

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ**



УЧЕБНО – МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНЫМ ЭКЗАМЕНАМ В
МАГИСТРАТУРУ, ДОКТОРАНТУРУ, РЕЗИДЕНТУРУ И АДЪЮНКТУРУ**

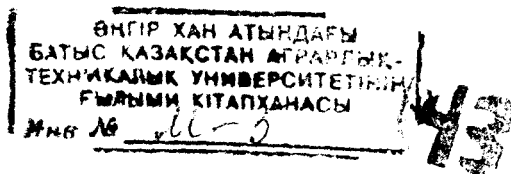
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Учебно-методическое пособие содержит 4 варианта тестов по английскому языку. Предлагаются тестовые задания по слушанию, лексике и грамматике, чтению. Тесты по слушанию записаны на аудиодиске, который прилагается к методическому пособию.

Пособие рекомендуется для подготовки к вступительным экзаменам в магистратуру, докторантуру, резидентуру, адъюнктуру.

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тестирования», 2009

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Уважаемый претендент!

РГКП «Национальный центр тестирования» Министерства образования и науки Республики Казахстан предлагает учебно - методическое пособие для подготовки к вступительным экзаменам в магистратуру, докторантуру, резидентуру, адъюнктуру по английскому языку.

1. Тест по английскому языку состоит из 3-х блоков:

Блок I – Слушание текста с CD диска

В данный блок часть входит прослушивание 4 текстов и выполнение 20 тестовых заданий. Каждый аудиоматериал записан двукратно. После прослушивания каждого текста даётся время на выполнение предложенных к нему пяти тестовых заданий.

Блок II –Лексико-грамматический тест

Лексико-грамматический тест содержит 50 тестовых заданий. Содержание предлагаемых тестов даёт возможность проверить уровень знаний по языковым нормам (лексическим, грамматическим), усвоение лингвистических понятий (фонетических, лексикологических, грамматических), владение способами действия при анализе языковых явлений.

Блок III - Чтение.

В данный блок входит 4 текста и выполнение 30 тестовых заданий. После прочтения каждого текста даётся время на выполнение предложенных к нему тестовых заданий.

2. Каждое задание требует выбора одного правильного ответа из 5 предложенных вариантов.

3. Тестовые задания предложены по трем уровням сложности: А- легкие, В – средние, С – сложные.

4. Для самопроверки следует обратиться к приложенным кодам правильных ответов в заключительной части пособия.

Инструкция

по использованию аудиодисков для подготовки к вступительным экзаменам в магистратуру, докторантуру, резидентуру, адъюнктуру по иностранным языкам (английский, немецкий, французский).

На аудиодиске (звук в формате MP3) записано по 4 текста по иностранным языкам (английский, немецкий, французский) на каждый вариант по одному тексту

Порядок прослушивания записи текстов на аудиодисках (звук в формате MP3): по иностранным языкам (английский, немецкий, французский)

1. Музыкальный сигнал (в начале первого текста к первому варианту).
2. Текст №1- прослушивается дважды.
3. Пауза к тексту №1 (время на обдумывание тестовых заданий под номерами 1-5)
4. Музыкальный сигнал (в начале второго текста к второму варианту).
5. Текст №2- прослушивается дважды.
6. Пауза к тексту №2 (время на обдумывание тестовых заданий под номерами 1-5)
7. Музыкальный сигнал (в начале третьего текста к третьему варианту).
8. Текст №3- прослушивается дважды.
9. Пауза к тексту №3 (время на обдумывание тестовых заданий под номерами 1-5)
10. Музыкальный сигнал (в начале четвертого текста к четвертому варианту).
11. Текст №4- прослушивается дважды.
12. Пауза к тексту №4 (время на обдумывание тестовых заданий под номерами 1-5).
13. По окончании времени тестирования на слушание, прозвучит звуковой сигнал о завершении теста на слушание.

Спецификация теста

1. Название теста:

Тест по дисциплине «Английский язык»

2. Цель:

Тест разработан для проведения вступительного экзамена в магистратуру по дисциплине «Английский язык» организаций высшего профессионального образования Республики Казахстан.

3. Задача:

Определение номенклатуры языковых явлений (лексических единиц, формул речевого общения, грамматических форм и конструкций), тематики текстов для чтения и аудирования перечня основных умений и навыков иноязычного общения, уровень сформированности по английскому языку.

4. Содержание теста:

Комплексный тест определяет уровень сформированности коммуникативных умений слушания и чтения, а также оформленности речи (лексико-грамматический тест). В тест включен материал по дисциплине «Английский язык» по следующим разделам:

Темы, подтемы	Содержание
Аудирование	
На CD диске записано 4 текста. Проверяется уровень восприятия и понимание иноязычной речи в записи на слух, а также глобальное и детальное понимание прослушанного текста с опорой на изученный языковой материал, фоновые страноведческие и профессиональные знания, навыки языковой и контекстуальной догадки, умение определить тему, идею текста.	
Человек и его окружение	Родственные связи. Семья и ценности семейной жизни. Друзья. Дом. Профессия. Работа. Путешествия. Индустрия отдыха. Досуг. Интересы увлечения. Хобби. Спорт и спортивная жизнь.
Образование и наука	Университет. Социология образования. Традиция образования в странах изучаемого языка и Казахстана. Библиотека. Научная работа. Открытия Деятели науки. Биография Экологическая культура. Технический прогресс и глобальные проблемы человечества.
Казахстан и страна изучаемого языка	Географическое положение.

	Погода и климат. Экономика. Образ жизни, национальные стереотипы и праздники. Традиции и ценности. Язык и культура. История. Политическое устройство государства.. Столица и города. Архитектура и строительство. Средства массовой информации.
Коммуникативно-ориентированные ситуации	Коммуникативно-поведенческие стандарты поведения. Ситуации, связанные с социально-бытовой сферой общения. Ситуации, связанные с социально-культурными нормами поведения. Ситуации, связанные с социально-политической сферой общения. Ситуации, связанные с научно-профессиональной и производственной сферами общения.
Лексико-грамматический тест	

Проверяется уровень владения наиболее употребительной (базовой) грамматикой и основными грамматическими явлениями, знание базовой лексики а также основную терминологию своей широкой и узкой специальности.

1.	Имя существительное.
1.1.	Множественное число существительных
1.2.	Притяжательный падеж имени существительного
2.	Артикль (определенный, неопределенный)
3.	Местоимение
4.	Числительное
5.	Глагол. Видовременные формы глагола
5.1.	Согласование времен
5.2.	Активный и пассивный залог.
5.3.	Модальные глаголы
5.4.	Страдательный залог
6	Неличные формы глаголов
6.1.	Причастие
6.2.	Инфинитив
6.3.	Герундий
7.	Имя Прилагательное
7.1	Степени сравнения
8	Наречие
9.	Предлоги
10.	Союзы
11.	Прямая и Косвенная речь
12.	Условные предложения
13.	Сложные предложения
14.	Словообразование. Механизмы словообразования.
15.	Лексически явления. Антонимы, синонимы, омонимы.
15.1	Стилистический нейтральная лексика, относящаяся к общему языку.

15.2	Основные термины широкой специальности. Общенаучная лексика.
15.3	Сочетаемость слов. Неидиоматическая (логическая) и идиоматическая сочетаемость слов.
15.4	Устойчивые выражения: наиболее распространенные разговорные формулы-клише.
16.	Порядок слов в предложении
17.	Страноведение
18.	Согласительное наклонение.
Чтение	
Предлагается 4 текста Целью представленных тестовых заданий для чтения является: извлечение заданного объема информации, понимание содержания разно жанровых текстов, в том числе публицистических статей, устанавливать их логическую последовательность.	
I Человек и его окружение	Родственные связи. Семья и ценности семейной жизни. Друзья. Дом. Профессия. Работа. Путешествия. Индустрия отдыха. Досуг. Интересы увлечения. Хобби. Спорт и спортивная жизнь.
II Образование и наука	Университет. Социология образования. Традиции образования в странах изучаемого языка и Казахстана. Библиотека. Научная работа. Открытия Деятели науки. Биография Экологическая культура. Технический прогресс и глобальные проблемы человечества.
III Казахстан и страна изучаемого языка	Географическое положение. Погода и климат. Экономика. Образ жизни, национальные стереотипы и праздники. Традиции и ценности. Язык и культура. История. Политическое устройство государства. Столица и города. Архитектура и строительство. Средства массовой информации.
IV Коммуникативно-ориентированные ситуации	Коммуникативно-поведенческие стандарты поведения. Ситуации, связанные с социально-бытовой сферой общения. Ситуации, связанные с социально-культурными нормами поведения. Ситуации, связанные с социально-политической сферой общения. Ситуации, связанные с научно-профессиональной и производственной сферами общениями.

5. План теста:

1. Слушание – 20 тестовых заданий (по 5 к каждому тексту). К задачам средней трудности относятся 10 заданий, к легким – 5 заданий, к трудным – 5 заданий.

2. Лексико-грамматический тест - 50 тестовых заданий. К задачам средней трудности относятся 30 заданий, к легким – 10 заданий, к трудным – 10 заданий.

Темы	Содержание	Количество заданий в одном варианте
1.	Имя существительное	3
2.	Артикль	3
3.	Местоимение	3
4.	Числительное	3
5.	Глагол	3
6.	Неличные формы глаголов	3
7.	Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения.	3
8.	Наречие	3
9.	Предлоги	3
10.	Союзы	3
11.	Прямая и Косвенная речь	3
12.	Условные предложения	3
13.	Сложные предложения	3
14.	Словообразование. Механизмы словообразования.	3
15.	Лексически явления. Антонимы, синонимы, омонимы.	2
16.	Порядок слов в предложении	2
17.	Страноведение	2
18.	Согласительное наклонение.	2
Всего		50

3. Чтение - 30 тестовых заданий. К задачам средней трудности относятся 14 заданий, к легким – 8 заданий, к трудным – 8 заданий.

6. Характеристика содержания заданий:

Тестовые задания для проведения вступительных экзаменов в докторантуру по английскому языку позволяют определить уровень коммуникативной компетенции тестируемого, а именно проверяют навыки аудирования, уровень владения грамматикой, лексикой английского языка, навыки и умения чтения с целью извлечения требуемой информации.

7. Характеристика ответов к каждому заданию:

Все задания представлены в закрытой форме.

Каждое задание имеет единственно правильный вариант ответа, который соотносится с дистракторными (провоцирующими) вариантами ответов.

8. Инструкции к тесту:

Выбор одного ответа из пяти предложенных.

Инструкция: закрасить кружок с вариантом правильного ответа.

9. Время выполнения теста:

Общее время выполнения всего теста – 180 минут.

Время выполнения теста на слушание – 45 минут.

Время выполнения лексико-грамматического теста – 75 минут.

Время выполнения теста на чтение – 60 минут.

Среднее время выполнения одного задания: 1-2 минуты.

Количество заданий в одном варианте теста – 100 заданий.

10. Оценки за выполнение заданий:

За каждый правильный ответ присуждается 1 балл, во всех остальных случаях – 0.

11. Определяемые характеристики качества заданий:

Определяется трудность заданий в % правильных ответов.

12. Ожидаемые результаты тестовых заданий:

Нормативно-ориентированная интерпретация при конкурсном отборе.

Английский язык**I вариант****Слушание****Text 1**

1. What Alex wanted to see very much?
 - A) other side of the moon
 - B) solar eclipse
 - C) flight to the space
 - D) flight to the moon
 - E) his son on the moon
2. Find the definition to the word “newsflash”
 - A) photo, picture
 - B) unexpected guest
 - C) TV programme
 - D) lightning and thunder
 - E) short urgent report
3. What did he say to his son?
 - A) that sometime he would get to the moon
 - B) that was just an ordinary thing
 - C) that it was the most momentous thing in his life
 - D) that he helped to arrange this flight
 - E) that it was the most momentous thing in his son’s life
4. Who was Beth at her early years?
 - A) a punk
 - B) a rock star
 - C) a model
 - D) an actress
 - E) a policeman
5. According to the text: What do people usually think about punks?
 - A) It is the way to spend free time
 - B) It is good fun
 - C) it is just fashion
 - D) Girls shouldn’t be punks
 - E) It is the way of life

Text 2

6. Who is the main character of this text?
- A) Yerba Buena
 - B) Sam Brannan
 - C) John Sutter
 - D) Mormons
 - E) Unknown Man
7. Find the synonym to the word "tiny"
- A) big
 - B) small
 - C) high
 - D) large
 - E) great
8. In what year Sam Brannan arrived in California?
- A) 1836
 - B) 1864
 - C) 1837
 - D) 1846
 - E) 1848
9. In what period did Sam Brannan live?
- A) Time of prohibition
 - B) Time of World War I
 - C) Time of gold rush
 - D) Time of World War II
 - E) Time of War between South and North
10. With whom did Sam Brannan arrive in San Francisco?
- A) With beggars
 - B) With diggers
 - C) With his family
 - D) With Mormons
 - E) With John Sutter

