

**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**

Тесты являются интеллектуальной собственностью НЦТ. Запрещается без письменного разрешения НЦТ делать любые копии независимо от цели использования.

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Учебно-методическое пособие содержит 4 варианта тестов по английскому языку. Предлагаются тестовые задания по слушанию, лексике и грамматике, чтению. Тексты 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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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

### Уважаемый претендент!

ГГКП «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 входит прослушивание аудиотекстов 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

На аудиодиск записаны 8 текстов по английскому языку (4 текста для 1-2 вариантов, 4 текста для 3-4 вариантов). Звук в формате MP3.

Порядок прослушивания текстов на аудиодиске:

### I-II варианты:

1. Музыкальный сигнал (в начале первого текста).
2. Текст №1- прослушивается дважды.
3. Пауза к тексту №1 (время на выполнение тестовых заданий под номерами 1-5)
4. Текст №2- прослушивается дважды.
5. Пауза к тексту №2 (время на выполнение тестовых заданий под номерами 6-10)
6. Текст №3- прослушивается дважды.
7. Пауза к тексту №3 (время на выполнение тестовых заданий под номерами 11-15)
8. Текст №4- прослушивается дважды.
9. Пауза к тексту №4 (время на выполнение тестовых заданий под номерами 16-20).
10. По окончании времени прозвучит звуковой сигнал о завершении теста на слушание.

### III-IV варианты:

11. Музыкальный сигнал (в начале первого текста).
12. Текст №1- прослушивается дважды.
13. Пауза к тексту №1 (время на выполнение тестовых заданий под номерами 1-5)
14. Текст №2- прослушивается дважды.
15. Пауза к тексту №2 (время на выполнение тестовых заданий под номерами 6-10)
16. Текст №3- прослушивается дважды.
17. Пауза к тексту №3 (время на выполнение тестовых заданий под номерами 11-15)
18. Текст №4- прослушивается дважды.
19. Пауза к тексту №4 (время на выполнение тестовых заданий под номерами 16-20).
20. По окончании времени прозвучит звуковой сигнал о завершении теста на слушание.

**Перед прослушиванием текстов внимательно прочитайте инструкцию!**

## 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
<b>Аудирование</b>	
На CD записаны тексты. 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. Традиции образования в странах изучаемого языка и Казахстана. Библиотека. Научная работа. 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 общениями.
<b>Лексико-грамматический тест</b>	
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.	
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.
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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.

### 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
<b>Всего</b>		<b>50</b>

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 магистратуру 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.

## Слушание

## Text 1

1. How many students did in the thirty-eighth International Physics Olympiad compete?
  - A) More than four hundred
  - B) More than six hundred
  - C) More than three hundred
  - D) More than five hundred
  - E) Three hundred
  
2. How old was the president of the International Physics Olympiad?
  - A) sixty-seven years old
  - B) fifty-seven years old
  - C) sixty-four years old
  - D) sixty-five years old
  - E) sixty-two years old
  
3. When did the thirty-eighth International Physics Olympiad take place?
  - A) last semester
  - B) two months ago
  - C) last year
  - D) last week
  - E) last month
  
4. Where did the thirty-eighth International Physics Olympiad take place?
  - A) in Moscow
  - B) in Iran
  - C) in Sudan
  - D) in Italy
  - E) in Paris
  
5. How many countries did in the Olympiad participate?
  - A) seventy-seven
  - B) seventy-three
  - C) seventy-one
  - D) seventy-five
  - E) seventy-four

**Text 2**

6. And if you have a question, send it to ...
- A) [special@voanews.com](mailto:special@voanews.com).
  - B) [social@voanews.com](mailto:social@voanews.com).
  - C) [special@nfb.com](mailto:special@nfb.com).
  - D) [special@nfb.org](mailto:special@nfb.org).
  - E) [blind@voanews.com](mailto:blind@voanews.com).
7. What does S.A. Ogunlowo in Ile-Ife want to know?
- A) S.A. Ogunlowo in Ile-Ife wants to know if visually impaired foreign students can get a partial scholarship as an undergraduate.
  - B) S.A. Ogunlowo in Ile-Ife wants to know if physically impaired foreign students can get a full scholarship as an undergraduate.
  - C) S.A. Ogunlowo in Ile-Ife wants to know if visually impaired american students can get a full scholarship as an undergraduate.
  - D) S.A. Ogunlowo in Ile-Ife wants to know if foreign students can get a full scholarship as an undergraduate.
  - E) S.A. Ogunlowo in Ile-Ife wants to know if visually impaired foreign students can get a full scholarship as an undergraduate.
8. ... it awards scholarships that do not have any citizenship requirements.
- A) Once a year
  - B) Once a month
  - C) Each year
  - D) Each month
  - E) Twice a year
9. What is the Web site of the National Federation of the Blind?
- A) [voaspecialenglish.org](http://voaspecialenglish.org)
  - B) [nfb.org](http://nfb.org)
  - C) [voaspecialenglish.com](http://voaspecialenglish.com)
  - D) [fed.org](http://fed.org)
  - E) [nfb.com](http://nfb.com)
10. At what web site can Foreign Student Series be found?
- A) [voaspecialenglish.org](http://voaspecialenglish.org)
  - B) [nfb.org](http://nfb.org)
  - C) [voaspecialenglish.com](http://voaspecialenglish.com)
  - D) [nfb.com](http://nfb.com)
  - E) [fed.org](http://fed.org)

## Text 3

11. It was built as a "... " school based on requirements from the United States Green Building Council.
- A) white
  - B) yellow
  - C) blue
  - D) green
  - E) pink
12. Students say the ... rooms help them stay awake during class.
- A) sunny
  - B) light
  - C) bright
  - D) white
  - E) dark
13. And an underground tank can store one million seven hundred thousand liters of rainwater for ... .
- A) heating system
  - B) air conditioning
  - C) water cycling systems
  - D) air conditioning and other systems
  - E) communicating systems
14. The average cost was only ... percent higher compared to a traditional school.
- A) 6
  - B) 5
  - C) 2
  - D) 3
  - E) 4
15. The council is a ... .
- A) nonprofit organization made up of building industry leaders
  - B) nonprofit organization made up of building business leaders
  - C) nonprofit organization consist of building industry leaders
  - D) profit organization made up of building industry leaders
  - E) nonprofit organization made up of office leaders

**Text 4**

16. Who go to summer camp?  
A) Volunteers  
B) Children  
C) Childs  
D) Teachers  
E) Sportsmen
17. Who has written the VOA Special English Education Report?  
A) Mario Ritter  
B) Allan Sherman  
C) Bob Doughty  
D) Mike O'Neil  
E) Erin Braswell
18. Also, children can learn how to make ...  
A) cartoons  
B) programs  
C) movies  
D) Web sites  
E) e-mail address
19. During what period has the number of day camps in the United States grown?  
A) In the past ten years  
B) In the future twenty years  
C) In the past fifteen years  
D) In the past twenty years  
E) In the past five years
20. How many percent has the number of day camps in the United States grown?  
A) by almost 45%  
B) by almost 31%  
C) by almost 40%  
D) by almost 13%  
E) by almost 90%

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ**

**Слушание  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

**Лексико-грамматический тест**

21. Find the noun used only in the singular form.
- A) Agent.
  - B) Cup.
  - C) Tea.
  - D) Dress.
  - E) Chair.
22. Choose the right variant:  
My father is not only the town mayor, he runs ....., too.
- A) business
  - B) a piece of business
  - C) any business
  - D) some business
  - E) a business
23. "What would you like to eat?" "I don't mind ... Whatever you have".
- A) somewhat
  - B) everybody
  - C) something
  - D) nothing
  - E) anything
24. Вошел еще один человек, потом еще.
- A) Two men entered then the third
  - B) Came one more man then one
  - C) A second man entered, then a third
  - D) After the two people came one man
  - E) One man entered, then second
25. Choose the right variant:  
"Can I turn off the TV?" "... it?"
- A) Watch they.
  - B) Do they watch.
  - C) Are they watching.
  - D) They are watching.
  - E) They watch.
26. They never ... to the cinema when they ... in the country.
- A) went ... live
  - B) gone ... lived
  - C) went ... lived
  - D) went ... living
  - E) went ... lives

27. Choose the right form of the verbs:

... you ... TV? – No, you can turn it off.

- A) Have ... watch.
- B) Are ... watch.
- C) Are ... watching.
- D) Is ... watching.
- E) Do ... watch.

28. Choose the correct answer.

\_\_\_\_\_ I a doctor?

- A) Am.
- B) Were.
- C) Are.
- D) Been.
- E) Is.

29. As if ... him I turned and stared into his face.

- A) obeying
- B) has being obeyed
- C) has been obeyed
- D) being obeying
- E) has obeyed

30. He made his money ... and ... houses.

- A) on buying ... selling
- B) to buying ... selling
- C) by buying ... selling
- D) with buying ... selling
- E) buying ... having selling

31. They wrote because they had to, and ... thought only of what they were going to write next.

- A) have writing
- B) being written
- C) writing
- D) after written
- E) having written

32. I enjoy ..., but I wouldn't like ... it all my life.

- A) teaching, to do
- B) to teach, doing
- C) to teach, to do
- D) teaching, having done
- E) having teaching, doing

33. Fill in the correct preposition or adverb:

When the monitor entered.... the classroom the students kept silent.

- A) Out
- B) On
- C) In
- D) Into
- E) –

34. Choose the correct answer.

She looks \_\_\_\_\_ passengers.

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

35. Незабудки

- A) forget-not-me
- B) forget-me-nots
- C) not-to forget-me
- D) Don't forget me
- E) not-forget-mes

36. Fill in the gaps with the correct variant:

... Giant Ape Man, our biggest and probably one of our first human ancestors, was just about the size of a male gorilla.

- A) That is believed
- B) It is believed that
- C) Believe is
- D) That it is
- E) That believing

37. Choose the right synonyms to the underlined words

These methods answer our purpose completely.

- A) Claim
- B) Intention
- C) Favor
- D) Aim
- E) Decision

38. Complete the sentence:

He had a very bad head-ache and decided to go to the ... .

- A) Doctor.
- B) Worker.
- C) Door.
- D) Engineer.
- E) Barber.



39. Find the correct word:

The United Kingdom is a constitutional ... .

- A) Capital
- B) Monarchy.
- C) Principality.
- D) Position.
- E) Ocean.

40. Parliament consists of two chambers:

- A) the House of Lords and House of Commons
- B) the House of Bishops and the House of Lords
- C) the House of Commons and the Congressmen
- D) the House of Peers and House of Commons
- E) the House of Justice and the House of Commons

41. Find the nouns used only in the plural form.

- A) Goose, scales, tooth.
- B) Scissors, goose, trousers.
- C) News, goose, scales.
- D) Scissors, scales, trousers.
- E) News, goose, tooth.

42. Choose the right answer. My watch is ... minutes fast.

- A) Ten
- B) Fifth
- C) The ninth
- D) A third
- E) The tenth

43. Choose the right variant:

Supply the proper degree of comparison. My car is \_\_\_\_\_ than yours.

- A) More fast
- B) Very fast
- C) Faster
- D) Most fastest
- E) Not fastest

44. Choose the correct variant

Something has gone ... with my iron.

- A) Right
- B) Worse
- C) Wrong
- D) Short
- E) Not right

45. Choose the right variant:

The ... produced at our factory in Scotland.

- A) good is
- B) good are
- C) goods are
- D) good is
- E) a goods are

46. Choose the right variant:

Many chemicals react ... in acid solutions.

- A) More quick.
- B) As quickly more.
- C) Quicklier.
- D) More quickly.
- E) As quickly as.

47. Choose the right variant:

What about the weather? – Well, it was fairly ...

- A) Most good.
- B) Good.
- C) Better.
- D) Best.
- E) More good.

48. Choose the right variant:

Our holiday was too short – the time went ...

- A) Quicker.
- B) Quickliest.
- C) More quickly.
- D) Quickly.
- E) The most quickly.

49. Choose the right variant:

There's ... use in complaining. They probably won't do anything about it.

- A) a little
- B) a few
- C) little
- D) few
- E) much

50. Choose the suitable preposition:

This report is ... great value for my scientific research.

- A) of
- B) for
- C) with
- D) after
- E) in

51. Find the incorrect variant:

He isn't driving to the convention in March and neither they are.

- A) Neither they are
- B) Driving
- C) In March
- D) To
- E) The

52. Yesterday our teacher asked us, "Do you read much?"

- A) Yesterday our teacher asks if we read much
- B) Yesterday our teacher talked us if we read much
- C) Yesterday our teacher told us if we read much
- D) Yesterday our teacher asking us if you read much
- E) Yesterday our teacher asked us if we read much

53. Choose the correct variant of prefix:

Her shyness was a ... advantage in a company.

- A) Im-
- B) Anti-
- C) Ir-
- D) Un -.
- E) Dis-

54. Choose the correct variant:

California relies heavily on income from fruit crops, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Neither Florida does.
- B) Florida is as well.
- C) Florida also.
- D) Florida too.
- E) So does Florida.

55. Choose the right answer:

Kazakhstan borders on ... .

