went to ... work.
30. 1) ... money makes ... world go round.  
2) ... unemployed get ... unemployment benefit from ... state.
31. 1) "... Independent" – is one of ... UK's most popular newspapers.  
2) I'd like to clear out ... few items in ... contract.
32. 1) Where's ... money? I left it on ... table over here.  
2) "How much are ... shoes?" – "... Thousand roubles."
33. 1) ... Hermitage is one of ... richest art museums in ... world.  
2) "Have we got enough butter for ... cake?" – "No. Not enough, I guess. There's ... very little left.
34. 1) ... Shoes are ... wrong size. I'll have to take them back.  
2) "Would you like ... coffee?" – "No, ... tea for me."
35. 1) "Is there ... post-office near here?" – "Yes. There's one next to ... supermarket round ... corner."  
2) ... English proverb says: "... life is not ... bed of roses."
36. 1) I didn't press him to come to ... point, but instead suggested ... sandwich and ... glass of wine.  
2) "... hobby is ... great consolation to ... man," said Holmes.
37. 1) My son is ... professional football player. He started to play ... football when he was at ... school.  
2) There was ... terrible storm at sea ... few days ago.

***Переведите на английский язык выделенные курсивом слова и словосочетания, употребив их с необходимым артиклем.***

38. *Смиты купили новый дом.*
39. – Вы нашли *журнал*, который Вы искали?
40. *Книга*, которую я читаю, *на столе*.
41. Он окончил *Колумбийский университет*.
42. Они каждое лето *ездили в Альпы*.

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43. У Вас есть *телефон*?  
44. *Учёный* был награждён Нобелевской премией.  
45. Мы отправились *на рассвете*.  
46. *Водитель Браун* вёл машину по *55-й авеню*.

**Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении. Помните, что каждое слово может быть использовано только один раз.**

***Resist, eat, ornament, nutrition.***

Horticulture is the art and science of plant cultivation. Horticulturists work and conduct research in the quality, (47) ... value and (48) ... to insects and environmental stress. Horticulture studies both (49) ... and (50) ... plants and is practiced worldwide.

**Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу.**

The Opera House in Sydney is definitely one of the (51) ... amazing buildings in the world. It has become the (52) ... of contemporary Australia. It (53) ... like a ship with fully-blown sails, ready to go on a voyage. The theatre is also highly functional as (54) ... performances can be staged there simultaneously.

**Укажите номер подчёркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка.**

55. (1) There was (2) a long drought in (3) the South America in (4) the summer of 1984.  
56. The play had (1) such sad ending that (2) almost everyone (3) in the audience (4) was crying.  
57. When (1) you fly from (2) the Europe to (3) the Middle East, America or Asia the flight will be (4) longer than four hours.

**Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках.**

58. Toronto is definitely (*стоит посетить*) as it's a sightseer's paradise.  
59. (*И*) historically (*и*) geographically, Ontario is the heartland of Canada.  
60. Unfortunately some historical monuments are (*в плохом состоянии*) and need urgent restoration.

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## Test 8

### ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

*Прочитайте текст. Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных.*

Whatever candidates may think about examiners, they are not in fact (1) ... monsters, dripping red ink instead of blood, but ordinary people who will do their best to pass candidates as (2) ... as candidates follow certain basic rules of the game. Many candidates are (3) ... in the First Certificate not because their English is (4) ... but because they are (5) ... about the requirements of the examination. Before you (6) ... for the examination, make sure you know what is expected of you; you are (7) ... to do well unless you answer all the questions set, and don't include (8) ... material. Don't start writing as (9) ... as you get the paper – think first, write (10) ... ! If part of an answer is incorrect, you (11) ... cross it out and write the preferred answer neatly above it. If your handwriting (12) ... illegible, it will be difficult for the examiner to give you credit for it, (13) ... it is right or (14) ... . You will also lose marks if your essay is written in an (15) ... style for the type of writing and intended audience.

- |                      |                   |                  |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 1) insensible     | 2) unsensible     | 3) unsensitive   | 4) insensitive    |
| 2. 1) much           | 2) far            | 3) long          | 4) soon           |
| 3. 1) unhappy        | 2) inaccurate     | 3) incorrect     | 4) unsuccessful   |
| 4. 1) inadequate     | 2) misguided      | 3) illiegible    | 4) misunderstood  |
| 5. 1) ill-informed   | 2) informed       | 3) dissinformed  | 4) mal-informed   |
| 6. 1) will sit       | 2) would sit      | 3) have sat      | 4) sit            |
| 7. 1) improbably     | 2) impossible     | 3) unlikely      | 4) unlucky        |
| 8. 1) irrelevant     | 2) illiterate     | 3) indirect      | 4) illogical      |
| 9. 1) quickly        | 2) immediately    | 3) fast          | 4) soon           |
| 10. 1) after         | 2) afterwards     | 3) later         | 4) slower         |
| 11. 1) will          | 2) would          | 3) should        | 4) have           |
| 12. 1) was           | 2) were           | 3) be            | 4) is             |
| 13. 1) however       | 2) whenever       | 3) whether       | 4) if             |
| 14. 1) no            | 2) none           | 3) false         | 4) not            |
| 15. 1) unappropriate | 2) misappropriate | 3) inappropriate | 4) disappropriate |

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**Прочитайте текст. Вставьте вместо пропусков прилагательные и наречия в отрицательной форме.**

My attempt to teach myself Spanish has been (16-success) ... so far and I am wondering whether I am simply (17-able) ... to learn foreign languages at my age. I am not (18-patience) ... and neither am I (19-intelligence) ... , so why have I found it almost (20-possible) ... to learn more than just the basics of Spanish after nearly six months of study? My vocabulary is (21-adequate) ... beyond very basic expressions and my grammar is (22-satisfy) ... to say the least. It is not only that my Spanish is (23-correct) ... but I suspect I sound very (24-polite) ..., too. Recently, I met a Cuban tourist in a cafe and (25-fortune) ... , I must have said something (26-appropriate) ... because she looked very offended and got up and sat at another table.

**Образуйте степени сравнения прилагательных.**

27. He's far (intelligent) ... person than my brother.
28. He is (talkative) ... than his sister. He won't tire you so much.
29. This wine is (good) ... I ever tasted.
30. Of the two evils let us choose the (little) ... .
31. I don't think it matters in the (little) ... which seat I choose.
32. He is the (tall) ... of the two.
33. Uncle Nick was the (old) ... son of the family.
34. None of us played well, but Tom played (badly) ... that day.
35. Stop playing inside before you do any (far) ... damage.

**Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных.**

36. **This house is ... bigger than that one.**
  - 1) much
  - 2) more
  - 3) most
  - 4) many
37. **The ... intelligent they are the ... difficult they will find the test.**
  - 1) least, most
  - 2) less, more
  - 3) little, much
  - 4) little, many
38. **The hotel is only a ... drive from the airport.**
  - 1) two-hours'
  - 2) two hour's
  - 3) two-hour
  - 4) two hours
39. **We had ... holiday in Spain last year and it was marvellous.**
  - 1) a two weeks
  - 2) a two week's
  - 3) two-week
  - 4) a two-week
40. **I ... studied at all last semester.**
  - 1) hard
  - 2) hardly



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## Test 9

### THE PRONOUN

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.*

#### Talking to Elton John

I. **“Do you miss the ordinary things in life?”**

“I like plodding round the kitchen doing the things everybody else does. I love going to the supermarket to do the shopping. I come back with far more stuff than I need. When I am on holiday in St. Tropez, I love to get up at six in the morning to get the fresh bread. People often see me wheeling my trolley round the supermarkets in the town.”

