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Данный сборник тестовых заданий предназначен как учащимся старших классов, самостоятельно или под руководством преподавателя готовящихся к ЕГЭ, так и тем, кто интересуется английским языком.

Сборник ориентирован на преодоление основных сложностей грамматики и лексики изучаемого языка.

Ключи к тестам помогут проверить знания и оценить уровень подготовки.

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Целью предлагаемого сборника тестовых заданий является контроль навыков употребления грамматических и лексических явлений, представляющих определенную сложность для изучающих английский язык.

Пособие состоит из 4 частей.

Первая часть содержит грамматические тесты, вторая – лексические, третья – тесты на понимание содержания прочитанного текста, четвертая – тренировочные тесты по всему материалу, включенному в сборник.

Большинство тестов построено по принципу множественного выбора (multiple-choice tests) с заданием «Выберите правильный ответ».

Быстрота выполнения тестов такого типа позволяет успешно применять их для закрепления пройденного языкового материала и контроля за его усвоением как в аудитории, так и при работе вне аудитории как средство самоконтроля.

Ко всем тестовым заданиям даны ключи.

Лексической базой тестовых заданий, в основном, служит разговорно-бытовая и общая деловая лексика.

Part 1. Grammar

Test 1

Выберите форму глагола, соответствующую каждому вопросительному предложению.

1. do	2. are	3. have	4. will	5. am	6. does
7. has	8. did	9. was	10. is	11. had	12. were

1. When … the article be translated?
2. How long … she been working as a secretary?
3. What sentence ... being translated now?
4. … you go out last night?
5. … he absent from the last lecture?
6. When … you going to take your next exam?
7. How long … he been waiting before you came?
8. It is not easy to learn English, ... it?
9. … you changed your mind?
10. … they still be working at 6 o'clock?
11. He hasn't arrived yet, … he?
12. … you be able to come to the party?
13. Who … television invented by?
14. How long … you been waiting for the bus?
15. What … your parents doing when you came home?
16. … you sure that the last bus leaves at 6 p.m.?
17. What European countries … he been to?
18. … wrestling a dangerous sport?
19. … you go to a rock concert last Sunday?
20. … your boss already left when you arrived?
21. … she making an apple-pie now?
22. … you enjoy your present job?
23. … they get married 5 years ago?
24. … the fire caused by the electric fault?
25. Who … cooking dinner when she entered the kitchen?
26. … they present at the meeting last night?
27. ... he worked much this week?
28. When … this book translated into French?
29. ... you finished your work?

30. When … you leaving?
31. … they be here at 6 o'clock?
32. ... you having dinner when I called?
33. How many years ago ... he leave Great Britain?
34. ... the house painted last year?
35. Who … making a report now?
36. They haven't signed the agreement, … they?
37. ... she in when you came to see her?
38. How long … you been working for this firm?
39. … you call me when you return?
40. ... you watch a new TV show yesterday?
41. Who ... studying in the library now?
42. ... it snowing when you left home?
43. … he been working hard for the last three months?
44. ... there be a conference in a week?
45. Where... you living when you started school?
46. When ... the window broken?
47. … she been writing the book all these years?
48. ... you buy this CD last week?
49. … she ever watched a baseball game?
50. … they leaving for the USA next week?
51. What time ... you be back tonight?
52. Where … you spend your last holiday?
53. How long … they been selling software?
54. You weren't listening, ... you?
55. How many tennis courts ... there be in this leisure center?
56. ... it foggy the other day?
57. ... he published his book by the end of the year?
58. ... you be having an English lesson at 2 o’clock?
59. How many people ... you invited to the party?
60. Who ... seen my gloves?
61. … you surprised when you met him?
62. ... he speaking on the phone when you entered?
63. What ... she do when we arrived?
64. ... the film started when you got to the cinema?
65. When ... the letters be posted?
66. How long ... they been discussing this matter?
67. You are not angry with us, ... you?
68. How much money ... you spent on clothes this month?

Test 2

Из нескольких вариантов (1, 2, 3, 4) выберите единственно правильный.

1. When I … in London I hope to visit a friend of mine.
1. was 2. am
3. have been 4. will be

2. The documents ... now.
1. checked 2. are checking
3. have been checked 4. are being checked

3. I didn't know the answer because I … the book.
1. wouldn't read 2. don't read
3. hadn't read 4. didn't read

4. He … the report for today's seminar.
1. doesn't prepare 2. hasn't prepared
3. isn't prepared 4. hadn't prepared

5. I wonder whether he ... .
1. come 2. Comes
3. will come 4. would come

6. By the time we came back, the house ... by an American.
1. was bought 2. had been bought
3. bought 4. will be bought

7. I … for you when you come out of the building.
1. am waiting 2. was waiting
3. be waiting 4. will be waiting

8. If you ... them, they will come.
1. invited 2. invite
3. will invite 4. would invite

9. She … piano lessons since last June.
1. is taking 2. Takes
3. has been taking 4. took

10. I … this wonderful film when I was 16.
1. see 2. have seen
3. saw 4. had seen

11. When we came back she ... coffee.
1. makes 2. was making
3. will make 4. would make

12. At present our company ... .
1. was reorganized 2. has reorganized
3. is being reorganized 4. has been reorganized

13. She wondered if I... her letter.
1. will post 2. posted
3. had posted 4. post

14. When I arrived, there ... nobody at all in the house.
1. was 2. is
3. has been 4. were

15. Let's phone him now before it ... too late.
1. will be 2. is
3. was 4. would be

16. The papers … by the time I came.
1.were typed 2.will be typed
3.had been typed 4.were typing

17. She was sure she ... him somewhere before.
1. would see 2. see
3. had seen 4. saw

18. Where ... your parent company located?
1. is 2. has
3. does 4. will

19. When … you receive a telephone call from them?
l. have 2. were
3. did 4. are

20. ... he going to be an economist?
l. has 2. will
3. does 4. is

21. You have lost your car keys, ... you?
1. didn't 2. did
3. haven't 4. have

22. My house ... all last week.
1. had decorated 2. was decorating
3. decorated 4. was being decorated

23. It is exactly two weeks since I last... to New York.
l. went 2. have gone
3. were going 4. had gone

24. She won't get the job unless she ... to speak English.
1. will learn 2. have learnt
3. learns 4. would learn

25. They wondered what he ... next.
1. will say 2. would say
3. has said 4. said

26. I ... my work before he returned.
1. finished 2. have finished
3. had finished 4. finish

27. What ... he do for a living?
1. do 2. is
3. are 4. does

28. Several cars ... outside the building.
1. were parked 2. parked
3. were parking 4. were to park

29. I'll get in touch as soon as I ....
1. got back 2. will get back
3. would get back 4. get back

30. ... you making a tour of France when you met him?
1. did 2. were
3. are 4. was

31. What sort of books ... you interested in?
l. have 2. is
3. do 4. are

32. By this time next month he ... all his exams.
1. passed 2. will pass
3. passes 4. will have passed

33. Mathematics ... often used as a test of intelligence.
l. is 2. has
3. are 4. have

34. Lots of things ... since I last wrote to you.
1. have happened 2. happen
3. had happened 4. happened

35. The plan … for four hours.
1.is discussing 2.has been discussing
3.discussed 4.has been discussed

36. Will you have a picnic if the weather ... fine?
1. stay 2. stays
3. will stay 4. stayed

37. The student ... the test by the time the bell rang.
1. hasn't finished 2. doesn't finish
3. won't finish 4. hadn't finished

38. My jeans ... at the moment.
1. are washed 2. are washing
3. are being washed 4. is being washed

39. He told me he ... in a couple of days.
1. will be back 2. is back
3. would be back 4. was back

40. ... they discussed your essay yet?
l. were 2. had
3. did 4. have

41. The news … before lunch.
1. announced 2. was announced
3. were announced 4. are announced

42. Before you … don't forget to turn off the TV-set.
1. will leave 2. left
3. leave 4. has left

43. … you watching TV when I phoned you?
l. did 2. were
3. are 4. do

44. As he posted the letter he realized that he ... a stamp on it.
1. didn't put 2. hadn't put
3. hasn't put 4. wasn't put

45. How long ... she been taking driving lessons before she passed the exam?
1. had 2. did
3. has 4. was

46. I am not sure if he ... the invitation tomorrow.
1. accept 2. accepts
3. will accept 4. will be accepted

47. Don't worry! All your expenses ... .
1. will pay 2. had been paid
3. are paying 4. will be paid

48. When ... he coming back?
l. does 2. is
3. will 4. has

49. She phoned to know where the meeting ... .
1. is held 2. would hold
3. will be held 4. would be held

50.How many contracts ... you make last month?
l. do 2. had
3. did 4. will

51. About one thousand people ... in that factory.
1. employed 2. have employed
3. will employ 4. are employed

52. I wondered whether he ... a fax machine.
l. will have bought 2. had bought
3. was bought 4. has bought

53. I... busy since we last met.
1. was 2. have been
3. will be 4. had been

54. He asked me to write as soon as I ... .
1. will arrive 2. arrive
3. arrived 4. would arrive

55. She ... the company manager two months ago.
1. has appointed 2. was appointed
3. will be appointed 4. has been appointed

56. When he ... a better job, they will rent a bigger flat.
1. found 2. find
3. will find 4. finds

57. Our hotel room still ... when we returned.
1. hasn't been cleaned 2. hadn't cleaned
3. hadn't been cleaned 4. was cleaning

58. The decorators will have finished by next week, … they?
l. will 2. have
3. haven't 4. won't

59. I ... to wait outside.
1. have told 2. was told
3. told 4. tell

60. After you ... we will write to you every day.
l. left 2. will leave
3. leave 4. leaves

Test 3

Выберите из каждой группы предложений то, в котором сказуемое выражено глаголом в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice).

1. 1. They have been working out the program for two months.
2. The program worked out by you is too difficult for students.
3. The program was worked out by a well-known scientist.

2. 1. The contract had been signed by 6 o'clock yesterday.
2. We are to sign the contract as soon as possible.
3. The parties haven't signed the contract yet.

3. 1. His job is to hold exhibitions and fairs.
2. An international exhibition will be held in our city.
3. The exhibition held last mouth attracted a lot of visitors.

4. 1. I'm afraid, credit cards are not accepted there.
2. If your card is still valid, they are sure to accept it.
3. If they don't accept credit cards, you'll have to pay in cash.

5. 1. The interview with my favorite film star was to begin at 6 p.m.
2. She is a journalist and her job is to interview people.
3. My favorite film star is being interviewed at the moment.

6. 1. He has been doing the translation for two hours.
2. The translation has been done very carefully.
3. It was necessary to do the translation immediately.

7. l. I am going to inform them of my arrival well in advance.
2. The other day I was informed of their arrival.
3. They should have informed you of their arrival.

8. 1. He is making photocopies in the library.
2. He was to make the photocopies.
3. The photocopies have just been made.

9. 1. They have been exporting their goods since 2003.
2. Their equipment will be exported to Eastern countries.
3. The equipment being exported is up to the world's standards.

10. 1. The goods offered to them were of high quality.
2. They were offered the goods at a low price.
3. As soon as we made an offer they accepted it.

11. 1. We have been listening to the report for half an hour.
2. It is necessary for you to listen to him very attentively.
3. I am sure he will be listened to with great interest.

12. 1. It didn't take me long to pack my things.
2. He asked if my luggage had already been packed.
3. I have just finished packing my luggage.

13. 1. They have been looking for the missing file for two hours.
2. Start looking for the missing file right now!
3. I hope the missing file will be found.

14. 1. Recently a new generation of TV sets has been launched in Japan.
2. New TV sets to be launched next year are reliable but very expensive.
3. Japanese scientists are going to launch a new generation of TV sets.

15. 1. She was fined for exceeding speed limit yesterday.
2. The fine to be paid was enormous.
3. It didn't take her long to pay the fine.

16. 1. The problem raised during the meeting is worth solving.
2. The problem is being solved at the moment.
3. You never let him solve any problems.

17. 1. I wish my boss would increase my salary.
2. My salary has been increased by twenty per cent.
3. I was going to increase his salary but changed my mind.

18. 1. You should have watched that news program.
2. TV news programs are watched by millions of people every day.
3. The news program I watched yesterday was very interesting.

19. 1. The dishwasher being fixed costs a lot.
2. The plumber was fixing the dishwasher when the light went out.
3. My dishwasher was being fixed, so I couldn't leave the house.

20. 1. We have just seen him arrive.
2. Are you seeing him tomorrow?
3. He hasn't been seen for a week already.

21. 1. The work will have been completed by the end of the month.
2. You are to complete the work as soon as possible.
3. He must have completed the work.

22. 1. The chapter to be translated is very difficult.
2. The chapter was being translated the whole day yesterday.
3. I have been translating the chapter for two hours.

23. 1. We are ready to invest some money in your business.
2. His money was invested in that project.
3. The money invested by you helped to increase output.

24. 1. Some new magazines have just been brought.
2. He is reading the magazine brought by you.
3. He has just brought the magazine I need.

25. 1. They are going to take their exams in July.
2. The last student is being examined now.
3. The student being examined now is a friend of mine.

26. 1. In his report he referred to an article published in 2003.
2. The article you are going to refer to in your report made a great impression on me.
3. This article is often referred to.

27. 1. We are going to hold the meeting in the local club.
2. You are to hold the meeting not later than May.
3. The meeting will be held in the local club.

28. 1. They have been repairing the house for 6 months.
2. Our house is being repaired now.
3. The house needs repairing.

29. 1. You should have mentioned this fact.
2. This fact wasn't mentioned in his last speech.
3. I think, it is vitally important to mention this fact.

30. 1. He is to meet me at the airport.
2. The delegation has been met by our representative.
3. We have met this week.

31. 1. Although the offered job was good, he turned it down.
2. If I am offered a better-paid job, I may accept.
3. They could have offered him a better-paid job.

32. 1. She was told the news when she returned home.
2. It is necessary to tell her the news when she returns home.
3. They must have told her the news.

33. 1. They have been fixing my car for a week.
2. I am going to fix the car within a week.
3. While my car was being fixed I made a telephone call to my office.

Test 4

Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутой формы глагола.

1. 1. find 2. will find 3. found 4. had found
5. would find 6. finds 7. has found 8. to find

1. Он сказал, что обычно находит информацию в Интернете.
2. Он позвонит, когда найдет необходимую информацию.
3. Он спросил, где я нашел эту информацию.
4. Трудно найти информацию за такое короткое время.
5. Я надеялся, что он найдет интересующую его информацию.

2. 1. works 2. had worked 3. work 4. will work
5. to work 6. would work 7. worked 8. have worked

1. Его спросили, где он работает.
2. Я бы хотел работать с вами.
3. Он не знал, будет ли он работать в субботу.
4. Он сказал, что раньше они работали вместе.
5. Он будет работать в этой компании, если пройдет собеседование.

3. 1. will have lunch 2. had had lunch 3. has lunch
4. had lunch 5. is having lunch 6. would have lunch
7. has been having lunch 8. have lunch

1. Он спросил нас, обедали ли мы.
2. Он обедает уже 40 минут.
3. Он сказал, что всегда обедает в этом кафе.
4. Давай пообедаем вместе!
5. Он сказал, что будет обедать дома.

4. 1. will sign 2. signed 3. had signed 4. sign
5. signs 6. would sign 7. to sign 8. had been signed

1. Мы не знали, что контракт уже подписан.
2. Если переговоры будут успешными, мы подпишем контракт.
3. Он сказал, что подпишет контракт, если условия его устроят.
4. Прежде чем ты подпишешь контракт, прочитай его.
5. Он заверил нас, что всегда подписывает контракты в отсутствии главы компании.

5. 1. know 2. will know 3. knew 4. had known
5. has known 6. would know 7. knows 8. to know

1. Он сказал, что знал ее адрес, но забыл.
2. Если я выиграю, ты узнаешь об этом первым.
3. Я был уверен, что он знает адрес.
4. Он знает их пять лет.
5. Он обещал, что я узнаю об этом.

6. 1. would produce 2. produce 3. are producing
4. produced 5. had been produced
6. to produce 7. will produce 8. had produced

1. Они сообщили, что производят офисное оборудование.
2. Наша компания хотела бы производить офисное оборудование.
3. Я не знал, где было произведено это оборудование.
4. Если мы получим ссуду в банке, то будем производить офисное оборудование.
5. Компания объявила, что будет производить новый тип оборудования.

7. 1. develops 2. was developing 3. would develop
4. to develop 5. has developed 6. had developed
7. will develop 8. is developing

1. Важно разработать новую компьютерную программу за 3 месяца.
2. Он сказал, что разработал эту программу несколько лет назад.
3. Я думаю, наши специалисты разработают эту программу.
4. Мой друг сообщил, что разрабатывает новую программу.
5. Им было интересно, разработает ли он эту программу.

8. 1. will revise 2. revised 3. revises 4. to revise
5. would revise 6. had revised 7. have revised 8. revise

1. Мы знали, что компания пересматривает цены раз в год.
2. Мы попросили их пересмотреть цены.
3. Вчера нам сообщили, что они пересмотрели цены.
4. Мы думали, что они пересмотрят свои цены.
5. Давайте пересмотрим наши цены!

Test 5

Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутой формы глагола.

1. «Ты уже выбрал (1.) свою будущую специальность»? – «Думаю, я буду сдавать (2.) экзамены в экономический вуз». – «Ты читаешь (3.) какую-либо специальную литературу»? – «Да, как раз сейчас я читаю (4.) очень интересную статью».

1. 1. did ... chose
   2. had … chosen
   3. ... have chosen
   4. have ... chosen

2. 1. …take
   2. …am taking
   3. …will take
   4. …will have taken

3. 1. do ... read
   2. will ... read
   3. are ... reading
   4. ... are reading

4. 1. …have been reading
   2. …read
   3. …am reading
   4. …have read

2. «Ты уже написал (1.) свой доклад»? – «Нет еще». – «Сколько дней ты работаешь (2.) над ним»? – «Я пишу (3.) его с прошлого вторника. Надеюсь, к субботе я его закончу (4.)».

1. 1. did ... write
   2. have ... written
   3. had ... written
   4. ... have written

2. 1. ... have been working
   2. are ... working
   3. do ... work
   4. have ... been working

3. 1. ... am writing
   2. ... write
   3. ... have been writing
   4. ... have written

4. 1. ... will be finishing
   2. ... will have finished
   3. ... finish
   4. ... will finish

3. «Сколько времени ты учишь (1) английский язык?» - « Я начал (2) учить английский три года назад, потому что понимал, что буду пользоваться (3) им на работе. До этого я учил (4) французский. На следующей неделе я еду (5) на языковые курсы в Англию. Думаю , поездка будет (6) полезной и приятной».

1. 1. do ... learn
   2. are ... learning
   3. have ... been learning
   4. have ... learnt

2. 1. ... had begun
   2. ... have begun
   3. ... begun
   4. ... began

3. 1. … would use
   2. … will use
   3. … will be using
   4. … would have used

4. 1. ... learnt
   2. ... had learnt
   3. ... have learnt
   4. ... learn

5. 1. … go
   2. … am going
   3. … will go
   4. … would go

6. 1. … would be
   2. … is
   3. … will be
   4. … be

4. «Что ты читаешь (1.) сейчас»? – «Новый детектив. Он был опубликован (2.) месяц назад. Я читаю (3.) его уже три дня». – «Ты дашь (4.) мне его почитать»?

1. 1. do ... read
   2. have ... reading
   3. ... read
   4. are ... reading

2. 1. … published
   2. … is published
   3. … was published
   4. … had been published

3. 1. … am reading
   2. … have been reading
   3. … read
   4. … was reading

4. 1. are ... giving
   2. shall ... give
   3. do ... give
   4. will ... give

5. «Все письма уже отправлены (1.)»? – «Я отправил (2.) вчера три письма. Остальные письма еще печатаются (3.)». – «Почему вы не напечатали (4.) их к моему приходу»?

1. 1. have ... sent off
   2. were ... sent off
   3. did ... send off
   4. have ... been sent off

2. 1. … have sent off
   2. ... sent off
   3. ... had sent off
   4. ... send off

3. 1. ... are typing
   2. ... are typed
   3. ... are being typed
   4. ... have been typed

4. 1. haven't ... typed
   2. hadn't ... typed
   3. didn't ... type
   4. don't ... type

6. «В следующий понедельник я еду (1.) в Лондон». – «Ты уже заказал (2.) билет на самолет»? – «Мой секретарь сделал (3.) это два дня назад». – «Сколько времени требуется (4.), чтобы добраться до

Лондона»? – «Секретарь сказал, что потребуется (5.) 3,5 часа». – «Когда будешь (6.) в Лондоне, не забудь позвонить мне».

1. 1. ... would leave for
   2. ... will have left for
   3. ... am leaving for
   4. ... will leave for

2. 1. had ... booked
   2. did ... book
   3. were ... booked
   4. have ... booked

3. 1. ... has done
   2. … did
   3. ... has been doing
   4.... had done

4. 1. ... takes
   2. do ... take
   3. ... is taken
   4. does ... take

5. 1. ... would take
   2. ... takes
   3. ... would have taken
   4. ... will take

6. 1. ... would be
   2. ... are being
   3. ... are
   4. ... will be

7. «Ты сегодня видел (1.) нашего переводчика»? – «Я видел (2.) его вчера. Он сказал, что сделал (3.) для тебя перевод и принесет (4.) его на днях». – «Ты знаешь, когда он придет (5.)»? – «Нет, но я позвоню тебе, если он вдруг появится (6.)».

1. 1. do ... see
   2. had ... seen
   3. did ... see
   4. have ... seen

2. 1. ... have seen
   2. ... saw
   3. ... seen
   4. ... had seen

3. 1. ... had been doing
   2. … had done
   3. ... was done
   4. ... did

4. 1. ... bring
   2. ... will bring
   3. ... is bringing
   4. ... would bring

5. 1.will ... come
   2. ... comes
   3. ... will come
   4. ... came

6. 1. ... shows up
   2. ... will show up
   3. ... showed up
   4. ... would show up

8. «Я знаю, что вы посетили (1.) несколько Европейских стран». – «Да, например, прошлый Новый год я отмечал (2.) в Лондоне. До этого я не был (3.) в Великобритании. В этом году, если у меня будет (4.) достаточно денег, я поеду в США. Мой дядя живет (5.) там уже 3 года, он пригласил (6.) меня».

1. 1. ... visited
   2. ... had visited
   3. ... have been visiting
   4. ... have visited

2. 1. ... have been celebrating
   2. ... was celebrated
   3. ... celebrated
   4. ... have celebrated

3. 1. ... hadn't been
   2. … wasn't
   3. ... didn't have to be
   4. ... haven't been

4. 1. ... have had
   2. ... have
   3. ... will have
   4. ... had

5. 1. ... was living
   2. ... lives
   3. ... has been living
   4. ... has lived

6. 1. ... was invited
   2. ... has invited
   3. ... invited
   4. ... had invited

9. «Два месяца назад мой друг закончил (1) университет. Сейчас он ищет (2) работу. Он отправил (3) резюме нескольким компаниям. На днях его пригласили (4) на собеседование. Если ему предложат (5) интересную, высокооплачиваемую работу, он согласится (6)».

1. 1. ... has graduated
   2. ... graduated
   3. ... was graduating
   4. ... had graduated

2. 1. ... is looking for
   2. ... has been looking for
   3. ... has looked for
   4. ... looks for

3. 1. ... sent
   2. … send
   3. ... had sent
   4. ... has sent

4. 1. ... invited
   2. ... has been invited
   3. ... had been invited
   4. ... was invited

5. 1. offered
   2. is offered
   3. will be offered
   4. would be offered

6. 1. ... will accept
   2. ... accepts
   3. ... would accept
   4. ... would have accepted

10. «Ник звонил (1.) тебе на этой неделе»? – «Нет, но два дня назад я встретил (2.) его на улице. Он шел (3.) в библиотеку. Ник сказал, что послезавтра он сдает (4.) последний экзамен, три экзамена он уже сдал (5.) и поинтересовался, нет ли у меня (6.) необходимой ему книги».

1. 1. did. ...call
   2. has ... called
   3. does ... call
   4. was ... calling

2. 1. ... was meeting
   2. ... have met
   3. ... met
   4. ... was met

3. 1. ... went
   2. … was going
   3. ... has gone
   4. ... had been going

4. 1. ... takes
   2. ... will take
   3. ... is taking
   4. ... would take

5. 1. ... has passed
   2. ... passed
   3. ... had passed
   4. ... was passed

6. 1. ... had
   2. ... have
   3. ... was having
   4. ... have had

11. « Посмотри! Здесь появился (1) новый бизнес-центр. Когда его построили?(2)» – «Он еще не закончен (3). Когда строительство будет завершено (4), он будет оборудован (5) самыми современными средствами связи». –«Три года назад, я не мог себе представить, что город так изменится (6) к моему приезду».

1. 1. … appears
   2. … has appeared
   3. … was appeared
   4. … had appeared

2. 1. was … being built
   2. has … been built
   3. … built
   4. was … built

3. 1. … hasn't finished
   2. … wasn't finished
   3. … isn't finished
   4. … haven't been finished

4. 1. … will be completed
   2. … is completed
   3. … complete
   4. … will complete

5. 1. … will equip
   2. … is equipped
   3. … would be equipped
   4. … will be equipped

6. 1. …would have changed
   2. …would change
   3. …will change
   4. …will be changed

Test 6

Из нескольких вариантов (1, 2, 3, 4) выберите единственно правильный.

1. If I had known you had a mobile phone I... you.
1. would contact 2. had contacted
3. contacted 4. would have contacted

2. If she could cook as well as you, she ... a restaurant.
1. would open 2. will open
3. had opened 4. opened

3. If it … I'll come and meet you in the car.
1. rain 2. will rain
3. rains 4. would rain

4. It … wonderful if he had said that. But he didn't.
1. was 2. will be
3. would be 4. would have been

5. We'll go to the theatre to-night if we ... the tickets.
1. get 2. will get
3. are getting 4. would get

6. If I had some spare time I ... Spanish.
1. would learn 2. learn
3. will learn 4. have learnt

7. If I had known when your birthday was, I ... you a present.
1. bought 2. would buy
3. will buy 4. would have bought

8. What will you do if your computer ... ?
1. won't work 2. don't work
3. doesn't work 4. wasn't working

9. If I … that you were busy, I wouldn't have interrupted you.
1. know 2. knew
3. had known 4. will know

10. Her parents will be very glad if she … the university.

1.enters 2.will enter
3. enter 4. entered

11. It would be useful for you if you … this task a second time.

1. would do 2. did
3. had done 4. do

12. I … turn down their offer if they asked me.

1. won't 2. wouldn't
3.don't 4. wouldn't have

13.We … the match if it had been played in Moscow.

1. would win 2. will win
3. would have won 4. will have won

14.I won't be able to help you, if you … me more information.

1. won't give 2. don't give
3. wouldn't give 4. wouldn't have given

15. If I … the right answer, I would tell you.

1.know 2. would know
3. knew 4. had known

Test 7

Выберите модальный глагол, соответствующий данному предложению.

1. It was a through train, so we … to change trains.
1. mustn't 2. hadn't
3. didn't have 4. couldn't

2. You … to check the weather before starting off.
1. should 2. ought
3. can 4. might

3. Don't forget that we … to meet in the evening.
1. must 2. could
3. are 4. might

4. You … find him there.
1. may 2. are allowed
3. are able 4. have

5. She ... to catch the 8.15 bus.
1. must 2. won't be able
3. needn't 4. should

6. He isn't here, he ... have forgotten about our appointment.
1. can 2. should
3. may 4. could

7. The film ... to begin in a few minutes.
1. is 2. must
3. have 4. should

8. You ... have sent the telegram.
1. ought 2. needn't
3. were 4. are allowed

9. I … to stay at home yesterday.
1. could 2. must
3. had 4. have

10. We ... all try to find a solution to the problem.
1. have 2. must
3. are able 4. are

11. He isn't in. He … be out for lunch.
1. has 2. is able
3. must 4. need

12. You ... to read this book in the original.
1. are 2. must
3. can 4. may

13. You ... drive alone at night.
1. shouldn't 2. haven't
3. ought 4. aren't

14. He is late, the car … have broken down again.
1. ought 2. could
3. should 4. must

15. You ... help me, I can do it myself.
1. don't have 2. are
3. needn't 4. ought

16. She … to join you tomorrow.
1. can 2. will be able
3. might 4. could

17. The train ... to leave at 11 o'clock.
1. must 2. is
3. should 4. could

18. You ... call on him tomorrow.
1. are 2. have
3. will be able 4. should

19. You ... be lucky enough to buy tickets for tonight's performance.
1. might 2. ought
3. need 4. have

20. You ... to use personal computers on a plane.

1. can't 2. are not allowed
3. needn't 4. shouldn't

21. I ... buy a newspaper because the shop wasn't open.

1. needn't 2. couldn't
3. didn't have 4. shouldn't

22. He ... have already left.

1. must 2. is
3. need 4. was able

23. You ... speak to him right away.

1. should 2. have
3. are 4. will be able

24. You ... have watered the flowers. It looks like raining.

1. should 2. needn't
3. can't 4. could

25. We ... to start off at dawn.

1. could 2. were
3. should 4. must

26. He ... have got top marks in the exams. He is so lazy!

1. shouldn't 2. ought not
3. wasn't able 4. can't

27. He asked me if he ... use my phone.

1. is able to 2. could
3. were able to 4. can

28. He ... be a highly educated person.

1. is allowed 2. has
3. must 4. need

29. She ... easily carry this suitcase to the station.

1. can 2. Should
3. must 4. is able

30. You ... pay. It's free.
1. don't have 2. needn't
3. are unable 4. ought not

31. I can't go to the country because I ... to work.
1. had 2. must
3. have 4. can

32. No problem! You ... apologize.
1. shouldn't 2. can't
3. ought not 4. may not

33. We ... be late if there is a traffic jam.
1. need 2. are allowed
3. might 4. can't

34. We ... to meet and discuss it on Friday.
1. should 2. were
3. could 4. may

35. You ... have told me beforehand -I needed to know.
1. could 2. ought
3. need 4. were able

36. He ... be joking.
1. need 2. has
3. must 4. ought

37. You ... have woken me up, I'm not going to work today.
1. may 2. needn't
3. shall 4. ought

38. If you hurry, you ... to catch the train.
1. is able 2. can
3. will be able 4. should

39. I ... be seeing him later this evening, but I'm not sure.
1. might 2. need
3. should 4. ought

40. I … to wear glasses. I don't see well.
1. have 2. should
3. am 4. am able

41. You ... have been very cold when you were out skiing.
1. ought 2. must
3. should 4. need

42. You ... say anything if you don't want to.
1. couldn't 2. ought not
3. aren't able 4. needn't

43. The museum is very interesting. You ... visit it.
1. are able 2. should
3. had 4. are

44. I ... to go to the bank yesterday to get some money.
1. have 2. must
3. had 4. might

45. She ... be a very good actress. Everybody knows her.
1. can 2. must
3. Has 4. need

46. He ... already have heard about it.
1. may 2. has
3. need 4. ought

47. You ... to pass the exam. You've done a lot of revision.
1. can 2. ought
3. has 4. should

48. She ... have been very upset when you told her the news.
1. need 2. must
3. ought 4. shall

49. His train ... be late because it's always on time.
1. might 2. can't
3. has to 4. need

50. I ... have left my umbrella on the train.
1. ought 2. need
3. might 4. shall

51. There ... to be a discussion later on.
1. was 2. must
3. have 4. are allowed

52. You ... have sent the fax yesterday. Today it's too late.
1. should 2. needn't
3. may 4. must

53. She is late for class. She ... have overslept.
1. might 2. should
3. ought 4. need

54. I ... do the work today; so I have plenty of time.
1. couldn't 2. ought not
3. wasn't able 4. needn't

55. I'm having an interview tomorrow. I ... to be at the office at 2 p.m.
1. must 2. am
3. should 4. had

56. She ... have finished lunch by now.
1. need 2. ought
3. was allowed 4. must

57. Nobody helped me, so I ... to do it myself.
1. might 2. must
3. could 4. had

58. You ... keep the car in good condition.
1. should 2. have
3. need 4. ought

Test 8

К подчеркнутой грамматической конструкции подберите соответствующий русский перевод.

1. **He was pleased <u>to have been made</u> such an offer.**
   1. чтобы сделать;
   2. сделать;
   3. сделав;
   4. ему сделали.

2. **<u>To see</u> the performance we had to buy tickets in advance.**
   1. просмотр;
   2. просмотрев;
   3. чтобы посмотреть;
   4. во время просмотра.

3. **She gave us a list of books t<u>o be read</u>.**
   1. которые надо прочитать;
   2. прочитанные;
   3. читать;
   4. читаемые.

4. **The book is small enough <u>to be carried</u> in the pocket.**
   1. чтобы носить;
   2. отнес;
   3. отнесенная;
   4. несущий.

5. **He was proud <u>to have helped</u> his friend.**
   1. помог;
   2. помогает;
   3. надо помочь;
   4. помогающий.

6. **The amount <u>to be paid</u> includes the cost of packing.**
   1. уплаченная;
   2. платить;
   3. которая должна быть уплачена;
   4. уплатили.

7. I hired a taxi so as not <u>to miss</u> the train.
1. опаздывая;
2. чтобы не опоздать;
3. не опоздав;
4. не опаздывая.

