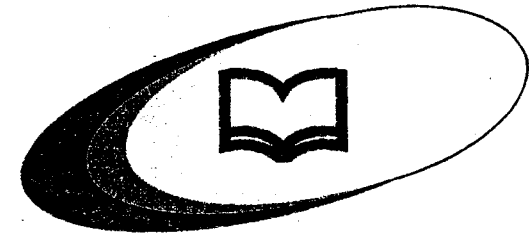


**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ**



**УЧЕБНО – МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

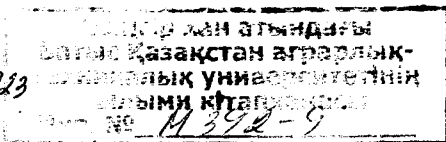
**ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНЫМ ЭКЗАМЕНАМ В
МАГИСТРАТУРУ, ДОКТОРАНТУРУ, РЕЗИДЕНТУРУ И АДЪЮНКТУРУ**

M 392 -9

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АСТАНА – 2011

УДК 811.111.1(07)
ББК 81.2 Англ я 7-923
У-91



У-91 Учебно-методическое пособие по английскому языку.
Астана: РГКП «Национальный центр тестирования», 2011

ISBN 978-601-260-116-9

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

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

УДК 811.111.1(07)
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тестирования», 2011

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Уважаемый претендент!

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

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

Блок I – Слушание текста с CD диска

В данный блок 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 аудиодиске (звук в формате MP3) записаны 4 текста по английскому языку.

Порядок прослушивания записи текстов на аудиодиске:

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.

Спецификация теста

1. Название теста:

Тест по дисциплине «Английский язык»

2. Цель:

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

3. Задача:

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

4. Содержание теста:

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

Темы, подтемы	Содержание
Аудирование	
На CD 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 общения.

Лексико-грамматический тест	
Проверяется уровень владения наиболее употребительной (базовой) грамматикой 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 общением.

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

Темы	Содержание	Количество заданий в одном варианте
1.	Имя существительное	3
2.	Артикль	3
3.	Местоимение	3
4.	Числительное	3
5.	Глагол	3
6.	Неличные формы глаголов	3
7.	Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения.	3
8.	Наречие	3
9.	Предлоги	3
10.	Союзы	3
11.	Прямая и Косвенная речь	3
12.	Условные предложения	3
13.	Сложные предложения	3

14.	Словообразование. Механизмы словообразования.	3
15.	Лексически явления. Антонимы, синонимы, омонимы.	2
16.	Порядок слов в предложении	2
17.	Страноведение	2
18.	Согласительное наклонение.	2
Всего		50

Вариант 001

Слушание

Слушание

Text 1

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.

- The second team will ...
 - pick up bottles and plastic bags.
 - collect money.
 - arrange the square.
 - clean up the beach.
 - meet guests.
- The profits from the marathon will be given to the Children's Hospital to help.
 - provide books for the children
 - decorate the hospital wards
 - buy additional food
 - provide new toys for the children
 - buy new specialist equipment
- What two changes to the organization of the festival are mentioned?
 - Free refreshments and new uniforms
 - New uniforms and free concert
 - Free parking and free concert
 - Free refreshments and free concert
 - Large tents and free parking
- The celebration will be held at the money of ...
 - the public
 - the council
 - the administration
 - the sponsors
 - the Beach Team
- There are applicants for the mini-marathon.
 - 260
 - 265
 - 216
 - 266
 - 60

Text 2

6. What did Mr Gold have difficulty with in the past?
- Getting up early in the morning.
 - Getting to sleep at night.
 - Giving up smoking.
 - Running.
 - Finding good cigarettes.
7. Mr Gold told about his secret plan to ...
- a neighbour
 - his wife
 - his friend
 - an actor
 - nobody
8. The reason for Mr Gold's frequent colds and throat infections was ...
- his old and cold house
 - cold weather of London
 - living near the sea
 - smoking a lot
 - bad heating system
9. Mr Gold had problems because he ...
- smoked 3 or 4 cigarettes a day
 - was very lazy
 - smoked a lot
 - hated smoking
 - couldn't touch his toes
10. Mr Gold stopped smoking on ...
- 1st July
 - 3d June
 - 3d July
 - 1st June
 - at the end of July

Text 3

11. Edwards Marks works days a week.
- 4
 - 2
 - 6
 - 3
 - 5
12. Margaret Lloyd's main duty is ...
- to manage booking
 - to oversee training
 - to meet guests
 - to prevent injuries
 - to supervise equipment
13. Booking for the Club equipment is made by ...
- James Todd
 - Sean Bond and James Todd
 - Edward Marks
 - Sean Bond
 - Margaret Lloyd
14. The notice-board contains ...
- photographs
 - photographs of the Club members
 - different pictures
 - contact details
 - necessary information
15. Sean Bond supervises ...
- oversee training
 - booking
 - computers and electrical equipment
 - meeting guests
 - preventing injuries

Text 4

16. The weekly radio programme is on
 A) local news items
 B) news about the Royal family
 C) educational issues
 D) topics suggested by listeners
 E) listeners' hobbies
17. When people want to give their opinion on a new stamp,
 A) they go to the meeting
 B) they write to the local newspaper
 C) they discuss it in the family
 D) they write to the Royal family
 E) they write to the post office
18. The production of a stamp in Australia is as long as
 A) up to two years
 B) two weeks
 C) two hours
 D) up to two month
 E) two days
19. The speaker suggests that
 A) stamps play an important role in our lives.
 B) stamps should reflect a nation's character
 C) too much attention is devoted to stamp production
 D) very little attention is devoted to the stamp production
 E) a stamp is only a receipt for postage
20. The main policy in Australian and British stamps design is that
 A) no living ordinary person can ever appear on a stamp
 B) no animals can ever appear on a stamp
 C) no members of the Royal family can ever appear on a stamp
 D) only animals can ever appear on a stamp
 E) only kangaroos can ever appear on a stamp

ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ
Слушание
ЗАВЕРШЕН

Лексико-грамматический тест

21. I was sorry for her ... I tried to help her.
 A) because
 B) whether
 C) after
 D) so
 E) so that
22. He was received with respect ... he felt awkward.
 A) nevertheless
 B) thus
 C) by the by
 D) and besides
 E) in other words
23. The helicopter took half an hour to see ... where Rebecca was but in the end it managed to reach her.
 A) exactly
 B) exactily
 C) in exact
 D) exact
 E) with exact
24. She spoke very quietly, ... nobody could hear a word.
 A) as if
 B) while
 C) so that
 D) because of
 E) as long as
25. Supply the correct tense-form. Have you _____ forgotten a friend's birthday?
 A) Sometimes
 B) Never
 C) Ever
 D) Yet
 E) Since

26. The woman was glad to recover her bag ... she thought was lost.
 A) what
 B) which
 C) since
 D) when
 E) but
27. Don't cry, speak ... if you want to tell me something important.
 A) in quiet
 B) with quiet
 C) quiet
 D) quiety
 E) quietly
28. I came to a register, the clerk told me to come back in a week.
 A) before
 B) but
 C) when
 D) though
 E) and
29. ... Jerry lost the race, he was very disappointed.
 A) although
 B) when
 C) until
 D) though
 E) however
30. They are too late to get into the concert now ... the doors have already been closed.
 A) because
 B) till
 C) what
 D) that
 E) nevertheless

31. The thoughtless daughter has been stricken with grief ... her mother died.
 A) while
 B) before
 C) since
 D) until
 E) what
32. Choose the right variant:
 A) I will go to see you if I could find time
 B) I would go to see you if I could find time
 C) I would go to see you if I can find time
 D) I would gone to see you if I could find time
 E) I would have gone to see you if I could find time
33. Choose the right variant:
 A) If I had any free time now or tomorrow, I should had done the work myself
 B) If I have any free time now or tomorrow, I should have done the work myself
 C) If I have any free time now or tomorrow, I should do the work myself
 D) If I had had any free time now or tomorrow, I should do the work myself
 E) If I had any free time now or tomorrow, I should do the work myself
34. Choose the right variant of Plural: Applause.
 A) applauses
 B) applausae
 C) applausca
 D) applausis
 E) applause
35. Choose the right variant:
 A) I wish I have thought of it before. It's a good idea
 B) I have wished I thought of it before. It's a good idea
 C) I wish I had thought of it before. It's a good idea
 D) I had wished I thought of it before. It's a good idea
 E) I wished I thought of it before. It's a good idea

36. Find the plural form: Tempo.
- A) tempii
 - B) tempaes
 - C) tempo
 - D) tempi
 - E) tempae
37. Find the plural form: Cherub .
- A) cherubi
 - B) cherubum
 - C) cherubes
 - D) cherubim
 - E) cherubos
38. The name "Scotland Yard" originates from the plot of land adjoining Whitehall Palace where, in about the ...-th century, the royalty and nobility of Scotland stayed when visiting the English Court.
- A) 15
 - B) 14
 - C) 13
 - D) 16
 - E) 12
39. The first inhabitants of North America were...
- A) Indians and Spaniards
 - B) Indians and Englishmen
 - C) Mexicans and Dutch
 - D) Dutch and Indians
 - E) Indians and Eskimos
40. Он сказал, что они переехали в деревню за два года до этого.
- A) He said they had moved to the country two years before.
 - B) He said they have moved to the country two years before.
 - C) He said they moved to the country two years ago.
 - D) He said they moved to the country two years before.
 - E) He said they had been moving to the country two years before.
41. Most of the old New Year customs take place in Scotland, beginning with "first-footing", in which the first person to enter the house in the New Year must be....
- A) an old man
 - B) a priest
 - C) a fair-haired woman
 - D) a dark-haired man
 - E) a child
42. Martha ... she would be late for the meeting. She ... she was feeling ill.
- A) told to me that ... said to me that.
 - B) told me that ... said that
 - C) tell that ... say that
 - D) told me that ... said me that
 - E) told that ... said me that
43. "It is my suitcase", the girl said.
- A) The girl said it was hers suitcase.
 - B) The girl told it is her suitcase.
 - C) The girl said it is my suitcase.
 - D) The girl said it was her suitcase.
 - E) The girl tells it was her suitcase.
44. "Please don't come back very late", Peter said to his son.
- A) Peter asked his son that he not to come back very late.
 - B) Peter asked his son not to come back very late.
 - C) Peter asked his son don't come back very late.
 - D) Peter asked his son not come very late.
 - E) Peter asked his son to come back very late.
45. Choose the preposition, which completes the sentence best:
What are you laughing _____?
- A) at
 - B) over
 - C) on
 - D) up
 - E) above

46. Put the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

“У тебя усталый вид, Джим”.

- A) I told to Jim he looked tired
- B) I said Jim he looked tired
- C) I told Jim he looked tired
- D) I told Jim he looks tired
- E) I said Jim he has looked tired

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

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

48. Choose the correct answer.

Please come _____ my party _____ Saturday.

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

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

I'm really angry _____ you!

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

50. Choose the correct answer.

The phone is _____ the computer.