II. **“Do you mind being recognized?”**

“I’ve tried going out in disguise, but in the end most people recognize me. Ninety-nine per cent are very pleasant, very polite. But it’s frustrating if you get out of bed on the wrong side – and you do some days – and someone asks you for an autograph and they haven’t got a pen or a piece of paper. But I enjoy my popularity: I don’t see the point in being a recluse.”

III. **“You once said that you are a bit of a loner.”**

“Yeah, I always have been. By that I don’t mean that I’m lonely. It’s just that I like to be my own boss all the time. Don’t confuse that with being lonely because I’m not. I’ve lots of great friends around me. But I’m terribly set in my ways and, at my age, it’s very hard to change. I don’t particularly want to, either. Being successful has given me the confidence to do things I wouldn’t have had the courage to do otherwise. But I still retain that shyness when I first meet people. I’m never going to get rid of that.”

IV. **“You like your food, don’t you?”**

“I’m one of those people who only have to look at a doughnut and I immediately put on two pounds without even eating it. I’ve always had a problem with my weight. It doesn’t bother me too much, although I get depressed when

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I'm very overweight. I dieted once and I became so obsessed that I nearly made myself ill. But I'm happy with the way I am at the moment. If you exercise at least three or four times a week and play tennis, then it's no problem, but you have to keep at it."

**V. "Do you follow any special fitness regime?"**

"When I get up in the morning, I go on the exercise machine I've got and walk four to five miles in an hour. That burns off the calories for the rest of the day. When I'm on tour, I eat three meals a day and don't snack. I can't eat before or after a show so that helps. It's when I am at home – the worst thing is the fridge and snacking. I'm a terrible snacker. I'm a big bread fan and I love curry."

**VI. "Do you think you will still be touring and making records in another ten year's time?"**

"I can't keep touring and making records for the rest of my life – I've got to try something different now and then. One thing I am interested in doing is writing a musical."

**VII. "So do you think we will see you on stage in your own musical one day?"**

"I doubt it. I'm not interested in going into a theatre and performing every night. You may find that strange but if you're on tour, you are changing cities. I played at the Hammersmith Odeon once for fourteen nights and by the end of it I was going crazy. It was like going to the office. So people who actually appear in plays and musicals for two to three years have my greatest sympathy and admiration. I never consider what I do as work."

**1. According to Elton John he is fond of**

- 1) buying lots of things.
- 2) going to the market early in the morning.
- 3) going on a trolley round the town.

**2. When Elton John goes out he is**

- 1) recognized by 99 % of the people.
- 2) in disguise.
- 3) annoyed by some people.

**3. Due to his fame Elton John**

- 1) has become very bossy.
- 2) has become shy.
- 3) has become more confident.

**4. Elton John says that**

- 1) he is obsessed with his weight.
- 2) he gets depressed when he diets.
- 3) he has learnt to control his weight.

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**5. Elton John's future ambition is**

- 1) to write a musical.
- 2) to play at a theatre.
- 3) to make a world tour.

*Определите, в каком значении употреблено слово в тексте.*

**6. recluse (II)**

- 1) a person who avoids other people
- 2) a celebrity
- 3) an ordinary person

**7. set (III)**

- 1) fixed
- 2) selfish
- 3) quiet

*Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста.*

**8. I like plodding round the kitchen doing the things everybody else does. (I)**

- 1) Я люблю шататься без дела по кухне, как и многие из нас.
- 2) Я люблю возиться на кухне, делая всё то, что делает каждый.
- 3) Я люблю потрудиться на кухне, выполняя чью-то работу.

**9. I'm one of those people who only have to look at a doughnut and I immediately put on two pounds without even eating it. (IV)**

- 1) Я один из тех людей, которым надо смотреть, какой пончик съесть, чтобы тотчас не набрать два фунта веса.
- 2) Я один из тех людей, которым нужно только взглянуть на пончик, чтобы тот час же набрать два фунта веса, даже не съев его.
- 3) Я один из тех людей, которым нужно посмотреть на пончик и тот час же набрать два фунта веса, прежде чем съесть его.

**10. I'm a big bread fan and I love curry. (V)**

- 1) Я просто обожаю хлеб и люблю карри.
- 2) Я очень болею за хлеб и за карри.
- 3) Я люблю придумывать разные сорта хлеба и карри.

*Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.*

Imagine a computer more powerful than the human brain (11) ... can think for (12) ... . Exciting? Terrifying? Whatever your reaction to this prospect, you may have (13) ... choice about the outcome. The new generation of computers is on (14) ... way and most experts believe that by the year 2020 the current models will have been replaced by living computers.

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- |               |             |          |          |
|---------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 11. 1) what   | 2) which    | 3) whose | 4) how   |
| 12. 1) it     | 2) itself   | 3) its   | 4) it's  |
| 13. 1) little | 2) a little | 3) few   | 4) a few |
| 14. 1) it     | 2) itself   | 3) its   | 4) it's  |

The most serious threat to the Galapagos Islands comes from illegal fishing, (15) ... day illegal nets trap and kill sharks, pelicans and dolphins. (16) ... threat comes from animals brought over by people (17) ... have come to live on the islands.

- |              |            |           |          |
|--------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 15. 1) some  | 2) few     | 3) every  | 4) other |
| 16. 1) Other | 2) Another | 3) Little | 4) Few   |
| 17. 1) who   | 2) whose   | 3) which  | 4) what  |

People today are busier than (18) ... before and getting the (19) ... family together for the evening meals is often impossible, as (20) ... members of the family have their own activities to get on with. But what effect does this have on family members and the relationships between (21) ... ?

- |                   |               |           |            |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 18. 1) never      | 2) ever       | 3) either | 4) neither |
| 19. 1) all        | 2) many       | 3) whole  | 4) every   |
| 20. 1) all        | 2) few        | 3) every  | 4) each    |
| 21. 1) themselves | 2) themselves | 3) them   | 4) they    |

Have you noticed how (22) ... people leave their rubbish on the beach instead of taking (23) ... home? One of the ways of solving this problem is to put rubbish bins on the beach. This way (24) ... people will leave their rubbish on the sand. It would also be a good idea for (25) ... to patrol the beaches. If a person drops litter they should be made to pay a fine. Finally, (26) ... useful suggestion would be to have a clean-up day once a week.

- |                |             |              |             |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 22. 1) lot     | 2) other    | 3) some      | 4) any      |
| 23. 1) its     | 2) it       | 3) them      | 4) one      |
| 24. 1) less    | 2) fewer    | 3) most      | 4) more     |
| 25. 1) anyone  | 2) anywhere | 3) somewhere | 4) some one |
| 26. 1) another | 2) other    | 3) every     | 4) each     |

In order to keep (27) ... fit and healthy, we (28) ... need to do (29) ... exercise, or play a sport like football or tennis. (30) ... people take up extreme sports. These people take risks to make (31) ... lives more exciting.

- |                  |          |              |              |
|------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 27. 1) we        | 2) our   | 3) us        | 4) ourselves |
| 28. 1) everybody | 2) all   | 3) ourselves | 4) every     |
| 29. 1) some      | 2) a lot | 3) every     | 4) each      |



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*Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках.*

50. It was the first time he felt he had achieved something by (сам).  
51. I have met (ни одного) of those two reporters you are talking about.  
52. She really isn't used to doing it on (сама).  
53. The heat and thirst made him (чувствовать себя) dizzy.  
54. Nobody's seen you there, (не так ли)?  
55. That's your wife over there, (не так ли)?

*Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.*

56. **I tried to keep it a secret. Very ... people know about it.**  
1) much      2) many      3) few      4) little
57. **Leave the child alone. There is ... harm in it.**  
1) much      2) many      3) few      4) little
58. **My sister spends so ... money on her clothes. It costs her husband a fortune.**  
1) much      2) many      3) few      4) little
59. **Ann has had ... visitors lately. She looks tired.**  
1) much      2) many      3) few      4) little
60. **The guests sat on ... side of a long table.**  
1) neither      2) each      3) either      4) every

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# Test 10

## VERBALS

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.*

I. Thanks to long vocations, students are in the enviable position of being able to travel round Europe by rail and see the sights on the cheap. This article points out some of *the pros and cons* of travelling by train.

II. The sense of freedom offered by rail travel is unrivalled by any other, except perhaps the less safe potion of hitch-hiking. Rail travel allows you to explore the hidden corners of the continent, especially areas where rural lines are still open and trains are still the most common form of public transport.

III. The first step before you go is to choose one of the Euro rail schemes available. After that, there are a few tips to bear in mind before you leave. Budgeting always causes headaches and it's worth finding out which are the "expensive" and the "cheap" countries. It is sensible to take some cash, but you should take most of your money in traveller's cheques.

IV. Your most important piece of equipment is your backpack, and it's worth choosing one that's comfortable and light, sits just above your hips, and is "high" rather than "wide" and full. A daypack is useful for sightseeing, and a pair of comfortable walking shoes is vital, along with dark, hard-wearing clothes. As a general rule, put out everything you want to take – then halve it. Some things, however, should not be left behind. An alarm clock (so you don't miss those early trains); a scarf to cover your shoulders or legs for visits to churches or mosques; photocopies of all your important documents – best packed separately or given to a traveling companion; toilet paper, soap and a universal plug; a Swiss army penknife; numerous plastic bags; a water bottle and a small first aid kit.

V. The fun really starts once you're out there, of course – hunting for a hostel at 10 p.m. or being **turned away** from a famous tourist attraction for wearing shorts. There are compensations for these frustrations (which make the best stories afterwards, anyway!), but many problems can be avoided if you're aware of the potential pitfalls before you leave.

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VI. The golden rule is not to try to cram too much into the time available. Trying to see the whole of Europe in a month, by spending every night on a train and afternoon in each capital city will result in an unsatisfactory blur of shallow impressions. It is also a recipe for disaster, as you will be tired, grumpy and unreceptive for most of your trip. Instead, try to vary your route, mixing visits to cities with relaxing spells on the beach or in the countryside.

**1. In comparison with hitch-hiking the writer says that travelling by train is**

- 1) more dangerous.            2) less dangerous.            3) just as dangerous.

**2. It is convenient**

- 1) to have all your money in cash.  
2) to take all your money in traveller's cheques.  
3) to have a smaller part of your money in cash.

**3. When packing for a rail holiday, the writer advises students to**

- 1) take everything they want.  
2) take more than they think they'll need.  
3) take twice as little as what they really want to take.

**4. According to the writer, the best thing about bad experiences on holiday is that**

- 1) you usually forget about them later.  
2) you usually find them funny at first.  
3) you can tell people about them later.

**5. When planning a route, the writer advises students**

- 1) to see as much as possible in the time they have.  
2) to visit places but also rest from time to time.  
3) to go sightseeing in the afternoons and travel by night.

*Определите, в каком значении употреблено указанное слово в контексте.*

**6. pros and cons (I)**

- 1) for and against  
2) to and from  
3) now and then

**7. turned away (V)**

- 1) called back  
2) disappointed  
3) not admitted

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**Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста.**

**8. The sense of freedom offered by rail travel is unrivalled by any other ... (II)**

- 1) Чувство свободы, которое даёт путешествие по железной дороге, несравнимо ни с каким другим видом путешествия ...
- 2) Чувство свободы, которое характеризует путешествие по железной дороге, не может соперничать ни с каким другим видом путешествия ...
- 3) Чувство свободы, которое испытываешь во время путешествия по железной дороге, превосходит все другие чувства ...

**9. ... and it's worth choosing one that's comfortable and light, sits just above your hips ... (IV)**

- 1) ... и имеет смысл выбирать такой рюкзак, который лёгок и удобен ...
- 2) ... и стоит выбрать один рюкзак, т.к. это удобно и легко ...
- 3) ... и лучше всего выбирать рюкзак одному, потому что это удобно и легко ...

**10. The fun really starts once you're out there, of course – hunting for a hostel at 10 p.m. ... (V)**

- 1) Настоящее веселье у вас будет лишь однажды, когда вы приедете туда ...
- 2) Самое интересное в действительности начинается, как только вы приезжаете туда ...
- 3) Что-то по-настоящему интересное может произойти, если только вы уедете оттуда ...

**Вставьте неличные формы глагола.**

11. They stared at each other, Bill still standing with his tea cup and Paul (to stretch) out in the chair.
12. "I left my door open. Why didn't you walk in?"  
"I didn't like (to go) in when you weren't there."
13. He offered (to lend) me the money. I didn't like (to take) it but I had no alternative.
14. I'd rather (to earn) my living by (to scrub) floors than (to make) money by (to blackmail) people.
15. Do you feel like (to go) to a film or would you rather (to stay) home?
16. He was accustomed to (to sleep) through the morning noises of the neighbourhood.
17. He was beyond (to care) about what was going to happen to him.



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35. **“Why not ... a gentleman and ... thank you for the offer?” she said.**  
1) to be, to say                      3) being, saying  
2) be, say                                4) have been, have said
36. **“It’s no good ... a fool of myself”, she said.**  
1) to make                                3) making  
2) make                                    4) having made
37. **Since she was accustomed to ... her own room, it was difficult for her to tolerate a roommate.**  
1) have                                    3) having had  
2) having                                 4) have had
38. **He made ... money for the expedition.**  
1) his best to raise                    3) an effort to rise  
2) a great effort to raise            4) a decision to rise
39. **She had trouble ... her suitcase.**  
1) to find                                 3) having found  
2) find                                     4) finding
40. **The young Russian was supposed ... a life of Peter the Great.**  
1) to write                                3) writing  
2) write                                    4) to be writing
41. **It’s simply no good ... Ben ... reasonable.**  
1) to expect, to be                    3) expecting, to be  
2) expect, being                        4) to expect, being
42. **Thanks for letting ... the night at your place.**  
1) me spend                              3) me spending  
2) me to spend                         4) I spend
43. **He stopped ... the Lancet, when he retired.**  
1) to buy                                  3) buying  
2) buy                                      4) having bought
44. **He was too selfish ... anyone a good turn.**  
1) to do                                    3) doing  
2) do                                        4) having done
45. **The computer programme appears ... a bug in it.**  
1) to have                                 3) have  
2) to has had                            4) to having
46. **But it is enough to make us ... not ... any personal dealings with you.**  
1) to prefer, to have                 3) prefer, have  
2) prefer, to have                     4) to prefer, have
47. **I don’t like girls ... It takes away the fragrance of youth.**  
1) to smoke                               3) smoking  
2) smoke                                 4) being smoked
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## ACHIEVEMENT TEST 1

### *Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.*

I. Until recently, the “science of the future” was supposed to be electronics and artificial intelligence. Today it seems more and more likely that the next great breakthroughs in technology will be brought about through a combination of these two sciences with organic chemistry and genetic engineering. This combination is the science of biotechnology.