- A) Russia and Georgia.
- B) Russia and China.
- C) Kirghizia and Iran.
- D) Uzbekistan and Mongolia.
- E) China and Mongolia.

56. Make the right choice:

... Statue of Liberty was ... gift of ... friendship from ... France to ... United States.

- A) The / a / - / - / the.
- B) A / - / - / the / the.
- C) The / the / the / - / the .
- D) The / a / the / the / the.
- E) - / a / - / the / -

57. Choose the right word:

The student spoke English \_\_\_\_\_ badly that the teacher couldn't give him even a satisfactory mark.

- A) Many
- B) Any
- C) Such
- D) Some
- E) So

58. Supply the correct auxiliary verb. How \_\_\_\_\_ you spend your summer vacations last year?

- A) Is
- B) Does
- C) Are
- D) Do
- E) Did

59. Choose the right variant:

I didn't like it in the city at first. But now ... here.

- A) was used to.
- B) I'm used to living.
- C) I got used.
- D) I used to living.
- E) I used to live.

60. Choose the suitable variant:

She looks .... in her new hat.

- A) Niceful
- B) Nicely
- C) Niceless
- D) Nice
- E) Nicly

61. Choose the correct variant:

I like working with computers.

- A) Neither don't I.
- B) So am I.
- C) Neither I like.
- D) So do I.
- E) Neither do I.

62. Choose the correct variant:

I asked him ....

- A) Don't go away.
- B) Go not away.
- C) To go not away.
- D) To not go away.
- E) Not to go away.

63. Choose the right variant:

If it ... rain we ... to the forest to gather some mushrooms.

- A) To be not / go.
- B) Isn't / went.
- C) Will not / will go.
- D) Is not / shall go.
- E) Does not / will go.

64. Choose the right variant:

If I ... a bird, I ... away.

- A) Has been/would have flown.
- B) Were/would fly.
- C) Am/would fly.
- D) Will be/will fly.
- E) Will be/would fly.

65. Identify the part of speech of the underlined pronoun:

He scored a goal and we all cheered him.

- A) Object.
- B) Adjective.
- C) Adverbial modifier.
- D) Subject.
- E) Predicate.

66. Choose the correct answer:

He promised he would return the book as soon as he ... .

- A) would read
- B) had read
- C) will read
- D) has read
- E) should read

67. Choose the synonym to the following word: to bring

- A) To start.
- B) To cook.
- C) To fetch.
- D) To prepare.
- E) To be through with.

68. Form a sentence using these words: and (1) his (2) Asanov (3) their (4) friends

(5) weekend (6) enjoyed (7)

much (8) very (9)

- A) 8/3/5/1/7/2/6/8/9
- B) 2/4/5/8/1/3/7/6/9
- C) 9/8/6/5/7/3/1/4/2
- D) 3/1/2/5/7/4/6/9/8
- E) 2/5/9/7/8/1/6/4/3/1

69. Choose the right translation:

Вам бы лучше остаться дома.

- A) You had better to stay at home
- B) You should better stay at home
- C) You would better stay at home.
- D) You had better stay at home
- E) You have better stay at home

70. Choose the right variant:

In your place I ... on the immediate arranging of these measures.

- A) Had not insisted.
- B) Didn't insist.
- C) Not insist.
- D) Wouldn't insist.
- E) Have not insisted.

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

## Чтение

### Ocean Liners

The millions of people who cross the Atlantic every year usually do so by jet. These planes are fast, safe, and convenient. But in the past, virtually all Atlantic travelers took ships. The first ocean liners were primitive. On early 19<sup>th</sup>-century sailing ships, cabins were cold and wet. Food was fresh only on the first day, and the passengers suffered constantly from the condition Charles Dickens called “not ill, but going to be”. Some were going to be worse than ill. In those days, one out of six sailing ships crossing the Atlantic sank. *Ocean Notes for Ladies*, published in 1877, advises passengers to dress well because “a body washed ashore in good clothes would receive more respect”. But by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, along with improved safety came comfort and, in some cases, luxury. Ocean liners were strictly divided by class. Down below, hundreds of immigrants were crowded together in steerage – the section having the poorest accommodations. Up above, first class passengers had private rooms with marble bathrooms, and they ate in elegant dining rooms.

After World War I, taking the boat to Europe became fashionable and popular for tourists as well as the rich. Bigger and bigger ships were built that carried a million tourists a year to Europe. This was the time of the greatest ocean liners. They were faster and more comfortable, and they offered food and luxuries comparable to good hotels. The voyage to Europe was seen as part of the vacation. Passengers swam, danced, and walked the decks looking for famous people on board. One passenger wrote about sailing on the French liner *Normandie*: “Caviar and pâté for dinner yesterday. The whole place is like a setting for a ballet.”

The *Normandie* was destroyed by a fire in 1942, and today almost all of the other great ocean liners are gone, too. They have been put out of business by jets. Jets are crowded, they aren't elegant, and they serve mediocre food – but they are fast. Planes cross the Atlantic in six hours instead of six days, and travelers can't resist their speed

71. How do the millions of people cross the Atlantic every year?

- A) by plane
- B) by jet
- C) by submarine
- D) by ferry
- E) by helicopter

72. When was “The Normandie” destroyed?

- A) in 1642
- B) in 1742
- C) in 1842
- D) in 1942
- E) in 1542

73. What did all Atlantic travelers use in the past?  
A) planes  
B) hang- gliders  
C) ships  
D) balloons  
E) ferry
74. Which writer describer the condition "not ill, but going to be"?  
A) Hathaniel Hathorne  
B) Charles Dickens  
C) Charles Darwin  
D) Charly Chaplin  
E) Theodore Dreiser
75. According to the text. What privileges did birstclass passengers have in big ships?  
A) first class passengers had private rooms and ate in elegant rooms  
B) first class passengers had private rooms with gold bathrooms  
C) first class passengers had private restrooms  
D) first class passengers had TV in their rooms  
E) first class passengers ate in decks
76. Whcn did taking the boat to Europe become popular?  
A) after World War I  
B) after the Pearl Harbor  
C) after World War II  
D) after the Peasants' Revolt of 13 & 1  
E) after the Civil War
77. What was the name of French liner?  
A) Normans  
B) Northmandie  
C) Northumbria  
D) Norfolk  
E) Normandie
78. What delicacies were on the menu for dinner?  
A) caviar and Pele  
B) caviar and potato  
C) caviar and pâtè  
D) caviar and plate  
E) caviar and plato



### The Power Of Imagination.

Mr. Brown lived in America, but he liked travelling very much. He made trips to Europe and Asia, and he visited India, too. Once after a long trip from England to America he arrived at a small country place. There was a small hotel there. Mr Brown got to the hotel late in the evening. At the hotel he asked the receptionist whether there were any vacant rooms there. At that moment another traveller came to the hotel and asked the receptionist for a room, too. The receptionist checked if there were any vacant rooms. The only vacant room he could offer was a double room.

“Will it be convenient to you if you share the room?” the receptionist asked. “It’ll be less expensive for you, you’ll each pay half.”

At first they didn’t like the idea, but just then it began raining heavily and they were too tired to go to another hotel. They spoke to each other and told the receptionist that they agreed to spend the night in the same room.

A porter showed them to their room, took in their things and wished them good night. Soon the two men went to sleep.

Suddenly Mr Brown heard some noise. He opened his eyes but didn’t see anything. It was quite dark.

“What’s the matter?” Mr Brown asked in surprise. The second traveller answered, “I’m very sorry, I had to wake you up. I’m not well. Please, open the window quickly.”

Mr Brown got out of bed and began looking for matches, but he couldn’t find them in the dark, so he tried to find the window. It took him some time and at last he thought he had found it. He couldn’t open the window. As the voice of the traveller became weaker and weaker, Mr Brown took a chair and broke the window with it. The man said he was much better. Then the two of them slept until morning.

When they woke up the next morning they were surprised to see that Mr. Brown had broken to pieces a large mirror.

79. Who was Mr. Brown?

- A) A driver.
- B) A traveller.
- C) A porter.
- D) A singer.
- E) A lawyer.

80. What did he ask at the hotel?

- A) Something to eat.
- B) A double room.
- C) Some money.
- D) A vacant room.
- E) First aid.

81. What did the receptionist tell the men about sharing one room?
- A) "It will be less expensive for you".
  - B) "If you take this room we will bring you dinner".
  - C) He said nothing.
  - D) "You will spend a good time together".
  - E) "It is a very fashionable room".
82. What did the receptionist offer?
- A) A Lux-room.
  - B) A private house.
  - C) A Pent-house.
  - D) A single room.
  - E) A double room.
83. What happened to the men at night?
- A) They wanted to eat.
  - B) Mr. Brown's neighbour felt unwell.
  - C) They wanted to observe the hotel's place.
  - D) The receptionist asked them to go out of the hotel.
  - E) They couldn't fall asleep.
84. What did Mr. Brown think he broke at night?
- A) A vase.
  - B) A glass of water.
  - C) A wall-unit.
  - D) A lamp.
  - E) A window.
85. Where did Mr. Brown live?
- A) In China.
  - B) In Europe.
  - C) In India.
  - D) In Asia.
  - E) In the USA.

### Because she was a Negro woman

Balashyan arrived in New Orleans on Sunday morning on his way to Baltimore. A Clerk at the booking office told him: "There are some seats for the train going to Baltimore in half an hour".

Soon Balashyan was sitting by the window in the smoking compartment of a car. He began to look through the newspapers. But then he noticed a young woman sitting at the window of the next compartment. She was beautiful with black hair. A book lay in front of her but she was not reading it.

At a small station the train stopped and a group of young men in military uniform entered the car. One of them took a seat near Balashyan.

"Are these today's newspapers? Do you mind if I read them?" he asked Balashyan in French.

"Not at all", he answered.

"Are you French?"

"No, I am Armenian," said Balashyan.

"Oh, is that so?" the young man cried out in-surprise.

"I've never met an Armenian."

Soon everybody knew about Balashyan, and began asking him questions: "What kind of people are the Armenians? Is your country far from New Orleans? Are the girls in Armenia beautiful?"

But suddenly the conversation was interrupted by a woman's scream coming from the next compartment. They all jumped up and hurried to see what was happening there.

This is what they saw: a tall officer was standing in front of the young woman and shouting at her: "I repeat my question: Are you a Negress? I repeat my question. Are you a Negress?"

But the young woman said nothing.

"You are! I can recognize Niggers from a distance. Where are you going?" he shouted.

"To Baltimore to see my husband. He is in the army too. He is leaving for France tomorrow.

"Why do you go in the car for white people?" asked the man.

86. Complete the sentence:

This story arises the problem of . . . .

- A) Homeless people.
- B) Female suffrage.
- C) Racism.
- D) Unemployment
- E) Poverty.

87. Complete the sentence:

The young woman was going to Baltimore to... .

- A) Do some shopping.
- B) See her husband.
- C) Sing before soldiers going to the war.
- D) Listen to a concert.
- E) Take part in the march of the American Negroes against discrimination.

88. Fill in the blanks according to the content of the text:

Soon everybody knew about Balashyan and began asking ... questions.

- A) Them.
- B) You.
- C) Us.
- D) Him.
- E) Her.

89. Choose the right answer:

What did Balashyan's neighbour get interested in?

- A) His nationality.
- B) His occupation.
- C) His appearance.
- D) His clothes.
- E) His position.

90. Fill in the blanks according to the content of the text:

At a small station the train stopped and a group of young ... entered the car.

- A) Women.
- B) Fishermen.
- C) Men.
- D) Girls.
- E) Boys.

91. Choose the right answer:

What colour was the woman's hair?

- A) Black.
- B) Brown.
- C) Yellow.
- D) Red.
- E) Fair.

92. Choose the right answer:

What language did a young officer address to Balashian?

- A) Chinese.
- B) German.
- C) French.
- D) Armenian.
- E) English.

93. Fill in the blanks according to the content of the text:

The woman's husband was leaving for ... the next day.

- A) France.
- B) South Africa.
- C) Bulgaria.
- D) Canada.
- E) Russia.

## The Problems of Inventors

Many of the modern world's most famous discoveries and inventions were not made by scientists, but by amateur inventors. Often, these inventors had such unusual ideas that they were laughed at. But people like these, working on their own, gave us many of the things we use every day.

Clarence "Bob" Birdseye, who invented frozen foods, was both a successful inventor and a good businessman. But it took him years to overcome the biggest problem of successful inventions - convincing people to try something new and different. Birdseye first tried to freeze fish. After years of experimenting with the process, he started Birdseye Seafoods, Inc. But the company soon went bankrupt. Even though the process worked, people didn't believe that frozen fish could possibly be good. It took a long time, but people finally accepted frozen food. By the end of his life, Birdseye, who was completely self-taught inventor, had 100 patents that he sold for a total of 22 million dollars.