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

51. Larry was so absorbed in his novel that he forgot about his dinner cooking.

- A) excelled
- B) determined
- C) enlivened
- D) engrossed
- E) obliged

52. Choose the correct answer.

She serves people _____ food and drink.

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

53. Choose the right word:

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

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

54. Choose the correct answer.

The train arrives _____ Rome _____ 4 p.m.

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

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

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

56. 1/4 километра

- A) quarter of a kilometre
- B) one and four of a kilometre
- C) one slash four of a kilometre
- D) one-fours of a kilometre
- E) one-four of a kilometer

57. Choose the correct answer.

I want to stay _____ home this evening.

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

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

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

59. 1/2 километра

- A) one and a second of a kilometre
- B) half of a kilometre
- C) one twos of a kilometre
- D) one and a half of a kilometre
- E) one and two of a kilometer

60. Fill in:

What do you see ____ the picture?

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

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

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

62. Ехать автобусом 134.

- A) to go to the 134 bus.
- B) to get of 134 bus.
- C) to have the 134 bus.
- D) to take the 134-th bus.
- E) to take the bus 134.

63. Choose the correct answer.

Tom is _____ the garden _____ his friend Sam.

- A) By/to.
- B) In/by.
- C) In/to.
- D) At/with.
- E) In/with.

64. His involuntary reflexes betrayed his feelings.

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

65. Choose the right word:

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

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

66. Choose the right word:

Has the bell ...?

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

67. Mr Sandford ... that his son is going to London.
 A) say
 B) tell
 C) says
 D) tells
 E) is saying
68. Double agents live in a perpetual state of fear.
 A) perpetrated
 B) perfect
 C) ceasing
 D) temporary
 E) constant
69. Let's meet at nine o'clock if it ... convenient for you.
 A) is be
 B) will be
 C) is
 D) are
 E) shall be
70. Choose the correct answer.
 He _____ the work if you help him.
 A) Finish.
 B) Finished.
 C) Shall finish.
 D) Is finish.
 E) Will finish.

Лексико-грамматический тест
 ЗАВЕРШЕН

Чтение

Text 1

International Business – With a Twist

Some of the world's most accommodating businessmen specialize in getting you what you want at a fair market price. But they're businessmen with a difference – they're smugglers who deal only in what's illegal.

A smuggling operation is complex, so it has to be businesslike. It has managers who plan trips, make deals, and arrange for purchases and pick-ups. It has travelers who deliver the goods, and specialists who recruit and train them. In fact, smugglers frequently have legitimate businesses on the side. A travel agency is helpful because the modern smuggler is a world traveler. When a good smuggler was arrested recently, he had airline tickets "from Geneva to Bangkok by way of Frankfurt, Nicosia, Istanbul, Beirut, Vancouver, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Manila, and Jakarta."

The best places for smuggling operations are border cities and seaports. In one such city, annual sales at local stores amounted to \$6,900 for every person in town. But the average person only made \$ 3,575 per year. A tiny seaport is the world's third largest importer of Swiss watches- every year; it buys 50 watches for every person in the city. Obviously, the people in these cities are not buying all this merchandise- it is being bought by smugglers.

As one expert wrote, "the ingenuity of the smuggler's mind is virtually limitless." In addition to special vests for carrying gold, there are other types of smuggling equipment. A diplomat was arrested in London with 298 watches sewn into his coat lining. British officials discovered a car with a special gas tank containing 2,581 illegal watches. But some smugglers don't need special equipment. A good diamond smuggler can hide two or three small diamonds in his mouth and still carry on a normal conversation.

What makes people smuggle? Profit is definitely a motive. Over \$1.5 billion in illegal gold alone is smuggled every year, not to mention a multi-million dollar art smuggling trade and a thriving business in illegal diamonds. But many smugglers love excitement as much as profit. As one said, "You don't feel happy unless you have a line open and somebody making a run for you."

71. How many watches were hidden in a gas tank?
 A) 1,581
 B) 2,781
 C) 2,581
 D) 1,681
 E) 2,681

72. What does "accommodating businessman" mean?
 A) helpful
 B) easy-going
 C) busy
 D) hard-working
 E) cunning
73. Where was diplomat arrested?
 A) in the USA
 B) in London
 C) in Liberia
 D) in Luxembourg
 E) in Libya
74. What do Swiss people export?
 A) wallpaper
 B) watches
 C) waffle
 D) walnut
 E) walrus
75. What do in fact smugglers have?
 A) rivals
 B) experience
 C) followers
 D) legitimate businesses on the side
 E) much money
76. What do many smugglers love as much as profit?
 A) fame
 B) interest
 C) attention
 D) surprise
 E) excitement
77. Who was arrested recently?
 A) a gold smuggler
 B) a ticket smuggler
 C) a tobacco smuggler
 D) an oil smuggler
 E) a silver smuggler

Text 2 New Zealand

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

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

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

79. When did James Cook see the land?
 A) 1770.
 B) 1767.
 C) 1753.
 D) 1769.
 E) 1758.
80. What part of the Pacific ocean did the Maori people migrate from?
 A) West-south.
 B) South-eastern.
 C) Western.
 D) Eastern.
 E) Southern.
81. There are the ... islands, separated by Cook Strait.
 A) West and South.
 B) North and East.
 C) North and West.
 D) North and South.
 E) South and East.
82. Where are New Caledonia, Fiji and Tonga situated from New Zealand?
 A) To the west.
 B) To the east.
 C) To the north.
 D) To the south.
 E) In the middle.
83. What land area makes New Zealand similar in size to Japan and Britain?
 A) 268,109
 B) 267,109
 C) 268,103
 D) 267,105
 E) 268,105
84. What's the nationality of that navigator who saw the land first?
 A) Arabian.
 B) Greek.
 C) English.
 D) German.
 E) Dutch.

Text 3 Queen Victoria

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

85. Who did she receive support from?
 A) Disraeli.
 B) William IV.
 C) John Conroy.
 D) Edward.
 E) Prince Albert.
86. What's the name of her husband?
 A) Disraeli.
 B) Beaconsfield.
 C) Albert.
 D) John Conroy.
 E) Melbourne.

87. When did she marry?
 A) In 1851.
 B) In 1848.
 C) In 1840.
 D) In 1844.
 E) In 1853.
88. What title did her Prime Minister get?
 A) Duke of Beaconsfield.
 B) Duke of Kent.
 C) Earl of Beaconsfield.
 D) Earl of Kent.
 E) King of Kent.
89. When did Queen Victoria's uncle die?
 A) In 1837.
 B) In 1835.
 C) In 1825.
 D) In 1829.
 E) In 1821.
90. She emerged from mourning in 1874 encouraged by her family, friends and the newly-elected Prime Minister ... ?
 A) William.
 B) Vicky.
 C) Edward.
 D) Disraeli.
 E) Albert.
91. When did Albert die?
 A) In 1851.
 B) In 1857.
 C) In 1864.
 D) In 1862.
 E) In 1861.
92. When did her elder daughter die?
 A) In June 1875.
 B) In July 1901.
 C) In July 1899.
 D) In August 1891.
 E) In June 1900.

Text 4 Market Women

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

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

But markets aren't just a rural occurrence. Every African city has several of them, and the biggest ones are enormous, with up to 30,000 people passing through every day. In order to keep this mass of people organized, everyone who trades in the same kind of product occupies the same general area. Dealers in the product also organize themselves into guilds, with a woman as the head. At the head of these women is another woman who serves as the "market master." These women make decisions about the day-to-day running of the market in areas like sanitation, rental charges, and fair pricing. They also see that market law is enforced.

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

93. Where do market women send their children?
 A) to Venice for beads
 B) to universities overseas
 C) to Sahara for the salt
 D) to Nigerian villages for cotton shirts
 E) to Cairo for silk

94. What is business for the Nigerian women?
 A) a natural part of life
 B) a way to escape from their family routine
 C) a risky undertaking
 D) a natural pleasure
 E) a real torture
95. What do "market masters" do?
 A) buy goods in other cities
 B) make pots, design cotton shirts
 C) hire shopassistants
 D) make decisions about the day-to-day running of the market
 E) clean the area, wash the counters
96. How do market women spend their money?
 A) in interesting style
 B) in low style
 C) in original style
 D) in high style
 E) in vulgar style
97. What kind of goods did he find at a Nigerian market?
 A) silks from India, salt from the Sahara, clay water jars
 B) wool from Cairo, salt from the Sahara, iron water jars
 C) silks from Cairo, salt from the Sahara, clay water jars
 D) cotton from Cairo, salt from the Sahara, wooden water jars
 E) silks from Cairo, pepper from the Sahara, clay water jars
98. Who visited Nigeria?
 A) Hugh Clapperton
 B) Hugh Clarisson
 C) Hugo Clarenton
 D) Hugh Clapperstone
 E) Hugh Clapton
99. What are the market women in Onitsha famous for?
 A) for their skill at making large amounts of pots made of gourds
 B) for their skill at making large amounts of goods
 C) for their skill at making large amounts of clay water jars
 D) for their skill at making large amounts of cotton shirts
 E) for their skill at making large amounts of money

100. When did he visit Nigeria?
 A) in the 1930s
 B) in the 1820s
 C) in the 1840s
 D) in the 1830s
 E) in the 1940s

ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ

**Чтение
 ЗАВЕРШЕН**

Слушание

Text 1

1. There will be judges for various competitions.
 - A) 4
 - B) 3
 - C) 5
 - D) 8
 - E) 6
2. Picking up litter will be the duty of
 - A) the third team
 - B) the fourth team
 - C) the Beach Team
 - D) the Town Team
 - E) the citizens
3. Bags will be provided by the council
 - A) for all the rubbish
 - B) for books and brochures
 - C) only for materials that can be recycled
 - D) only for food rubbish
 - E) for additional food
4. Wardens will be needed at the car park because
 - A) they will clean the territory
 - B) they will collect dangerous bottles
 - C) they helped to organize the parking well last year
 - D) the parking last year was disorganized
 - E) they will collect parking fees
5. The celebration will be held on
 - A) the last day of the month
 - B) the first day of the month
 - C) Saturday
 - D) Sunday
 - E) Friday

Text 2

6. What worried Mr Gold most of all in the morning?
 - A) Throat infections.
 - B) Headaches.
 - C) The chest pains.
 - D) Coughing fits.
 - E) The thought of his past attempts to give up smoking.
7. Mr Gold never ran out of
 - A) cigarettes
 - B) necessities
 - C) ties
 - D) food
 - E) newspapers
8. Mr Gold was successful because
 - A) only his friends knew his secret
 - B) he smoked cigarettes secretly
 - C) everyone helped him
 - D) he told about his plans to his friends
 - E) this was as an exciting adventure
9. Mr Gold used to travel across London to
 - A) get cigarettes
 - B) see London at night
 - C) meet his friends
 - D) get exercise
 - E) buy food
10. Giving up smoking was easy for Mr Gold because he
 - A) it was his private game, he was winning
 - B) he smoked only 3 cigarettes every day
 - C) he smoked every other day
 - D) he stopped smoking immediately
 - E) he smoked only good cigarettes