8. It was a matter <u>to be thought over</u> and decided upon.
1. который надо обдумать;
2. обдумав;
3. обдумали;
4. думать.

9. I am glad <u>to have met</u> him before his departure.
1. встретиться;
2. встретился;
3. встречаясь;
4. чтобы встретиться.

10. <u>To know</u> the subject well you should study it thoroughly.
1. знание;
2. чтобы знать;
3. узнав;
4. узнавая.

11. He was happy <u>to have been invited</u>.
1. приглашать;
2. пригласив;
3. его пригласили;
4. чтобы пригласить.

12. I've brought you the forms <u>to fill in</u>.
1. заполненные;
2. заполнение;
3. заполнил;
4. чтобы заполнить.

13. He claims <u>to have worked</u> in several other banks before he came here.
1. работать;
2. проработав;

3. работал;
4. работает.

14. The man <u>to answer</u> the question was the company manager.

1. отвечать;
2. который должен был ответить;
3. которому ответили;
4. отвечающий.

Test 9

Выберите русское предложение, наиболее точно соответствующее по смыслу английскому предложению.

1. We expected her to reserve accommodation for us.
1. Мы полагали, что она заказала нам номер в гостинице.
2. Мы ждали ее, чтобы заказать номер в гостинице.
3. Мы ожидали, что она закажет нам номер в гостинице.

2. She was believed to have returned to London.
1. Она предполагала вернуться в Лондон.
2. Полагали, что она вернулась в Лондон.
3. Полагали, что она вернется в Лондон.

3. They saw the ship sail away from the shore.
1. Они видели, что корабль отплыл от берега.
2. Они видели, как корабль отплывает от берега.
3. Они видели отплывающий от берега корабль.

4. The book seems to be making quite a stir.
1. По-видимому, книга произведет сенсацию.
2. По-видимому, книга производит сенсацию.
3. По-видимому, книга произвела сенсацию.

5. We want the letter to be written just now.
1. Нам нужно это только что написанное письмо.
2. Мы хотим написать письмо прямо сейчас.
3. Мы хотим, чтобы письмо было написано прямо сейчас.

6. She expected him to be waiting for her at the corner.
1. Она ждала его на углу.
2. Она предполагала, что он ждет ее на углу.
3. Она предполагала подождать его на углу.

7. He was said not to have taken any decision yet.
1. Говорили, что он все еще принимает решение.
2. Он сказал, что пока не будет принимать никакого решения.
3. Говорили, что он еще не принял никакого решения.

8. They would like us to call on them.
1. Они любят заходить к нам.
2. Они бы хотели, чтобы мы зашли к ним.
3. Им нравится, когда мы к ним заходим.

9. He seemed to expect his orders to be obeyed.
1. Казалось, он ожидал, что его распоряжения будут выполнены.
2. Ему казалось, что его распоряжения выполнены.
3. Кажется, он ждет распоряжений, чтобы выполнить их.

10. The subject is not likely to be raised during the talks.
1. Маловероятно, что этот вопрос будет поднят на переговорах.
2. Не хотелось бы поднимать этот вопрос на переговорах.
3. Вряд ли этот вопрос был поднят на переговорах.

11. We expected him to report on the findings.
1. Мы ждали его, чтобы представить отчет о полученных данных.
2. Мы полагали, что ему представят отчет о полученных данных.
3. Мы ожидали, что он представит отчет о полученных данных.

12. He seemed to have guessed the riddle.
1. Казалось, он отгадал загадку.
2. Казалось, он отгадает загадку.
3. Ему показалось, что он отгадал загадку.

13. They are sure to agree to take part in this work.
1. Они уверены, что им надо принять участие в этой работе.
2. Они непременно согласятся принять участие в этой работе.
3. Вероятно, они согласились принять участие в этой работе.

14. The proposal is reported to have been approved by the committee.
1. Сообщили о том, что предложение должно быть принято комитетом.
2. Сообщают, что предложение будет принято комитетом.
3. Сообщают, что предложение было принято комитетом.

15. I want my sister to do the shopping.
1. Мы с сестрой ходили за покупками.
2. Я хочу, чтобы сестра сделала покупки.
3. Я хочу сделать покупки для моей сестры.

16. They seem to be winning the match.
1. Кажется, они выигрывают матч.
2. Им кажется, что они выигрывают матч.
3. Кажется, они выиграли матч.

17. We believe him to do this work best of all.
1. Мы ему доверяем, он выполнит эту работу лучше всех.
2. Мы полагаем, что он выполнил эту работу лучше всех.
3. Мы полагаем, что он выполнит эту работу лучше всех.

18. He was thought to have been staying with his friends.
1. Предполагалось, что он гостит у своих друзей.
2. Он думал погостить у своих друзей.
3. Предполагалось, что он остановится у своих друзей.

19. I'd like you to be offered a well-paid job.
1. Я бы хотел предложить тебе хорошо оплачиваемую работу.
2. Я бы хотел, чтобы тебе предложили хорошо оплачиваемую работу.
3. Мне нравится, что ты предложил мне хорошо оплачиваемую работу.

20. His arrival seems to cause his relatives a lot of troubles.
1. Ему казалось, что его приезд причинит родственникам много хлопот.
2. Кажется, его приезд причинит родственникам много хлопот.
3. Кажется, его приезд причинил родственникам много хлопот.

21. Nobody noticed her leave the room.
1. Никто не заметил, как она выходила из комнаты.
2. Она ушла из комнаты незаметно.
3. Никто не заметил, что она вышла из комнаты.

22. He was said to be traveling in the East.
1. Говорили, что он путешествует по Востоку.
2. Говорили, что он много путешествовал по Востоку.
3. Он сказал, что отправляется в путешествие по Востоку.

23. I would like you to let me finish the project myself.
1. Я бы хотел, чтобы вы завершили этот проект вместо меня.
2. Я бы хотел сам завершить этот проект.
3. Я бы хотел, чтобы вы разрешили мне самому завершить этот проект.

24. The company is said to be losing a lot of money.
1. Говорят, компания потеряет много денег.
2. Говорят, компания теряет много денег.
3. Компания сообщила, что потеряла много денег.

25. I expected my friend to meet me at the station.
1. Я ожидал, что друг встретит меня на вокзале.
2. Как я и ожидал, друг встретил меня на вокзале.
3. Я встретил друга на вокзале.

26. She proved to be a very experienced accountant.
1. Она доказала, что является очень опытным бухгалтером.
2. Раньше она была опытным бухгалтером.
3. Оказалось, она очень опытный бухгалтер.

27. I don't want you to be persuaded to give up the job.
1. Я не хочу, чтобы ты убеждал меня отказаться от этой работы.
2. Я не хочу убеждать тебя отказаться от этой работы.
3. Я не хочу, чтобы тебя убедили отказаться от этой работы.

28. She seems to know the subject inside out.
1. Ей кажется, что она знает этот предмет досконально.
2. Кажется, она знает этот предмет досконально.
3. Кажется, она знала этот предмет досконально.

29. I'd like you to conclude the contract in the near future.
1. Мне нравится контракт, надо заключить его в ближайшем будущем.
2. Я бы хотел, чтобы вы заключили контракт в ближайшем будущем.
3. Я бы хотел заключить с вами контракт в ближайшем будущем.

30. This writer is said to be almost unknown to the general public.
1. Говорят, этот писатель почти неизвестен широкой публике.
2. Этот писатель говорит, что он почти неизвестен широкой публике.
3. Писателю сказали, что широкая публика его не знает.

31. He wanted her to set to work at once.
1. Он хотел приступить к работе немедленно.
2. Он хотел, чтобы она приступила к работе немедленно.
3. Она должна была приступить к работе немедленно.

32. He appears to have attended lectures regularly.
1. Оказывается, он посещает лекции регулярно.
2. Он появляется на лекциях регулярно.
3. Оказывается, он регулярно посещал лекции.

33. We expect him to be invited.
1. Мы ожидаем, что он пригласит нас.
2. Мы ожидаем, что его пригласят.
3. Мы ждем его, чтобы пригласить.

34. They are likely to invest in our project.
1. По-видимому, они вложили деньги в наш проект.
2. Вероятно, они вложат деньги в наш проект.
3. Они рады вложить деньги в наш проект.

35. We seem to have had this conversation before.
1. Кажется, нам надо поговорить об этом заранее.
2. У нас, кажется, уже был этот разговор раньше.
3. Нам кажется, что этот разговор надо было провести раньше.

36. I saw him buy a new computer.
1. Я видел купленный им новый компьютер.
2. Я видел, как он покупал новый компьютер.
3. Я видел, что он купил новый компьютер.

37. She was supposed to arrive on the 9 o'clock train.
1. Предполагали, что она приедет девятичасовым поездом.
2. Она предполагала ехать девятичасовым поездом.
3. Как и предполагалось, она приехала девятичасовым поездом.

38. The builders seem to have finished their work.
1. Кажется, строители заканчивают работу.
2. Строители собираются закончить работу.
3. Кажется, строители закончили работу.

39. He wants the work to be done immediately.
1. Он хочет выполнить эту работу немедленно.
2. Он хочет, чтобы эта работа была немедленно выполнена.
3. Он хочет немедленно получить эту работу.

40. My friend is likely to be having a good time at the seaside.

1. Мой друг, вероятно, хорошо проводит время на берегу моря.
2. Мой друг любит проводить время на берегу моря.
3. Вероятно, мой друг хорошо провел время на берегу моря.

41. I would like you to show the picture.

1. Я бы хотел показать тебе эту фотографию.
2. Мне нравится как ты выглядишь на этой фотографии.
3. Я бы хотел, чтобы ты показал фотографию.

42. A movie star is reported to attend the festival.

1. Кинозвезда сообщила о том, что собирается посетить фестиваль.
2. Сообщают, что кинозвезда посетит фестиваль.
3. Сообщали, что кинозвезда посетила фестиваль.

Test 10

К подчеркнутой грамматической конструкции подберите соответствующий русский перевод.

1. <u>On coming</u> home I wrote down everything I had seen.
1. приходить;
2. придя;
3. приходящий;
4. пришел.

2. Our <u>meeting</u> him there was a pleasant surprise.
1. встречаясь;
2. встретив;
3. встреча;
4. встречающий.

3. He didn't feel like <u>discussing</u> anything serious that night.
1. обсуждающий;
2. обсуждать;
3. обсуждая;
4. обсудив.

4. We are interested in <u>opening</u> a new market in this region.
1. открывающийся;
2. открытый;
3. открытие;
4. открывшийся.

5. I stopped <u>greeting</u> him, because we had quarreled.
1. чтобы поздороваться;
2. здороваясь;
3. поздоровавшись;
4. здороваться.

6. I don't like <u>being interfered</u> with.
1. помешал;
2. мешая;
3. мешать;
4. мне мешают.

7. Instead of <u>phoning</u> his friend, he went to see him.
1. звонящий;
2. позвонить;
3. позвонив;
4. позвонил.

8. He is looking forward to <u>starting</u> work.
1. начинающий;
2. начиная;
3. начало;
4. пора начинать.

9. <u>Swimming</u> is preferable to playing tennis.
1. плавающий;
2. плавание;
3. плавая;
4. поплавав.

10. She praised herself for <u>having come.</u>
1. необходимо придти;
2. пришла;
3. придет;
4. приходя.

11. He felt irritation at <u>being disturbed.</u>
1. обеспокоенный;
2. его побеспокоили;
3. беспокоясь;
4. он побеспокоил.

12. I regret <u>not having taken</u> your advice.
1. не воспользуюсь;
2. не воспользовавшись;
3. чтобы воспользоваться;
4. не воспользовался.

13. You begin learning a language <u>by listening</u> to the new sounds.
1. слушая;
2. послушав;
3. слушающий;
4. чтобы слушать.

14. He couldn't face <u>being talked</u> about.
1. говорить;
2. поговорил;
3. о нем говорили;
4. разговаривая.

15. I am sure of <u>having read</u> this magazine.
1. читал;
2. прочитаю;
3. мне читали;
4. надо прочитать.

16. I don't want her to make a habit of <u>being late</u>.
1. опаздывая;
2. опоздала;
3. опаздывать;
4. опоздавшая.

17. <u>Talking</u> in the library is not allowed.
1. разговаривая;
2. чтобы поговорить;
3. поговорив;
4. разговаривать.

18. He insisted on <u>being told</u> the result.
1. сообщение;
2. который надо сообщить;
3. чтобы ему сообщили;
4. сообщив.

19. The film wasn't worth <u>seeing.</u>
1. смотреть;
2. просматривая;
3. просмотрев;
4. надо посмотреть.

20. He enjoys <u>solving</u> complex problems.
1. решение;
2. решающий;
3. решенный;
4. решив.

21. He was greatly interested in collecting stamps.

1. коллекционирующий;
2. коллекционируя;
3. коллекционирование;
4. коллекция.

22. Instead of catching fish they caught old boots and rubbish.

1. ловя;
2. поймать;
3. пойманная;
4. поймав.

Test 11

Из нескольких вариантов (1, 2, 3, 4) выберите единственно правильный.

1. My father doesn't let ... his car.
1. me to drive 2. me driving
3. that I drive 4. me drive

2. I am looking forward ... you again soon.
1. to see 2. to seeing
3. seeing 4. that I will see

3. I expect ... an answer soon.
1. receive 2. him receive
3. to receive 4. receiving

4. Every major city keeps ... and London is no exception.
1. changing 2. to change
3. change 4. having changed

5. The book made me ... sleepy.
1. to feel 2. feeling
3. feel 4. felt

6. He felt like ... the whole affair.
1. he gives up 2. give up
3. giving up 4. to give up

7. You had better ... your personal stereo.
1. switch off 2. switched off
3. to switch off 4. switching off

8. Would you mind ... to the library with me?
1. coming up 2. come up
3. that you come up 4. to come up

9. She was made ... the truth.
1. telling 2. tell
3. having told 4. to tell

10. She suggested ... to the zoo.

1. to go 2. us to go
3. going 4. we to go

11. I refused to let him ... me.

1. help 2. helping
3. to help 4. helped

12. I did my best to make him ... his mind.

1. changed 2. change
3. to change 4. changing

13. You'd better ... .

1. stop worry 2. don't worry
3. stop worrying 4. not to worry

Test 12

К подчеркнутой грамматической конструкции подберите соответствующий русский перевод.

1. Show me the list of experts <u>working out</u> this program.
1. разработали;
2. разработав;
3. разрабатывающих;
4. разрабатывая.

2. <u>Having spent</u> all her money she couldn't afford to take a taxi.
1. тратя;
2. тратить;
3. потраченные;
4. потратив.

3. The e-mail <u>sent</u> on Monday didn't reach them.
1. посланная;
2. отослали;
3. которую надо отослать;
4. отослав.

4. He was having fun <u>playing</u> a computer game.
1. играющий;
2. игра;
3. играя;
4. поиграв.

5. <u>Reading</u> a book I got involved and forgot about my problems.
1. чтобы прочитать;
2. прочитав;
3. читая;
4. чтение.

6. The goods <u>being advertised</u> are not of high quality.
1. рекламируя;
2. рекламировать;
3. рекламируемые;
4. которые необходимо рекламировать.

7. We sent the catalogues to the address <u>indicated.</u>
1. указав;
2. указанный;
3. который надо указать;
4. указал.

8. <u>Having collected</u> the information required, we sent them a fax.
1.собрав;
2.собирая;
3.собранная;
4.необходимо собрать.

9. <u>Looking through</u> the magazine I found several interesting articles.
1. чтобы посмотреть;
2. просматривающий;
3. просмотреть;
4. просматривая.

10. <u>Being late</u> for the talks, they left before the party was over.
1. опоздавшие;
2. опоздание;
3. опаздывая;
4. опоздать.

11. I've spent all my money <u>buying</u> presents.
1. покупающий;
2. покупая;
3. купить;
4. купивший.

12. <u>Having concluded</u> the contract the representative of the firm left Moscow.
1. заключив;
2. заключая;
3. чтобы заключить;
4. заключенный.

13. The letter <u>being typed</u> by the secretary must be sent off as soon as it is ready.
1. напечатанное;
2. которое печатается;

3. напечатав;
4. печатающий.

14. He was looking through the mail <u>received</u> the day before.
1. получил;
2. получив;
3. полученная;
4. которую надо получить.

15. The man <u>playing</u> tennis over there is a first-class athlete.
1. играя;
2. играть;
3. играющий;
4. игра.

16. <u>Having learnt</u> all the rules he passed the exam.
1. изучая;
2. изучив;
3. изученные;
4. изучение.

17. <u>Knowing</u> English well he translated the article without a dictionary.
1. зная;
2. знать;
3. знание;
4. узнав.

18. The experiments <u>being carried on</u> in our laboratory are very interesting.
1. проведенные;
2. которые проводятся сейчас;
3. проведение;
4. проводя.

19. <u>Having had</u> some practical training he coped with the job better than we expected.
1. получая;
2. получив;
3. получить;
4. полученная.

20. <u>While translating</u> the article I looked up some words in the dictionary.
1. переведя;
2. переводя;
3. чтобы перевести;
4. переведенная.

21. The computer <u>bought</u> by me just last year, is already out of date.
1. купил;
2. купленный;
3. покупая;
4. купив.

22. <u>Having done</u> the exercise he began to doubt whether it was correct.
1. необходимо сделать;
2. чтобы сделать;
3. делая;
4. сделав.

23. There are many discoveries <u>being made</u> all over the world.
1. которые делаются;
2. которые были сделаны;
3. которые необходимо сделать;
4. будучи сделанными.

Test 13

Выберите грамматическую конструкцию, соответствующую каждому предложению.

1. **… the grammar rules, he made a lot of mistakes.**
   1. Not to know 2. Not knowing
   3. Don't know 4. Not known

2. **He suggested … to the art exhibition.**
   1. go 2. to go
   3. going 4. of going

3. **We made him … his promise.**
   1. keep 2. to keep
   3. keeping 4. being kept

4. **This telephone line needs … .**
   1. check 2. checking
   3. to check 4. having checked

5. **He agreed … me his car for the weekend.**
   1. lend 2. to lend
   3. lending 4. being lent

6. **He is not used to … soap operas on TV.**
   1. watch 2. watching
   3. to watch 4. being watched

7. **When he entered the office he saw the secretary … on the phone.**
   1. talking 2. to talk
   3. having talked 4. in talking

8. **We decided … the English course as soon as possible.**
   1. take 2. taking
   3. of taking 4. to take

9. **I spent hours … to buy that book.**
   1. having tried 2. to try
   3.trying 4. try

10. You had better … your application by mail.
1. sending 2. to send
3. send 4. sent

11. One cannot become a good specialist without … for a long time.
1. being trained 2. to be trained
3. trained 4. train

12. … a foreign language takes a long time.
1. Having learnt 2. By learning
3. Learning 4. Learnt

13. My parents expect me …well in my exams.
1. do 2. doing
3. to do 4. done

14. I made my way toward the … car.
1. park 2. parked
3. to park 4. having parked

15. After … school I went to university.
1. having been left 2. leaving
3. being left 4. leave

16. I promised … late.
1. not being 2. don't be
3. not to be 4. not be

17. When she saw me … along the street, she came up to me.
1. go 2. having gone
3. to go 4. going

18. … her exams, she went to celebrate.
1. Having finished 2. Finished
3. To finish 4. Finishing

19. I would rather … in a house than in a flat.
1. to live 2. living
3. live 4. of living

20. Let us … when you are coming.
1. knew 2. know
3. to know 4. knowing

21. I've spent the whole morning … an essay.
1. written 2. writing
3. being written 4. to have written

22. I don't enjoy … television.
1. watch 2. to watch
3. watching 4. of watching

23. Nobody can deny the importance … foreign languages.
1. of learning 2. to learn
3. learning 4. of being learnt

24. She insisted on … the train instead of the plane.
1. taken 2. taking
3. to take 4. being taken

25. The committee decided … the meeting.
1. postponing 2. postpone
3. to postpone 4. having postponed

26. … hungry, I made myself a sandwich.
1. To feel 2. Felt
3. Feel 4. Feeling

27. Don't forget … your camera.
1. to take 2. about taking
3. taking 4. of taking

28. The news … yesterday impressed me greatly.
1. be received 2. receiving
3. received 4. having received

29. Before … the letter, he answered a telephone call.
1. to read 2. being read
3. read 4. reading

30. Books … from the library must be returned in ten days.
1. borrowing 2. to borrow
3. borrowed 4. having borrowed

Test 14

Выберите слово, соответствующее данному предложению.

1. Have you got ... objections?
1. some 2. any
3. anything 4. something

2. ... special happened yesterday.
1. anything 2. nobody
3. nothing 4. none

3. ... of you can do it.
1. somebody 2. everybody
3. any 4. nothing

4. ... left the door open.
1. something 2. Somebody
3. some 4. anybody

5. There aren't ... shops in this part of the town.
1. some 2. none
3. any 4. anything

6. She said ... but I didn't understand her.
1. anything 2. something
3. some 4. nothing

7. Are you doing ... this evening?
1. any 2. something
3. anybody 4. anything

8. The house is empty, ... lives there.
1. nothing 2. nobody
3. somebody 4. anybody

9. Have you spoken to ... else about it?
1. somebody 2. anyone
3. any 4. nobody

10. I've brought you ... interesting books to read.
1. some 2. anything
3. any 4. something

11. … called you.
1. nothing 2. any
3. something 4. nobody

12. … of them could solve the problem.
1. somebody 2. every
3. none 4. nobody

13. I'd like some cola, but we haven't got ...
1. some 2. any
3. nothing 4. something

14. I saw her ... but I don't remember where.
1. nowhere 2. anywhere
3. somewhere 4. everywhere

15. Have you got ... books on the subject?
1. some 2. any
3. nothing 4. anything

16. We don't know ... about car engines.
1. nothing 2. anything
3. something 4. anybody

17. I'm sure there is ... inside, just knock louder!
1. somebody 2. nobody
3. anybody 4. some

18. Some people never have ... trouble learning new words.
1. no 2. any
3. every 4. anything

19. We haven't seen ... interesting at this exhibition yet.
1. nothing 2. anything
3. any 4. something

20. I made the cake myself without ... help.

1. some 2. somebody
3. any 4. anybody

21. I missed the concert because ... told me about it.

1. somebody 2. anybody
3. everybody 4. nobody

22. The bus service is so bad that it's almost impossible to get ... .

1. everywhere 2. anywhere
3. nowhere 4. somewhere

23. … of us wanted to watch this show.

1. nobody 2. anyone
3. none 4. no one

24. I haven't heard ... about him since we left school.

1. none 2. anything
3. any 4. nothing

25. Are there ... students here from Japan?

1. any 2. some
3. anybody 4. somebody

26. If your English is too poor, ... understands you.

1. nobody 2. anybody
3. none 4. nothing

27. There is always ... I don't understand.

1. some 2. something
3. nothing 4. any

28. Can ... of you help us?

1. anybody 2. any
3. somebody 4. some

29. I want ... to copy this text.

1. someone 2. anybody
3. some 4. any

30. ... information has been received from him.
1. none 2. nothing
3. no 4. no one

31. I have never been ... more beautiful than Scotland.
1. nowhere 2. anywhere
3. everywhere 4. somewhere

32. We couldn't buy anything because ... of the shops were open.
1. none 2. no one
3. all 4. nothing

33. Did ... phone me when I was out?
1. any 2. anybody
3. some 4. somebody

34. I've heard ... about this project but I don't know all the details.
1. something 2. anything
3. everything 4. nothing

35. She left the room without saying ... .
1. anything 2. somebody
3. nothing 4. something

36. There is ... point in wasting time on this issue.
1. not 2. none
3. no 4. nothing

37. Has ... in this group got a dictionary?
1. any 2. anybody
3. somebody 4. nobody

38. Can you go and buy ... cheese for me?
1. any 2. anything
3. some 4. something

39. By six o'clock I'm too tired to do ... else.
1. something 2. any
3. nothing 4. anything

40. ... parked in my parking place. Where shall I put my car now?
1. anyone 2. no one
3. everyone 4. someone

41. I don't intend to go ... this summer.
1. somewhere 2. anywhere
3. everywhere 4. nowhere

42. When I opened the door there was ... outside.
1. nobody 2. anyone
3. anything 4.some

43. There was ... to do but wait.
1. anything 2. nothing
3. everything 4. something

44. The situation was hopeless. Nobody could do ... to help.
1. nothing 2. something
3. anything 4. any

45. It is useless to wait for ... any longer.
1. they 2. their
3. theirs 4. them

46. British culture is very different from ....
1. ourselves 2. ours
3. us 4. our

47. They talked about ... .
1. myself 2. themselves
3. ourselves 4. himself

48. They spent ... leave in Spain.
1. them 2. theirs
3. their 4. themselves

49. Let ... buy some cheese for dessert.
1. he 2. they
3. him 4. their

50. She wants the keys. Please, give ... to her.
1. it 2. them
3. their 4. my

51. It was a good idea of ... to go on a cruise.
1. them 2. their
3. theirs 4. themselves

52. My shirt is less expensive than ... .
1. her 2. your
3. him 4. yours

53. Don't worry! I'll pay for ... .
1. me 2. my
3. mine 4. myself

54. The clothes are absolutely wet. I should dry … .
1. it 2. their
3. theirs 4. them

55. I see that you have no dictionary, I want to give you … .
1. my 2. mine
3. our 4. me

56. We can do ... shopping before lunch.
1. our 2. us
3. ours 4. ourselves

57. Let ... take our dog for a walk.
1. his 2. he
3. himself 4. him

58. This doesn't look like my book, it must be ... .
1. their 2. them
3. theirs 4. themselves

59. He decided to save money and put ... in the bank.
1. them 2. its
3. it 4. theirs

60. I'll post the parcel ....

1. oneself 2. herself
3. myself 4. by me

61. A few months ago we met an old friend of ... .

1. our 2. us
3. ours 4. him

62. This is my lighter and where is ... ?

1. your 2. our
3. yours 4. us

63. Let ... wait for him downstairs, shall we?

1. them 2. we
3. us 4. her

64. I use a computer but it isn't ... .

1. my 2. mine
3. our 4. us

65. I don't like ... jokes.

1. theirs 2. him
3. mine 4. his

66. I think your flowers are more beautiful than … .

1. their 2. her
3. theirs 4. our

67. They couldn't give me ... information about the delay in our flight.

1. many 2. much
3. an 4. lots

68. Apart from ... minor problems, the trip was a great success.

1. few 2. a few
3. little 4. a little

69. They have made ... progress.

1. many 2. little
3. a 4. few

70. He has done ... research on the subject.
1. many 2. a lot
3. plenty 4. a great deal of

71. There was ... traffic, so the journey didn't take long.
1. many 2. little
3. much 4. few

72. Very ... people manage to become completely fluent in a language.
1. plenty 2. few
3. little 4. lots of

73. I have ... time, so I can help you with your translation.
1. a little 2. little
3. a few 4. few

74. These chocolates are delicious. I think I'll buy ... box.
1. another 2. other
3. an other 4. the other

75. What ... English-speaking countries do you know?
1. else 2. other
3. others 4. another

76. I had two good friends at school, one was in my class and ... wasn't.
1. other 2. the other
3. another 4. an other

77. There are ... routes to the museum but this is the nicest one.
1. another 2. others
3. the other 4. other

78. The garage has lent me ... car while mine is being repaired.
1. the other 2. other
3. another 4. an other

Test 15

Выберите местоимения, соответствующие подчеркнутым местоимениям в русских предложениях.

1. he	2. their	3. your	4. theirs	5. yours	6. him
7. our	8. us	9. his	10. them	11. it	12. ours
13. we	14. me	15. I	16. my	17. mine	

1. Пусть они просмотрят контракт.
2. Попроси его помочь тебе.
3. Это не моя ручка, а твоя.
4. Разрешите нам все объяснить.
5. Цветы завяли, выбрось их.
6. Ее квартира больше, чем наша.
7. Ты можешь пойти с нами на прогулку?
8. Это не мои деньги, передай их брату.
9. Их новая машина – белого цвета.
10. Мы случайно встретились с ними на улице.
11. Не могли бы вы получить наш багаж?
12. Он дал мне свой адрес.
13. Позвоните мне завтра, пожалуйста.
14. Мы ужинали с нашими друзьями.
15. Мне бы хотелось знать их мнение.
16. Разрешите ему подвезти Вас.
17. Этот словарь не ваш, а мой.

Test 16

Выберите форму, соответствующую каждому предложению.

1. His reading was ... than ever before.
1. extensive 2. the most extensive
3. much extensive 4. more extensive

2. This really is ... food I have ever eaten.
1. worst 2. bad
3. the worst 4. worse

3. Yesterday I came back home ... than I had promised.
1. lately 2. later
3. late 4. more late

4. The ... house is three miles away.
1. nearer 2. most near
3. nearest 4. near

5. All my friends are ... than me at English!
1. worst 2. more bad
3. worse 4. bad

6. That was ... interesting magazine I've ever looked through.
1. less 2. the least
3. the little 4. least

7. Laptop computers are ... reliable than other computers.
1. more less 2. little
3. the least 4. less

8. I've got ... issue of the magazine.
1. late 2. last
3. latest 4. the latest

9. He is ... man I've ever known.
1. more boring 2. most boring
3. boring 4. the most boring

10. The job was ... we expected.

1. more easy than 2. more easy that
3. easier than 4. easier as

11. Last year I spent ... time on English than this year.

1. more little 2. less
3. little 4. the least

12. In this shop prices are much ... than in others.

1. high 2. the highest
3. higher 4. more high

Test 17

Выберите предлоги, соответствующие данным предложениям.

1.	1. The University consists … a number of colleges.	1. -
	2. She's flying to Boston … Wednesday morning.	2. on
	3. Let's have a big party … next week.	3. till
	4. What time did you arrive … Kennedy airport?	4. at
	5. We waited … twelve and finally got on the plane.	5.of
	6. … my opinion, the decision was wrong.	6.in
		7.for
2.	1. He is coming back … a fortnight.	1. -
	2. I'm very bad … explaining phonetic rules.	2. to
	3. Please, pay more attention … your English.	3. with
	4. The house is equipped … every modern facility.	4. at
	5. … the end of the holiday he had spent all his money.	5. on
	6. She entered … the room quickly and stood near the door.	6. in
		7. by
3.	1. They did the test … July 14th.	1. -
	2. She is … work from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.	2. since
	3. Write the date … the top right-hand corner.	3. in
	4. They have been building the house … March.	4. on
	5. He was very tired … playing golf.	5. at
	6. Don't forget to write … me while you are away.	6. of
		7. to
4.	1. While studying at the University he specialized … marketing.	1. -
		2. at
	2.The door must have been opened … a key.	3. with
	3. We returned … home early.	4. about
	4. 1 saw a taxi … the end of the street.	5. by
	5. He couldn't give an answer … such an easy question.	6. in
	6. She reminded me … my promise.	7. to
5.	1.Can you explain … me what I have to do?	1. -
	2. I didn't have enough money to pay … the bill.	2. at
	3. What was the reason … his absence?	3. of
	4. I have my English class … Friday morning.	4. on
	5. She is very proud … your success.	5. with

	6. The telephone and the door rang … the same time.	6. to 7. for
6.	1. I'm usually ... home at 9. 2. He is interested ... marketing. 3. I'm sure you are capable ... passing the examination. 4. Did you phone ... Mr. Smith? 5. The report must be ready ... two weeks. 6. I disagree ... you on every point.	1. – 2. with 3. in 4. to 5. at 6. on 7. of
7.	1. Who is responsible ... this work? 2. He is busy ... the moment. 3. She has gone ... a business trip. 4. Do you work ... every Saturday? 5. Her native town is ... the south of the country. 6. Did you come here ... car?	1. – 2. on 3. by 4. for 5. in 6. with 7. at
8.	1. She is arriving ... August 25th. 2. The note is ... the bottom of the page. 3. We were waiting ... you yesterday. 4. I met Nick on my way ... home. 5. In Britain people drive ... the left. 6. He specializes ... management.	1. – 2. for 3. in 4. on 5. to 6. at 7. of
9.	1. He usually arrives ... home at 7. 2. The ceremony will take place ... Saturday afternoon. 3. He is famous ... writing detective stories. 4. The car stopped ...t he traffic lights. 5. The fridge is full ... food. 6. We are very angry ... him.	1. for 2. of 3. – 4. with 5. on 6. in 7. at
10.	1. He was pleased ... his exam results. 2. You can pay ... credit card. 3. I'm going away ... the end of June. 4. She' s never been ... Paris. 5. Did you work ... last Saturday? 6. He spends all his money ... CDs.	1. – 2. at 3. to 4. on 5. with 6. in 7. by

Test 18

Составьте вопросительные предложения из данных слов. Запишите цифры, которыми обозначены слова, в правильной последовательности.