Few inventors were as successful as Birdseye. Some, like the original owners of Coca-Cola, didn't realize the potential of their discoveries. The son of the inventor of Coca-Cola sold the recipe for \$2,300. Today the product is worth billions of dollars. In 1853, Karl Gerhardt invented aspirin, but he didn't know what to do with it. Fifty years after his invention, a German company discovered that it was a painkiller and has since made millions selling it. Edwin Armstrong invented FM radio, but he spent his whole life trying to protect his invention. Competitors stole his patents, and companies cheated him out of money. Finally, he became so frustrated with his failures that he ended his life by jumping out of a window.

Most great inventors, like Gerhardt and Armstrong, made little or nothing from their inventions. The first person with a new idea may get attention, but he also gets the problem of an untried idea. In business, it is sometimes better to be second.

94. Who invented frozen foods?
- A) Carl Birdseye
  - B) Clarence Beoyence
  - C) Clarence Birdseye
  - D) Carsper Birdseye
  - E) Christopher Birdseye
95. What is the greatest problem of successful inventions?
- A) to buy a modern equipment
  - B) to prove their authorship
  - C) to convince people to try something different
  - D) to prevent stealing their patents
  - E) to avoid competitors

96. What did he start?
- A) Birdseye Seasnails, Inc
  - B) Birdseye Seashells, Inc
  - C) Birdseye Seafoods, Inc
  - D) Birdseye Seagoods, Inc
  - E) Birdseye Seasnakes, Inc
97. Why did Birdseye's first company go bankrupt?
- A) people cheated him out of company
  - B) people didn't have money
  - C) people didn't like fish
  - D) people didn't believe frozen fish could be good
  - E) people didn't like him
98. Birdseye sold his patents for a total of:
- A) 32 million dollars
  - B) 42 million dollars
  - C) 12 million dollars
  - D) 20 million dollars
  - E) 22 million dollars
99. When did German company find out that aspirin could possibly be useful?
- A) sixty years after its invention
  - B) thirty years after its invention
  - C) twenty years after its invention
  - D) fifty years after its invention
  - E) forty years after its invention
100. In business, it is sometimes better to be:
- A) bold
  - B) second
  - C) first
  - D) lucky
  - E) cunning

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ**

**Чтение**

**ЗАВЕРШЕН**

**Слушание**  
**Text 1**

1. How many students did in the thirty-eighth International Physics Olympiad compete?
  - A) More than four hundred
  - B) More than five hundred
  - C) More than three hundred
  - D) Three hundred
  - E) More than six hundred
  
2. What countries took the third place?
  - A) the United States and South Korea
  - B) the United States and Italy
  - C) Italy and South Korea
  - D) France and South Korea
  - E) the United States and Russia
  
3. How many days did the Olympiad last?
  - A) seven
  - B) eleven
  - C) twelve
  - D) nine
  - E) ten
  
4. What was the name of the city where the Olympiad took place?
  - A) Kabul
  - B) Luxor
  - C) Isfahan
  - D) Kunduz
  - E) Istanbul
  
5. What students did in the thirty-eighth International Physics Olympiad compete?
  - A) senior course students
  - B) high school students
  - C) primary school students
  - D) college students
  - E) secondary school students



**Text 2**

6. And if you have a question, send it to ... .
- A) social@voanews.com.
  - B) special@nfb.com.
  - C) blind@voanews.com.
  - D) special@nfb.org.
  - E) special@voanews.com.
7. Students must be legally ... .
- A) blind
  - B) American
  - C) foreign
  - D) deaf
  - E) citizen
8. The federation says there are no ... for the blind.
- A) special libraries
  - B) special colleges or universities
  - C) special transport
  - D) special hospitals
  - E) special schools
9. Who is the author of this VOA Special English Education Report?
- A) The Organic Food Sellers' Association copywriter
  - B) Wal-Mart's Sales Agent
  - C) The Organic Trade Association
  - D) Shep O'Neal
  - E) Nancy Steinbach
10. The federation says there are no special colleges or universities for ... .
- A) the blind
  - B) the disabled
  - C) the deaf
  - D) the students
  - E) the foreigners

## Text 3

11. It was built as a "... " school based on requirements from the United States Green Building Council.
- A) white
  - B) blue
  - C) green
  - D) pink
  - E) yellow
12. And an underground tank can store ... liters of rainwater.
- A) one million one hundred thousand
  - B) one million six hundred thousand
  - C) one million seven hundred thousand
  - D) two million seven hundred thousand
  - E) three million seven hundred thousand
13. And an underground tank can store one million seven hundred thousand liters of .....
- A) gas
  - B) rainwater
  - C) gasoline
  - D) liquid coal
  - E) water
14. The new building cost about ... million dollars to build.
- A) 90
  - B) 80
  - C) 150
  - D) 50
  - E) 120
15. Capital E examined the cost of ... green schools in the United States.
- A) 40
  - B) 100
  - C) 50
  - D) 30
  - E) 25

**Text 4**

16. Who go to summer camp?

- A) Childs
- B) Sportsmen
- C) Volunteers
- D) Children
- E) Teachers

17. Specialty camps offer ... the chance to learn about different subjects.

- A) tutors
- B) boys and girls
- C) parents
- D) children
- E) young people

18. In technology camps, one subject that children can learn about is ... .

- A) movie design
- B) video game design
- C) computer game design
- D) video design
- E) game designing

19. Where is Cybercamps located?

- A) at the Oxford University in Great Britain
- B) at the Cambridge University in Great Britain
- C) at the University of New-York
- D) at the University of Harvard
- E) at the University of Maryland

20. What is Kids-N-Technology?

- A) a highly developed camp
- B) a day camp
- C) a scientific camp
- D) a technology camp
- E) a night camp

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ**

**Слушание  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

## Лексико-грамматический тест

21. Choose the right variant:

Excuse me, sir. I'm \_\_\_ stranger here.

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

22. Choose the correct answer.

Suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ cloud grew darker.

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

23. Choose the correct answer.

\_\_\_\_\_ time does the News start? At 8.00 o'clock.

- A) Where.
- B) When.
- C) Why.
- D) Which.
- E) What.

24. Choose the right variant:

Двадцатого июля 1969 Аполлон 11 достиг своей исторической цели.

- A) On July 20, 1969, Apollo 11 achieved his historical goal
- B) On the July 20, 1969, Apollo 11 achieved his historical goal
- C) In July 20, 1969, the 11-th Apollo achieved the historical goal
- D) On July 20, 1969, Apollo 11 achieved the historical goal
- E) On 20 July, 1969, the Apollo 11 has achieved the historical goal

25. Choose the correct variant:

She likes living in a warm climate \_\_\_?

- A) Wouldn't she.
- B) Isn't she.
- C) Had she.
- D) Won't she.
- E) Doesn't she.

26. Choose the correct answer.

What \_\_\_ you doing when I rang you up?

- A) Were.
- B) Is.
- C) Are.
- D) Was.
- E) Am.

27. Have you read the text ... by the students?  
A) be translated  
B) is translating  
C) translated  
D) having translating  
E) have been translating
28. I can remember ... voices in the middle of the night.  
A) to hear  
B) heard  
C) hearing  
D) hears  
E) being heard
29. I last saw him ... down the road towards the shops.  
A) walkes  
B) walked  
C) walking  
D) in walk  
E) walks
30. I regret ... school at fourteen, it was a big mistake.  
A) to leave  
B) being leaving  
C) to leaving  
D) that leaves  
E) has leaving
31. Choose the correct preposition:  
Jane wanted to get a brooch ... the shape of a horseshoe.  
A) to  
B) at  
C) of  
D) with  
E) in
32. Choose the correct answer.  
I want to stay \_\_\_\_\_ home this evening.  
A) On.  
B) At.  
C) To.  
D) With.  
E) In.
33. Which suffix isn't an adjective forming?  
A) -ful  
B) -able  
C) -y  
D) -er  
E) -ish

34. Дезертиры  
A) dropers  
B) dropouts  
C) dropdowns  
D) dropaways  
E) drop-offs
35. Choose antonyms to the underlined words.  
Such a matter a girl can be allowed to arrange for herself.  
A) Hindered  
B) Forbidden  
C) Known  
D) Shunned  
E) Forgotten
36. Which word is different? Find it.  
A) Comedies  
B) Jokes  
C) To ride  
D) Humour  
E) Funny
37. Find the odd word:  
A) Sick.  
B) Unwell.  
C) Intelligent.  
D) Healthy.  
E) Medical.
38. The famous Westminster Abbey was built by....  
A) King Edward VI  
B) Emperor Constantine  
C) William Caxton  
D) Edward the Confessor  
E) Edward the Conqueror
39. Who wrote "Canterbury Tales"?  
A) John Milton  
B) Geoffrey Chaucer  
C) Robert Burns  
D) William Caxton  
E) Joan Osbourne
40. Choose the right variant:  
A) If you had leave earlier you would have caught the tram  
B) If you left earlier you should had caught the tram  
C) If you have left earlier you would had caught the tram  
D) If you had been left earlier you would have caught the tram  
E) If you had left earlier you would have caught the tram

41. Choose the right variant:

When he fell over, he broke two of his \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Teeth.
- B) Tooths.
- C) Toothers.
- D) Teethes.
- E) Teeths.

42. Choose the correct variant:

The speaker ... the members of the government in strong terms.

- A) Was thanking.
- B) Supported.
- C) Was praising.
- D) Was blaming.
- E) Was criticizing.

43. Choose the correct form of the adjective. The economy of ..... states contains 80% of the World's well-being.

- A) Powerfully
- B) Power
- C) Powerness
- D) Powerful
- E) Powerless

44. Choose the right variant:

He comes home very ... .

- A) Late
- B) Later
- C) Lately
- D) The latest
- E) Latest

45. Choose the correct variant:

How do you usually get to the ... underground station?

- A) Far.
- B) Close.
- C) Near.
- D) Next.
- E) Nearest.

46. Fill in the gaps with the correct variant:

One of ... of the late Middle Ages was Saint Thomas Aquinas, a scholar who studied under Albertus Magnus.

- A) That was thinking
- B) Who thought greatly
- C) The thinkers who was great
- D) The greatest thinkers
- E) The great thinker

47. Choose the correct form of the adjective.

Kyzylorda is a .... town than Shymkent.

- A) Industrious
- B) Not industrial
- C) Very industrial
- D) Less industrial
- E) Most industrial

48. Fill in the gaps with the correct variant

The total production of bushels of corn in the United States is ... all other cereal crops combined.

- A) More of
- B) More as
- C) More than that
- D) More than that of
- E) More that

49. Choose the suitable preposition

He split \_\_\_\_\_ with his girlfriend last week.

- A) Down.
- B) Off.
- C) Up.
- D) Over.
- E) Away.

50. Choose the correct variant:

She was invited to this conference ... a specialist in medicine.

- A) How.
- B) Like.
- C) Though.
- D) As.
- E) As it.

51. Choose the correct variant:

The director told his secretary ... the message straight away.

- A) Deliver.
- B) To deliver.
- C) Delivered.
- D) Delivers.
- E) Delivering.



52. Choose the right variant

If it \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend, I'll stay home and watch TV.

- A) Rained.
- B) Rain.
- C) Will rain.
- D) Rains.
- E) Would rain.

53. Choose the right variant:

There's nothing left for him but escape, ... ?

- A) Is there's.
- B) Is there.
- C) Is it.
- D) Isn't.
- E) Isn't there.

54. Choose the right form of the verbs:

I am right, ... ...?

- A) Aren't I.
- B) Am not I.
- C) Are I.
- D) Am I.
- E) Hasn't I.

55. Answer the question:

What is the largest state in the USA?

- A) Hawaii.
- B) Minnesota.
- C) New Jersey.
- D) Montana.
- E) Alaska.

56. Complete the sentence

I need to buy \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) A loaves of bread.
- B) A bread.
- C) A loaf of bread.
- D) A loaf bread.
- E) Breads.

57. Choose the right variant:

... Crimea is in ... South of our country.

- A) A, the
- B) The, -
- C) The, a
- D) The, the
- E) -, the

58. Make the best choice of the modal verb. You \_\_\_\_\_ not smoke, it's ruinous for your health.
- A) May
  - B) Could to
  - C) Need to
  - D) Can to
  - E) Should
59. Choose the right passive form of the verbs  
Regular conferences ... .. at this company every year.
- A) Being held.
  - B) Have been held.
  - C) Are held.
  - D) Held.
  - E) Have held.
60. Choose the right variant:  
We can't go along here because the road is ... .
- A) being repaired
  - B) repair
  - C) was being repaired
  - D) repaired
  - E) been repaired
61. Choose the correct variant:  
He makes me \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Laugh.
  - B) Laughing.
  - C) Have laughed.
  - D) To laugh.
  - E) To be laughing.
62. Choose the right word:  
He is (тот самый) person we want to see.
- A) Very
  - B) A very
  - C) The right
  - D) The same
  - E) The very
63. Choose the correct variant:  
He ... for me for 20 minutes at the entrance to the theatre.
- A) Has waited
  - B) Waiting
  - C) Was waiting
  - D) Waits
  - E) Has been waiting

64. Choose the correct variant:

I am not acquainted with Wales customs. ... I.

- A) So am.
- B) Neither do.
- C) Neither am.
- D) So do.
- E) Neither was.

65. Find the incorrect variant

Bess is used to fly after having crossed the continent many times during the past decade.

