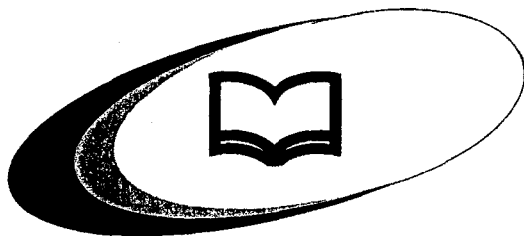


**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН  
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ**



**УЧЕБНО – МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ  
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

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

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**АСТАНА – 2012**

**УДК 378:811.111**  
**ББК 74.58:81.2 Англ**  
**У91**

**У91 Учебно-методическое пособие по английскому языку.**  
– Астана: РГКП «Национальный центр тестирования», 2012 - \_\_\_ с.

**ISBN 978-601-260-143-5**

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

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

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тестирования», 2012**

## **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 – Аудирование**

В данный блок входит прослушивание 4 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.

**Перед прослушиванием аудио внимательно прочитайте инструкцию!**

## Спецификация теста

### 1. Название теста:

Тест по дисциплине «Английский язык»

### 2. Цель:

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

### 3. Задача:

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

### 4. Содержание теста:

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

Темы, подтемы	Содержание
<b>Аудирование</b>	
На CD записаны тексты. Проверяется уровень восприятия и понимание иноязычной речи в записи на слух, а также глобальное и детальное понимание прослушанного текста с опорой на изученный языковой материал, фоновые страноведческие и профессиональные знания, навыки языковой и контекстуальной догадки, умение определить тему, идею текста.	
Человек и его окружение	Родственные связи. Семья и ценности семейной жизни. Друзья. Дом. Профессия. Работа. Путешествия. Индустрия отдыха. Досуг. Интересы увлечения. Хобби. Спорт и спортивная жизнь.
Образование и наука	Университет. Социология образования. Традиции образования в странах изучаемого языка и Казахстана. Библиотека. Научная работа. Деятели науки. Биография. Экологическая культура. Технический прогресс и глобальные проблемы человечества.
Казахстан и страна изучаемого языка	Географическое положение. Погода и климат. Экономика. Образ жизни, национальные стереотипы и праздники. Традиции и ценности. Язык и культура. История. Политическое устройство государства. Столица и города. Архитектура и строительство. Средства массовой информации.
Коммуникативно-ориентированные ситуации	Коммуникативно-поведенческие стандарты поведения. Ситуации, связанные с социально-бытовой сферой общения. Ситуации, связанные с социально-культурными нормами поведения.

	Ситуации, связанные с социально-политической сферой общения. Ситуации, связанные с научно-профессиональной и производственной сферами общения.
<b>Лексико-грамматический тест</b>	
Проверяется уровень владения наиболее употребительной грамматикой и основными грамматическими явлениями, знание базовой лексики а также основную терминологию своей широкой и узкой специальности.	
1.	Имя существительное.
1.1.	Множественное число существительных
1.2.	Притяжательный падеж имени существительного
2.	Артикль (определенный, неопределенный)
3.	Местоимение
4.	Числительное
5.	Глагол. Видовременные формы глагола
5.1.	Согласование времен
5.2.	Активный и пассивный залог.
5.3.	Модальные глаголы
5.4.	Страдательный залог
6	Неличные формы глаголов
6.1.	Причастие
6.2.	Инфинитив
6.3.	Герундий
7.	Имя Прилагательное
7.1	Степени сравнения
8	Наречие
9.	Предлоги
10.	Союзы
11.	Прямая и Косвенная речь
12.	Условные предложения
13.	Сложные предложения
14.	Словообразование. Механизмы словообразования.
15.	Лексически явления. Антонимы, синонимы, омонимы.
15.1	Стилистический нейтральная лексика, относящаяся к общему языку.
15.2	Основные термины широкой специальности. Общенаучная лексика.
15.3	Сочетаемость слов. Неидиоматическая (логическая) и идиоматическая сочетаемость слов.
15.4	Устойчивые выражения: наиболее распространенные разговорные формулы-клише.
16.	Порядок слов в предложении
17.	Страноведение
18.	Согласительное наклонение.

## Чтение

<p>Предлагается 4 текста</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Человек и его окружение</p>	<p>Родственные связи. Семья и ценности семейной жизни. Друзья. Дом. Профессия. Работа. Путешествия. Индустрия отдыха. Досуг. Интересы увлечения. Хобби. Спорт и спортивная жизнь.</p>
<p>Образование и наука</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Казахстан и страна изучаемого языка</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Коммуникативно-ориентированные ситуации</p>	<p>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.</p>

## 5. План теста:

1. Аудирование – 20 тестовых заданий (по 5 к каждому тексту). К задачам средней трудности относятся 10 заданий, к легким – 5 заданий, к трудным – 5 заданий.
2. Лексико-грамматический тест - 50 тестовых заданий. К задачам средней трудности относятся 30 заданий, к легким – 10 заданий, к трудным – 10 заданий.

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

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

## 6. Характеристика содержания заданий:

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

## 7. Характеристика ответов к каждому заданию:

Все задания представлены в закрытой форме.



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

**8. Инструкции к тесту:**

Выбор одного ответа из пяти предложенных.

Инструкция: закрасить кружок с вариантом правильного ответа.

**9. Время выполнения теста:**

Общее время выполнения всего теста – 180 минут.

Время выполнения теста на слушание – 45 минут.

Время выполнения лексико-грамматического теста – 75 минут.

Время выполнения теста на чтение – 60 минут.

Среднее время выполнения одного задания: 1-2 минуты.

Количество заданий в одном варианте теста – 100 заданий.

**10. Оценки за выполнение заданий:**

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

**11. Определяемые характеристики качества заданий:**

Определяется трудность заданий в % правильных ответов.

**12. Ожидаемые результаты тестовых заданий:**

Нормативно-ориентированная интерпретация при конкурсном отборе.

## Аудирование

## Text 1

1. What did she want to become?
  - A) a translator.
  - B) a journalist.
  - C) a teacher.
  - D) a writer.
  - E) a doctor.
2. How old was Blackwell when she emigrated to New York City?
  - A) 10.
  - B) 54.
  - C) 25.
  - D) 16.
  - E) 18.
3. When was she born?
  - A) in 1821.
  - B) in 1857.
  - C) in 1849.
  - D) in 1841.
  - E) in 1921.
4. How did she pay for her tuition?
  - A) She gave music lessons.
  - B) Her brother helped her.
  - C) She taught English.
  - D) She worked at the factory.
  - E) She worked in hospital.
5. What century did she live?
  - A) the nineteenth century
  - B) the seventeenth century
  - C) the ninetieth century
  - D) the ninth century
  - E) the eighteenth century

## Text 2

6. After the concert the instruments are turned into ...
- A) national Vienna dish
  - B) some special dish
  - C) soup
  - D) stew
  - E) salad
7. The vegetables in Britain tend to be... than in Vienna
- A) tastier
  - B) fresher
  - C) larger
  - D) chipper
  - E) more expensive
8. What conditions are needed for producing vegetable instruments?
- A) humid
  - B) not any special
  - C) dry
  - D) central heating
  - E) sunny
9. This text is about...
- A) Old Classical orchestra
  - B) Food orchestra
  - C) Fruit orchestra
  - D) Modern orchestra
  - E) Vegetable orchestra
10. When do they make their instruments?
- A) a month before the concert
  - B) 30 minutes before the concerts
  - C) an hour before the concert
  - D) a week before the concert
  - E) a day before the concert

## Text 3

11. One fellow visitor said that meeting with the dolphins ...
- A) changed her profession
  - B) helped to solve some problems
  - C) influenced her attitude to animals
  - D) was a nice activity
  - E) made her look at her life in a different way
12. How much does the dolphin hug cost?
- A) \$ 13 for 10 minutes
  - B) \$30 for half an hour
  - C) \$5 for 5 minutes
  - D) \$135 for 30 minutes
  - E) \$100 for an hour
13. Where did the speaker find the Dolphin Quest?
- A) In Australia
  - B) On the island Crete
  - C) In the South of America
  - D) On the Island of Bermuda
  - E) In northern India
14. Hugging a dolphin is an excellent activity...
- A) to become kind
  - B) to become a good swimmer
  - C) to understand animals
  - D) to lower the stress levels
  - E) to increase your knowledge
15. There is a proper protocol for ... a dolphin.
- A) going with
  - B) feeding
  - C) visiting
  - D) meeting
  - E) watching

## Text 4

16. Anita Roddick is the founder of...
- A) Fitness Shop
  - B) Good shape shop
  - C) Big Supermarket
  - D) The Body Shop
  - E) Sport shop
17. At the programm she appeared with her...
- A) colleague
  - B) daughter
  - C) sister
  - D) husband
  - E) mother
18. In our modern world of fast communications and busy urban lifestyles, I concluded, we seem to have lost
- A) to be negative
  - B) to be positive
  - C) the art of kindness
  - D) to be silent
  - E) to be healthy
19. When she was dressed as an old woman people...
- A) felt pity for her
  - B) helped her
  - C) greeted her
  - D) didn't notice her
  - E) addressed her with the questions
20. The word "elders" denotes ...
- A) talent
  - B) wisdom
  - C) age
  - D) position
  - E) state

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Аудирование  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

**Лексико-грамматический тест**

1. Mary has never been to London, \_\_\_\_\_ she?
  - A) has
  - B) did
  - C) is
  - D) hasn't
  - E) didn't
2. Choose the correct answer.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ have dinner in the restaurant.
  - A) Are not.
  - B) Do not.
  - C) Does not.
  - D) Is not.
  - E) Am not.
3. We...sightseeing tomorrow.
  - A) goes
  - B) gone
  - C) will goes
  - D) will go
  - E) did not go
4. People said he actually ... there but nobody ... ..him.
  - A) lived; see
  - B) lived; had seen
  - C) lived; is seen
  - D) had lived; seen
  - E) lives; have seen
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Steve \_\_\_\_\_ Ann the other day?
  - A) Is, seen
  - B) Shall, see
  - C) Did, see
  - D) Has, seen
  - E) Does, see
6. Choose the right form of the verb be:  
There ...(be) a school here in 1990.
  - A) Has been.
  - B) Are.
  - C) Is.
  - D) Were.
  - E) Was.