1.
1. from
2. come
3. friend
4. holiday
5. back
6. your
7. has

2.
1. tomorrow
2. me
3. able
4. you
5. be
6. to help
7. will

3.
1. it
2. by
3. impossible
4. why
5. train
6. is
7. there
8. to get

4.
1. English
2. contract
3. are
4. into
5. going
6. when
7. this
8. to translate
9. you

5.
1. like
2. early
3. you
4. getting
5. do
6. up

6.
1. get
2. English
3. you
4. what
5. in
6. usually
7. did
8. marks

7.
1. car
2. he
3. what
4. of
5. have
6. kind
7. does

8.
1. lot
2. there
3. in
4. is
5. a
6. winter
7. of
8. snow

9.
1. you
2. ever
3. written
4. poetry
5. have
6. any

10.
1. deal
2. what
3. with
4. article
5. your
6. problems
7. does

11.
1. have
2. to ring
3. why
4. you
5. up
6. him
7. do

12.
1. concert
2. you
3. to
4. been
5. rock
6. ever
7. a
8. have

13. 1. advantages
2. are
3. by
4. what
5. the
6. car
7. traveling
8. of

14. 1. English
2. many
3. there
4. the
5. letters
6. are
7. alphabet
8. how
9. in

15. 1. did
2. to
3. University
4. decide
5. our
6. you
7. study
8. at
9. why

16. 1. you
2. want
3. parents
4. do
5. economist
6. your
7. an
8. to become
9. why

17. 1. there
2. solving
3. possibility
4. of
5. is
6. any
7. this
8. problem

18. 1. job
2. he
3. this
4. when
5. interesting
6. was
7. offered

19. 1. dictionaries
2. where
3. are
4. you
5. can
6. the
7. tell
8. me

20. 1. keep
2. her
3. how
4. waiting
5. you
6. long
7. did

21. 1. flag
2. the
3. called
4. how
5. national
6. is
7. British

22. 1. be
2. what
3. at
4. doing
5. you
6. 4 o'clock
7. will

23. 1. he
2. long
3. on
4. how
5. speaking
6. phone
7. has
8. been
9. the

24. 1. TV
2. will
3. film
4. there
5. tonight
6.what
7. be
8. on

25. 1. foreign
2. it
3. to
4. languages
5. important
6. is
7. why
8. know

26. 1. much
2. saw
3. changed
4. she
5. since
6. her
7. has
8. you

27. 1. been
2. hard
3. months
4. has
5. for
6. he
7. last
8. working
9. two
10. the

28. 1. these
2. published
3. were
4. where
5. books

29. 1. this
2. be
3. will
4. lecture
5. there
6. a
7. classroom
8. in

30. 1. watching
2. you
3. films
4. like
5. horror
6. do

31. 1. able
2. advice
3. you
4. follow
5. to
6. will
7. this
8. be

32. 1. is
2. supermarket
3. built
4. a
5. where
6. new
7. being

33. 1. is
2. me
3. you
4. tell
5. what
6. fax
7. can
8. number
9. your

34. 1. cost
2. nowadays
3. out
4. it
5. does
6. a lot
7. eat
8. to

35. 1. in
2. mistakes
3. usually
4. how
5. do
6. English
7. many
8. make
9. tests
10. you

36. 1. to
2. a
3. did
4. athlete
5. he
6. be
7. good
8. use

37. 1. called
2. the
3. is
4. business
5. why
6. of
7. language
8. English

38. 1. know
2. is
3. my
4. where
5. you
6. do
7. phone-book

39. 1. there
2. getting
3. any
4. a
5. are
6. prospects
7. job
8. of

40. 1. do
2. have
3. interesting
4. you
5. to
6. really
7. translation
8. a
9. did

41. 1. you
2. to
3. future
4. how
5. use
6. in
7. are
8. English
9. planning

42. 1. new
2. be
3. store
4. will
5. here
6. a
7. there
8. department

43. 1. to
2. you
3. what
4. of
5. are
6. sort
7. going
8. car
9. buy

44. 1. do
2. explain
3. this
4. could
5. how
6. exercise
7. you
8. to

45. 1. make
2. on
3. who
4. her
5. time
6. will
7. come

46. 1. for
2. long
3. been
4. looking
5. you
6. how
7. dictionary
8. have
9. your

47. 1. able
2. me
3. to
4. will
5. meet
6. you
7. be
8. tomorrow

48. 1. last
2. your
3. year
4. English
5. since
6. improved
7. has

49. 1. have
2. time
3. off
4. we
5. to
6. what
7. set
8. do

50. 1. does
2. it
3. how
4. this
5. much
6. cost
7. to
8. at
9. hotel
10. stay

51. 1. a
2. taken
3. when
4. be
5. will
6. decision

52. 1. car
2. have
3. what
4. you
5. color
6. your
7. painted

53. 1. when
2. you
3. the
4. over
5. know
6. will
7. do
8. conference
9. be

54. 1. good
2. doing
3. are
4. friends
5. crosswords
6. your
7. at

55. 1. you
2. hobby
3. is
4. have
5. why
6. a
7. it
8. for
9. to
10. important

56. 1. advertising
2. much
3. was
4. campaign
5. how
6. on
7. money
8. spent

57. 1. have
2. her
3. long
4. for
5. did
6. to
7. he
8. wait

58. 1. reconstructed
2. this
3. be
4. building
5. will
6. when

59. 1. business
2. are
3. to
4. your
5. going
6. own
7. you
8. start

60. 1. moment
2. is
3. the
4. being
5. your
6. at
7. car
8. repaired

61. 1. has
2. the
3. agency
4. working
5. for
6. she
7. long
8. been
9. how

62. 1. you
2. will
3. think
4. us
5. he
6. phone
7. do

63. 1. you
2. do
3. again
4. make
5. this
6. did
7. exercise
8. she

64. 1. good
2. possible
3. learning
4. is
5. speak
6. grammar
7. it
8. without
9. English
10. to

65. 1. key
2. can
3. me
4. is
5. who
6. my
7. tell
8. where

66. 1. you
2. the
3. was
4. talking
5. man
6. to
7. who
8. were

67. 1. forward
2. are
3. looking
4. him
5. to
6. you
7. meeting

68. 1. about
2. information
3. to
4. be
5. it
6. will
7. more
8. able
9. get
10. you

69. 1. you
2. beautiful
3. is
4. do
5. it
6. think

70. 1. party
2. there
3. many
4. will
5. the
6. at
7. people
8. be

71. 1. machine
2. can
3. me
4. how
5. this
6. to
7. you
8. works
9. explain

72. 1. attending
2. long
3. language
4. he
5. a
6. course
7. has
8. how
9. been

73. 1. job
2. from
3. way
4. mine
5. your
6. in
7. different
8. is
9. what

74. 1. while
2. staying
3. would
4. my
5. for
6. you
7. a
8. mind
9. here

75. 1. your
2. in
3. are
4. learning
5. with
6. you
7. English
8. progress
9. satisfied

76. 1. saying
2. you
3. what
4. understand
5. am
6. do
7. it

77. 1. experiment
2. completed
3. when
4. the
5. will
6. be

78. 1. it
2. repair
3. how
4. watch
5. to
6. much
7. my
8. will
9. cost

79. 1. people
2. you
3. it
4. to
5. do
6. find
7. new
8. meet
9. difficult

80. 1. stuck
2. you
3. jam
4. ever
5. in
6. traffic
7. have
8. a
9. been

81. 1. me
2. centre
3. the
4. could
5. where
6. you
7. is
8. tell
9. city

82. 1. English
2. is
3. better
4. fast
5. your
6. getting
7. how

83. 1. expected
2. very
3. to
4. each
5. were
6. question
7. you
8. quickly
9. answer

84. 1. English
2. is
3. like
4. spoken
5. what
6. your

85. 1. hard
2. why
3. with
4. it
5. people
6. deal
7. is
8. unreliable
9. to

86. 1. you
2. is
3. explain
4. your
5. me
6. problem
7. to
8. can
9. what

87. 1. is
2. to
3. much
4. school
5. English
6. attention
7. your
8. paid
9. in
10. how

88. 1. week
2. will
3. the
4. staying
5. you
6. all
7. at
8. be
9. hotel

89. 1. month
2. be
3. next
4. can
5. until
6. our
7. postponed
8. meeting

90. 1. pass
2. did
3. test
4. his
5. manage
6. to
7. driving
8. he

Part 2. Vocabulary

Test 1

Выберите английские эквиваленты, соответствующие данным русским словам.

1.	1. однако	1. just
		2. sometimes
	2. вот почему	3. often
		4. till
	3. когда-либо	5. that's why
		6. ago
	4. только-что	7. ever
		8. because
	5. часто	9. however
		10. seldom
2.	1. без	1. among
		2. in spite of
	2. согласно	3. with
		4. hardly
	3. если не	5. until
		6. according to
	4. едва	7. along
		8. without
	5. среди	9. hard
		10. unless
3.	1. в конечном счете	1. hence
		2. than
	2. вдруг	3. suddenly
		4. soon
	3. тем временем	5. meanwhile
		6. then
	4. потом	7. since
		8. in the end
	5. следовательно	9. next
		10. last

4.	1. достаточно	1. again
		2. even
	2. также	3. besides
		4. too
	3. как правило	5. as a rule
		6. between
	4. между	7. yet
		8. therefore
	5. снова	9. enough
		10. as soon as
5.	1. иногда	1. at least
		2. behind
	2. в то время как, пока	3. except
		4. sometimes
	3. кроме	5. yet
		6. some time
	4. позади	7. between
		8. at last
	5. наконец	9. while
		10. till

Test 2

Выберите слово, наиболее близкое по значению к данному.

1. importance
1. application 2. cooperation 3. significance 4. description

2. in fact
1. finally 2. contrary 3.at last 4. actually

3.fast
1.rapid 2. permanent 3. slow 4.frequent

4. to predict
1. to recall 2. to forget 3. to forecast 4. to remind

5. brief
1. broad 2. long 3. short 4. bright

6. to construct
1. to depend 2. to build 3. to ruin 4. to conceal

7. decision
1. dependence 2. defense 3. conclusion 4. connection

8. to include
1. to save 2. to fulfill 3. to contain 4. to measure

9. usually
1. seldom 2. often 3. suddenly 4. generally

10. to try
1. to cheat 2. to forgive 3. to attempt 4. to keep

11. growth
1. increase 2. failure 3. guide 4. decline

12. to discover
1. to arrive 2. to find 3. to lift 4. to depart

13. awful
1. constant 2. pleasant 3. horrible 4. full

14. before
1. later 2. earlier 3. after 4. since

15. to count
1. to cover 2. to detect 3. to calculate 4. to catch

16. intelligent
1. clever 2. stupid 3. boring 4. strange

17. to link
1. to damage 2. to discover 3. to connect 4. to react

18. difficult
1. definite 2. complicated 3. complete 4. effective

19. element
1. mix 2. entry 3. foundation 4. component

20. discussion
1. idea 2. dispute 3. meaning 4. brain

21. busy
1. quiet 2. engaged 3. boring 4. easy

22. to break
1. to destroy 2. to keep 3.to brush 4. to repair

23. capable
1. useless 2. able 3. lazy 4. quick

24. to check
1. to blame 2. to move 3. to inspect 4. to request

25. comfortable
1. creative 2. cruel 3. crucial 4. cozy

26. hard
1. competent 2. easy 3. difficult 4. convenient

27. to permit
1. to allow 2.to comfort 3.to prohibit 4.to promise

28. similarity
1. priority 2. difference 3. likeness 4. Significance

29. characteristic
1. creation 2. feature 3. reason 4. decision

30. to protect
1. to fight 2. to defend 3. to attack 4. to provide

Test 3

Выберите номера антонимов (слов с противоположным значением), соответствующих следующим прилагательным.

1.	1. early	1. rare
	2. frequent	2. ugly
	3. rude	3. late
	4. wide	4. narrow
	5. attractive	5. polite
2.	1. false	1. empty
	2. cheap	2. wonderful
	3. awful	3. true
	4. full	4. expensive
	5. strange	5. usual
3.	1. strong	1. easy
	2. difficult	2. happy
	3. slow	3. long
	4. short	4. weak
	5. sad	5. fast
4.	1. boring	1. dishonest
	2. low	2. heavy
	3. fair	3. high
	4. quiet	4. interesting
	5. light	5. loud
5.	1. lazy	1. clean
	2. thick	2. curious
	3. dirty	3. industrious
	4. indifferent	4. correct
	5. wrong	5. thin

Test 4

Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий каждому предложению.

1.Reading English books in the original is very ….
1.useless 2.thoughtful 3.helpless 4.helpful

2. All students should … grammar together with vocabulary if they want to be successful.
1.bring 2.practise 3.teach 4.translate

3. It is the least interesting book I have ever read. It is so …!
1.boring 2.fascinating 3.exciting 4.enjoyable

4. …. it was raining, they decided to walk to the station.
1.Besides 2.Although 3.However 4.Because

5. Turn off that terrible music! It … too loud.
1.listens 2.hears 3.sounds 4.tastes

6. My friend … that he should help me with English.
1.insisted 2.refused 3.failed 4.succeeded

7. Don't …me when I am talking.
1.complain 2.attract 3. interfere 4. interrupt

8. I can't make up my … what to do next.
1.mind 2.idea 3.thought 4.opinion

9.They are learning English but they haven't … much progress.
1.done 2.got 3.made 4.performed

10. I wasn't … enough to get a seat.
1.hurry 2.fortune 3.lucky 4.fond

11. She was … her homework when I came.
1.learning 2.making 3.working 4.doing

12. He can't … a new car.
1.afford 2.perform 3.survive 4.attempt

13. This box … everything you need.
1. applies 2.concludes 3.consists 4.contains

14. Today individuals, companies, and institutions use the Internet in many … .
1.habits 2.ways 3.customs 4.types

15. The state … in attracting new industries.
1.interested 2.appointed 3.succeeded 4.promoted

16. Electronic games are … of color, sound and visual effects.
1.filled 2.full 3.filed 4.fulfilled

17. Though this question has been raised several times, it is still under….
1.consideration 2.correction 3.condition 4. cooperation

18. Tourism has become an important … of income.
1.thought 2.source 3.deal 4.effort

19. It is difficult to cross this … street.
1.living 2.heavy 3.busy 4.disturbing

20. The chairman … our attention to the next issue.
1.took 2.drew 3.showed 4.gave

21. I don't … of his staying at their place.
1.consider 2.approve 3.believe 4.like

22. Lunch is the biggest … of the day and lasts two or three hours.
1.course 2.dish 3.food 4.meal

23. Washinton D.C. was … solely as a seat of government.
1.found 2.founded 3.fond 4.flown

24. I'm … English and French classes.
1.following 2.attending 3.educating 4.going

25. Will you … my telephone number if you don't write it down?
1.resemble 2.remind 3.remember 4.restore

26. I've just finished … my shopping.
1.doing 2.going 3.making 4.buying

27. To … the truth, I don't think she meant any harm.
1.speak 2.say 3.tell 4.talk

28. Can you … your ideas in simple words?
1.express 2.impress 3.possess 4.access

29. Did you … the contract I gave you yesterday?
1.seem 2.sing 3.sign 4.sigh

30. I'm … my final exam next Monday.
1.passing 2.taking 3.making 4.failing

Test 5

Выберите номера суффиксов, при помощи которых можно образовать существительные от следующих глаголов.

1.

1. invite	1. -ion
2. resist	2. -ure
3. pay	3. -ation
4. protect	4. -ment
5. please	5. -ance
6. develop	
7. educate	

2.

1. connect	1. -ance
2. press	2. -ation
3. agree	3. -ment
4. appear	4. -ure
5. discuss	5. -ion
6. admire	
7. arrange	

3.

1. fulfil	1. -ence
2. pass	2. -age
3. combine	3. -ment
4. depend	4. -ation
5. depart	5. -ure
6. improve	
7. correspond	

Выберите номера суффиксов, при помощи которых можно образовать существительные от следующих прилагательных.

4.

1. polite	1. -age
2. real	2. -dom
3. free	3. -ity
4. likely	4. -hood
5. bright	5. -ness
6. short	
7. popular	

Выберите номера суффиксов, при помощи которых можно образовать прилагательные от следующих существительных.

5.

1. beauty	1. -al
2. centre	2. -ive
3. comfort	3. -ous
4. danger	4. -ful
5. effect	5. -able
6. care	
7. form	

Test 6

Запишите номера слов, соответствующих смыслу данных предложений.

1.
1.every 2. located 3.meals 4.study 5 higher 6.preparing
7.member 8.system 9.after 10.provide 11.independent 12.cultural

The University of Cambridge is an institution of… education, the second oldest university in the UK … the University of Oxford. It is … in the city of Cambridge.

The University is a … of faculties, departments and … colleges. The colleges … their students with lodgings and ... , assign tutors, and offer social, … and athletic activities. …student at the University of Cambridge is a … of a college. Students … under supervisors who assist them in … for university exams.

2.
1.marks 2.part 3.architectural 4.behind 5.includes 6.collection
7.naval 8.longitude 9.started 10.downstream 11.galleries

At Greenwich, 5 miles … from London Bridge, is one of Sir Christopher Wren's … masterpieces – the Royal Naval College. The college, …in 1694 as a home for sailors, … the magnificent Painted Hall. … the college is the Queen's House, now … of the National Maritime Museum, whose many … display its enormous maritime … from 500 years of … history. The Royal Observatory in Greenwich Park … the prime meridian of zero … in the courtyard.

3.
1.history 2.however 3.game 4.first 5.people 6.no one 7.known
8.army 9.wooden 10.displeased 11.filled 12.played

… really knows when the … of golf was first … . The Romans played a game with … sticks and a leather ball … with feathers, but the details are not … . In the fifteenth century, golf … appeared in the written … of Scotland. In 1457 the Scottish Parliament was … with the number of … playing golf instead of training for the … and the game was banned. … , by 1503 even the King had started playing golf again.

4.
1.educational 2.calls 3.native 4.mail 5.categories 6.fall 7.soon 8.using 9.half 10.show 11.purposes

People who speak English ... into three main ... : those who have learned it as their ... language, those who have learned it as a second language, those who are ... it for practical ... : administrative, professional or ... . The number of second-language speakers may ... exceed the number of native speakers.

Statistic data ... that 80% of the world's ... and 60% of the world's telephone... are in English. ... of the world's scientific literature is written in English.

5.
1.outside 2.began 3.great 4.as 5.centuries 6.first 7.world 8.assisted 9.standing 10.nowadays 11.continents

English is spoken by more than 350 million people ... . It has become a ... language because of its establishment ... a mother tongue ... England, in all the ... of the world. The exporting of English ... in the seventeenth century with the ... settlements in North America. Above all, it is the ... growth of population in the United States, ... by massive migration in the nineteenth and twentieth ... , that has given the English language its present... in the world.

6.
1.important 2.too 3.to grow 4.official 5.smaller 6.period 7.as 8.developing 9.industries 10.became 11.during

Cardiff has been the ... capital of Wales since 1955. It began ... quickly and to become prosperous ... the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This was the ... when the coal, iron and steel industries were ... in South Wales, and Cardiff ... a major industrial town and an ... port. However, when these... began to decline, Cardiff suffered ... . Today, the docks are much … , but the city is now expanding ... a commercial and administrative center.

7.
1.called 2.buildings 3.sailed 4.style 5.around 6.oldest 7.brighter 8.cities 9.modern 10.center 11.from

Sidney is Australia's largest and ... city and it is built ... the harbor, named Port Jackson. Captain Cook ... it this when he ... to the area in 1770.

Sidney wasn't planned ... the start, as many later Australian ... were. It has a tight, congested ... without wide boulevards. But it is a very ... city with the most energy and .. of all Australian cities. In Sidney, the ... are higher, the colors are ... and the nightlife more exciting.

8.

1. clothes 2. course 3. residence 4. live 5. academic 6. full 7. old 8. allowed 9.present 10.had 11.days

In the ... times students' life was ... of restrictions. Students of Cambridge were not ... to play games, sing, hunt, fish or even to dance, they ... to wear special dark ... and the "squares", the ... caps they still wear in our ... .

During the ... all students have to ... in the college; there are at ... over 9000 students in ... .

9.

1.legends 2.beginning 3.think 4.cold 5.making 6.from 7.back 8.islands 9.part 10.including 11.for 12.have

….. the deep blue waters of Waikiki Beach to the … grey Atlantic of Cornwall, surfers …. a strange bond with the sea. They are …. of a tradition that goes …. to the people of Pacific …, who prayed to the gods … the best waves. From the … of the 16th century Hawaiian … and songs describe surfing as an obsession … surfers forget everything,… work and family. Generations of surfers … of Hawaii as the Mecca for their sport.

10.

1. accident 2.middle 3.like 4.cars 5.first 6.installed 7.outside 8.railway 9.lights 10.operated 11.time 12.exploded

The … traffic signal was invented by a … signaling engineer. It was installed … the Houses of Parliament in 1868. It looked … any railway signal of the … and was operated by gas. However, it … and killed a policeman, and the … discouraged further development until … became common. Modern traffic … are an American invention.

Red-green systems were … in 1914. Three-color signals, … by hand from a tower in the … of the street appeared in New York in 1918.

11.

1.added 2.after 3.rock 4.immigrant 5.pockets 6.decided
7.used 8.made 9.call 10.miners 11. by 12.cotton

The first jeans were designed … Levi Strauss (1829-1902), who was a German … to the USA. Strauss arrived in San Francisco in 1850, just … gold was discovered there. He …to make trousers to sell to the gold … . The first pair was … of tent canvas, then strong … was imported from France. We … it "denim" nowadays. In 1873 copper rivets were … to the jeans. Strauss wanted to make the … stronger because the miners … to fill them with pieces of … .

12.

1. bakery 2.designed 3.raged 4.many 5.jumping 6. to commemorate 7.high 8.separating 9.buildings 10. column 11.viewing

In 1666, the Great Fire of London … for four days and devastated four-fifth of the … of the City of London. The Monument, … by Sir Christopher Wren, was built in 1677 … the event. It is 61 meters (202 feet) … , which is exactly the distance … the Monument from the Pudding Lane … where the fire began. The … area at the top of the … was enclosed after six people died by … from it – nearly as … as perished in the Great Fire itself.

13.

1. popular 2. played 3. pictures 4. names 5. game 6. called 7. team 8. knows 9. egg-shaped 10. carried 11. existed

Almost every school in Britain has its football … and every boy knows a lot about the … . He can tell you the … of the famous players, he has … of them and ... the results of many matches.

Rugby is another … British sport which is … in other countries. It is also ... rugby football. Rugby football has … in Britain since the 19th century. It is played with an … ball which may be … and thrown.

14.

1. to dominate 2. children 3. convenient 4. films 5. watch
6. difficult 7. entertainment 8. think 9. arguments 10. role 11. bad

Television plays an important … in our life. It is … to say if it is good or … for us. Television is a convenient … . On TV you can see interesting … , concerts, football matches. But some people … that we are passive when we … TV. Besides, television begins … our lives.

There are other … for and against television. It is very … for old people. But is it good for ...?

15.

1. long 2. visit 3. holiday 4. poor 5. brought 6. families 7. rich
8. call 9. home 10. day 11. work

In Britain there is a ... which .people … Mother's Day. In the old days many girls from … families in the country worked in .. houses. They did all the house … and their working … was very ... Once a year, it was usually a Sunday in March, they could ... their mothers. They went … on that day and … presents for their mothers and for other members of their … .

16.

1. letter 2. beautiful 3. countries 4. paid 5. famous 6. received
7. give 8. show 9. rich 10. cost 11. expensive

When there were no stamps in the world, people ... much money to the postman for every … they ... The postman did not … letters to people who did not pay him.

Many ... have very … stamps. Stamps very often ... the flowers, trees or portraits of ... people of the country which makes them. Some stamps are very ... and may ... thousands of dollars. Only … people can afford them.

17.

1. people 2. company 3. house 4. story 5. help 6. detective
7. discussions 8. problem 9. lived 10. come 11. answers

Conan Doyle wrote his first ... about Sherlock Holmes in 1887. In this story the ... meets his friend Dr. Watson.

Holmes and Watson ... at 221 B Baker Street in London. Many ... take place about where 221 B was. There is no ... there now. But a large ... has its office near the place. One of the clerks ... twenty or so letters which still ... every week to Sherlock Holmes, 221 B Baker Street. Most come from the USA and many … ask if Mr. Holmes can ... them with some ... .

18.
1. black 2. clubs 3. combination 4. art 5. jazz 6. only 7. they
8. different 9. especially 10. created 11. songs

Americans have contributed to many ... forms, but jazz, a type of music, is the … art form that was … in the United States. Jazz was created by … Americans. Jazz is a mixture of ... kinds of music. It is a ... of the music of West Africa, the work … the slaves sang, and religious music. … bands formed in the late 1800s. … played in bars and … in many towns and cities of the South, ... New Orleans.

19.
1. people 2. most 3. affects 4. broadcast 5. good 6. since
7. television 8. to avoid 9. world 10. reflection 11. over

The first commercial television ... was made on April 20, 1939 by Radio Corporation of America. … 1939 it has become one of the ... important facts of modern life. … is very much a part of modern … . Its effects are felt all ... the world. Television is a ... of modern world, say some … . It shows contemporary society. It … customs and culture, others say. … or bad, television is difficult … . It is here to stay!

20.
1. held 2. thanks 3. holiday 4. harvest 5. settling 6. church
7. things 8. landed 9. home 10. passengers 11. turkey

Thanksgiving is a family … . Many people go to ... in the morning and at ... they have a big dinner with … . People gather to give … for all the good … in their lives.

The celebration was ... in 1621 after the first ... in New England. At the end of 1620 the ... from the Mayflower ... in America and started … there.

21.
1. colored 2. give 3. legal 4. poetry 5. close 6. festival
7. favorite 8. ages 9. celebrated 10. greeting 11. heart

Valentine's Day is not a ... or a national holiday. Banks and offices do not … , but it is a happy little ... . It is widely ... among persons of all ... by the exchange of «valentines». «Valentines» are special … cards. They are often ... red and have pictures of ... and verses of love ... .

Flowers and candy are ... presents which sweethearts, friends and family ... each other.

22.
1. coming 2. most 3. highly 4. ceremonies 5. seem 6. mix
7. have 8. modern 9. extent 10. quite 11. interruption

London has preserved its old ... and traditions to a greater ... than any other city in England. ... of these traditions … been kept up without … since the 13th century. Foreigners ... to London are impressed by ... a number of ceremonies which ... to be incompatible with the ... traffic and technical conditions of a ... developed country. But Londoners believe that old traditions … harmoniously with the city everyday life.

23.
1. there 2. history 3. bookshop 4. everything 5. everywhere
6. novels 7. working 8. languages 9. tell 10. more 11. century

Foyles is the best ... in London. There are books … – endless shelves of them. The people ... in the shop will ... you that there are ... than four million books ... . You can find anything and ... : Italian poets of the 17th ... and old English authors, ... by American writers, dictionaries of almost all the … of the world, old maps and books on the ... and geography of South America.

24.
1. running 2. week 3. programs 4. things 5. buy 6. called
7. public 8. millions 9. to draw 10. used 11. companies

One of the most popular .. . on television in Britain is ... «That's Life». The main job is ... attention to ways in which the ... may be cheated by … . The program is so popular that ... of people watch it. And the team …it gets 2000 letters a ... from people complaining about such ... as bad products and tricks ... by salesmen to make people ... things they don't really want.

25.
1.to keep 2.hours 3.work 4.during 5.called 6.helped 7.suburbs
8.population 9.invention 10.outside 11.buildings

Automobiles have ... the growth of suburbs in the United States. … this century, a large part of the US ... has moved to areas ... the big cities. However, the … of elevators has helped ... many people in tall city … . Therefore, many Americans ... in the city but live in the ... . These people

are ... commuters. They sometimes travel for one or two ... in order to get to work in the morning and to get home at night.

26.

1. centuries 2. museum 3. history 4. ancient 5. strongest 6. bank
7. find 8. prison 9. live 10. monarch 11. founded 12. personal

The Tower on the north ... of the Thames is one of the most … buildings of London. It was ... in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. But each ... left some kind of ... mark on it. For many ... the Tower was a fortress, a palace, a ... and royal treasury. It is now a ... of arms and armor, and, as one of the ... fortresses in Britain, it has the Crown Jewels. The ravens, whose forefathers used to ... food in the Tower, still .... here as part of its … .

27.

1. magazines	2. estimated	3. works	4. increase	5. population
6. activity	7. pop-music	8. sell	9. large	10. published
11. still	12. mystery			

Despite the ... in TV watching, reading is ... an important leisure ... in Britain and there is a very ... number of magazines and books ... on a wide variety of subjects.

The biggest-selling ... in Britain are women's and ... publications. The best-selling books are not great ... of literature but stories of ... and romance which ... in huge quantities. It has been ... that only about 3 per cent of the … read «classics» such as Charles Dickens or Jane Austen.

28.

1. enjoy	2. another	3. family	4. popular	5. one
6. nature	7. others	8. back	9. well	10. houses
11. interested	12. fond			

Perhaps one of the most ... hobbies in Britain is gardening. Most British … have a small garden at the ... . And many people, particularly men, are … of gardening and growing flowers.

As ... as gardening, many men ... repairing the house or the ... car-particularly if it is an old … .

Most British schoolboys are … in motor cars, planes, ships or trains. ... are more interested in … , especially birds.

Bird-watching is ... hobby in Britain.

29.

1. bells	2. largest	3. think	4. people	5. clock
6. top	7. hear	8. next	9. switch on	10. radio
11. famous	12. loud			

Every day when ... in the UK and overseas ... their radio to listen to BBC ... news, they can ... one of the most … sounds in London. On the hour, the ... of Big Ben ring ... and clear. Many people ... that Big Ben is the ... or the whole tower ... to the Houses of Parliament. In fact, it is the ... of the five bells at the ... of the tower.

30.

1. every 2. traffic 3. carry 4. most 5. known 6. vehicles 7. railway
8. familiar 9. over 10. underground 11. operating 12. result

The London Underground, or «tube» as it is often ... , was the world's first urban ... railway. It began ... in 1863. Even in those days ... jams caused by the congestion of horse-drawn ... generated complaints and letters to The Times, and as a ... construction work began on the underground ... in 1860.

London's buses ... four million passengers ... day, and bus routes cover ... 1,800 miles of the capital's roads. The ... double-decker buses are one of the ... distinctive sights in London.

31.

1. reason 2. arrive 3. for 4. overnight 5. must 6. house 7. towns
8. summer 9. biggest 10. tents 11. started 12. held

Cambridge … be one of the best-known ... in the world. The principal .. for its fame is its University, which ... during the 13 century.

Every year, in … , thousands of folk music fans ... in Cambridge for one of the ... festivals of folk music in England. The festival is ... in the grounds of an old ... , where there is plenty of room ... people to put up their ... if they want to stay ... .

32.

1. views 2. open 3. popular 4. summer 5. topics 6. originally
7. performances 8. can 9. listen 10. enjoy 11. go 12. home

Hyde Park was … a hunting forest and is still … with horse- riders. People who … a good argument can … to Speakers' Corner, where they … listen to people giving their … on a variety of … to anyone who will … .

Regent's Park is now the … of London Zoo, and an … air theatre which delights … audience with … of Shakespeare's plays.

33.

1. both 2. have 3. children 4. popular 5. mentally 6. recently
7. as 8. activity 9. flying 10. found 11. kinds 12. Among

Kite flying is very ... in the USA. People have been ... kites for 400 years, but it is only ... that many people in the USA. ... come to see it as a worthwhile ... for all ages. Always popular with ... , kite flying has a serious following ... adults, who have ... that making and assembling different ... of kites is as much fun ... flying them. And flying them is ... good exercise and ... relaxing at the same time.

34.

1. first 2. disappointed 3. is 4. so 5. imagined 6. since
7. foreign 8. usually 9. night 10. much 11. small 12. things

Piccadilly Circus is the centre of ... life in the West End. It is ... top of everyone's list of ... to see in London, because it is ... well known. It is actually quite ... , and most people are rather ... when they see it for the ... time because they ... it would be ... bigger! To the north of Piccadilly Circus there ... Soho, which has been the ... quarter of London ... the 17th century.

35.

1. busy 2. displayed 3. art 4. round 5. means 6. specialists
7. pastimes 8. wish 9. husbands 10. park 11. to look 12. money

One of the commonest everyday ... in Britain is a walk ... the shops or through the ... . Wives especially, and many ... too, love «window shopping» in a ... commercial district. It ... that they like ... at the things which are ... in the shop-windows. And they ... they had enough ... to buy them. Window display is an ... , and big stores have ... in window-dressing.

36.

1. pessimistic 2. sounds 3. last 4. virtual 5. connected 6. real
7. around 8. feel 9. activities 10. going 11. specialists 12. grown

In the ... thirty years, the Internet has ... dramatically. In 1983 there were only 200 computers ... to the Internet; now there are ... 50 million and this growth is clearly ... to continue.

Some experts are … about the future. One worry is the ... of cyber-criminals.

However, many ... see our future in ... reality – the use of computers with ... and images that make you ... as if you are in a … situation.

37.

1. half 2. published 3. week 4. reporting 5. most 6. at least
7. days 8. began 9. sister 10. was 11. sells 12. developed

The Times is one of Britain's oldest and … influential newspapers. It … its life in 1785. It … started by John Walter. In those … it cost two and a … old pennies.

In the 19th century, *The Times* … a reputation for accurate … and independent editorial views. Now it ... over 650,000 copies a day. It is … in London, along with its … newspaper, *The Sunday Times*, which has … ten sections and takes all … to read!

38.