- A) To fly
- B) Past decade
- C) Many times
- D) Having crossed
- E) Is used

66. Choose the right variant:

If Benjamin Franklin so hard, he the symbol of America.

- A) Had not worked / would not have become.
- B) Wouldn't work / didn't become.
- C) Didn't work / wouldn't become.
- D) Have worked/becomes.
- E) Would not have worked / hadn't become.

67. Fill in the gap with the correct variant

At Woolworth's first five-and-ten-cent store, ... more than a dime.

- A) Items none costing
- B) Neither items cost
- C) Some items no cost
- D) No item cost
- E) Items not cost

68. Fill in the gap with the correct variant

Not until the Triassic Period ... .

- A) First primitive mammals did develop
- B) Did the first primitive mammals develop
- C) The first primitive mammals developed
- D) Did develop the first primitive mammals
- E) The first primitive mammals develop

69. Choose the correct word:

Don't ( забудь ) your copy-book at home!

- A) Forget
- B) Leave
- C) Left
- D) Stay
- E) Remain

70. Choose the right variant:

Do I have to get ready now? -Yes, it's time we \_\_\_\_.

- A) Go.
- B) Went.
- C) Would go.
- D) Should be going.
- E) Will go.

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

## Чтение

### Ocean Liners

The millions of people who cross the Atlantic every year usually do so by jet. These planes are fast, safe, and convenient. But in the past, virtually all Atlantic travelers took ships. The first ocean liners were primitive. On early 19<sup>th</sup>-century sailing ships, cabins were cold and wet. Food was fresh only on the first day, and the passengers suffered constantly from the condition Charles Dickens called “not ill, but going to be”. Some were going to be worse than ill. In those days, one out of six sailing ships crossing the Atlantic sank. *Ocean Notes for Ladies*, published in 1877, advises passengers to dress well because “a body washed ashore in good clothes would receive more respect”. But by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, along with improved safety came comfort and, in some cases, luxury. Ocean liners were strictly divided by class. Down below, hundreds of immigrants were crowded together in steerage – the section having the poorest accommodations. Up above, first class passengers had private rooms with marble bathrooms, and they ate in elegant dining rooms.

After World War I, taking the boat to Europe became fashionable and popular for tourists as well as the rich. Bigger and bigger ships were built that carried a million tourists a year to Europe. This was the time of the greatest ocean liners. They were faster and more comfortable, and they offered food and luxuries comparable to good hotels. The voyage to Europe was seen as part of the vacation. Passengers swam, danced, and walked the decks looking for famous people on board. One passenger wrote about sailing on the French liner *Normandie*: “Caviar and pâté for dinner yesterday. The whole place is like a setting for a ballet.”

The *Normandie* was destroyed by a fire in 1942, and today almost all of the other great ocean liners are gone, too. They have been put out of business by jets. Jets are crowded, they aren't elegant, and they serve mediocre food – but they are fast. Planes cross the Atlantic in six hours instead of six days, and travelers can't resist their speed

71. How do the millions of people cross the Atlantic every year?

- A) by ferry
- B) by helicopter
- C) by submarine
- D) by plane
- E) by jet

72. What happened to “The Normandie”?

- A) was destroyed
- B) was repainted
- C) was exchanged
- D) was sold
- E) was stolen

73. What are the advantages of ships compared to airplanes?
- A) they are safer
  - B) they are faster
  - C) they are elegant, comfortable
  - D) they are warmer
  - E) they are cheap
74. What kind of food is offered in planes?
- A) medium food
  - B) mediocre food
  - C) media food.
  - D) medieval food
  - E) medicine food
75. Why were sailing trips in the 19th century uncomfortable?
- A) captains were cruel
  - B) crew was unreliable
  - C) cabins were narrow
  - D) cabins were without doors
  - E) cabins were cold and wet
76. How many ships crossing the Atlantic sank?
- A) one out of five
  - B) one out of six
  - C) one out of four
  - D) one out of seven
  - E) one out of three
77. How did ships improve in the early 20th century?
- A) ocean liners got new names
  - B) ocean liners were divided by colour
  - C) ocean liners were divided by class
  - D) ocean liners were divided by size
  - E) ocean liners were modernized
78. What did the ocean liners offer to their passengers
- A) food and meeting famous people
  - B) food and money
  - C) food and luxuries
  - D) diving and food
  - E) food and saving boats

### The Power Of Imagination.

Mr. Brown lived in America, but he liked travelling very much. He made trips to Europe and Asia, and he visited India, too. Once after a long trip from England to America he arrived at a small country place. There was a small hotel there. Mr Brown got to the hotel late in the evening. At the hotel he asked the receptionist whether there were any vacant rooms there. At that moment another traveller came to the hotel and asked the receptionist for a room, too. The receptionist checked if there were any vacant rooms. The only vacant room he could offer was a double room.

“Will it be convenient to you if you share the room?” the receptionist asked.

“It’ll be less expensive for you, you’ll each pay half.”

At first they didn’t like the idea, but just then it began raining heavily and they were too tired to go to another hotel. They spoke to each other and told the receptionist that they agreed to spend the night in the same room.

A porter showed them to their room, took in their things and wished them good night. Soon the two men went to sleep.

Suddenly Mr Brown heard some noise. He opened his eyes but didn’t see anything. It was quite dark.

“What’s the matter?” Mr Brown asked in surprise. The second traveller answered,

“I’m very sorry, I had to wake you up. I’m not well. Please, open the window quickly.”

Mr Brown got out of bed and began looking for matches, but he couldn’t find them in the dark, so he tried to find the window. It took him some time and at last he thought he had found it. He couldn’t open the window. As the voice of the traveller became weaker and weaker, Mr Brown took a chair and broke the window with it. The man said he was much better. Then the two of them slept until morning.

When they woke up the next morning they were surprised to see that Mr Brown had broken to pieces a large mirror.

79. Who was Mr. Brown?

- A) A singer.
- B) A traveller.
- C) A porter.
- D) A driver.
- E) A lawyer.

80. What did Mr. Brown hear at night?

- A) Some noise.
- B) Music.
- C) The sounds of a thunderstorm.
- D) The birds’ singing.
- E) Shouts outside the room.

81. At first, what was Mr. Brown looking for in the dark?
- A) A book.
  - B) Matches.
  - C) The window.
  - D) A tape-recorder.
  - E) The door.
82. Why did they agree to spend the night in the same room?
- A) They were too tired to go to another hotel.
  - B) They had no choice.
  - C) They were hungry and wanted to have dinner in the café of the hotel.
  - D) They were in a hurry.
  - E) They didn't like to spend the night alone.
83. What did the man say after Mr. Brown had broken the window?
- A) "Let's go outside and breathe fresh air".
  - B) "I am much better".
  - C) "Thank you very much".
  - D) "I don't feel better".
  - E) "It's very kind of you".
84. What did the neighbour ask Mr. Brown to do?
- A) To open the window.
  - B) To bring some water.
  - C) To look for the receptionist.
  - D) To give a warm blanket.
  - E) To call for a doctor.
85. Could the men fall asleep after breaking the window?
- A) They talked all night.
  - B) They slept until morning.
  - C) They went to hospital.
  - D) They walked through the streets of the night town.
  - E) They could not sleep.



**Because she was a Negro woman**

Balashyan arrived in New Orleans on Sunday morning on his way to Baltimore. A clerk at the booking office told him: "There are some seats for the train going to Baltimore in half an hour".

Soon Balashyan was sitting by the window in the smoking compartment of a car. He began to look through the newspapers. But then he noticed a young woman sitting at the window of the next compartment. She was beautiful with black hair. A book lay in front of her but she was not reading it.

At a small station the train stopped and a group of young men in military uniform entered the car. One of them took a seat near Balashyan.

"Are these today's newspapers? Do you mind if I read them?" he asked Balashyan in French.

"Not at all", he answered.

"Are you French?"

"No, I am Armenian," said Balashyan.

"Oh, is that so?" the young man cried out in-surprise.

"I've never met an Armenian."

Soon everybody knew about Balashyan, and began asking him questions: "What kind of people are the Armenians? Is your country far from New Orleans? Are the girls in Armenia beautiful?"

But suddenly the conversation was interrupted by a woman's scream coming from the next compartment. They all jumped up and hurried to see what was happening there.

This is what they saw: a tall officer was standing in front of the young woman and shouting at her: "I repeat my question: Are you a Negress? I repeat my question. Are you a Negress?"

But the young woman said nothing.

"You are! I can recognize Niggers from a distance. Where are you going?" he shouted.

"To Baltimore to see my husband. He is in the army too. He is leaving for France tomorrow.

"Why do you go in the car for white people?" asked the man.

86. Complete the sentence:

This story arises the problem of . . . .

- A) Homeless people.
- B) Female suffrage.
- C) Racism.
- D) Unemployment
- E) Poverty.

87. Complete the sentence:

The tall officer was standing in front of the young woman and ...

- A) Making her a proposal.
- B) Reading the Bible.
- C) Telling her compliments.
- D) Shouting at her.
- E) Singing a serenade.

88. Choose the right answer:

Where was Balashyan going?

- A) To Baltimore.
- B) To New York.
- C) To New Orleans.
- D) To Santa Fe.
- E) To Washington.

89. Choose the right answer:

Where was a young woman sitting?

- A) Next to Balashyan.
- B) On the platform of the station.
- C) At the door of the compartment.
- D) At the window in the next compartment.
- E) At the booking office.

90. Fill in the blanks according to the content of the text:

I can recognize ... from a distance.

- A) Armenians.
- B) Italians.
- C) Russians.
- D) Armenians.
- E) Niggers.

91. Choose the right answer:

What did a tall officer want to know of the woman in the next compartment?

- A) Whether she was a Christian.
- B) Whether she was a Jewish woman
- C) Whether she was a Negress.
- D) Whether she had children.
- E) Whether she was married.

92. Fill in the blanks according to the content of the text:

A group of young men in ... entered the car at a small station.

- A) Sports kit.
- B) Military uniform.
- C) Dinner jackets.
- D) Fancy dress.
- E) Working clothes.

93. Fill in the blanks according to the content of the text:

The conversation was suddenly interrupted by ... coming from the next compartment.

- A) A woman's scream.
- B) A storm.
- C) A baby's crying.
- D) Sounds of music.
- E) A thunder.

## The Problems of Inventors

Many of the modern world's most famous discoveries and inventions were not made by scientists, but by amateur inventors. Often, these inventors had such unusual ideas that they were laughed at. But people like these, working on their own, gave us many of the things we use every day.

Clarence "Bob" Birdseye, who invented frozen foods, was both a successful inventor and a good businessman. But it took him years to overcome the biggest problem of successful inventions - convincing people to try something new and different. Birdseye first tried to freeze fish. After years of experimenting with the process, he started Birdseye Seafoods, Inc. But the company soon went bankrupt. Even though the process worked, people didn't believe that frozen fish could possibly be good. It took a long time, but people finally accepted frozen food. By the end of his life, Birdseye, who was completely self-taught inventor, had 100 patents that he sold for a total of 22 million dollars.

Few inventors were as successful as Birdseye. Some, like the original owners of Coca-Cola, didn't realize the potential of their discoveries. The son of the inventor of Coca-Cola sold the recipe for \$2,300. Today the product is worth billions of dollars. In 1853, Karl Gerhardt invented aspirin, but he didn't know what to do with it. Fifty years after his invention, a German company discovered that it was a painkiller and has since made millions selling it. Edwin Armstrong invented FM radio, but he spent his whole life trying to protect his invention. Competitors stole his patents, and companies cheated him out of money. Finally, he became so frustrated with his failures that he ended his life by jumping out of a window.

Most great inventors, like Gerhardt and Armstrong, made little or nothing from their inventions. The first person with a new idea may get attention, but he also gets the problem of an untried idea. In business, it is sometimes better to be second.