Text 3

11. What does Lara consider is the reason of her success?
- A) She knows much
 - B) She has much money
 - C) She cooks very well
 - D) She has never let anything stand in her way
 - E) She takes part in many TV shows
12. Find the synonym for the word “delicious”
- A) tasty
 - B) funny
 - C) luxurious
 - D) disgusting
 - E) bright
13. What is the Lara Croft’s weigh?
- A) 57.2 kilos
 - B) 50 kilos
 - C) 57 kilos
 - D) 75 kilos
 - E) 47 kilos
14. Why is she looking so good?
- A) She goes to a gym every day
 - B) She needs to be in shape for her popularity
 - C) She needs to keep in shape for her job
 - D) Her parents make her be in shape
 - E) She just likes to be in shape
15. What was Lara’s first adventure?
- A) getting to civilization when her plane went down
 - B) hunting in woods
 - C) resting in Hawaii
 - D) climbing Everest
 - E) extreme skiing in Switzerland

Text 4

16. What is meant by “toolkit”?
- A) basic skills to set up business
 - B) special knowledge about starting a business
 - C) sponsors
 - D) special education
 - E) credit
17. The problem raised in the article is directed to...
- A) business trainers
 - B) young businessmen
 - C) experienced businessmen
 - D) everybody
 - E) young people
18. How is the course titled?
- A) Commercial Opportunity
 - B) Help for young strategists
 - C) Dawn of Opportunity
 - D) Young Businessmen
 - E) Business Opportunities
19. The aim of the programme is to give young people help in...
- A) entering university
 - B) setting up their own business
 - C) there isn't right variant
 - D) preparing for the exams
 - E) choosing career
20. What will Vimmi Singh do at the seminars?
- A) make a report
 - B) work as a tutor
 - C) organize entertainment
 - D) conduct the workshops
 - E) be a participant

ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Слушание**ЗАВЕРШЕН**

Лексико-грамматический тест

21. Bureau
- A) bureaua
 - B) bureauae
 - C) bureasii
 - D) bureauces
 - E) bureaus
22. Tempo
- A) tempaes
 - B) tempi
 - C) tempo
 - D) tempae
 - E) tempii
23. Команда корабля
- A) the ship's brigade
 - B) the ship's team
 - C) the ship's crew
 - D) the ship's company
 - E) the ship crew
24. 1,201 books
- A) one thousands two hundred and one
 - B) one thousand two hundreds and one
 - C) one thousand two hundred and one
 - D) one thousand two hundredth and one
 - E) one thousands two hundred and one
25. На странице 305
- A) on the page three hundred and five
 - B) in page three hundred and five
 - C) on the three hundred page and fifth
 - D) at three hundreds and five page
 - E) on page three hundred and five
26. 1/4 километра
- A) one-fours of a kilometre
 - B) one and four of a kilometre
 - C) one slash four of a kilometre
 - D) one-four of a kilometre
 - E) quarter of a kilometre
27. "When is your mother coming?" "She's ... here."
- A) altogether
 - B) ready
 - C) all right
 - D) already
 - E) all

28. He spoke ... and we understood at once that something had happened.

- A) anger
- B) angrily
- C) in angry
- D) angry
- E) in angrily

29. Our holiday was ... planned. A lot went wrong during it.

- A) badly
- B) bad
- C) worse
- D) worst
- E) badly

30. Don't be late ... the lesson.

- A) of
- B) in
- C) for
- D) at
- E) on

31. Will you wait ... me. I'll come ... minute.

- A) for / in
- B) of / or
- C) by / at
- D) to / past
- E) - / to

32. When I come ... home, I take ... my coat.

- A) by / in
- B) to / on
- C) into / of
- D) - / off
- E) in / with

33. Fill in:

What do you see _____ the picture?

- A) to
- B) into
- C) at
- D) on
- E) in

34. Choose the correct answer.

She serves people _____ food and drink.

- A) By.
- B) For.
- C) To.
- D) With.
- E) On.

35. Choose the correct answer.

The phone is _____ the computer.

- A) For.
- B) Next to.
- C) To.
- D) In.
- E) Between.

36. Choose the correct answer.

Please come _____ my party _____ Saturday.

- A) By/on.
- B) To/for.
- C) To/on.
- D) For/at.
- E) In/to.

37. Choose the correct answer.

The train arrives _____ Rome _____ 4 p.m.

- A) Near/on.
- B) At/at.
- C) For/to.
- D) To/in.
- E) In/at.

38. Choose the correct answer.

Look _____ this photo _____ my girlfriend.

- A) At/to.
- B) At/of.
- C) After/of.
- D) For/off.
- E) To/in.

39. Choose the word or phrase, which completes the sentence best:

My father has lived in Japan _____ five years.

- A) in
- B) on
- C) for
- D) at
- E) between

40. ... the café was crowded, we found a table

- A) although
- B) thus
- C) accordingly
- D) so that
- E) in order to

41. I can usually remember names and faces ... enough time.
- A) if gave
 - B) if given
 - C) as if give
 - D) so that giving
 - E) since given
42. He had a terrible temper ... everybody liked him.
- A) so that
 - B) as if
 - C) that
 - D) unless
 - E) but
43. "Please don't come back very late", Peter said to his son.
- A) Peter asked his son that he not to come back very late.
 - B) Peter asked his son not come very late.
 - C) Peter asked his son to come back very late.
 - D) Peter asked his son not to come back very late.
 - E) Peter asked his son don't come back very late.
44. "Stay here", the man said
- A) He told us to stay there
 - B) He told us stay here
 - C) He said us to stay here
 - D) He said to us to stay here
 - E) He told to us to stay here
45. "We know the way"
- A) They told they knew the way
 - B) They said they know the way
 - C) They told they know the way
 - D) They say they knew the way
 - E) They tell they knew the way
46. If you took more exercises, you better.
- A) Had felt.
 - B) Would feel.
 - C) Will feel.
 - D) Feel.
 - E) Felt.
47. I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather better.
- A) Will be.
 - B) Would have been.
 - C) Would be.
 - D) Were.
 - E) Had been.

48. Ben would have studied medicine if he.....to a medical school.

- A) had been admitted
- B) could be able to enter
- C) were admitted
- D) could been admitted
- E) enter

49. Let's meet at nine o'clock if it ... convenient for you.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) is be
- D) shall be
- E) will be

50. Fill in:

I shall not go to Rome if it _____ .

- A) rains
- B) has rained
- C) shall rain
- D) will rain
- E) rained

51. Choose the correct answer.

He _____ the work if you help him.

- A) Finished.
- B) Will finish.
- C) Is finish.
- D) Shall finish.
- E) Finish.

52. That was nothing to do with ... we are interested in

- A) that
- B) if
- C) till
- D) but
- E) what

53. The woman was glad to recover her bag ... she thought was lost

- A) but
- B) when
- C) which
- D) since
- E) what

54. They didn't have enough money to buy milk, ... they bought only eggs and bread.

- A) if
- B) so
- C) when
- D) even
- E) then

55. Choose the right word:

Mike ... that his little brother is a very hard-working boy.

- A) sweeps
- B) asks
- C) says
- D) sleeps
- E) tells

56. Choose the right word:

He hasn't ... any mistakes in his dictation.

- A) done
- B) written
- C) said
- D) made
- E) spoken

57. Mr Sandford ... that his son is going to London.

- A) tell
- B) say
- C) tells
- D) says
- E) is saying

58. The boy ... he is going to stay at home.

- A) tell
- B) tells
- C) speak
- D) says
- E) say

59. The speaker emphasized the need for cooperation in the project that we were about to undertake.

- A) displayed
- B) influenced
- C) accentuated
- D) downplayed
- E) discussed

60. The principal congratulated the student on his outstanding display of leadership.

- A) inspired
- B) praised
- C) alluded
- D) scolded
- E) contacted

61. Larry was so absorbed in his novel that he forgot about his dinner cooking.
- A) obliged
 - B) engrossed
 - C) excelled
 - D) determined
 - E) enlivened
62. Double agents live in a perpetual state of fear.
- A) ceasing
 - B) perfect
 - C) temporary
 - D) constant
 - E) perpetrated
63. Choose the word or phrase, which completes the sentence best:
After failing his driving test four times, he finally ____ trying to pass.
- A) gave in
 - B) gave away
 - C) gave up
 - D) gave off
 - E) gave
64. Choose the right word:
Has the bell ...?
- A) turned
 - B) done
 - C) taken
 - D) left
 - E) rung
65. In the House of Commons the members sit ...
- A) on two of the hall
 - B) on four sides of the hall
 - C) on two sides and in the middle of the portal
 - D) on two sides and in the middle of the hall
 - E) on three sides of the hall
66. Most of the old New Year customs take place in Scotland, beginning with
“first-footing”, in which the first person to enter the house in the New Year
must be...
- A) a fair-haired woman
 - B) a child
 - C) an old man
 - D) a priest
 - E) a dark-haired man

67. All agree that the Stars and Stripes originated as the result of a resolution offered by the ... Committee of the 2-nd Continental Congress at Philadelphia and adopted on June 14, 1777
- A) Marine
 - B) Congress
 - C) NAVY
 - D) Art
 - E) State
68. Choose the right variant
- A) I'm so sorry I had no money with me yesterday. I would have bought that dress
 - B) I'm so sorry I had no money with me yesterday. I would had bought that dress
 - C) I'm so sorry I haven't had money with me yesterday. I would have bought that dress
 - D) I was so sorry I had no money with me yesterday. I would have buy that dress
 - E) I'm so sorry I had no money with me yesterday. I would bought that dress
69. Choose the right variant
- A) If I were out of touch with my friends I should ashamed of myself
 - B) If I were out of touch with my friends I should have been ashamed of myself
 - C) If I were out of touch with my friends I should be ashamed of myself
 - D) If I were out of touch with my friends I should been ashamed of myself
 - E) If I were out of touch with my friends I should be ashame of myself
70. Choose the right variant
- A) You are very kind to that foreigner, Dick. I wished we could see him
 - B) You were very kind to that foreigner, Dick. I wished that we can see him
 - C) You was very kind to that foreigner, Dick. I wished we could see him
 - D) You were very kind to that foreigner, Dick. I wish that we could see him
 - E) You was very kind to that foreigner, Dick. I had wish that we could see him

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Лексико-грамматический тест
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

Чтение**Text 1****Some Statistics**

The English are the best workers and the Greeks are the heaviest smokers. As for the Finns, they are people most inclined to suicide. Statistics is often boring, but here are some curious facts from the Statistical directory of the European Union.

So, the most persistent employees of the Old World are the British. The average duration of their working week makes 44 hours. One of the factors explaining the high diligence of inhabitants of the Foggy Island well, is the very high rent.

Sweden takes the first place on the continent in the number of illegitimate children more than 50 percent of all the newborn. The last on this index is Greece: quite probably by virtue of old tradition according to which at first signs of pregnancy the young pair is immediately to be married. It doesn't matter whether the groom wants it or not.

The largest families are in Ireland, probably under the influence of the Catholic church, which resists all measures restricting the birth rate. Whereas the smallest number of children is registered in Spanish families.

Now everything concerning alcoholic drinks. The largest amount of wine, beer and strong drinks is sold in Luxembourg. However most of it is consumed by the visitors - the French, the Germans and the Belgians. For this reason the locals in Luxembourg are not reputed as the biggest consumers of alcohol. This honor belongs to the French. The Swedes consume the least of alcohol. The tax on the drinks is very high there.

71. Who can be considered the best workers?
- A) The Russian.
 - B) The Germans.
 - C) The Creeks.
 - D) The English.
 - E) The Finns.
72. What country takes the first place on the continent in the number of illegitimate children?
- A) Germany.
 - B) Sweden.
 - C) Russia.
 - D) France.
 - E) Greece.

73. One of the factors explaining the high diligence of inhabitants of the Foggy Island is ...
- A) The largest number of children in families.
 - B) The very high rent.
 - C) The highest AIDS level.
 - D) The very high tax on the drinks.
 - E) The largest duration of the working week.
74. In what country are the largest families?
- A) Greece.
 - B) France.
 - C) Sweden.
 - D) Ireland.
 - E) Germany.
75. Who consumes the largest amount of strong drinks sold in Luxembourg?
- A) The visitors.
 - B) Old people.
 - C) Pregnant women.
 - D) The locals in Luxembourg.
 - E) Children.
76. Where the smallest number of children is registered?
- A) France.
 - B) Sweden.
 - C) Spain.
 - D) Greece.
 - E) Germany.
77. What country takes the last place on the continent in the number of illegitimate children?
- A) Sweden.
 - B) Greece.
 - C) France.
 - D) Germany.
 - E) Spain.

Text 2

Businessmen Outside the Law

The era of easy money that the gold rush brought to the western part of the United States ended around 1851 when the gold ran out. Although a few stubborn prospectors continued their search, most people settled down to life as wage earners in routine jobs. But for others, a meager wage just wasn't enough, and they turned to robbing stagecoaches, banks, and trains to supplement their income. These were the outlaws: men like Black Bart, Henry Plummer, and Jesse James.

Black Bart started his career working in a mine. As he grew older, his tastes became more expensive. By the time he was in his fifties, he needed a supplemental income, so he started robbing stagecoaches. Getting into the business didn't require a big outlay: he needed only a long white coat, a sack that served as a mask, and a shotgun. He robbed 27 stagecoaches in the next three years, earning as much as \$40,000 and never firing a shot.