Text 3

11. Cafeteria is situated ...
 A) on the first floor
 B) on the ground floor
 C) in the large hall
 D) on the second floor
 E) in the waiting area
12. The number of staff members of the Club is
 A) 9
 B) 6
 C) 4
 D) 7
 E) 5
13. There are nine ... in the Club.
 A) permanent staff members
 B) temporary staff members
 C) wardens
 D) cleaners
 E) buildings
14. Information about the training can be found in a(an) ...
 A) entrance hall
 B) main building
 C) museum
 D) brochure
 E) library
15. There are programmes in counseling at the moment.
 A) 5
 B) 6
 C) 2
 D) 3
 E) 4

Text 4

16. The design of stamps in Australia is usually supervised by ...
 A) the Royal family
 B) the Queen
 C) British Post
 D) Australia Post
 E) the Royal mail
17. Topics are sent for final approval to ...
 A) local schools
 B) a group of graphic artists
 C) the Board of Directors
 D) a designers' committee
 E) members of the Royal family
18. In the search for suitable subjects, people are invited to ...
 A) research a number of topics
 B) produce a list of topics
 C) give an opinion on possible topics
 D) vote for every topic
 E) interview each other
19. What picture is the most popular one on Australian stamps?
 A) Flowers
 B) Birds.
 C) Kangaroos.
 D) People of power.
 E) People.
20. The picture of Father Christmas surfing at the beach ...
 A) was considered the best stamp design of the year
 B) arose lots of discussion
 C) wasn't noticed by anyone
 D) was offered by the Queen
 E) was approved unanimously

ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ
Слушание
ЗАВЕРШЕН

Лексико-грамматический тест

21. He had a terrible temper ... everybody liked him.
 A) that
 B) unless
 C) as if
 D) so that
 E) but
22. ... the café was crowded, we found a table.
 A) although
 B) so that
 C) thus
 D) accordingly
 E) in order to
23. Angela is ... good with animals.
 A) amazingly
 B) amazingably
 C) amazingfully
 D) amazing
 E) amazinge
24. Her husband was told that he was too old to work ..., he was discharged with no pension.
 A) in spite of
 B) however
 C) otherwise
 D) more
 E) nevertheless
25. If a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing...
 A) best
 B) well
 C) gooder
 D) good
 E) worsebetter
26. Margaret's alarm clock didn't wake her up this morning ... she left her apartment later than usual, missing the first bus today.
 A) than
 B) and
 C) before
 D) so then
 E) what

27. He behaved very ... I think.
 A) selfish
 B) selfishful
 C) selfishly
 D) selfishably
 E) selfish
28. Mary went to the skating rink two hours ago ... has been skating ever ...
 A) and ... since
 B) from ... till
 C) when ... since
 D) but ... for
 E) and ... for
29. Hugo talks ... he didn't know me.
 A) and
 B) so that
 C) as though
 D) however
 E) unless
30. The families were told to evacuate their houses immediately...
 A) in the time when the water raised.
 B) when water at that precise moment threatened.
 C) when up was going the water.
 D) at the time when the water began to go up.
 E) when the water began to rise.
31. That was nothing to do with ... we are interested in.
 A) but
 B) that
 C) what
 D) till
 E) if
32. Choose the right variant:
 A) Why didn't you phone him yesterday? He would have helped you.
 B) Why hadn't you phoned him yesterday? He would have helped you.
 C) Why haven't you phone him yesterday? He would have help you.
 D) Why hadn't you phone him yesterday? He would have helped you.
 E) Why hasn't you phoned him yesterday? He would have helped you.

33. Choose the right variant:

- A) I'm so sorry I had no money with me yesterday. I would bought that dress
- B) I was so sorry I had no money with me yesterday. I would have buy that dress
- C) I'm so sorry I haven't had money with me yesterday. I would have bought that dress
- D) I'm so sorry I had no money with me yesterday. I would have bought that dress
- E) I'm so sorry I had no money with me yesterday. I would had bought that dress

34. Give the plural: a city.

- A) Cites.
- B) Cityes.
- C) Citeis.
- D) Citys.
- E) Cities.

35. Choose the right variant:

- A) If he were in Moscow next time he would came to see us.
- B) If he was in Moscow next time he would have come see us.
- C) If he were in Moscow next time he would had come to see us.
- D) If he were in Moscow next time he will come to see us.
- E) If he were in Moscow next time he would come to see us.o

36. Двухмесячная зарплата

- A) two month's fees
- B) two month's tip
- C) two month's salary
- D) two month's bill
- E) two month's fare

37. Give the plural: Genius (fabulous spirits)

- A) geniuse
- B) genii
- C) geniusies
- D) geniusae
- E) geniusex

38. A peer ...

- A) who attends a debate receives salary in addition to traveling expenses
- B) must attend a debate, receives salary but does not receive traveling expenses
- C) does not receive salary in addition to traveling expenses
- D) must not attend a debate
- E) may attend a debate without receiving salary in addition to traveling expenses

39. In the State of Connecticut, there is a city of... .

- A) New Haven
- B) New Year
- C) New Ark
- D) New Jersey
- E) New York

40. Complete the sentence:

The money to my bank account.

- A) Have transferred
- B) Has been transferred
- C) Are transferred
- D) Were transferred
- E) Will transferred

41. The nicknames of ... are: the Last Frontier and Land of the Midnight Sun.

- A) Alabama
- B) Alaska
- C) Montana
- D) Texas
- E) Arizona

42. She reminded

- A) what I had to do
- B) me what I had to do
- C) what I do
- D) me about what I had to do
- E) what to do

43. They directed that the building

- A) to be pulling down
- B) should pull down
- C) need to be pull down
- D) to be pulled down
- E) should be pulled down

44. "Я не могу сделать это сама", – сказала им Лора.
 A) Laura said to them she couldn't do it herself
 B) Laura spoke them she couldn't do it herself
 C) Laura told to them she couldn't do it by herself
 D) Laura told them she couldn't do it herself
 E) Laura told them she can't do it herself
45. Choose the correct answer.
 Can you help me _____ my homework?
 A) Of.
 B) To.
 C) With.
 D) In.
 E) For.
46. "Stay here", the man said.
 A) He told us to stay there
 B) He told us stay here
 C) He said to us to stay here
 D) He said us to stay here
 E) He told to us to stay here
47. Choose the correct answer.
 She looks _____ passengers.
 A) To.
 B) After.
 C) In.
 D) By.
 E) On.
48. Choose the word or phrase, which completes the sentence best:
 My father has lived in Japan _____ five years.
 A) on
 B) in
 C) for
 D) between
 E) at
49. Choose the right preposition:
 Are you through ... your work?
 A) Off
 B) On
 C) Of
 D) About
 E) With

50. Complete the sentence:
 These books ... to the library.
 A) Must be returned.
 B) Is returned.
 C) Shall be returned.
 D) Was returned.
 E) Wasn't returned.
51. Choose the right word:
 On her way home mother usually ... some shopping.
 A) does
 B) proposes
 C) makes
 D) goes
 E) buys
52. Complete the sentence:
 She went to the cinema after she _____ had dinner.
 A) Will have.
 B) Has.
 C) Was had.
 D) Had.
 E) Have.
53. Complete the sentence:
 How many languages ... you ...?
 A) Speak, do.
 B) Do, speak.
 C) Have, spoke.
 D) ---, speak.
 E) ---, spoke.
54. Complete the sentence:
 She...read at the age of five.
 A) Must.
 B) Can.
 C) Might.
 D) May.
 E) Could.

55. Choose the word or phrase, which completes the sentence best:
After failing his driving test four times, he finally _____ trying to pass.
- gave in
 - gave away
 - gave off
 - gave up
 - gave
56. Choose the correct variant:
I have got ... pencils. I can give you ...
- Many, much
 - Some, much
 - Little, few
 - Many, some
 - Some, a little
57. Choose the correct verb form:
I ... lunch in the cafeteria every day.
- Would have.
 - Had.
 - Have.
 - Has.
 - Had have.
58. Choose the right question:
When I arrived at the party Tom had already gone home.
- Why had he already gone home?
 - Where had Tom already gone home?
 - Who had already gone home when I arrived at the party?
 - When did I come to the party?
 - When had Tom already gone home?
59. На странице 305
- on the three hundred page and fifth
 - on page three hundred and five
 - on the page three hundred and five
 - in page three hundred and five
 - at three hundreds and five page

60. Choose the correct auxiliary verb:
... she cook breakfast every morning?
- Do.
 - Did.
 - Was.
 - Were.
 - Does.
61. Choose the correct word:
She speaks ... well. She is a ...
- Spanish / Spaniard
 - Spain / Spanish
 - Spanish / the Spaniard
 - Spanish / a Spain
 - The Spanish / Spain
62. Choose the right variant:
2.035.325 words
- two million, thirty-five thousand, three hundred and twenty-fifth
 - two million, thirty-fifth thousand, three hundred and twenty-five
 - two millions, thirty-five thousands, three hundreds and twenty-five
 - two million, thirtieth-five thousand, three hundred and twenty-five
 - two million, thirty-five thousand, three hundred and twenty-five
63. Choose the correct verb form:
I ... to the engineer before I read the article about him in the newspaper.
- Spoke.
 - Speak.
 - Have spoken.
 - Had spoken.
 - Has spoken.
64. The principal congratulated the student on his outstanding display of leadership.
- alluded
 - inspired
 - praised
 - contacted
 - scolded

65. Complete the sentence:

Every evening at 9 o' clock he ... his dog for a walk.

- A) Will take.
- B) Does take.
- C) Took.
- D) Takes.
- E) Has taken.

66. Complete the sentence:

Everything ... well.

- A) Do go.
- B) Will go.
- C) Going.
- D) Go.
- E) Did gone.

67. Choose the correct answer:

Where ...the car?

- A) Did you parked.
- B) Were you parked.
- C) Did you park.
- D) Parked you.
- E) You parked.

68. Complete the sentence:

Nick ... a bath when I came.

- A) Had.
- B) Was having.
- C) Is having.
- D) Has.
- E) Has had.

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

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

70. Complete the sentence:

He ... her before he came into the office and now he is very worried.

- A) Seen.
- B) Has not seen.
- C) Saw.
- D) Have not seen.
- E) Had not seen.

Лексико-грамматический тест
ЗАВЕРШЕН

Чтение

Text 1
Auction Fever

"Twenty-five dollars for this beautiful table. Who'll give me thirty? Thirty! Thirty-five? Thirty-five. Who'll give me forty?" In this situation an auctioneer is trying to get people to bid higher and higher on items up for auction. Though experienced auctiongoers are usually careful never to bid too high, many people find auctions so exciting that they can't stop themselves. Instead of trying to beat the auctioneer for a bargain, they go all out trying to beat the other bidders.