94. Who invented frozen foods?

- A) Carl Birdseye
- B) Carsper Birdseye
- C) Clarence Beoyence
- D) Christopher Birdseye
- E) Clarence Birdseye

95. What did he try to freeze first?

- A) meat
- B) cheese
- C) fruit
- D) fish
- E) forage

96. By the end of his life Birdseye had:
- A) 100 parties
  - B) 100 pets
  - C) 100 patients
  - D) 100 patents
  - E) 100 passions
97. The recipe of Coca-Cola was sold for:
- A) 2400 dollars
  - B) 2500 dollars
  - C) 2300 dollars
  - D) 2350 dollars
  - E) 2000 dollars
98. Gerhard's invention appeared in:
- A) 1853
  - B) 1953
  - C) 1753
  - D) 1893
  - E) 1983
99. Who discovered that aspirin was a painkiller?
- A) Austrian company
  - B) French company
  - C) Georgian company
  - D) German company
  - E) Chinese company
100. Armstrong spent the whole life trying:
- A) to improve his invention
  - B) to invent something new
  - C) to travel abroad
  - D) to protect his invention
  - E) to help homeless people

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ**

**Чтение**

**ЗАВЕРШЕН**

**Слушание**  
**Text 1**

1. When was The Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington created?
  - A) In nineteen thirty-three
  - B) In nineteen twenty-four
  - C) In nineteen thirty-five
  - D) In eighteen thirty-four
  - E) In nineteen thirty-four
  
2. How many members are there in commission?
  - A) four
  - B) ten
  - C) three
  - D) two
  - E) five
  
3. Where was The Securities and Exchange Commission created?
  - A) In New-York
  - B) In Washington
  - C) In Paris
  - D) In Moscow
  - E) In Boston
  
4. What was the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington created for?
  - A) To admit investors
  - B) To protect businessmen
  - C) To protect investors
  - D) To control investors
  - E) To protect entrepreneurs
  
5. The S.E.C. ... laws and rules that govern financial markets.
  - A) Accepts
  - B) Controls
  - C) Enforces
  - D) Admits
  - E) Executes

**Text 2**

6. What pain are many people around the world feeling right now?
- A) the dental pain
  - B) the pain of "stomach"
  - C) the liver pain
  - D) the stomach pain
  - E) the pain of "agflation"
7. What is Wen Jiabao?
- A) University Dean
  - B) Reporter
  - C) Premier
  - D) Writer
  - E) Speech Writer
8. Agricultural inflation has been hitting the price of ...
- A) food products
  - B) pharm products
  - C) oil products
  - D) grains and other products
  - E) services and other products
9. Who has strongly supported ethanol production?
- A) the society
  - B) the agricultural companies
  - C) the business groups
  - D) the government
  - E) the senate
10. When did Congress set a national goal of using twenty-eight billion liters of ethanol a year by two thousand twelve?
- A) In two thousand four
  - B) In two thousand five
  - C) In two thousand
  - D) In two thousand one
  - E) In two thousand three

**Text 3**

11. What are the diseases that can ruin a farmer?
  - A) Rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease and bluetongue disease
  - B) Flu, foot-and-mouth disease and bluetongue disease
  - C) Flu, tuberculosis disease and cancer
  - D) Tuberculosis and bluetongue disease
  - E) Rinderpest, tuberculosis disease and bluetongue disease
  
12. Some animals die after ...
  - A) just four or five days
  - B) just a day or two
  - C) a week
  - D) ten days
  - E) just two or three days
  
13. What are the animal viruses that can ruin a farmer?
  - A) Flu, tuberculosis disease and cancer
  - B) Rinderpest, tuberculosis disease and bluetongue disease
  - C) Tuberculosis and bluetongue disease
  - D) Rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease and bluetongue disease
  - E) Flu, foot-and-mouth disease and bluetongue disease
  
14. What country has been dealing with foot-and-mouth -- and now its first cases of bluetongue?
  - A) Russia
  - B) USA
  - C) Turkey
  - D) Italy
  - E) Britain
  
15. What officials see the recent arrival of that virus in the United Kingdom as another sign of a bigger problem?
  - A) UN
  - B) CNN
  - C) OBCE
  - D) NGO
  - E) WTO



**Text 4**

16. What is the leading cause of suicide?  
A) Depression  
B) Hard diseases  
C) Divorces  
D) Fatigues  
E) Sickness
17. The National Institute of Mental Health paid for ... study.  
A) the sixteen million euro  
B) the sixteen million dollar  
C) the seventeen million euro  
D) the seventeen million dollar  
E) the seven million dollar
18. ... says more than one hundred twenty million people worldwide suffer from depression.  
A) The World Trade Organization  
B) The Ministry of Health  
C) The World Health Organization  
D) The United Nations  
E) The International Health Care Commission
19. The World Health Organization says more than ... people worldwide suffer from depression.  
A) three hundred twenty million  
B) one hundred twenty million  
C) two hundred twenty million  
D) one hundred thirty million  
E) four hundred twenty million
20. The World Health Organization says more than one hundred twenty million people ... suffer from depression.  
A) of the region  
B) of America  
C) of China  
D) worldwide  
E) of Asia

**ТЕСТ ПО Блоку**  
**Слушание**  
**ЗАВЕРШЕН**

**Лексико-грамматический тест**

21. Use the proper article:

It was \_\_\_\_\_ early autumn.

- A) –
- B) A
- C) An
- D) Some
- E) The

22. Choose the correct article.

You know, we are going to .....tea with the Smiths today.

- A) An
- B) –
- C) Be
- D) A
- E) The

23. Choose the correct variant:

Bob wants the money. Please give ... to him.

- A) They.
- B) Its.
- C) Them.
- D) Those.
- E) It.

24. Choose the correct pronoun : Are (....) clean notebooks?

- A) It
- B) This
- C) That
- D) These
- E) Those

25. Choose the right form of the numeral “в 1969 году”:

- A) In nineteen-seventy-nine.
- B) In ninety-sixty-six.
- C) In nineteen-sixty-nine.
- D) In ninety-sixty-nine.
- E) In one-nine-six-ninth.

26. We prefer the letter ... by the chief.

- A) answered
- B) answering
- C) being answered
- D) being answering
- E) having answering

27. You can find out somebody's phone number ... in the directory.
- A) with looking
  - B) on looking
  - C) when looking
  - D) by looking
  - E) through looking
28. He had no language problems, ... English for a long time.
- A) studied
  - B) studying
  - C) study
  - D) having study
  - E) having studied
29. If a thing is worth doing it is worth doing ... .
- A) worst
  - B) worse
  - C) badly
  - D) bad
  - E) badder
30. Choose the right variant:  
The driver of the car was (serious) injured in the accident.
- A) Most serious.
  - B) More serious.
  - C) Seriously.
  - D) Serious.
  - E) Seriouser.
31. Choose the right preposition:  
Let me tell you how to get \_\_\_ our place.
- A) For.
  - B) Of.
  - C) To.
  - D) With.
  - E) In.
32. Choose the correct variant:  
He has been unemployed ... he left college.
- A) From.
  - B) During.
  - C) For.
  - D) Since.
  - E) Within.

33. The first time Mrs. Moffat invited him to watch television with her, Simon declined. He would rather read, he said ... she gave him a book, ... she gave him classics
- A) yet ... still
  - B) such as ... but
  - C) when ... but
  - D) so ... but
  - E) but ... so
34. ... the Curies extracted radium from pitchblende, several years passed ... they became concerned about its effects on the people who were using it.
- A) after ... before
  - B) however ... before
  - C) before ... after
  - D) yet ... before
  - E) while ... before
35. A person who leaves for another place without permission
- A) a runout
  - B) a runaway
  - C) a runer
  - D) a runago
  - E) a runoff
36. Find the synonym for the underlined expression:  
The airplane goes from London to New York City without stops.
- A) Mis-stop.
  - B) In-stop.
  - C) Im-stop.
  - D) Unstop.
  - E) Non-stop.
37. What publishing house produces the Oxford English Dictionary?
- A) Oxford University Press
  - B) Oxbridge University Press
  - C) Oxford College Press
  - D) Oxford Department Press
  - E) Oxford University Publisher
38. Choose the right variant  
Who was the 1st. president of the USA?
- A) G. Washington.
  - B) R. Reagan.
  - C) B. Clinton.
  - D) A. Linkoln.
  - E) J. Carter.

39. Дональду только десять, но он временами рассуждает как двадцатилетний.
- A) Donald is only ten but sometimes he talks as though he were twenty
  - B) Ten-year Donald speaks sometimes as like he were twenty
  - C) Donald only ten years but he talks as though he reached twenty
  - D) Donald tells sometimes as if he is twenty though he is only ten
  - E) Donald is ten only but occasionally he speaks like a twenty-year
40. Choose the right variant:
- A) Robert's employer has suggests that he transferred to another division
  - B) Robert's employer has suggestion he is transferred to another division
  - C) Robert's employer suggested that he transferred to another division
  - D) Robert's employer suggests that he transfer to another division
  - E) Robert's employer had suggests that he transferred to another division
41. Choose the suitable variant:
- The government is doing nothing to help ....
- A) Poors
  - B) The poors
  - C) Poor
  - D) The poor
  - E) A poor people
42. Choose the correct form of reading. "30/08".
- A) The August and thirty.
  - B) The thirty of August.
  - C) The thirtieth and August
  - D) The thirtieth of August.
  - E) The thirtieth August.
43. Choose the correct form of the adjective. The southern part of Kazakhstan land is ...
- A) Mountainly
  - B) Mountainous
  - C) Mountainful
  - D) Mountains
  - E) Mountainless
44. Choose the correct form of the adjective. This negotiation will be .....
- A) Believably
  - B) Believeful
  - C) Belief
  - D) Beliefiless
  - E) Believable

45. Choose the correct variant:

They have ... paper than we have.

- A) Less.
- B) Fewer.
- C) A little.
- D) Few.
- E) The least.

46. Choose the right form:

This is the ... place in the park.

- A) More beautiful.
- B) Most beautiful.
- C) Beautifulest.
- D) Beautifuller.
- E) Beautiful.

47. Choose the right form:

He knows English (good) than his sister.

- A) Gooder.
- B) Good.
- C) More good.
- D) The best.
- E) Better.

48. Choose the correct preposition:

Fill in the correct preposition or adverb:

My brother goes ...sports.

- A) At
- B) On
- C) In for
- D) In to
- E) Of

49. Choose the correct variant:

I just had to take the dog out ... of the awful weather.

- A) In spite
- B) Although
- C) Even though
- D) Despite
- E) Even if

50. Fill in the gaps with the correct variant:

Although they are both grown in the United States and exported abroad, corn is not native to America and winter wheat ... .

- A) Is neither
- B) Is either
- C) Isn't neither
- D) Neither is
- E) Isn't either

51. Choose the correct variant:

The librarian asked us ... so much noise.

- A) not making
- B) not make
- C) didn't make
- D) don't make
- E) not to make

52. Choose the right variant:

If her alarm-clock had rung, she ... on time for work yesterday.

- A) To be.
- B) Would have been.
- C) Will be.
- D) To was.
- E) Would having been.

53. Choose the right form of the verbs:

... he ... (read) this book yet?

- A) Have he read.
- B) Was he read.
- C) Had he read.
- D) Has he read.
- E) Did he read.

54. Form a sentence using these words: your breakfast (1) who (2) prepares (3) in the morning (4)?

- A) 2/3/1/4
- B) 4/1/2/3
- C) 1/3/4/2
- D) 3/1/2/4
- E) 1/4/3/2

55. Make the right choice.

What chamber is the Upper House in the UK?

- A) The National Assembly.
- B) The House of Commons.
- C) The Senate.
- D) The House of Lords.
- E) The House of Representatives.

56. Choose the sentence with an uncountable noun.
- A) They have never been to any foreign countries.
  - B) I prefer to travel by train.
  - C) I am sorry but I have no time to discuss this question now.
  - D) Give me my watch, please.
  - E) Charles Dickens is one of the greatest and most popular English novelists.
57. Choose the right verb tense:  
There was no one else at the box office. I ... in a queue.
- A) needn't wait
  - B) needn't have waited
  - C) mustn't wait
  - D) didn't need to wait
  - E) hadn't wait
58. Choose the correct variant:  
The size of the pupil in the eye \_\_\_\_\_ good indicator of a person's interest, emotion, attitude and thought processes.
- A) Is a.
  - B) Being the.
  - C) As the.
  - D) -
  - E) The.
59. Choose the correct variant:  
Extraordinary abilities in mathematics ... in the boy, so he was transferred to the mathematical school.
- A) Was displayed.
  - B) Has displayed.
  - C) Is displayed.
  - D) Were displaying.
  - E) Had been displayed.
60. Choose the right passive form of the verbs  
When you go through customs, your luggage may ... by a customs officer.
- A) Have checked.
  - B) Be checked.
  - C) Check.
  - D) Checked.
  - E) Have been checked.
61. Choose the correct variant:  
I thought that she ... that he ... the first place in the chess tournament?
- A) Knew; has taken.
  - B) Knew; had taken.
  - C) Knows; had taken.
  - D) Knows; has taken.
  - E) Know; had taken.



62. Choose the correct variant:

He made Ann \_\_\_\_\_ the letter.

- A) To be written.
- B) To be write.
- C) Write.
- D) Writing.
- E) To write.

63. Complete the sentence:

\_\_\_\_\_ turn off the light.

- A) Before left.
- B) Before leaving.
- C) Before to leave.
- D) Before being left.
- E) Before leaves.

64. Choose the right variant:

We ... told ... a beautiful river not far away.

- A) Were / there were.
- B) Were / there was
- C) Were / it was
- D) Are / that was
- E) Are / this was

65. Choose the correct variant of the sentence:

“Don’t make such noise, will you?” the man said to him.

- A) The man asked him not to make so much noise.
- B) The man asked him to make so much noise.
- C) The man said to him not to make so much noise.
- D) The man asked to him not to make so much noise.
- E) The man asked him to not make so much noise.

66. Choose the correct variant:

He speaks as if he ... .. London himself.

- A) visited
- B) have visited
- C) visits
- D) was visited
- E) had visited

67. Choose the right synonyms to the underlined words.

The newcomers were met with hostility.

- A) Unfriendly
- B) Enemy
- C) Enmity
- D) Hatred
- E) Attack

68. Choose the right synonyms to the underlined words.

On that day the sea was delightful.