Henry Plummer was another notorious two-career man. He made a good impression on people who thought of him as handsome, friendly, and honest. Because he was also an excellent manager and a persuasive talker, Plummer was elected sheriff of Virginia City, Nevada shortly after his arrival there in 1870. But he profitably combined his legal job with an illegal one: directing a gang that robbed stages and mining camps. After each robbery, Plummer rode out to investigate and, of course, found nothing. He was finally caught and thrown in his own jail.

Between 1866 and 1876 the richest men in Missouri were the members of a gang led by Jesse James, a minister's son. The James gang specialized in storming banks and trains and taking all the money. They managed to make a handsome living doing this- over \$200,000 in ten years. And they spent it as fast as they made it. As one gang member put it, "we were almost always broke." At a time when most Americans were farmers earning less than \$20 a month, the lavish amounts of money acquired by men like Bart, Plummer and James were enough to make them famous. For better or for worse, they became the West's biggest and most enduring celebrities.

78. When did the era of the gold rush end?

- A) around 1841
- B) around 1751
- C) around 1851
- D) around 1741
- E) around 1831

79. What did the most prospectors do?
- A) died of famine
 - B) went further to seek for gold
 - C) went back home
 - D) continued their search
 - E) settled down in routine jobs
80. Why did outlaws turn to robbing?
- A) they were only for women
 - B) they were curious
 - C) they were too interesting
 - D) they were boring
 - E) a meager wage wasn't enough
81. Where did Black Bart start his career?
- A) in a theatre
 - B) in a farm
 - C) in a factory
 - D) in a mine
 - E) in an army
82. According to the text Black Bart became an outlaw because
- A) he had expensive tastes
 - B) because of his surroundings
 - C) his friends made him
 - D) because his father was an outlaw
 - E) he was kidnapped by the outlaws
83. How many stagecoaches were robbed by Black Bart?
- A) 37
 - B) 47
 - C) 27
 - D) 57
 - E) 17
84. How much money did he earn?
- A) \$4.000
 - B) \$44.000
 - C) \$14.000
 - D) \$400.000
 - E) \$40.000
85. What did people think of Henry Plummer?
- A) handsome, sly and lazy
 - B) ugly, unfriendly and dishonest
 - C) handsome, friendly and honest
 - D) good looking, cunning and mean
 - E) handsome, greedy and lazy

Text 3

Looking To the Future

When a magazine for high- school students asked its readers what life would be like in twenty years, they said: Machines would be run by solar power. Buildings would rotate so they could follow the sun to take maximum advantage of its light and heat. Walls would “radiate light” and “change color with the push of a button.” Food would be replaced by pills. School would be taught “by electrical impulse while we sleep.” Cars would have radar. Does this sound like the year 2000? Actually, the article was written in 1958 and the question was, “What will life be like in 1978?”

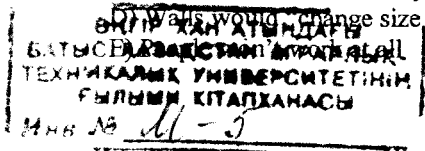
The future is much too important to simply guess about, the way the high school students did, so experts are regularly asked to predict it accurately. By carefully studying the present, skilled businessmen, scientists, and politicians are supposedly able to figure out in advance what will happen. But can they? One expert on cities wrote: Cities of the future would not be crowded, but would have space for farms and fields. People would travel to work in “airbuses,” large all-weather helicopters carrying up to 200 passengers. When a person left the airbus station he could drive a coin-operated car equipped with radar. The radar equipment of cars would make traffic accidents “almost unheard of.” Does that sound familiar? If the expert had been accurate it would, because he was writing in 1957. His subject was “The city of 1982.”

If the professionals sometimes sound like high- school students, it’s probably because future study is still a new field. But economic forecasting, or predicting what the economy will do, has been around for a long time. It should be accurate, and generally it is. But there have been some big mistakes in this field, too. In early 1929, most forecasters saw an excellent future for the stock market. In October of that year, the stock market had its worst losses ever, ruining thousands of investors who had put their faith in financial foreseers.

One forecaster knew that predictions about the future would always be subject to a significant error factor. In 1957, H. J. Rand of the Rand Corporation was asked about the year 2000. “Only one thing is certain,” he answered. “Children born today will have reached the age of 43.”

86. According to the students, how would 1978 be different from 1958?

- A) Cars would have wings
- B) Walls would “radiate warmth”
- C) Machines would be run by solar power
- D) Walls would change size with the push of a button”



87. What did the expert on cities predict for cities in 1982?
- A) People would travel to work in “jets”
 - B) People would travel to work in “balloons”
 - C) People would travel to work in “airbuses”
 - D) People would travel to work in “waterbuses”
 - E) People would travel to work in “airhorses”
88. How many passengers these airbuses would carry?
- A) 20 passengers
 - B) 220 passengers
 - C) 200 passengers
 - D) 120 passengers
 - E) 100 passengers
89. After leaving the airbus how would a person travel
- A) he could drive a car equipped with radar
 - B) he could drive a car equipped with gas
 - C) he could drive a car equipped with fuel
 - D) he could drive a car equipped with oxygen
 - E) he could drive a car equipped with ozone
90. What would be advantage of using the radar equipment of cars?
- A) would make traffic accidents “totally unseen of”
 - B) would make traffic accidents “totally unheard of”
 - C) would make traffic accidents “almost unseen of”
 - D) would make traffic accidents “almost unheard of”
 - E) would prevent traffic accidents
91. What was the subject of expert’s article?
- A) The city of radars
 - B) The city of 1982
 - C) The city of 1992
 - D) The future cars
 - E) The future of the cities
92. Why do people ask experts to make predictions?
- A) the future is excellent
 - B) they used to ask about their future
 - C) experts are in fashion
 - D) the future is very important
 - E) the future is bad

Text 4

Market Women

When Hugh Clapperton, a British explorer, visited Nigeria in the 1830s, he was surprised to find that the markets there were highly organized and offered a great variety of imported goods: "silks from Cairo, beads from Venice, and salt from the Sahara." Locally produced goods were also abundant, including pots made from gourds, clay water jars and intricately designed cotton shirts, along with all sorts of things to eat and drink. If Clapperton were alive today, he would find the markets little changed, for they are one of the most stable aspects of Nigerian life.

Perhaps this is so because the markets play such an important part in the life of Nigerian women. In fact, women dominate the market. Over 80% of Nigerian traders are women, but for them trading goes far beyond being an occupation that supplements the family income. It is a way of life, and accounts for the major part of the social life of Nigerian women. They go to the market to meet their friends, hear the latest gossip, learn about the newest fashions, and get news of the world beyond their village.

But markets aren't just a rural occurrence. Every African city has several of them, and the biggest ones are enormous, with up to 30.000 people passing through every day. In order to keep this mass of people organized, everyone who trades in the same kind of product occupies the same general area. Dealers in the product also organize themselves into guilds, with a woman as the head. At the head of these women is another woman who serves as the "market master." These women make decisions about the day-to-day running of the market in areas like sanitation, rental charges, and fair pricing. They also see that market law is enforced.

Though social rewards may be more important to most of these women than profit, the market women in Onitsha, on the eastern banks of the Nigeria River, are famous for their skill at making large amounts of money. And they spend it in high style. They acquire servants, hire chauffeurs to drive their new cars, wear silk clothes and gold jewelry, send their children to reputable universities overseas, and influence the outcome of local elections. They do all this on money earned from a business that for them is hardly business, but a natural part of life.

93. Who visited Nigeria?

- A) Hugo Clarenton
- B) Hugh Clapperstone
- C) Hugh Clarisson
- D) Hugh Clapton
- E) Hugh Clapperton

94. When did he visit Nigeria?
A) in the 1830s
B) in the 1930s
C) in the 1840s
D) in the 1820s
E) in the 1940s
95. Where did he come from?
A) America
B) Bangladesh
C) Canada
D) Brazil
E) Great Britain
96. What kind of goods did he find at a Nigerian market
A) wool from Cairo, salt from the Sahara, iron water jars
B) silks from Cairo, salt from the Sahara, clay water jars
C) cotton from Cairo, salt from the Sahara, wooden water jars
D) silks from Cairo, pepper from the Sahara, clay water jars
E) silks from India, salt from the Sahara, clay water jars
97. Why do Nigerian women go to the markets?
A) they don't have other jobs
B) to meet their enemies, to take revenge
C) to continue family business
D) to meet their friends, learn about the newest fashions
E) they are made to go the markets
98. What is the percentage of women in the Nigerian market
A) over 60%
B) over 90%
C) over 50%
D) over 70%
E) over 80%
99. How do traders keep their markets organized?
A) they ask the police to watch
B) they occupy the same general area
C) they beat the women
D) they give the women more money
E) they ask chieftains to help them

100. Who is the head of each guild?

- A) a woman
- B) a trader
- C) a chieftain
- D) a sheriff
- E) a mayor

ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Чтение

ЗАВЕРШЕН

II вариант**Слушание****Text 1**

1. What Alex wanted to see very much?
 - A) his son on the moon
 - B) flight to the moon
 - C) other side of the moon
 - D) solar eclipse
 - E) flight to the space
2. How many hours a day she used to take just getting dressed?
 - A) One hour
 - B) Four hours
 - C) Two hours
 - D) Three hours
 - E) Five hours
3. According Chris's story, what feeling did the man who had come from the prison have?
 - A) He appeared to carry anger and bitterness
 - B) He was upset
 - C) He seemed older
 - D) He looked as everyday
 - E) He felt much anger
4. When Chris has his birthday?
 - A) 11th February
 - B) 12th January
 - C) 18th February
 - D) 11th January
 - E) 12th February
5. What event did Debra see when she was a child?
 - A) The beginning of the World War II
 - B) Rebellion
 - C) Carnival festivity
 - D) President's inauguration
 - E) Berlin Wall breaking

Text 2

6. Who is the main character of this text?
- A) Yerba Buena
 - B) Sam Brannan
 - C) John Sutter
 - D) Unknown Man
 - E) Mormons
7. In what year gold was discovered?
- A) 1837
 - B) 1848
 - C) 1864
 - D) 1836
 - E) 1846
8. What did Sam Brannan own when gold was found?
- A) Store
 - B) Land
 - C) Bank
 - D) Hospital
 - E) Gold
9. What intention did he have?
- A) To dig gold
 - B) To buy all the land around
 - C) To buy all the picks, shovels and pans he could find
 - D) To help people to find gold
 - E) To travel around California
10. What goods did he sell in his store?
- A) Clothes
 - B) Food
 - C) Picks, shovels and pans
 - D) Gold
 - E) Documents on land

Text 3

11. What does Lara consider is the reason of her success?
- A) She has never let anything stand in her way
 - B) She has much money
 - C) She cooks very well
 - D) She knows much
 - E) She takes part in many TV shows
12. How long has she been doing her job?
- A) 21 years
 - B) about 11 years
 - C) 2 years
 - D) 32 years
 - E) few months
13. What does Lara do in her spare time?
- A) cleaning her guns
 - B) visiting her parents
 - C) she has no spare time
 - D) visiting her friends
 - E) going shopping
14. What sort of car does she drive?
- A) Norton Streetfighter
 - B) She has no car
 - C) Old Nissan
 - D) old Land Rover
 - E) She's riding bicycle
15. Is Lara involved with anyone at the moment?
- A) She is going to marry the Earl of Farringdon
 - B) She is going out with Brian Blessed
 - C) She is going out with Mount Roraima
 - D) She isn't seeing anyone
 - E) She is going to marry the Earl of Surrey

Text 4

16. What is meant by “toolkit”?
- A) credit
 - B) special education
 - C) special knowledge about starting a business
 - D) basic skills to set up business
 - E) sponsors
17. The price of the course is ...
- A) \$ 200
 - B) \$ 250
 - C) without any payment
 - D) \$100
 - E) \$150
18. Who organized this seminar?
- A) one big company
 - B) all mentioned above
 - C) commercial institute
 - D) local authorities
 - E) technical university
19. How much experience do you need for taking part at the sessions?
- A) Without any experience
 - B) 2 years
 - C) 7 years
 - D) 3 years
 - E) 5 years
20. To take part at the seminar you must have...
- A) some concrete sum of money
 - B) your private business
 - C) economical education
 - D) your personal desire to be a businessmen
 - E) business idea that you want to develop

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Слушание
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

Лексико-грамматический тест

21. Genius (men of talent)
- A) geniusis
 - B) geniuses
 - C) geniune
 - D) geniusum
 - E) genies
22. Give the possessive form.
- A) Teachers's pen.
 - B) Teacher's pen.
 - C) Teachers pen's.
 - D) Teachers pen.
 - E) Teacher pen's.
23. Give the plural: A louse.
- A) Lices.
 - B) Louze.
 - C) Lice.
 - D) Louses.
 - E) Louss.
24. Choose the correct variant:
- I have got ... pencils. I can give you
- A) Many, much
 - B) Some, much
 - C) Many, some
 - D) Little, few
 - E) Some, a little
25. Choose the right variant
- When ... you last... to the theatre?
- A) Should /gone.
 - B) Will/ go.
 - C) Were /going.
 - D) Have / gone.
 - E) Did / go.
26. ¼ километра
- A) one slash four of a kilometre
 - B) quarter of a kilometre
 - C) one-four of a kilometre
 - D) one and four of a kilometre
 - E) one-fours of a kilometre

27. Speak ... and carry a big stick

- A) soft
- B) softful
- C) softly
- D) softy
- E) softly

28. Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts ...