"Auction fever", as it's called, happens to all kinds of people at all kinds of auctions. Two Missouri farmers at an auction once bid against one another for the same used wheelbarrow- finally one got it for many times what a new one would have cost. A doctor and his wife couldn't resist bidding high for a cabinet at a country auction. They had already paid for the cabinet before realizing that it was too big to fit through the door of their house.

Sometimes a person will bid for things he can't possibly afford. One man at a New York auction bid for and got hundreds of thousands of dollar's worth of rare paintings. When presented with the bill, he confessed that he had no money. In fact, he was completely broke. At other times the excitement of an auction is so great that people bid even when there is nothing to bid on. According to one story, a man was so busy bidding that it took a long time to notice that he had lost his wallet. He told the auctioneer, who said: "A wallet containing \$2,000 has been lost in this room. The owner is offering a reward of \$200 for its return." "\$225," said someone in the back of the room.

Experienced auctiongoers get annoyed at the victims of auction fever because they drive prices up. But the experts admit that staying calm is hard, even for them. "Auction is theater," says one auction guide." It happens in public; it has a script and a plot, and if well produced, it should have a driving pace and build to a climax." Another called the auction "the greatest game ever invented for grownups." To really control bidding, you would have to do the impossible: make auctions dull.

71. How the auction was called according to another guide?
- "the greatest quid ever invented for grownups"
 - "the greatest gloss ever invented for grownups"
 - "the greatest game ever invented for grownups"
 - "the greatest goal ever invented for grownups"
 - "the greatest purchase ever invented for grownups"

72. What did the man lose?
- a wallet
 - a waffle
 - a scarf
 - a pipe
 - a file
73. What do auctioneers do?
- try people to bite
 - try people to bicker
 - try people to beat
 - try people to bid
 - try people to bind
74. How much money was in the wallet?
- \$3000
 - \$1500
 - \$2000
 - \$2500
 - \$1000
75. What did they realize having bought the cabinet?
- it was too long
 - it was too big
 - it was too short
 - it was too narrow
 - it was too small
76. What do experienced auctiongoers never do?
- buy themselves
 - bid too high
 - borrow money
 - sell themselves
 - lend money
77. What does auction have to be compared with theater?
- a script and a ticket
 - a script and a play
 - a script and a stage
 - a script and a light
 - a script and a plot

78. What is auction according to one auction guide?

- A) stock
- B) theater
- C) circus
- D) market
- E) prison

Text 2

PANTOMIME

Many foreigners think that pantomime is the same as mime, but in Britain they are two different things. Everyone knows that "mime" means acting without speaking, but "pantomime" has changed in its form over the centuries and British pantomime is now a very noisy show full of shouting and singing from the audience as well as the actors.

We do not have pantomime all through the year. It is a winter show which begins in late November or early December and continues for a couple of months after Christmas. All schoolchildren have their winter holiday sometime in this period, and if they are lucky, their parents will take them to see the local pantomime. In London there are several to choose from.

The story of a pantomime is always well-known. There are about half a dozen traditional stories like "Sleeping Beauty", "Cinderella", and "Peter Pan" and "Snow White" and most children all over the world know them by heart. The famous American animator and film-maker, Walt Disney, was quick to recognize their popularity and made several of them into full-length cartoon films.

The strangest thing about pantomime is that the handsome young man or "principal boy" is always played by a woman and the old lady or "pantomime dame" is always played by a man! This creates a funny situation with two women singing lovesongs to each other — because the handsome prince is always a woman. But this is a very old tradition and the audience expects it to be like this. To make it stranger still, the girl in boy's costume always looks and sounds completely like a girl - and similarly, everyone can easily see that the old woman is really a man.

79. In Britain pantomime is ... nowadays.

- A) is the same as mime
- B) full of light effects
- C) silent
- D) a very noisy show
- E) only singing without speaking

80. What do schoolchildren usually have during this period?

- A) autumn holiday
- B) summer holiday
- C) winter holiday
- D) feast
- E) spring holiday

81. A handsome young man or "principal boy" in pantomime is always played by ...
- A) young people
 - B) a man
 - C) a traditional actor
 - D) a woman
 - E) a child
82. Winter show continues for ... after Christmas.
- A) two months
 - B) a month
 - C) three months
 - D) several months
 - E) few months
83. "Mime" means ...
- A) acting without moving
 - B) acting without speaking
 - C) only singing
 - D) singing and shouting
 - E) speaking without acting
84. "A set of twelve" means...
- A) dozen
 - B) pair
 - C) dosen
 - D) trio
 - E) couple
85. Playing women roles by men and vice versa is an old ...
- A) situation
 - B) problem
 - C) tradition
 - D) task
 - E) competition
86. Everyone can ... see that the old woman in costume is really a man.
- A) sincerely
 - B) approximately
 - C) easily
 - D) hardly
 - E) not

Text 3

Looking To the Future

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

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

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

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

87. What happened to the investors who had put their faith in financial foreseers?
- A) they survived
 - B) they became insane
 - C) they put their money into another stock
 - D) they murdered their foreseers
 - E) their investments were ruined

88. How many passengers these airbuses would carry?
 A) 100 passengers
 B) 200 passengers
 C) 20 passengers
 D) 120 passengers
 E) 220 passengers
89. According to the text of forecasting should be accurate in
 A) historical
 B) art
 C) political
 D) biological
 E) economic
90. What was the subject of expert's article?
 A) The city of radars
 B) The future cars
 C) The future of the cities
 D) The city of 1982
 E) The city of 1992
91. What did the expert on cities predict for cities in 1982?
 A) People would travel to work in "airbuses"
 B) People would travel to work in "waterbuses"
 C) People would travel to work in "jets"
 D) People would travel to work in "balloons"
 E) People would travel to work in "airhorses"
92. Why do people ask experts to make predictions?
 A) the future is very important
 B) the future is bad
 C) the future is excellent
 D) they used to ask about their future
 E) experts are in fashion
93. When did the most forecasters see an excellent future for the stock market
 A) in early 1928
 B) in early 1926
 C) in early 1929
 D) in early 1925
 E) in early 1927

Text 4
Don't Look Back

An American philosopher said, "If a man can make a better mousetrap, the world will make a beaten path to his door." Business people know that "a beaten path to the door" means profits, and they devote much of their company's resources to developing new products and improving old ones.

One product that has survived more than a hundred years of being improved, but would still be recognized by its inventor, is the typewriter. The typewriter was adopted for office use around 1874 as a writing machine for the blind. At first, it only had capital letters, but five years later someone figured out how to add lowercase as well. Typewriters became electric in 1935. Thirty years later IBM produced a model with the biggest physical change to date: the old moving carriage was replaced by an interchangeable font that made the machine much more versatile. The result of these improvements is a better product, suited to the demands of a modern user.

The unending search for something better isn't always productive, though. After many years of research, scientists at a chemical company succeeded in synthesizing a shoe material that was superior to leather. Corfam beat leather in every way: it was easier to work with, cheaper, easier to clean, and waterproof. Thousands of Corfam shoes were put on the market. Then came the bad news. Corfam didn't "breathe," like leather, so the shoes weren't comfortable at all and didn't wear well.

Some products have been over-improved. The lawnmower was a simple machine that cut the grass when it was pushed by hand. It sold very well. Then came the "lazy man's mower" that was essentially like the old one, but with a motor. It sold too. The power lawnmower grew until it was big enough to sit on and drive like a tractor. Then in 1971, a man patented a power mower that drove itself, cut grass, went into the garage, and shut itself off. No one was interested. For whatever reasons, the self-driving lawnmower is still on the drawing board.

With discouraging developments like these, why keep improving products? Because the competition does. As another American philosopher said, "Don't look back. Something might be gaining on you."

94. What was the philosopher's nationality
 A) Armenian
 B) Argentinean
 C) Austrian
 D) American
 E) Australian

95. What was the end of his saying?
 A) "Something bring you a fortune"
 B) "Something might be interesting"
 C) "Something might be gaining on you"
 D) "Something might be supporting you"
 E) "Something might be improved"
96. What was the difference between a simple machine and the "lazy man's mower"
 A) it had two wings
 B) it had two motors
 C) it had two brakes
 D) it had five gears
 E) it had a motor
97. What is the most important reason for developing new products
 A) demands
 B) competition
 C) fashion
 D) high salary
 E) the Nobel Prize
98. When was over-improved lawnmower patented?
 A) in 1971
 B) in 1941
 C) in 1981
 D) in 1961
 E) in 1951
99. Who said not to look back?
 A) President Washington
 B) Aristotle
 C) Senator Kennedy
 D) Bob Dylan
 E) another philosopher
100. What was the primary purpose of typewriters?
 A) a writing machine for the deaf
 B) a writing machine for clerks
 C) a writing machine for the mute
 D) a writing machine for businessmen
 E) a writing machine for the blind

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Чтение
 ЗАВЕРШЕН**

Слушание

Text 1

1. What does the speaker say about the judges in the competition?
 A) Every judge is very experienced in judging.
 B) Only one of them has had some experience in judging.
 C) No one of them have had any experience in judging.
 D) Only three of them have had some experience in judging.
 E) Most of them have had some experience in judging.
2. The winner in each competition will
 A) be awarded a cash prize
 B) receive nothing
 C) be given vouchers
 D) receive book-tokens
 E) be given a medal
3. The oldest of the mini-marathon applicants is
 A) 60
 B) 80
 C) 63
 D) 66
 E) 16
4. They are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the town.
 A) 205th
 B) 215th
 C) 250th
 D) 200th
 E) 25th
5. The left-over food will be taken away by
 A) the fourth team
 B) the judges
 C) the guests
 D) the second team
 E) the organizers

Text 2

6. Mr Gold tried a lot of different courses because
- he wanted to find new friend
 - he wanted to learn how to breathe better
 - he was bored at work
 - he liked smoking in a company
 - he wanted to be fit
7. Mr Gold's little private game consisted in
- smoking only at night
 - cutting cigarettes in halves
 - smoking different cigarettes
 - cutting down the number of cigarettes smoked
 - smoking cigarettes secretly
8. Mr Gold became a professional actor due to
- smoking only behind the theatre
 - smoking very good cigarettes
 - good physical shape
 - the book he had read
 - his experience in fighting his bad habit
9. Mr Gold wanted to
- tell people about his plan
 - know his friend's secret
 - get rid of his bad habit
 - smoke 1 cigarette a day
 - get a new job
10. Everything turned out easier with
- hope
 - experience
 - number of hours
 - secret
 - the right attitude

Text 3

11. The main purpose of the Open Day is to give a(an)
- distribution of brochures
 - (quick) tour
 - discussion of the health problems
 - exhibition of new books
 - alternative method of keeping fit
12. Fitness machines are situated
- in the large hall
 - in the waiting area
 - on the second floor
 - on the first floor
 - on the ground floor
13. The extensive therapy training programme is accredited to the university of
- Manchester
 - Manwich
 - Madison
 - Greenwich
 - Oldwich
14. Those interested in yoga will have a chance to talk to trainers on
- Tuesday 4.30
 - Saturday 10 am
 - Thursday 4.30
 - Thursday 10 am
 - Saturday 4.30
15. Edward Mark's main role in the Club is
- to oversee training
 - to prevent injuries
 - to manage booking
 - to meet guests
 - to supervise equipment