- A) Placid
- B) Irresistible
- C) Too cold
- D) Tranquil
- E) Terrific

69. Choose the correct variant:

You're off to Bangkok, you say? What a ... ! So am I.

- A) Fate.
- B) Luck.
- C) Chance.
- D) Coincidence.
- E) Fog.

70. Find the synonym to the word:

Transform

- A) Work.
- B) Turn to.
- C) Enable.
- D) Achieve.
- E) Reach.

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

## Чтение

### Boom Towns

Cities usually have a logical reason for being where they are, like a nearby port or river. People settle in these places because they are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New York City, for instance, is near a large harbor at the mouth of the Hudson River. Over 300 years its population grew gradually from 800 people to 8 million. But not all cities develop slowly over a long period of time. Boom towns grow from nothing almost over night. In 1896 Dawson, Canada was unmapped wilderness. But gold was discovered there in 1897, and two years later, it was one of the largest cities in the West, with a population of 30,000.

Dawson didn't have any of the natural conveniences of cities like London or Paris. People went there for gold. They traveled over snow-covered mountains and sailed hundreds of miles up icy rivers. The trail to Dawson was covered with thirty feet of wet snow that could collapse without warning. An avalanche once closed the trail, killing 63 people. For many who made it to Dawson, however, the rewards were worth the difficult trip. Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich. About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives.

But no matter how rich you were, Dawson was never comfortable. The instant city of tents and cabins offered few luxuries. And necessities like food and wood were very expensive. A visiting reporter from the *London Chronicle* wrote, "It is all unreal – a sawhorse metropolis where no town should be. Millionaires too busy to bathe". But soon, the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found. The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard rumors of new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson city as quickly as they had come. One third left the first week, and the rest soon followed. Today, people still come and go – to see where the Canadian gold rush happened. Tourism is now the chief industry of Dawson city – its current population is 762.

71. Why do rivers and ports often attract people?
- A) they like to bathe
  - B) they are beautiful
  - C) people like to fish
  - D) easy to get water
  - E) easy to get to and suited to communications and trade
72. Where is New York City situated?
- A) at the mouth of the Hudson River
  - B) at the mouth of the Huron River
  - C) at the mouth of the Havana River
  - D) at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico
  - E) at the mouth of the Potomac River

73. What kind of towns appeared in the West?  
A) boom towns  
B) woom towns  
C) zoom towns  
D) doom towns  
E) room towns
74. Which Canadian town in 1896 was unmapped wilderness?  
A) Detroit  
B) Dewson  
C) Dakota  
D) Dickson  
E) Dawson
75. When did people find out gold?  
A) in 1797  
B) in 1997  
C) in 1597  
D) in 1897  
E) in 1697
76. What was the population of Dawson two years later?  
A) 50.000  
B) 60.000  
C) 40.000  
D) 30.000  
E) 13.000
77. What made the trip to Dawson City difficult?  
A) sand-covered mountains and icy rivers  
B) snow-covered plains and icy rivers  
C) snow-covered mountains and wild animals  
D) snow-covered mountains and snowfalls  
E) snow-covered mountains and icy rivers
78. How many people were killed on the trail?  
A) 83  
B) 73  
C) 43  
D) 53  
E) 63

## We Can Help

The variety of choices that modern life offers can create problems.

People get too hurried, have trouble communicating, and often find they are incapable of planning and organizing their lives effectively. Luckily, there are some services that one can turn to for help. A woman in New York City is a professional timesaver. Millie of "Let Millie Do It" can be hired to wait for repairmen, drive children to appointments, meet relatives at the airport, pay bills, or shop. She will also water plants, take care of pets, and do certain kinds of house-cleaning. For big cleaning jobs, however, it's best to get in touch with "Disaster Masters," another New York City firm. They will take care of any kind of household mess, but specialize in cleaning up after fires and floods. This includes, of course, restoring damaged walls, floors, and furniture.

People with a communication problem might want to use Lipservice, a California firm that provides "verbal proxy." If you have something to say but can't say it for some reason, Lipservice will say it for you. The company's staff can tell someone off, or say "I love you" in eight languages and has done so for clients in such places as Texas, Canada, England, and Australia. For offbeat entertainment, people in California can contact a young professional whistler. He usually gives concerts, but, for a fee, he will entertain at a private party by whistling the works of classical composers. If popular music is more appropriate, the imaginative host can hire the Human Jukebox. This man sits inside a large cardboard box. Then a coin is dropped into the box, he pops out and plays the selected tune on a trumpet.

Disorganized people can go to a "time-management consultant" who will tell them how to do more in less time, providing of course they take the advice. Insecure dressers can ask a wardrobe engineer for advice on how to dress in order to project their most favorable image, and daydreamers can liven up their existence by calling Fantasy Fulfillment, a firm that makes fantasies come true. For \$150 and up, things like driving a race car, riding a camel, or living in a ghost town can be easily realized. Last, but not least, a British consultant has started a "School of Thinking." This school helps you deal effectively with all the people who want to help out, for a price.

79. Why do people need special kinds of services?

- A) people become too lazy
- B) people get too selfish
- C) people get too weak
- D) people get too egoistic
- E) people get too hurried, have trouble communicating

80. According to the text. What services does "Let Millie Do It" provide?
- A) meet relatives at the airport, water plants, pay bills
  - B) meet neighbours at the seaport, take care of documents
  - C) meet heads of the countries, water ponds
  - D) meet schoolmates at the station, cleans teeth
  - E) meet aliens rivals at the bus stop, wash dogs
81. Where does Millie live?
- A) in New York
  - B) in Albany
  - C) in Ohio
  - D) in San-Diego
  - E) in York
82. What is Millie?
- A) a professional timesaver
  - B) a professional timespender
  - C) a professional sexton
  - D) a professional moneysaver
  - E) a professional gambler
83. What is the name of a bigger cleaning company?
- A) "Discharge Masters"
  - B) "Device Masters"
  - C) "Disaster Masters"
  - D) "Danger Masters"
  - E) "Disbelief Masters"
84. What do they specialize in cleaning up?
- A) swimming pools
  - B) skating-rinks
  - C) household mess after fires and floods
  - D) factories and plants
  - E) schoolyards
85. Which service helps people with a communication problem?
- A) "Tongueservice"
  - B) "Teethservice"
  - C) "Mouthservice"
  - D) "Faceservice"
  - E) "Lipservice"

**Text**

Read the text and find the right answers:

The World Wide Web (WWW, or Web for short) has taken over the Internet. Indeed, for many people it is the Internet.

Originally, the Internet, and the WWW, was an altruistic environment. It was made up mostly of academics and military types who created a community where information was readily available. Everything was free of charge and no one would have dreamed about trying to sell a product or their services. The only restriction you were likely to come across was a denial of access if you didn't have a password for sensitive information. But when the Net, and in particular the Web, became popular all of that changed.

With so many 'ordinary' people starting to surf the Web as a pastime, it didn't take long for Big Business to see it as a new way of selling around the globe. Simply by putting their products onto a computer they found that they can make customers to shop at their leisure and buy their products without leaving their own home. It also captured the imagination of educators as a way of getting quite detailed information across to a large audience.

Before joining the World Wide Web you may have wondered what the word "browser" meant. But it was the introduction of these browsers, used to navigate the WWW, which took away the cold, dry collection of command that computers need to speak to one another. So instead of having to type long commands and make a choice from plain text menus, browsers which are programs themselves let you use your mouse to link to any information. It is the arrival of browsers that opened the Internet to everyone.

By simply lifting one finger (and pressing it down) we can get information on any subject. And to access this information no technical understanding is needed. What is more, we can access it when we want, at any time. There is no viewing schedule for the Web.

The most obvious item required for access to the WWW is, of course, a computer. The single most important piece of equipment for connection to the WWW is Modem.

86. What does the abbreviation WWW mean?

- A) Wide World Web.
- B) Wide Web World.
- C) World Wide Web.
- D) Web World Wide.
- E) Web Wide World.

87. Why do people put their products onto a computer?

- A) To make customer call.
- B) To make customer do.
- C) To make customer shop.
- D) To make customer think.
- E) To make customer come.

88. What has the WWW become for Big Business?
- A) A lot of money.
  - B) A way of getting education.
  - C) An obstacle.
  - D) A new way of selling around the globe.
  - E) A new way of exchanging opinions.
89. What does the word "browser" mean?
- A) A computer.
  - B) A keyboard.
  - C) A program.
  - D) A mouse.
  - E) A monitor.
90. What is the most necessary item required for access to the WWW?
- A) A disk.
  - B) A printer.
  - C) A monitor.
  - D) A computer.
  - E) A tape.
91. What have browsers taken away?
- A) A computer.
  - B) Collection of commands.
  - C) Time.
  - D) Money.
  - E) A monitor.
92. What is Modem?
- A) A disk.
  - B) A piece of equipment.
  - C) A piece of program.
  - D) A monitor.
  - E) A computer.
93. What has the arrival of browsers opened to everybody?
- A) Programs.
  - B) Computers.
  - C) The world.
  - D) The Internet.
  - E) Monitors.



## Modern Sun Worshipers

People travel for a lot of reasons. Some tourists go to see battlefields or religious shrines. Others are looking for culture, or simply want to have their picture taken in front of famous places. But most European tourists are looking for a sunny beach to lie on.

Northern Europeans are willing to pay a lot of money and put up with a lot of inconveniences for the sun because they have so little of it. Residents of cities like London, Copenhagen, and Amsterdam spend a lot of their winter in the dark because the days are so short, and much of the rest of the year in the rain. This is the reason the Mediterranean has always attracted them. Every summer, more than 25 million people travel to Mediterranean resorts and beaches for their vacation. They all come for the same reason: sun!

The huge crowds mean lots of money for the economies of Mediterranean countries. Italy's 30,000 hotels are booked solid every summer. And 13 million people camp out on French beaches, parks, and roadsides. Spain's long, sandy coastline attracts more people than anywhere else. 37 million tourists visit yearly, or one tourist for every person living in Spain.

But there are signs that the area is getting more tourists than it can handle. The Mediterranean is already one of the most polluted seas on earth. And with increased tourism, it's getting worse. The French can't figure out what to do with all the garbage left by campers around St.Tropez. And in many places, swimming is dangerous because of pollution.

None of this, however, is spoiling anyone's fun. The Mediterranean gets more popular every year with tourists. Obviously, they don't go there for clean water and solitude. They tolerate traffic jams and seem to like crowded beaches. They don't even mind the pollution. No matter how dirty the water is, the coastline still looks beautiful. And as long as the sun shines, it's still better than sitting in the cold rain in Berlin, London, or Oslo.

94. According to the text. People don't travel:
- A) to lie on a sunny beach
  - B) to work
  - C) to have their picture taken in front of famous places
  - D) to see battlefields
  - E) to see shrines
95. According to the text by the Mediterranean records?
- A) they like residents
  - B) they want to visit their relatives
  - C) they all come for the sun
  - D) they like hotels there
  - E) they want to see starfish

96. Residents of what cities spend a lot of their winter in the dark?
- A) London, Berlin and Amsterdam
  - B) London, Copenhagen and Amsterdam
  - C) London, Venice and Amsterdam
  - D) London, Toronto and Amsterdam
  - E) London, Copenhagen and Antwerpen
97. What is the advantage of tourism for Mediterranean countries?
- A) lots of exhibitions
  - B) lots of job to do
  - C) lots of excursions
  - D) lots of money for the economies
  - E) lots of interesting people
98. How many people travel to Mediterranean resorts and beaches?
- A) more than 25 million
  - B) more than 5 million
  - C) more than 35 million
  - D) more than 15 million
  - E) more than 10 million
99. How many Italy's hotels are booked every summer?
- A) 60.000
  - B) 50.000
  - C) 40.000
  - D) 20.000
  - E) 30.000
100. French beaches are camped out by...
- A) 30 million people
  - B) 33 million people
  - C) 13 million people
  - D) 3 million people
  - E) 10 million people

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ**

**Чтение**

**ЗАВЕРШЕН**

**Слушание**  
**Text 1**

1. When was The Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington created?
  - A) In eighteen thirty-four
  - B) In nineteen thirty-three
  - C) In nineteen thirty-five
  - D) In nineteen thirty-four
  - E) In nineteen twenty-four
  
2. What laws and rules does the S.E.C. enforce?
  - A) Laws and rules to create new markets
  - B) Economical laws and rules for fish markets
  - C) Laws and rules to govern financial markets
  - D) Financial laws and rules for city markets
  - E) Laws and rules that outlaw financial markets
  
3. What is the name of the new chairman?
  - A) Mario Ritter
  - B) Christopher Donaldson
  - C) Gwen Outen
  - D) William Donaldson
  - E) Christopher Cox
  
4. How does the president call Christopher Cox?
  - A) "a champion of the free-enterprise"
  - B) "a director of the free-enterprise system"
  - C) "boy friendly"
  - D) "a champion of the free system"
  - E) "a champion of the three-enterprise system"
  
5. Who does Mister Cox has have strong support from?
  - A) governments
  - B) auditors
  - C) business groups
  - D) social groups
  - E) chief directors