7. Choose the correct variant:

They can't have \_\_\_\_\_ more strawberries. I want \_\_\_\_\_ to make jam.

- A) any, any
- B) some, any
- C) no, any
- D) any, some
- E) no, some

8. Choose the correct variant:

I had very ... friends at the University.

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

9. Fill in prepositions.

Look – picture – page 25

- A) At, on
- B) In, at
- C) On, on
- D) At, in
- E) In, at

10. Choose the correct variant:

We were very tired. We went all the way ... foot.

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

11. Paterson was angry \_\_\_\_\_ his friend and threw a book at him.

- A) about
- B) at
- C) with
- D) on
- E) in

12. Choose the right preposition;

The button has come ... my coat.

- A) Of
- B) In
- C) On
- D) Into
- E) Off

13. Give the antonym:

Work

- A) Relax.
- B) Travel.
- C) Walk.
- D) Move.
- E) Meet.

14. Give the antonym:

Together

- A) Double.
- B) Alone.
- C) Swim.
- D) Slow.
- E) Both.

15. Choose the right synonym to the given word:

to arrive

- A) To go.
- B) To sit.
- C) To enter.
- D) To come.
- E) To buy.

16. Choose the antonym to the word:

Slow

- A) Slim.
- B) Fast.
- C) Quite.
- D) Hard.
- E) Quit.

17. Choose the right variant:

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

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

18. Choose the right variant:

He comes home very ... .

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



19. Choose the correct answer:

Scientists claim that oil pollution is now ..... cause of death among sea birds.

- A) The most common
- B) The common
- C) The commoner
- D) Commonest
- E) The more common

20. The damage from the rain could be.....

- A) bader
- B) more bad
- C) best
- D) worse
- E) baddest

21. This bank of the river isn't \_\_\_\_\_ that one.

- A) so beautiful
- B) more beautiful
- C) so beautiful as
- D) beautiful
- E) not so beautiful as

22. They raised the money simply ... for it. It was easy.

- A) asked
- B) of asking
- C) with asking
- D) asking
- E) by asking

23. Complete the sentence:

He began ... plays at an early age.

- A) Having written.
- B) Write.
- C) Written.
- D) Writing.
- E) Wrote.

24. Choose the correct variant:

- A) mices
- B) mise
- C) mice
- D) mouses
- E) mousees

Жаңғыр хан атындағы  
Батыс Қазақстан армиялық-  
техникалық университетінің  
ғылыми кітапханасы

Инв. №

И 863-35

25. Choose the right variant:

He will be the first \_\_\_ and the last to go.

- A) Came.
- B) Comes.
- C) Come.
- D) To come.
- E) Coming.

26. Find the right variant:

... to St. Petersburg he at first went to see the most popular places of interest.

- A) Having arrived.
- B) To arriving.
- C) Have arriving.
- D) Arrived.
- E) Arrive.

27. They sell a variety of ...

- A) cheese
- B) cheeseses
- C) cheeses
- D) cheeses'
- E) cheese's

28. Please forgive me. I didn't mean.....you.

- A) being upset
- B) to upset
- C) upset
- D) upsetting
- E) to be upset

29. Choose the right variant:

My brother is in Antalya on vacation, but I wish he \_\_\_\_\_ here now so that he could help me repair my car.

- A) have been
- B) were
- C) is
- D) would be
- E) had been

30. Choose the correct article

I think she needs ... vitamins for better recovery.

- A) --
- B) To
- C) A
- D) The
- E) An

31. Choose the right form of the verbs:

If you wore your new suit, you ... smart.

- A) Look.
- B) Looked.
- C) Would have looked.
- D) Will look.
- E) Would look.

32. "Don't swim too far, dear", – asked Dad.

- A) Dad asked him he wouldn't swim too far.
- B) Dad asked him not swimming too far.
- C) Dad asked him he hasn't to swim too far.
- D) Dad asked him don't swim too far.
- E) Dad asked him not to swim too far.

33. I like playing volleyball on.....beach

- A) or
- B) these
- C) an
- D) -
- E) a

34. She asked my advice \_\_\_\_\_ subject she should study at university.

- A) On to what
- B) To what is
- C) Off what
- D) for what
- E) As to what

35. I'm not tired enough to go to bed yet. I wouldn't sleep if I \_\_\_\_\_ to bed now.

- A) Go
- B) Had gone
- C) Went
- D) Would go
- E) gone

36. Choose the correct variant:

Why ... your clothes so dirty?

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

37. Complete the sentence:

My mother told me ..... more quietly.

- A) Talked
- B) If I will talk
- C) If I would talk
- D) To have talked
- E) To talk

38. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a more reliable car, I \_\_\_\_\_ to Spain rather than fly.
- A) Had, would drive
  - B) Had, drove
  - C) Had, had driven
  - D) Would have had, would drive
  - E) Would have, would drive
39. Complete the question:  
Mother is at home,... ?
- A) Aren't she.
  - B) Doesn't she.
  - C) Isn't she.
  - D) Wasn't she.
  - E) Hasn't she.
40. The signal was given, and the steamer .....slowly from the dock
- A) has been moved
  - B) moved
  - C) have been moved
  - D) had been moved
  - E) moving
41. I shall go there tomorrow ....I am too busy.
- A) unless
  - B) if
  - C) and
  - D) until
  - E) but
42. Complete the sentence:  
\_\_\_\_\_ the room!
- A) Not to go in.
  - B) Don't going to.
  - C) Don't go into.
  - D) Not go into.
  - E) Won't go.
43. Tom ... towards the door.
- A) ran quickly
  - B) quickly rans
  - C) running quicker
  - D) quickly have ran
  - E) quick ran
44. I'll do it...you told me
- A) unless
  - B) lest
  - C) as
  - D) such
  - E) if

45. I can't understand. Would you ask him to speak.....?  
A) a clearly  
B) more clearly  
C) clear  
D) the clearly  
E) most clearly
46. Peter sang.....than all the others.  
A) older  
B) best  
C) -  
D) louder  
E) the best
47. Terry has a refreshing ... approach to management. He's much less concerned with theory than with getting things done in the most efficient way possible.  
A) round-the-earth  
B) step-by-earth  
C) larger-than-earth  
D) middle-of-the-earth  
E) down-to-earth
48. ....sentence is difficult for me to translate.  
A) the one  
B) the first  
C) once  
D) a first  
E) first
49. All children in the UK are offered vaccinations against key diseases as part of the national child- immunization schedule.  
A) - ful  
B) - ment  
C) - hood  
D) - ance  
E) - dom
50. ....of people came to the concert.  
A) Thousand's  
B) a thousands  
C) Thousandth  
D) Thousands  
E) the thousands

**Лексико-грамматический тест  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

**Чтение****Text 1****For Love or Money**

Sports are one of the world's largest industries, and most athletes are professionals who are well paid for their efforts. Because an athlete succeeds by achievement only – not by economic background or family connections – sports can be a fast route to wealth, and many athletes play more for money than for love.

This has not always been true. In the ancient Olympics the winner got only a wreath of olive leaves. Even though the winners became national heroes, the games became amateur for centuries. Athletes won fame, but no money. As time passed, however, the contests became increasingly less amateur and cities began to hire athletes to represent them. By the fourth century A.D., the Olympics were ruined, and they were soon ended.

In 1896, the Olympics games were revived with the same goal of pure amateur competition. The rules bar athletes who have ever received a \$50 prize or an athletic scholarship, or who have spent four weeks in a training camp. At least one competitor in the 1896 met all these qualifications. He was Spiridon Loues, a water carrier who won the marathon race. After the race, a rich Athenian offered him anything he wanted. A true amateur, Loues accepted only a cart and a horse. Then he gave up running forever. But Loues was an exception and now, as the Chairman of the German Olympic Committee said, "Nobody pays any attention to these rules". Many countries pay their athletes to train year round, and Olympic contestants are eager to sell their names to companies that make everything from ski equipment to breakfast cereals.

Even the games themselves have become a huge business. Countries fight to hold the Olympics not only for honor, but for money. The 1972 games in Munich cost the Germans 545 million dollars, but by selling medal symbols, TV rights, food, drink, hotel rooms, and souvenirs, they managed to make a profit. Appropriately, the symbol of victory in the Olympic Games is no longer a simple olive wreath – it is a gold medal.