Text 4

16. The speaker says that
- few people are interested in stamp design.
 - many people produce designs for stamps.
 - people will never agree about stamp design
 - the design of stamps never arises discussions
 - people usually approve the design of stamps
17. The process of stamp production is
- expensive
 - difficult
 - fast
 - time consuming
 - complicates
18. Australian artists receive money
- for the design only
 - for the design and again if it is used
 - when they prove the design is absolutely new
 - only if the stamp goes into circulation
 - for a set of stamps only
19. The main thing about the stamps is that
- they must be interesting for every citizen
 - they must be colourful
 - they must be of the same size
 - they must be of national interest
 - they must be of small size
20. The programme "Tell me more" appears
- twice a week
 - every other day
 - once a month
 - once a week
 - every day

ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ
Слушание
ЗАВЕРШЕН

Лексико-грамматический тест

21. The summers here are wet ... the winters are very dry.
- while
 - as long
 - as though
 - as if
 - so that
22. You can go out ... you tell us where.
- as long as
 - although
 - so that
 - until
 - as though
23. "When is your mother coming?" "She's ... here."
- already
 - all
 - altogether
 - ready
 - all right
24. The boy was forbidden to go out. Younger children ... stayed at home.
- more
 - but
 - likewise
 - otherwise
 - though
25. I felt her arm ... to see if any bones were broken
- gentless
 - gentfully
 - gentle
 - with gentle
 - gently
26. The students said ... they wanted to go.
- what
 - then
 - but
 - after
 - that

27. ... she got to the nearest hospital where she is now recovering.
 A) evently
 B) eventful
 C) eventy
 D) evenfully
 E) eventually
28. ... anybody else tries to sit here, we will be too crowded.
 A) as if
 B) so
 C) if
 D) then
 E) and
29. I came to a register, the clerk told me to come back in a week
 A) before
 B) but
 C) when
 D) and
 E) though
30. Hugo talks ... he didn't know me
 A) as though
 B) unless
 C) and
 D) however
 E) so that
31. John has not been able to recall where...
 A) he lives.
 B) did he live.
 C) was living she.
 D) she lived.
 E) does he live.
32. Choose the right variant
 A) If I were in Astana now I would go to see the new production
 B) If I were in Astana now I would gone to see the new production
 C) If I were in Astana now I would went to see the new production
 D) If I were in Astana now I would have gone to see the new production
 E) If I was in Astana now I would go to see the new production

33. Choose the right variant
 A) You was very kind to that foreigner, Dick. I had wish that we could see him
 B) You were very kind to that foreigner, Dick. I wished that we can see him
 C) You are very kind to that foreigner, Dick. I wished we could see him
 D) You was very kind to that foreigner, Dick. I wished we could see him
 E) You were very kind to that foreigner, Dick. I wish that we could see him
34. Erratum
 A) errata
 B) errati
 C) erratara
 D) errates
 E) erratas
35. Choose the right variant
 A) It were they who said us the news
 B) It were them who told us the news
 C) It was they who talked us the news
 D) It was they who told us the news
 E) It was they who spoke us the news
36. Give the plural: A businessman.
 A) Businessmen.
 B) Businessmanys.
 C) Businessmens.
 D) Businessmanes.
 E) Businesmen.
37. В двух шагах (близко)
 A) at a rock throw
 B) at two step
 C) stone throw
 D) at a stone's throw
 E) two steps' walks
38. Making patchwork ... was a popular American folk art. It was practices by the country's ordinary people.
 A) quals
 B) skirts
 C) shirts
 D) quilts
 E) kilts

39. The Senate comprises lawmakers, who serve ... terms. Each state, regardless of population, has ... senators.
- four-year; two
 - seven-year; four
 - seven-year; three
 - five-year; three
 - six-year; two
40. "How much is it?"
- He wants to know how much it is
 - He has wanted to know how much it was
 - He wants to know how much it has been
 - He wanted to know how much it is
 - He wants to know how much is it
41. The red rose was the emblem of the ..., the white rose that of the ..., the two contending Houses for the English throne in the Wars of the Roses (1455-1485)
- Lancastrians; Yorkists;
 - Lancastrians; Stuarts;
 - Yorkists; Tudorians
 - Stuarts; Hanovers;
 - Stuarts; Tudorians;
42. John asked Bill, "How long did you stay there?"
- John asked Bill how long he stayed there.
 - John asked Bill how long did you stay there.
 - John asked Bill how long did he stay there.
 - John asked Bill if you stayed long there.
 - John asked Bill how long he had stayed there.
43. "I liked John Wayne in this film", he said.
- He said he has liked John Wayne in this film
 - He told he liked John Wayne in these film
 - He said he liked John Wayne in those film
 - He talked he have liked John Wayne in this film
 - He said he had liked John Wayne in that film
44. Last night police said that they ... the missing girl.
- were finding
 - had found
 - having found
 - have found
 - find

45. Choose the correct answer.
Tom is _____ the garden _____ his friend Sam.
- In/to.
 - In/with.
 - In/by.
 - At/with.
 - By/to.
46. "I suppose you've heard the latest ...
- news", said she
 - news", she said
 - news, told she
 - news, she
 - news". Spokeshe
47. Choose the correct answer.
His father is _____ lawyer.
- The.
 - This.
 - An.
 - A.
 - .
48. When I come ... home, I take ... my coat.
- by / in
 - to / on
 - / off
 - into / of
 - in / with
49. Choose the correct answer.
Look _____ this photo _____ my girlfriend.
- At/to.
 - To/in.
 - At/of.
 - For/off.
 - After/of.
50. Choose the right preposition:
Are you through ... your work?
- With
 - Of
 - On
 - About
 - Off

51. Choose the correct verb form:

She ... Helen when she was walking along the street.

- A) Was meeting.
- B) Meet.
- C) Has met.
- D) Will meet.
- E) Met.

52. Choose the correct verb form:

His hair is so wet. He a shower.

- A) Just had.
- B) Had just had.
- C) Had just.
- D) Has just had.
- E) Has just.

53. Choose the correct verb form:

He grew a beard but now he ... it off.

- A) Had shaved.
- B) Will shave.
- C) Has shaved.
- D) Would shave.
- E) Is shaving.

54. Choose the correct answer.

Can you help me _____ my homework?

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

55. Complete the sentence:

Look! ... their telephone number in the letter.

- A) There were.
- B) There have been.
- C) There is.
- D) There are.
- E) There has been.

56. Only on ... it started raining, and the rains put out the fires ... of the city had burned down

- A) the five day. Three point four
- B) fifth day. Three-fourths
- C) the fifth day. Third-fourths
- D) the fifth day. Three-fourths
- E) the fifth day. Three-fours

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

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

58. Complete the sentence:

Where ... you ... before you joined the army?

- A) Did ... work.
- B) Have ... worked.
- C) Shall ... work.
- D) Were ... worked.
- E) Had ... worked.

59. Choose the correct variant:

Please, add ... more tea in my cup.

- A) Many
- B) Any
- C) Some
- D) Few
- E) A few

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

My father has lived in Japan _____ five years.

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

61. Choose the right word:

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

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

62. Choose the right variant

When ... you last... to the theatre?

- A) Have / gone.
- B) Did / go.
- C) Were /going.
- D) Should /gone.
- E) Will/ go.

63. Choose the correct verb form:

They informed us that they already ... the books by parcel post.

- A) Send.
- B) Sent.
- C) Were sending.
- D) Had sent.
- E) Have sent.

64. Choose the correct verb form:

The job ... in the morning paper tomorrow.

- A) Will advertising.
- B) Was advertised.
- C) Will be advertised.
- D) Were advertised.
- E) Are advertised.

65. Choose the correct answer:

He thought that the professor ... from the University in 1944.

- A) Graduates.
- B) Had graduated.
- C) Was graduating.
- D) Have graduated.
- E) Graduate.

66. Choose the correct word:

She speaks ... well. She is a

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

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

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

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

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

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

69. Fill in the right verb:

He and I ... many things in common, because we are best friends.

- A) Will have.
- B) Have.
- C) Shall have.
- D) Has.
- E) Are having.

70. Complete the sentence:

We had a good rest in a holiday-home, ...?

- A) Hadn't we.
- B) Don't we.
- C) Doesn't we.
- D) Didn't we.
- E) Haven't we.

Чтение

Text 1

Michelangelo Buonarroti

Michelangelo Buonarroti was one of the most famous artist in history. He was a painter, a sculptor, an architect, and a poet. He created some of the world's most beautiful and most famous paintings and statues.

Michelangelo was born in 1475 in a small Italian town near Florence. At the age of twelve, he was apprenticed to Ghirlandaio, a well-known Italian artist.

He learnt to draw by copying other artists' paintings. He soon became interested in sculpture, too. At the age of 21, he went to Rome, and began to create the works of art that made him famous all over the world.

Michelangelo's first great work was the Pieta for St Peter's Cathedral. This statue shows Jesus Christ in the arms of the Virgin Mary after his death on the cross.

Michelangelo then went to Florence, where he produced his famous statue of David. It is 18 feet high and carved from a solid piece of marble. The Statue is so lifelike that it seems ready to spring into action. We have a copy of this statue in the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum.

At the age of 30 he was called to Rome and for the next 30 years he worked there for a succession of Popes.

In 1508, he began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. He spent more than twenty years painfully lying on his back on a scaffold, painting the figures and Biblical scenes on half of the ceiling. After a long rest, he completed the second half in about a year. People consider the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel to be one of the world's greatest and most amazing works of art.

Michelangelo embodied the perfect multi-talented Renaissance man. His influence on later artists is immense.

71. Where did he produce his famous statue of David?
 A) In Florida.
 B) In Florence.
 C) In France.
 D) In Rome.
 E) In Russia.
72. When did he start painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Vatican?
 A) 1580.
 B) 1588.
 C) 1508.
 D) 1506.
 E) 1509.

73. Where did he paint the Sistine Chapel?
 A) In Vatican.
 B) In Venus.
 C) In Rome.
 D) In Florence.
 E) In Florida.
74. How many years did he spend painting the figures and Biblical scenes on half at the ceiling?
 A) 20 months.
 B) 12 years.
 C) 20 years.
 D) 3 years.
 E) 2 years.
75. When was he apprenticed to Ghirlandaio?
 A) At the age 15.
 B) At the age 12.
 C) At the age 20.
 D) At the age 13.
 E) At the age of 2.
76. What kind of work is the Pieta for st Peter's Cathedral?
 A) His first great work.
 B) His first bad work.
 C) His worst work.
 D) His good work.
 E) His last work.
77. When did he go to Rome?
 A) At the age of 12.
 B) At the age of 20.
 C) At the age of 22.
 D) At the age of 2.
 E) At the age of 21.