## Text 2

6. What pain are many people around the world feeling right now?  
A) the dental pain  
B) the liver pain  
C) the stomach pain  
D) the pain of "stomach"  
E) the pain of "agflation"
7. Congress set a national goal of using twenty-eight billion liters of ethanol a year by ...  
A) two thousand eight  
B) two thousand twelve  
C) two thousand nine  
D) two thousand eleven  
E) two thousand ten
8. More hectares of maize for ethanol mean fewer hectares for crops like ...  
A) peas  
B) barley  
C) rye  
D) soybeans  
E) corns
9. Rising grain prices could signal a change for agricultural commodities around the ...  
A) city  
B) world  
C) state  
D) local territory  
E) region
10. The government has strongly supported ... production.  
A) ethanol  
B) computer  
C) food  
D) corn  
E) oil

**Text 3**

11. What are the diseases that can ruin a farmer?
- A) Rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease and bluetongue disease
  - B) Rinderpest, tuberculosis disease and bluetongue disease
  - C) Tuberculosis and bluetongue disease
  - D) Flu, tuberculosis disease and cancer
  - E) Flu, foot-and-mouth disease and bluetongue disease
12. What does the Food and Agriculture Organization say about animal diseases?
- A) It says human diseases are on the rise around the world.
  - B) It says animal diseases are limited to warm, tropical climates.
  - C) It says animal diseases once limited to warm, tropical climates are on the rise around the region.
  - D) It says animal diseases once limited to warm, tropical climates are on the decrease around the world.
  - E) It says animal diseases once limited to warm, tropical climates are on the rise around the world.
13. Bluetongue can kill ...
- A) only sheep and cattle
  - B) only goats and deer
  - C) both human and sheep and cattle and other ruminant animals like goats and deer
  - D) sheep and cattle and other ruminant animals like goats and deer
  - E) many ruminant animals
14. How is the virus spread?
- A) by small biting flies called insects
  - B) by small biting bugs called midges
  - C) by small biting butterflies called midges
  - D) by small biting flies called midges
  - E) by small biting flies called gridges
15. Where was this virus first discovered?
- A) in North America
  - B) in South America
  - C) in North Africa
  - D) in Latin America
  - E) in South Africa

**Text 4**

16. What is the leading cause of suicide?
- A) Divorces
  - B) Fatigues
  - C) Depression
  - D) Hard diseases
  - E) Sickness
17. The World Health Organization says more than one hundred twenty million people worldwide suffer from ...
- A) violation
  - B) intoxication
  - C) isolation
  - D) depression
  - E) emancipation
18. ... in the United States have just reported on a study of more than three hundred patients ages twelve to seventeen.
- A) Physicians
  - B) Experts
  - C) Researchers
  - D) Psychologists
  - E) Doctors
19. Researchers in ... have just reported on a study of more than three hundred patients ages twelve to seventeen.
- A) Italy
  - B) the United States
  - C) France
  - D) Russia
  - E) Japan
20. Researchers in the United States have just reported on a study of more than ... patients ages twelve to seventeen.
- A) one hundred
  - B) six hundred
  - C) two hundred
  - D) four hundred
  - E) three hundred

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ**

**Слушание  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

## Лексико-грамматический тест

21. Choose the right articles:  
... actors taking part in the play are called ... cast.
- A) the, the
  - B) -, a
  - C) the, a
  - D) -, the
  - E) the, -
22. Choose the correct variant:  
Let ... fly to China next week.
- A) She.
  - B) We.
  - C) Us.
  - D) Our.
  - E) You.
23. Supply the correct form of the pronoun:  
She hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ to read in the evening.
- A) Anything
  - B) Nothing
  - C) Somebody
  - D) Anybody
  - E) Some
24. Сегодня двести восемнадцатый день года.
- A) Today is the second hundred eighteen day of the year
  - B) Today is two hundred eighteen day of the year
  - C) Today is two hundredth eighteen day of the year
  - D) Today is the two hundred eighteenth day of the year
  - E) Today is two hundredth eighteenth day of the year
25. Somebody was waiting: a man who, though ... irregularly, was making quite a speed in my direction.
- A) being move
  - B) having moving
  - C) moved
  - D) being moving
  - E) moves
26. Things ... are mightier than things ... .
- A) being seen ... heard
  - B) being seen ... being ... .
  - C) having seeing .. heard
  - D) seeing ... hearing
  - E) seen ... heard

27. Choose the proper verb form:

I really enjoyed the disco. It was great, ....?

- A) isn't it
- B) weren't it
- C) wasn't it
- D) was it
- E) is it

28. I'll never forget ... the President.

- A) on meeting
- B) to meeting
- C) from meeting
- D) for meeting
- E) meeting

29. Choose the right variant:

Is John \_\_\_ Paul? No, I don't think so.

- A) So tall as
- B) Tall like.
- C) More taller than.
- D) Taller than.
- E) As tall.

30. Choose the right variant:

I don't think he trusted me. He looked at me so (suspicious).

- A) Suspiciouser.
- B) Most suspiciously.
- C) More suspiciously.
- D) Suspiciously.
- E) Suspicious.

31. Choose the right variant:

He drove (careful) along the narrow road.

- A) Carefully.
- B) Careful.
- C) Carefuller.
- D) Most careful.
- E) More careful.

32. Choose the suitable preposition.

.....Christmas we usually get together with our relatives.

- A) At.
- B) Since.
- C) Till.
- D) On.
- E) In.



33. Choose the suitable preposition:

I thought I'd reach Dover.....two hours.

- A) By.
- ✓ B) In.
- C) Till.
- D) On.
- E) At.

34. David is away at the moment. I don't know exactly when he's coming back, but I'm sure he'll be back ... Monday.

- A) in
- B) until
- C) for
- D) within
- E) by

35. He won't know what to do ... he listens carefully.

- A) unless
- B) as long as
- C) as
- D) in case
- E) as if

36. ... the rush appeared, the doctor knew the baby had measles.

- A) while
- ✓ B) when
- C) although
- D) before
- E) yet

37. Посредники

- ✓ A) go-betweenes
- B) go-arounds
- C) go-amongs
- D) go-downs
- E) go-throughs

38. Choose the suffix forming English adjectives:

- A) Er.
- B) Est.
- C) Ment.
- D) Able.
- E) Ness.

39. Great Britain is a ... .

- A) parliamentary federation
- B) parliamentary monarchy
- C) constitutional county
- D) parliamentary union
- E) republic

40. Choose the right variant:

- A) If I were young I need have a walking holiday
- B) If I was young I have a walking holiday
- C) If I were young I should have a walking holiday
- D) If I were young I ought have a walking holiday
- E) If I were young I was to had a walking holiday

41. Choose the correct possessive case of the noun:

- A) Childrens' toys'
- B) Childrens' toys
- C) Children toys'
- D) Children' toys
- ✓ E) Children's toys

42. Choose the right variant:

In ... East Anglia, where ... land is drier and less fertile, the farms are bigger.

- A) -, the
- B) the, a
- C) -, -
- D) an, the
- E) the, the

43. Do the sums. Ninety minus twenty is: ...

- A) Seven eight
- B) Seventy.
- C) Eighty eight
- D) Seventy eight
- E) Seventeen

44. Choose the correct form of the adjective. ... idea

- A) Senseless
- B) Senseful
- C) Sensible
- D) Sensitive
- E) Sense

45. Choose the right variant:

She feels very ... today.

- A) More badly
- B) Worse
- C) Badlier
- D) Bad
- E) Badly

46. Choose the right variant:

The exam was .....we expected.

- A) More easy.
- B) More easy than.
- C) Easier than.
- D) Easier as.
- E) Most easier.

47. Find the incorrect variant:

Because they have moved away, they hardly never go to the beach anymore.

- A) Hardly never
- B) Moved away
- C) To the beach
- D) Have moved
- E) Because

48. Choose the correct variant:

Please remember: traffic ... Britain keeps ... the left!

- A) In/on.
- B) At/on.
- C) Through/in.
- D) In/to.
- E) At/to.

49. Choose the correct variant of sentence in indirect speech:

"Can you come tomorrow?" He asked ... the next day.

- A) That I can come.
- B) If I come.
- C) If I could come.
- D) If I can come.
- E) That I come.

50. Choose the right form of the verbs:

If Dad ... (buy) a new car, we ... (go) to the sea-side by car next summer.

- A) Will buy, will buy.
- B) Will buy, are going.
- C) Buys, will go.
- D) Buy, will go.
- E) Will buy, go.

51. Choose the correct variant:

When you go abroad, ... very attentive.

- A) had to be
- B) are
- C) must
- D) be
- E) will be

52. Choose the right variant:

This room (clean) every day?

- A) Is this room being cleaned?
- ✓ B) Is this room cleaned?
- C) Is this room clean?
- D) Was this room clean?
- E) Was this room cleaned?

53. Choose the right answer.

Christmas Day is celebrated...

- A) December, 23.
- B) December, 26.
- ✓ C) December, 25.
- D) December, 24.
- E) December, 27.

54. Choose the right variant:

Great Britain and Ireland are separated by the ... .

- A) North Sea.
- B) Pacific Ocean.
- C) Baltic Sea.
- D) Atlantic Ocean.
- ✓ E) Irish Sea.

55. Choose the right variant:

I \_\_\_\_\_ better start saving some money each month for my retirement.

- A) Have.
- B) Would.
- C) Will.
- D) Should.
- ✓ E) Had.

56. Choose the sentence with an uncountable noun:

- A) The young man picked up the gloves which the old woman had dropped.
- B) Now he works at a children's hospital.
- C) Have you begun learning to skate?
- ✓ D) Though I can not play any musical instrument I like the classical music.
- E) Have you finished translating this article yet?

57. Choose the correct variant:

Janet was out of breath because .... .

- A) will run
- B) she's run
- C) she's been running
- ✓ D) she'd been running
- E) she did run

58. Choose the correct verb- form:

I (to speak) to the dean before I went home.

- A) Was speaking.
- B) Has spoken.
- C) Had spoken.
- D) Spoke.
- E) Have spoken.

59. Choose the correct variant:

She always ... him since he started working here.

- A) Will trust.
- B) Has trusted.
- C) Had trusted.
- D) Trusted.
- E) Trust.

60. Choose the correct variant:

It's high time we ... the report for consideration

- A) would submit
- B) have submitted
- C) submitted
- D) had submitted
- E) submit

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

I \_\_\_\_\_ all the questions since I began working on this test.

- A) Answer.
- B) Have answered.
- C) Had answered.
- D) Am answering.
- E) Answered.

62. The police want ... anything suspicious.

- A) us reporting
- B) to be reported
- C) that we report
- D) we report
- E) us to report

63. Choose the right variant:

He always feels...when he comes to his native town.

- A) Happily
- B) Happiful
- C) Happiness
- D) Happily
- E) Happy

64. Change the Direct Speech into the Indirect Speech

“I will come tomorrow and finish the work,” the worker said to me.

- A) The worker promised he would come tomorrow and finish the work.
- B) The worker promised he will come the next day and will finish the work.
- C) The worker promised he will come tomorrow and finish the work.
- D) The worker promised he would come the next day and would finish the work.
- E) The worker promised he would come the next day and finish the work.

65. Choose the right variant:

At the General's funeral we ... we would never forget our Commandant.

- A) Swore.
- B) Swear.
- C) Have sworn.
- D) Swear.
- E) Have sworn.

66. Choose the correct English variant:

My sister speaks English. Я тоже.

- A) I'm too
- B) So do I
- C) I do too
- D) I do so too.
- E) Nor do I

67. Choose antonym to the underlined words.

The mother gave her son a shilling to spend at his discretion.

- A) At random
- B) Inspiration
- C) Indignation
- ✓ D) Indiscretion
- E) Rarity

68. Answer the question: Which of the expressions is out of order?

- A) Give him a good lesson.
- B) Relax.
- C) Cheer up.
- D) Don't worry.
- E) Take it easy.

69. Choose the correct variant:

The football game had been ... due to rain.

- A) Kept.
- B) Made.
- C) Appointed.
- D) Arranged.
- E) Cancelled.

70. Fill in the gaps with the correct variant:

The geographic position of North America, ... in the early days of the European settlement.

- A) Isolating it as it laid between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans
- B) Lying between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, isolated it
- C) Having isolated the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans
- D) Isolating it between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans as it was layed
- E) Laying between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, isolating it

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ**

**Лексико-грамматический тест**

**ЗАВЕРШЕН**

## Чтение

### Boom Towns

Cities usually have a logical reason for being where they are, like a nearby port or river. People settle in these places because they are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New York City, for instance, is near a large harbor at the mouth of the Hudson River. Over 300 years its population grew gradually from 800 people to 8 million. But not all cities develop slowly over a long period of time. Boom towns grow from nothing almost over night. In 1896 Dawson, Canada was unmapped wilderness. But gold was discovered there in 1897, and two years later, it was one of the largest cities in the West, with a population of 30,000.