1. separate 2. include 3. than 4. sport 5. week 6. outdoor
7. jobs 8. more 9. going 10. ago 11. typical 12. holiday

British people now have ... free time and holidays ... they did twenty years ... . Nearly all British people in full-time ... have at least four weeks' ... a year, often in two or three ... periods. The normal working ... is 35-40 hours, Monday to Friday.

... popular pastimes in the UK ... listening to pop music, ... to pubs, playing and watching ... , going on holidays, doing … activities, reading and watching TV.

39.

1. look 2. most 3. previous 4. connection 5. important 6. far
7. residence 8. found 9. palaces 10. aware 11. industry 12. colorful

You cannot go ... in London without being ... of the city's close ... with the Crown. There are royal ... , royal parks and ... ceremonies; if you … at the souvenirs you can see how ... royalty is to the capital's tourist ... . The most important building, but not the ... beautiful, is Buckingham Pa-

lace, which is the official ... of the Queen. It overlooks St. James's Park where the ... royal residence, St. James's Palace can be … .

40.
1. thousands 2. wood 3. inhabitants 4. made 5. tools 6. ago
7. construction 8. enormous 9. highest 10. weighs 11. pyramids
12. primitive

About 5,000 years … – or maybe more – the … of Egypt started building … stone structures. Those were the … near Cairo, in the north of Egypt. The … pyramid is the Pyramid Hufu which was … of 2,300,000 stones. Each stone … more than 2 tons. … of men took part in the ... of the pyramids. Those people were … . They used no metal and their … were made only of stone, bone and … .

41.
1. variety 2. happy 3. hairdressers 4. business 5. too 6. to look
7. quality 8. there 9. key 10. favorite 11. to 12. conditions

Marks & Spencer is Britain's ... store. Tourists love it … .It attracts a great ... of customers, from housewives ... millionaires. The store bases its ... on three principles: good value, good ... , and good service. But perhaps the most important ... to its success is its ... , well-trained staff. ... of work are excellent. ... are company doctors, dentists, ... and even chiropodists … after the staff.

42.
1. blocks 2. city-living 3. somewhere 4. pavements 5. royal
6. ensured 7. to escape 8. owned 9. jams 10. green 11. make 12. open

St. James's Park is one of ten … parks in and around London which are … by the Crown but are ... to the public free of charge. The parks … a special contribution to … because their existence has … that there are areas of … between the flats, office … and other buildings, and that there is … quiet and attractive … to, away from traffic … , crowded shops and congested … .

43.
1. diagnosis 2. true 3. accurate 4. everyday 5. has 6. working
7. to take 8. way 9. result 10. computers 11. questions 12. partially

Computers have become part of … life. Computer scientists are now ... at the next generation of ... : one, which will have ... intelligence. The first step on the ... is the development of «expert systems». An «expert system» is ... intelligent.

At Stanford University a computer ... been developed for medical ... .It can tell doctors which ... to ask, and which measurements ... It can then analyse the … and make an ... diagnosis.

44.

1. intelligent 2. try 3. ancient 4. automatically 5. since 6. kill
7. learning 8. trained 9. saving 10. however 11. same 12. all

There are many stories, … and modern, about dolphins … sailors from drowning. Ever … the film *Flipper* we have … seen how clever they are at ... how to do tricks. … the truth is that dolphins are no more … than rats, which can also be … to do tricks. Dolphins ... rescue anything which is about the … size as themselves. Sometimes they … sharks and then immediately … to rescue them.

45.

1. years 2. development 3. was 4. youngest 5. village 6. for
7. world 8. entire 9. population 10.doubled 11. century 12. fast

Belfast is one of the ... capital cities in the ... and it has grown incredibly … . Today the city has a ... of 400,000, nearly a third of the ... population of Northern Ireland, but in the 17th ... it was only a ... . Then, during the 19th century, the ... of industry and the sea-trade ... the town's size every ten ... The city is well-known ... shipbuilding – it was here that the «Titanic» ... built and sent out on her fatal maiden voyage.

46.

1. difficult 2. buy 3. many 4. to distinguish 5. department 6. living
7. majority 8. times 9. symbol 10. always 11. large 12. safer

Most of London's big ... stores are in Oxford Street. They are ... crowded, but at sale … , in January and July, there are so ... people that it is ... to move and it is usually ... to go in the direction of the ... ! These days it is often hard ... the goods in one ... store from those in another.
The department store that is the ... of expensive and high-class ... is Harrods. People say you can ... anything in Harrods, including wild animals.

47.
1. expression 2. needs 3. officially 4. from 5. services 6. explanation 7. is 8. ship 9. recognized 10. distress 11. which 12. means

The term «Mayday» is the internationally … radio telephone signal of … It is only used when a … is in great danger and … help immediately. The signal … , transmitted on a wavelength of 2,182 kHz, ... is permanently monitored by rescue … on the shore. The use of the … has a very straightforward ... It simply came … the French phrase «m'aidez», which … «help me». It was … adopted internationally in 1927.

48.
1. favorite 2. drawing 3. pound 4. gets 5. treat 6. chalk 7. a few 8. prevents 9. nothing 10. try 11. sight 12. proved

Artists who draw pictures on the pavements with ... used to be a common ... in different parts of London but there are only ... left now. Sometimes the pictures are very good. This is ... by the fact that one of the artists' ... tricks is to draw a ... note and see how many people ... to pick it up. The police usually ... pavement artists kindly and there is ... in the law against ... on the pavement unless the artist is so good that he ... a large crowd around him and this ... other people from passing freely along the street.

49.
1. produces 2. itself 3. to stop 4. sold 5. objects 6. reading 7. unique 8. interesting 9. other 10. appears 11. first 12. came

Each year the Guinness Book of Records … with the latest information about ... or people that are … in the world. The book … is a record-breaker: since it was … published in 1955, it has … more copies than any … book. The idea of the book … from the Chairman of the Guinness Company which ... beer. The GBR is an ...book, once you start … , it is almost impossible … .

50.
1. brought 2. largest 3. recently 4. invented 5. variations 6. cents 7. producer 8. during 9. sold 10. first 11. day 12. plants

In 1886, Dr. John Pemberton, an Atlanta pharmacist, ... the syrup for Coca-Cola. He ... it in his pharmacy for five … a glass. Sales in 1886 averaged 9 glasses a ... .

One hundred years have ... many changes. In 1894 Coke was for the … time sold in bottles. … World War II, bottling ... were set up in Europe, Africa, and the Pacific. More ... , Coke has introduced ... like Diet Coke and Cherry Coke. Today the Coca-Cola Company is the world's ... soft drink ... . Coca-Cola is sold in more than 60 countries.

51.
1. world 2. every 3. languages 4. broadcast 5. started 6. listen 7. writing 8. story 9. broadcasting 10. work 11. international 12. hear

The BBC is the world's largest ... broadcaster. Every week 130 million people ... to the BBC World Service Radio. In 1992 they .... broadcasting TV programs too. The ... is done in thirty nine ... . People all over the ... can see as well as ... the news from the BBC. In the BBC newsroom 120 journalists ... day and night ... two hundred news bulletins ... 24 hours. Every new ... is checked twice before it is ...

52.
1. communication 2. to learn 3. students 4. helpful 5. publications 6. find 7. practicing 8. way 9. recently 10. use 11. vocabulary 12. provides

… , computers have become a very … teaching aid. The Internet … students with opportunities … new and interesting information. It is also useful for … foreign languages, especially English. … can see examples of real-life … , find out about the … of the grammar and … they are learning and … all sorts of online … in a quick and convenient … .

53.
1. official 2. follow 3. ceremony 4. born 5. soldiers 6. long 7. second 8. marked 9. originated 10. to celebrate 11. regiment 12. during

Queen Elizabeth II was actually … on 21 April, but it has … been customary … the Sovereign's birthday on a day … the summer. Since 1805 the Sovereign's … birthday has been … by the Trooping the Color …normally held on the … Saturday in June.

This is a ceremony which ... when it was essential for … to recognize the flag or «Color» of their … so that they could … it into battle.

54.

1. dates 2. statesmen 3. fine 4. memorials 5. work 6. popular 7. time 8. opposite 9. crowning 10. ages 11. queens 12. compared

Westminster Abbey is one of the most … tourist attractions in England. It is a … Gothic building which stands … the Houses of Parliament. It is the … of many hands and different ... . The oldest part of the building … from the eighth century.

Since the far-off … of William the Conqueror Westminster Abbey has been the … place of the kings and … of England. The Abbey is sometimes … with a mausoleum, because there are tombs and … of almost all English monarchs, many … , scientists, writers and musicians.

55.

1. famous 2. had 3. movie 4. farmland 5. to mean 6. see 7. moving 8. stars 9. ocean 10. premiered 11. perfect 12. studios

Hollywood was once all ... . By 1910, however, film-makers began ... there. Southern California's climate was ... for shooting movies year-round. And the area ... settings for just about any ... – it had mountains, desert, and … . Soon «Hollywood» came ... «the American film industry». Today, of the major ... ,only Paramount is still in Hollywood.

In Hollywood you can ... two great theatres, where many movies. ... : Pantages Theatre and Mann's Chinese. Mann's Chinese is … for its cement courtyard with footprints and handprints of ... who were in movies the theatre showed.

Part 3. Reading Comprehension

Test 1

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

The rise of English is a story of wonderful success. When Julius Caesar landed in Britain nearly two thousand years ago, English did not exist. Five hundred years later, in the 5th century, English was already spoken by the people who inhabited Great Britain but they were not many, and their English was not the language we know today. Nearly a thousand years later, at the end of the 16th century, when William Shakespeare created his works, English was the native language of about 6 million Englishmen. At that time English was not used anywhere else except Great Britain.

Nowadays, four hundred years later, 750 million people all over the world use English, and half of those speak it as a mother tongue. Of all the 2700 world languages English is one of the richest. For example, compare English, German and French: English has a vocabulary of about 500 000 words, German – 185 000, and French – fewer than 100 000. At the end of the 20th century English is more widely spoken and written, than any other language has ever been. It has become the language of the planet, the first truly global language.

English is and has always been constantly changing. Some words die, some change their meanings and all the time new words appear in the language.

There are several ways to add new words to the language. One of them is by borrowing words from other languages. At the end of the 20th century in English there are many words that were borrowed from Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and other languages. When Columbus came back from South America he brought home to Spain new plants – potatoes, tomatoes and tobacco. With the plants he brought their names. This is how these words appeared in Spanish and later were borrowed from it by the English language.

1. The language which has the poorest vocabulary is ...
1. English;
2. French;
3. German.

2. The number of people using English as a mother tongue is ...
1. more than 500 million;
2. less than 500 million;
3. equal to 500 million.

3. The 5th century English ....
1. was like English today;
2. was a mixture of dialects;
3. differed greatly from modern English.

4. A lot of names for plants came into English from . . .
1. Dutch;
2. Spanish;
3. Italian.

5. ... spoke English 2000 years ago.
1. no one;
2. inhabitants of Great Britain;
3. Roman legionaries.

Test 2

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

There are about ninety Universities in Great Britain, the biggest one being London University, and the oldest ones Oxford and Cambridge.

Oxford was founded in the 12th century as an aristocratic University and retains its aristocratic character to the present day: the cost of studies is comparatively high. Students have to pay for using libraries and laboratories, as well as for taking examinations.

Oxford's organization is very complicated. In fact, the University is a collection of 35 Colleges: two for women only, the rest taking both men and women. Each college is a world of its own which gives its students a specialized training in arts, law, medicine and science. The largest college has over 500 students; the smallest college has 100 students.

The University is an administrative centre which arranges lectures for students of the colleges, holds examinations and gives degrees.

The tutorial system of education used both in Oxford and Cambridge is one of the ways in which Oxbridge differs from other English Universities. Every student has a tutor in charge of planning his work and discussing its results with the student; the student's duty is to regularly see his tutor and submit papers and essays. The tutorial system of education brings the student into personal contact with his tutor, the latter trying to influence the social and political life of the student.

The academic year in England has three terms; each term lasts from eight to ten weeks. Terminal examinations take place at the end of autumn, spring and summer terms. Final examinations take place at the end of the course of studies. If a student fails in an examination, he may be allowed to take the exam again, only two re-examinations being usually allowed.

1. Oxford University is...

1. the biggest in Great Britain;
2. as old as Cambridge;
3. based on the principles of democracy.

2. The system of education in Oxbridge is...

1. unique;
2. just the same as in other British universities;
3. formed on the model of European continental universities.

3. If a student fails in an examination...
1. he is allowed to take as many re-examinations as he likes;
2. no re-examinations are allowed;
3. only two re-examinations are allowed.

4. A tutor helps his student...
1. to pay for his studies;
2. to plan his work;
3. to choose the necessary kind of sport to go in for.

5. Every academic year students take exams...
1. once;
2. twice;
3. three times.

Test 3

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Each college at Oxford has several clubs of its own. Most of the students belong to one or more clubs. There is a debating club in every college as well as athletic and football clubs, and so on. At the clubs the students may read a book, a newspaper or play billiards with a friend. There are many University clubs which bring together students who are interested in literature, art, music, drama, traveling.

There is hardly any form of sport in which students do not engage. Of all the sports, rowing plays a leading role. Then comes cricket, a national English game, and then football. The University Boat-Race is the oldest of the sporting competitions between such old British universities as Oxford and Cambridge. The most interesting of the rowing races at the two universities are bumping races. They take place two times a year. These strange races were invented at Oxford and Cambridge. The rivers are not wide there, they are too narrow for boats to race side by side, and so somebody thought of a bumping race. No prizes are won in such races, but the winners are given the oars with which they rowed. Their names are written on each oar in gold letters.

The most interesting time to visit Cambridge is during May Week. This is neither in May nor a week. For some reasons which nobody remembers, May Week is the name given to the first two weeks in June, the very end of the University year. May Week denotes not a particular period of time but the general atmosphere of relaxation at the end of the year's work.

1. At Oxford University ...

1. a student can be a member of different clubs;
2. a student can be a member of just one club;
3. to become a member of a club a student must be good at debating.

2. The most popular sport at Oxford University is ... .

1. football;
2. rowing;
3. cricket.

3. Bumping races were invented because ...
1. it was possible for boats to race side by side;
2. the width of the river was quite enough for such races;
3. it was the most exciting kind of races.

4. The winners are given ...
1. gold oars;
2. new oars;
3. oars with their names engraved in gold.

5. May Week is ...
1. a fortnight in June;
2. a week in May;
3. a week in June.

Test 4

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

For company and conversation the English go to the «pub». In the cafes you can have only coffee, tea and «soft» drinks. You go to a cafe for a meal or for a quick cup of tea, but not to sit and watch the world go by. When you want to rest after a day's work, you go to the public house.

Most pubs have a piano and on Saturday night the customers often sit round it and sing. The people who want to sing ask one of the customers to play the piano. They buy drinks for the pianist, that is the custom. The one who plays has free drinks as long as he plays. When he stops he becomes an ordinary customer again and must pay for his own beer.

The pub is the place where you meet people. You get to know other «regulars», you buy drinks for them and they buy drinks for you, and you talk. You talk about the weather or how the English cricket players are doing in the march against Australia, about football or Parliament. But the regulars who meet there almost every night for years never go into each other's homes.

On Saturday people usually stay in the pub till closing time. In England the opening hours are fixed by law. Pubs open at ten in the morning and close at two o'clock. Then they open again at six and stay open until ten-thirty. At Easter, or Christmas, or the New Year, the landlord may ask the authorities to keep open longer.

1. Pubs differ from cafes by ...
   1. better meal and drinks;
   2. cozy and friendly atmosphere;
   3. lower prices.

2. In most pubs ... plays the piano.
   1. the landlord;
   2. a fee-paid pianist;
   3. one of the customers.

3. As long as the pianist plays ...
   1. he doesn't have any drinks;
   2. the customers buy him drinks;
   3. he pays for his drinks himself.

4. The regulars of the pubs ...

1. never invite each other to their places;
2. meet both at their homes and in the pubs;
3. play cricket together.

5. Pubs are...

1. open at weekends only;
2. open all day long;
3. closed from 2 to 6 p.m.

Test 5

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Background music may seem harmless, but it can have a powerful effect on those who hear it.

Recorded background music first found its way into factories, shops and restaurants in the USA. But it soon spread to other parts of the world. Now it is becoming increasingly difficult to go shopping or eat a meal without listening to music.

To begin with, "muzak" was intended simply to create a soothing atmosphere. Recently, however, it has become big business – thanks in part to recent research. Dr. Ronald Milliman, an American marketing expert, has shown that music can boost sales or increase factory production by as much as a third.

It has to be the right music, though. Dr. Milliman found that fast music has no effect at all on supermarket sales, when compared with no music at all. Slow music, on the other hand, increased receipts by 38 per cent. This was probably because shoppers slowed down and had more opportunity to spot items they would like to buy.

But slow music isn't always the answer. Dr. Milliman found, for example, that in restaurants slow music meant customers took longer to eat their meals, which reduced overall sales. So restaurant owners might be well-advised to play up-tempo music to keep the customers moving – unless of course, the resulting indigestion leads to complaints.

The best-known commercial supplier of background music is an American firm called "Muzak". This word (muzak) is now commonly used in English to refer to recorded music played continuously in restaurants, places of work, etc. The firm has carried out over a hundred studies, which show that background music can improve productivity. It must be used in the right way, though. Muzak's chief scientific adviser says careful planning of a program is vital. If the type of "muzak" is wrong, it may well lull an entire factory work force to sleep.

1. The word "muzak" …

1. is not commonly used in English
2. means "live' music
3. refers to recorded music played in public places

2. One of the ways to increase sales is …

1. raising prices
2. choosing the right background music
3. improving productivity

3. Recorded background music was …

1. invented by an American firm
2. offered by a marketing expert
3. the subject of research

4. "Muzak" is intended …

1. to manipulate customers
2. to be sold in supermarkets
3. to be harmful

5. The effect of slow music in supermarkets and restaurants is …

1. negative
2. positive
3. different

Test 6

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Most people spend a third of their lives at work and spend more time with their work colleagues than with their families or friends. So it is important that people enjoy their work as much as possible: and enjoying work means choosing the right career in the first place.

People in Britain can start work at the age of sixteen, though many people stay at school after this age. For all people, as they approach the end of their school lives the big question is – what are they going to do?

Most young people have several choices open to them when they leave school. Here are some of them. They can leave school at the age of sixteen and take a low-paid job, often a manual one such as working in a shop or a factory.

They can leave school at sixteen, take a job but spend one day a week at a College of Further Education learning more about the theory and practice of their work. Many people who are learning

a practical skill – for example, car mechanics, caterers, hairdressers or typists – do this. At the end of their training, they get a qualification, which gives them a better chance of promotion and higher wages. At the same time they have gained practical experience in their job, because they have been working while training.

Many people stay at school to take A (advanced) level G.C.E. (general certificate of education) examinations. This means working very hard and earning no money for two or three more years. However, with A-levels, a student has more choices open to him. If he goes to a Technical College, he can get a qualification in a practical skill such as engineering, art and design, secretarial work, business studies and childcare. He can go to a College of Education and train to be a teacher. These training courses take from two to seven years.

If a student has very good results in his A-levels, he can go to university and get a degree in a subject like Languages, Math, Philosophy, Literature or Science. This normally takes three years. However, after such an academic course, many students still have no practical skill for doing a job.

1. To take GCE exams you must…

1. have a well-paid job
2. stay at school for some more years
3. attend classes once a week

2. A university graduate gains…

1. a lot of practical experience
2. good "A" level results
3. a degree

3. Most 16 year-olds …

1. are offered a variety of opportunities
2. get qualification in some practical skill
3. take further education outside school

4. While attending a College of Further Education you …

1. get promotion and higher wages
2. study for an "A" level GCE exam
3. combine training and work

5. Getting a university degree takes …

1. from two to seven years
2. a third of your life
3. three years

Test 7

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Niagara Falls, one of the most famous North American natural wonders, has long been a popular tourist destination. Tourists today flock to see the two falls that actually comprise Niagara Falls: the 53-meter high Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side of the Niagara River and the 55-meter high American Falls on the US side of the river. Most visitors come between April and October, and it is quite a popular activity to take a steamer out on to the river and right up to the base of the falls for a close-up view. It is also possible to get a spectacular view of the falls from the strategic locations along the Niagara River such as Prospect Point or Table Rock, or from one of the four observation towers, which have heights up to 500 feet.

Tourists have been visiting Niagara Falls in large numbers since the 1800s. Because of concern that the large number of tourists would destroy the natural beauty of this scenic wonder, the State of New York in 1885 created Niagara Falls Park in order to protect the land surrounding American Falls. A year later Canada created Queen Victoria Park on the Canadian side of the Niagara, around Horseshoe Falls.

Niagara Falls, spectacular and beautiful, has always been especially popular with two kinds of visitors: thrill-seekers and honeymooners.

In 1859, Frenchman Jean Francois Gravelet, known as “the great Blond”, became the first person to cross the falls on a tightrope. In 1901, a schoolteacher, Mrs.Annie Edison Taylor, became the first person to go over the falls in a barrel.

Niagara is an Indian word, which means “roaring waters”. Indeed the roar of the falling water can be heard at a distance of 25 kilometers.

A mass of water is falling over a cliff 90 feet high (27 meters) with a terrible noise. Niagara has very great power. It can move bid rocks and throw them into the waters.

Niagara Falls is beautiful and all the time changing. Many great writers tried to describe it.

The Niagara River gives electric power too. More than a million horse power is produced now at Niagara for local use and is sent to cities and towns.

1. Niagara Falls Park was created …
1. to protect the area around Niagara Falls
2. to show off the natural beauty of Niagara Falls
3. to encourage tourists to visit Niagara Falls

2. Tourists prefer to visit Niagara Falls …
1. in winter holiday time
2. in warmer season
3. all the year round

3. **The most popular way to see the falls from a short distance is to** use …
1. a barrel
2. a boat
3. a tightrope

4. Niagara Falls …
1. is one of the most famous South American natural wonders
2. is formed by two rivers
3. belongs to two countries

Test 8

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Why isn't English spelling logical? The answer is that it isn't really spelling that is "wrong". Hundreds of years ago the English pronounced words as they spelt them. In many cases it is the pronunciation that has changed. Why not change the spelling to fit the new pronunciation? Of course we have thought of that too.

In 1843 Isaac Pitman, who invented shorthand, proposed a new alphabet of forty symbols. To make spelling fit pronunciation you need a different symbol for each sound. Buy you can use the same alphabet with just a few new symbols. Then leaving out silent letters like *k* in *knife* you just write the words as they sound. *Kat* for *cat*, etc. This is what Pitman wanted to do. Another idea is to use a completely different alphabet – phonetic alphabet.

This is what George Bernard Shaw wanted. When he died he left money to pay for this, and in 1862 *Androcles & the Lion* came out in a phonetic alphabet using forty eight symbols.

But a hundred years after Isaac Pitman, the English alphabet hasn't changed. It would need a lot of money to change it – think of all the books in schools and libraries and the printing machines. Besides, there are those who really like our ridiculous spelling. There is in fact one new alphabet in use, the *I.T.A.* or *Initial Teaching Alphabet*. The idea behind this is that children learn to read more quickly without the problems of English spelling. Reading early is important because by reading we can learn about other things. In many of our schools children learn to read with this new alphabet and learn the old alphabet later.

Some teachers don't like it. They say that the children will never learn to spell "properly". Meanwhile the latest news is that Simplified Spelling Society of Britain and the Simplified Spelling Association of the USA have put their hands together. They think that English is becoming the most important language in the world and we need logical spelling. They hope to publish a book explaining their ideas and proposing another new alphabet of forty four symbols. The name of the book? "Wurld English".

1. The number of symbols in the phonetic alphabet is …
1. 40
2. 44
3. 48

2. The I.T.A. helps children …
1. master spelling
2. acquire knowledge
3. learn the old alphabet

3. American and British scientists cooperate in …
1. inventing shorthand
2. simplifying English spelling
3. promoting English

4. In the past few centuries …
1. the pronunciation of English words has changed
2. the English alphabet has changed
3. the English spelling rules have changed

5. Changing the alphabet requires a lot of …
1. time
2. effort
3. investments

Test 9

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

The *club* is an especially British institution. There are school clubs and college clubs, political clubs and cultural clubs, town clubs and country clubs. There are sport clubs of all sorts including yacht clubs and driving clubs. There is even the Pony Club with more than 70,000 members. There are numerous Shakespeare clubs and more than 800 "official" music clubs and societies belonging to the National Federation of Music Societies.

The earliest English club is known to be *Le Court de Bone Compagnie*. In flourished in the 16th century and was likely to be a dining club.

With the rise of coffee-houses in the middle of the 17th century clubs seemed to acquire more or less settled homes and they began to take a distinctive character. We believe it to be usual for the landlord of a coffee-house to rely for his profit on the food and drink consumed by the members. The presence of notable men was desirable. It was at this period that the term "club" in its modern sense first came into common use.

In the 18th century the number and variety of clubs increased very rapidly. Important and influential were the political clubs. But the literary, artistic and social associations were the most characteristic of the period.

In the 19th century clubs in general began to acquire permanent headquarters often in the form of imposing houses specially built for them by well-known architects. Clubs for different professions and interests became usual.

One of the most famous clubs of London is *The Other Club*. It was founded in 1911 by Winston Churchill. Limited to fifty, the list of membership includes members of the Commons and the Lords and other prominent people. Members of the club gather for dinner once a month. The club was given the name of *The Other Club* because it aims always to hear the other man's point of view.

The Other Club is rich in traditions, many of them were introduced by Winston Churchill. For example, whenever there were only thirteen members of the club at dinner, a large wooden black cat was placed near him at the table with a napkin tied around its neck. The black cat was named Kaspar. It was designed and carved from a piece of plane tree.

1. Kaspar …
1. was Winston Churchill's cat
2. never enjoyed club dinners
3. was always present at the dinner table

2. Numerous clubs appeared in …
1. the seventeenth century
2. the eighteenth century
3. the nineteenth century

3. The Other Club welcomes …
1. common people
2. members of every social class
3. political and social elite

4. The first English club was …
1. a dining club
2. a driving club
3. a diving club

5. The Other Club has …
1. 13 members
2. 30 members
3. 50 members

Test 10

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

The Dead Sea is situated where the river Jordan ends, just 24 kilometers east of Jerusalem. It is really a lake. It extends for about 74 kilometers and is 16 kilometers wide so it is quite small but it is extremely deep – about 300 meters. The surface of the Dead Sea, 408 m. below sea level as of 1996, is the lowest water surface on earth.

The Dead Sea is fed mainly by the Jordan River, which enters the lake from the north. The lake has no outlet, and the heavy inflow of fresh water is carried off solely by evaporation, which is rapid in the hot desert climate. The resulting salt deposits form an enormous salt reserve. Due to large-scale projects by Israel and Jordan to divert water from the Jordan River for irrigation and other water needs, the surface of the Dead Sea has been dropping for at least the past 50 years.

Originally, the Dead Sea was about the same size as today. Then the climate of the area changed and became wetter. This change caused the Dead Sea to grow longer. However, after some time, the climate changed again and the lake returned to its original size and shape.

Nearly seven times as salty as the ocean, The Dead Sea contains some 27 percent solid substances. Because of the density of solids in the water, the human body easily floats on the surface. The lake contains no life of any sort except for a few kinds of microbes; sea fish put into its waters soon die.

The Dead Sea is economically important as a source of potash, bromine, gypsum, salt, and other chemical products which are extracted inexpensively. The shores of the Dead Sea are of growing importance as a winter health resort. The lake is closely associated with biblical history; the sites of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah are believed to lie beneath the lake.

Nearly 20 years ago there was a plan to build a canal between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean. This would make the level of the water in the Dead Sea go up. However, the cost of doing this is so enormous that the project cannot go ahead yet. So, at the moment nothing is being done.

1. **Salt deposits are formed due to …**
   1. the Jordan River
   2. the climate in the area
   3. the surface of the Dead Sea

2. The plan to join the Dead Sea with the Mediterranean has been put aside because of …

1. its technical complexity
2. the density of solids in the water
3. the lack of money

3. The Dead Sea has the length of …

1. 300m
2. 16km
3. 74km

4. Over the years the Dead Sea has changed …

1. its size and shape
2. its climate and rich flora
3. its rich flora and size

Test 11

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Whoever comes to London is eager to see the Tower of London, the scene of nearly 900 years of England's history.

This fortress was founded by William the Conqueror in 1078 to dominate and defend the city of London. Each monarch left some kind of personal mark on it. For many centuries the Tower has been a fortress, a palace, a prison and a mint. The grey stones of the Tower could tell terrible stories of violence and injustice. Many sad and cruel events took place within the walls of the Tower. It was here that Thomas More, the great humanist, was falsely accused and executed. Among famous prisoners executed at the Tower were Henry VIII's wives Ann Boleyn and Catherine Howard. When Queen Elizabeth I was a princess, she was sent to the Tower by Mary Tudor and kept prisoner for some time. After she came to the throne, Queen Elizabeth I, remembering her imprisonment in the Tower, rejected it as a royal residence.

Today the Tower is simply Britain's most famous and most visited museum. It is not surprising that the place now attracts thousands of visitors, who line up for hours to see the ancient armour and weapons and the Crown Jewels on display, and have their pictures taken with the Yeomen Warders, the guards of the Tower, popularly called "beefeaters". There are two letters, E.R. on the front of their tunics. They stand for the Queen's name Elizabeth Regina. The uniform is as it used to be in Tudor times. Their everyday uniform is black and red, but on state occasions they wear a ceremonial dress: fine red state uniforms with the golden and black stripes and the wide lace collar, which were in fashion in the 16th century.

Every night at 10 p.m. the Ceremony of the Keys or locking up the Tower for the night takes place. It goes back to the Middle Ages. After the ceremony everyone who approaches the gate must give the password or turn away.

The large, black ravens have a long association with the Tower. It is believed that if they ever disappear England will fall, and that ill-fortune will happen to anyone who harms them. That's why they are very well cared for. The birds with clipped wings are fed twice a day. They are under the special care of the Raven Master and they get an allowance from the government.

1. At present the Tower of London is …
   1. a royal residence
   2. the home of the British national treasures
   3. a state prison

2. The Tower ravens …
   1. harm everyone who approaches them
   2. are not financially supported by the government
   3. are the constant inhabitants of the Tower

3. It is in the Tower of London that Queen Elizabeth I …
   1. refused to live
   2. was crowned
   3. was executed

4. Beefeaters' …
   1. take care of the ravens
   2. eat lots of beef
   3. wear traditional medieval clothes

5. Among high rank prisoners of the Tower of London was …
   1. Mary Tudor
   2. Henry VIII
   3. Catherine Howard

Test 12

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

In the early 19th 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 Glover 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 the 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.

Up until 1900 the University was only an examining body, but 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 University of London is a federation of colleges, each largely independent, and the whole independent of the British Parliament in academic matters.

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.

1. At present the University of London …

1. strictly keeps traditions of Oxford and Cambridge
2. is an independent academic body
3. admits nobody but the English

2. In 1830s King's College …

1. lost control over its internal organization
2. was closed
3. stopped conducting exams

3. The University of London was set up …

1. to challenge the State
2. to oppose the Church
3. as a result of a compromise

4. In the early 20th century the University of London …

1. decreased in size
2. started teaching
3. kept on holding religious tests

Test 13

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Mount Everest, 29,002 feet high, is situated on the boarder of Tibet and Nepal. Sine the end of the nineteenth centuries climbers have been ambitious to conquer Everest and stand on the Highest point of land in the world. On Friday, 29 May 1953, two members of the British Everest Expedition succeeded in reaching the top. They were the first men known to have done so.

Before the successful climb of 1953 there had been ten other expeditions. The first attempts were made from the north, after permission had been obtained from the ruler of Tibet. The first expeditions were organized by the Alpine Club and the Royal Geographical Society. The aim of the 1921 expedition was to examine the mountain and the surrounding area, and find a route by which a later expedition might hope to reach the top.

The climbers were successful in mapping possible routes up the mountain from the north, the north-east, and the north-west. One of them, George Mallory, reached a height of over 24,000 feet, and was able to see an immense valley on the south-west side of the mountain. It was from this valley that the climb was made in 1953.

The expeditions of 1924 again approached the mountain from the north. Two of the climbers, Mallory and Irvine, set up a camp at 26,800 feet. From the camp they sent back a message saying that the weather was good and that they hoped to reach the top and get back to their tent the next day. They were seen the next afternoon through a break in the clouds at a height of about 28,230 feet. They didn't return to their tent, and the weather made it impossible for other climbers to go to their help. Mallory's ice-axe was found nine years later by members of another expedition.

In 1951 a British expedition, led by Eric Shipton found a way into the immense valley to the south-west of the mountain. The exploration and mapmaking were of the greatest value to the men who won success in 1953.

1. **The dream of every mountain climber is ….**
   1. to examine the bottom of Everest
   2. to map possible routes up the mountain
   3. to set foot on its top

2. The first successful climb was made from …

1. the south-west
2. the north-east
3. the north-west

3. Mallory and Irvine reached a height of …

1. 26,800 feet
2. 28,230 feet
3. 29,002 feet

4. Everest was conquered by members of …

1. the Alpine Club
2. the Royal Geographical Society
3. the British Everest Expedition

Test 14

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

As you go after a day's work in the crowded London underground, suddenly you hear music. You take some money out of your pocket and throw it into the open guitar case of the busker. The musicians bring colour and life to the city's underground.