1. How many weeks were required to spend in a training camp?

- A) four weeks
- B) two weeks
- C) six weeks
- D) three weeks
- E) five weeks

2. Why can you call Spiridon Loues a true amateur?

- A) he accepted only flowers
- B) he accepted a palace
- C) he accepted only a cart and a horse
- D) he accepted two carts
- E) he accepted only money

3. What rewards could ancient Greek athletes expect?
- A) jewel
  - B) gold medal
  - C) a bunch of roses
  - D) a wreath of olive leaves
  - E) money
4. Why did the cities begin to hire athletes...?
- A) to represent them in the Olympics
  - B) to sing songs
  - C) to play in the theatre
  - D) to sell goods
  - E) to write books
5. Many athletes play more for ... than for love.
- A) people
  - B) money
  - C) fun
  - D) joy
  - E) team spirit
6. What was Spiridon Loues's occupation?
- A) a water carrier
  - B) a baker
  - C) a butcher
  - D) a postman
  - E) a wrestler
7. When were the Olympic Games revived?
- A) 1796
  - B) 1996
  - C) 1696
  - D) 1596
  - E) 1896
8. According to the text. What do countries fight for?
- A) to hold the Olympics for duty
  - B) to hold the Olympics for fame
  - C) to hold the Olympics for entertainment
  - D) to hold the Olympics not only for honour but for money
  - E) to hold the Olympics for records

## Text 2

## North American species of swans

Swans are among the most beautiful of North American waterfowl and have always enjoyed the admiration and even the protection of bird lovers. Of the six species in the swan genus, only two are native to North America. The trumpeter swan, the largest of the group, breeds in the northern United States and Alaska, and was nearly **wiped out** during the nineteenth century craze for elaborately feathered hats. The whistling swan, which winters in large flocks on the Chesapeake Bay has recently been renamed the tundra swan because it breeds and summers on the northernmost tundra regions of the continent.

Recently, populations of mute swans—an exotic species introduced to North America from Europe in the early 1900s — have begun increasing by **an alarming 30 to 40 percent** annually in some states. Most wildlife biologists today believe the **majestic white creatures**, with their tendency to destroy a pond's plant life and drive away native waterfowl, might create havoc on the scale of the gypsy moth, starling, or English sparrow.

Both native species of swans are wild and require large areas of uninhabited summer ground for nesting and feeding. Mutes, however, semi-domesticated and accustomed to people, can nest in pairs of as many as three or four on one small coastal pond, which can **burden** delicate and environmentally essential brackish waters. Furthermore, mute swans usually form lifelong pair bonds and after selecting a pond, they make **it** their permanent home. Wildlife reserve managers have had little success in relocating mute swans to different ponds after the pair has established itself in one location.

9. The author states that the native species of swans can live best
- A) In close contact with people.
  - B) In unpopulated areas.
  - C) In the southern part of the United States.
  - D) In a similar habitat to mute swans.
  - E) Everywhere.
10. Which swan was close to extinction?
- A) The mute swan.
  - B) All swans.
  - C) The tundra swan.
  - D) The trumpeter swan.
  - E) The whistling swan.
11. The word "it" in line 20 refers to
- A) A whistling swan.
  - B) A tundra swan.
  - C) A mute swan.
  - D) A pond.
  - E) A summer.



12. The phrase "wiped out" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
- A) Cleaned up.
  - B) Admired.
  - C) Miscalculated.
  - D) Misunderstood.
  - E) Killed off.
13. Where do the whistling swans spend winters?
- A) England.
  - B) Lake Ontario.
  - C) Lake Michigan.
  - D) Chicago.
  - E) Chesapeake Bay.
14. Who is observing the mute swans location?
- A) wildlife ecologists
  - B) wildlife biologists
  - C) wildlife reserve managers
  - D) people
  - E) environmentalists
15. According to the author swans can do harm to the
- A) The swallow.
  - B) The stork.
  - C) The butterfly.
  - D) The squirrel.
  - E) The starling.

**Text 3****The Tower of London**

The River Thames is the main approach to London from the east. 900 years ago William the Conqueror decided to build a strong fortress to protect the City of London, which he had just conquered.

The Tower of London was one of the first and most impressive castles built after the Norman invasion to England in 1066. King William saw that London was a key trading port. He built this fortress on the south-east corner of the city to protect the approaches, and to impress the conquered citizens.

The White Tower, built in 1078 was the central keep or inner fortress. This was the headquarters. In the basement there were dungeons for prisoners. The entrance was above ground level, so that if the fortress was besieged, the defenders could burn the wooden staircase and stop access to the upper level. Here there were built a chapel for the King and court, banqueting rooms, and a chamber for the King's Council to administer justice. Now there is a superb museum of armory, but it still has the atmosphere of a grim Norman fortress.

Since the time of William I (1027-1087), various Kings have built and extended the Tower of London, and used it for many purposes. In its 900 years, the Tower has been used as a royal palace, an observatory, an arsenal, a state prison, a place of execution and a museum. Today under tight security, the Crown jewels, the finest gems of the nation, are kept here.

The Tower of London is still a royal palace, and it sticks to many old traditions. Every evening, at 21.40, the "Ceremony of the Keys" takes place. The ceremony has taken place every evening for centuries without break. The Guard is lined up inside the Tower by the Byword Tower gate. The Yeoman Warder returns from the outside gates with the keys. He is challenged: "Halt, who goes there?" and he answers: "The keys". "Whose keys?" And he replies again: "The Queen's keys". The ceremony symbolizes that the fortress still belongs to the monarch.

16. For many years the Tower has been used as ... .
- A) Hotel.
  - B) Supermarket.
  - C) Gallery.
  - D) Place of execution.
  - E) Sports class.
17. What is the main approach to London from the East?
- A) City.
  - B) The White Tower.
  - C) The Tower of London.
  - D) The River Thames.
  - E) The Crown jewels.

18. The strong fortress was built ... .
- A) To protect the City of London.
  - B) To enclose the City.
  - C) To decorate it.
  - D) To be a place of interest.
  - E) To impress his friends.
19. Why did the defenders burn the wooden staircase?
- A) To see the city.
  - B) To stop access to the upper level.
  - C) To build a new one.
  - D) To change it.
  - E) To protect the city.
20. There were dungeons for ... .
- A) Defenders.
  - B) Prisoners.
  - C) Soldiers.
  - D) Officials.
  - E) Citizens.
21. Dungeons for prisoners were ... .
- A) In the basement.
  - B) On the first floor.
  - C) In the chimney.
  - D) On the second floor.
  - E) In the ground floor.
22. What is the Tower of London now?
- A) Living accommodation.
  - B) Royal palace.
  - C) Prison.
  - D) Museum.
  - E) Banqueting rooms.

**Text 4**  
**The last candidate.**

The entrance examinations at one of the Moscow drama schools were almost over. Many young girls and boys had already given their performances. The famous actors who were examining were already so tired that it was not easy to impress them. Therefore when they saw the last candidate appear on the stage they only wanted him to finish his performance as quickly as possible.

Indeed the boy's acting made a poor impression on the teachers. It was clear he was not talented. His face couldn't attract the audience, only his smile was rather pleasant. The Director of the school stopped the young man who was still performing something.

The boy understood everything at once. «I haven't passed my examination, have I?» he asked. «I am sorry to say not,» answered the Director of the school. «You see it is not enough to know a few poems and entertaining songs. An actor must act. To act is to turn into another person on the stage, but I'm afraid you can't do it.»

On his way home the Director remembered how the boy was criticized for his performance and felt sorry for him. But he always told him the truth.

The next day when the Director was about to finish work he saw a late visitor come into the office. The stranger was an elderly woman who was wearing old hat and very thick glasses. Her face was very serious and she looked concerned about something. She said she wanted to talk to the Director about her son.

«I am the mother of the boy who didn't pass the examination». The case was difficult but still the Director wanted the woman to hear the truth about her son. As soon as she stopped he began: «You see, an actor must act. To be an actor is to turn into another person!» He hadn't finished his sentence. The «old lady» took off her hat and the glasses and smiled.

It took the Director a minute to remember where he had seen the boy's face.

23. What happened the next day?
- A) The Director retired.
  - B) The theatre was burning.
  - C) The Director went on leave.
  - D) A late visitor came into the office.
  - E) The Director left his work.
24. How did the elderly woman look like?
- A) Happy.
  - B) Concerned.
  - C) Afraid.
  - D) Cheerful.
  - E) Angry.

25. What was the case, to the Director's mind?
- A) Easy.
  - B) Funny.
  - C) Difficult.
  - D) Involved.
  - E) Pleasant.
26. Why didn't the Director finish his phrase?
- A) He began to cough.
  - B) He had died.
  - C) He had recognized the boy.
  - D) He was interrupted.
  - E) She was surprised.
27. What did they want the examiners last candidate to do?
- A) Sing a song.
  - B) Finish his performance as quickly as possible.
  - C) Leave the school.
  - D) Dance.
  - E) Read the poem.
28. Who was examining young boys and girls?
- A) The famous actors.
  - B) The teacher.
  - C) The secretary.
  - D) The audience.
  - E) The head of the country.
29. The boy was:
- A) Appreciated by the Director
  - B) Expelled by the Director
  - C) Offended by the Director
  - D) Criticized by the Director
  - E) Beaten by the Director
30. What did the Director answer to the old woman?
- A) An actor must act.
  - B) Life is life.
  - C) Her son is very talented.
  - D) Actor is a very difficult profession.
  - E) Her son was a good actor.