- A) absolute
- B) absolutely
- C) absolutness
- D) absolutfulness
- E) absoluty

29. Our holiday was ... planned. A lot went wrong during it.

- A) bad
- B) badly
- C) worst
- D) worse
- E) badly

30. Fill in prepositions.

Look - the picture - page 25

- A) at, on
- B) on, on
- C) in, at
- D) at, in
- E) in, at

31. When I come ... home, I take ... my coat.

- A) by / in
- B) - / off
- C) to / on
- D) in / with
- E) into / of

32. Fill in:

What do you see ____ the picture?

- A) on
- B) to
- C) in
- D) at
- E) into

33. Choose the correct answer.

The phone is _____ the computer.

- A) For.
- B) In.
- C) Between.
- D) Next to.
- E) To.

34. Choose the right preposition:

Are you through ... your work?

- A) With
- B) Of
- C) On
- D) Off
- E) About

35. Choose the correct answer.

She looks _____ passengers.

- A) To.
- B) After.
- C) On.
- D) In.
- E) By.

36. Choose the correct answer.

I want to stay _____ home this evening.

- A) In.
- B) With.
- C) At.
- D) To.
- E) On.

37. Choose the correct answer.

Look _____ this photo _____ my girlfriend.

- A) At/to.
- B) After/of.
- C) For/off.
- D) To/in.
- E) At/of.

38. Choose the word or phrase, which completes the sentence best:

My father has lived in Japan _____ five years.

- A) at
- B) in
- C) between
- D) for
- E) on

39. Choose the word or phrase, which completes the sentence best:

What are you laughing _____?

- A) up
- B) over
- C) on
- D) above
- E) at

40. Let's start now, ... we're sure to have enough time.
 A) whether
 ✦ B) so that
 C) because
 D) so
 E) though
41. You can go out ... you tell us where.
 ✦ A) as long as
 B) although
 C) as though
 D) so that
 E) until
42. I'd like to know ... my photos are ready
 A) whenever
 B) unless
 C) until
 ✦ D) whether
 E) while
43. She reminded ...
 A) me what I had to do
 B) what I do
 C) what I had to do
 D) what to do
 ✦ E) me about what I had to do
44. "I liked John Wayne in this film", he said.
 A) He said he liked John Wayne in those film
 B) He said he has liked John Wayne in this film
 C) He talked he have liked John Wayne in this film
 D) He said he had liked John Wayne in that film
 E) He told he liked John Wayne in these film
45. "We know the way"
 A) They tell they knew the way
 B) They told they know the way
 C) They say they knew the way
 ✦ D) They told they knew the way
 E) They said they know the way
46. The view there was wonderful. If I a camera, I some photos.
 A) Have / will take.
 B) Have had/ would take.
 C) Had / would take.
 ✦ D) Had had / would have taken.
 E) Had had / will have taken.

47. If you took more exercises, you better.
- A) Feel.
 - B) Felt.
 - * C) Would feel.
 - D) Had felt.
 - E) Will feel.
48. I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather better.
- A) Would have been.
 - B) Would be.
 - C) Will be.
 - D) Had been.
 - * E) Were.
49. Ben would have studied medicine if he to a medical school.
- A) could been admitted
 - B) could be able to enter
 - C) were admitted
 - * D) had been admitted
 - E) enter
50. Fill in:
I shall not go to Rome if it _____ .
- A) rained
 - B) shall rain
 - C) will rain
 - D) has rained
 - * E) rains
51. Choose the correct answer.
He _____ the work if you help him.
- A) Finished.
 - * B) Will finish.
 - C) Is finish.
 - D) Shall finish.
 - E) Finish.
52. Ted will wait for ten minutes, ... he will leave.
- * A) then
 - B) upon
 - C) and
 - D) since
 - E) when
53. Wilma asked them ... the answer was.
- * A) what
 - B) after
 - C) but
 - D) before
 - E) that

54. They didn't have enough money to buy milk, ... they bought only eggs and bread.
- A) then
 - B) even
 - C) if
 - D) when
 - E) so
55. Choose the right word:
He hasn't ... any mistakes in his dictation.
- A) written
 - B) made
 - C) said
 - D) done
 - E) spoken
56. The boy ... he is going to stay at home.
- A) speak
 - B) tells
 - C) says
 - D) say
 - E) tell
57. Choose the right word:
On her way home mother usually ... some shopping.
- A) does
 - B) proposes
 - C) makes
 - D) buys
 - E) goes
58. The speaker emphasized the need for cooperation in the project that we were about to undertake.
- A) discussed
 - B) displayed
 - C) influenced
 - D) downplayed
 - E) accentuated
59. His involuntary reflexes betrayed his feelings.
- A) unbelievable
 - B) unreasonable
 - C) uncontrolled
 - D) unnecessary
 - E) permanent

60. The principal congratulated the student on his outstanding display of leadership.
- * A) praised
 - B) contacted
 - C) inspired
 - D) alluded
 - E) scolded
61. Larry was so absorbed in his novel that he forgot about his dinner cooking.
- * A) engrossed
 - B) excelled
 - C) obliged
 - D) enlivened
 - E) determined
62. Double agents live in a perpetual state of fear.
- * A) constant
 - B) perpetrated
 - C) ceasing
 - D) perfect
 - E) temporary
63. Choose the word or phrase, which completes the sentence best:
After failing his driving test four times, he finally ____ trying to pass.
- A) gave off
 - B) gave in
 - * C) gave up
 - D) gave
 - E) gave away
64. Choose the right word:
Has the bell ...?
- A) left
 - B) turned
 - * C) rung
 - D) taken
 - E) done
65. Western Scotland is fringed by the large island chain known as ... and to the north-east of the Scottish mainland are...
- A) the Hebrides; the Orkney Islands and the Hawaii
 - B) the Hawaii; Long Island and Key West;
 - C) the Channel Islands; the Shetland Islands and the Hawaii;
 - * D) the Hebrides; the Orkney and Shetland Islands;
 - E) the Canary Islands; the Orkney Islands and Long Island;

66. All agree that the Stars and Stripes originated as the result of a resolution offered by the ... Committee of the 2-nd Continental Congress at Philadelphia and adopted on June 14, 1777
- A) Marine
 - B) State
 - C) Art
 - D) Congress
 - E) NAVY
67. In the State of Connecticut, there is a city of...
- A) New Ark
 - B) New Jersey
 - C) New York
 - D) New Haven
 - E) New Year
68. Choose the right variant
- A) It would be a good thing if you won't smoke
 - B) It will be a good thing if you didn't smoke
 - C) It would be a good thing if you don't smoke
 - D) It would be a good thing if you didn't smoke
 - E) It would be a good thing if you hadn't had smoke
69. Choose the right variant
- A) If the railway station was nearer we should had get there long ago
 - B) If the railway station was nearer we should got there long ago
 - C) If the railway station was nearer we should have got there long ago
 - D) If the railway station was nearer we shall have get there long ago
 - E) If the railway station was nearer we shall had got there long ago
70. Choose the right variant
- A) Were he in Moscow now, he would had taken part in the discussion
 - B) Was he in Moscow now, he would took part in the discussion
 - C) Was he in Moscow now, he would had take part in the discussion
 - D) Were he in Moscow now, he would have taken part in the discussion
 - E) Were he in Moscow now, he would take part in the discussion

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Лексико-грамматический тест
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

Чтение**Text 1****Some Statistics**

The English are the best workers and the Greeks are the heaviest smokers. As for the Finns, they are people most inclined to suicide. Statistics is often boring, but here are some curious facts from the Statistical directory of the European Union.

So, the most persistent employees of the Old World are the British. The average duration of their working week makes 44 hours. One of the factors explaining the high diligence of inhabitants of the Foggy Island well, is the very high rent.

Sweden takes the first place on the continent in the number of illegitimate children more than 50 percent of all the newborn. The last on this index is Greece: quite probably by virtue of old tradition according to which at first signs of pregnancy the young pair is immediately to be married. It doesn't matter whether the groom wants it or not.

The largest families are in Ireland, probably under the influence of the Catholic church, which resists all measures restricting the birth rate. Whereas the smallest number of children is registered in Spanish families.

Now everything concerning alcoholic drinks. The largest amount of wine, beer and strong drinks is sold in Luxembourg. However most of it is consumed by the visitors - the French, the Germans and the Belgians. For this reason the locals in Luxembourg are not reputed as the biggest consumers of alcohol. This honor belongs to the French. The Swedes consume the least of alcohol. The tax on the drinks is very high there.

71. Who can be considered the best workers?
- A) The Finns.
 - B) The Germans.
 - C) The English.
 - D) The Russian.
 - E) The Creeks.
72. Where is the largest amount of strong drinks sold?
- A) Greece.
 - B) France.
 - C) Russia.
 - D) Germany.
 - E) Luxembourg.

73. What country has the highest tax on the drinks?
A) Luxembourg.
B) Greece.
C) Russia.
D) France.
E) Sweden.
74. Who can be considered as the heaviest smokers?
A) The Russian.
B) The Finns.
C) The Greeks.
D) The Germans.
E) The English.
75. Who is most inclined to suicide?
A) The Finns.
B) The Russian.
C) The Germans.
D) The Hreeks.
E) The English.
76. Who consumes the least of alcohol?
A) The Germans.
B) The Swedes.
C) The English.
D) The Greeks.
E) The Finns.
77. What is the average duration of the working week of the British?
A) 40 hours.
B) 39 hours.
C) 42 hours.
D) 44 hours.
E) 41 hours.
78. What people are the biggest consumers of alcohol?
A) The French.
B) The Swedes.
C) The Germans.
D) Locals in Luxembourg.
E) The English.

Text 2**Businessmen Outside the Law**

The era of easy money that the gold rush brought to the western part of the United States ended around 1851 when the gold ran out. Although a few stubborn prospectors continued their search, most people settled down to life as wage earners in routine jobs. But for others, a meager wage just wasn't enough, and they turned to robbing stagecoaches, banks, and trains to supplement their income. These were the outlaws: men like Black Bart, Henry Plummer, and Jesse James.

Black Bart started his career working in a mine. As he grew older, his tastes became more expensive. By the time he was in his fifties, he needed a supplemental income, so he started robbing stagecoaches. Getting into the business didn't require a big outlay: he needed only a long white coat, a sack that served as a mask, and a shotgun. He robbed 27 stagecoaches in the next three years, earning as much as \$40.000 and never firing a shot.

Henry Plummer was another notorious two-career man. He made a good impression on people who thought of him as handsome, friendly, and honest. Because he was also an excellent manager and a persuasive talker, Plummer was elected sheriff of Virginia City, Nevada shortly after his arrival there in 1870. But he profitably combined his legal job with an illegal one: directing a gang that robbed stages and mining camps. After each robbery, Plummer rode out to investigate and, of course, found nothing. He was finally caught and thrown in his own jail.

Between 1866 and 1876 the richest men in Missouri were the members of a gang led by Jesse James, a minister's son. The James gang specialized in storming banks and trains and taking all the money. They managed to make a handsome living doing this- over \$200.000 in ten years. And they spent it as fast as they made it. As one gang member put it, "we were almost always broke." At a time when most Americans were farmers earning less than \$20 a month, the lavish amounts of money acquired by men like Bart, Plummer and James were enough to make them famous. For better or for worse, they became the West's biggest and most enduring celebrities.

79. When did the era of the gold rush end?

- A) around 1751
- B) around 1831
- C) around 1841
- D) around 1741
- E) around 1851

80. Where did he serve as sheriff?
A) in Virginia City
B) in San Diego
C) in Dallas
D) in Vermont City
E) in New York City
81. How did he finish his career?
A) he moved to the other state
B) he retired
C) was caught and thrown in his own jail
D) he was shot by his own gang
E) he died in his own bed
82. Who were the members of a gang led by Jesse James?
A) the poorest men
B) the richest men
C) the ministers
D) women
E) teenagers
83. Where was Jesse James's gang organized?
A) in Mississippi
B) in Morocco
C) in Missouri
D) in Mexico
E) in Mauritania
84. How much money did they earn in 10 years?
A) over 20.000 dollars
B) over 200.000 dollars
C) over 100.000 dollars
D) over 12.000 dollars
E) over 22.000 dollars
85. Who was Jesse James's father?
A) a miner
B) a farmer
C) a ministre
D) a sheriff
E) a minister

Text 3

Looking To the Future

When a magazine for high-school students asked its readers what life would be like in twenty years, they said: Machines would be run by solar power. Buildings would rotate so they could follow the sun to take maximum advantage of its light and heat. Walls would “radiate light” and “change color with the push of a button.” Food would be replaced by pills. School would be taught “by electrical impulse while we sleep.” Cars would have radar. Does this sound like the year 2000? Actually, the article was written in 1958 and the question was, “What will life be like in 1978?”

The future is much too important to simply guess about, the way the high school students did, so experts are regularly asked to predict it accurately. By carefully studying the present, skilled businessmen, scientists, and politicians are supposedly able to figure out in advance what will happen. But can they? One expert on cities wrote: Cities of the future would not be crowded, but would have space for farms and fields. People would travel to work in “airbuses,” large all-weather helicopters carrying up to 200 passengers. When a person left the airbus station he could drive a coin-operated car equipped with radar. The radar equipment of cars would make traffic accidents “almost unheard of.” Does that sound familiar? If the expert had been accurate it would, because he was writing in 1957. His subject was “The city of 1982.”