If you have time and look at the wall behind the busker, you will see the names of the musicians on it with a time near each name. Each musician plays for an hour only and those who want to play write their names on the wall.

From time to time the police come to an underground station and the musicians have to go to another place.

If the police ask one of the buskers what he is doing, he usually answers that he is just practising. If the police ask about the money in the guitar case, the musician answers that it fell out of his pocket into his guitar case.

An American girl on a visit to London said that she liked busking and often played in an underground station where there were many buskers. Some of them played quite close together, but one important rule is that you mustn't stand very' close to another musician because people will hear two musicians at the same time.

Why do musicians want to play in the street? Some musicians do it for money, some do it for pleasure. Others say it's a good place to practise because they can't play at home.

1. **A busker ....**
   1. sells newspapers in the underground;
   2. plays a musical instrument;
   3. takes photos.

2. **On the walls buskers usually write ....**
   1. their names and the place where they are going to play;
   2. the names of musicians famous all over the world;
   3. their names and the time when they are going to play.

3. **The police ....**
   1. make buskers go to another place;
   2. make them pay some money;
   3. listen to music and put some money into the busker's guitar case.

4. Each busker plays ....
1. from dusk to dawn;
2. for a limited period of time;
3. as long as he likes.

5. The busker mustn't....
1. play modern music;
2. play two musical instruments;
3. stand close to another busker.

Test 15

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

In the West End of London one can see the famous St. Paul's Cathedral, the masterpiece of the well-known English architect Christopher Wren. The old building of the Cathedral was sadly in need of repair and Christopher Wren was called on to carry out repairs and alterations, but he was prevented from doing this by the Great Plague and the Great Fire of London that destroyed the old cathedral. Nearly eight years passed after the fire before the ruins of the old building were cleared away and the new work was begun. When Wren made a start, he picked out a stone from the heap of ruins and found on it a word in Latin which meant «I shall rise again». So he made that the first stone of the new Cathedral. That was on June 21, 1675.

It took him thirty-five years to build the Cathedral. All that time, while doing many other things besides, he labored at this – his greatest work. He was very poorly paid. He didn't always get his wages. But in spite of these difficulties all was splendidly finished.

The Whispering Gallery which is over 100 feet above the floor of the Cathedral, is remarkable for its acoustics. A person standing at the entrance of the Gallery can hear clearly what is said on the opposite side, 107 feet away. Beneath the centre of the dome is the tomb of Lord Nelson killed at the battle of Trafalgar.

Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect of St. Paul's, died in 1723, aged 91 and was buried in the building which his genius and toil had created.

1. **The old Cathedral was destroyed by ...**
   1. the Great Famine;
   2. the Great Plague;
   3. the Great Fire.

2. **The Whispering Gallery is famous for its ...**
   1. acoustics;
   2. decoration;
   3. size.

3. Christopher Wren ...
1. carried out repairs of the Cathedral;
2. made alterations;
3. built the Cathedral.

4. Lord Nelson is buried in ...
1. Trafalgar;
2. Westminster Abbey;
3. St. Paul's Cathedral.

5. It took eight years ...
1. to build the Cathedral;
2. to clear away the ruins;
3. to collect money for the construction.

Test 16

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

European place-names appeared in America beginning with the 16th century, when Europeans came to inhabit the New World. The names were brought by the new inhabitants, who moved from the east coast to the west, as more and more people arrived from Europe. Some of the names that appeared on the map at that time were those of English and French kings and queens. Many place-names were given to honor famous people, living and dead. Some names are taken from history and literature. There are names taken from geology, others that are connected with important events in the life of the people. Here and there, we find a name that was given simply as a joke, but for some reason was never changed.

The first people to arrive in America from Holland built a town that they named New Amsterdam, in honor of the capital of their country in Europe. But forty years later, in 1626, when Holland was at war with England, an English fleet under the command of the Duke of York appeared before New Amsterdam. The town had no army; the English occupied the town and renamed it New York. And this, as we know, is the name that has remained to this day.

The first people who came to America did not try to invent new names for the settlements and towns they built, but often gave the new place the same name as the place they had come from. Along the east coast of the United States, we find such English names as Plymouth, Cambridge, London, Boston. English names often appear with the word «new» as a prefix: New England, New York, New Britain.

1. **New York was named after ...**
   1. the commander of the English army;
   2. a European capital;
   3. a Dutch ship.

2. **Many place-names were given by ...**
   1. English and French kings and queens;
   2. famous people;
   3. first settlers.

3. In the 17th century England was at war with ...
1. the USA;
2. France;
3. Holland.

4. For their settlements Europeans ...
1. invented new names;
2. gave the names of the places they had come from;
3. used Indian names.

5. New Amsterdam was occupied by the English because …
1. the Dutch lost their fleet;
2. the town was defenseless;
3. they wanted to rename the town.

Test 17

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

The USA national anthem «The Star Spangled Banner» was written by Francis Scott Key (1779-1843). He was a lawyer and wrote verse as a hobby. Francis Scott key penned the words that became «The Star-Spangled Banner» after a battle in the War of 1812.

After the burning of Washington by the British in the War of 1812, Key was sent to the British fleet anchored in Chesapeake Bay to secure the release of a friend. He was detained aboard ship overnight on September 13, 1814, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry. When he saw the United States flag still flying over the fortress the next morning, he wrote the words to what was later called «The Star-Spangled Banner» but was first printed under the title «Defense of Fort McHenry». The song quickly became popular and was adopted by the Army and Navy as the national anthem, but it was not until 1931 that it became officially recognized as such by an act of Congress.

Francis Scott Key was born in western Maryland, on August 1, 1779. Until he was 10 he was educated at home. After attending preparatory school at Annapolis, he entered St. John's College and then prepared for a legal career in the office of Judge Jeremiah Chase. He opened a successful law practice in Georgetown (now part of Washington, D.C.) and served as attorney for the District of Columbia from 1833. He died in Baltimore, on January 11, 1843.

1. **The song became the officially recognized anthem when it was adopted by…**
   1. the Army and Navy;
   2. Congress;
   3. the President.

2. **The name given to the verse was ...**
   1. «The Star Spangled Banner»;
   2. «Defense of Fort McHenry»;
   3. «Stars and Stripes».

3. The USA national anthem was written by ...
1. a famous composer;
2. a prominent poet;
3. an amateur.

4. Francis Scott Key ...
1. defended the fortress;
2. had law practice;
3. served in the Navy.

5. The verse occurred to Francis Scott Key after ...
1. the bombardment of Fort McHenry;
2. the burning of Washington;
3. graduating from St. John's College.

Test 18

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

James Naismith invented basketball in 1891. Naismith was a Canadian, but lived in the United States. He was a teacher at Springfield Training School in the state of Massachusetts. He taught sports and found there were no interesting games to play indoors in the winter months. So he thought of a game.

Naismith's students played the first game of basketball in the Springfield gym in 1891. There were nine men on each team. They used a soccer ball. They put peach baskets on the gym wall. The goal or purpose of the game was to throw the ball in the basket. That is why he called the game basketball. A man with a ladder went to the basket. He climbed the ladder and took the ball out of the basket. Luckily, only one man got the ball into the basket in the first game.

Basketball is a very fast game. Players must run up and down the basketball court or gym floor the whole game. At the same time they must control the ball. Today, most players are tall. Many of them are over seven feet tall and weigh more than 200 pounds. But one of basketball great players was Barney Sedran. He played from 1912 to 1926 and is in the Basketball Hall of Fame. He was only 5 feet 4 inches tall and 118 pounds!

Today, basketball is an international sport. In America, the National Basketball Association (NBA) has some of the best players in the world. Basketball is also an Olympic sport today. In the Olympics, the best teams from many countries play to show they are the best.

1. **The game was called «basketball» because … .**
   1. it could be played indoors;
   2. players put peaches in baskets;
   3. the ball was to hit the basket.

2. **Basketball was invented ...**
   1. in Canada;
   2. by an American;
   3. by an American teacher.

3. The score in the first game was ...
1. 0:0;
2. 1:0;
3. 1:1.

4. Barney Sedran was one of ...
1. the first basketball players;
2. the worst players;
3. the shortest players.

5. The number of the players on the court didn't exceed:
1. nine;
2. eighteen;
3. eighty.

Test 19

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Many changes are taking place in «food styles» in the United States. The United States is famous for its solid and unchanging diet of meat and potatoes. There are various ethnic food, health food, fast food and traditional home-cooked meal in this country.

There are many ethnic restaurants and supermarkets in the United States because it is a country of immigrants. Any large American city is filled with restaurants serving international cooking. Many cities even have ethnic sections: Chinatown, Little Italy or Germantown. With this ethnic choice, people can enjoy food from all over the world. This is very good for those who come to the United States to travel or to work because they usually can find their native food there. There are also regions in the country which are well known for certain food because of the people who live there. For example, Southern California has many Mexican restaurants, and Louisiana has strong Creole traditions in food. (Creole is a mixture of French, African, and Caribbean Island food).

Health food became more popular when people began to think seriously about their physical well-being. Health food is fresh and natural. It does not contain chemicals.

There are many fast-food restaurants all over the country. People usually have a short lunch break, and in fast food restaurants they can have lunch quickly. The food is always cheap there. Some examples are burger, pizza and McDonald places. American's attitude to food is changing too. The traditional big breakfast and dinner at 6 p.m. are losing popularity. People understand the social importance of food. Dinner with family or friends is becoming a very special way of enjoying and sharing.

1. **If you are short of time you can have your lunch in ...**
   1. fast food restaurants;
   2. supermarkets;
   3. ethnic restaurants.

2. **The most common food for Americans was ...**
   1. vegetables and fruits;
   2. meat and potatoes;
   3. sausage and noodles.

3. Some regions in the country are well-known for ...
1. certain customs and traditions;
2. the people who live there;
3. certain food.

4. Ethnic food is popular because ...
1. a lot of immigrants live in the USA;
2. it is healthy;
3. it is delicious.

5. Dinner with family or friends ...
1. is a waste of time;
2. is becoming socially important;
3. takes place once a month.

Test 20

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

A short time after the first colonists came to the territory which we now call Massachusetts, the General Court of Massachusetts made the first contribution for Harvard College. It was in 1636. This school later became the famous Harvard University. It is the oldest university in the United States. It was named in honor of John Harvard, who died in 1638. This man left his library and half of his property to the university. People knew that the future of the new country depended on education. And after the establishment of Harvard they began to establish other schools.

Some of the money for the educational institutions came from the government, but most of it came from people who felt that by giving their money they were investing in the new country. People believed that the new country needed colleges. They voted for their state governments to organize colleges which would be supported by taxes. These are called state universities and they are playing leading roles in the world of education in America. By 1894 all states had such universities.

In the early 1800s most people thought that only men should attend college. But other people felt certain that women too, must be educated. Some of them thought that the best would be to have co-educated colleges. Others thought that there must be separate colleges for men and women.

1. **Most of the money for educational institutions came from …**
   1. the government;
   2. church;
   3. people.

2. **Co-educated colleges are for ...**
   1. both women and men;
   2. men;
   3. women.

3. **State universities are supported by ...**
   1. charity associations;
   2. taxes;
   3. the government.

4. John Harvard ...

1. founded the university;
2. made a generous gift to the university;
3. was one of the first students.

5. Most important in American education are ...

1. state universities;
2. private colleges;
3. high schools.

Test 21

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

One of the most famous statues in the world stands on an island in New York Harbor. This statue is, of course, the Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty is a woman who holds a torch up high. She symbolizes a welcome to a land of freedom. Visitors can go inside the statue. The statue is so large that as many as twelve people can stand inside the torch. Many more people can stand in other parts of the statue. The statue weighs 225 tons and is 301 feet tall.

The Statue of Liberty was put up in 1886. It was a gift to the United States from the people of France. Over the years France and the United States had a special relationship. In 1776 France helped the American colonies gain independence from England. The French wanted to do something special for the U.S. centennial, its 100th birthday.

Laboulaye was a well-known Frenchman who admired the U.S. One night at a dinner in his house, Laboulaye talked about the idea of a gift. Among the guests was the French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. Bartholdi thought of a statue of liberty. He offered to design the statue.

Many people contributed in some way. The French people gave money for the statue. Americans designed and built the pedestal for the statue to stand on. The American people raised money to pay for the pedestal. The French engineer Alexander Eiffel, who was famous for his Eiffel Tower in Paris, figured out how to make the heavy statue stand.

1. **France made a gift to the USA …**
   1. without any reason;
   2. on some special occasion;
   3. to celebrate the end of the war.

2. **Funds for the Statue of Liberty have been raised by …**
   1. the government;
   2. the French people;
   3. people of both countries.

3. **The statue was designed by ...**
   1. Bartholdi;
   2. Eiffel;
   3. Laboulaye.

4. The Statue ...
1. is in the central square of New York;
2. faces the harbor;
3. is made of marble.

5. The Statue of Liberty symbolizes . . .
1. victory in the War for Independence;
2. special relationship between France and the USA;
3. a land of freedom.

Test 22

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

The U.S. Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 100 senators elected for six years, one third being elected every two years. There are two senators for each state. The House of Representatives is composed of 435 representatives, elected for two years.

There is a group of teenage boys who are pages (helpers) for senators. The eighty pages run errands which means that they sharpen pencils, carry books, fetch glasses of water for members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The pages are chosen by selected politicians from the country's brightest 14 to 18-year-olds for periods from two months to four years. Few, however, serve longer than a year for being appointed a page is considered a great honor as they have a unique opportunity to witness America's legislators at work.

Senators like to spread such favors around as many future voters as possible. Till 1971 the pages were only boys. That year Paulette Desell, a girl of 17, became the first female page to be appointed by the US Senate.

So that pages don't fall behind with their studies a special page school exists in the Library of Congress which offers usual High School course at the most unusual hours: from 6 a.m. until 10 a.m., and then again in the evenings.

Before Congress assembles, usually at noon, the pages supply their politicians with necessary papers such as Congressional Records, bills and amendments. From noon until business is concluded which could be as early as 6 p.m. or it could be well into the night – they are at the beck and call of little buttons lighting up in the House or snapping fingers in the Senate.

1. **The pages attend ...**
   1. elementary school;
   2. usual high school;
   3. special page school.

2. **To be appointed a page a teenager must …**
   1. be clever;
   2. run fast;
   3. know bills and amendments.

3. Representatives call the pages by ...
1. clapping their hands;
2. lighting up little buttons;
3. snapping fingers.

4. The pages' service is ...
1. tiresome;
2. boring;
3. honorable.

5. The minimum period pages serve in the Congress is …
1. 2 years;
2. 2 months;
3. 4 years.

Test 23

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Every tourist who goes to New York visits the Statue of Liberty, the Empire State Building, and the World Trade Center. But few people ever see one of New York's most interesting sights, a small island located in the East River only 300 yards from Manhattan – Roosevelt Island. Although the island is only 750 yards wide and two and a half miles long, it has a rich history.

In 1637, the Dutch governor of New York bought the island from the Indians. It was used to raise hogs (pigs) and was called Hog Island. The name was after changed to Blackwell Island after it was sold to the Blackwell family, who used it as a farm until it was purchased by the city of New York in 1828.

When the city first owned the island, the city prison was located there and the name was changed to Welfare Island. It soon became the place where the city only sent its homeless people – the poor, orphans, drug addicts and lunatics. By 1934 conditions on the island had become so bad that the city decided to take action. From then on, things began to improve.

Today, Roosevelt Island, named after Franklin D. Roosevelt, is one of the most beautiful areas of the city. The old buildings are gone and so are the poor people who once lived there. A beautiful street named Main Street runs along the whole island. There are many beautiful buildings, offices and shops there.

The best time to visit the island is in the late afternoon. From the southern tip of the island, you can see the sun go down as the lights of Manhattan come up across the water. You get a magical feeling – the feeling of being so near the heart of the city, and yet so far way.

1. **Roosevelt Island is especially picturesque at …**
   1. sunrise;
   2. sunset;
   3. midnight.

2. **In the 17th century the island was used as a …**
   1. city prison;
   2. place for raising pigs;
   3. farm.

3. All-in-all the name of the island has been changed …
1. once;
2. twice;
3. thrice.

4. Roosevelt Island is ...
1. one of the 3 main tourist attractions in New York;
2. not very frequently visited by tourists;
3. a shelter for homeless people.

5. The city of New York bought the island from the …
1. Blackwell family;
2. Indians;
3. Dutch governor.

Test 24

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственен правильный ответ в каждом задании.

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on the sum is used for the awards which vary from $30,000 to $125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes. No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

1. **December 10 is the day when Nobel …**
   1. created a fund;
   2. invented dynamite;
   3. died.
2. **The monetary value of the awards ...**
   1. is constant;
   2. varies from year to year;
   3. is 9 million dollars.
3. **Nobel created a fund because he ...**
   1. was proud of being the inventor of dynamite;
   2. didn't want his name to be associated with destruction;
   3. wanted to make contribution to mankind.

4. Americans have received the most awards in ...
1. science;
2. peace;
3. literature.

5. The first award in medicine was bestowed in ...
1. 1895;
2. 1901;
3. 1968.

Test 25

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Mensa is the international society for highly intelligent people. The name of the society comes from the Latin word for a table. It was founded in 1946. People of all ages and types can be its members. To join, people do a series of timed tests at home. If they do well on these tests, they write to Mensa and take a supervised test. On the basis of the results, they are invited to join.

Mensa's 100.000 members come from the top two percent of the population. Isaac Asimov, the scientist and science fiction writer, is one of Mensa's most famous members. There is also a junior Mensa for five to eleven-year-olds.

The qualifying mark in the test is 148 points. Recently a twelve-year-old schoolboy, Oliver Jenkin, scored 177 points in the Mensa test. Although Oliver doesn't consider himself to be a genius, his mother says he has only ever slept for four hours a night, spoke his first word (hello) when he was four months old and was singing nursery rhymes when he was eight months old. By the time he was four he was reading books on archaeology, but his teachers thought he was backward. He tried to do badly at school because he didn't want to draw attention to himself. However, this achievement is nothing compared with twelve-year-old Adragon Eastwood Demello, an American boy who lives in California. He scored 225 points. He spoke at seven weeks, was a brilliant chess player at two and a half, learned Greek, physics and philosophy at four, geophysics at six and was building computer-controlled robots at the age of eight. His father wants him to win the Nobel Prize by the age of sixteen.

1. **Adragon Eastwood Demello ...**
   1. wants to win the Nobel Prize;
   2. is a wonder-child;
   3. learned Greek at ten.

2. **To be invited to Mensa a person must ...**
   1. be famous;
   2. be a man of genius;
   3. do well on a series of special tests.

3. Mensa is ...

1. the Latin word for a society;
2. the clever people's club;
3. a society with limited membership.

4. Oliver didn't get good marks at school because he ...

1. wanted to draw attention to himself;
2. was keen on archaeology;
3. was shy.

5. The minimum number of points an applicant must score in tests is …

1. 148;
2. 177;
3. 225.

Test 26

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Although modern football began in England in the nineteenth century, the English didn't invent football: they simply gave it rules. Human beings have always liked kicking round objects. Two and a half thousand years ago the Chinese played a game called *Tsu-Chu,* which means 'to kick a ball made of leather with the feet'.

A Roman stone carving from Yugoslavia, from about the year 200 AD, shows a man holding a type of football and the Greeks are known to have played a game called *episkyros.* Although the details are unknown, it is certain that these games were all played by two teams.

There are records of football being played in the twelfth century on the streets of London. King Edward II banned it in 1314, saying, «There is a great noise in the city caused by hustling over large balls». Later kings also banned the game without much success. By the sixteenth century it had become very rough (dangerous). Most games were played in villages with as many as 500 people in each team. They played from midday until sunset.

By the nineteenth century only rich private schools were playing football. Each had its own set of rules which made games between schools impossible. In 1862 a set of ten rules were written down – five of these are in use today. The first competition cup, the Football Association Cup, was started in 1872. League football began in 1888 and teams formed all over England, involving everyone, not just the rich. By 1900 English sailors had taken the game to other countries. In 1930 the first World Cup match was played: it was won by Uruguay. (England didn't enter until 1950). Now the World Cup is the focus of football. The final match is watched on TV by almost half of the world's population. Football is certainly the world's most popular sport.

1. **In the 18th century school teams couldn't compete because …**
   1. the game was too dangerous;
   2. there were too many people in each team;
   3. each school had its own set of rules.

2. **The English ...**
   1. played Tsu-Chu;
   2. took the football game to other countries;
   3. invented football.

3. **King Edward II ...**
   1. hated noise;
   2. liked kicking round objects;
   3. wrote down a set of football rules.

4. **British team ...**
   1. won the first World Cup match;
   2. lost it;
   3. didn't take part in it.

5. **Episkyros is ...**
   1. a participant sport;
   2. a team game;
   3. a Greek handball.

Test 27

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

The city of San Francisco was itself a result of the Golden Rush. Forty-niners who went to California by ship passed through San Francisco. Many of them returned to San Francisco – with or without fortunes – to stay. In 1848 San Francisco was a settlement of 200 people. Eight years later it was a city of 50,000.

Several times San Francisco was hit by earthquakes. As a result of the 1906 quake three-fourth of the city were burned down.

San Francisco is surrounded on three sides by water. It is famous for its bridges, fogs and foghorns. San Francisco has 40 hills. The city has a reputation as an intellectual, liberal, and slightly crazy city – a city where new and different ideas can be explored.

In the mid-1960s, one of the districts of San Francisco gave rise to hippies. The focus was on rock music, drugs like marijuana and LSD, and love and peace.

The symbol of San Francisco is the Golden Gate Bridge. This beautiful orange suspension bridge, opened in 1937, goes between San Francisco and Marin County to its north.

California earns more from grapes than from any other crop. Many of the grapes grown are grapes for wine. The traditional and most important area for wine lies to the north of San Francisco.

Santa Clara Valley, south of San Francisco, was famous for its prunes. In 1936, two young engineers, Bill Hewlett and David Packard, went to work in a garage in the valley. They developed an oscillator, an electronic device. Today Santa Clara Valley is the most important centre of America's computer and electronics industry, and Hewlett-Packard is one of its major firms.

1. **The centre of new technological industries is …**
   1. to the north of San Francisco;
   2. in San Francisco;
   3. to the south of San Francisco.

2. **The Golden Gate Bridge is ...**
   1. made of gold;
   2. a hanging bridge;
   3. the oldest bridge in the USA.

3. More than once the city was destroyed by ...
1. floods;
2. wars;
3. fires.

4. San Francisco is situated on ...
1. an island;
2. a plain;
3. hills.

5. ... promoted rapid growth of the city.
1. hippies;
2. gold diggers;
3. winegrowers.

Test 28

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Croquet became very popular in England in the middle of the 19th century. The home of the All England Croquet Club was Wimbledon. Today Wimbledon is a part of Greater London. Many people played croquet in England at that time, but the Croquet Club was not rich. Later the new game of lawn-tennis became popular. People play lawn-tennis on a lawn, that is, on grass. In 1875 the croquet players and lawn-tennis players changed the name of their club to the All England Lawn-Tennis and Croquet Club and this name you will find today in the telephone book.

Two years later, in 1877, the first world lawn-tennis championship took place at Wimbledon.

At first only men played lawn-tennis and there was a surprise when the Club let women take part in the championship of 1884. The dresses of the women players were very long but they played well.

The game has changed dramatically since it was invented in France about six hundred years ago. If you had been watching the American Bill Tilden winning Wimbledon in 1920, you would hardly have recognized the sport. Wimbledon was still an amateur tournament – tennis whites were long, rackets were wooden, and top players were not teenage millionaires. Nowadays light graphite rackets make balls fly like bullets on a battlefield.

The Club is very rich today. There are only 400 members – 350 men and 50 women in it. Some people say that the easiest way to become a member of the Club is to win one of the Wimbledon championships and become a champion.

1. **To join the Club is not easy because …**
   1. the entrance fee is high;
   2. tennis equipment is expensive;
   3. its membership is limited.

2. **First tennis players were …**
   1. professionals;
   2. amateurs;
   3. millionaires.

3. Lawn-tennis is ... in origin.
1. French;
2. English;
3. American.

4. Women who took part in one of the first championships …
1. wore short tennis whites;
2. used graphite rackets;
3. were good at tennis.

5. The present-day name of the Club is ...
1. the All England Croquet Club;
2. the All England Lawn-Tennis and Croquet Club;
3. the All England Lawn-Tennis Club.

Test 29

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Dublin is the capital of the Irish Republic, which is completely separate and independent of Britain and Northern Ireland. The southern part of Ireland after a long and violent struggle became the Irish Free State in 1921 and in 1949 it declared itself a republic.

Dublin is situated on the east coast of Ireland. It is a fine city with beautiful grey stone houses. The river Liffey runs through the middle of the city and, like London and Paris, Dublin has lots of bridges. Many people know about O'Connel Bridge. It is unusual because it is almost square (47 meters wide and 46 meters across). People know about the Dublin Post Office too. In 1916 there was fighting there between Irishmen and British soldiers.

Because Dublin is near the sea you can sometimes feel the wind on your face in the city. If you go to Dublin, you must visit Phoenix Park. It has beautiful gardens with deer, and there is a market there on Sundays. There is also horse racing in the park. When Pope John Paul II visited Ireland in 1979, over one million people came to see and hear him in Phoenix Park.

You must also visit Trinity College. You can see the *Book of Celts* there. It is a very beautiful book. Perhaps there is not a more beautiful book in the world. Irish monks wrote it and painted its pictures 1200 years ago. It tells the gospel story. In Trinity College you can also see the Brian Bory harp which was made in the 14th century, three centuries before Brian Bory lived. Dublin has always been a city of music.

Many fine world-famous writers were born in Dublin: James Joyce, Oscar Wilde, George Bernard Shaw. In James Joyce's novel *Ulysses*, one of the most important books of the twentieth century, and in his book of short stories *Dubliners* the action takes place in Dublin.

1. **In Phoenix Park you can ...**
   1. enjoy wildlife;
   2. make purchases;
   3. do both.

2. **O'Connel Bridge is famous for its …**
   1. dimensions;
   2. beauty;
   3. age.

3. The Irish got their independence in ...
1. 1916;
2. 1921;
3. 1979.

4. One of the oldest musical instruments in the world is kept in …
1. Phoenix Park;
2. Trinity College;
3. the Dublin Post Office.

5. The Irish Republic is ...
1. part of Great Britain;
2. part of Northern Ireland;
3. a sovereign state.

Test 30

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

At present Britain has 47 universities, including the Open University, compared with 35 in 1945.

Oxford and Cambridge are the oldest universities in the United Kingdom. They are well-known because the standard of teaching there is very high. But the cost of education at these universities is so great that only the sons of the wealthiest classes can afford it.

Oxford was founded in the 12th century as an aristocratic university and has remained so to the present day. The story of Cambridge University begins in 1209 when several hundred students and scholars arrived in the little town of Cambridge from Oxford. These students were all churchmen and had been studying in Oxford at that city's well-known school. It was a hard life at Oxford for there was constant trouble between the townsfolk and students. Then one day a student accidentally killed a man of the town. The Mayor arrested three other students, who were innocent and by order of King John, they were put to death by hanging. In protest all the students moved elsewhere, some coming to Cambridge and so the new university began. Now it consists of twenty-nine colleges and many of them are grouped together. Each student of Oxford and Cambridge has a tutor who helps the student to plan and organize his work, to choose reading materials and to prepare for his exams in the best possible way. A student selects several subjects for his studies and regularly writes essays and other works on them and presents them to his tutor for correction and discussion at their regular meetings.

1. In Great Britain a tutor is ...

1. a teacher of a private school;
2. a university teacher who guides students;
3. an examiner.

2. Several hundred students left Oxford because of …

1. low standard of teaching;
2. unfair sentence and execution;
3. high cost of education.

3. Oxford and Cambridge are universities for ...

1. men of means;
2. gifted young people;
3. royalty.

4. The city-dwellers had hostile feelings to ...

1. churchmen;
2. teachers;
3. students.

5. The number of universities in Great Britain has …
   1. decreased;
   2. increased;
   3. remained the same.

Test 31

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Artistic and cultural life in Britain is rather rich. It passed several main stages in its development.

The Saxon King Alfred encouraged the arts and culture. The chief debt owed to him by English literature is for his translations of and commentaries on Latin works.

Art, culture and literature flowered during the Elizabethan age, the reign of Elizabeth I; it was the period of English domination of the oceans. It was at this time that William Shakespeare lived.

The empire, which was very powerful under Queen Victoria saw another cultural and artistic heyday as a result of industrialization and the expansion of international trade.

But German air raids caused much damage in the First World War and then during the Second World War. The madness of the wars briefly interrupted the development of culture.

Immigrants who have arrived from all parts of the Commonwealth since 1945 have not only created a mixture of nations, but have also brought their cultures and habits with them.

Monuments and traces of past greatness are everywhere. There are buildings of all styles and periods. A great number of museums and galleries display precious and interesting finds from all parts of the world and from all stages in the development of nature, man and art.

London is one of the leading world centers for music, drama, opera and dance. Festivals held in towns and cities throughout the country attract much interest. Many British playwrights, composers, sculptors, painters, writers, actors, singers and dancers are internationally famous.

The British Council promotes knowledge of British culture and literature overseas, organizing British participation in international exhibitions and encouraging professional interchange in all cultural fields between Britain and other countries.

1. The British Council is a governmental body engaged in ...

1. rendering assistance to immigrants;
2. developing cultural ties with foreign countries;
3. issuing visas to foreigners.

2. Cultural and artistic heyday was interrupted by ...

1. industrialization;
2. expansion of international trade;
3. wars.

3. Great personal contribution to English literature was made by ...

1. Queen Victoria;
2. King Alfred;
3. Queen Elizabeth I.

4. The development of artistic and cultural life in Britain passed …

1. one stage;
2. two stages;
3. several stages.

5. British architecture ...

1. followed the trends of American architecture;
2. is modern and revolutionary;
3. incorporated elements of all styles and periods.

Test 32

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

The City occupies a site which was Norman London. It is a very small part of London (only one square mile). About ten thousand people live in the City but about 500,000 work there.

The City can still show the remains of its defensive wall and some other signs of the Roman time. In other parts of the City almost every stone, every wall, every house is Saxon or Norman or connected with some famous man, book or historical event.

The City of London was described by a Roman historian as a «busy emporium for trade and traders» and this description could have been applied to it at any time since then. The City still remains one of the most important commercial centers in the world.

All the principal streets lead to the heart of the City, which is represented by three buildings: the Mansion House, the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England.

The Mansion House is where the Lord Mayor lives. This is a big house built in 1739-53 which reminds us of a Greek temple. The Lord Mayor also receives the guests of London there. He is the first citizen of the City and the Chief Magistrate. He has the keys of the City. Neither kings nor queens, nor troops are allowed to cross the limits of the City without his permission. If they want to come they are met by the Lord Mayor of the City at Temple Bar.

Since 1215 the Lord Mayor has been elected annually. The Lord Mayor's Show takes place on the second Saturday in November, the day after the new Lord Mayor is sworn into office. The Lord Mayor rides in the state coach of 1756 drawn by six beautifully decorated horses to the High Courts of Justice to receive the Keys of the City.

The Bank of England or as the Londoners call it «The Old Lady» is 250 years old and is a huge building seven storeys high. It is one of the most important banks in the world.

The Royal Exchange has been burnt down three times by fire and three times rebuilt. It is a place of business and public meetings.

There are also a lot of insurance companies, offices, churches in the City.

1. The Mansion House is a place where the Lord Mayor …

1. gets the keys of the City;
2. holds banquets;
3. rides in a coach.

2. The description given to the City by a Roman historian is …

1. out-of-date;
2. wrong;
3. still in use.

3. ... needs special permission to be admitted to the City.

1. a trader;
2. a soldier;
3. a monarch.

4. The wall around the City was built by ...

1. Saxons;
2. Romans;
3. Normans.

5. You can see the Lord Mayor's Show ...

1. every year;
2. every two years;
3. every three years.

Test 33

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

The M25, the motorway around London, opened in 1986. Today people call it the biggest car park in Europe. Every morning on the radio we hear about jams, and road repairs, and crashes and which parts of the M25 to avoid. One day soon we will hear «There is a traffic jam all the way round the M25 in both directions. If you are driving to work, we advise you to go back home».

Winston Churchill described the car as the curse of the twentieth century. It can be very funny to compare advertisements for cars with the reality of driving them. Cars are symbols of freedom, wealth and masculinity. But when you are stuck in a traffic jam, all cars are just little metal boxes to sit in.

Cities and towns all over the world have a huge problem, and no government really knows what to do. For once it is not a matter of technology which is stopping us. If we want to build two-level roads, we can do it. If we want trains which can travel at hundreds of miles an hour, we can build them.

The problem is a question of principle. Should we look to road or rail for our transport needs? Should the Government, or private companies, control them? And either way, who should pay?

The people who believe in roads say that cars represent a personal choice to travel when and where you want to. But on trains and buses – public transport – you have to travel when the timetable says you can. These people think that if you build more roads, the traffic will move more quickly, but research shows that if there are more roads, there will be more cars to fill them.

By 2010, the number of cars on our roads will double. Environmentalists are saying that we should put more money into public transport. Cars often carry just one person. If the public transport system works, more people will use it. If trains carry more people, the roads won't be so crowded, and cars pollute the air more than trains.