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Чтение  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

## Аудирование

## Text 1

1. Why couldn't Elizabeth Blackwell realize her dream of becoming a surgeon?
  - A) She decided to further her education in Paris.
  - B) A serious eye infection halted her quest.
  - C) It was difficult for her to start a practice in the United States.
  - D) She changed her mind to be a surgeon in her third year of medical school.
  - E) She couldn't get admitted to medical school.
2. Where was Elizabeth Blackwell born?
  - A) in Philadelphia.
  - B) in France.
  - C) in the USA.
  - D) In New York City.
  - E) in England.
3. What fact impeded Elizabeth to become a doctor?
  - A) She wrote too many letters.
  - B) She was a woman.
  - C) She couldn't graduate from medical school.
  - D) She couldn't establish her hospital.
  - E) She didn't have enough knowledge and experience to become a doctor.
4. What century did she live?
  - A) the ninth century
  - B) the seventeenth century
  - C) the nineteenth century
  - D) the ninetieth century
  - E) the eighteenth century
5. How old was Blackwell when she emigrated to New York City?
  - A) 54.
  - B) 18.
  - C) 16.
  - D) 10.
  - E) 25.

## Text 2

6. The vegetable instruments are used ...
  - A) only once
  - B) twice
  - C) during 1 summer
  - D) for a long time
  - E) during a month
7. How many vegetables do they use for one concert?
  - A) more than 50 kilos
  - B) not many
  - C) a lot of
  - D) 40 kilos
  - E) about 10 kilos
8. Henley Music Festival takes place...
  - A) In Russia
  - B) in Germany
  - C) In Great Britain
  - D) in the USA
  - E) in Vienna
9. The Henley Music Festival takes place in ...
  - A) Spring
  - B) September
  - C) July
  - D) All the answers are wrong
  - E) February
10. What is the easiest instrument made from vegetables according to the text?
  - A) drums
  - B) all the instruments are easy to produce
  - C) flute
  - D) a guitar
  - E) violin

## Text 3

11. The question about dolphins was raised in...
  - A) talk-show "Our world"
  - B) news programme
  - C) Magazine about wild animals
  - D) Travel programme
  - E) Newspaper
12. The dolphins jump, whistle and click ...
  - A) to attract your attention
  - B) to start swimming with visitors
  - C) to show their attitude to you
  - D) to ask for food
  - E) to threaten you
13. Even cynical person would be hard pressed ...
  - A) not to play with the dolphins
  - B) not to swim with the dolphins
  - C) not to watch that
  - D) not to appreciate these animals
  - E) not to visit that place
14. You can get close to the dolphins even if you are not ...
  - A) a runner
  - B) a doctor
  - C) a biologist
  - D) a newcomer
  - E) a swimmer
15. Where is the platform for watching the dolphins situated?
  - A) above the water
  - B) near the water
  - C) far from the water
  - D) just under the water
  - E) on the bridge



**Text 4**

16. In what country are old people treated with more respect in comparison with Britain?
- A) in Sweden
  - B) in Austria
  - C) in Australia
  - D) in Russia
  - E) in all the countries
17. Crossing the busy road she...
- A) acted as if being confused
  - B) stopped
  - C) looked around
  - D) addressed to some person
  - E) feel down
18. How old is she?
- A) more than 70
  - B) 60
  - C) 52
  - D) 22
  - E) 62
19. What is the problem raised in this text?
- A) political situation
  - B) attitude to disabled people
  - C) attitude to old people
  - D) relationships in a family
  - E) economical situation
20. What company made her to be an old woman ?
- A) CNL
  - B) Discovery Europe
  - C) TBN
  - D) Discovery
  - E) BBC

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Аудирование  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

**Лексико-грамматический тест**

1. Complete the sentence:

I ..... the symphony many times before.

- A) Had heard
- B) Have heard
- C) Has heard
- D) Had being hearing
- E) Was been hearing

2. Choose the correct variant:

She ... .. a small girl.

- A) Looks like.
- B) Look
- C) Goes on.
- D) Goes about.
- E) Look around.

3. Complete the sentence:

My colleague ... an extended family.

- A) Has been.
- B) Has.
- C) Did.
- D) Is.
- E) Have.

4. Choose the correct answer.

He \_\_\_\_\_ the work on time if he uses this updated application.

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

5. Choose the correct form of the verb

He ..... interviewed at the moment.

- A) Are.
- B) Have been.
- C) Are being.
- D) Is being.
- E) Has been.

6. Unfortunately the train \_\_\_\_\_ by the time I reached the platform.

- A) left
- B) had left
- C) was leaving
- D) leaves
- E) has left

7. Find the correct pronoun.  
There aren't ... fruit-trees in the orchard.
- A) Nothing.
  - B) Any.
  - C) No.
  - D) Some.
  - E) Anything.
8. Whose camera is this? Is it...
- A) your's
  - B) yours'
  - C) your
  - D) yours
  - E) you
9. The train is standing ... platform 5.
- A) at
  - B) in the
  - C) on the
  - D) about
  - E) by
10. Make the right choice:  
I saw Jack ..... the concert last Saturday.
- A) At.
  - B) By.
  - C) In.
  - D) On.
  - E) For.
11. She has been waiting.....the bus for two hours.
- A) up
  - B) at
  - C) for
  - D) on
  - E) in
12. Choose the word or phrase, which completes the sentence best:  
I'll be on vacation \_\_\_\_\_ next week.
- A) \_.
  - B) In.
  - C) The.
  - D) At.
  - E) On
13. Give the antonym of the word: busy
- A) Nervous
  - B) Sure
  - C) Glad
  - D) Annoyed
  - E) Free

14. Odd one out:

- A) voyage
- B) travel
- C) museum
- D) tour
- E) journey

15. Choose the similar words to the underlined words

At the beginning of June the village is really fairy like.

- A) Till June
- B) In late June
- C) Before June
- D) In previous June
- E) In early June

16. She dedicated her life to helping the poor.

- A) devoted
- B) assigned
- C) adjusted
- D) prepared
- E) begin

17. Choose the correct variant:

John is good at tennis but Richard is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) Badly.
- B) Bad.
- C) Better.
- D) Good.
- E) Well.

18. Choose the right variant:

Sandy's marks are ..... than mine.

- A) Bad.
- B) More bad.
- C) The worse.
- D) The worst.
- E) Worse.

19. Give the right equivalent of the following year 1112.

- A) Eleven twelve.
- B) One hundred eleven and twelve.
- C) One thousand one hundred and twelve
- D) Eleven hundred and twelve.
- E) Eleven hundred.

20. Choose the right variant:

She is much ..... than her sister.

- A) The youngest.
- B) The younger.
- C) Youngest.
- D) Younger.
- E) Young.

21. Choose the correct answer.

Peter is \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.

- A) Tall.
- B) The tallest.
- C) Taler.
- D) Tallest.
- E) Taller.

22. After .. two days ... about where .. for our holidays, we decided .. anywhere.

- A) being spending, being arguing, to go, not to go
- B) be spending, be arguing, to go, not to go
- C) spending, arguing, go, not to go
- D) spending, arguing, to go, not to go
- E) spending, argued, to go, do not to go

23. He was .. with ... and ... ..goods.

- A) charged, receiving, selling, stolen
- B) charged, received, sold, stolen
- C) charged, receive, sold, stealing
- D) charge, receive, selling, stolen
- E) charging, receiving, selling, stolen

24. Find the uncountable noun.

- A) Litre.
- B) Doll.
- C) Time.
- D) Joke.
- E) Island.

25. Choose the correct variant:

I felt somebody ... my shoulders.

- A) Is patting.
- B) Patting.
- C) To pat.
- D) Has patted.
- E) Patted.

26. It's nice .....work

- A) being having finishing
- B) had finished
- C) to having finished
- D) to have finished
- E) to have been finished

27. This is a ..... purse.  
A) womans'  
B) woman's  
C) women  
D) women'  
E) woman'
28. Where \_\_\_ go yesterday?  
A) must you  
B) can you  
C) did you had to  
D) did you have to  
E) had you to
29. Choose the right variant:  
I \_\_\_\_\_ with you, but I had to study.  
A) will go  
B) Can go  
C) may go  
D) Must go  
E) would have gone
30. Choose the right variant:  
Almas has got ..... apple.  
A) a  
B) some  
C) these  
D) an  
E) those
31. Choose the right variant.  
A) If Antony has asked, I would have been able to help.  
B) If Antony had asked, I would have been able to help.  
C) If Antony asked, I would have been able to help.  
D) If Antony had been asked, I would have been able to help.  
E) If Antony was asking, I would have been able to help.
32. "Have you heard? Sandra sold her flat and bought a houseboat". – "..."  
A) What did she do?  
B) What she did?  
C) She what did?  
D) Did she what?  
E) She does what?
33. She was born in.... small Kazakh village.  
A) the  
B) -  
C) a  
D) an  
E) some

34. "Why hasn't he locked the car door?"- the policeman said  
A) The policeman asked why he hasn't locked the car door.  
B) The policeman asked why he hadn't locked the car door.  
C) The policeman asked why he didn't lock the car door.  
D) The policeman asked why hadn't he locked the car door.  
E) The policeman asked why he doesn't lock the car door.
35. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ that coat. It's much too expensive.  
A) Don't buy  
B) Won't buy  
C) didn't buy  
D) wouldn't buy  
E) am not going to buy
36. Choose the right variant:  
A) Milk and cows there is in the village  
B) Milk and cows is in the village  
C) There is in the village cows and milk  
D) In the village is milk and cow there  
E) There is some milk and cows in the village
37. Fill in the gap with the correct variant:  
At Woolworth's first five-and-ten-cent store, ... more than a dime.  
A) Neither items cost  
B) Some items no cost  
C) No item cost  
D) Items none costing  
E) Items not cost
38. If he \_\_\_\_\_ a chance of success, he \_\_\_\_\_ to move to London.  
A) Will have, will need  
B) Were to have, will need  
C) Were to have, would need  
D) Will have, would need  
E) Will need, would have
39. Choose the right variant:  
What ...in your briefcase?  
A) There are.  
B) There is.  
C) Is there.  
D) There was.  
E) Are there.
40. Fill in the gap with the correct variant:  
Do you smoke? Not now, but I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Used to.  
B) Was used to.  
C) Am used to.  
D) Use to.  
E) Was use to.