If the professionals sometimes sound like high-school students, it’s probably because future study is still a new field. But economic forecasting, or predicting what the economy will do, has been around for a long time. It should be accurate, and generally it is. But there have been some big mistakes in this field, too. In early 1929, most forecasters saw an excellent future for the stock market. In October of that year, the stock market had its worst losses ever, ruining thousands of investors who had put their faith in financial foreseers.

One forecaster knew that predictions about the future would always be subject to a significant error factor. In 1957, H. J. Rand of the Rand Corporation was asked about the year 2000. “Only one thing is certain,” he answered. “Children born today will have reached the age of 43.”

86. According to the students, how would 1978 be different from 1958?
- A) Machines would be run by solar power
 - B) Walls would “radiate warmth”
 - C) People won’t work at all
 - D) Cars would have wings
 - E) Walls would “change size with the push of a button”

87. When did H.J.Rand write his article?
A) in 1955
B) in 1952
C) in 1958
D) in 1957
E) in 1950
88. How do sometimes professionals sound?
A) like experienced scholars
B) like high-school students
C) like elementary-school pupils
D) like post-graduate students
E) like experienced specialists
89. According to the text of forecasting should be accurate in
A) biological
B) political
C) historical
D) economic
E) art
90. When did the most forecasters see an excellent future for the stock market
A) in early 1929
B) in early 1928
C) in early 1925
D) in early 1926
E) in early 1927
91. What month was marked with the worst losses
A) October
B) September
C) November
D) January
E) December
92. What happened to the investors who had put their faith in financial foreseers?
A) they survived
B) they became insane
C) their investments were ruined
D) they put their money into another stock
E) they murdered their foreseers
93. Who was asked about the year 2000
A) H.J. Land of the Land Corporation
B) H.G. Vand of the Vand Corporation
C) H.J. Band of the Band Corporation
D) H.J. Rand of the Rand Corporation
E) J.H. Rage of the Rage Corporation

Text 4

Market Women

When Hugh Clapperton, a British explorer, visited Nigeria in the 1830s, he was surprised to find that the markets there were highly organized and offered a great variety of imported goods: “silks from Cairo, beads from Venice, and salt from the Sahara.” Locally produced goods were also abundant, including pots made from gourds, clay water jars and intricately designed cotton shirts, along with all sorts of things to eat and drink. If Clapperton were alive today, he would find the markets little changed, for they are one of the most stable aspects of Nigerian life.

Perhaps this is so because the markets play such an important part in the life of Nigerian women. In fact, women dominate the market. Over 80% of Nigerian traders are women, but for them trading goes far beyond being an occupation that supplements the family income. It is a way of life, and accounts for the major part of the social life of Nigerian women. They go to the market to meet their friends, hear the latest gossip, learn about the newest fashions, and get news of the world beyond their village.

But markets aren't just a rural occurrence. Every African city has several of them, and the biggest ones are enormous, with up to 30.000 people passing through every day. In order to keep this mass of people organized, everyone who trades in the same kind of product occupies the same general area. Dealers in the product also organize themselves into guilds, with a woman as the head. At the head of these women is another woman who serves as the “market master.” These women make decisions about the day-to-day running of the market in areas like sanitation, rental charges, and fair pricing. They also see that market law is enforced.

Though social rewards may be more important to most of these women than profit, the market women in Onitsha, on the eastern banks of the Nigeria River, are famous for their skill at making large amounts of money. And they spend it in high style. They acquire servants, hire chauffeurs to drive their new cars, wear silk clothes and gold jewelry, send their children to reputable universities overseas, and influence the outcome of local elections. They do all this on money earned from a business that for them is hardly business, but a natural part of life.

94. Who visited Nigeria?

- A) Hugh Clapperstone
- B) Hugh Clapton
- C) Hugo Clarenton
- D) Hugh Clapperton
- E) Hugh Clarisson

95. What do "market masters" do?
- A) buy goods in other cities
 - B) hire shopassistants
 - C) make pots, design cotton shirts
 - D) make decisions about the day-to-day running of the market
 - E) clean the area, wash the counters
96. What do they also see?
- A) the quality of life
 - B) the quality of goods
 - C) export and import of goods
 - D) the schedule of shopassistants
 - E) market law is enforced
97. What are the market women in Onitsha famous for?
- A) for their skill at making large amounts of pots made of gourds
 - B) for their skill at making large amounts of clay water jars
 - C) for their skill at making large amounts of cotton shirts
 - D) for their skill at making large amounts of goods
 - E) for their skill at making large amounts of money
98. Where is Onitsha situated?
- A) on the western banks of the Niger River
 - B) on the northern banks of the Niger River
 - C) on the eastern banks of the Niger River
 - D) on the eastern banks of the Nile River
 - E) on the southern banks of the Nile River
99. How do market women spend their money?
- A) in vulgar style
 - B) in high style
 - C) in low style
 - D) in interesting style
 - E) in original style
100. Where do market women send their children?
- A) to Cairo for silk
 - B) to universities overseas
 - C) to Sahara for the salt
 - D) to Nigerian villages for cotton shirts
 - E) to Venice for beads

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Чтение
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

III вариант**Слушание****Text 1**

1. What Alex wanted to see very much?
 - A) his son on the moon
 - B) flight to the moon
 - C) flight to the space
 - D) solar eclipse
 - E) other side of the moon
2. How did Debra learn about this event?
 - A) She have seen it by herself
 - B) From her parents
 - C) From newflash
 - D) From her friends
 - E) On radio
3. What did she think it was?
 - A) Nothing interesting
 - B) Something terrible had happened
 - C) Something very important for her
 - D) The new epoch had come
 - E) Some celebration
4. According to the context: What is the synonym to the word "to annoy"
 - A) to enjoy
 - B) to confuse
 - C) to please
 - D) to irritate
 - E) to amuse
5. What is the synonym to the word "make-up"
 - A) business
 - B) project
 - C) life
 - D) accident
 - E) cosmetics

Text 2

6. Who is the main character of this text?
- A) John Sutter
 - B) Mormons
 - C) Unknown Man
 - D) Yerba Buena
 - E) Sam Brannan
7. How much money did Sam Brannan earned in just nine weeks?
- A) \$ 30000
 - B) \$ 36000
 - C) \$ 46000
 - D) \$ 40000
 - E) \$ 16000
8. How did Sam Brannan die?
- A) He was murdered
 - B) An unnoticed death
 - C) He had tuberculosis
 - D) In the prison
 - E) In his old ages
9. Find the synonym to the word “successful” according to the text
- A) wealthy
 - B) important
 - C) miserable
 - D) bad
 - E) appropriate
10. Find the proper word according to this definition “political, racial or religious baiting”
- A) demand
 - B) arriving
 - C) persecution
 - D) traveling
 - E) escape

Text 3

11. What does Lara consider is the reason of her success?
- A) She has much money
 - B) She takes part in many TV shows
 - C) She has never let anything stand in her way
 - D) She knows much
 - E) She cooks very well
12. What's Lara's dream?
- A) to ski down Everest with Brian Blessed
 - B) to have a rest in Hawaii
 - C) to write a book about Venezuela
 - D) to ski in Switzerland
 - E) to eat smoked iguana, crispy tarantula and honey stick insects
13. According to the text. Find the antonym to the word "to survive"
- A) to outlast
 - B) to stand
 - C) to die
 - D) to find
 - E) to outlive
14. What does it mean "to be in shape"
- A) to meet with friends
 - B) to sit at home
 - C) to be in good mood
 - D) to like speaking
 - E) to look good
15. Find the word that is NOT the synonym to the word "to involve"
- A) to break
 - B) to get in
 - C) to start
 - D) to include
 - E) to contain

Text 4

16. What is meant by “toolkit”?
- A) basic skills to set up business
 - B) special knowledge about starting a business
 - C) special education
 - D) sponsors
 - E) credit
17. When will the course take place?
- A) in October and November
 - B) in September and October
 - C) since September till October
 - D) next year
 - E) next summer
18. The price of the course is ...
- A) \$150
 - B) \$ 200
 - C) \$ 250
 - D) \$100
 - E) without any payment
19. Who organized this seminar?
- A) one big company
 - B) local authorities
 - C) commercial institute
 - D) technical university
 - E) all mentioned above
20. How much experience do you need for taking part at the sessions?
- A) Without any experience
 - B) 5 years
 - C) 2 years
 - D) 7 years
 - E) 3 years

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Слушание
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

Лексико-грамматический тест

21. Give the plural: An ox.
A) Oxen.
B) Oxes.
C) Oxens.
D) Oxis.
E) Oxines.
22. Corpus
A) corporas

B) corpusae

C) corpuses
D) corpora
E) corpusii
23. Bureau
A) bureaua
B) bureasii
C) bureauuae
D) bureauces
E) bureaus
24. 1,201 books
A) one thousands two hundred and one
B) one thousand two hundredth and one
C) one thousand two hundred and one
D) one thousand two hundreds and one
E) one thousands two hundred and one
25. 53.75 тонны
A) fifty-three comma seven five tons
B) fifty-three point seventy five tons
C) fifty-three and seven five tons
D) fifty-three dot seven five tons
E) fifty-three point seven five tons
26. Only on ... it started raining, and the rains put out the fires ... of the city had burned down
A) fifth day. Three-fourths
B) the fifth day. Three-fourths
C) the fifth day. Three-fours
D) the five day. Three point four
E) the fifth day. Third-fourths

27. In the 1920s scientists tried ... to teach apes to speak but in 1979 two American scientists taught a chimpanzee to use the sign language which is used by deaf and dumb people.
- A) unsuccessfully
 - B) unsuccessably
 - C) dissuccessfully
 - D) insuccessfully
 - E) unsuccessfully
28. To promote harmony between the members of your family, have photos of them around the room, ... smiling.
- A) prefer
 - B) preferring
 - C) preferely
 - D) preferable
 - E) preferably
29. Although some jobs are still dominated by one or other sex it is not because of sexual discrimination, but ... because men and women are attracted to different jobs.
- A) basically
 - B) basicly
 - C) basic
 - D) in basic
 - E) basicaly
30. Don't be late ... the lesson.
- A) in
 - B) for
 - C) on
 - D) of
 - E) at
31. Will you wait ... me. I'll come ... minute.
- A) for / in
 - B) to / past
 - C) - / to
 - D) of / or
 - E) by / at
32. When I come ... home, I take ... my coat.
- A) into / of
 - B) in / with
 - C) - / off
 - D) by / in
 - E) to / on

33. Fill in:

What do you see _____ the picture?

- A) to
- B) at
- C) in
- D) into
- E) on

34. Choose the correct answer.

She serves people _____ food and drink.

- A) For.
- B) On.
- C) With.
- D) To.
- E) By.

35. Choose the right preposition:

Are you through ... your work?

- A) Of
- B) About
- C) With
- D) Off
- E) On

36. Choose the correct answer.

She looks _____ passengers.

- A) After.
- B) In.
- C) By.
- D) On.
- E) To.

37. Choose the correct answer.

The train arrives _____ Rome _____ 4 p.m.

- A) Near/on.
- B) To/in.
- C) In/at.
- D) At/at.
- E) For/to.

38. Choose the correct answer.

His father is _____ lawyer.

- A) The.
- B) An.
- C) -.
- D) A.
- E) This.

39. Choose the correct answer.

Look _____ this photo _____ my girlfriend.

- A) At/to.
- B) At/of.
- C) For/off.
- D) After/of.
- E) To/in.

40. She spoke very quietly, ... nobody could hear a word.

- A) because of
- B) while
- C) as if
- D) so that
- E) as long as

41. I'd like to know ... my photos are ready

- A) unless
- B) while
- C) whether
- D) whenever
- E) until

42. Her voice ... gave charm to her most common place remarks, ... it was different from the voice he remembered.

- A) yet ... oppositely
- B) accordingly ... still
- C) else ... yet
- D) still ... yet
- E) meantime ... still

43. Martha ... she would be late for the meeting. She ... she was feeling ill.

- A) told to me that ... said to me that
- B) told that ... said me that
- C) told me that ... said that
- D) tell that ... say that
- E) told me that ... said me that

44. "Would you please wait in the lounge till your flight is called?" she said.

- A) She ordered them wait in the lounge till their flight number is called
- B) She invite them wait in the lounge till their flight number was called
- C) She asked them to wait in the lounge till their flight number is called
- D) She asked them to wait in the lounge till their flight number was called
- E) She warned them to wait in the lounge till their flight number is called

45. "Я не могу сделать это сама", – сказала **им** Лора.