II. Organic chemistry enables us to produce marvelous synthetic materials. However, it is still difficult to manufacture anything that has the capacity of wool to conserve heat and also to absorb moisture. Nothing that we have been able to produce so far comes anywhere near the combination of strength, lightness and flexibility that we find in the bodies of ordinary insects.

III. Nevertheless, scientists in the laboratory have already succeeded in “growing” a material that has many of characteristics of human skin. The next step may well be “biotech hearts and eyes” which can replace diseased organs in human beings. These will not be rejected by the body, as in the case with organs from humans.

IV. The application of biotechnology to energy production seems even more promising. In 1996 the famous science-fiction writer, Arthur C. Clarke, many of whose previous predictions have come true, said that we may soon be able to develop remarkably cheap and renewable sources of energy. Some of these power sources will be biological. Clarke and others have warned us repeatedly that sooner or later we will have to give up our dependence on non-renewable power sources. Coal, oil and gas are indeed convenient. However, using them also means creating dangerously high levels of pollution. It will be impossible to meet the growing demand for energy without increasing that pollution to catastrophic levels unless we develop power sources that are both cheaper and cleaner.

V. It is tempting to think that biotechnology or some other “science of the future” can solve our problems for us. Before we surrender to that temptation we should remember nuclear power. Only a few generations ago it seemed to promise limitless, cheap and safe energy. Today those promises lie buried in a concrete grave in a place called Chernobyl, in Ukraine. Biotechnology is unlikely, however, to break its promises in quite the same or such a dangerous way.

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*Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста.*

**1. The science of the future is likely to be**

- 1) electronics.
- 2) biotechnology.
- 3) genetic engineering.
- 4) nuclear technology.

**2. Materials produced with the help of organic chemistry are**

- 1) almost as strong, light and flexible as an insect's body.
- 2) almost as good as wool.
- 3) not as good as natural materials.
- 4) stronger, lighter and better than natural materials.

**3. According to the text, it may soon be possible**

- 1) to make something as good as human skin.
- 2) to cure certain diseases that damage human organs.
- 3) to take an organ from one human and give it to another human.
- 4) to make useful substitutes for human hearts and eyes.

**4. In 1996, Arthur Clarke predicted**

- 1) new and better sources of energy.
- 2) newer and better ways of using oil, gas and coal.
- 3) that using oil, gas and coal would lead to very high levels of pollution.
- 4) that we may not be able to meet future demand for energy.

**5. One of the worst problems caused by the use of coal, gas and oil:**

- 1) they are no longer as easy to use as they once were.
- 2) they are so cheap that people waste them.
- 3) they are too expensive for poorer people in many parts of the world.
- 4) they are very bad for the world around us.

*Определите, к какому фрагменту текста относится каждое из следующих утверждений. Укажите номер выбранного варианта.*

**6. It will be impossible to avoid pollution if we don't find other fuels.**

- |        |       |      |
|--------|-------|------|
| 1. III | 2. IV | 3. V |
|--------|-------|------|

**7. Science has promised to solve our problems in the past but has often created even worse problems for us.**

- |       |       |      |
|-------|-------|------|
| 1. II | 2. IV | 3. V |
|-------|-------|------|

**8. With the help of biotechnology, we can solve health problems.**

- |      |       |        |
|------|-------|--------|
| 1. I | 2. II | 3. III |
|------|-------|--------|

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*Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста.*

**9. Until recently, the “science of the future” was supposed to be electronics and artificial intelligence. (I)**

- 1) До недавнего времени предполагалось, что наукой будущего будет синтез электроники и искусственного интеллекта.
- 2) Совсем недавно предполагали, что наукой будущего будет сочетание электроники и искусственного интеллекта.
- 3) В последнее время наукой будущего считалась электроника и искусственный интеллект.

**10. Clarke and others have warned us repeatedly that sooner or later we will have to give up our dependence on non-renewable power sources. (IV)**

- 1) Кларк и другие неоднократно предсказывали, что рано или поздно мы будем вынуждены отказаться от нашей зависимости от невозполняемых источников энергии.
- 2) Кларк и другие неоднократно нас предупреждали, что рано или поздно мы не сможем полагаться на невозполняемые источники энергии.
- 3) Кларк и другие неоднократно нас предупреждали, что рано или поздно нам придётся отказаться от использования невозполняемых источников энергии.

**11. Before we surrender to that temptation we should remember nuclear power. (V)**

- 1) Прежде чем поддаваться этому соблазну, нам следует вспомнить о ядерной энергии.
- 2) До того как мы поддадимся этому соблазну, мы должны помнить о ядерной энергии.
- 3) Прежде чем мы поддадимся этому соблазну, нам следует иметь в виду ядерную энергию.

**12. Today those promises lie buried in a concrete grave in a place called Chernobyl, in Ukraine. (V)**

- 1) Сегодня эти обещания лежат погребёнными в бетонном могильнике, в месте, под названием Чернобыль, в Украине.
- 2) Сегодня эти обещания лежат погребёнными в конкретном могильнике, в месте, под названием Чернобыль, на Украине.
- 3) Сегодня эти обещания похоронены в конкретном могильнике, в месте, под названием Чернобыль, на Украине.

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***Откройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужную форму.***

13. I (not to see) much of my mother of late.
14. He was tired. He (to drive) all day.
15. George (to smoke). He started smoking 5 years ago, so he (to smoke) for 5 years.
16. She constantly (to complain). But yesterday she (to regret) her behaviour.
17. Our plane (to take off) at 18. You will catch it if you (to hurry up).
18. Hardly he (to enter) the room when he (to hear) some noise.
19. I knew that for the past twenty-five years he (to buy) the same paper each morning.
20. Well, I don't think I ever (to see) you before.
21. No sooner I (to arrive) than I (to send) her a letter to say that I (to have) a present for her.
22. Bad news (to travel) fast.
23. It's the first time I (to drive) a car.
24. I will come to you as soon as I (to finish) the translation.
25. When I came the article (to discuss).
26. The building (to destroy) by the fire before the brigade (to arrive).
27. I (to write) the composition for two hours already but I (not to complete) it yet.
28. Somebody is walking behind us. I think that we (to follow).
29. She asks me if I (to hear) from Helen lately.
30. It (to rain) all night. There are huge pools everywhere.
31. By next week we (to work) at our project for three months already but the results are not encouraging.
32. My car (to service) at the moment. Sorry, I can't give you a lift to the station.

***Укажите номер подчёркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка.***

33. He was so tired and (1) depressed that he felt he couldn't move (2) any longer; so he (3) laid on his back in the old grass looking up.
34. (1) Mrs. Henley's nightmare (2) has begun the (3) previous Saturday afternoon while she (4) was playing with her sons in the park.
35. When we burn (1) our skin by touching something (2) extremely hot, it is (3) the high temperature that (4) kill the cells.
36. (1) Among this mountainous region and (2) the Caribbean shore stretches a low level country, covered with (3) a dense forest, (4) rich in rubber, cedar and dye woods.
37. I want (1) to ask him what decision (2) will he take and (3) also I'd like (4) to find out the date.