41. I shall go there tomorrow ....I am too busy.  
A) if  
B) unless  
C) and  
D) but  
E) until
42. Choose the word or phrase which completes the sentence best:  
Mary has never been to London, \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
A) Is.  
B) Hasn't.  
C) Has.  
D) Did.  
E) Didn't.
43. She's a good student: she works.....than the others.  
A) careful  
B) carefulier  
C) carefully  
D) much carefully  
E) more carefully
44. I will lend you the book..... you will return it on Monday.  
A) because  
B) until  
C) unless  
D) as  
E) on condition
45. Choose the correct form of the adverb. Nobody can understand his French as he speaks ...  
A) More fluent  
B) Fastly  
C) Most fast  
D) Fast  
E) Most fast
46. Choose the correct variant:  
He ... for me for 20 minutes at the entrance to the theatre.  
A) Has been waiting  
B) Has waited  
C) Was waiting  
D) Waiting  
E) Waits
47. On the first day of each month a few of us ... and play ... bowling.  
A) get up, ten-pin  
B) get out, ten-pin  
C) get through, ten-pin  
D) get down, tin-pen  
E) gather together, ten-pin



48. Они разрешают посещать больных один раз в неделю
- A) They allow patients one time visit a week
  - B) They allow to visit patients once a week
  - C) They allow patients one visit a week
  - D) They allow patients a one time's visit a week
  - E) They allow patients once time visit per week
49. "wood"
- A) less
  - B) ate
  - C) ly
  - D) en
  - E) ness
50. ....of people came to the concert.
- A) a thousands
  - B) the thousands
  - C) Thousand's
  - D) Thousandth
  - E) Thousands

**Лексико-грамматический тест  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

**Чтение****Text 1**  
**Green Madness**

The Amazon is the world's second largest river, almost 4,000 miles long. It carries water through 35% of South America, feeding the biggest jungle on earth. Not many settlers have come to the Amazon jungle. Towns there are almost as rare now as they were 500 years ago. But the land's wealth of resources has attracted a few individuals with very big ideas. They dream of changing the forest into towns, farms and factories.

But the risk is great. In the 1920's, Henry Ford made a very expensive attempt to create a rubber industry in the Brazilian jungle. It had to be built from nothing, with materials brought great distances. The project was a complete financial disaster, and Ford lost his investment. Others have cleared the land for farming and cattle ranching, only to see fast-growing tropical plants destroy their work.

The biggest and most bizarre Amazonian adventure will try to take advantage of the area's wet climate and permanent growing season. Twenty years ago, Daniel K. Ludwig, a wealthy ship owner, decided that the world was going to run out of wood and paper in the middle 1980's. Planning to take advantage of this shortage, he bought a 3,000,000 acre piece of land in the Amazon, planted fast growing trees, and started building a factory to produce wood and paper. Now it is nearly finished.

Ludwig has put over one billion dollars into his investment. He has built roads, a railway, and an entire town. He bought a paper factory in Japan and paid 275 million dollars to float it on two barges across the ocean to the Amazon. Most of this money has been from his own pocket, because banks don't like risks and normally don't lend money for sea-going paper mills. And so far, Ludwig hasn't gotten anything back. If he is right, and the world price of wood and paper goes up, he will make a fortune. If he fails, there will probably still be people who will try again to exploit the Amazon. Its 2, 7 million square miles could hold hundreds of people who have ideas as big as Ludwig's.

1. When did Ford start his business?
  - A) 1620s
  - B) 1930s
  - C) 1820s
  - D) 1720s
  - E) 1920s
2. The Amazon jungle has attracted...
  - A) archeologists
  - B) adventures
  - C) builders with big plans
  - D) a few individuals with big ideas
  - E) geologists with big experience

3. What did Daniel K. Ludwig plant?
  - A) wheat
  - B) rye
  - C) beet-root
  - D) fast growing trees
  - E) corn
4. Who bought a 3,000,000 acre piece of land in the Amazon?
  - A) Daniel K. Ludwig
  - B) Daniel K. Lendig
  - C) Jerome K. Ludwig
  - D) Daniel K. Defoe
  - E) Jerome Z. Ludwig
5. The project was a complete financial...
  - A) disaster
  - B) investment
  - C) entertainment
  - D) achievement
  - E) success
6. Daniel K. Ludwig was a wealthy...
  - A) editor
  - B) shipowner
  - C) banker
  - D) artist
  - E) landowner
7. What is the length of the Amazon river?
  - A) 5000 miles
  - B) 2000 miles
  - C) 1000 miles
  - D) 3000 miles
  - E) 4000 miles
8. How much money was spent to float a paper factory?
  - A) 255 million dollars
  - B) 265 million dollars
  - C) 285 million dollars
  - D) 295 million dollars
  - E) 275 million dollars

**Text 2****Which is better?**

An elephant and a monkey have a quarrel. The elephant is proud because he is strong.

“Look how strong and big I am,” he says. “I can pull a tree down. Can you?”

Now the monkey is proud because he is quick.

“Look how quickly I can run and climb,” he says. “Can you climb the tree?”

At last they decide to go and speak to the Old Bird.

“We cannot agree,” they tell the Old Bird, “tell us what you think about it.

Which is better- to be strong or to be quick?”

The Old Bird says to them: “Do as I tell you and then I’ll learn which is better. Do you see that great tree across the river? Go and get the fruit from it and bring it to me.”

So they go to the river, but the monkey is afraid of water.

“Get on my back,” says the elephant proudly. “I will carry you. I am big and strong and I am not afraid to swim across the river.”

There on the bank stands the tree. It is so high that the fruit is far above them. The elephant tries to pull the tree down, but it is too strong.

“Wait a minute,” says the monkey proudly. “I can climb.”

He runs quickly up the tree and throws the rich fruit to the ground.

The elephant puts it in his great mouth. Then they cross the river again and give the fruit to the Old Bird.

“Now,” they say, “which is better- to be strong or to be quick?”

“Can anybody tell which is better?” asks the Old Bird. “The elephant can’t get the fruit alone. The monkey can’t get the fruit alone. But you can get it together. One of you crosses the river, the other climbs up the tree.”

9. Where does the tree stand?

- A) On the bank
- B) On the left side of the river
- C) Near the sea
- D) Near the house
- E) In the forest

10. What does the elephant try to pull down?

- A) The tree
- B) The pine
- C) A monkey
- D) The fruit
- E) The birch

11. Who has a quarrel?
  - A) A fox and a monkey
  - B) A fox
  - C) An elephant
  - D) A monkey
  - E) An elephant and a monkey
12. What is the monkey afraid of?
  - A) An elephant
  - B) The river
  - C) Snow
  - D) Water
  - E) Wind
13. What does an elephant put in his great mouth?
  - A) Tree
  - B) Fruit
  - C) Monkey
  - D) Fish
  - E) Bird
14. Where does the monkey run quickly?
  - A) Up the heaven
  - B) Up the man
  - C) Up the tree
  - D) Up the elephant
  - E) Down the elephant
15. Whom do they give the fruit to?
  - A) The Mother Bird
  - B) The Father Bird
  - C) The Old Bird
  - D) The God
  - E) The Bird

## Text 3

## London Taxi Driver's Story

Sometimes people ask me: "What is the strangest thing that has ever happened to you as a taxi driver?" It's difficult to answer. But one of the funniest things that have happened to me is in November, the year of the Great Fog.

Foreigners always think Britain is covered in a blanket of fog every winter from October to March. It's not really so. But in November and December we have had some bad fogs. The first night the fog comes down very suddenly. I am driving someone from Piccadilly to Richmond. I take my usual short way through Richmond Park. It is a nice place – quite wild, with clumps of big trees, ponds, and herds of deer. At weekends people go there for picnics, and every morning men go there to run. They practice for cross-country races. 'Harriers', they call them.

Well, we overtake a group of these harriers, running through the park.

"Not my favorite sport", I say to my passenger.

I leave my passenger at her house and go off for London. Out of habit, I turn into Richmond Park again. I soon understand that I am wrong. The fog is really thick. The further I drive into the park, the thicker the fog becomes. I switch on my fog lamp. It doesn't help much. Suddenly I see something standing on the road in front of me. I stop. The figure moves away. It is a deer. Then I see another figure on the road. It stands there in the light of my fog lamp-wearing shorts, a white vest and running shoes. It is one of the harriers! I stop, the man, coughing, puts his head in the window: "Terribly sorry! We are lost!"

"Jump in!" I say. "Haven't I seen you before?"

"There are 15 of us!" he says.

"Oh, well, you'd better not jump in then," I say.

Now I can see the others - strange figures, jumping up and down to keep warm, rubbing their arms, coughing.