- A) Laura spoke them she couldn't do it herself
- B) Laura told them she can't do it herself
- C) Laura told to them she couldn't do it by herself
- D) Laura said to them she couldn't do it herself
- E) Laura told them she couldn't do it herself

46. If you took more exercises, you better.
A) Would feel.
B) Feel.
C) Felt.
D) Had felt.
E) Will feel.
47. If the doctor earlier, she would still be alive today.
A) Had been called.
B) Would call.
C) Will call.
D) Had called.
E) Called.
48. Ben would have studied medicine if he.....to a medical school.
A) could be able to enter
B) enter
C) could been admitted
D) were admitted
E) had been admitted
49. Let's meet at nine o'clock if it ... convenient for you.
A) is
B) shall be
C) is be
D) will be
E) are
50. Choose the correct answer.
He _____ the work if you help him.
A) Finished.
B) Is finish.
C) Finish.
D) Will finish.
E) Shall finish.
51. If humans were totally deprived of sleep, they _____ hallucinations, anxiety, coma, and eventually, death.
A) Would have experienced.
B) Would experience.
C) Will experience.
D) Had experienced.
E) Experience.
52. She talked ... she were in a hurry
A) nevertheless
B) such
C) until
D) because
E) as though

53. The new engineer said ... he had worked at a factory for five years

- A) so
- B) as if
- C) that
- D) what
- E) but

54. We had been diving for two hours ... Paul joined us.

- A) but
- B) while
- C) when
- D) for
- E) that

55. Choose the right word:

Mike ... that his little brother is a very hard-working boy.

- A) says
- B) sleeps
- C) tells
- D) sweeps
- E) asks

56. Choose the right word:

He hasn't ... any mistakes in his dictation.

- A) said
- B) spoken
- C) done
- D) written
- E) made

57. Choose the correct word:

She speaks ... well. She is a

- A) Spanish / Spaniard
- B) Spanish / a Spain
- C) The Spanish / Spain
- D) Spanish / the Spaniard
- E) Spain / Spanish

58. The boy ... he is going to stay at home.

- A) tells
- B) says
- C) tell
- D) say
- E) speak

59. Choose the right word:

On her way home mother usually ... some shopping.

- A) proposes
- B) does
- C) goes
- D) buys
- E) makes

60. His involuntary reflexes betrayed his feelings.

- A) uncontrolled
- B) unnecessary
- C) permanent
- D) unreasonable
- E) unbelievable

61. Double agents live in a perpetual state of fear.

- A) perpetrated
- B) constant
- C) perfect
- D) temporary
- E) ceasing

62. Choose the word or phrase, which completes the sentence best:

After failing his driving test four times, he finally ____ trying to pass.

- A) gave off
- B) gave up
- C) gave in
- D) gave
- E) gave away

63. After the alien spacecraft had hovered over the park for a short while, it vanished.

- A) rose
- B) disappeared
- C) ceasing
- D) cracked
- E) landed

64. Choose the right word:

Has the bell ...?

- A) turned
- B) rung
- C) left
- D) taken
- E) done

65. The Easter break preceded by a “Maundy” Service at one of the country’s cathedrals, is spent at ...
- A) Balmoral Castle
 - B) Buckingham Palace
 - C) St James’s Palace
 - D) Kensington Palace
 - E) Windsor Castle
66. Since 1886, the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World has stood in New York harbour. It also commemorates American friendship for it was given by the people of...
- A) France
 - B) Scotland
 - C) Italy
 - D) Spain
 - E) England
67. In the State of Connecticut, there is a city of...
- A) New Year
 - B) New Jersey
 - C) New Ark
 - D) New Haven
 - E) New York
68. Choose the right variant
- A) If I were in Astana now I would gone to see the new production
 - B) If I was in Astana now I would go to see the new production
 - C) If I were in Astana now I would have gone to see the new production
 - D) If I were in Astana now I would went to see the new production
 - E) If I were in Astana now I would go to see the new production
69. Choose the right variant
- A) I would go to see you if I can find time
 - B) I will go to see you if I could find time
 - C) I would have gone to see you if I could find time
 - D) I would go to see you if I could find time
 - E) I would gone to see you if I could find time
70. Choose the right variant
- A) Don’t you wish you have come earlier?
 - B) Don’t you wished you had come earlier?
 - C) Don’t you have wished you have come earlier?
 - D) Don’t you wish you had come earlier?
 - E) Don’t you wished you come earlier?

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Лексико-грамматический тест
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

Чтение**Text 1****New Zealand**

New Zealand is a South Pacific country located midway between the Equator and the South Pole, and approximately 1600 kilometres east of Australia. Its nearest neighbors to the north are New Caledonia, Fiji and Tonga, all about the same distance away as Australia. New Zealand was discovered and settled more than a thousand years ago by the Maori people, who migrated from the Polynesian Islands of the South Pacific. The first Europeans to see the land were the Dutch navigator Abel Tasman in 1642, and the English explorer James Cook in 1769. Organized European settlement began in the middle of the 19 century after the establishment of British sovereignty in 1840, marked by the signing of a treaty between leading Maori chiefs and the British Government. In the 1860s land disputes between European settlers and the Maori led to fighting in some areas.

Despite its geographic location, New Zealand has been closely involved in the major international events of the 20th century. New Zealand troops fought in Europe in the First World War, and New Zealand was a founder member of the league of Nations. During the Second World War, New Zealand forces served in Europe, the Middle East and the Pacific, the New Zealand became a founder member of the United Nations Organization. With a land area of 268,105 square kilometers, New Zealand is similar in size to Japan, Britain or Italy. There are two main islands, the North and South Islands, separated by Cook Strait, some 32 kilometers across its narrowest point. The country has no part more than 120 kilometres from the surrounding ocean. The landscape is notable for its variety and particularly its mountainous nature. The Southern Alps of the South Island include 19 peaks exceeding 3000 meters. A special feature of the North Island is the central volcanic region with three still active volcanic peaks and thermal activity featuring hot strings, geysers and boiling mud pools. Both major islands contain fertile low-lands areas, large forests-natural and man-made, many sandy beaches and short, swift-flowing rivers. These provide a valuable source of hydro-electric power.

71. New Zealand is a.
- A) North Pacific country.
 - B) North-Eastern Pacific country.
 - C) Western Pacific country.
 - D) Eastern Pacific country.
 - E) South Pacific country.

72. How many peaks do the Southern Alps include?
- A) 43
 - B) 55
 - C) 30
 - D) 22
 - E) 19
73. When was New Zealand discovered?
- A) 200 hundred years ago.
 - B) A hundred years ago.
 - C) 3000 years ago.
 - D) In 1601 year.
 - E) A thousand years ago.
74. What part of the Pacific ocean did the Maori people migrate from?
- A) Eastern.
 - B) Southern.
 - C) West-south.
 - D) South-eastern.
 - E) Western.
75. What's the nationality of that navigator who saw the land first?
- A) German.
 - B) English.
 - C) Arabian.
 - D) Dutch.
 - E) Greek.
76. Where are New Caledonia, Fiji and Tonga situated from New Zealand?
- A) To the west.
 - B) To the south.
 - C) In the middle.
 - D) To the east.
 - E) To the north.
77. When did A. Tasman see the island?
- A) 1625.
 - B) 1642.
 - C) 1633.
 - D) 1622.
 - E) 1655.
78. New Zealand is a country located approximately ... east of Australia.
- A) 900 sq.km.
 - B) 1200 sq.km.
 - C) 1600 sq.km.
 - D) 959 sq.km.
 - E) 1000 sq.km.

Text 2

Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne at the age of 18 on the death of her uncle, William IV, in 1837. Happy to escape an overprotective upbringing by her mother and Sir John Conroy, controller of her mother's household (Victoria's father, Edward, Duke of Kent, had died when she was eight months old), Victoria took on her responsibilities with enthusiasm. Guided initially by Lord Melbourne the first of many able Prime Ministers she received support and advice from her husband Prince Albert, whom she married in 1840.

When Victoria came to the throne she was known for her honesty and belief in her own judgement, a determination to have her own way and streak of obstinacy in her makeup. At the same time, she seemed to need advice and support of an almost paternal nature.

Between 1840 and 1857, Queen Victoria gave birth to nine children. Three of them died before their mother. Her eldest favourite daughter Vicky only just outlived her, dying six months after her mother in July 1901. The last surviving child of Victoria, Beatrice, died in 1944.

When Albert died in 1861, Victoria was prostrated with grief, withdrew from public life and remained in mourning so long there were calls for the ending of the monarchy.

She wore funeral black for the rest of her life, in respect for his memory.

It took her 13 years to return to public life. She emerged from mourning in 1874 encouraged by her family, friends and the newly-elected Prime Minister, Disraeli. He knew how to deal with the Queen.

For this Disraeli was created Earl of Beaconsfield. The Queen fully supported his imperialist policies.

79. When did Queen Victoria succeed to the throne?
- A) At the age of 20.
 - B) At the age of 16.
 - C) At the age of 25.
 - D) At the age of 22.
 - E) At the age of 18.
80. Victoria's father, Edward had died when she was.
- A) 7 months old.
 - B) 6 months old.
 - C) 4 months old.
 - D) 5 months old.
 - E) 8 months old.

81. When did Queen Victoria's uncle die?
A) In 1829.
B) In 1837.
C) In 1821.
D) In 1835.
E) In 1825.
82. What's the name of her husband?
A) Albert.
B) Melbourne.
C) John Conroy.
D) Beaconsfield.
E) Disraeli.
83. Who did she receive support from?
A) Disraeli.
B) John Conroy.
C) Prince Albert.
D) William IV.
E) Edward.
84. When did she marry?
A) In 1853.
B) In 1840.
C) In 1851.
D) In 1844.
E) In 1848.
85. When did Albert die?
A) In 1851.
B) In 1861.
C) In 1862.
D) In 1857.
E) In 1864.

Text 3**Press in Britain**

Probable in no other country are there such great differences between the various national daily newspapers- in the type of news they report and the way they report it.

On the one hand, there are the “quality” newspapers :The Times, The Independent, The Guardian, The Financial Times and The Daily Telegraph. These concern themselves, as far as possible, with factual reports of major national and international events, with the world of politics and business and the arts and sport.

On the other hand, there are the “populars” and “tabloids”, so-called because of their small size. The tabloids- the most widely read of which are The Daily Mail, The Daily Express, the Daily Mirror, The Sun and The Daily Star- concentrate on more emotive reporting of stories often featuring sex, violence, the Royal Family, film and pop stars, and sport. It is often said that the popular press aims to entertain its readers rather than inform them.

The tabloid press is much more popular than the quality press.

In some countries, newspapers are owned by government or by political parties. This is not the case in Britain. Newspapers here are mostly owned by individuals or by publishing companies, and the editors of the papers are usually allowed considerable freedom of expression. This is not to say that newspapers are without political bias. Papers like The Daily Telegraph, The Daily Express and The Sun, for example, usually reflect Conservative opinions in their comment and reporting, while The Daily Mirror and The Guardian have a more left-wing bias.

In addition to the 12 national daily newspapers there are nine national papers which are published on Sundays. Most of the “Sundays” contain more reading matter than daily papers, and several of them also include “colour supplements”- separate colour magazines which contain photographically-illustrated feature articles. Reading a Sunday paper, like having a big Sunday lunch, is an important tradition in many British households.

Besides, nearly every area in Britain has one or more local newspapers.

The British are one of the biggest newspaper- reading nations in the world.

86. What “quality” newspapers do you know?

- A) The Sun, the Daily Express.
- B) The News, The Daily Star.
- C) The Daily Mirror, The Nile.
- D) The Guardian, The Sundays.
- E) The Times, The Independent.

87. What "popular" newspapers do you know?
- A) The British News.
 - B) The Financial Times.
 - C) The Quality Press.
 - D) The Independent.
 - E) The Daily Express.
88. How many national papers are published on Sundays?
- A) Nine.
 - B) Three.
 - C) Ten.
 - D) Four.
 - E) Ninety.
89. What are the editors of papers usually allowed?
- A) Freedom of expression.
 - B) Adding further information.
 - C) Writing false facts.
 - D) Clear handwriting.
 - E) Outlook.
90. It is often said that the aim of the popular press is to entertain its readers than inform them. What kind of materials do these newspapers concentrate on?
- A) Ecology.
 - B) Economics.
 - C) Education.
 - D) The Royal Family.
 - E) Theatre.
91. What is the difference between various national daily newspapers?
- A) In their illustrations.
 - B) In the attractive of the feature articles.
 - C) In their editors.
 - D) In the type of news they report.
 - E) In the cover of their journals.
92. Are "quality" papers more popular than "tabloids"?
- A) Much popular.
 - B) Not popular any more.
 - C) The most popular.
 - D) Less popular.
 - E) More popular.

Text 4

Different Kinds of Money

What makes money valuable? Why is a piece of paper marked \$10 worth more than one marked \$1? You could say there is no reason. It's true that a special kind of paper is used to make dollar bills, and they are pretty, but that's not what makes them valuable. The real reason money is valuable is that everyone believes it is.

Ancient economies had no paper money or coins. Some used barter – trading one thing for another. Others used all kinds of objects as money. Any object would do, as long as there was not an unlimited amount of it. Animals or metals were popular, and so were manufactured products like jewelry or weapons. Wealth in ancient Greece was measured in tools or cattle. This kind of money had two purposes. First, it was useful in itself. Tools and cattle could be used for farming. And second, it was a way to symbolize and measure value. A house, for example, would be valued at a certain number of tools or cattle. This greatly simplified trade. Other societies used money that was totally symbolic. For instance, American Indians used wampum, which is made from seashells. And until recently on the Pacific island of Yap, people used large stone discs as money.