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*Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.*

**38. If you want to say something ... your hand.**

- 1) rise                      2) put                      3) raise

**39. Can you ... me ten pounds until the weekend, please?**

- 1) lend                      2) borrow                      3) owe

**40. I ... a shirt when I was shopping but I didn't buy it because it was too big.**

- 1) tried on                      2) put on                      3) dressed up

**41. I tried to get exactly the same colour, but I'm afraid it doesn't ... your shirt at all.**

- 1) suit                      2) match                      3) fit

**42. I threw myself flat on the bed and ... motionless for 10 minutes.**

- 1) lied                      2) lay                      3) laid

**43. Could you ... me a favour and lend me your notebook?**

- 1) give                      2) make                      3) do

*Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу.*

“Romeo and Juliet” is (44) ... of Shakespeare’s most famous (45) .... Although it’s not his greatest work, it is certainly one of the (46) ... popular with the public. It (47) ... written in 1594 (48) ... he was thirty years (49) ... and was working (50) ... an actor in London.

*Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении.*

*Danger, expense, photograph, amuse, equip, care.*

My mother is a keen (51) ... who takes every opportunity she can to practise. She has a great deal of (52) ..., some of which is very (53) ..., so she has to be very (54) ..., especially if she goes somewhere (55) .... Some of her photos have caused a great deal of (56) ..., although the rest of us are sometimes impatient with her.

*Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках.*

**57.** Some film-stars can't (привыкнуть к) constant public attention and miss their privacy.

**58.** (Говорят) young people find it easier to adapt to new environment.

**59.** The prices for organically-grown agricultural produce (были подняты) again.

**60.** I hope nobody has failed the test, (не так ли?)

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## ACHIEVEMENT TEST 2

### *Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.*

I. If you smoke and you don't believe that there is a definite link between smoking and bronchial troubles, heart disease and lung cancer, then you are certainly deceiving yourself. Let us say that you are suffering from a bad case of wishful thinking. Whenever the subject of smoking and health is raised, the governments of most countries hear no evil, see no evil and smell no evil. Admittedly, a few governments have taken limit measures. In Britain, for instance, cigarette advertising has been banned on television. The conscience of the nation is appeased, while the population continues to puff its way to a smoky, cancerous death. You don't have to look very far to find out why the official reactions to medical findings have been so lukewarm. The answer is simply money.

II. Tobacco is a wonderful commodity to tax. It's almost like a tax on our daily bread. In tax revenue alone the government of Britain collects enough from smokers for its entire educational facilities. So while the authorities point out ever so discreetly that smoking may, conceivably, be harmful, it does not shout too loudly about it.

III. This is surely the most short-sighted policy you could imagine. While money is eagerly collected in vast sums with one hand, it is paid out in increasingly vaster sums with the other. Enormous amounts are spent on cancer research and on efforts to cure people suffering from the disease. Countless valuable lives are lost. In the long run, there is no doubt that everybody would be much better-off if smoking were banned altogether.

IV. Of course, we are not ready for such drastic actions. But if the governments of the world were honestly concerned about the welfare of their people, do you think they'd conduct aggressive anti-smoking campaigns? Far from it. The tobacco industry is allowed to spend staggering sums on advertising. Its advertising is as insidious as it is dishonest. We are never shown pictures of real smokers coughing up their lungs early in the morning. That would never do. The advertisements always depict virile clean-shaven young men. They suggest it is manly to smoke, even positively healthy. Smoking is associated with the great open-air life, beautiful girls, true love and togetherness. What utter nonsense!

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V. For a start governments could begin by banning all cigarette and tobacco advertising and should then conduct anti – smoking advertising campaigns of their own. Smoking should be banned in all public places like theatres, cinemas and restaurants. Great efforts should be made to inform young people especially of the dire consequences of taking up the habit. A horrific warning – say, a picture of death’s head – should be included in every packet of cigarettes that is sold. As individuals we are certainly weak, but if governments acted honestly and courageously, they could protect us from ourselves.

*Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста.*

**1. In the text the author**

- 1) explains why people would be much richer and healthier if they didn’t smoke.
- 2) proves that the population is ready to stop smoking once and for all.
- 3) describes that the governments of the world are eager to conduct honest anti-smoking campaigns.

**2. If really concerned, governments should**

- 1) hide the results of medical findings.
- 2) improve the image of tobacco companies.
- 3) conduct tough, courageous and fair anti-smoking policy.

**3. The tobacco advertisements always**

- 1) show a horrific warning that smoking and death are linked.
- 2) represent pictures of strength, energy and manly quality.
- 3) depict real smokers coughing up their lungs.

**4. The population is not ready**

- 1) smoking to be banned altogether.
- 2) to raise and discuss the subject of smoking and health.
- 3) to inform young people of the dreadful consequences of taking up the habit of smoking.

**5. People who don’t smoke should**

- 1) ignore tobacco addicts-persons who are given up to a habit of smoking.
- 2) keep quiet and silent.
- 3) demand to ban smoking in public places at least.

**6. Cigarette advertising does harm unseen and secretly.**

- 1) I
- 2) II
- 3) III
- 4) IV
- 5) V

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**7. Smoking is always connected with relaxing, e.g. with a cup of coffee after a meal, etc.**

- 1) I
- 2) II
- 3) III
- 4) IV
- 5) V

**8. Medical cost of lung cancer diseases increases.**

- 1) I
- 2) II
- 3) III
- 4) IV
- 5) V

**9. The conscience of the nation is appeased, while the population continues to puff its way to a smoky, cancerous death. (I)**

- 1) Совесть народа успокаивают, в то время как население продолжает дымить сигаретами и идёт по пути к смерти от онкологических заболеваний, вызванных курением.
- 2) Совесть народа успокаивается, он продолжает пыхтеть сигаретами по пути к дымной раковой смерти.
- 3) Нация не волнуется, несмотря на продолжающееся курение и смерть от рака.

**10. Let us say that you are suffering from a bad case of wishful thinking. (I)**

- 1) Давайте-ка скажем, что вы самообольщаетесь.
- 2) Давайте скажем, что вы – это тот особый случай желаемого мнения.
- 3) Скажем так: вы страдаете серьезным заболеванием – принимаете желаемое за действительное.

**11. In the long run, there is no doubt that everybody would be much better-off if smoking were banned altogether. (III)**

- 1) Предстоит долгий путь, чтобы снять все сомнения, и было бы лучше, если бы курение было бы запрещено.
- 2) Каждому следует много бегать, чтобы быть здоровее следует запретить курение повсеместно.
- 3) В общем, нет сомнения, что каждый был бы намного богаче, если бы курение было запрещено полностью.

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**12. For a start governments could begin by banning all cigarette and tobacco advertising. (V)**

- 1) Чтобы стартовать, государства могли начать запретом всех сигарет и табачных реклам.
- 2) Как первый этап правительства могли бы начать с запрета всех реклам табачных изделий.
- 3) Чтобы начать, руководство смогло запретить все сигареты и рекламу табака.

***Откройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужную форму.***

13. Good news! Sue and Paul (to come) to stay with us.
14. No wonder the house (to be) so cold! You always (to leave) the doors open!
15. Last fall I (to drive) along a freeway when I (to run) out of gas. Luckily a truck (to stop) and (to give) me a lift.
16. My brother really (to grow) up since he (to leave) home, he seems much more mature now.
17. I'm not disappointed with today's result. After all we (to win) ten matches already this season.
18. Ann says she (to be) very tired recently. She (to work) almost sixty hours a week for the past month.
19. The bank (to tell) me last week there (to be) no money in my account. I (to spend) it all.
20. Hardly Harry (to start) working when he (to realize) that he (need) to go to the library.
21. You (not/be) able to enter the building if you (not/have) your identity card.
22. I phoned the police when I found out that my passport (to steal).
23. The first draft resolution (not discuss) yesterday; it (to withdraw) long before the beginning of the meeting.
24. Don't come into the compartment; the berth (to fix) now.
25. I wonder if you (to invite) the Browns if they (to be) here on Sunday.
26. I'll be grateful to you if you (to lend) me this sum of money.
27. We (to walk) for some hours before we (to realize) that we (to lose) our way.
28. When you come, he still (to work) at this report.
29. I am afraid they (not discuss) all the questions by the time they (to come).
30. I knew that that was the place I (to look for) all my life.
31. By next August she (to teach) English for 30 years.
32. You are red all over. How long you (to lie) in the sun?

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*Укажите номер подчёркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка.*

33. (1) The lift started (2) to raise before I (3) pushed the button (4) for my floor.
34. (1) The basketball game (2) what (3) I saw was (4) extremely exciting.
35. (1) Our teacher says (2) there is over (3) one million (4) species of animals on Earth.
36. Approximately (1) ten million (2) people in the world (3) have the same birthday (4) like you.
37. (1) That perfume (2) smells rather (3) strongly, don't you (4) think so?

*Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.*

38. **The shoes are very ... , they fit me quite well.**  
1) convenient      2) comfortable      3) suitable
39. **In the next ... days Irene felt a change.**  
1) a few              2) little              3) few
40. **Tom felt ... after the trip.**  
1) exhausting      2) exhausted      3) exhaustedly
41. **You have to be quite ... to stand up in front of an audience.**  
1) selfish            2) self-confident    3) self-satisfied
42. **She lives near me and I often speak to her on my ... to work.**  
1) road              2) way              3) travel
43. **Carol looked happy. She had ... her driving test.**  
1) taken             2) passed            3) did

*Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу.*

We (44) ... television every day to be entertained, to get information and see (45) ... happens around the world. Unfortunately a great (46) ... of programs are awful (47) ... we are often given shows and series that we don't want to watch. This is a particularly serious problem because at present young children spend very (48) ... hours in (49) ... of the TV. I think that parents must (50) ... more careful to educate their children.

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*Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении.*

*Fortune, particular, exhaust, responsible, free, necessity.*

Sondra had a very (51) ... year, (52) ... after she was given a promotion in the summer. She had worked very hard all year and even though she was rather (53) ..., it was worthwhile. After being given a rise she obtained a lot more (54) ... than before. Besides Sondra had got more (55) ... to do what she thought (56) ... .

*Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках.*

57. He tore up my photo, (что) upset me greatly.

58. Where is the money I have (дал займы) you?

59. (Ни один) of his friends phone him any more.

60. The kids (сделали) a terrible mess in their room.

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## ACHIEVEMENT TEST 3

**Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.**

Culture shock is (1) ... name given to describe the range of reactions and emotions we experience when we find ourselves in a new and unfamiliar environment. People sometimes leave their homeland (2) ... another country for various reasons but the important differences in lifestyle in the new country can be confusing. The new customs challenge your ideas (3) ... normal standards of behaviour. The most common areas of difference are language, food and eating habits, climate and hours of working, eating and sleeping. Initially there is a lot of excitement (4) ... moving to a living in (5) ... new country. People forward to meeting new people, seeing new places and having new experiences. Unfortunately (6) ... very newness of everything can lead to culture shock. The excitement wears (7) ... and people start to feel lonely, homesick, and overreact to trivial events. Luckily it's not forever. Gradually, people start to settle (8) ... their new life and find that not only are they enjoying it, but it is broadening their horizons, too.

- |    |          |         |          |          |
|----|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. | 1) –     | 2) a    | 3) the   | 4) an    |
| 2. | 1) to    | 2) into | 3) for   | 4) at    |
| 3. | 1) about | 2) for  | 3) by    | 4) of    |
| 4. | 1) of    | 2) in   | 3) about | 4) after |
| 5. | 1) –     | 2) the  | 3) an    | 4) a     |
| 6. | 1) the   | 2) –    | 3) a     | 4) an    |
| 7. | 1) away  | 2) off  | 3) of    | 4) out   |
| 8. | 1) in    | 2) to   | 3) at    | 4) into  |

**Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.**

Margaret Mitchell (9) ... only one novel *Gone with the Wind* which was published in 1933. It proved to be such a huge success that Mitchell's life (10) ... irrevocably. She lost all her privacy and lamented this fact constantly until her death in 1949. The novel which (11) ... into 29 languages and (12) ... more copies than any other book except for the Bible, (13) ... the Pulitzer Prize. Soon the movie based on the novel was made. This film (14) ... the record of having been viewed more times than any other movie produced. Throughout her life,

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Mitchell (15) ... that her main characters, Scarlett and Rhett, or any other of her characters (16) ... biographical in any way. She did have access to family correspondence dating from the time of the American Civil War. It (17) ... only natural that a woman with Margaret Mitchell's vivid imagination and historical awareness and in possession of a collection of family documents could weave a story that still (18) ... .

9. 1) has written    2) had written    3) writes    4) wrote  
10. 1) altered    2) had altered    3) was altered    4) had been altered  
11. 1) was translated    2) has translated    3) has been translated    4) had been translated  
12. 1) has sold    2) had sold    3) is sold    4) sold  
13. 1) won    2) has won    3) had won    4) was winning  
14. 1) is holding    2) has held    3) held    4) holds  
15. 1) was denying    2) has denied    3) would deny    4) will deny  
16. 1) are    2) were    3) had been    4) would be  
17. 1) seemed    2) has seemed    3) seems    4) is seemed  
18. 1) is fascinating    2) fascinates    3) fascinated    4) has fascinated

*Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.*

19. **The recent survey showed that men enjoy ... newspapers, while women would rather read magazines and books.**  
1) reading    2) read    3) to read    4) to be reading
20. **We heard the baby ... frequently at night.**  
1) cry    2) to cry    3) cried    4) to be crying
21. **Travelling by ferry is ... than by train.**  
1) a lot more pleasant  
2) a lot most pleasant  
3) a lot pleasanter  
4) a lot pleasantest
22. **Tony wishes he ... to university when his parents insisted on it.**  
1) went    2) goes    3) had gone    4) has gone
23. **If Paula ... exercising regularly since her childhood, she ... in good shape now.**  
1) has been, would be  
2) had been, would be  
3) were, would have been  
4) would be, would be
24. **The local theatre will close ... some extra money is found.**  
1) because    2) unless    3) so as    4) despite

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25. ... are alike although the two women are not even distant relatives.  
1) Helen and Ann's children  
2) Helen's and Ann's children  
3) Children of Helen and Ann  
4) Children of Helen and Children of Ann
26. Passengers of ... are requested to come up to the customs house to pass the ID control.  
1) the Flight 735 2) Flight 735 3) the 735<sup>th</sup> Flight 4) the 735 Flight
27. I liked ... the dirty beach ... the indifferent hotel staff. I advise you to never visit the place not to ruin a holiday.  
1) either ... or 2) both ... and 3) neither ... nor 4) less ... than
28. That ... of spiders ... commonly seen in deserts of North Africa.  
1) species ... is 2) specie ... are 3) specie ... is 4) species ... are

*Укажите номер подчёркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка.*

29. The island (1) which population is over (2) two million inhabitants has been (3) badly affected by the recent drought (4) which lasted for three months.
30. Now they (1) were driving (2) by the houses (3) what Andy (4) had described.
31. I (1) am convinced that films are always (2) more excited than (3) the stories you (4) read.

*Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.*

Finding friends that are willing to join you for dinner has become really hard because of people's **(32)** ... with dieting. Dieting seems to have turned into a **(33)** ... of life for people in big cities, particularly women. The majority of them are usually on some kind of diet and find themselves under constant **(34)** ... of losing weight. It seems that few people can enjoy a meal without counting **(35)** ... . But mind you, without expert advice dieting can be as harmful as **(36)** ... eating!

32. 1) fondness 2) interest 3) obsession 4) hobby  
33. 1) direction 2) path 3) road 4) way  
34. 1) stress 2) pressure 3) desire 4) threat  
35. 1) calories 2) money 3) kilograms 4) vitamins  
36. 1) extra 2) abundant 3) compulsive 4) unhealthy

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37. *Определите ряд, в котором не все слова относятся к теме.*

- 1) friend, companion, mate, comrade;
- 2) enemy, opponent, rival, ally;
- 3) devotion, loyalty, dedication, commitment.

38. *Из предложенных вариантов выберите слово, относящееся к заданному ряду слов.*

*Ham, cheese, butter, bacon, eggs.*

- 1) taffeta
- 2) pickles
- 3) saucerpan

39. *Выберите ответную реплику, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной реплике-стимулу.*

**How about coming to the concert with us on Sunday?**

- 1) It was no trouble at all.
- 2) I'd love to.
- 3) Oh yes, I should think so.
- 4) I'll be with you in a minute.

40. *Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной ответной реплике.*

**Funny and furry!**

- 1) What do you know about koala bears?
- 2) Aren't koalas just funny?
- 3) What do koala bears look like?
- 4) What do koalas like?

41. *Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.*

**Which of this regions is often referred to as the Garden of England?**

- 1) Cornwall
- 2) the Highlands
- 3) Kent
- 4) the Lake District

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.*

I. At the end of the Second World War, Britain was a country on the very edge of economic *collapse*. The expense of fighting two wars, in Europe and in Asia, and the cost of rebuilding the country after six years of war, were almost too much. What made matters worse was that most of the men needed for the rebuilding work were still overseas in the armed services, *overseeing* the reconstruction of the Empire. There was much work to be done in Britain, but not enough people to do it.

II. At first, Britain encouraged immigration from Europe. In fact the Irish remained the largest single group of immigrants until well into the 1970s. Yet,

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though their numbers were great, Britain could not only rely on migrants from Europe. In 1948 the nationality laws were changed, giving citizens of the Empire, or Commonwealth as it was known, free entry into Britain.

III. The first Caribbean immigrants arrived in London soon after aboard the ship *Empire Windrush*. Many were former soldiers, sailors or airmen who had fought for Britain in the war. Others were young men with a sense of adventure and a desire to see England, which many citizens of the Empire thought of as 'the mother country'. Most planned to stay in Britain for a few short years, earn some money and then return to the Caribbean and their families. However, many did not return, but were joined later by their families and then others, all coming in search of employment opportunities.

IV. At first, the immigrants met with some difficulties. Housing was one such difficulty. Accommodation was scarce in post-war Britain and the newcomers found themselves competing for a place to call home with the local population. There was also some initial hostility to the non-white migrants and they were excluded from various aspects of social life. So the migrants brought their own institutions to Britain and new churches and social clubs opened up wherever the newcomers settled.

V. Within a generation, West Indians have become a familiar ethnic group in many cities throughout Britain. Their culture, music and food has been so accepted by the white community that Notting Hill Carnival, a Caribbean tradition, has become the largest street festival in Europe, rivaling Brazil's famous Rio Carnival for its popularity. People of Caribbean origin continue to play an important part in the social and economic life of the modern United Kingdom. They were the first non-migrants to arrive in any large numbers, and it is through their experience that the British have learned to realize just what it means to be British.

*Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста.*

**42. In the post war period Britain had to cope with**

- 1) economic default.
- 2) huge military expenses.
- 3) lack of working force and enormous expenses.

**43. Britain solved the working force problem by**

- 1) encouraging immigration from Europe and the Empire.
- 2) adopting new nationality laws.
- 3) inviting Caribbean families to join their relatives in Britain.

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**44. The first and most acute problem the newcomers faced was**

- 1) accommodation scarcity.
- 2) overall hostility to the non-white immigrants.
- 3) exclusion from various aspects of social life.

**45. The Caribbean contribution to the British lifestyle is**

- 1) their national cuisine.
- 2) the largest street festival in Europe – Notting Hill Carnival.
- 3) their culture with all its diverse aspects.

*Определите значение указанного слова в тексте.*

**46. collapse (I)**

- 1) failure
- 2) decrease
- 3) fall

**47. overseeing (I)**

- 1) observing
- 2) supervising
- 3) participating

*Выберите правильный вариант перевода (1, 2 или 3) в соответствии с содержанием текста.*

**48. In fact the Irish remained the largest single group of immigrants until well into the 1970s. (II)**

- 1) По сути дела, ирландцы оставались единственной и самой большой группой иммигрантов до середины семидесятых.
- 2) Фактически, ирландцы оставались единственной и самой большой группой иммигрантов до семидесятых.
- 3) Фактически, ирландцы оставались единственной и самой большой группой иммигрантов до конца семидесятых.

*Прочитайте текст (49–54). Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении. Помните, что каждое слово может быть использовано только один раз и что заданную форму слова необходимо изменить.*

*Busy, private, use, significance, interest, offence.*

I think mobile phones are very often (49) ... . People seem to believe they have to shout when they are on their mobiles and that the rest of the world is (50) ... in their (51) ... . Many users forget they are in public places and that

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the others may be (52) ... by the volume and content of their calls. People often make (53) ... calls that could have been made later in the (54) ... of their homes.

*Прочитайте текст (55–58). Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.*

Advertising has a lot of positive sides. It (55) ... money for sporting events and artistic performances. (56) ... sponsorship from companies who advertise (57) ... products, these events would disappear due to lack of funding. In (58) ... words, advertising promotes cultural and sportive development which is beneficial for the society.

*Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках.*

59. Tastes differ. Some holiday-makers prefer luxurious hotels, (другие) opt for campsites.
60. I don't think anyone else is coming, (не так ли)?

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## ACHIEVEMENT TEST 4

*Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.*

English is (1) ... Germanic language, though today it is easier to see how Latin rather than German has influenced English. Latin was the language of the church and scholars, although Greek has influenced scientific terms as well. The English language has also borrowed words (2) ... many other languages, but (3) ... one language that has influenced English the most was Norman French. After the Battle of Hastings in 1066, the English language became very confused (4) ... terms of grammar as both languages were used at the same time with different words for the same subject or idea. In the late 18 century scholars, poets and philosophers tried to create a “standard” English based (5) ... (6) ... English spoken in London. Many of the unusual grammatical rules in English come from that time. Such examples are the rule about the possessive case, which is not used in many European languages, and the rule about not ending a sentence (7) ... a preposition. The last rule, however, is common (8) ... German which is the sister language of English.