"Follow me," I tell them. "I will drive slowly - I know the way out of the park."

16. Who does the driver see on the road?
- A) Boys and girls, walking along the street
  - B) A young girl, who has lost her way
  - C) A small boy
  - D) A group of men, running for cross-country races
  - E) One of the harriers
17. Where does the driver go after he has left his passenger?
- A) He goes to Liverpool
  - B) He goes to Manchester
  - C) He goes off for Bristol
  - D) He goes to London
  - E) He goes off for London

18. What do foreigners think about the weather in Britain?
- A) It is hot in Britain
  - B) It is always sunny and windy in Britain
  - C) Britain is covered in a blanket of fog every winter
  - D) Britain is covered in a blanket of snow every winter
  - E) It is rainy all over the year
19. Why does the harrier stand on the road?
- A) He has lost his way
  - B) The fog is very thick
  - C) He is waiting for a bus
  - D) He has lost his glasses
  - E) He goes for walks
20. Why doesn't the driver allow men to jump in?
- A) Harriers are too noisy
  - B) He doesn't like harriers
  - C) There are a few harriers there
  - D) There are too many harriers there
  - E) He is afraid of harriers
21. Why do men go to Richmond Park at weekends?
- A) They go there to practise boys for cross-country races
  - B) They go there to jog
  - C) They go there for picnics
  - D) They go there to swim
  - E) They go there to run for cross-country races
22. How are the men for cross-country races called?
- A) Hears
  - B) Hares
  - C) Hairs
  - D) Harrirs
  - E) Harriers
23. What way out of the situation does the driver suggest?
- A) He will drive very fast and the harriers will follow him
  - B) He will find a vehicle to get to London
  - C) He will drive slowly and the harriers will follow him
  - D) He will show them the way to London
  - E) He will draw the way to London

Text 4  
**Mall of America**

When the Mall of America opened in Bloomington, Minnesota, in 1992, it ushered in a new era in American commerce. The largest enclosed shopping center in the country, the mall contains more than 400 stores, dozens of bars and restaurants - including one in which a tropical thunderstorm erupts every 20 minutes -and 14 movie theaters. Some visitors rely on electric carts just to navigate the far-flung corridors.

Minnesota's steamy summers and frigid winters make climate-controlled shopping a popular idea with residents. The country's first enclosed mall opened in 1956 in nearby Edina, Minnesota. However, at only 400,000 square feet, it was tiny compared with the Mall of America, which sprawls over 4,2 million square feet - large enough to command its own zip code.

Visitors can do just about anything in the mall, from playing miniature golf on a bi-level course complete with waterfalls, to getting married at the Chapel of Love, where the "Mega Wedding" package includes an Elvis impersonator, if needed. The mall's centerpiece is the seven-acre Knott's Camp Snoopy, the country's largest indoor theme park. Set amid 30,000 flowering plants, it has been likened to a "rustic clearing in the Great North Woods," albeit one with a roller coaster and a three-story inflated replica of Snoopy. Today the Mall of America attracts some 38 million visitors a year, making it a tourist attraction more popular than Disney World and the Grand Canyon combined.

24. What kind of enclosed shopping center is the Mall of America
- A) The poorest.
  - B) The largest.
  - C) The smallest
  - D) The shortest.
  - E) The earliest.
25. Where was the Mall of America opened?
- A) In Brazilia.
  - B) In Bloomington.
  - C) In Birmingham.
  - D) In Brest.
  - E) In Badmington.
26. What was the size of the first Mall?
- A) 400.000.
  - B) 400.
  - C) 4000.
  - D) 1400.
  - E) 40.000.



27. How many flowering plants are there in the Mall?  
A) 10000.  
B) 40000.  
C) 30000.  
D) 20000.  
E) 50000.
28. What do some visitors use to go through corridors?  
A) Trains.  
B) Buses.  
C) Electric carts.  
D) Cars.  
E) Trams.
29. What ushered in a new era in American commerce?  
A) Restaurants.  
B) Mall of America.  
C) American jazz.  
D) American bars.  
E) Cafes.
30. How many movies theaters are there in the Mall?  
A) 18.  
B) 16.  
C) 40.  
D) 20.  
E) 14.

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Чтение  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

## Аудирование

## Text 1

1. Why couldn't Elizabeth Blackwell realize her dream of becoming a surgeon?
  - A) It was difficult for her to start a practice in the United States.
  - B) She changed her mind to be a surgeon in her third year of medical school.
  - C) She decided to further her education in Paris.
  - D) A serious eye infection halted her quest.
  - E) She couldn't get admitted to medical school.
2. When was she born?
  - A) in 1841.
  - B) in 1849.
  - C) in 1921.
  - D) in 1857.
  - E) in 1821.
3. Where was Elizabeth Blackwell born?
  - A) in Philadelphia.
  - B) In New York City.
  - C) in France.
  - D) in the USA.
  - E) in England.
4. What fact impeded Elizabeth to become a doctor?
  - A) She wrote too many letters.
  - B) She couldn't graduate from medical school.
  - C) She couldn't establish her hospital.
  - D) She was a woman.
  - E) She didn't have enough knowledge and experience to become a doctor.
5. How did she pay for her tuition?
  - A) She worked at the factory.
  - B) Her brother helped her.
  - C) She worked in hospital.
  - D) She gave music lessons.
  - E) She taught English.

## Text 2

6. Why is the Orchestra called "Vegetable"?
- A) it takes place in the vegetable field
  - B) there isn't some special reason
  - C) all instruments are made from vegetables
  - D) people come to concert with vegetables
  - E) musicians like to eat vegetables
7. What is the main concept of this orchestra?
- A) all the variants are wrong
  - B) everybody can play musical instruments
  - C) you can make sounds with anything
  - D) you can play music anywhere
  - E) everybody can make musical instruments
8. Where do people make instruments out of old cars?
- A) North America
  - B) Europe
  - C) Asia
  - D) South America
  - E) Africa
9. This Festival is held for fans of...
- A) pop music
  - B) experimental music
  - C) folk music
  - D) classical music
  - E) rock music
10. In this orchestra a flute is made of...
- A) an apple
  - B) a cucumber
  - C) a pumpkin
  - D) a potato
  - E) a carrot

**Text 3**

11. You can feed dolphins with ...
- A) sweets
  - B) all the answers are wrong
  - C) fish
  - D) some special food
  - E) peas
12. Dolphins like to...
- A) play
  - B) be loved
  - C) eat
  - D) sleep
  - E) be loved and play
13. What must you give the dolphins when you want to enter their space?
- A) hand signals
  - B) some food
  - C) their toys for tricks
  - D) sound signals
  - E) nothing
14. The skin of dolphins is ...
- A) delicate
  - B) wiry
  - C) smooth
  - D) pleasant to touch
  - E) damp
15. Where is the platform for watching the dolphins situated?
- A) just under the water
  - B) on the bridge
  - C) near the water
  - D) above the water
  - E) far from the water

**Text 4**

16. What have we lost in our modern world?  
A) all the answers  
B) mercy  
C) anger  
D) kindness  
E) money
17. There is a debate in Britain...  
A) how to live with old people  
B) how to help old people  
C) how to organize treatment for old people  
D) how to call old people  
E) how to look after old people
18. In modern society people seem to be judged on the basis of ....  
A) their occupation  
B) their education  
C) their economic productivity  
D) their profession  
E) their inner world
19. How many old people are in Britain?  
A) 2 million  
B) not too much  
C) 5 million  
D) more than 10 million  
E) 20%
20. What was she carrying?  
A) two shopping bags  
B) a book  
C) some big bag  
D) keys  
E) nothing

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Аудирование  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

**Лексико-грамматический тест**

## 1. Choose the correct variant:

I ... to meet her in the library today.

- A) Had not.
- B) Can.
- C) Am.
- D) Must.
- E) Has to.

## 2. Choose the right variant:

Who ..... Phil with his homework?

- A) To help.
- B) Does help.
- C) Help.
- D) Do help.
- E) Helps.

## 3. Insert the right modal verb.

He ... write this in transcription.

- A) Have to
- B) Can
- C) Must to
- D) Has
- E) Ought

## 4. Complete the sentence:

\_\_\_\_\_ you seen the new film yet?

- A) Have.
- B) Do.
- C) Are.
- D) Does.
- E) Did.

## 5. Choose the correct verb forms:

These little girls ... when their brothers ... with them.

- A) Like, plays
- B) Likes, play
- C) Liking, plays
- D) Like, play
- E) Likes, plays

## 6. Choose the correct variant:

The news ... so shocking.

- A) Have been.
- B) Was.
- C) Were.
- D) Are.
- E) Had.

7. Choose the correct variant:  
I drink ..... fruit juice.  
A) A lot of.  
B) Few.  
C) A lot.  
D) Many.  
E) A few.
8. Choose the correct variant:  
Do ... know the young man ... name is Patrick?  
A) She / whose.  
B) You / that.  
C) He / which.  
D) They / whom.  
E) You / whose.
9. Choose the suitable preposition.  
Gold is similar .....color to brass.  
A) To.  
B) By.  
C) In.  
D) At.  
E) With.
10. Choose the suitable preposition.  
She used to go shopping .....Sunday morning.  
A) On.  
B) In.  
C) With.  
D) At.  
E) By.
11. Choose the word or phrase which completes the sentence best:  
My father has lived in Japan \_\_\_\_\_ five years.  
A) On.  
B) At.  
C) For.  
D) In.  
E) Between.
12. Nick's gone, but he'll return ... an hour.  
A) to  
B) by  
C) after  
D) in  
E) near

13. Choose the antonym to the word:

Work

- A) Meet.
- B) Travel.
- C) Relax.
- D) Walk.
- E) Move.