One characteristic of the people of the twentieth century is that we are a race on the move. But it is just possible that soon we won't be able to move another inch, and we'll have to stay exactly where we are!

1. The traffic problem can be solved … .

1. by government;
2. by working out some transport strategy;
3. by means of technology.

2. Advertisements for cars ...

1. don't show the reality of driving;
2. are funny;
3. are true to life.

3. M25 is ...

1. the safest motorway in Europe;
2. a parking place;
3. a nuisance for drivers.

4. Environmentalists think ...

1. the more roads we have, the quicker the traffic is;
2. public transport should be more expensive;
3. public transport needs investing.

5. Winston Churchill ...

1. was a careful driver;
2. thought that cars were an awful invention;
3. was sure that cars would give people freedom to move around.

Test 34

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

The Dutch were the first Europeans to visit Australia. Many navigators found themselves on the west coast of Australia. But the Dutch did not know how far east the land stretched, and in 1642 Captain Abel Tasman was sent out to discover what lay in the east. Tasman sailed too far south and didn't see the mainland, but he visited the island now called Tasmania in his honor.

No careful explorations of the continent were made for another century or so. Then in 1770 the English captain James Cook named it New South Wales and reported back to England that much of New South Wales looked good for settlement. In London the British government thought it was a good place to send their convicts. In May, 1787, the first group of convicts and a few soldiers (11 ships and 500 men) made the trip from England to Australia.

Life was very difficult for the early convicts. The colonists depended on ships from England for all their food and supplies. Farming was difficult. It was at this time that people began breeding fine merino sheep for their wool. Later the wool industry became Australia's most important industry. Many convicts earned their freedom and stayed on in Australia. A lot of free English settlers saw the opportunities of the new continent, several free colonies were founded at the beginning of the 19th century. The six early colonies grew and became states of modern Australia: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania (the island state). The independent colonies soon understood the need to act together on certain matters, they began to see the need for unification. The constitution was written and approved by the British Crown, and on January 1, 1901 the six separate colonies became states in the new Commonwealth of Australia.

1. The newly arrived Europeans ...

1. survived on food provided by local Aboriginal people;
2. were self-sufficient in food;
3. relied solely on food supplies from Europe.

2. The seamen first reached ...

1. the west coast of Australia;
2. the east coast;
3. the south coast.

3. The first form of agriculture developed in Australia was ...

1. cattle breeding;
2. sheep farming;
3. plant-growing.

4. Several colonies federated at the beginning of ...

1. the eighteenth century;
2. the nineteenth century;
3. the twentieth century.

5. Credit for the earliest coastal exploration of Australia must go to …

1. a Dutchman;
2. Abel Tasman;
3. James Cook.

Test 35

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

New Zealand is a democratic country with its own parliament. However, it is part of the British Commonwealth, and therefore the official head of state is Elizabeth II, the queen of England, Scotland and Wales. New Zealand was the first country in the world to give the vote to women in 1893, to have old age pensions and the eight-hour working day.

New Zealand, in the South Pacific, consists of two large islands plus other smaller islands with an area of 270,000 sq km. North Island has a warm climate and there is quite a lot of volcanic activity. South Island is cooler and has a higher rainfall. In the South Island there are the Southern Alps with Mount Cook (3754 m) the highest mountain in New Zealand.

New Zealand has some industry but agriculture is more important – there are 55 million sheep, 8 million cows and 1 million goats in New Zealand!

New Zealand was cut off from the rest of the land of Earth for 80 million years and has some unique animals and plants. The tuatara is a reptile that has survived from the era of the dinosaurs. The weta is the largest and heaviest insect in the world and the kiwi (the symbol of New Zealand) is a large bird which cannot fly.

Over 80% of 3.6 million people are of European (mainly British) origin. Around 9% of the population are Maoris – who came to New Zealand from Polynesia in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The two official languages in the country are English and Maori.

New Zealanders, who are also known as «Kiwis», are relaxed people who love the outdoor life. It is not surprising that New Zealand is successful at many sports. Its national sport is rugby and its team, «The All Blacks», are often the best in the world. Before every game, the All Blacks perform a «haka», a Maori war dance, to frighten the opposing team!

1. New Zealand is washed by ...

1. the Indian Ocean;
2. the Atlantic Ocean;
3. the Pacific Ocean.

2. The backbone of modern New Zealand is …

1. industry;
2. agriculture;
3. tourism.

3. New Zealand was advanced in the area of …

1. human rights;
2. nuclear testing;
3. environmental protection.

4. Of the birdlife the most spectacular is …

1. the tuatara;
2. the weta;
3. the kiwi.

5. New Zealand is ...

1. a dominion;
2. an independent country;
3. a British colony.

Test 36

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

There is no sporting event in Britain enjoying greater attraction than the boat race.

Rowing (canoeing) has a long history in England. It was first started in the 18th century. At that time the boats took part in processions on the Thames. In the 19th century people started to use the boats for racing not only in London, but also in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The first boat race between these two famous schools took place at Henley in 1829. Nearly every year since then there has been a boat race between Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

It takes place on the Thames during the spring vacation at the end of March or the beginning of April.

The crews of the boats, chosen from the members of the college Boat Club, train together for twelve weeks before the race. There are eight oarsmen and a cox in each boat. They are known as Blues because they wear blue jackets called blazers.

The Boat Race is a London festival. On boat race Saturday the banks along the Thames and the bridges are crowded with people who come out to watch the race. Those who stay at home watch it on TV. However, even those with no particular interest in rowing like to know the result of the Boat Race.

At Oxford and Cambridge those students who represent their university in some sport are awarded «a blue», that is, the right to wear a blue cap and scarf (dark blue for Oxford, light blue for Cambridge). This gives great social position.

1. The crew of the boat consists of ...

1. 8 people;
2. 9 people;
3. 12 people.

2. On boat race day the banks of the Thames are full of people because …

1. rowing has a lot of fans;
2. they want to go boating;
3. they can't watch the race on TV.

3. Rowing a boat ...

1. is a new kind of sport in England;
2. has a long tradition;
3. dates back from the 19th century.

4. ... are allowed to wear «a blue».

1. winners of the Boat Race;
2. members of the Boat Club;
3. members of the university teams taking part in different sports events.

5. Traditional Oxford-Cambridge boat race takes place ...

1. twice a year;
2. during holidays;
3. at the end of April.

Test 37

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

With the development of technology in the twenty-first century, it would be really difficult to imagine life without computers. They are a source of information, education and entertainment, but today's world of computers can also be quite frightening and dangerous. This is because of people who use computers for illegal purposes. They are called hackers. Hackers spend their time playing with computer data in all parts of cyberspace. Much of what they do is not dangerous, but sometimes their activities break the law, for example, when they break into websites, take control of computers or create viruses. They are especially interested in breaking through the security of military websites.

Hackers know how to trick people just using their programs. They use a 'Trojan Horse', a program that looks perfectly safe, but actually contains something destructive. The only way of not getting into trouble is not to open it.

Although they can get serious punishment if they are caught, most hackers still think that what they do is a game. They often meet at festivals to take part in discussions, share their experiences, meet other hackers and generally to have a good time. These meetings are organized in well-known places like Las Vegas or Berlin. However, what the hackers do at such festivals is a secret and often many of their activities take place at night.

Recently, hacking has started to increase. Hackers are getting into computer systems and stealing or destroying information. It is certain that there will be a lot more of this high-tech crime in the twenty-first century.

1. 'Trojan Horse' is ...

1. an anti-virus program;
2. a computer game;
3. a kind of computer virus.

2. In future the number of hackers ...

1. will not change;
2. will be bigger;
3. will decrease.

3. In the author's opinion, the use of computers ...

1. is dangerous and destructive;
2. is quite safe and necessary;
3. has its advantages and disadvantages.

4. Hackers' special interest is ...

1. top secret information;
2. education;
3. entertainment.

5. A hacker is a person who ...

1. provides computer users with new and interesting information;
2. enters other people's computer programs without permission;
3. surfs through the Internet.

Test 38

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Every year adults from all over the United Kingdom spend a weekend at the Avoncroft Further Education College in Birmingham. While there, they're taught Spanish by native speakers in an informal environment. All the students have a basic grounding in the language, gleaned from regularly attending evening classes; nevertheless, it's an intensive course requiring thorough concentration. Grammar and vocabulary are taught in Spanish and students are expected to speak the language all the time. The emphasis on speaking Spanish isn't confined to the classroom and students are even encouraged to speak it during their lunch break.

Many of the students have chosen to learn Spanish because they believe a second language will improve their career prospects; others simply want to make themselves understood while on holiday. The course includes a great deal of conversation, focusing on practical situations like going to a restaurant, traveling on a bus or train and other things that such students need.

In the 10 years since it started, the Spanish weekend has been attracting an increasing number of students and its organizers believe that more people are enrolling because they find its approach both useful and relaxing. Students become less embarrassed, they say, and they then become more and more used to hearing themselves speaking the language and less anxious about making mistakes. They become self-motivated and continue their learning after they leave the center.

Many students claim that by completing the course, they develop a greater appreciation of Spanish traditions and culture. They gain confidence in the use of Spanish and this is a tremendous help to holiday makers or anyone else going to Spain for any purpose. .

1. Students learn Spanish ... .

1. to appreciate Spanish traditions and culture;
2. to improve grammar and vocabulary;
3. to communicate in the language both for business and pleasure.

2. The Avoncroft weekend course is for ...

1. children;
2. grown-ups;
3. people of all ages.

3. The atmosphere at the lessons is ...

1. easy-going
2. embarrassing
3. formal.

4. In class students ...

1. speak their native language;
2. speak Spanish;
3. speak both languages.

5. Those who sign up for the course ...

1. are beginners;
2. have some basic knowledge of Spanish;
3. speak fluent Spanish.

Test 39

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

The Great Wall of China is the only man-made construction that can be seen from space. It is 6,000 kilometers. It runs along China's northern border and has an unusual shape. It looks as if its architects did not have any specific plans. It looks like a snake or a long road. Nobody knows why its shape is like this but legend states that it was built to imitate the movements of a dragon – a popular religious symbol in China.

The section of the Wall visited by most tourists is at Badaling Pass near Peking. Here, the building material is grey granite blocks, 6 meters high. On both sides of its roof, there are low walls which protect you from falling off the Wall. In the middle, there is a road which is wide enough for five horses running side by side. Other sections of the Great Wall are built of various materials, often of poor quality, for example, wood or sand, depending on whether the wall crossed deserts, plains or the country.

The people who built the Great Wall were often those who could not pay their taxes, prisoners of war and criminals. There were about one million slaves working on the Wall. They lived in poor conditions, in places called work camps. They worked without clothes during the summer and they wore only animal skins in the winter. They often died of disease and hunger. Those who died were often buried in its foundations, making the Wall the 'world's longest cemetery'.

There are still many of the original 25,000 towers left. They are about 12 meters high and the distance between two neighboring towers is over 200 meters. The army usually lived in these towers. In the period of the Wall's glory almost a million men stayed there.

Today the Great Wall is one of China's most popular tourist attractions. Where else in the world can you see something built by man over twenty-two centuries ago?

1. The Wall was designed ...

1. to look like a snake;
2. in line with a specific plan;
3. with no plan in mind.

2. The living conditions of those who built the Wall were …

1. excellent;
2. good enough;
3. terrible.

3. The Great Wall of China is situated in …

1. the south of the country;
2. the north of the country;
3. the west of the country.

4. The Wall's towers were constructed to provide room for …

1. soldiers;
2. slaves;
3. prisoners.

5. The Wall was built of …

1. granite;
2. wood;
3. different materials that were at hand.

Test 40

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Since the early times communication played a crucial role in human society. All the previous ways of communication set the stage for the present unprecedented integration of communication capabilities, which we call Internet. Internet revolutionized the communication world like nothing before.

If you are a Netizen (Net citizen), you can consider any person on the Net your compatriot. It does not matter where this person lives. In the virtual reality of the Net you live next door to everyone. There are no borders for the Internet, you work in cyberspace.

Every person on the Net can make an intellectual contribution to the global society. It means that access to the Net needs to be universal. It is a long way to go to achieve this goal, but a lot has been done in this direction already.

In the United States, you can get unlimited number of hours on the Internet paying about $20.00 a month and this cost is definitely going down.

The universities provide free access to the Net for their students, professors, staff, etc. Many businesses are also connected and allow their employees to use the Net for business purposes. Most public libraries now offer free on line service through their computers.

There is another process going on with the Internet – its commercialization. Businesses advertise and market on the Internet. Online catalogs and advertising provide many opportunities, and online shopping is becoming more and more popular. There are lots of companies that are trying to make profit through the Internet.

The Internet owes its design to the US Defense Department's project of 1969. The Internet was designed in part to provide a communications network that would work even if some of the sites were destroyed by nuclear attack.

Then people in universities all over the world started to use the network to share ideas. They used it for work and for fun. In the 1980s, people started calling it the Internet.

1. A lot of companies use the Internet …

1. to reserve cyberspace;
2. to download information;
3. to sell their products.

2. The Internet first started ...

1. for military reasons;
2. for research purposes;
3. for business.

3. In the USA the cost of monthly connection to the Internet is …

1. growing fast;
2. twelve dollars;
3. decreasing.

4. The word Netizen is used to describe ...

1. a person who has a computer;
2. a person who uses the Internet and its resources;
3. a computer programmer.

5. American libraries provide Internet service for ...

1. a small charge;
2. a sizeable amount of money;
3. free.

Test 41

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

People living on the British Isles are very fond of music, and it is quite natural that concerts of the leading symphony orchestras, numerous folk groups and pop music are very popular.

London Promenade concerts are probably the most famous. They were first held in 1840 in the Queen's Hall, and later were directed by Sir Henry Wood. They still continue today in the Royal Albert Hall. They take place every night for about three months in the summer, and the programs include new and contemporary works, as well as classics. Among them are symphonies and other pieces of music composed by Benjamin Britten, the famous English musician.

Usually, there is a short winter season lasting for about a fortnight. The audience may either listen to the music from a seat or from the «promenade», where they can stand or stroll about, or, if there is room, sit down on the floor.

Concerts are rarely given out-of-doors today except for concerts by brass bands and military bands who play in the parks and at seaside resorts during the summer.

Folk music is still very much alive. There are many folk groups. Their harmony singing and good humor win them friends everywhere.

Rock and pop music is extremely popular, especially among younger people. In the 60s and 70s groups such as the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, Led Zeppelin and Pink Floyd became very popular and successful.

The famous English composer of the 19th century was Arthur Sullivan. Together with William Gilbert, the writer of the texts, he created fourteen operettas of which eleven are regularly performed today. In these operettas the English so successfully laugh at themselves and at what they now call the Establishment that W.S. Gilbert and A. Sullivan will always be remembered.

1. While reading the text we can draw a conclusion that ...

1. rock music is a minority interest in Great Britain;
2. the English possess a good sense of humor;
3. seat prices are comparatively high.

2. London Promenade concerts enable people to listen to music …

1. in a special room sitting on the floor;
2. in the open air;
3. walking.

3. Musical season in London can … .

1. take place every fortnight;
2. last 2 weeks;
3. last 4 weeks.

4. The Promenade concerts are held in ... .

1. the Royal Albert Hall;
2. the Royal Opera House;
3. the Queen's Hall.

5. At the Promenade concerts music lovers can enjoy…

1. folk music;
2. chamber music;
3. various musical styles.

Test 42

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Of the full-time students now attending English Universities three quarters are men, and one quarter women. Nearly half of them are engaged in the study of arts subjects such as history, languages, economics or law, the others are studying pure or applied sciences such as medicine, dentistry, technology, or agriculture.

The University of London, for instance,, includes internal and external students, the latter coming to London only to sit for their examinations. Actually most external students at London University are living in London. The colleges in the University of London are essentially teaching institutions, providing instruction chiefly by means of lectures, which are attended mainly by day students. The colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, however, are essentially residential institutions and they mainly use a tutorial method which brings the tutor into close and personal contact with the student. These colleges, being residential, are necessarily far smaller than most of the colleges of the University of London.

Education of University standard is also given in other institutions such .as colleges of technology and agricultural colleges, which prepare their students for degrees or diplomas in their own fields.

The three terms into which the British University year is divided are roughly eight to ten weeks. Each term is crowded with activity, and the vacations between the terms – a month at Christmas, a month at Easter, and three or four months in summer – are mainly periods of intellectual digestion and private study.

A person studying for a degree at a British University is called a graduate.

B.A. or B. Sc. stands for Bachelor of Arts, or of Science, the first degree. M.A. or M. Sc. denotes Master of Arts, or of Science. One can become a B.A. after three years of hard study, and an M.A. at the end of five years.

1. During their holidays students ...

1. work to pay the tuition fees;
2. get degrees;
3. revise and research on their own.

2. Methods of instruction in British Universities …

1. are different;
2. are alike;
3. depend on the number of full-time students.

3. External students ...

1. attend all lectures;
2. prepare for their exams;
3. never study art subjects.

4. The normal length of the degree course is ...

1. 3 terms;
2. 5 months;
3. 3 years.

5. London University ...

1. uses the tutorial system of education;
2. is a collection of colleges;
3. is the most prestigious university in the UK.

Test 43

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Whichever way you look at it, TV has become a part of daily life, providing information and entertainment at the touch of a button. Statistics of recent years have revealed that around 38 million of the British people watch television for an average of two to three hours every day (some people watch television for as many as five) and that the television news alone is watched by 20 million people daily.

There are four channels to choose from: BBC1 and BBC2 (the British Broadcasting Corporation), ITV (Independent Television) and Channel Four, which specializes in minority interest programs, but is very successful.

BBC television derives its income from the annual license fee paid by those who own a television, while ITV and Channel Four are financed solely through advertising. *Coronation Street,* ITV's most watched show, attracts advertising worth ten times the cost of making the program.

If asked about TV as an information source most people in Britain single out news and current affairs programs, but this is just part of the overall factual output. TV is used regularly to give information on everything from weather conditions to wildlife. There are programs on the arts, history, archaeology, technical inventions, and all the hobby-type subjects like gardening, steam engines and sailing barges. Much school broadcasting and many children's programs also have a high factual content. Television is a very important sector in the continuous contest for the public's favor between the political parties. Each channel provides time for each of the main political parties for party-political broadcasts, and during an election campaign much time is provided for the parties' election broadcasts, always on an equal basis.

The strength of British television lies in its high quality, its willingness to experiment and its ability to please most tastes and preferences. Some quiz-shows and 'soap-operas', or long-running sagas, attract large numbers of viewers.

Television viewing in recent years has been influenced by the rapid ownership of video recorders. Further changes are likely with the public growth of cable television stations and international broadcasting by satellites. Small computers have also been very readily accepted for entertainment and educational purposes.

1. Most programs of British television are ...
1. variety shows;
2. trivial;
3. of a very high standard.

2. The development of satellite and cable TV ...
1. gives the BBC international reputation;
2. affects TV viewing;
3. results in better quality of TV programs.

3. Coronation Street ...
1. enjoys great popularity;
2. is an educational program;
3. is a party-political broadcast.

4. BBC television ...
1. earns money from advertising;
2. is financed by TV viewers;
3. is owned by private corporations.

5. Channel Four ...
1. specializes in quiz-shows;
2. is a non-profit channel;
3. has high audience ratings.

Test 44

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

London is full of cinemas and cinema clubs, some of them showing a large number of continental films. Cinema-going is a regular habit for a considerable number of people in London; the number of cinema-goers is much larger than that of theatre goers. Unfortunately, the cinema in Britain is looked upon as rather an entertainment than «the arts». As a result, comparatively few films of international standard of quality are shot in Britain, and if they are, they are often a commercial failure.

If you want to know which films are on, there are many publications to help you. Any daily newspaper will have a short list of films and shows; some newspapers on sale in the middle of the day give the full list of films supplied with the hour when they begin.

Some cinemas show films in the afternoon, early evening and late evening; others have continuous programs from about two o'clock in the afternoon till late at night.

In case you want to watch a film which is a hit of the season, with a popular actor or actress starring, and can't get to the cinema early enough to get tickets, you can buy them in advance in most large stores and hotels.

Theatres are much the same in London as anywhere else; the chief theatres, music halls and cinemas are in the West End.

If you're staying in London for a few days, you'll have no difficulty whatever in finding somewhere to spend an enjoyable evening. You'll find opera, ballet, comedy, drama, review, musical comedy and variety. The best seats at the theatres are those in the stalls, the circle, and the upper circle. Then comes the pit, and last of all the gallery, where the seats are cheapest. Boxes, of course, are the most expensive. Most theatres and music-halls have good orchestras with popular conductors. You ought to make a point of going to the opera at least once during the season, if you can. There you can get the best of everything – an excellent orchestra, famous conductors, celebrated singers and a well-dressed audience. But, of course, if you're not fond of music and singing, opera won't interest you. At the West-End theatres you can see most of the famous English actors and actresses. As a rule, the plays are magnificently staged – costumes, dresses, scenery, everything being done on the most lavish scale. Choose a good play, and you'll enjoy yourself thoroughly from the moment the curtain goes up to the end of the last act. Get your seat beforehand, either at the box-office of the theatre itself or at one of the agencies.

1. The cheapest theatre seats are ...
1. in the boxes;
2. in the gallery;
3. in the pit.

2. Continuous programs usually start ...
1. early in the morning;
2. late at night;
3. in the middle of the day.

3. The most popular leisure activity in London is ...
1. going to the cinema;
2. watching video films at home;
3. going to the theatre.

4. If you want to get theatre tickets in advance you can buy them …
1. in a large store;
2. in a hotel;
3. at a theatre agency.

5. British films ...
1. are always a commercial success;
2. sometimes have a bad run;
3. often get awards at international cinema festivals.

Test 45

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

The streamlined silver scooters people are riding today first appeared in Germany in 1993. These nifty new toys became a craze elsewhere in Europe, Australia, and Asia, before reaching North American shores. By spring 2000, New York City, southern California, and Hawaii had become the US scooter centers.

Meanwhile, in Japan scooters are a national obsession. In crowded Japan, people often bike between home and the trains that take them to work or school. At many train stations, bike parking has become a problem, and foldable scooters offer a perfect solution. As estimated, 75,000 scooters are sold each week, and people wanting to buy scooters may have to wait months. Not just commuters but elderly people in Japan use scooters to make simple travel easier.

Teenagers and kids use them for kicks and dangerous tricks, while other fans have practically made scootering a sport.

Foot-powered scooters travel about 4 miles per hour, while motorized models can go closer to 15 m.p.h. That's just fast enough that some people consider the toys a nuisance – careless riders have knocked down pedestrians, and scooting criminals have made off with handbags and wallets. Despite their widespread popularity, scooters have sparked worries too. They can be unsafe in the street but are often illegal on sidewalks or bike paths. No traffic rules apply to them, and few of their riders wear helmets. Currently, scooters are illegal in Canada's Quebec province. Although police often ignore scooting, in theory scooting to work in Montreal could bring fines of up to US $90. And since several English policemen were knocked over by speedy scooters, there has been a movement to ban scooters within the City of London.

In the United States, scooters first enjoyed wide popularity during the Great Depression, when many children built their own scooters from recycled wood. Scooters, had a small surge of popularity in the 1950s and were trendy off and on until pretty much being replaced by skateboards in the 1980s. Unlike bikes, scooters are portable – you can fold one up and put it in a backpack. Unlike cars, they're relatively cheap and don't need to be fed with petrol. And they're safer and easier to use than skateboards or roller skates. The most popular US model weighs 6 pounds and costs about $100.

1. Up-to-date scooters ...
1. are made of recycled wood;
2. are prohibited in some places;
3. replaced skateboards.

2. In Japan ...
1. people prefer to ride scooters to work;
2. an elderly scooter-rider can't be seen anywhere;
3. scooters have good sales.

3. Stylish modern scooters first came into use in ...
1. Europe;
2. North America;
3. Australia.

4. Motorized models of scooters ...
1. are often stolen by criminals;
2. can cause traffic problems;
3. are especially popular with policemen.

5. Scooters are widely spread because ...
1. they are useful for kicks and dangerous tricks;
2. they are portable and handy;
3. strict traffic rules apply to them.

Test 46

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Football is not just a game in America. It's an event. A big event. Millions of people attend football games or watch them on television. Thousands of others play football themselves, on professional, school, or neighborhood teams, or just with friends.

Football has its beginnings in soccer and rugby. All have the same objective, which is to get the ball to the opponent's goal and score points.

American football developed into a brutal battering contest. As protective equipment was not used in its early days, it was quite dangerous. In 1905, 18 players were killed and 159 seriously injured. President Roosevelt threatened to ban football if the roughness didn't stop. The rules committee began changing the rules and eventually football developed into the game it is today.

The teams play for one hour, divided into four quarters. There is always a halftime break of at least 15 minutes. The teams are allowed timeouts which are times when the clock is stopped and the team can get together to talk about strategy.

There are also breaks for television commercials. With all this going on, the one-hour game can easily take up to two and a half or three hours!

Football in the United States is played by more than 600 colleges and universities. The stadiums in which they play are often called «bowls». At the end of the college season, usually in December or in January, the best college teams are invited to play against each other in «bowl games».

After the end of the college football season fans turn their attention to the professional teams that are playing their own championship games. The final play-off game to decide the season's champion is called the Super Bowl.

Once again, the game is less important than all the activity surrounding it. It has now become a tradition to have «Super Bowl parties» on «Super Bowl Sunday».

Even those not interested in football look forward to seeing the halftime show. This has become quite an extravaganza. In recent years, top entertainers have performed at the Super Bowl. Light shows and fireworks displays, marching bands, squads of cheerleaders and dancers, are all part of halftime. It is watched by millions of viewers around the country. Part sport, part entertainment, football has become part of the American way of life.

1. Modern football is ...
1. losing its popularity in America;
2. is more popular as a college sport than as a professional sport;
3. as much a form of entertainment as it is a sport event.

2. During timeouts ...
1. the rules are sometimes changed;
2. players plan their future actions;
3. TV commercials are shown.

3. Football matches are often accompanied by ...
1. special effects;
2. musicals;
3. circus shows.

4. American football is ...
1. an outdoor individual sport;
2. an indoor team sport;
3. a rough contact sport.

5. ... is a very expensive spectacular form of entertainment combining different shows, marches and games.
1. A bowl;
2. An extravaganza;
3. A squad.

Test 47

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Three London's most interesting museums are the Victoria and Albert, the Science Museum and the Natural History Museum. The last, as its name suggests, has exhibits of birds, animals and reptiles as well as life-size reconstructions of prehistoric animals. The Victoria and Albert was founded with the aim of improving design in British manufacturing, but over the years it has expanded to include things from almost every place and period, including costumes from the theatre, and paintings. Finally there is the Science Museum, which is always crowded and is certainly the noisiest museum in London. It covers every aspect of science and technology, and the collections are constantly being moved round to make room for new acquisitions. They have inventions that did not become popular, such as the steam bicycle of 1912, and technological landmarks like the Cody biplane – the first aircraft to fly in England in 1912. In many of the rooms there are machines and computers that visitors can work themselves.

The British Museum is one of the greatest and best-known museums in the world, both in the diversity of its collections and in their wide range and high quality. It was founded in 1723 by a decision of the Parliament.

Of the 11 major departments into which the museum is divided, the most outstanding are the Assyrian and Babylonian, the Egyptian, and the Greek and Roman Antiquities.

The first thing which is associated with the British Museum is its Library.

The Library which is contemporary with the museum, consisted initially of the collection of books belonging to Sir Hans Sloane. To this library the other collections of manuscripts and books as well were added as the royal library, which provided the foundations of what was to become one of the largest and most important libraries in the world.

The British Museum Library came into world prominence under its most remarkable librarian – Sir Antonio Panizzi, an Italian by birth, who had to leave his country because of revolutionary activities. Under his direction the library took on its present character. During the thirty-five years of service with the British Museum he formulated the rules and started the general catalogue.

The British Museum Library is a reading-room and a reference library, but not a lending library. The famous circular Reading Room of the Museum, planned by Sir Antonio Panizzi, offers unique research facilities to scholars.

The collection of books is being systematically increased. Today there are millions of volumes in the library store-room.

1. Exhibition rooms of the British Museum contain ...
1. the most valuable and unique exhibits;
2. private art collections;
3. collections of theatre costumes.

2. The shape of the Reading Room of the British Museum is ...
1. square;
2. rectangular;
3. round.

3. Visitors are allowed to touch and even use the exhibits in ...
1. the Victoria and Albert Museum;
2. the Science Museum;
3. the Natural History Museum.

4. The Reading Room of the British Museum was designed by ...
1. a member of the British Parliament;
2. a librarian;
3. a collector.

5. A ... library is one in which books may be consulted but not taken away.
1. public;
2. lending;
3. reference.

Test 48

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

In area, Scotland is half as big as England. Its population is, however, only one eighth as great as that of England and is a little over 5 million people.

The Gaelic language, which comes from the ancient language of the Celtic tribes, is still rather used than English among the people of the remote Highland districts. The English language is spoken all over Scotland with a variety of regional accents.

The Scottish Highlander considers himself the «true» Scot and he wears his national dress, the kilt, with pride. Kilts, the pleated skirts made of the material with a squared, colored design called a tartan, probably derive from the costume of the Roman conquerors. Each Scottish clan (a Gaelic word for «tribe» or «family») has its own tartan with specific colours and design and only members of that clan are entitled to wear it. There are tartans for all the famous Scottish names like Campbell, Macleod, Gordon, Stuart and Macdonald. «Mac» or «Mc» in many Scottish names, means «son of».

The Highlanders are proud, independent and hardy people who mainly live by farming sheep in the mountain areas; others, on the coasts and islands, are fishermen.

The urban areas of southern Scotland are heavily industrialized with coal-mining, iron, steel, ship-building and textiles. Since the mid-1800s, there has been the constant flow of young men from the Highlands to Lowland industrial centers where work opportunities are greater.

The Scots have a reputation for being inventive, hardworking, serious-minded and cautious with money. In the past they were pioneer settlers and empire builders in places like America, Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. They have also provided the British Army with some of its most famous regiments. Over the centuries, enemy troops have often been terrified at the sight and sound of Highlanders in kilts marching into battle accompanied by the bloodcurdling music of the bagpipes. Some even nicknamed the Scottish soldiers «devils in skirts» and also «ladies from hell».

Apart from their very distinctive national dress the Scots can be recognized by their particular style of speech and accent.

The history and atmosphere of Scotland as well as the character of its people have been expertly portrayed by such famous Scottish writers as Robert Burns (1759–1796), Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832) and Robert Louis Stevenson (1850–1894).

1. The Highlanders are known as being ...
1. generous;
2. lazy;
3. brave.

2. The kilt is the national dress for ...
1. men;
2. women;
3. both women and men.

3. The territory of England is ...
1. as big as the territory of Scotland;
2. twice as big as the territory of Scotland;
3. half the territory of Scotland.

4. Most of the working population of Scotland is concentrated in …
1. the Lowlands;
2. the Highlands;
3. the Southern Uplands.

5. Gaelic ...
1. is the official language of Scotland;
2. has no official status;
3. doesn't differ from the English language spoken today.

Test 49

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

There is no other part of the British Isles where national traditions are more cherished than in Wales. The Welsh still proudly wear their national dress on festive occasions. The Welsh language is still very much a living force and is taught side by side with English in schools of Wales. And Welshmen, who have a highly developed artistic sense, have a distinguished record in the realm of poetry, song and drama.

Wales really begins with the Anglo-Saxon victories in the 6th and 7th centuries which isolated the Welsh from the rest of their fellow-Britons. Until the 11th century the Vikings made frequent raids on the coast. Then came the Normans who penetrated into the south of the country and established many strongholds, in spite of strong resistance organized by the Welsh. However, the subjection of the people was completed by Edward I who made his son, afterwards Edward II, the first Prince of Wales.

Welsh is one of Celtic languages, like Scottish and Irish Gaelic. It is estimated that Welsh is spoken by 16 to 20 per cent of the population, although in North and West Wales 50 per cent speak the language. The Welsh Language Act of 1967 said that all official documents should be in both languages, and most road signs are printed in English and Welsh.

Since the 1960s there has been a serious attempt to revive the language. At secondary schools almost 50 per cent of all pupils learn Welsh as a first or second language. Since 1982 there has been an independent fourth TV channel broadcasting mainly in Welsh.

Although not many Welsh words are well-known in England, the word «eisteddfod» is understood by almost everybody. The 800-year-old National Eisteddfod is certainly the most picturesque and most moving ceremony in Wales. Here the love of song and poetry of the Welsh is organized to make a spectacle unique in the world.

The most important event is the choosing of a winning poet, and so great is the nationwide interest in this ceremony that special newspaper editions are read by those who, unable to go to the Eisteddfod, follow it with the interest that in England is shown to dog races and football matches.

The Welsh people, especially in rural areas, are fond of folk music, poetry and drama. There are many choirs in Wales, the standard of singing is very high. And the Welsh sing at Eisteddfod for days.

The National Eisteddfod, as a festival of Welsh culture, is held annually at some place in South Wales (even years) and North Wales (uneven years).