- |              |         |         |         |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. 1) –      | 2) a    | 3) an   | 4) the  |
| 2. 1) out of | 2) of   | 3) from | 4) by   |
| 3. 1) the    | 2) –    | 3) a    | 4) an   |
| 4. 1) with   | 2) at   | 3) of   | 4) in   |
| 5. 1) from   | 2) on   | 3) onto | 4) off  |
| 6. 1) –      | 2) the  | 3) an   | 4) a    |
| 7. 1) in     | 2) upon | 3) by   | 4) with |
| 8. 1) with   | 2) of   | 3) in   | 4) into |

*Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.*

Oak Island, Nova Scotia, Canada, is one of the world’s greatest archeological mysteries. For over two hundred years, its secret (9) ... many, yet no one has uncovered what is there. At some time in the past somebody (10) ... something. Exactly where and what is buried (11) ... unknown to this day. It all started one day in 1795 when 16-year-old Daniel McGinnis rowed his boat to this island to explore. Just below an old oak tree, he noticed that the ground looked as if

someone (12) ... a hole and then filled it in again. McGinnis brought two of his friends and they began digging. They found the layer of stones that (13) ... from the island. Then they discovered a platform of oak logs. This caused great excitement, yet there was nothing below the logs, only earth, though they could see it (14) ... before. The pit was getting deeper and they came across oak platforms again. Finally the pit (15) ... too deep for them to continue digging. Very discouraged, they left the pit and went home. They never (16) ... about it, though, and returned to the island in 1803, but in vain. Since then hundreds of people (17) ... to discover the buried treasure. The pit is now semi-destroyed and extremely unsafe. Still people continue searching, but maybe the treasure (18) ... never ... .

- |     |                       |                              |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 9.  | 1) enticed            | 2) is enticing               |
|     | 3) entices            | 4) has enticed               |
| 10. | 1) has buried         | 2) had buried                |
|     | 3) buried             | 4) was buried                |
| 11. | 1) has remained       | 2) remains                   |
|     | 3) is remaining       | 4) will remain               |
| 12. | 1) dug                | 2) had been digging          |
|     | 3) had dug            | 4) was dug                   |
| 13. | 1) hadn't come        | 2) were not coming           |
|     | 3) didn't come        | 4) haven't come              |
| 14. | 1) had dug            | 2) had been dug              |
|     | 3) was being dug      | 4) was digging               |
| 15. | 1) became             | 2) was becoming              |
|     | 3) had become         | 4) would become              |
| 16. | 1) had forgotten      | 2) were forgotten            |
|     | 3) have forgotten     | 4) forgot                    |
| 17. | 1) tried              | 2) are trying                |
|     | 3) have been trying   | 4) have tried                |
| 18. | 1) will discover      | 2) is going to be discovered |
|     | 3) will be discovered | 4) is being discovered       |

*Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.*

**19. Can't I make ... .. how serious this problem is?**

- 1) you to understand
- 2) you understanding
- 3) you understood
- 4) you understand

**20. As we passed her house we heard ... .. the piano.**

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1) her to practise | 3) she practised |
| 2) her practising  | 4) her practise  |





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40. **Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной ответной реплике.**

**So does mine.**

- 1) I hate TV advertisements.
- 2) What a funny ad! My son just adores it!
- 3) My daughter doesn't like advertisements at all.
- 4) My family always laugh at this ad.

41. **Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.**

**When did the Norman invasion that changed the course of English history take place?**

- 1) IX century    2) XI century    3) X century    4) XII century

**Прочитайте текст и выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста.**

I. The first thing any practicing doctor who also writes gets asked is how he finds the time. A combined career ought, in theory, to be perfectly possible: writers and doctors are both only trained observers. And there is a distinguished list of literary medics. But almost all end up doing one or the other. And if they are any good as writers, the stethoscope takes second place. There never seems to be time to do both properly.

II. William Carlos Williams, the great Modernist poet, succeeded. Williams, who was born in 1883 and after a series of strokes, was not only a *prolific* poet, critic, novelist and dramatist, but also a lifelong, full-time general practitioner in Rutherford, New Jersey. Although he could have easily set up a private practice in Manhattan, he chose instead to work in a working class industrial township with many recent immigrants from Italy and Eastern Europe, who spoke little English.

III. His *Doctor Stories* deal with crises understood by any contemporary inner-city doctor: still birth, autopsy, patients who refuse examination or cannot understand reassurance, never-ending family consultations in broken English, which is particular test of night-visiting. There is no other writer who deals with how to listen, how to care, how to be there at the moment of physical need. He must have jotted these feelings down on prescription pad or notebook, then transcribed them on his laboratory typewriter, when hammering often awoke his children. "By the time we assembled for breakfast, he had probably already done hour's stint", recalls his son William.

IV. His tone is laconic. His tenderness is hard-edged, his humanism slightly cynical; best of all, he is never sentimental about the oppressed. And there is

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sheer quality of his literary work. Williams, whose mother was Puerto Rican was only a second-generation English speaker so he struggled to develop a truly American voice. His innovations were a simple way of writing with no similes and metaphors, using syntax and rhythm based on lung breaths. It produced a wonderful, still woefully underrated body of work, ranging from the long love-poem to the haiku-like poems.

V. Williams is heroic because he was a prophet in his own land, because he *reclaimed* poetry from European-imitation academics and because he stayed a working doctor – and enjoyed it. “I never felt”, he wrote, “that medicine interfered with me but rather that it was my food and drink, the very thing that made it possible to write”.

**42. William Carlos Williams is unlike other literary doctors because**

- 1) he enjoyed working as a doctor.
- 2) he managed to continue both careers throughout his lifetime.
- 3) his work as a doctor inspired his writing.

**43. The problems that Williams encountered among his patients**

- 1) were typical of the time.
- 2) exist in similar settings today.
- 3) were specific to the region where he worked.

**44. William Carlos Williams did his literary work**

- 1) at night.
- 2) after evening surgery.
- 3) in the early morning.

**45. William’s literary style can be described as**

- 1) simple.
- 2) highly metaphoric.
- 3) full of romance.

*Определите значение указанного слова в тексте.*

**46. prolific (II)**

- 1) successful
- 2) talented
- 3) productive

**47. reclaim (V)**

- 1) get back
- 2) refuse
- 3) recover

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*Выберите правильный вариант перевода (1, 2 или 3) в соответствии с содержанием текста.*

**48. Although he could have easily set up a private practice in Manhattan, he chose instead to work in a working class industrial township. (II)**

1) Хотя он с лёгкостью мог бы открыть частную практику на Манхэттене, он предпочёл работать в промышленном посёлке.

2) Хотя он с лёгкостью мог обосноваться как частное лицо на Манхэттене, он же выбрал жизнь рабочего класса в промышленном посёлке.

3) Несмотря на то, что он обосновал частную клинику на Манхэттене, он продолжал работать с рабочим классом в промышленном посёлке.

*Прочитайте текст (49–54). Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении. Помните, что каждое слово может быть использовано только один раз и что заданную форму слова необходимо изменить.*

*Free, expensive, experiment, commerce, ordinary, create.*

An underground film is a motion picture made and distributed outside the (49) ... film industry. It is usually an (50) ... expression of its maker. Such films display greater (51) ... than films directed towards a mass audience. Underground film makers (52) ... use (53) ... production methods. Underground films vary in length and content and are often (54) ... .

*Прочитайте текст (55–58). Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.*

Understanding another culture means not (55) ... studying customs and traditions. It involves learning a lot of small things that you can come (56) ... in (57) ... situations. Unless you get to know these details and use them naturally, you will always be treated (58) ... a foreigner.

*Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках.*

**59.** I have seen all Bruce Willis' films and I like (каждый) of them.

**60.** I'm shorter than he, (не так ли)?

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## КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

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подготовительного отделения  
и подготовительных курсов  
факультета доуниверситетского  
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