14. Choose the suitable answer to the question 'What do you do?'

- A) I'm Helen.
- B) I am a doctor.
- C) That was terrible.
- D) Fine, thanks.
- E) I am working.

15. Find the synonym to the word "to choose"

- A) To heat.
- B) To believe.
- C) To write.
- D) To think.
- E) To select.

16. Choose the correct answer:

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

- A) Tells
- B) Tell
- C) Says
- D) Is saying
- E) Say

17. Choose the right variant:

Some people think Russian is ... .. than English.

- A) Difficulter.
- B) Difficult.
- C) Much difficult.
- D) Most difficult.
- E) More difficult.

18. Choose the right variant:

She feels very ... today.

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



19. Choose the right variant:

There are ... mistakes in my dictation than in yours.

- A) More few
- B) Less
- C) Few
- D) Fewer
- E) Little

20. Choose the correct variant:

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

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

21. Choose the right variant:

Many chemicals react ... in acid solutions.

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

22. No, don't worry. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ for some time.

- A) is waiting
- B) wait
- C) be waited
- D) having waited
- E) waiting

23. Choose the correct variant:

He makes me \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Laughing.
- B) To be laughing.
- C) Have laughed.
- D) To laugh.
- E) Laugh.

24. Answer the question using the word in brackets:

Whose T-shirt is this? (Andy)

- A) Its Andy.
- B) It's Andy's.
- C) They're Andy's.
- D) Its Andys.
- E) It's Andys.

25. Choose the right variant:

The accident was seen by some people ... at a bus stop.

- A) waiting
- B) were waiting
- C) waited
- D) was waiting
- E) who waiting

26. Choose the correct form of the verb.

I remember ...to the mountains with my friends when I was a schoolboy.

- A) To go.
- B) Went.
- C) To be gone.
- D) To have gone.
- E) Going.

27. There were many ... in the park.

- A) deerses
- B) deer's
- C) deer
- D) deers
- E) deers'

28. Choose the right variant:

The \_\_\_ sun was hidden by clouds.

- A) Rising.
- B) Rose.
- C) Rises.
- D) Risen.
- E) Having risen.

29. Complete the sentence:

If I had been able to do what I wanted when I was younger,  
everything..... all right.

- A) Would be
- B) Were
- C) Would have been
- D) Was
- E) Has been

30. Choose the proper article:

Her birthday is on \_\_\_ first day of spring.

- A) The.
- B) Its.
- C) A.
- D) No article.
- E) An.

31. Choose the correct variant:

I cannot excuse you, unless you ... me what the problem is.

- A) Say.
- B) Tell.
- C) Recite.
- D) Speak.
- E) Talk.

32. Find the incorrect variant:

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

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

33. Choose the right variant:

There is ... apple and ... orange on ... plate

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

34. "Sayat is living in Astana." Says Murat.

- A) Murat says that in Astana was living Sayat.
- B) Murat says that Sayat had been living in Astana.
- C) Murat says that Sayat was living in Astana.
- D) Murat says that Sayat is living in Astana.
- E) Murat says that Sayat living in Astana.

35. If the technology \_\_\_\_ available, we would be able to expand the business.

- A) Wouldn't become
- B) Were become
- C) Would become
- D) Will become
- E) Became

36. Choose the right variant of a question:

- A) You dine in the cafe or at home?
- B) She is going to have salad or sandwiches?
- C) You take your tea with toasts or cakes?
- D) Do you have your coffee with biscuits or lemon?
- E) Nick likes tomato soup, does he?

37. Fill in the gap with the correct variant:

My neighbour Bill \_\_\_\_\_ his car to work every day last year, but now he goes to work by bus.

- A) Has left.
- B) Used to ride.
- C) Was using to ride.
- D) Uses to ride.
- E) Used to riding.

38. He wouldn't have come back if you \_\_\_\_\_ him.

- A) Hadn't called
- B) Called
- C) Have call
- D) Haven't call
- E) Have called

39. Choose the correct variant:

Who ... questions?

- A) Have.
- B) Has.
- C) Are.
- D) Had been.
- E) Was.

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

He scored a goal and we all cheered him.

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

41. I'll do it...you told me.

- A) lest
- B) such
- C) as
- D) if
- E) unless

42. Answer the question: What are you looking forward to?

- A) I'm looking forward to winter holidays.
- B) I'm looking around to see any chair.
- C) I'm looking for my dictionary.
- D) I'm looking this word up.
- E) I'm looking after my child.

43. She gets up...than everybody else in house.

- A) earlier
- B) early
- C) the earlier
- D) earliest
- E) the earliest

44. What have you been doing ..... I last saw you?

- A) or
- B) until
- C) if
- D) since
- E) as

45. Choose the suitable variant:

She looks ....in her new hat.

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

46. Choose the right form:

She ate (hard) anything because she didn't feel hungry.

- A) Harder.
- B) Hardly.
- C) More hardly.
- D) Hard.
- E) Hardest.

47. The minister was taken ill in Iceland during a short ... on his way back to

Canada.

- A) stopup
- B) stopthrough
- C) stopdown
- D) stopover
- E) stopabove

48. "the 23-rd"

- A) the twenty and threeth
- B) the twenty three
- C) the twenty and third
- D) the twenty thirds
- E) the twenty third

49. It is easy to \_\_\_\_\_-interpret someone's e-mail if its author has poor Grammatik skills.
- A) Un-
  - B) Dis-
  - C) Under-
  - D) Im-
  - E) Mis-
50. ....of people came to the concert.
- A) the thousands
  - B) Thousandth
  - C) Thousands
  - D) a thousands
  - E) Thousand's

**Лексико-грамматический тест  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

## Чтение

## Text 1

## Egyptian Pyramids

Egyptian pyramids are huge structures which are almost 4,600 years old. The Pyramid of Cheops, for example, consists of 2,300,000 stones. Each of the stones weights about 2,5 tonnes.

According to the usual explanation large blocks of stone were cut in the mountains and then transported with the help of the most primitive equipment. About 100 thousand people had to take part in the construction.

But the experiments of our institute show that the stones of pyramids were not transported to the construction site. Twelve years of research in the field of chemistry and archaeology have given quite a definite answer. The stones of pyramids were made synthetically. Egyptians produced some special solutions. Later they mixed it with one of the minerals. It took them several hours to transform this mixture into very hard rock. This rock was produced just on the construction site and so there was no need of transporting heavy stones.

Now scientists and engineers know how to produce hard materials synthetically. At present similar materials are used in industry. The synthetic rock looks like limestone granite or any other rock.

The Egyptians had a great knowledge of mathematics and chemistry and they could know this technique. The necessary minerals could be found everywhere.

Only the use of this technique can explain some strange facts. First of all, the presence of huge monolithic stones inside the pyramids which are too large for the entrance door and the presence of a human hair which is 21 cm long inside one of the stones.

1. How many people were involved in the construction of pyramids?
  - A) 80, 000
  - B) 100, 000
  - C) 50, 000
  - D) 10, 000
  - E) 200, 000
2. How much time did it take Egyptians to transform the mixture into hard rock?
  - A) A month.
  - B) Two days.
  - C) A week.
  - D) Several hours.
  - E) Several days.
3. .... know how to produce hard materials synthetically.
  - A) Writers.
  - B) Doctors.
  - C) Astronauts.
  - D) Engineers.
  - E) Astrologers.

4. Where are similar materials used at present?
- A) In industry.
  - B) In astrology.
  - C) In education.
  - D) In laboratories.
  - E) In medicine.
5. How many years did the research on chemistry and archaeology last?
- A) 10 years.
  - B) 15 years.
  - C) 20 years.
  - D) 5 years.
  - E) 12 years.
6. What does "2.5" refer to in the text?
- A) The number of years during which the latest research was held.
  - B) The weight of each stone of a pyramid.
  - C) The length of the hair which was found in one of the stones.
  - D) The number of stones used to build the pyramid.
  - E) The number of people who built the pyramid.
7. What did Egyptians make to produce stones?
- A) Special robots.
  - B) Special machines.
  - C) Special mixture.
  - D) Special stones.
  - E) Special equipment
8. What do the experiments of the institute show?
- A) The stones were not transported.
  - B) The stones were transported by animals.
  - C) The pyramid were built by Chinese.
  - D) The pyramids were built with the help of primitive equipment.
  - E) The pyramids were built by English people.



## Text 2

### Movies

Movies are the most popular form of entertainment for millions of Americans. They go to the movies to escape their normal everyday existence and to experience a life more exciting than their own. They may choose to see a particular film because they like the actors or because they've heard the film has a good story. But the main reason people go to the movies is to escape. Sitting in a dark theater, watching the images on the screen, they enter another world that is very real to them. They become involved in the lives of the characters in the movie, and for two hours, they forget all about their own problems. They are in a dream world where things often appear to be more romantic and beautiful than in real life.

The biggest "dream factories" are in Hollywood, the capital of the film industry. Each year, Hollywood studios make hundreds of movies that are shown all over the world. People everywhere have seen the films of Charlie Chaplin, Humphrey Bogart, Marilyn Monroe and more recently, Clint Eastwood and Sylvester Stallone. American movies are popular because they tell interesting stories and are well-made. They provide the public with heroes who do things the average person would like to do but often can't. People have to cope with many problems and frustrations in real life, so they get a lift when they see the "good guys" win in the movies.