1. The National Eisteddfod is held ...
1. every year;
2. every even year;
3. every odd year.

2. Welsh and English are ...
1. very much alike;
2. the two official languages of Wales;
3. both Celtic languages.

3. Wales started being governed from London under ...
1. the Normans;
2. the Vikings;
3. Edward I.

4. The event of the nationwide interest in Wales is ...
1. dog races;
2. football matches;
3. the annual gathering of poets and musicians.

5. The Welsh ...
1. have long forgotten their national traditions and customs;
2. carefully keep them up;
3. try to revive them.

Test 50

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Pocket books have become the most popular type of books nowadays. The first ten «Penguin» paperbacks appeared in the shops on the 30 July 1935. Their price was remarkably low, each book cost 6 pence which was the same price as a packet of cigarettes.

Before «Penguin» came to life, most books were published in hard back format. These books were produced for the upper and middle classes. Less educated people couldn't buy them (the books were too expensive), most of lower class people couldn't read at all.

By the 1930s there was a growing demand for education and books. The introduction of radio attracted the public's interest to learning and reading, secondary education was widespread and there was a continuing growth in higher education and universities. For those who had left school at 15 the paperback was an easy possible way of continuing their education. In the 1950s paperbacks started to widen their themes and titles. Besides fiction, romance, crime and war stories, they started producing a series of non-fiction titles and technical books. This rapid growth of educational and technical books was a very important aspect of the exciting rise in paperback production.

Since the 1970s there has been a cultural change in reading, there is a great need for new literary novels despite the rapid growth in other forms of entertainment. A report made by Book Marketing Ltd showed even growing sales of books despite a growth in sales of videos and computer games. There is also a growth of interest in serious fiction such as Booker Prize winning novels. Previously these titles would only go to paperback if they had had great success in hardback but now they are selling more copies in paperback than in hardback.

This increase in paperback popularity probably has little to do with the price. In recent years the price difference of paperback to hardback books has gone down from 1:10 to 1:3 ($4,99 paperback to, $15.99 hardback) today. This is not because the hardback has become cheaper rather that the paperback has become more expensive.

Paperbacks and hardbacks have always been considered to be at two separate ends of the market. Paperback buyers were thought to buy their books from airports, railway stations and book shops, but the hard-

back book buyers shopped at book shops such as Foyle's on Charring Cross Road and the university bookshops such as Dillons and Blackwells in Oxford and Cambridge. These shops were for the higher classes giving the person a sense of elitism.

Today the paperback industry is booming. Many books are not first published in hardback but straight into paperback format. Their price and format is important for making the book a more friendly thing.

1. The «Penguin» publishing policy has changed over the years:

1. they have started producing videos;
2. their books have become a means of self-education;
3. they have stopped publishing romances.

2. «Penguin» books are ...

1. one of the most powerful mass market products;
2. published in hard back format;
3. read by educated elite public.

3. Nowadays a hardback costs ...

1. as much as a packet of cigarettes;
2. ten times as much as a paperback;
3. three times as much as a paperback.

4. The advantages of paperbacks are:

1. they give a person a sense of elitism;
2. they are convenient for modern readers;
3. they are becoming cheaper.

5. The present day situation in publishing business is:

1. videos and computer games have led to the growth of interest in serious fiction;
2. all successful books are first published in hardback;
3. sales of paperbacks are constantly increasing.

Part 4. Model Tests

Model test 1

Из нескольких вариантов (1, 2, 3, 4) выберите единственно правильный.

1. I … in bad trouble if she hadn't helped me.
1. will be 2. would be
3. would have been 4. am

2. Edinburgh ... be very cold in winter.
1. can 2.is able
3. need 4. ought

3. His accent is … in the class.
1.worse 2. the worse
3. worst 4. the worst

4. Everything … by Tuesday.
1. will have been done 2. will do
3. will have done 4. would do

5. I wondered what he … there.
1. is doing 2. was doing
3. has been doing 4. does

6. … no need to hurry. We've got plenty of time.
1. it is 2. there is
3. this is 4. there are

7. …of them sees the world differently.
1. every 2. each
3. somebody 4. nobody

8. You never wrote, ... you?
1. don't 2. do
3. did 4. didn't

9. If you ... ready before eight, we can catch the early train.
1. will be 2. are
3. would be 4. were

10. The garden is all wet. It ... in the night.
1. must rain 2. must have rained
3. should have rained 4. should rain

11. I thought I ... the cheque a week before.
1. sent 2. will send
3. had sent 4. would send

12. It was impossible to see ... in the dark.
1. anything 2. something
3. nothing 4. none

13. The appointment of a new managing director ... next week.
1. will make 2. is making
3. was made 4. will be made

14. He won't get any money until he ... the work properly.
1. will finish 2. finishes
3. finished 4. would finish

15. "Whose car is that in the drive?" – "I don't know – not ... "
1. ours 2. their
3. my 4. her

16. She said her brother ... me the next day.
1. will phone 2. would phone
3. phoned 4. would have phoned

17. I know what you ... .
1. are meaning 2. are meant
3. meaning 4. mean

18. ... we go to the seaside or to the mountains?
1. shall 2. have
3. ought 4. Are

19. Excuse the mess: the house ... .
1. has been painting 2. had been painted
3. is being painted 4. has painted

20. It would be a pity if Andy ... the job.
1. doesn't get 2. won't get
3. didn't get 4. hadn't got

21. She ... six different jobs since she left school.
1. had had 2. is having
3. has 4. has had

22. The trip will take ... ten days.
1. other 2. another
3. more 4. others

23. We ... win, but I don't think there's much chance.
1. need 2. ought
3. are able 4. might

24. He repairs ... cars ... motorbikes.
1. either ... and 2. both ... and
3. neither ... or 4. both ... or

25. It was a pleasure to meet ... interesting people.
1. a such 2. so
3. such a 4. such

Составьте вопросительные предложения из данных слов. Запишите цифры, которыми обозначены слова, в правильной последовательности.

26.
1. understand
2. I
3. you
4. was
5. why
6. upset
7. did

27.
1. for
2. open
3. is
4. to
5. the
6. she
7. shop
8. waiting

28.
1.have
2.hair
3.are
4.your
5.you

29.
1.seen
2.have
3.that
4.you
5.before

6.cut
7.when
8.to
9.going

6.anything
7.ever
8.like

Выберите грамматическую конструкцию, соответствующую каждому предложению.

30. We couldn't agree on any of the problems ... .
1.having discussed
2.to have discussed
3.discussing
4.discussed

31. The manager succeeded ... several projects every year.
1.develop
2.in developing
3.in being developed
4.having been developed

32. We hope ... the job by next Saturday.
1.having finished
2.finish
3.to be finished
4.to have finished

33. They saw the workers ... the goods.
1.packed
2.packing
3.to be packed
4.to have been packing

34. I remember .. . him before.
1.to see
2.to be seen
3.having seen
4.seen

35. I can't decide whether ... her letter.
1.answering
2.to answer
3.to be answered
4.answered

Выберите русское предложение, наиболее точно соответствующее по смыслу английскому предложению.

36. I would like him to develop this program.
1. Мне нравится, как он разработал эту программу.
2. Я бы хотел разработать для него эту программу.
3. Я бы хотел, чтобы он разработал эту программу.

37. They are said to have been working at the report for a fortnight.
1. Говорят, они работали над отчетом две недели.
2. Они сказали, что будут работать над отчетом две недели.
3. Говорят, они работают над отчетом две недели.

38. I didn't expect the matter to be settled so soon.
1. Я не ожидал, что вопрос будет решен так быстро.
2. Предполагалось, что этот вопрос будет решен не скоро.
3. Я не жду быстрого решения этого вопроса.

39. They are sure to come to an agreement.
1. Они уверены, что придут к соглашению.
2. Они, несомненно, пришли к соглашению.
3. Они, несомненно, придут к соглашению.

Выберите предлоги, соответствующие данным предложениям.

40. She looks much younger ... this photo.	1. –
41. I'll never forget meeting you ... that afternoon.	2. at
42. We were surprised ... his mistake.	3. in
43. He studied in America ... three years.	4. during
44. There's no room ... the bus; let's get off again.	5. with
45. These photographs were taken ... a very good camera.	6. on
	7.for

Выберите слово, наиболее близкое по значению к данному.

46. however
1.obviously 2.nevertheless 3.apparently 4.evidently

47. basic
1.essential 2.extreme 3.final 4.fierce

48. to prevent
1.to claim 2.to cause 3.to finish 4.to avoid

49. rarely
1.frequently 2.generally 3.hardly 4.seldom

50. competition
1.comprehension 2.resolution 3.rivalry 4.cooperation

Выберите правильный вариант подчеркнутой формы глагола.

Только что мы подписали (51) выгодный контракт. До того, как контракт был подписан (52) , его условия обсуждались (53) в течение месяца. Первая партия товара будет поставлена (54) к началу сентября. Представитель британской стороны приезжает (55) завтра. Он сообщил на днях, что посвятит (56) свой визит организации сервисного обслуживания.

51. 1.signed
2.have signed
3.had signed
4.were signed

52. 1.was being signed
2.had been signed
3.have signed
4.was signed

53. 1.have been negotiating
2.had been negotiated
3.were negotiated
4.have been negotiated

54. 1.will be delivered
2.will deliver
3.will have been delivered
4.will have been delivering

55. 1.comes**56.**
2.will come
3.is coming
4.would come

1.will be devoted
2.would devote
3.would be devoted
4. devotes

Запишите номера слов, соответствующих смыслу данных предложений.

1.founder 2.product 3.alone 4.ideas 5.fans
6.way 7.habits 8.disturbing 9.worldwide 10.listening
11.invention

Like all the best ... (57) “Walkman” was a brilliant one. There has never been a ... (58) that defines personal ... (59) freedom better than “Walkman”. Legend has it that Akio Morita wanted a new ... (60) of listening to his beloved opera without ... (61) others but even Sony’s ... (62) was surprised that his ... (63) would revolutionize the listening ... (64) of well over 65 million music ... (65) the world over. Last year ... (66) more than 3 million “ Walkmans” were sold ... (67).

Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий каждому предложению.

68. We ... to announce a further delay in the departure of Flight KLM-230.
1.apologise 2.sorry 3.regret 4.displeased

69. She was ... to the University and granted a scholarship.
1.received 2.admitted 3.adopted 4.entered

70. This student ... ever attends lectures.
1.hardly 2.usually 3.almost 4.practically

71. It’s your ... to clean the room. I did it yesterday.
1.occasion 2.time 3.turn 4.try

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Volkswagen AG is a German automobile manufacturer and one of the largest companies worldwide. It was founded by the German government in 1937 to mass-produce a low-priced “people’s car”. Its headquarters are in Wolfsburg.

The company was originally operated by the German Labor Front, a Nazi organization; and Ferdinand Porsche was brought in to design the car. Production was interrupted by World War II, and by the end of the war both the Volkswagen factory and the city of Wolfsburg were in ruins. Allied attempts to revive the West German auto industry after the war centered on the Volkswagen, and in little more than a decade the company was producing half of West Germany’s motor vehicles.

Exports to most parts of the world were strong, but because of the car’s small size, unusual rounded appearance, and historical connections

with Nazi Germany, sales in the United States were originally slow. This changed in 1959, when an American advertising agency, Doyle Dane Bernbach, began a landmark advertising campaign, dubbing the car the Beetle because of its shape and pointing to its size as an advantage to the consumer. This campaign was very successful, and for some years following, the Beetle was the leading automobile import sold in the United States.

The Volkswagen hardly changed from its original design, however, and by 1974, with increasing competition from other compact foreign cars, Volkswagen came near bankruptcy. This spurred the company to develop newer, sportier car models, among them the Rabbit and its successor, the Golf.

In 1960 the state essentially denationalized the company by selling 60 per cent of its stock to the public. Volkswagen acquired the Audi auto company in 1965. Volkswagen and its affiliates operate plants throughout the world. In addition to cars, the company produces vans and minibuses, automotive parts and engines. Its core market is the European Union and its major subsidiaries include well-known brands like Audi, Bentley, Skoda, Lambordgini, Bugatti, SEAT.

72. In the 1930s Volkswagen AG was the company which ...

1.designed a car for the rich
2.was bought by Ferdinand Porsche
3.was engaged in mass production

73. The company nearly went bankrupt because …

1.it lost fierce competition with foreign cars
2.it made drastic changes in the car design.
3.it opened overseas subsidiaries

74.The Beetle became popular in the USA due to …

1.its strong exports
2.its fashionable design
3.a successful promotion campaign

75. After denationalization Volkswagen started …

1.restoring production
2.introducing new products
3.selling its stock to the public

Model test 2

Из нескольких вариантов (1, 2, 3, 4) выберите единственно правильный.

1. If I ... her name, I would tell you.
1. had known 2. will know
3. knew 4. would know

2. There ... to be traffic lights at this crossroads.
1. ought 2. should
3. must 4. could

3. There are ... nicer shops in the town centre.
1. most 2. much
3. very 4. the most

4. ... something the matter with the car – it won't start.
1. there is 2.it is
3. this is 4.these are

5. We can't use the sports hall yet because it ... .
1. is still built 2.is still being built
3. is still building 4.has still been building

6. As soon as she came in, I knew I ... her before.
1. have seen 2.saw
3. had seen 4.have been seeing

7. I wish I ... Chinese.
1. spoke 2.speak
3. will speak 4.have spoken

8. "Who's there?" – " ... "
1.it's me 2.it's i .
3. i do 4. me do.

9. After I ... work, I'll come round to your place.
1. will finish 2. have finished
3. will have finished 4. finished

10. You ... to carry identity papers in England.
1. needn't 2. haven't
3. mustn't 4. don't have

11. If it ... fine tomorrow, I'm going to paint the windows.
1. will be 2. is
3. would be 4. were

12. There was hardly ... in the hotel.
1. somebody 2. nobody
3. anybody 4. none

13. He told us that the report ... by a discussion.
1. will follow 2. followed
3. would be followed 4. would follow

14. Some metals are magnetic, and ... aren't.
1. the other 2. other
3. the others 4. others

15. The exam was ... than I thought it would be.
1. hard 2. more hard
3. harder 4. hardest

16. I wondered whether service ... or not.
1. was included 2. is included
3. will be included 4. included

17. I ... she is making a mistake.
1. am feeling 2. felt
3. was feeling 4. f eel

18. You ... have been nicer to your sister.
1. can 2. should
3. ought 4. are able

19. The old fire station ... into a theatre.
1. has turned 2. has been turned
3. has been turning 4. had been turned

20. You wouldn't have caught cold if you ... your coat.
1. had taken 2. took
3. would take 4. were taking

21. The phone rang while I ... dinner.

1. had 2. have been having
3. had had 4. was having

22. He watched each gesture of ... as if she was a stranger.

1. her 2. hers
3. herself 4. she's

23. There's a light out there, ... ?

1. isn't there 2. is it
3. is there 4. isn't it

24. He was ... nice person that everybody liked him.

1. so 2. such
3. such a 4. so a

25. I ... admire ... distrust him.

1. both … and 2. neither … or
3. either … and 4. both … or

Составьте вопросительные предложения из данных слов. Запишите цифры, которыми обозначены слова, в правильной последовательности.

26.
1.the
2.station
3.far
4.petrol
5.to
6.is
7.how
8.nearest
9.it

27.
1.while
2.my
3.out
4.you
5.am
6.pets
7.look
8.I
9.after
10.could

28.
1.learnt
2.pass
3.have
4.enough
5.the
6.to

29.
1.it
2.how
3.him
4.master
5.did
6.take

7.you
8.exam

7.to
8.long
9.English

Выберите грамматическую конструкцию, соответствующую каждому предложению.

30. The process of ... a problem by analogy may often give good results.
1. being solved
2. solving
3. solve
4. having been solved

31. ... for people who were late made him angry.
1. to wait
2. wait
3. waited
4. being waited

32. He showed us a list of goods ... by the firm.
1. exporting
2. exported
3. having exported
4. to have exported

33. I'd rather ... for a bit longer.
1. to stay
2. staying
3. stay
4. stayed

34. We couldn't help ... when we heard it.
1. laugh
2. to laugh
3. laughed
4. laughing

35. ... at the station, I called a porter.
1. arrive
2. arrived
3. being arrived
4. arriving

Выберите русское предложение, наиболее точно соответствующее по смыслу английскому предложению.

36. The company is reported to have become the market leader.
1. Сообщают, что компания стала лидером рынка.
2. Компания сообщила, что стала лидером рынка.
3. Сообщили, что компания станет лидером рынка.

37. I don't want you to be persuaded to give up the position.
1. Я не хочу, чтобы ты убеждал меня отказаться от этой должности.
2. Я не хочу, чтобы тебя убедили отказаться от этой должности.
3. Я не хочу убеждать тебя отказаться от этой должности.

38. They are likely to visit the international fair.
1. Вероятно, они посетят международную ярмарку.
2. Им нравится посещать международные ярмарки.
3.Вероятно, они посетили международную ярмарку.

39. We expect him to succeed in realizing our plan.
1. Мы ждем его, чтобы успешно выполнить наш план.
2. Мы полагаем, что он успешно выполнит наш план.
3.Мы полагаем, что он успешно выполнил наш план.

Выберите предлоги, соответствующие данным предложениям.

40. When did you arrive ... England?	1. –
41. He is not bad ... tennis.	2. on
42. The meeting is .. . this Thursday.	3. at
43. There's a mistake ... page 20.	4. of
44. The door was opened ... a key.	5. by
45. I'm tired ... listening to this.	6. in
	7.with

Выберите слово, наиболее близкое по значению данному.

46. tremendous
1.tiny 2.decisive 3.modest 4.enormous

47. concerning
1.understanding 2.regarding 3.concealing 4.distracting

48. to dedicate
1.to decrease 2.to devote 3.to violate 4.to predict

49. besides
1.therefore 2.behind 3.moreover 4.meanwhile

50. chiefly
1.closely 2.namely 3.mainly 4.truly

Выберите правильный вариант подчеркнутой формы глагола .

До того, как я поступил (51) в университет, я учил (52) английский язык восемь лет. Сейчас, помимо английского, я учу (53) немецкий язык и уже прочитал (54) на нем несколько экономических статей. Когда я получу (55) диплом, я буду сдавать (56) экзамены в аспирантуру.

51. 1.had entered
2.entered
3.was entering
4.have entered

52. 1.have been learning
2.have learnt
3.was learning
4.had been learning

53. 1.have learnt
2.am learning
3.have been learning
4.learnt

54. 1.read
2.had read
3.have read
4.was read

55. 1.will get
2.would get
3.will have got
4.get

56. 1.take
2.would take
3.will take
4.will have taken

Запишите номера слов, соответствующих смыслу данных предложений.

1. wish 2. truly 3.quality 4.own 5.combining
6.popular 7.different 8.heart 9.offers 10.situated 11.training

The Intensive School of English is one of the most ... (57) schools in Brighton. It ... (58) a unique and flexible program of high ... (59), low price classes for adults and teenagers who ... (60) to learn English quick-

ly. It is a teacher ... (61) centre which has the worldwide reputation for ... (62) quality and value. The school is ... (63) in Duke Street in the ... (64) of the beautiful old town. The school itself is lively, friendly and ... (65) cosmopolitan with over 30 ... (66) nationalities regularly in attendance. It has its ... (67) café, language laboratory and library.

Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий каждому предложению.

68. National presidential elections take ... every four years.
1.part 2.place 3.priority 4.time

69. He has a good ... of English.
1.experience 2.habit 3.command 4.manner

70. Please, keep in ... what I've told you.
1.silence 2.touch 3.sense 4.mind

71. The ... fashion amuses me a lot.
1.latest 2.latter 3.last 4.late

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Few men have influenced the development of American English to the extent that Noah Webster did.

Born in West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1758, Webster graduated from Yale in 1778 and began to practice law in Hartford. Later, when he turned to teaching, he discovered how inadequate the available schoolbooks were for the children of a new and independent nation. In response to the need for truly American textbooks, Webster published *A Grammatical Institute of the English Language*, a three-volume work that consisted of a speller, a grammar, and a reader. The first volume, which was originally known as *The American Spelling Book*, was so popular that eventually it sold more than 80 million copies and provided him with a considerable income for the rest of his life. While teaching, Webster began work on the *Compendious Dictionary of the English Language*, which was published in 1806, and was very successful.

In 1807, Noah Webster began his greatest work, *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. In preparing the manuscript, he devoted ten

years to the study of English and its relationship to other languages, and seven more years to the writing itself. Published in two volumes in 1828, *An American Dictionary of the English Language* has become the recognized authority for usage in the United States. Webster's purpose in writing it was to demonstrate that the American language was developing distinct meanings, pronunciations, and spellings from those of British English. He is responsible for advancing simplified spelling forms: *theater* and *center* instead of *theatre* and *centre*; *color* and *honor* instead of *colour* and *honour*.

Webster was the first author to gain copyright protection in the USA by being awarded a copyright for his *American Speller*. He continued, for the next fifty years, to lobby for improvements in the protection of intellectual properties, that is, authors' rights. In 1840 Webster brought out a second edition of his dictionary, which included 70,000 entries instead of original 38,000. The name Webster has become synonymous with American dictionaries. This edition served as the basis for the many revisions that have been produced by others, ironically, under the uncopyrighted Webster name.

72. *A Grammatical Institute of the English Language* was written because ...

1. there were no available textbooks in those days
2. schoolbooks were not appropriate for American children
3. spelling was hard to teach

73. Webster earned a lifetime income from …

1. Compendious Dictionary of the English Language
2. An American Dictionary of the English Language
3. The American Spelling Book

74. Noah Webster contributed to the protection of …

1. human rights
2. intellectual properties
3. law

75. Webster's purpose for writing *An American Dictionary of the English Language* was ...

1. to show the differences between American English and British English
2. to prove the fact that American English was the exact replica of British English
3. to become the recognized authority in British English.

Model test 3

Из нескольких вариантов (1, 2, 3, 4) выберите единственно правильный.

1. You ... have told me you were bringing your friends to supper.
1. ought 2. can
3. should 4. need

2. If he ... so hard, he wouldn't have passed his exams.
1. doesn't work 2. didn't work
3. wouldn't work 4. hadn't worked

3. She spent ... more money than was sensible.
1. very 2. so
3. much 4. too

4. ... silly to get upset about small things.
1. there is 2. it is
3. it 4. they

5. A car ... to me for the week.
1. has lent 2. lent
3. has been lent 4. is to lend

6. He said he ... me the next day.
1. will see 2. is seeing
3. would have seen 4. would see

7. The cake ... wonderful.
1. tastes 2. is tasting
3. was tasted 4. aste

8. Everybody except … can come.
1. he 2. himself
3. his 4. him

9. If I ... enough time tomorrow, I'll help you with the housework.
1. will have 2. have
3. had 4. would have

10. We had to go to school on Saturdays, ... we ?
1. hadn't 2. didn't
3. had 4. did

11. It was a firm I … never ... of.
1. had … heard 2. have … heard
3. was … heard 4. was … hearing

12. He never thinks of ... .
1. other 2. the other
3. others 4. the others

13. She was the ... of all the staff.
1. quickest 2. quick
3. quicker 4. most quick

14. I wouldn't do this if I … to .
1. won't have 2. didn't have
3. hadn't had 4. wouldn't have

15. They wondered if I ... German.
1. will learn 2. have been learning
3. would have learnt 4. was learning

16. He stayed in all evening waiting, but ... came.
1. none 2. no one
3. anyone 4. any

17. It ... steadily since last Saturday.
1. rained 2. is raining
3. has been raining 4. rains

18. I'm sorry you had ... bad trip.
1. such 2. so
3. a such 4. such a

19. You really ... to give up smoking.
1. should 2. must
3. ought 4. might

20. How's that brother of ... ?
1. them 2.her
3. you 4.his

21. She is ... pretty ... clever.
1. either … and 2. neither … or
3. both … and 4. either … nor

22. ... time is needed to learn a foreign language.
1. plenty 2. many
3. a lot of 4. much of

23. That's the third cake you ... this morning.
1. have eaten 2. ate
3. had eaten 4. were eaten

24. You ... get in without a ticket – not a chance.
1. aren't allowed 2. oughtn't
3. can't 4. won't be able

25. The visitors ... a collection of old manuscripts.
1. shown 2. was being shown
3. had been shown 4. were shown

Выберите грамматическую конструкцию, соответствующую каждому предложению.

26. I would like ... on a cruise.
1. going 2. go 3. t o go 4. gone

27. I watched the match because I knew some of the people ... .
1. playing 2. played 3. play 4. to be played

28. Don't let me ... you working.
1. to stop 2. stopping 3. stopped 4. stop

29. She's angry about not …
1. to invite 2. having been invited 3. invited 4.inviting

30. … for twelve hours, I felt marvelous.
1. to sleep 2. sleeping 3.having slept 4.sleep

31. I didn't think it worth ... about the meal.
1. complain 2. to complain 3.complained 4.complaining

Составьте вопросительные предложения из данных слов. Запишите цифры, которыми обозначены слова, в правильной последовательности.

32.
1.you
2.clock
3.to
4.where
5.repaired
6.going
7.have
8.are
9.your

33.
1.he
2.evening
3.his
4.have
5.this
6.by
7.will
8.finished
9.job

34.
1. house
2. seen
3. out
4. the
5. come
6. he
7. to
8. was
9. of

35.
1. far
2. to
3. is
4. nearest
5. station
6. how
7. the
8. underground
9. it

Выберите русское предложение, наиболее точно соответствующее по смыслу английскому предложению.

36. He appears to be looking for his friend.
1. Казалось, он искал своего друга.
2. Он пришел, чтобы поискать своего друга.
3. Кажется, он ищет своего друга.

37. I would like your report to be discussed with our staff.
1. Я бы хотел, чтобы ты обсудил свой доклад с нашими сотрудниками.
2. Я бы хотел, чтобы твой доклад обсудили с нашими сотрудниками.
3. Я бы хотел обсудить твой доклад с нашими сотрудниками.

38. They are said to have made a new proposal.
1. Говорят, они должны сделать новое предложение.
2. Они сказали, что сделают новое предложение.
3. Говорят, они сделали новое предложение.

39. We expected him to arrive before dark.

1. Мы ожидали, что он приедет до наступления темноты.
2. Как мы и ожидали, он приехал до наступления темноты.
3. Мы ждали его, пока не стемнело.

Выберите предлоги, соответствующие данным предложениям.

40. I must congratulate you … your exam results.	1. –
41. When I entered ... the room everybody stopped talking.	2. at
42. He doesn't want to take part ... any more conferences.	3. on
43. I'm really angry ... you.	4. for
44. We met her ... a concert.	5. with
45. I've had this job ... a month.	6. in
	7. by

Выберите слово, наиболее близкое по значению к данному.

46. exhibition
1 disposal 2.distinction 3.displacement 4.display

47. to obtain
1.to grant 2.to observe 3.to acquire 4.to give

48. thoroughly
1.initially 2.originally 3.carefully 4.thoughtlessly

49. phase
1.phrase 2 place 3.phenomenon 4.period

50. to consider
1.to believe 2.to prove 3.to convince 4.to confirm

Выберите правильный вариант подчеркнутой формы глагола.

Сегодня вечером я <u>встречаюсь</u> (51) со своим бывшим одноклассником. Мы <u>не виделись</u> (52) семь лет. На днях он <u>позвонил</u> (53) мне и предложил встретиться. Я сказал, что <u>занят</u> (54), так как сейчас <u>веду</u> (55) переговоры, которые <u>будут завершены</u> (56) к пятнице.

51. 1. meet
2. am meeting
3. will meet
4. have been meeting

52. 1. didn't see
2. hadn't seen
3. weren't seen
4. haven't seen

53. 1. has called
2. had called
3. called
4. was calling

54. 1. am busy
2. have been busy
3. had been busy
4. was busy

55. 1. was having
2. have
3. am having
4. had been having

56. 1. would be over
2. would have been over
3. will be over
4. are over

Запишите номера слов, соответствующих смыслу данных предложений.

1. instance 2. to provide 3. times 4. early 5. course 6. expense
7. concern 8. proportion 9. made 10. fact 11. required

Americans have shown a great ... (57) about education since early colonial ... (58). Among the first settlers, in ... (59), there was unusually high ... (60) of educated men in the Massachusetts Bay colony in the ... (61) 1600s.

From the 1640s on, Massachusetts ... (62) all towns with more than 50 families ... (63) a school master at public . . .(64). Other colonies also ... (65) provisions for free public schools in the ... (66) of the 17th century, for ... (67) free schools were established in such places as New Haven, Hartford, New London and Fairfield.

Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий каждому предложению.

68. A new problem has ... .
1.raised 2.arisen 3.risen 4.arosed

69. Prices are very ... in this shop.
1.expensive 2.big 3.high 4.dear

70. She wishes to ask a ... of you.
1.reply 2.favour 3.question 4.request

71. My teacher ... me to improve my pronunciation.
1.insisted 2.persisted 3.made 4.encouraged

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

Money is an item, or commodity that is agreed to be accepted in trade. Over the years, people have used a wide variety of items for money, such as seashells, beads, tea, fish hooks, fur, cattle, and even tobacco.

Most early cultures traded precious metals. In 2500 B.C. the Egyptians produced metal rings for use as money. By 700 B.C. a group of seafaring people called the Lydians became the first in the Western world to make coins. The Greeks and Romans continued the coining tradition and passed it on to later Western civilizations. Coins were appealing since they were durable, easy to carry and contained valuable metals. The value of the coin depended upon the amount of gold and silver it contained.

During the 18th century, coins became popular throughout Europe as trading grew. One of the most widely used coins was the Spanish 8-reale. It was often split into pieces or bits to make change. Half a coin was 4 bits, a quarter was 2 bits, a term still used today.

By 1970 silver was removed from the production of coins. The old coins were gradually removed from circulation and replaced with new copper-cored coins that were faced with layers of an alloy of 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel.

The Chinese were the first to use paper money. This money is tokens or pieces of paper that are not intrinsically valuable themselves, but can be exchanged for a specific commodity.

People are willing to accept money in exchange for goods and services they sell only because they are confident it will be honored when they buy goods and services. If prices remain stable, people have confidence that the money they use to buy goods and services today will buy a similar amount in the future.

72. Which of the following statements is true?
1.The Spanish were the first to use coins in Europe.
2. Paper money was first used in Asia.
3. It was the Lydians who taught the Spanish to make coins.

73. It was convenient to use coins because …
1.they were made of precious stones
2.they split into pieces
3.they were resistant to wear

74. Coins were given monetary worth based on …

1.the price for gold
2.the price for silver
3.the exact amount of a precious metal contained in them

75. Stable prices mean that …

1.money is not devalued
2.money is not accepted in trade
3.silver ceases to be used for coinage

Model test 4

Из нескольких вариантов (1, 2, 3, 4) выберите единственно правильный .

1. I think I … to speak English quite well in a few months.
1. could 2. may
3. will be able 4. should

2. If I can't fix the video, I … it back to the shop.
1. took 2. will take
3. would have taken 4. would take

3. These grapes are a lot ….than the others.
1. sweet 2. more sweet
3. sweetest 4. sweeter

4. It was the first time he….more than a mile.
1. walked 2. had walked
3. has walked 4. walks

5. … people who wanted to see the match were disappointed.
1. most of the 2. the most
3. many of 4. lot of

6. … little traffic in the street.
1. it is 2. there are
3.t his is 4. there is

7. We got there without … trouble.
1. some 2. something
3. any 4. anybody

8. An international exhibition …. in our city.
1. will be held 2. will held
3. holds 4. had been held

9. If he … to university, he wouldn't have studied languages.
1. didn't go 2. hadn't gone
3. doesn't go 4. wouldn't go

10. She ….have left very quietly – I didn't hear her go.

1. can 2. should
3. ought 4. must

11.You haven't seen my watch anywhere, … ?

1. have you 2. haven't you
3. do you have 4. you haven't

12.She said she … French.

1. is learning 2. will learn
3. was learning 4. learn

13.I'll see you at ten unless I ….to say I can't come.

1. phone 2. don't phone
3. will phone 4. won't phone

14.The work …..by the end of the week.

1. completes 2. will complete
3. will have been completed 4. is being completed

15.Have you heard this new idea of …. ?

1. her 2. herself
3. she's 4. hers

16.I … what you are trying to say.

1. see 2. am seeing
3. saw 4. have seen

17.I'm sure he wouldn't mind if we ….early.

1. arrive 2. arrived
3. will arrive 4. would arrive

18.He often … to travel on business.

1. has 2. must
3. able 4. can

19.It was … good milk that we couldn't stop drinking it.

1. so 2. such a
3. so a 4. such

20. This dictionary is … I could find.

1. as best as 2. best
3. the best 4. the most best

21. I don't know … people who might have a reason to do this.

1. another 2. any other
3. others 4. the other

22. She told us she … that morning.

1. had overslept 2. overslept
3. will oversleep 4. oversleeps

23. You are ….right …wrong.

1. both …or 2. either…nor
3. neither…nor 4. neither…and

24. He arrived late: he … the roads would be so icy.

1. hasn't realized 2. hadn't realized
3. doesn't realize 4. isn't realized

25. I … have left my keys here this morning – have you seen them?

1. may 2. should
3. need 4. ought

Составьте вопросительные предложения из данных слов. Запишите цифры, которыми обозначены слова, в правильной последовательности.