Text 2

Some Statistics

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

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

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

The largest families are in Ireland, probably under the influence of the Catholic church, which resists all measures restricting the birth rate. Whereas the smallest number of children is registered in Spanish families. Now everything concerning alcoholic drinks. The largest amount of wine, beer and strong drinks is sold in Luxembourg. However most of it is consumed by the visitors - the French, the Germans and the Belgians. For this reason the locals in Luxembourg are not reputed as the biggest consumers of alcohol. This honor belongs to the French. The Swedes consume the least of alcohol. The tax on the drinks is very high there.

78. What is the average duration of the working week of the British?
- 39 hours.
 - 44 hours.
 - 42 hours.
 - 40 hours.
 - 41 hours.
79. One of the factors explaining the high diligence of inhabitants of the Foggy Island is ...
- The largest duration of the working week.
 - The very high tax on the drinks.
 - The largest number of children in families.
 - The very high rent.
 - The highest AIDS level.

80. Who consumes the largest amount of strong drinks sold in Luxembourg?
- Old people.
 - Pregnant women.
 - Children.
 - The visitors.
 - The locals in Luxembourg.
81. What country takes the first place on the continent in the number of illegitimate children?
- Germany.
 - Sweden.
 - Greece.
 - France.
 - Russia.
82. Who is most inclined to suicide?
- The Hreeks.
 - The English.
 - The Finns.
 - The Germans.
 - The Russian.
83. Where the smallest number of children is registered?
- Germany.
 - Sweden.
 - France.
 - Spain.
 - Greece.
84. Where is the largest amount of strong drinks sold?
- France.
 - Luxembourg.
 - Russia.
 - Greece.
 - Germany.

Text 3

Different Kinds of Money

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

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

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

85. What does everyone believe?
- A) a \$10 bill is worth \$30
 - B) a \$ 10 bill isn't worth \$10
 - C) a \$10 bill is worth \$15
 - D) a \$10 bill is worth \$50
 - E) a \$10 bill is worth \$10

86. Ancient Greeks measured wealth in
- A) tools and cattle
 - B) jewelry and cattle
 - C) weapons and tools
 - D) houses and cattle
 - E) jewelry and weapons
87. What is the real reason that money is valuable?
- A) everyone believes it is
 - B) it shines
 - C) it is well-made
 - D) it is made of rare material
 - E) it has a specific pleasant smell
88. According to the text, gold and silver were useful as a kind of money?
- A) they were beautiful
 - B) they were easier to smell
 - C) they were easier to grind
 - D) they were well-made
 - E) they were easier to carry around
89. What was used as money on the Pacific Island of Yap?
- A) large stone discs
 - B) write stone discs
 - C) small stone discs
 - D) medium stone discs
 - E) yellow stone discs
90. This text is about:
- A) types of metals
 - B) types of money
 - C) exchange money
 - D) travelling
 - E) spending money
91. Why were tools and cattle used as money?
- A) could be used for eating
 - B) could be used for farming
 - C) could be used for hunting
 - D) could be used for breeding
 - E) could be used for sacrifices

92. When was the paper money introduced?

- A) in the fifteenth century
- B) in the seventeenth century
- C) in the fourteenth century
- D) in the eighteenth century
- E) in the sixteenth century

Text 4

John Lennon

In December 1980, the London "Morning Star" wrote about John Lennon, member of the world-famous "Beatles" until 1970, when he was killed in New-York. Here are some of the facts from the article in the "Morning Star":

On Tuesday, December 9th, 1980, a twenty five year old man, Mark Chapman, killed John Lennon in front of his flat in New-York. Lennon was only one out of 21 000 people who died that way in the USA in 1980.

In the evening of December 9th over 1 000 inhabitants of New York met in front of Lennon's flat to show their respect for him.

John Lennon was born on October 9th, 1940, in Liverpool, a big city in the north-west of England. Together with Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr he formed "The Beatles". He fought for peace and against the United States war in Vietnam with his songs "Give Peace a Chance" and "Power to the People". John and the other members of the group sold more than 250 million records.

In the 1970s John Lennon and his wife Yoko Ono went to the greatest city in the United States of America, New York. For some years he gave up music to look after his little son. But shortly before he died he began singing again. He sang songs against war at meetings and demonstrations, for young and old, for Black and White.

Thousands of American and many other people in the world still remember John Lennon as a famous singer and a fighter for peace and friendly relations between the peoples.

93. Why did he give up music for some years?

- A) To have a rest.
- B) To travel.
- C) To look after his little son.
- D) To look after his dog.
- E) To look after his parents.

94. What group did John Lennon form with his friends?

- A) "Power to the people".
- B) "Gorkey Park".
- C) "Rolling Stones".
- D) "The Beatles".
- E) "Doors".

95. How many people met in front of the Lennon's flat?

- A) 4000.
- B) 200.
- C) 5500.
- D) 1000.
- E) 900.

96. Why did people meet in front of his flat?

- A) To visit him.
- B) To sing songs.
- C) To see him.
- D) To see each other.
- E) To show their respect.

97. When was he killed?

- A) On Tuesday, December 10th, 1978.
- B) On Wednesday, January 9th, 1981.
- C) On Tuesday, December 9th, 1980.
- D) On Friday, December 9th, 1980.
- E) On Friday, January 10th, 1980.

98. When did he go to New York with his wife?

- A) 1965.
- B) 1968.
- C) 1980.
- D) 1970.
- E) 1972.

99. What songs did they sing when they fought against the United States war in Vietnam?

- A) "Give Peace a Chance", "Power to the People".
- B) "Yellow Submarine".
- C) "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star".
- D) "Jingle Bells".
- E) "Yesterday", "Girl".

100. What was John Lennon?

- A) A member of "The Beatles".
- B) A journalist of "Morning Star".
- C) A great painter.
- D) A worker.
- E) A member of Parliament.

ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ

Чтение

ЗАВЕРШЕН

Слушание

Text 1

1. Large bags are given for
 - A) ranging bottles
 - B) cleaning up the rooms
 - C) bringing food
 - D) collecting recyclable materials
 - E) keeping goods
2. To close the beach we need permission from
 - A) boss
 - B) the doctor
 - C) the friends
 - D) the council
 - E) the trainer
3. Fields near the entrance to the beach can be used as
 - A) swimming pool
 - B) rest place
 - C) car parks
 - D) snack bar
 - E) stadium
4. Someone is needed
 - A) to organize dinner
 - B) to be in charge of the first aid
 - C) to collect recyclable materials
 - D) to help wardens
 - E) to care for children
5. We need some volunteers for
 - A) cleaning -up
 - B) swimming
 - C) cooking
 - D) buying
 - E) selling

Text 2

6. He never feared of
 - A) answering
 - B) learning from the experience
 - C) working hard
 - D) becoming a doctor
 - E) the accusation of having no willpower
7. His trouble was that
 - A) he had no better physical shape
 - B) he didn't understand anything
 - C) he had a couple of bad headaches
 - D) he didn't enroll on a number of courses
 - E) he didn't know where to go
8. Mr Gold said about
 - A) kicking the habit of smoking
 - B) not realizing the secret
 - C) playing the piano
 - D) writing the poems
 - E) helping the doctor
9. On 1st July Mr Gold
 - A) didn't smoke for 24 hours
 - B) smoked 24 cigarettes
 - C) smoked only 2-4 cigarettes
 - D) smoked 48 cigarettes
 - E) didn't smoke for 24 hours
10. He wanted to change his life and his desire was
 - A) to imagine life without smoking
 - B) to tell about exciting adventure
 - C) to become an actor
 - D) to read about smoking
 - E) to be an artist

Text 3

11. On the ground floor, there are two halls are used for
 A) consulting people
 B) yoga, Thai Chi
 C) giving recommendation
 D) treating
 E) playing football
12. It is very pleasant to have
 A) photographs
 B) trainers
 C) many people turn up
 D) photographs
 E) supervisors
13. Our physiotherapist's role is
 A) to employ people
 B) to give a quick tour
 C) to invite trainers
 D) to obtain information about clients
 E) to prevent injuries
14. Contact details you can find
 A) on computer display
 B) in the hall
 C) in the street
 D) on the notice board
 E) at university
15. Liaison Officer's duty is
 A) to contact
 B) to supervise equipment
 C) to manage bookings
 D) to open doors
 E) to train people

Text 4

16. On the basis of the extensive research, it is clear that
 A) it is hard to please everybody
 B) it doesn't need to represent country
 C) Royal Mail receives no idea
 D) The Advisory Committee is not represented a list
 E) it is easier to design stamps
17. People writed to the post office that
 A) they loved and hated
 B) stamps mustn't be of the same size
 C) stamps mustn't be of national interest
 D) living people should appear
 E) they couldn't give ideas
18. Recently King Henry has appeared on a British stamp together with
 A) a stamp featuring his palace
 B) sky
 C) a stamp featuring each of his wives
 D) nature
 E) a stamp featuring his horse
19. Many stamp enthusiasts are afraid of that
 A) the country will not finance
 B) stamps are not acceptable
 C) stamps will not play an important role in our lives
 D) there are no good designers
 E) the people in power use their influence to get onto the stamps
20. About two thousand ideas were received by Royal Mail every year and
 A) few of them were ever used
 B) all of them were used
 C) one of them was used
 D) five of them were used
 E) none of them were used

ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ
Слушание
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Лексико-грамматический тест

21. The government took these measures ... reduce crime.
 A) because
 B) hence
 C) in order to
 D) likewise
 E) in spite of
22. She liked to be alone, ... she hated Sundays when everybody was at home.
 A) nevertheless
 B) rather
 C) hence
 D) instead
 E) however
23. Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts ...
 A) absolutfulness
 B) absolute
 C) absolutely
 D) absoluty
 E) absolutness
24. ... I knew her family. I did what I could for her.
 A) unless
 B) whether
 C) while
 D) when
 E) because
25. Choose the right variant
 Sue was ... in red ... in blue dress. She was in a pink one.
 A) Neither...nor.
 B) So...as.
 C) Both...and.
 D) Either...or.
 E) As...as.

26. Wilma asked them ... the answer was.
 A) after
 B) that
 C) but
 D) before
 E) what
27. I ... her birthday and I ... how to make it up to her.
 A) forget completely ... just don't know
 B) forgot completely ... don't just know
 C) forgot completely ... just don't know
 D) completely forgot ... just don't know
 E) completely forgot ... don't just know
28. That was nothing to do with ... we are interested in
 A) if
 B) that
 C) till
 D) what
 E) but
29. We had been diving for two hours ... Paul joined us.
 A) for
 B) but
 C) when
 D) that
 E) while
30. The new engineer said ... he had worked at a factory for five years
 A) so
 B) but
 C) that
 D) as if
 E) what
31. They didn't have enough money to buy milk, ... they bought only eggs and bread.
 A) if
 B) even
 C) when
 D) so
 E) then

32. Choose the right variant
- It's a pity you couldn't come tomorrow. Peter would help you
 - It was a pity you couldn't come tomorrow. Peter will help you
 - It's a pity you can't come tomorrow. Peter would help you
 - It's a pity you can't come tomorrow. Peter would help you
 - It will be a pity you can't come tomorrow. Peter would help you
33. Choose the right variant
- If we had had more time we should have considered all the suggestions
 - If we have more time we should have been considering all the suggestions
 - If we have had more time we should have considered all the suggestions
 - If we had more time we should have been considered all the suggestions
 - If we had had more time we should considered all the suggestions
34. Tableau
- tableaus
 - tableaux
 - tableausi
 - tableauxe
 - tableausii
35. Choose the right variant:
- If I had been there, too, I could have heard the story myself
 - If I have been there, too, I can have heard the story myself
 - If I was there, too, I could have heard the story myself
 - If I been there, too, I could have heard the story myself
 - If I have been there, too, I could have hears the story myself
36. Поверхность земли
- the earths surface
 - the earth's surface
 - the ground's surface
 - the earth's upper
 - the earth surface
37. Give the plural: A louse.
- Louze.
 - Louss.
 - Louses.
 - Lice.
 - Lices.