Dawson didn't have any of the natural conveniences of cities like London or Paris. People went there for gold. They traveled over snow-covered mountains and sailed hundreds of miles up icy rivers. The trail to Dawson was covered with thirty feet of wet snow that could collapse without warning. An avalanche once closed the trail, killing 63 people. For many who made it to Dawson, however, the rewards were worth the difficult trip. Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich. About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives.

But no matter how rich you were, Dawson was never comfortable. The instant city of tents and cabins offered few luxuries. And necessities like food and wood were very expensive. A visiting reporter from the *London Chronicle* wrote, "It is all unreal – a sawhorse metropolis where no town should be. Millionaires to busy to bathe". But soon, the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found. The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard rumors of new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson city as quickly as they had come. One third left the first week, and the rest soon followed. Today, people still come and go – to see where the Canadian gold rush happened. Tourism is now the chief industry of Dawson city – its current population is 762.

71. Why do rivers and ports often attract people?
- A) easy to get water
  - B) they are beautiful
  - C) easy to get to and suited to communications and trade
  - D) people like to fish
  - E) they like to bathe
72. How many people out of the first 20.000 became rich?
- A) 4000
  - B) 5000
  - C) 7000
  - D) 6000
  - E) 2000



73. What sort of town was Dawson during the period of Canadian gold Rush?
- A) city of important offices
  - B) city of banks
  - C) city of tents and cabins
  - D) city of fashionable houses
  - E) city of saloons and inns
74. What kind of necessities were very expensive in Dawson?
- A) food and wood
  - B) food and clothes
  - C) food and carts
  - D) food and water
  - E) food and wool
75. Why did people leave Dawson City?
- A) because of the plague
  - B) unbearable living conditions
  - C) all gold had been found
  - D) all people got their portion of gold
  - E) because of the earthquake
76. Where was the new gold discovered?
- A) in Arizona
  - B) in Alabama
  - C) in Abilene
  - D) in Alaska
  - E) in Arizona
77. What is the chief industry of Dawson City now?
- A) tourism
  - B) farming
  - C) gardening
  - D) mining
  - E) fishing
78. What is the current population of Dawson?
- A) 762
  - B) 662
  - C) 562
  - D) 862
  - E) 462

## We Can Help

The variety of choices that modern life offers can create problems.

People get too hurried, have trouble communicating, and often find they are incapable of planning and organizing their lives effectively. Luckily, there are some services that one can turn to for help. A woman in New York City is a professional timesaver. Millie of "Let Millie Do It" can be hired to wait for repairmen, drive children to appointments, meet relatives at the airport, pay bills, or shop. She will also water plants, take care of pets, and do certain kinds of house-cleaning. For big cleaning jobs, however, it's best to get in touch with "Disaster Masters," another New York City firm. They will take care of any kind of household mess, but specialize in cleaning up after fires and floods. This includes, of course, restoring damaged walls, floors, and furniture.

People with a communication problem might want to use Lipservice, a California firm that provides "verbal proxy." If you have something to say but can't say it for some reason, Lipservice will say it for you. The company's staff can tell someone off, or say "I love you" in eight languages and has done so for clients in such places as Texas, Canada, England, and Australia. For offbeat entertainment, people in California can contact a young professional whistler. He usually gives concerts, but, for a fee, he will entertain at a private party by whistling the works of classical composers. If popular music is more appropriate, the imaginative host can hire the Human Jukebox. This man sits inside a large cardboard box. Then a coin is dropped into the box, he pops out and plays the selected tune on a trumpet.

Disorganized people can go to a "time-management consultant" who will tell them how to do more in less time, providing of course they take the advice. Insecure dressers can ask a wardrobe engineer for advice on how to dress in order to project their most favorable image, and daydreamers can liven up their existence by calling Fantasy Fulfillment, a firm that makes fantasies come true. For \$150 and up, things like driving a race car, riding a camel, or living in a ghost town can be easily realized. Last, but not least, a British consultant has started a "School of Thinking." This school helps you deal effectively with all the people who want to help out, for a price.

79. Why do people need special kinds of services?

- A) people get too hurried, have trouble communicating
- B) people get too egoistic
- C) people become too lazy
- D) people get too weak
- E) people get too selfish

80. The company can tell "I love you" in ...
- A) seven languages
  - B) eight languages
  - C) five languages
  - D) nine languages
  - E) six languages
81. Who may be invited for offbeat entertainment?
- A) professional wrestler
  - B) professional whistler
  - C) professional weightlifter
  - D) professional conductor
  - E) professional singer
82. Where do disorganized people go?
- A) a "time-entertainment clerk"
  - B) a "foreteller"
  - C) a "time-manual council"
  - D) a "time-management consultant"
  - E) a "psychiatrist"
83. What firm makes fantasies come true?
- A) "Family Fulfillment"
  - B) "Fancy Fulfillment"
  - C) "Fairy Fulfillment"
  - D) "Fantasy Fulfillment"
  - E) "Fantasy Fulment"
84. How much does it cost to invite the firm?
- A) for \$350 and up
  - B) for \$200 and up
  - C) for \$250 and up
  - D) for \$100 and up
  - E) for \$150 and up
85. What school helps to deal effectively with all the people who want to help out for a price?
- A) "School of Dreaming"
  - B) "School of Desiring"
  - C) "School of Supporting"
  - D) "School of Achieving"
  - E) "School of Thinking"

### Text

Read the text and find the right answers:

The World Wide Web (WWW, or Web for short) has taken over the Internet. Indeed, for many people it is the Internet.

Originally, the Internet, and the WWW, was an altruistic environment. It was made up mostly of academics and military types who created a community where information was readily available. Everything was free of charge and no one would have dreamed about trying to sell a product or their services. The only restriction you were likely to come across was a denial of access if you didn't have a password for sensitive information. But when the Net, and in particular the Web, became popular all of that changed.

With so many 'ordinary' people starting to surf the Web as a pastime, it didn't take long for Big Business to see it as a new way of selling around the globe. Simply by putting their products onto a computer they found that they can make customers to shop at their leisure and buy their products without leaving their own home. It also captured the imagination of educators as a way of getting quite detailed information across to a large audience.

Before joining the World Wide Web you may have wondered what the word "browser" meant. But it was the introduction of these browsers, used to navigate the WWW, which took away the cold, dry collection of command that computers need to speak to one another. So instead of having to type long commands and make a choice from plain text menus, browsers which are programs themselves let you use your mouse to link to any information. It is the arrival of browsers that opened the Internet to everyone.

By simply lifting one finger (and pressing it down) we can get information on any subject. And to access this information no technical understanding is needed. What is more, we can access it when we want, at any time. There is no viewing schedule for the Web.

The most obvious item required for access to the WWW is, of course, a computer. The single most important piece of equipment for connection to the WWW is Modem.

86. What does the abbreviation WWW mean?

- A) Wide World Web.
- B) Wide Web World.
- C) Web World Wide.
- D) Web Wide World.
- E) World Wide Web.

87. How can we get info on any subject by?

- A) Turning on the computer.
- B) Simple lifting one finger.
- C) By using the modem.
- D) By using the switching off the computer.
- E) Ringing up.

88. What was the WWW originally made of?
- A) Military types.
  - B) Educators.
  - C) Academics and military types.
  - D) Academics.
  - E) Educators and military types.
89. What was needed for accessing information?
- A) A card.
  - B) A password.
  - C) A license.
  - D) A key.
  - E) A fee.
90. What captured the imagination of educators?
- A) Software.
  - B) Modem.
  - C) Internet.
  - D) A mouse.
  - E) Monitor.
91. How did 'ordinary' people use the Web?
- A) As a job.
  - B) As a way of getting money.
  - C) As a way of getting education.
  - D) As a profit.
  - E) As a pastime.
92. When can we access necessary information on the WWW?
- A) At night time.
  - B) At restricted time.
  - C) During work time.
  - D) At day time.
  - E) At any time.

### Modern Sun Worshippers

People travel for a lot of reasons. Some tourists go to see battlefields or religious shrines. Others are looking for culture, or simply want to have their picture taken in front of famous places. But most European tourists are looking for a sunny beach to lie on.

Northern Europeans are willing to pay a lot of money and put up with a lot of inconveniences for the sun because they have so little of it. Residents of cities like London, Copenhagen, and Amsterdam spend a lot of their winter in the dark because the days are so short, and much of the rest of the year in the rain. This is the reason the Mediterranean has always attracted them. Every summer, more than 25 million people travel to Mediterranean resorts and beaches for their vacation. They all come for the same reason: sun!

The huge crowds mean lots of money for the economies of Mediterranean countries. Italy's 30,000 hotels are booked solid every summer. And 13 million people camp out on French beaches, parks, and roadsides. Spain's long, sandy coastline attracts more people than anywhere else. 37 million tourists visit yearly, or one tourist for every person living in Spain.

But there are signs that the area is getting more tourists than it can handle. The Mediterranean is already one of the most polluted seas on earth. And with increased tourism, it's getting worse. The French can't figure out what to do with all the garbage left by campers around St.Tropez. And in many places, swimming is dangerous because of pollution.

None of this, however, is spoiling anyone's fun. The Mediterranean gets more popular every year with tourists. Obviously, they don't go there for clean water and solitude. They tolerate traffic jams and seem to like crowded beaches. They don't even mind the pollution. No matter how dirty the water is, the coastline still looks beautiful. And as long as the sun shines, it's still better than sitting in the cold rain in Berlin, London, or Oslo.

93. According to the text. People don't travel:

- A) to see shrines
- B) to have their picture taken in front of famous places
- C) to see battlefields
- D) to work
- E) to lie on a sunny beach

94. What is the biggest disadvantage in the Mediterranean sea?

- A) killer-whales
- B) pollution
- C) sand
- D) sea plants
- E) crocodiles

95. Why don't tourists mind pollution and crowded beaches?  
A) they have the same problems at home  
B) they all come for the sun  
C) they like to travel on a sailing ship  
D) they all come to taste specific cuisine  
E) they are offered special entertainments
96. What is the most polluted place in France?  
A) Poole  
B) St. Tropez  
C) Luton  
D) Paris  
E) Mentone
97. What city besides Berlin and London is considered rainy?  
A) Ohio  
B) Ontario  
C) Oxford  
D) Ottawa  
E) Oslo
98. What do tourists have to tolerate?  
A) sunburns  
B) high prices  
C) traffic jams  
D) local food  
E) theft
99. What looks still beautiful...?  
A) airport  
B) the coastline  
C) railway station  
D) architecture  
E) main road
100. In many places, swimming is dangerous....  
A) because of ships  
B) because of sharks  
C) because of wind  
D) because of pollution  
E) because of fog

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ**

**Чтение**

**ЗАВЕРШЕН**

1-й вариант	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
	С	А	Е	В	В	А	Е	С	В	С	Д	А	Д	С	В	В	Е	Д	Д	Е	С	Е	Е	В	С
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	С	С	А	А	С	Е	А	Е	А	В	В	Д	А	В	А	В	А	С	С	С	Д	В	Д	С	А
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
	А	Е	Е	Е	В	А	Е	Е	В	Д	Д	Е	Е	В	А	В	С	Д	Д	Д	В	Д	С	В	А
	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
А	Е	С	В	Д	А	Е	В	Е	Е	С	В	Д	А	С	А	С	А	С	С	С	Д	Е	Д	В	

2-й вариант	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
	С	А	Е	С	Е	Е	А	В	Е	А	С	С	В	А	Д	Д	Е	В	Е	В	В	В	Е	А	Е
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	А	С	С	С	А	Е	В	Д	В	В	С	С	Д	В	Е	А	Е	Д	А	Е	Д	Д	Д	С	Д
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
	В	Д	В	А	Е	С	Д	Е	С	А	А	Е	Е	С	А	А	Д	С	В	В	Е	А	С	В	Е
	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
В	С	С	В	А	В	А	В	А	В	С	Д	А	Д	Е	С	В	А	Е	Д	Д	С	А	Д	Д	

3-й вариант	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
	Е	Е	В	С	С	Е	С	Д	Д	В	А	В	Д	Е	А	А	Д	С	В	Д	С	В	Е	Д	С
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	А	Д	Е	С	С	С	Д	Д	А	В	Е	А	А	А	С	Д	Д	В	Е	А	В	Е	С	А	Е
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
	Е	В	Д	А	Д	С	Д	А	Е	В	В	С	В	В	А	Е	С	Е	Д	В	Е	А	А	Е	Д
	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Д	Е	Е	Е	А	А	А	С	С	Е	С	С	Д	С	Д	В	В	Д	В	С	В	Д	А	Е	С	

4-й вариант	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
	Д	С	Д	А	С	Е	В	Д	В	А	А	Е	Д	Д	В	С	Д	С	В	Е	А	С	А	Д	С
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Е	С	Е	Д	Д	А	А	В	Е	А	В	А	Д	В	С	Е	А	В	С	Д	С	А	Д	С	С
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
	Д	В	С	Е	Е	Д	Д	С	В	В	В	Е	Е	Е	А	В	Д	А	Е	В	С	А	С	А	С
	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Д	А	А	А	В	В	Д	Д	Е	Е	Е	В	С	В	С	Е	Е	Д	В	В	В	Е	С	В	Д	