26.
1. Possible
2. the
3. you
4. find
5. attend
6. it
7. meeting
8. do
9. to

27.
1 .offered
2 .a
3. job
4. him
5. has
6. been
7. new
8. to

28.
1. Is
2. of
3. these
4. the
5. questions
6. all
7. use
8. what
9. asking

29.
1. he
2. any
3. have
4. idea
5. you
6. is
7. when
8. arriving
9. got

Выберите грамматическую конструкцию, соответствующую каждому предложению.

30. I look forward ... .your comments.
1.to receive 2.to receiving 3.received 4.to be received

31. He managed ... a taxi.
1.finding 2.to be found 3.to find 4.being found

32. I get ... when people break promises.
1.annoyed 2.annoying 3.to annoy 4.having annoyed

33. There are six letters ... .
1.to have posted 2.posting 3.to be posted 4.having posted

34. ... from his expression, he is in a bad mood.
1.To judge 2.Judging 3.To be judging 4.To have judged

35. The car needs ... .
1.having served 2.serve 3.served 4.servicing

Выберите русское предложение, наиболее точно соответствующее по смыслу английскому предложению.

36. He is considered to be one of the best experts in this field.
1. Считают, что он был одним из лучших специалистов в этой области.
2. Он считал себя одним из лучших специалистов в этой области.
3. Считают, что он является одним из лучших специалистов в этой области.

37. We believe them to follow our advice.
1. Мы считаем, что они последуют нашему совету.
2. Мы доверяем им и всегда следуем их советам.
3. Мы уверены, что они последовали нашим советам.

38. They are said to have been conducting negotiations for a long time.
1. Говорят, они долго вели переговоры.
2. Они сказали, что будут долго вести переговоры.
3. Говорят, они долго ведут переговоры.

39. They don't want him to be asked about it.
1.Они не хотят спрашивать его об этом.
2.Они не хотят, чтобы его спрашивали об этом.
3.Они не хотят, чтобы он спрашивал их об этом.

Выберите предлоги, соответствующие данным предложениям.

40. I must apologize ... disturbing you.	1. –
41. The book is divided ... three parts.	2. in
42. I don't believe ... a word she says.	3. for
43. Tell me what you are worried	4. at
44. She was surprised ... his mistake.	5. about
45. I was interested … learning more about my family.	6. with
	7. into

Выберите слово, наиболее близкое по значению к данному.

46. to restrict
1.to free 2.to limit 3.to restore 4.to broaden

47. convenient
1.prominent 2.actual 3.efficient 4.comfortable

48. to forecast
1.to serve 2.to spread 3.to foresee 4.to solve

49. wide
1.narrow 2.broad 3.crowded 4.limited

50. whole
1.partial 2.external 3.internal 4.entire

Выберите правильный вариант подчеркнутой формы глагола.

Сейчас мы составляем (51) проект нового контракта. Несколько дней назад заказчик предложил (52) пересмотреть цены. Как только новые условия будут приняты (53) , контракт будет подписан (54). Представитель заказчика приезжает (55) завтра. Переговоры займут (56) несколько дней.

51. 1.make
2.have been making
3.have made
4.are making

52. 1. has offered
2. offered
3. was offered
4. had offered

53. 1.will accept
2.are accepting
3.are accepted
4.will be accepted

54. 1. is signed
2. will sign
3. is being signed
4. will be signed

55. 1.comes
2.is coming
3.will have come
4.would come

56. 1. takes
2. would take
3. are taking
4. will take

Запишите номера слов, соответствующих смыслу данных предложений.

1. later 2.famous 3. connected 4.centre 5. fifth 6. art
7.produce 8.though 9.founded 10.different 11.population

Manchester is the ... (57) largest port in Great Britain. ... (58) fifty six kilometers away from the sea, it is ... (59) with it by the Manchester Ship Canal. ... (60) in the Roman times, in ... (61) history the city was the country's and the world's ... (62) of cotton trade. At present its mills and factories ... (63) electronic machinery, plastic materials, ... (64) foods, clothes, soap and perfumes. The ... (65) of Manchester is about 680 000 people. The city is ... (66) for its excellent libraries, magnificent museums and ... (67) galleries.

Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий каждому предложению

68. A highly developed nation ... upon educated professionals and a skilled workforce.
1.demands 2.depends 3.deprives 4.deserves

69. As cities became more ... populated, Americans moved to the suburbs.
1. vast 2.tightly 3.deeply 4.densely

70. He is interested in photography and enjoys ... photos.
1. taking 2 making 3.doing 4.drawing

71. Nowadays nearly everyone follows fashion to some ... .
1. manner 2.extend 3. way 4. extent

Прочитайте предложенный текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании.

The Great Depression in the United States is the worst and longest economic collapse in the history of the modern industrial world, lasting from the end of 1929 until the early 1940s. Beginning in the United States, the depression spread to most of the world's industrial countries, which in the 20th century had become economically dependent on one another. The Great Depression saw rapid declines in the production and sale of goods and a sudden, severe rise in unemployment. Businesses and banks closed their doors, people lost their jobs, homes, and savings, and many depended on charity to survive. In 1933, at the worst point in the depression, more than 15 million Americans – one quarter of the nation's workforce – were unemployed.

In 1932 Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945) was elected the US President. He promised to solve the problems caused by the economic crisis with the help of his programs. But the programs only lessened the worst effects of the Great Depression and didn't solve America's economic problems.

The depression was caused by a number of serious weaknesses in the economy. Although the 1920s appeared on the surface to be a prosperous time, income was unevenly distributed. The wealthy made large profits, but more and more Americans spent more than they earned, and

farmers faced low prices and heavy debt. The lingering effects of World War I caused economic problems in many countries, as Europe struggled to pay war debts and reparations. These problems contributed to the crisis that began the Great Depression: the disastrous US stock market crash of 1929, which ruined thousands of investors and destroyed confidence in the economy. Continuing throughout the 1930s, the depression ended in the United States only when massive spending for World War II began. The vast expansion of industry for war production ended the unemployment and poverty of the Great Depression. African Americans found new, well-paid factory jobs that had previously been closed to them.

World War II helped make the United States the richest country in the world. While the other main industrial countries were in ruins in 1945, the US industry was healthier than ever.

72. Recovery of the US economy was caused by … .

1. war debts and reparations
2. the beginning of World War II
3. high prices for farm produce

73. According to the text, in the early 1930s ... .

1. one fourth of the American population was homeless
2. full employment was achieved
3. the US government initiated a number of economic programs

74. The Great Depression began with … .

1. stock market crash
2. large profits of the rich
3. vast expansion of industry

75. The collapse of the US economy ... .

1. didn't affect other countries
2. turned into the world-wide crisis
3. brought recovery to businesses and banks

Keys to tests

Part 1. Grammar

Test 1

1.4; 2.7; 3.10; 4.8; 5.9; 6.2; 7.11; 8.10; 9.3; 10.4; 11.7; 12.4; 13.9; 14.3; 15.12; 16.2; 17.7; 18.10; 19.8; 20.11; 21.10; 22.1; 23.8; 24.9; 25.9; 26.12; 27.7; 28.9; 29.3; 30.2; 31.4; 32.12; 33.8; 34.9; 35.10; 36.3; 37.9; 38.3; 39.4; 40.8; 41.10; 42.9; 43.7; 44.4; 45.12; 46.9; 47.7; 48.8; 49.7; 50.2; 51.4; 52.8; 53.3; 54.12; 55.4; 56.9; 57.11; 58.4; 59.3; 60.7; 61.12; 62.9; 63.8; 64.11; 65.4; 66.3; 67.2; 68.3

Test 2

1.2; 2.4; 3.3; 4.2; 5.3; 6.2; 7.4; 8.3; 9.3; 10.3; 11.2; 12.3; 13.3; 14.1; 15.2; 16.3; 17.3; 18.1; 19.3; 20.4; 21.3; 22.4; 23.1; 24.3; 25.2; 26.3; 27.4; 28.1; 29.4; 30.2; 31.4; 32.4; 33.1; 34.1; 35.4; 36.2; 37.4; 38.3; 39.3; 40.4; 41.2; 42.3; 43.2; 44.2; 45.1; 46.3; 47.4; 48.2; 49.4; 50.3; 51.4; 52.2; 53.2; 54.3; 55.2; 56.4; 57.3; 58.4; 59.2; 60.3.

Test3

1.3; 2.1; 3.2; 4.1; 5.3; 6.2; 7.2; 8.3; 9.2; 10.2; 11.3; 12.2; 13.3; 14.1; 15.1; 16.2; 17.2; 18.2; 19.3; 20.3; 21.1; 22.2; 23.2; 24.1; 25.2; 26.3; 27.3; 28.2; 29.2; 30.2; 31.2; 32.1; 33.3.

Test 4

1. 1.3; 2.6; 3.4; 4.8; 5.5.
2. 1.7; 2.5; 3.6; 4.2; 5.4.
3. 1.2; 2.7; 3.4; 4.8; 5.6.
4. 1.8; 2.1; 3.6; 4.4; 5.2.
5. 1.4; 2.2; 3.3; 4.5; 5.6.
6. 1.4; 2.6; 3.5; 4.7; 5.1.
7. 1.4; 2.6; 3.7; 4.2; 5.3.
8. 1.2; 2.4; 3.6; 4.5; 5.8.

Test 5

1. 1.4; 2.3; 3.1; 4.3.
2. 1.2; 2.4; 3.3; 4.2.
3. 1.3; 2.4; 3.1; 4.2;5,2;6.3.
4. 1.4; 2.3; 3.2; 4.4.
5. 1.4; 2.2; 3.3; 4.2.
6. 1.3; 2.4; 3.2; 4.4; 5.1; 6.3.
7. 1.4; 2.2; 3.2; 4.4; 5.3; 6.1.
8. 1.4; 2.3; 3.1; 4.2; 5.3; 6.2.
9. 1.2; 2.1; 3.4; 4.4; 5.2; 6.1.
10. 1.2; 2.3; 3.2; 4.4; 5.3; 6.1
11. 1.2;2.4; 3.3; 4.2; 5.4;6.1.

Test 6

1.4; 2.1; 3.3; 4.4; 5.1; 6.1; 7.4; 8.3; 9.3; 10.1; 11.2; 12.2; 13.3; 14.2; 15.3.

Test 7

1.3; 2.2; 3.3; 4.1; 5.2; 6.3; 7.1; 8.2; 9.3; 10.2; 11.3; 12.1; 13.1; 14.4; 15.3; 16.2; 17.2; 18.4; 19.1; 20.2; 21.2; 22.1; 23.1; 24.2; 25.2; 26.4; 27.2; 28.3; 29.1; 30.2; 31.3; 32.1; 33.3; 34.2; 35.1; 36.3; 37.2; 38.3; 39.1; 40.1; 41.2; 42.4; 43.2; 44.3; 45.2; 46.1; 47.2; 48.2; 49.2; 50.3; 51.1; 52.1; 53.1; 54.4; 55.2; 56.4; 57.4; 58.1.

Test 8

1.4; 2.3; 3.1; 4.1; 5.1; 6.3; 7.2; 8.1; 9.2; 10.2; 11.3; 12.4; 13.3; 14.2.

Test 9

1.3; 2.2; 3.1; 4.2; 5.3; 6.2; 7.3; 8.2; 9.1; 10.1; 11.3; 12.1; 13.2; 14.3; 15.2; 16.1; 17.3; 18.1; 19.2; 20.2; 21.3; 22.1; 23.3; 24.2; 25.1; 26.3; 27.3; 28.2; 29.2; 30.1; 31.2; 32.3; 33.2; 34.2; 35.2; 36.3; 37.1; 38.3; 39.2; 40.1; 41.3; 42.2.

Test 10

1.2; 2.3; 3.2; 4.3; 5.4; 6.4; 7.2; 8.3; 9.2; 10.2; 11.2; 12.4; 13.1; 14.3; 15.1; 16.3; 17.4; 18.3; 19.1; 20.1; 21.3; 22.2.

Test 11

1.4; 2.2; 3.3; 4.1; 5.3; 6.3; 7.1; 8.1; 9.4; 10.3; 11.1; 12.2; 13.3.

Test 12

1.3; 2.4; 3.1; 4.3; 5.3; 6.3; 7.2; 8.1; 9.4; 10.3; 11.2; 12.1; 13.2; 14.3; 15.3; 16.2; 17.1; 18.2; 19.2; 20.2; 21.2; 22.4; 23.1

Test 13

1.2; 2.3; 3.1; 4.2; 5.2; 6.2; 7.1; 8.4; 9.3; 10.3; 11.1; 12.3; 13.3; 14.2; 15.2; 16.3; 17.4; 18.1; 19.3; 20.2; 21.2; 22.3; 23.1; 24.2; 25.3; 26.4; 27.1; 28.3; 29.4; 30.3.

Test 14

1.2; 2.3; 3.3; 4.2; 5.3; 6.2; 7.4; 8.2; 9.2; 10.1; 11.4; 12.3; 13.2; 14.3; 15.2; 16.2; 17.1; 18.2; 19.2; 20.3; 21.4; 22.2; 23.3; 24.2; 25.1; 26.1; 27.2; 28.2; 29.1; 30.3; 31.2; 32.1; 33.2; 34.1; 35.1; 36.3; 37.2; 38.3; 39.4; 40.4; 41.2; 42.1; 43.2; 44.3; 45.4; 46.2; 47.2; 48.3; 49.3; 50.2; 51.3; 52.4; 53.4; 54.4; 55.2; 56.1; 57.4; 58.3; 59.3; 60.3; 61.3; 62.3; 63.3; 64.2; 65.4; 66.3; 67.2; 68.2; 69.4; 70.2; 71.2; 73.1; 74.1; 75.2; 76.2; 77.4; 78.3.

Test 15

1.10; 2.6; 3.5; 4.8; 5.10; 6.12; 7.8; 8.11; 9.2; 10.10; 11.7; 12.9; 13.14; 14.7; 15.15; 16.6; 17.17.

Test 16

1.4; 2.3; 3.2; 4.3; 5.3; 6.2; 7.4; 8.4; 9.4; 10.3; 11.2; 12.3.

Test 17

1. 1.5; 2.2; 3.1; 4.4; 5.3; 6.6.
2. 1.6; 2.4; 3.2; 4.3; 5.7; 6.1.
3. 1.4; 2.5; 3.3; 4.2; 5.6; 6.7.
4. 1.6; 2.3; 3.1; 4.2; 5.7; 6.4.
5. 1.6; 2.1; 3.7; 4.4; 5.3; 6.2.
6. 1.5; 2.3; 3.7; 4.1; 5.3; 6.2.
7. 1.4; 2.7; 3.2; 4.1; 5.5; 6.3.
8. 1.4; 2.6; 3.2; 4.1; 5.4; 6.3.
9. 1.3; 2.5; 3.1; 4.7; 5.2; 6.4.
10. 1.5; 2.7; 3.2; 4.3; 5.1; 6.4.

Test 18

1. 7 6 3 2 5 1 4
2. 7 4 5 3 6 2 1
3. 4 6 1 3 8 7 2 5
4. 6 3 9 5 8 7 2 4 1
5. 5 3 1 4 6 2
6. 4 8 7 3 6 1 5 2
7. 3 6 4 1 7 2 5
8. 4 2 5 1 7 8 3 6
9. 5 1 2 3 6 4
10. 2 6 7 5 4 1 3
11. 3 7 4 1 2 6 5
12. 8 2 6 4 3 7 5 1
13. 4 2 5 1 8 7 3 6
14. 8 2 5 6 3 9 4 1 7
15. 9 1 6 4 2 7 8 5 3
16. 9 4 6 3 2 1 8 7 5
17. 5 1 6 3 4 2 7 8
18. 4 6 2 7 3 5 1
19. 5 4 7 8 2 6 1 3
20. 3 6 7 5 1 2 4
21. 4 6 2 7 5 13
22. 2 7 5 1 4 3 6
23. 4 2 7 1 8 5 3 9 6
24.6 3 2 4 7 8 1 5
46. 6 2 8 5 3 4 1 9 7
47. 4 6 7 1 3 5 2 8
48. 7 2 4 6 5 1 3
49. 6 2 8 4 1 5 7 3
50. 3 5 1 2 6 7 10 8 4 9
51. 3 5 1 6 4 2
52. 3 5 2 4 7 6 1
53. 7 2 5 1 3 8 6 9 4
54. 3 6 4 1 7 2 5
55. 5 3 7 10 8 1 9 4 6 2
56. 5 2 7 3 8 6 1 4
57. 5 7 1 6 8 4 2 3
58. 6 5 2 4 3 1
59. 2 7 5 3 8 4 6 1
60. 2 5 7 4 8 6 3 1
61. 9 7 1 6 8 4 5 2 3
62. 7 1 3 5 2 6 4
63. 6 8 4 1 2 5 7 3
64. 4 7 2 10 5 1 9 8 3 6
65. 5 2 7 3 8 6 1 4
66. 7 3 2 5 1 8 4 6
67. 2 6 3 1 5 7 4
68. 6 10 4 8 3 9 7 2 1 5
69. 4 1 6 5 3 2

25. 7 6 2 5 3 8 1 4
26. 7 4 3 1 5 8 2 6
27. 4 6 1 8 2 5 10 7 9 3
28. 4 3 1 5 2
29. 3 5 2 6 4 8 1 7
30. 6 2 4 1 5 3
31. 6 3 8 1 5 4 7 2
32. 5 1 4 6 2 7 3
33. 7 3 4 2 5 9 6 8 1
34. 5 4 1 6 8 7 3 2
35. 4 7 2 5 10 3 8 1 6 9
36. 3 5 8 1 6 2 7 4
37. 5 3 8 1 2 7 6 4
38. 6 5 1 4 3 7 2
39. 5 1 3 6 8 2 4 7
40. 9 4 2 5 1 8 6 3 7
41. 4 7 1 9 2 5 8 6 3
42. 4 7 2 6 1 8 3 5
43. 3 6 4 8 5 2 7 1 9
44. 4 7 2 5 8 1 3 6
45. 3 6 1 4 7 2 5
70. 4 2 8 3 7 6 5 1
71. 2 7 9 6 3 4 5 1 8
72. 8 2 7 4 9 1 5 3 6
73. 6 9 3 8 5 1 7 2 4
74. 3 6 8 4 2 9 5 7 1
75. 3 6 9 5 1 8 2 4 7
76. 6 2 4 3 7 5 1
77. 3 5 4 1 6 2
78. 3 6 8 1 9 5 2 7 4
79. 5 2 6 3 9 4 8 7 1
80. 7 2 4 9 1 5 8 6 3
81. 4 6 8 1 5 3 9 2 7
82. 7 4 2 5 1 6 3
83. 5 7 1 3 9 4 6 2 8
84. 5 2 6 4 1 3
85. 2 7 4 1 9 6 3 8 5
86. 8 1 3 7 5 9 4 6 2
87. 10 3 6 1 8 2 5 9 7 4
88. 2 5 8 4 7 3 9 6 1
89. 4 6 8 2 7 5 3 1
90. 2 8 5 6 1 4 7 3

Part 2. Vocabulary

Test 1

1. 1.9; 2.5; 3.7; 4.1; 5.3.
2. 1.8; 2.6; 3.10; 4.4; 5.1.
3. 1.8; 2.3; 3.5; 4.6; 5.1.
4. 1.9; 2.4; 3.5; 4.6; 5.1.
5. 1.4; 2.9; 3.3; 4.2; 5.8.

Test 2

1.3; 2.4; 3.1; 4.3; 5.3; 6.2; 7.3; 8.3; 9.4; 10.3; 11.1; 12.2; 13.3; 14.2;15.3; 16.1; 17.3; 18.2; 19.4; 20.2; 21.2; 22.1; 23.2; 24.3; 25.4; 26.3; 27.1; 28.3; 29.2; 30.2.

Test 3

1. 1.3; 2.1; 3.5; 4.4; 5.2.
2. 1.3; 2.4; 3.2; 4.1; 5.5.
3. 1.4; 2.1; 3.5; 4.3; 5.2.
4. 1.4; 2.3; 3.1; 4.5; 5.2.
5. 1.3; 2.5; 3.1; 4.2; 5.4.

Test 4

1.4; 2.2; 3.1; 4.2; 5.3; 6.1; 7.4; 8.1; 9.3; 10.3; 11.4; 12.1; 13.4; 14.2; 15.3; 16.2; 17.1; 18.2; 19.3; 20.2; 21.2; 22.4; 23.2; 24.2; 25.3; 26.1; 27.3; 28.1; 29.3; 30.2.

Test 5

1. 1.3; 2.5; 3.4; 4.1; 5.2; 6.4; 7.1.
2. 1.5; 2.4; 3.3; 4.1; 5.5; 6.2; 7.3.
3. 1.3; 2.2; 3.4; 4.1; 5.5; 6.3; 7.1.
4. 1.5; 2.3; 3.2; 4.4; 5.5; 6.1,5; 7.3.
5. 1.4 2.1; 3.5; 4.3; 5.2; 6.4; 7.1.

Test 6

1.5, 9, 2, 8, 11, 10, 3, 12, 1, 7, 4, 6.
2.10, 3, 9, 5, 4, 2, 11, 6, 7, 1, 8.
3.6, 3, 12, 9, 11, 7, 4, 1, 10, 5, 8, 2.
4.6, 5, 3, 8, 11, 1, 7, 10, 4, 2, 9.
5.10, 7, 4, 1, 11, 2, 6, 3, 8, 5, 9.
6.4, 3, 11, 6, 8, 10, 1, 9, 2, 5, 7.
7.6, 5, 1, 3, 11, 8, 10, 9, 4, 2, 7.
8.7, 6, 8, 10, 1, 5, 11, 2, 4, 9, 3.
9.6, 4, 12, 9, 7, 8, 11, 2, 1, 5, 10, 3.
10.5, 8, 7, 3, 11, 12, 1, 4, 9, 6, 10, 2.
11.11, 4, 2, 6, 10, 8, 12, 9, 1, 5, 7, 3.
12.3, 9, 2, 6, 7, 8, 1, 11, 10, 5, 4.
13. 7, 5, 4, 3, 8, 1, 2, 6, 11, 9, 10.
14. 10, 6, 11, 7, 4, 8, 5, 1, 9, 3, 2.
15. 3, 8, 4, 7, 11, 10, 1, 2, 9, 5, 6.
16. 4, 1, 6, 7, 3, 2, 8, 5, 11, 10, 9.

17. 4, 6, 9, 7, 3, 2, 11, 10, 1, 5, 8.
18. 4, 6, 10, 1, 8, 3, 11, 5, 7, 2, 9.
19. 4, 6, 2, 7, 9, 11, 10, 1, 3, 5, 8.
20. 3, 6, 9, 11, 2, 7, 1, 4, 10, 8, 5.
21. 3, 5, 6, 9, 8, 10, 1, 11, 4, 7, 2.
22. 4, 9, 2, 7, 11, 1, 10, 5, 8, 3, 6.
23. 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 1, 4, 11, 6, 8, 2.
24. 3, 6, 9, 7, 11, 8, 1, 2, 4, 10, 5.
25. 6, 4, 8, 10, 9, 1, 11, 3, 7, 5, 2.
26. 6, 4, 11, 10, 12, 1, 8, 2, 5, 7, 9, 3.
27. 4, 11, 6, 9, 10, 1, 7, 3, 12, 8, 2, 5.
28. 4, 10, 8, 12, 9, 1, 3, 5, 11, 7, 6, 2.
29. 4, 9, 10, 7, 11, 1, 12, 3, 5, 8, 2, 6.
30. 5, 10, 11, 2, 6, 12, 7, 3, 1, 9, 8, 4.
31. 5, 7, 1, 11, 8, 2, 9, 12, 6, 3, 10, 4.
32. 6, 3, 10, 11, 8, 1, 5, 9, 12, 2, 4, 7.
33. 4, 9, 6, 2, 8, 3, 12, 10, 11, 7, 1, 5.
34. 9, 8, 12, 4, 11, 2, 1, 5, 10, 3, 7, 6.
35. 7, 4, 10, 9, 1, 5, 11, 2, 8, 12, 3, 6.
36. 3, 12, 5, 7, 10, 1, 9, 11, 4, 2, 8, 6.
37. 5, 8, 10, 7, 1, 12, 4, 11, 2, 9, 6, 3.
38. 8, 3, 10, 7, 12, 1, 5, 11, 2, 9, 4, 6.
39. 6, 10, 4, 9, 12, 1, 5, 11, 2, 7, 3, 8.
40. 6, 3, 8, 11, 9, 4, 10, 1, 7, 12, 5, 2.
41. 10, 5, 1, 11, 4, 7, 9, 2, 12, 8, 3, 6.
42. 5, 8, 12, 11, 2, 6, 10, 1, 3, 7, 9, 4.
43. 4, 6, 10, 2, 8, 12, 5, 1, 11, 7, 9, 3.
44. 3, 9, 5, 12, 7, 10, 1, 8, 4, 11, 6, 2.
45. 4, 7, 12, 9, 8, 11, 5, 2, 10, 1, 6, 3.
46. 5, 10, 8, 3, 1, 12, 7, 4, 11, 9, 6, 2.
47. 9, 10, 8, 2, 7, 11, 5, 1, 6, 4, 12, 3.
48. 6, 11, 7, 12, 1, 3, 10, 5, 9, 2, 4, 8.
49. 10, 5, 7, 2, 11, 4, 9, 12, 1, 8, 6, 3.
50. 4, 9, 6, 11, 1, 10, 8, 12, 3, 5, 2, 7.
51. 11, 6, 5, 9, 3, 1, 12, 10, 7, 2, 8, 4.
52. 9, 4, 12, 2, 7, 3, 1, 10, 11, 6, 5, 8.
53. 4, 6, 10, 12, 1, 8, 3, 7, 9, 5, 11, 2.
54. 6, 3, 8, 5, 10, 1, 7, 9, 11, 12, 4, 2.
55. 4, 7, 11, 2, 3, 9, 5, 12, 6, 10, 1, 8.

Part 3. Reading Comprehension

Test 1

1.2; 2.2; 3.3; 4.2; 5.1.

Test 2

1.2; 2.1; 3.3; 4.2; 5.3.

Test 3

1.1; 2.2; 3.2; 4.3; 5.1.

Test 4

1.2; 2.3; 3.2; 4.1; 5.3.

Test 5

1.3; 2.2; 3.3; 4.1; 5.3.

Test 6

1.2; 2.3; 3.1; 4.3; 5.3.

Test 7

1.1; 2.2; 3.2; 4.3.

Test 8

1.3; 2.2; 3.2; 4.1; 5.3.

Test 9

1.2; 2.2; 3.3; 4.1; 5.3.

Test10

1.2; 2.3; 3.3; 4.1.

Test 11

1.2; 2.3; 3.1; 4.3; 5.3.

Test 12

1.2; 2.3; 3.3; 4.2.

Test 13

1.3; 2.1; 3.2; 4.3.

Test 14

1.2; 2.3; 3.1; 4.2; 5.3.

Test 15

1.3; 2.1; 3.3; 4.3; 5.2.

Test 16

1.1; 2.3; 3.3; 4.2; 5.2.

Test 17

1.2; 2.2; 3.3; 4.2; 5.1.

Test 18

1.3; 2.3; 3.2; 4.3; 5.2.

Test 19

1.1; 2.2; 3.3; 4.1; 5.2.

Test 20

1.3; 2.1; 3.2; 4.2; 5.1.

Test 21

1.2; 2.3; 3.1; 4.2; 5.3.

Test 22

1.3; 2.1; 3.2; 4.3; 5.2.

Test 23

1.2; 2.2; 3.3; 4.2; 5.1.

Test 24

1.3; 2.2; 3.2; 4.1; 5.2.

Test 25

1.2; 2.3; 3.2; 4.3; 5.1.

Test 26

1.3; 2.2; 3.1; 4.3; 5.2.

Test 27

1.3; 2.2; 3.3; 4.3; 5.2.

Test 28

1.3; 2.2; 3.1; 4.3; 5.2.

Test 29

1.3; 2.1; 3.2; 4.2; 5.3.

Test 30

1.2; 2.2; 3.1; 4.3; 5.2.

Test 31

1.2; 2.3; 3.2; 4.3; 5.3.

Test 32

1.2; 2.3; 3.3; 4.2; 5.1.

Test 33

1.2; 2.1; 3.3; 4.3; 5.2.

Test 34

1.3; 2.1; 3.2; 4.3; 5.1.

Test 35

1.3; 2.2; 3.1; 4.3; 5.2.

Test 36

1.2; 2.1; 3.2; 4.3; 5.2.

Test 37

1.3; 2.2; 3.3; 4.1; 5.2.

Test 38

1.3; 2.2; 3.1; 4.2; 5.2.

Test 39

1.3; 2.3; 3.2; 4.1; 5.3.

Test 40

1.3; 2.1; 3.3; 4.2; 5.3.

Test 41

1.2; 2.3; 3.2; 4.1; 5.3.

Test 42

1.3; 2.1; 3.2; 4.3; 5.2.

Test 43

1.3; 2.2; 3.1;4.2; 5.3.

Test 44

1.2; 2.3;3.1; 4.3;5.2.

Test 45

1.2; 2.3; 3.1; 4.2; 5.2.

Test 46

1.3; 2.2; 3.1; 4.3;5.2.

Test 47

1.1; 2.3; 3.2; 4.2; 5.3.

Test 48

1.3; 2.1; 3.2; 4.1; 5.2.

Test 49

1.1; 2.2; 3.3; 4.3; 5.2.

Test 50

1.2; 2.1; 3.3; 4.2; 5.3.

Part 4. Model tests.

Model Test 1

1.3; 2.1; 3.4; 4.1; 5.2; 6.2; 7.2; 8.3; 9.2; 10.2; 11.3; 12.1; 13.4; 14.2; 15.1; 16.2; 17.4; 18.1; 19.3; 20.3; 21.4; 22.2; 23.4; 24.2; 25.4; 26.7315246; 27.36815742; 28.735981426; 29.24716835; 30.4; 31.2; 32.4; 33.2; 34.3; 35.2; 36.3; 37.3; 38.1; 39.3; 40.3; 41.1; 42.2; 43.7; 44.6; 45.5; 46.2; 47.1; 48.4; 49.4; 50.3; 51.2; 52.4; 53.2; 54.3; 55.3; 56.2; 57.4; 58.2; 59.10; 60.6; 61.8; 62.1; 63.11; 64.7; 65.5; 66.3; 67.9; 68.3; 69.2; 70.1; 71.3; 72.3; 73.1; 74.3; 75.2.

Model Test 2

1.3; 2.1; 3.2; 4.1; 5.2; 6.3; 7.1; 8.1; 9.2; 10.4; 11.2; 12.3; 14.4; 15.3; 16.1; 17.4; 18.2; 19.2; 20.1; 21.4; 22.2; 23.1; 24.3; 25.1; 26.736951842; 27.10479261853; 28.37146258; 29. 285163749; 30.2; 31.1; 32.2; 33.3; 34.4; 35.4; 36.1; 37.2; 38.1; 39.2; 40.6; 41.3; 42.1; 43.2; 44.7; 45.4; 46.4; 47.2; 48.2; 49.3; 50.3; 51.2; 52.4; 53.2; 54.3; 55.4; 56.3; 57.6; 58.9; 59.3; 60.1; 61.11; 62.5; 63.10; 64.8; 65.2; 66.7; 67.4; 68.2; 69.3; 70.4; 71.1; 72.2; 73.3; 74.2; 75.1.

Model Test 3

1.3; 2.4; 3.3; 4.2; 5.3; 6.4; 7.1; 8.4; 9.2; 10.2; 11.1; 12.3; 13.1; 14.2; 15.4; 16.2; 17.3; 18.4; 19.3; 20.4; 21.3; 22.3; 23.1; 24.3; 25.4; 26.3; 27.1; 28.4; 29.2; 30.3; 31.4; 32.481637925; 33.714839652; 34.862753941; 35.613927485; 36.3; 37.2; 38.3; 39.1; 40.3; 41.1; 42.6; 43.5; 44.2; 45.4; 46.4; 47.3; 48.3; 49.4; 50.1; 51.2; 52.4; 53.3; 54.4; 55.1; 56.2; 57.7; 58.3; 59.10; 60.8; 61.4; 62.11; 63.2; 64.6; 65.9; 66.5; 67.1; 68.2; 69.3; 70.2; 71.4; 72.2; 73.3; 74.3; 75.1.

Model Test 4

1.3; 2.2; 3.4; 4.2; 5.1; 6.4; 7.3; 8.1; 9.2; 10.4; 11.1; 12.3; 13.1; 14.3; 15.4; 16.1; 17.2; 18.1; 19.4; 20.3; 21.2; 22.1; 23.3; 24.2; 25.1; 26.834619527; 27.52736184; 28.814729635; 29.359247168; 30.2; 31.3; 32.1; 33.3; 34.2; 35.4; 36.3; 37.1; 38.3; 39.2; 40.3; 41.7; 42.1; 43.5; 44.4; 45.2; 46.2; 47.4; 48.3; 49.2; 50.4; 51.4; 52.2; 53.3; 54.4; 55.2; 56.4; 57.5; 58.8; 59.3; 60.9; 61.1; 62.4; 63;7; 64.10; 65.11; 66.2; 67.6; 68.2; 69.4; 70.1; 71.4; 72.2; 73.3; 74.1; 75.2.