In most places these types of money died out because more practical forms of money were invented. People started using precious metals, such as gold and silver that were easier to carry around than tools or stones. And in the eighteenth century, paper money was introduced. At first people were suspicious of the new currency, but they came to accept it because the government or bank issuing it would exchange an equal amount of gold for the paper. A \$10 bill really was worth \$10 of gold. But now people used to the idea that the government doesn't have to back its money with gold. Everyone believes that a \$10 bill is worth \$10 and that is good enough. But if, for some reason, people ever lost faith in paper money, ten dollars wouldn't be worth the paper it's printed on.

93. What is the real reason that money is valuable?

- A) everyone believes it is
- B) it is well-made
- C) it shines
- D) it has a specific pleasant smell
- E) it is made of rare material

94. What did the ancient economies use instead of coins?

- A) people
- B) barter
- C) water
- D) land
- E) child

95. Ancient Greeks measured wealth in
- A) weapons and tools
 - B) houses and cattle
 - C) tools and cattle
 - D) jewelry and weapons
 - E) jewelry and cattle
96. How many purposes did this kind of money have?
- A) two
 - B) six
 - C) three
 - D) five
 - E) four
97. Why were tools and cattle used as money?
- A) could be used for hunting
 - B) could be used for sacrifices
 - C) could be used for breeding
 - D) could be used for farming
 - E) could be used for eating
98. What was the value of the house?
- A) a certain number of crops
 - B) a certain number of tools or cattle
 - C) a certain number of weapons
 - D) a certain number of slaves
 - E) a certain number of fish
99. What did American Indians use as money?
- A) totem
 - B) wigwam
 - C) wampum
 - D) walrus
 - E) walnut
100. What is wampum made of?
- A) from seashells
 - B) from snails
 - C) from snakes
 - D) from seaquill
 - E) from seaweeds

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Чтение
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

IV вариант

Слушание

Text 1

1. What Alex wanted to see very much?
 - A) flight to the space
 - B) solar eclipse
 - C) flight to the moon
 - D) other side of the moon
 - E) his son on the moon
2. Find the definition to the word "newsflash"
 - A) photo, picture
 - B) lightning and thunder
 - C) TV programme
 - D) unexpected guest
 - E) short urgent report
3. What did he say to his son?
 - A) that sometime he would get to the moon
 - B) that he helped to arrange this flight
 - C) that it was the most momentous thing in his life
 - D) that was just an ordinary thing
 - E) that it was the most momentous thing in his son's life
4. Find the proper word from the text according to the definition: "something that has happened, some occurrence"
 - A) event
 - B) deal
 - C) business
 - D) time
 - E) chance
5. What is the antonym to the word "incredible"
 - A) probable
 - B) unimaginable
 - C) incomprehensible
 - D) unlikely
 - E) awful

Text 2.

6. Who is the main character of this text?
 - A) John Sutter
 - B) Yerba Buena
 - C) Unknown Man
 - D) Mormons
 - E) Sam Brannan
7. Find the synonym to the word "tiny"
 - A) small
 - B) high
 - C) great
 - D) large
 - E) big
8. In what year Sam Brannan arrived in California?
 - A) 1848
 - B) 1846
 - C) 1864
 - D) 1836
 - E) 1837
9. Find the synonym to the word "supply"
 - A) sale
 - B) buy
 - C) provide
 - D) purchase
 - E) demand
10. Find the synonym to the word "benefit"
 - A) harm
 - B) plan
 - C) news
 - D) advantage
 - E) loss

Text 3

11. What does Lara consider is the reason of her success?
A) She takes part in many TV shows
B) She knows much
C) She cooks very well
D) She has much money
E) She has never let anything stand in her way
12. Find the synonym for the word “delicious”
A) disgusting
B) bright
C) luxurious
D) funny
E) tasty
13. What is the Lara Croft’s weigh?
A) 50 kilos
B) 57 kilos
C) 57.2 kilos
D) 47 kilos
E) 75 kilos
14. Why is she looking so good?
A) She goes to a gym every day
B) She needs to be in shape for her popularity
C) Her parents make her be in shape
D) She needs to keep in shape for her job
E) She just likes to be in shape
15. Find the synonym for the word “to go down” (plane)
A) to fly up
B) to take off
C) to crash
D) to soar
E) to break

Text 4

16. What is meant by “toolkit”?
- A) sponsors
 - B) basic skills to set up business
 - C) credit
 - D) special education
 - E) special knowledge about starting a business
17. The problem raised in the article is directed to...
- A) young people
 - B) business trainers
 - C) experienced businessmen
 - D) everybody
 - E) young businessmen
18. How is the course titled?
- A) Commercial Opportunity
 - B) Dawn of Opportunity
 - C) Young Businessmen
 - D) Help for young strategists
 - E) Business Opportunities
19. The aim of the programme is to give young people help in...
- A) choosing career
 - B) entering university
 - C) setting up their own business
 - D) there isn't right variant
 - E) preparing for the exams
20. To take part at the seminar you must have...
- A) economical education
 - B) business idea that you want to develop
 - C) some concrete sum of money
 - D) your private business
 - E) your personal desire to be a businessmen

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Слушание
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

Лексико-грамматический тест

21. Axis
A) axiae
B) axen
C) axeses
D) axes
E) axii
22. В двух шагах (близко)
A) at a stone's throw
B) at two step
C) two steps' walks
D) at a rock throw
E) stone throw
23. Двухмесячная зарплата
A) two month's salary
B) two month's fare
C) two month's fees
D) two month's tip
E) two month's bill
24. Choose the correct variant:
Please, add ... more tea in my cup.
A) Any
B) Some
C) Few
D) Many
E) A few
25. На странице 305
A) on page three hundred and five
B) on the three hundred page and fifth
C) on the page three hundred and five
D) in page three hundred and five
E) at three hundreds and five page
26. 53.75 тонны
A) fifty-three point seven five tons
B) fifty-three comma seven five tons
C) fifty-three and seven five tons
D) fifty-three point seventy five tons
E) fifty-three dot seven five tons
27. Mary doesn't speak very I often have trouble understanding her.
A) clear
B) clearly
C) clearfully
D) cleary
E) clearing

28. "When is your mother coming?" "She's ... here."

- A) ready
- B) all right
- C) altogether
- D) all
- E) already

29. The helicopter took half an hour to see ... where Rebecca was but in the end it managed to reach her.

- A) exactly
- B) with exact
- C) exact
- D) exactily
- E) in exact

30. Don't be late ... the lesson.

- A) for
- B) on
- C) of
- D) in
- E) at

31. When I come ... home, I take ... my coat.

- A) in / with
- B) into / of
- C) by / in
- D) - / off
- E) to / on

32. Fill in:

What do you see ____ the picture?

- A) on
- B) at
- C) into
- D) to
- E) in

33. Choose the correct answer.

She serves people _____ food and drink.

- A) To.
- B) On.
- C) With.
- D) For.
- E) By.

34. Choose the correct answer.

Please come _____ my party _____ Saturday.

- A) To/on.
- B) For/at.
- C) To/for.
- D) By/on.
- E) In/to.

35. Choose the correct answer.

The train arrives _____ Rome _____ 4 p.m.

- A) At/at.
- B) In/at.
- C) Near/on.
- D) For/to.
- E) To/in.

36. Choose the correct answer.

Can you help me _____ my homework?

- A) In.
- B) With.
- C) To.
- D) Of.
- E) For.

37. Choose the correct answer.

I want to stay _____ home this evening.

- A) In.
- B) On.
- C) To.
- D) At.
- E) With.

38. Choose the word or phrase, which completes the sentence best:

What are you laughing _____?

- A) over
- B) on
- C) up
- D) above
- E) at

39. Choose the word or phrase, which completes the sentence best:

I'm really angry _____ you!

- A) on
- B) about
- C) over
- D) down
- E) with

40. ... the café was crowded, we found a table
A) in order to
B) so that
C) although
D) accordingly
E) thus
41. I'll look after the kids ... you get back.
A) until
B) as if
C) because
D) as long
E) though
42. Sound travels at 330 meters per second ... light travels at 300.000 kilometers per second.
A) whenever
B) weather
C) whereas
D) where
E) whether
43. "I suppose you've heard the latest ...
A) news, she told
B) news", she said
C) news, told she
D) news", said she
E) news". spokeshe
44. "I liked John Wayne in this film", he said.
A) He talked he have liked John Wayne in this film
B) He said he liked John Wayne in those film
C) He told he liked John Wayne in these film
D) He said he had liked John Wayne in that film
E) He said he has liked John Wayne in this film
45. "Как она отреагирует?" - спросил он.
A) He wondered how she reacted
B) He wondered how she would react
C) He wonders how she would react
D) He wondered how can she react
E) He wondered how could she react
46. The view there was wonderful. If I a camera, I some photos.
A) Have / will take.
B) Have had/ would take.
C) Had / would take.
D) Had had / will have taken.
E) Had had / would have taken.

47. If you took more exercises, you better.
A) Had felt.
B) Would feel.
C) Feel.
D) Felt.
E) Will feel.
48. I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather better.
A) Will be.
B) Would be.
C) Were.
D) Had been.
E) Would have been.
49. Ben would have studied medicine if he.....to a medical school.
A) could be admitted
B) enter
C) could be able to enter
D) were admitted
E) had been admitted
50. Fill in:
I shall not go to Rome if it _____ .
A) shall rain
B) has rained
C) rains
D) will rain
E) rained
51. Choose the correct answer.
He _____ the work if you help him.
A) Finished.
B) Shall finish.
C) Finish.
D) Will finish.
E) Is finish.
52. It cannot be denied ... the latest discoveries made at the Institute are of great value to medicine
A) as though
B) for
C) what
D) that
E) because of
53. Paul gave the book to the girl ... was waiting for it
A) that
B) whose
C) what
D) whom
E) who

54. Wilma asked them ... the answer was.
- A) what
 - B) after
 - C) that
 - D) before
 - E) but
55. Choose the right word:
He hasn't ... any mistakes in his dictation.
- A) done
 - B) written
 - C) spoken
 - D) said
 - E) made
56. Choose the correct word:
She speaks ... well. She is a
- A) The Spanish / Spain
 - B) Spanish / a Spain
 - C) Spain / Spanish
 - D) Spanish / the Spaniard
 - E) Spanish / Spaniard
57. The boy ... he is going to stay at home.
- A) say
 - B) speak
 - C) says
 - D) tells
 - E) tell
58. Choose the right word:
On her way home mother usually ... some shopping.
- A) does
 - B) goes
 - C) buys
 - D) proposes
 - E) makes
59. The speaker emphasized the need for cooperation in the project that we were about to undertake.
- A) displayed
 - B) influenced
 - C) downplayed
 - D) discussed
 - E) accentuated

60. The principal congratulated the student on his outstanding display of leadership.
- A) inspired
 - B) alluded
 - C) scolded
 - D) praised
 - E) contacted
61. Larry was so absorbed in his novel that he forgot about his dinner cooking.
- A) determined
 - B) enlivened
 - C) engrossed
 - D) excelled
 - E) obliged
62. Double agents live in a perpetual state of fear.
- A) ceasing
 - B) constant
 - C) temporary
 - D) perfect
 - E) perpetrated
63. After the alien spacecraft had hovered over the park for a short while, it vanished.
- A) cracked
 - B) rose
 - C) landed
 - D) disappeared
 - E) ceasing
64. Choose the right word:
Has the bell ...?
- A) rung
 - B) done
 - C) left
 - D) taken
 - E) turned
65. In addition to being head of all ... armed services, the Queen is Colonel-in-Chief of several regiments and corps in the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries.
- A) five
 - B) six
 - C) three
 - D) four
 - E) two

66. Amongst music-lovers in Britain – and indeed, in many other countries – the period between ... is a time of excitement, of anticipation, of great enthusiasm.
- A) June and August
 - B) July and September 21
 - C) October and November
 - D) August and October
 - E) May and September
67. The nicknames of ... are: the Last Frontier and Land of the Midnight Sun.
- A) Texas
 - B) Alabama
 - C) Montana
 - D) Alaska
 - E) Arizona
68. Choose the right variant
- A) It would be a good thing if you hadn't had smoke
 - B) It would be a good thing if you don't smoke
 - C) It would be a good thing if you didn't smoke
 - D) It will be a good thing if you didn't smoke
 - E) It would be a good thing if you won't smoke
69. Choose the right variant
- A) I could do it today if I have had any free time
 - B) I could do it today if I had have any free time
 - C) I could do it today if I had any free time
 - D) I can do it today if I had had any free time
 - E) I could do it today if I have any free time
70. Choose the right variant
- A) I would gone to see you if I could find time
 - B) I will go to see you if I could find time
 - C) I would go to see you if I can find time
 - D) I would go to see you if I could find time
 - E) I would have gone to see you if I could find time

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Лексико-грамматический тест
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

Чтение**Text 1****New Zealand**

New Zealand is a South Pacific country located midway between the Equator and the South Pole, and approximately 1600 kilometres east of Australia. Its nearest neighbors to the north are New Caledonia, Fiji and Tonga, all about the same distance away as Australia. New Zealand was discovered and settled more than a thousand years ago by the Maori people, who migrated from the Polynesian Islands of the South Pacific. The first Europeans to see the land were the Dutch navigator Abel Tasman in 1642, and the English explorer James Cook in 1769. Organized European settlement began in the middle of the 19 century after the establishment of British sovereignty in 1840, marked by the signing of a treaty between leading Maori chiefs and the British Government. In the 1860s land disputes between European settlers and the Maori led to fighting in some areas.