38. Who are party whips?
- They are party leaders who receive special salaries for their duties
 - They are party organizers who do not receive special salaries for their duties
 - They are party volunteers who receive special salaries for their duties
 - They are party organizers who receive special salaries for their duties
 - They are party leaders who do not receive special salaries for their duties
39. The English language developed from ... and is a ... language.
- Anglo-Saxon; Norman
 - Celtic; Celtic
 - Jutes; Norman
 - Anglo-Saxon; Germanic
 - Anglo-Saxon; Roman
40. Put the following sentences into indirect speech
Please, please don't do anything dangerous", said his wife.
- she told to him not to do anything dangerous
 - she say to him not to do anything dangerous
 - she asked him don't do anything dangerous
 - she begged him not to do anything dangerous
 - she told him don't do anything dangerous
41. The British national anthem is based on a ... century song. It was established as such in ..., making it the oldest in the world.
- 17-th; 1745
 - 15-th; 1457
 - 16-th; 1547
 - 18-th; 1747
 - 14-th; 1357
42. "Как она отреагирует?" - спросил он.
- He wondered how could she react
 - He wondered how she would react
 - He wonders how she would react
 - He wondered how she reacted
 - He wondered how can she react

43. "I should say nothing about it if I were you", said my brother.
 A) He urged me not to say something
 B) He reminded me to say nothing
 C) He advised me to say nothing
 D) He ordered me do to say anything
 E) He begged me not to say nothing
44. Mary asks her sister: "Do you like English?"
 A) Mary asks her sister whether she like English.
 B) Mary asks her sister if she likes English.
 C) Mary asks her sister does she like English.
 D) Mary asks her sister if does she like English.
 E) Mary asks her sister do you like English.
45. Choose the correct answer.
 She looks _____ passengers.
 A) By.
 B) On.
 C) After.
 D) In.
 E) To.
46. "Would you please wait in the lounge till your flight is called?" she said.
 A) She asked them to wait in the lounge till their flight number was called
 B) She warned them to wait in the lounge till their flight number is called
 C) She ordered them wait in the lounge till their flight number is called
 D) She asked them to wait in the lounge till their flight number is called
 E) She invite them wait in the lounge till their flight number was called
47. Don't be late ... the lesson.
 A) of
 B) at
 C) in
 D) on
 E) for
48. Choose the right preposition:
 Are you through ... your work?
 A) About
 B) Off
 C) Of
 D) With
 E) On

49. Will you wait ... me. I'll come ... minute.
 A) to / past
 B) of / or
 C) - / to
 D) by / at
 E) for / in
50. Choose the correct verb form:
 We ... pupils two years ago.
 A) Is.
 B) Was.
 C) Were.
 D) Am.
 E) Are.
51. Choose the correct verb form:
 In two weeks our group ... to Borovoye.
 A) Will going.
 B) Going.
 C) Is going.
 D) Shall go.
 E) Are go.
52. Complete the sentence:
 She ... letters when you called.
 A) Wrote.
 B) Is writing.
 C) Has been writing.
 D) Has written.
 E) Was writing.
53. Complete the sentence:
 The environment is already very bad and it ... worse.
 A) Had got.
 B) Gets.
 C) Got.
 D) Has got.
 E) Is getting.

54. Choose the correct verb form:
They ... a business journal when I came.
- Are reading.
 - Is reading.
 - Was reading.
 - Were reading.
 - Reading.
55. Complete the sentence:
At nine o'clock yesterday morning we ... for the bus.
- Waiting.
 - Were waiting.
 - Waited.
 - Wait.
 - Was waiting.
56. Complete the sentence:
He ... at 9 o'clock yesterday.
- Has worked.
 - Was working.
 - Has been working.
 - Works.
 - Work.
57. Complete the sentence:
We ... to Ireland for our holiday last year.
- Going.
 - Went.
 - Go.
 - Is going.
 - Goes.
58. His involuntary reflexes betrayed his feelings.
- uncontrolled
 - unnecessary
 - unreasonable
 - unbelievable
 - permanent

59. Choose the correct modal verb:
I have not been ... to sleep recently.
- Able.
 - Might.
 - Had.
 - Can.
 - Must.
60. Choose the correct verb form:
Unfortunately the driver... the red light.
- Didn't see.
 - Not see.
 - Didn't saw.
 - Don't see.
 - Is not seeing.
61. Choose the right word:
He hasn't ... any mistakes in his dictation.
- does
 - spoken
 - said
 - made
 - written
62. Complete the sentence:
I ... an interesting job yesterday.
- Was offered.
 - Were offered.
 - Are offered.
 - Is offered.
 - Am offered.
63. Complete the sentence:
Lions and tigers ... in Zoos.
- Should be seen.
 - Was seen.
 - Is seen.
 - Must be seen.
 - Can be seen.

64. Choose the correct verb form:

She spoke in a low voice but I ... understand what she was saying.

- A) Might.
- B) Could.
- C) Would.
- D) Can.
- E) Could to.

65. Complete the sentence:

Now they ... an English article.

- A) Translates.
- B) Have translated.
- C) Translate.
- D) Is translating.
- E) Are translating.

66. Choose the right question:

She lost her umbrella.

- A) How did she lose her umbrella?
- B) What did she lose?
- C) Why did she lose her umbrella?
- D) When did she lose her umbrella?
- E) Where did she lose her umbrella?

67. Complete the sentence:

Students... do their homework regularly.

- A) Should to.
- B) Must.
- C) Can.
- D) Might.
- E) Mustn't.

68. Choose the correct verb form:

He ... the best student of the first course.

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

69. Choose the correct verb form:

Those two men ... about TV news.

- A) Is speaking.
- B) Speaking.
- C) Was speaking.
- D) Are speaking.
- E) Speaks.

70. Complete the sentence:

Many great changes ... place in our country since the World War II.

- A) Will have taken.
- B) Had taken.
- C) Were taken.
- D) Was taken.
- E) Have taken.

**Лексико-грамматический тест
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

Чтение

Text 1

Getting Rich on Shakespeare

Although the United States in the 1800s didn't seem like a good place to present Shakespearean drama, it was. Americans weren't well- educated and, compared to Europe; the U.S. was a wild country with uncomfortable accommodations and primitive transportation. But famous European actors who crossed the Atlantic with their productions found that in the cities, small towns, and even mining camps of the United States, there was plenty of money to be made on classical drama.

In order to earn that money, however, actors had to do much more than just memorize their lines and look handsome on the stage. They had to be managers of their own theater companies. Edwin Booth, one of the greatest Shakespearean actors of this day, chose the plays his group performed, organized the players, and took charge of rehearsals. He also took care of business, and that usually meant making the complicated arrangements for taking a company "on the road."

The road was any place outside New York City that had enough residents to fill a "theater". A "theater" was a place that held a group of people willing to pay to see a live performance. So plays were put on just about anywhere, including the general store. The audience, which was usually starved for contact with the outside world, often had a very dramatic reaction to the plays. More than once the actor who was unfortunate enough to be playing the villain was attacked while on stage for his evil ways. But despite all the problems, a good company could earn thousands of dollars for each week on the road, and that was reward enough for the difficulties of the job.

Perhaps the greatest American tour of all time was Sarah Bernhardt's farewell tour in 1916. By then she was successful and wealthy, and the most famous actress alive. Although she was 71 years old, she had more energy than people half her age. She toured for eighteen months, giving 266 performances - some in town halls, some in broken-down theaters, some in a borrowed tent, and even once in a skating rink. She won fans wherever she went. The tour earned over a million dollars, of which she received \$305,000 in profit. The great actress was also quite a moneymaker.

71. How old was Sarah Bernhardt?
- A) 91
 - B) 61
 - C) 71
 - D) 81
 - E) 51

72. How many months did she tour?
- A) for sixteen
 - B) for fourteen
 - C) for fifteen
 - D) for eighteen
 - E) for seventeen
73. What was the reaction of miners to the plays?
- A) a very dramatic
 - B) a very quiet
 - C) boring
 - D) a very serious
 - E) a very pleasant
74. How much money a good company could earn?
- A) ten dollars for each week
 - B) thousands of dollars for each week
 - C) million dollars for each week
 - D) millions of dollars for each week
 - E) hundreds of dollars for each week
75. Who was one of the best Shakespearean actors of that time?
- A) Erward Booth
 - B) Edwin Booth
 - C) Edwin Bush
 - D) Edwin Bus
 - E) Edgar Booth
76. How much money did she receive at the end of the tour?
- A) \$300.000
 - B) \$350.000
 - C) \$305.000
 - D) \$35.000
 - E) \$3.500
77. What did he have to do?
- A) took care of old people
 - B) took care of mines
 - C) took care of education of American miners
 - D) took care of business
 - E) took care of the quality pf mining camps

Text 2

WHAT ROCK MUSIC REALLY MEANS

"Rock is everywhere," said my 16-year-old son. Is there any parents who would not agree? It zooms through the house, throbs behind closed doors, and we wonder at the hold this deafening music has on our children.

An enormous percentage of teenage spending money goes on music. In this country last year \$ 2 billion was spent on popular records. Equally astonishing was the sale of guitars: two million of them. My son bought two. The young also rush to rock concerts, 560,000 applied for the 20,000 available tickets to hear the Rolling Stones in New York City's Madison Square Garden. Why do they go in such fantastic numbers?

To understand look into the music itself. It is first of all extraordinary and creative. It is absolutely 20th-century in conception — electronic sounds, distortion, brilliance of improvisation — there are no limits. If the creators are young, do not underestimate them: the best of rock is serious music, intellectual as well as emotional. Classical music is not so far off. Rock composers have made interesting use of European and Indian classical music.

Three things distinguish rock — the relentless beat, the freedom of conception and the overpowering volume. This is physical, powerful music. Amplifiers at rock concerts produce a sound intensity which sometimes reaches 120 decibels (a new jet on takeoff must not exceed 108). Why so loud? "Without amplification, the music just doesn't exist," explains a young friend. Together with the pulsing, driving beat, it creates passionate excitement — one wants to move, to dance. Electronics and inspiration produce incredible effects. Small wonder that the listener is carried right *into* the music.