Despite its geographic location, New Zealand has been closely involved in the major international events of the 20th century. New Zealand troops fought in Europe in the First World War, and New Zealand was a founder member of the league of Nations. During the Second World War, New Zealand forces served in Europe, the Middle East and the Pacific, the New Zealand became a founder member of the United Nations Organization. With a land area of 268,105 square kilometers, New Zealand is similar in size to Japan, Britain or Italy. There are two main islands, the North and South Islands, separated by Cook Strait, some 32 kilometers across its narrowest point. The country has no part more than 120 kilometres from the surrounding ocean. The landscape is notable for its variety and particularly its mountainous nature. The Southern Alps of the South Island include 19 peaks exceeding 3000 meters. A special feature of the North Island is the central volcanic region with three still active volcanic peaks and thermal activity featuring hot strings, geysers and boiling mud pools. Both major islands contain fertile low-lands areas, large forests-natural and man-made, many sandy beaches and short, swift-flowing rivers. These provide a valuable source of hydro-electric power.

71. New Zealand is a.
- A) South Pacific country.
 - B) North-Eastern Pacific country.
 - C) North Pacific country.
 - D) Western Pacific country.
 - E) Eastern Pacific country.

72. New Zealand is a country located approximately ... east of Australia.
- A) 959 sq.km.
 - B) 1600 sq.km.
 - C) 1000 sq.km.
 - D) 1200 sq.km.
 - E) 900 sq.km.
73. What's the nationality of James Cook?
- A) German.
 - B) Australian.
 - C) Chinese.
 - D) American.
 - E) English.
74. There are the ... islands, separated by Cook Strait
- A) North and West.
 - B) South and East.
 - C) West and South.
 - D) North and South.
 - E) North and East.
75. When did James Cook see the land?
- A) 1769.
 - B) 1770.
 - C) 1767.
 - D) 1753.
 - E) 1758.
76. The country has no part more than ... kilometers from the surrounding ocean.
- A) 125.
 - B) 120.
 - C) 130.
 - D) 135.
 - E) 115.
77. What land area makes New Zealand similar in size to Japan and Britain?
- A) 267,109
 - B) 267,105
 - C) 268,105
 - D) 268,109
 - E) 268,103

Text 2**Queen Victoria**

Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne at the age of 18 on the death of her uncle, William IV, in 1837. Happy to escape an overprotective upbringing by her mother and Sir John Conroy, controller of her mother's household (Victoria's father, Edward, Duke of Kent, had died when she was eight months old), Victoria took on her responsibilities with enthusiasm. Guided initially by Lord Melbourne the first of many able Prime Ministers she received support and advice from her husband Prince Albert, whom she married in 1840.

When Victoria came to the throne she was known for her honesty and belief in her own judgement, a determination to have her own way and streak of obstinacy in her makeup. At the same time, she seemed to need advice and support of an almost paternal nature.

Between 1840 and 1857, Queen Victoria gave birth to nine children. Three of them died before their mother. Her eldest favourite daughter Vicky only just outlived her, dying six months after her mother in July 1901. The last surviving child of Victoria, Beatrice, died in 1944.

When Albert died in 1861, Victoria was prostrated with grief, withdrew from public life and remained in mourning so long there were calls for the ending of the monarchy.

She wore funeral black for the rest of her life, in respect for his memory.

It took her 13 years to return to public life. She emerged from mourning in 1874 encouraged by her family, friends and the newly-elected Prime Minister, Disraeli. He knew how to deal with the Queen.

For this Disraeli was created Earl of Beaconsfield. The Queen fully supported his imperialist policies.

78. When did Queen Victoria succeed to the throne?

- A) At the age of 22.
- B) At the age of 25.
- C) At the age of 16.
- D) At the age of 18.
- E) At the age of 20.

79. What's the reason that Victoria wore funeral black for the rest of her life?

- A) Her mother's death.
- B) Her husband's death.
- C) Her father's death.
- D) Her uncle's death.
- E) Her elder daughter's death.

80. How many children did Queen Victoria give birth to between 1840 and 1857?
- A) 9.
 - B) 12.
 - C) 5.
 - D) 10.
 - E) 6.
81. She emerged from mourning in 1874 encouraged by her family, friends and the newly-elected Prime Minister ... ?
- A) William.
 - B) Albert.
 - C) Edward.
 - D) Vicky.
 - E) Disraeli.
82. How many of Queen's children died before her?
- A) 1.
 - B) 5.
 - C) 9.
 - D) 3.
 - E) 7.
83. When did her elder daughter die?
- A) In July 1901.
 - B) In July 1899.
 - C) In June 1900.
 - D) In June 1875.
 - E) In August 1891.
84. What title did her Prime Minister get?
- A) Duke of Beaconsfield.
 - B) Earl of Beaconsfield.
 - C) Duke of Kent.
 - D) Earl of Kent.
 - E) King of Kent.
85. What's the name of her last surviving child?
- A) Veronica.
 - B) Helen.
 - C) Beatrice.
 - D) Ictoria.
 - E) Sharlotte.

Text 3

Press in Britain

Probable in no other country are there such great differences between the various national daily newspapers- in the type of news they report and the way they report it.

On the one hand, there are the "quality" newspapers :The Times, The Independent, The Guardian, The Financial Times and The Daily Telegraph. These concern themselves, as far as possible, with factual reports of major national and international events, with the world of politics and business and the arts and sport.

On the other hand, there are the "populars" and "tabloids", so-called because of their small size. The tabloids- the most widely read of which are The Daily Mail, The Daily Express, the Daily Mirror, The Sun and The Daily Star- concentrate on more emotive reporting of stories often featuring sex, violence, the Royal Family, film and pop stars, and sport. It is often said that the popular press aims to entertain its readers rather than inform them.

The tabloid press is much more popular than the quality press.

In some countries, newspapers are owned by government or by political parties. This is not the case in Britain. Newspapers here are mostly owned by individuals or by publishing companies, and the editors of the papers are usually allowed considerate freedom of expression. This is not to say that newspapers are without political bias. Papers like The Daily Telegraph, The Daily Express and The Sun, for example, usually reflect Conservative opinions in their comment and reporting, while The Daily Mirror and The Guardian have a more left-wing bias.

In addition to the 12 national daily newspapers there are nine national papers which are published on Sundays. Most of the "Sundays" contain more reading matter than daily papers, and several of them also include "colour supplements"- separate colour magazines which contain photographically-illustrated feature articles. Reading a Sunday paper, like having a big Sunday lunch, is an important tradition in many British households.

Besides, nearly every area in Britain has one or more local newspapers.

The British are one of the biggest newspaper- reading nations in the world.

86. What "quality" newspapers do you know?

- A) The Times, The Independent.
- B) The Sun, the Daily Express.
- C) The News, The Daily Star.
- D) The Guardian, The Sundays.
- E) The Daily Mirror, The Nile.

87. What are newspapers owned in Britain by?
- A) By publishing companies.
 - B) By Royal family.
 - C) By political parties.
 - D) By government.
 - E) By editors.
88. What kind of newspapers are called as “populars and tabloids”?
- A) Religious press.
 - B) Feature articles.
 - C) A big format newspapers.
 - D) Newspapers with political bias.
 - E) Small-sized newspapers.
89. What’s the difference between daily newspapers and “Sundays”?
- A) More political bias.
 - B) More papers.
 - C) Feature articles.
 - D) More reading matter.
 - E) Includes colour supplement.
90. What does a “colour supplement” mean?
- A) The article.
 - B) The tabloid.
 - C) Separate magazine which contains feature articles.
 - D) The newspaper.
 - E) The book.
91. Which type of readers are the British?
- A) They like to read only journals.
 - B) They hate it.
 - C) They don’t waste their time for reading.
 - D) They are fond of reading newspapers.
 - E) They always refuse to read newspapers.
92. What is an important tradition in many British households?
- A) Sunday dinner.
 - B) Sunday breakfast.
 - C) Evening meal.
 - D) A big Sunday lunch.
 - E) Supper.

Text 4

Different Kinds of Money

What makes money valuable? Why is a piece of paper marked \$10 worth more than one marked \$1? You could say there is no reason. It's true that a special kind of paper is used to make dollar bills, and they are pretty, but that's not what makes them valuable. The real reason money is valuable is that everyone believes it is.

Ancient economies had no paper money or coins. Some used barter – trading one thing for another. Others used all kinds of objects as money. Any object would do, as long as there was not an unlimited amount of it. Animals or metals were popular, and so were manufactured products like jewelry or weapons. Wealth in ancient Greece was measured in tools or cattle. This kind of money had two purposes. First, it was useful in itself. Tools and cattle could be used for farming. And second, it was a way to symbolize and measure value. A house, for example, would be valued at a certain number of tools or cattle. This greatly simplified trade. Other societies used money that was totally symbolic. For instance, American Indians used wampum, which is made from seashells. And until recently on the Pacific island of Yap, people used large stone discs as money.

In most places these types of money died out because more practical forms of money were invented. People started using precious metals, such as gold and silver that were easier to carry around than tools or stones. And in the eighteenth century, paper money was introduced. At first people were suspicious of the new currency, but they came to accept it because the government or bank issuing it would exchange an equal amount of gold for the paper. A \$10 bill really was worth \$10 of gold. But now people used to the idea that the government doesn't have to back its money with gold.

Everyone believes that a \$10 bill is worth \$10 and that is good enough. But if, for some reason, people ever lost faith in paper money, ten dollars wouldn't be worth the paper it's printed on.

93. What is the real reason that money is valuable?

- A) it is well-made
- B) it has a specific pleasant smell
- C) it shines
- D) everyone believes it is
- E) it is made of rare material

94. What was used as money on the Pacific Island of Yap?

- A) large stone discs
- B) write stone discs
- C) small stone discs
- D) medium stone discs
- E) yellow stone discs

95. According to the text, gold and silver were useful as a kind of money?
- A) they were easier to grind
 - B) they were easier to carry around
 - C) they were easier to smell
 - D) they were beautiful
 - E) they were well-made
96. This text is about:
- A) exchange money
 - B) spending money
 - C) types of metals
 - D) types of money
 - E) travelling
97. When was the paper money introduced?
- A) in the fourteenth century
 - B) in the fifteenth century
 - C) in the eighteenth century
 - D) in the seventeenth century
 - E) in the sixteenth century
98. According to the text people:
- A) were careful spending money
 - B) were practical
 - C) were suspicious of paper money
 - D) were wasting money
 - E) were afraid of paper
99. Why did ancient types of money die out?
- A) there was no need to exchange-everyone had enough wealth
 - B) people decided to do without money
 - C) people stopped communicating with each other
 - D) people died out
 - E) more practical forms of money were invented
100. What does everyone believe?
- A) a \$10 bill is worth \$30
 - B) a \$ 10 bill isn't worth \$10
 - C) a \$10 bill is worth \$10
 - D) a \$10 bill is worth \$50
 - E) a \$10 bill is worth \$15

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Чтение
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

Вариант	Блок	Слушание	Ответы																							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
1	Лексико-грамматический тест	D E B C 26 27	E A C E 28 29	B V C 30	B E D 31	32	D B C 33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50		
		B D A 26 27	A A B E 28 29	A B E 30	C D D C 31	B C E 32	D C E 33	D C E 34	D C E 35	D C E 36	D C E 37	D C E 38	D C E 39	D C E 40	D C E 41	D C E 42	D C E 43	D C E 44	D C E 45	D C E 46	D C E 47	D C E 48	D C E 49	D C E 50		
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30																				
2	Слушание	D B 1 2	D A C B 3	A C B 4	C B 5	C E 6	D A C 7	E C 8	D A C 9	E C 10	D A C 11	E C 12	D A C 13	E C 14	D A C 15	E C 16	D A C 17	E C 18	D A C 19	E C 20						
		B D A 1 2	B A B 3	D A B 4	C A B 5	E C A 6	D A C 7	E C A 8	D A C 9	E C A 10	D A C 11	E C A 12	D A C 13	E C A 14	D A C 15	E C A 16	D A C 17	E C A 18	D A C 19	E C A 20						
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30																				
3	Лексико-грамматический тест	B 1 2	C E 3	D A 4	E C 5	B A 6	D A 7	C B 8	E A 9	D C 10	B A 11	E C 12	D A 13	E C 14	B A 15	D C 16	E A 17	C B 18	A D 19	B C 20						
		D C 26 27	E D E B A 28 29	30 31 32	33 34	35 36	37 38	39 40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50								
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30																				
4	Слушание	B C 1 2	D E 3	E B 4	A C 5	B A 6	D A 7	C B 8	E A 9	D C 10	B A 11	E C 12	D A 13	E C 14	B A 15	D C 16	E A 17	C B 18	A D 19	B C 20						
		A D 26 27	E C E B E 28 29	30 31 32	33 34	35 36	37 38	39 40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50								
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30																				
4	Лексико-грамматический тест	C E 1 2	B A A E A 3	B C D E 4	A B C D E 5	F G H I 6	J K L M N 7	O P Q R S 8	T U V W X Y Z 9	10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30													
		D B A 26 27	B A B A B E A 28 29	30 31 32	33 34	35 36	37 38	39 40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50								
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30																				