Rock music is central to the youth culture. The young are unified by it, communicate through it.

Rock is beautiful because it is "sun at dawn, mountains in a storm, rivers, the stars, nature," said a young boy. In other words, it includes everything.

78. Teenagers ... money on enormous records.

- A) lose
- B) receive
- C) earn
- D) spend
- E) take

79. Last year ... guitars were sold.

- A) 20 000
- B) 560 000
- C) 2 billion
- D) a lot of
- E) 2 million

80. Sound intensity of a new jet on take off must not exceed ... decibels.

- A) usual
- B) 20 000
- C) 108
- D) normal
- E) 120

81. What does the word "to astonish" mean?

- A) to surprise.
- B) to rush.
- C) to inspire.
- D) to overcome.
- E) to underestimate.

82. How many tickets were available at the Rolling Stones' concert in New York City?

- A) 20.000
- B) 49.000
- C) 30.000
- D) 15.000
- E) 560.000

83. Rock music cannot exist without amplification, that's why it is so ...

- A) loud.
- B) enthusiastic.
- C) tender.
- D) quiet.
- E) popular.

84. Rock music is close to ...

- A) all people.
- B) babies.
- C) children.
- D) grown ups.
- E) teenagers.

Text 3

Marketing Magic

Why would anyone who lives in a city where the drinking water is clean, good-tasting, and free of charge pay \$1.50 for a glass of bottled water? Odd though it may seem, this is a daily occurrence in New York City and has been since 1977, when Perrier water was first introduced in the United States. Perrier, a lightly carbonated water from the south of France, is chic. It became that way because the company that bottles Perrier had a very smart marketing strategy.

A marketing strategy is a plan for presenting a product so that it will be as attractive as possible to potential buyers, regardless of any intrinsic merits the product may have. Before Perrier came to the United States, Americans rarely drank bottled water, and then only when they feared the local water supply was contaminated. But the Perrier people changed that by appealing to Americans who were highly conscious of three things: health, weight, and fashion. Perrier was presented as a sparkling, natural drink, free of alcohol and other dangerous chemicals. But not only was it good for you, it was French. Therefore it was sophisticated as only a French drinking water could be. With this strategy, Perrier sold over 40 million bottles of water in the United States in one year.

Another example of marketing magic is "designer jeans." For over a hundred years, miners, farmers, and cowboys have worn jeans because they were made of sturdy blue denim that didn't wear out. They were simply the best work pants in the world.

But a Hong Kong businessman, Mohan Murjani, wasn't interested in selling something practical and durable. For him, jeans were a marketing problem and he wanted a new way of presenting them to the public. He decided to make a new kind of jeans, not for working cowboys, but for people who wanted to look glamorous. Ann Murjani succeeded. By 1978, 17% of all jeans sold were tight-fitting designer jeans. They cost no more to make than cowboy jeans, but they sold for four or five times as much. Why? Because people will pay more for fashion than they will for work clothes. And if the marketing strategy is right, anything can be made fashionable.

85. What did the company have?
- A) smart marketing magic
 - B) smart marketing strategy
 - C) smart marketing taste
 - D) smart marketing image
 - E) smart marketing group

86. What kind of jeans did he make?
- A) for people who wanted to look tidy
 - B) for carpenters
 - C) for working cowboys
 - D) for people who wanted to work in the garden
 - E) for people who wanted to look glamorous
87. How did the new marketing strategy present Perrier?
- A) sparkling, natural drink, free of alcohol and other dangerous chemicals
 - B) still natural drink, free of alcohol, some chemicals
 - C) still natural drink, free of alcohol, containing vitamin A
 - D) sparkling, natural drink containing vitamins
 - E) still natural drink, free of alcohol and other dangerous chemicals
88. What is Perrier?
- A) a lightly carbonated water
 - B) a lightly pure water
 - C) a heavy carbonated water
 - D) a lightly cartooned water
 - E) a lightly coordinated water
89. Mohan Murjani was interested in:
- A) something which was loose
 - B) something practical and durable
 - C) something which was very cheap
 - D) something which was very expensive
 - E) something which looked glamorous
90. Who were the first people to wear blue jeans?
- A) miners, traders and swineherds
 - B) miners, farmers and shepherds
 - C) miners, traders and farmers
 - D) miners, farmers and cowboys
 - E) miners, hunters and cowboys
91. Where is this water from?
- A) the east of France
 - B) the north of France
 - C) the west of France
 - D) the south of France
 - E) the south of Flander
92. What was the design of Murjani's jeans?
- A) tight and short
 - B) tight and stripped
 - C) loose and comfortable
 - D) black and tight
 - E) tight-fitting

Text 4

Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson, one of the American presidents of the past, was born in Virginia in 1743. When he was fourteen years old his father died and the young boy was left to choose for himself what to do.

Jefferson studied literature and languages. He also studied to be a lawyer, and later he wrote many of the Virginia laws. One of the laws for which he worked very much to allow every child to go to school free. Schools in America were only for the children whose parents were rich.

When Jefferson was still a young man, he was one of those who wanted freedom from England. His most outstanding achievement was as a chief author of the Declaration of Independence, a statement of human rights and liberties. It was read to the happy people on the 4th of July, 1776.

Jefferson also drew up the constitution for his state, Virginia, and served as its governor. He was sent to France as the foreign minister of the USA, and afterwards was President Washington's Secretary of State. A few years later he became the country's third president, serving in this position for two terms.

The author of the Declaration of Independence did another important thing for the American people. He worked out a plan for a university where the students and teachers could live and work together in a village built for them. It was one of the first schools to teach science. Today it is the University of Virginia.

Thomas Jefferson did many useful things during his lifetime, and he always thought about helping ordinary people. He was a practical and theoretical scientist.

Jefferson's best traditions have been kept up by American progressive people in their struggle for peace and democracy. Complete the sentences

93. Jefferson studied to be _____.
- A lawyer.
 - A president.
 - A school teacher.
 - A writer.
 - A minister.
94. How long did he serve in the position of President?
- 2 terms.
 - A term.
 - 3 terms.
 - 2 terms and a half.
 - 4 terms.

95. What have been kept up by American progressive people?
- Jefferson's best things.
 - Rights.
 - Experience.
 - His novels.
 - Jefferson's best traditions.
96. Jefferson was born in _____.
- Seventeen fourteen.
 - Seventeen thirty three.
 - Forty seventeen.
 - Fourteen seventy.
 - Seventeen forty three.
97. How old was he when his father died?
- 13.
 - 14.
 - 4.
 - 15.
 - 40.
98. What did he write?
- Novels.
 - Virginia laws.
 - Menus.
 - Articles.
 - Poems.
99. Jefferson was a governor of _____.
- California.
 - Luisiana.
 - France.
 - Virginia.
 - Utah.
100. He became the country's _____ president.
- 2nd.
 - 4th.
 - 23rd.
 - 1st.
 - 3rd.

ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Чтение
ЗАВЕРШЕН

Коды правильных ответов к УИМ «Английский язык»

1-й вариант		2-й вариант	
1	C	1	E
2	E	2	C
3	D	3	C
4	B	4	D
5	B	5	A
6	C	6	C
7	E	7	A
8	D	8	B
9	C	9	E
10	A	10	E
11	D	11	C
12	B	12	C
13	A	13	A
14	D	14	D
15	C	15	D
16	D	16	C
17	E	17	C
18	A	18	C
19	A	19	B
20	A	20	B
21	D	21	E
22	A	22	A
23	A	23	A
24	C	24	D
25	C	25	B
26	E	26	C
27	E	27	C
28	C	28	A
29	B	29	C
30	A	30	E
31	C	31	C
32	B	32	A
33	E	33	D
34	F	34	E
35	C	35	E
36	C	36	A
37	D	37	B
38	E	38	A
39	A	39	A
40	A	40	A
41	D	41	B
42	B	42	D
43	D	43	E
44	B	44	B
45	A	45	D
46	A	46	C
47	C	47	A
48	A	48	B
49	A	49	C
50	D	50	E
51	D	51	C
52	B	52	E
53	C	53	A
54	C	54	D
55	D	55	A
56	A	56	E
57	A	57	E
58	E	58	E
59	F	59	E
60	A	60	A
61	E	61	C
62	E	62	E
63	F	63	D
64	D	64	C
65	B	65	D
66	E	66	B
67	C	67	C
68	E	68	B
69	C	69	D
70	E	70	E
71	C	71	C
72	A	72	A
73	B	73	B
74	B	74	A
75	D	75	D
76	A	76	A
77	A	77	E
78	E	78	E
79	D	79	C
80	C	80	D
81	D	81	D
82	A	82	A
83	B	83	B
84	A	84	A
85	C	85	C
86	C	86	C
87	E	87	E
88	B	88	B
89	A	89	E
90	D	90	D
91	E	91	A
92	C	92	A
93	E	93	C
94	C	94	D
95	E	95	C
96	D	96	E
97	C	97	B
98	A	98	A
99	E	99	E
100	D	100	F

3-й вариант		4-й вариант	
1	C	1	D
2	A	2	D
3	A	3	C
4	C	4	B
5	B	5	A
6	E	6	E
7	D	7	C
8	E	8	A
9	C	9	E
10	E	10	C
11	F	11	B
12	D	12	C
13	B	13	E
14	C	14	D
15	B	15	C
16	C	16	A
17	D	17	A
18	B	18	C
19	D	19	B
20	D	20	A
21	A	21	C
22	A	22	C
23	A	23	C
24	C	24	E
25	E	25	A
26	E	26	A
27	E	27	D
28	C	28	C
29	C	29	C
30	A	30	A
31	D	31	D
32	A	32	A
33	E	33	C
34	A	34	B
35	D	35	A
36	A	36	E
37	B	37	D
38	D	38	E
39	E	39	A
40	A	40	D
41	A	41	A
42	B	42	B
43	E	43	C
44	B	44	B
45	B	45	C
46	F	46	A
47	D	47	E
48	C	48	D
49	C	49	A
50	A	50	A
51	D	51	C
52	D	52	E
53	C	53	D
54	B	54	A
55	C	55	B
56	D	56	E
57	C	57	C
58	E	58	E
59	C	59	D
60	D	60	A
61	E	61	E
62	B	62	C
63	D	63	D
64	C	64	A
65	B	65	E
66	B	66	B
67	D	67	B
68	B	68	B
69	E	69	A
70	D	70	D
71	E	71	E
72	C	72	C
73	A	73	A
74	C	74	C
75	A	75	B
76	E	76	E
77	E	77	E
78	D	78	B
79	D	79	A
80	C	80	B
81	D	81	B
82	A	82	B
83	B	83	B
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85	C	85	B
86	A	86	B
87	E	87	B
88	A	88	B
89	E	89	B
90	C	90	B
91	A	91	B
92	A	92	B
93	C	93	B
94	E	94	B
95	D	95	E
96	D	96	E
97	C	97	E
98	D	98	E
99	A	99	D
100	A	100	E