Hollywood producers are usually not as successful as the heroes in their movies. It's hard for them to predict what the movie-going public will want to see a year from now. In fact, seven times out of ten, producers are unsuccessful and their movies lose money. Since the average Hollywood movie costs \$12 million to make, a picture that "bombs" at the box office can be a disaster for the producer. Making movies is obviously a very expensive and risky business. But it's also an exciting and glamorous business, and there's always the chance of producing a blockbuster like *Star Wars*.

Hollywood produces many different kinds of films, including mysteries, comedies, musicals, love stories, and horror films. As different as these films may be, they generally have one thing in common—conflict. The main character, or protagonist, wants something very badly and will do anything to get it. The antagonist tries to stop the protagonist from achieving his goal. This opposition creates conflict, and conflict is the heart of drama. To give an example, let's say the protagonist is a young man from the wrong side of the tracks who wants to marry the beautiful daughter of a rich banker. The father thinks the young man is unworthy of his daughter, and he forbids her to see him. The young man, who is very much in love, refuses to give up without a fight. The conflict between the young man and the girl's father is what makes the story interesting; it forces the main characters to take action, and through their actions we see them as they really are. In a good story, the protagonist changes — he is not the same at the end of the story as he was at the beginning. He learns something from his experience that makes him a different, perhaps better person. And we learn something from watching him. Good movies not only entertain us, they also help us understand a little more about life.

9. What creates conflict?
- A) Love creates conflicts.
  - B) Opposition creates conflicts.
  - C) "good guys" create conflicts.
  - D) Mystery creates conflicts.
  - E) A good play of actors.
10. According to the text, movies are ...
- A) The most popular form of entertainment.
  - B) A kind of performance.
  - C) The most boring industry.
  - D) The most difficult industry.
  - E) The most exciting form of entertainment.
11. Who is protagonist?
- A) A politician.
  - B) A bishop.
  - C) The main character of a movie.
  - D) A producer.
  - E) Screen player.
12. Who are some famous Hollywood stars?
- A) Katrin Denev, Pier Rishar.
  - B) Michalkov, Mechikov.
  - C) Michael Jackson, Jimi Henrix.
  - D) Chakraborti, Gandy.
  - E) Charlie Chaplin, Marilyn Monroe.
13. Hollywood is ...
- A) Enormous cinema.
  - B) The place where only the rich live.
  - C) The capital of the film industry.
  - D) Picturesque landscape.
  - E) The capital of the film producers.
14. The movie "Star Wars" is ...
- A) Blockbuster.
  - B) Love story.
  - C) Musical.
  - D) Comedy.
  - E) Drama.
15. How much does it cost to make an average Hollywood movie?
- A) It costs \$12 billion to make a picture.
  - B) It costs \$12 million to make a picture.
  - C) It doesn't cost \$12 million to make a picture.
  - D) It costs as much as possible.
  - E) Everything depends on actors.

16. What kind of movies are made in Hollywood?
- A) Mysteries, comedies, musicals, love stories.
  - B) Ballets, concerts.
  - C) Performances, operas.
  - D) Educational, news programs.
  - E) TV shows.

## Text 3

## “Love for Sale”

There is a particular breed of humans who love animals. Some of these people are dog-lovers; others are attached to cats; some prefer horses, fish, or birds. A few love all animals, including mice and snakes. True animal lovers are devoted to keeping their pets safe, happy and healthy. For example, a rich American woman, Mrs. Rockefeller-Dodge, at one time spent \$50,000 a year feeding her fifty dogs the finest cuts of meat. Her family finally took her to court to try to stop her from squandering her money in this way. The judge, however, agreed with Mrs. Dodge and she continued treating her dogs to the life style she felt they deserved.

Animal lovers like Mrs. Dodge believe their affection is returned, and they have evidence to support their belief. Accounts of amazing, often heroic animal behavior suggest that many animals are, in fact, people-lovers. A canary in Tennessee saved the life of the old woman who fed it; a dog in Switzerland rescued more than forty people who were in danger of freezing in the mountains; a Japanese dog continued to meet his master's train for more than ten years after his master had died; off the coast of New Zealand, ships used to sail safely through a dangerous channel only because they were guided by a friendly porpoise.

With stories of devotion like these to encourage them, people willingly return their pets' affection by buying them things. Not only do Americans spend more than three billion dollars annually on basics like food, grooming, and veterinarian services, they provide their animals with extras like clothes, jeweled collars, special dishes, beds, and in extreme cases, sunglasses and pet psychiatrists.

No evidence exists to prove that this expensive treatment makes the animals any happier, but it certainly pleases the pet industry. This industry has grown to a healthy six billion dollar business and looks forward to a rosy future. As one pet dealer said, “We offer love for sale. Not many businesses can make that claim”.

17. Who spent at one time 50.000 dollars to feed her dog?

- A) a rich Austrian woman
- B) a rich Armenian woman
- C) a rich Australian woman
- D) a rich American woman
- E) a rich Argentinean woman

18. What kind of extras do they provide their animals?

- A) books, jeweled collars, money
- B) clothes, telephones, beds
- C) clothes, jeweled collars, beds
- D) clothes, jeweled collars, ships
- E) clothes, jeweled coats, beds

19. Where did the accident with forty people take place?
- A) in Sheffield
  - B) in Stirling
  - C) in Shrewsbury
  - D) in Switzerland
  - E) in Salisbury
20. How much money do Americans spend annually for pets?
- A) more than three million dollars
  - B) more than two million dollars
  - C) more than three billion dollars
  - D) more than two billion dollars
  - E) more than four billion dollars
21. Where did ships sail safely through a dangerous channel?
- A) off the coast of Nicaragua
  - B) off the coast of New Jersey
  - C) off the coast of Nigeria
  - D) off the coast of Norway
  - E) off the coast of New Zealand
22. What saved the life of the old woman?
- A) a canary
  - B) a peacock
  - C) a parrot
  - D) a lark
  - E) a sparrow
23. How many dogs did Mrs. Dodge have?
- A) twenty dogs
  - B) sixty dogs
  - C) fifty dogs
  - D) forty dogs
  - E) thirty dogs

## Text 4

### **Ethnic groups in Kazakhstan**

During the decades Kazakhstan was formed as a state with a wide variety of ethnic groups with varying religions – Tengrism, Zoroastrism, Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and others. Today in Kazakhstan there are representatives from more than hundred nationalities. There are over 40 confessions in the Republic. In such conditions maintenance of national peace and confessional consent is only acceptable in the country.

Islam is the largest religion practiced in Kazakhstan. A specific feature of Islam as a world ideology of the Muslim population of the country is peculiar syncretism with the local traditions. In the Kazakh steppe Islam did not become a leading principal of the state life and politics, but was ratified as a component of the culture and religious-cultural policy.

The Muslims of Kazakhstan mainly practice Sunni Muslims of the Hanafi School. The Hanafi School appeared in 8 century in Iraq. Its founder was Abu Hanifa. The prosperity of this tendency was in 9-10 centuries. The nations of the Cental-Asian regions willingly excepted the Hanafi Schools, as it distinguished tolerance of other people's views, a wide usage of local rights (adat), formed during the before Islamic period, respect for the patriarchal traditions. Further more, respect to Jewish and Christians is distinctive to this school, and in the court practice decisions on the analogy are encouraged and the freedom of judgment is allowed.

In the Middle Ages Sufism was spread in Kazakhstan. It is extremely complicated and systematic religious ideology. The spread of Sufism is explained that it brought famous spirituality, high moral-ethnic ideals. It absorbed traditional national cults, faiths and transmitted them. An ancestor of Turk Sufis is supposed to be Khodja Akhmed Yassavi. Sufism is characterized by tolerance, ability to assimilation of local traditions and faiths.

In 1990 the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims was founded in Kazakhstan. The spiritual administration has a developed structure, including the department of international cooperation, which main objective is regulating connections and contacts with the Muslims of the world.

The second most practiced religion in Kazakhstan – Russian Orthodox Church – has about 220 districts and several cloisters.

Before 1991 the guidance of all districts of Russian Orthodox Churches in Kazakhstan was realized by the united diocesan administration (Almaty – Kazakhstan eparchy). In autumn 1991, firstly, the archbishop of Almaty and Semipalatinsk Alexey met with the President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev where were discussed the issues about having the united spiritual centre in Almaty uniting all Kazakhstan structures of the Russian Orthodox Church. In January 1992 the Sacred Sinod decided to create three independent eparchies: Almaty, Shymkent and Uralsk. In July 1995 on the session of the Sacred Sinod at the instance of members of higher orders of clergy, carrying obedience on the territory of Kazakhstan, the Orthodox eparchy commissions was formed, containing bishops of Almaty, Shymkent and Uralsk. The head of the commission became an archbishop of Almaty,

Semipalatinsk Alexey. Actually the Eparchy Commission became a centralized apparatus of the Russian Orthodox Church in Kazakhstan.

The Russian Orthodox Church prepares specialists of priests in the Almaty eparchy spiritual specialized school, has a quarter in the Moscow theological seminary. During the last years enlightening and charity activities of the Russian Orthodox Church became more intense in Kazakhstan. It has its periodicals, and parish schools are functioning.

Recently, the Roman Catholic Church livened up the work in Kazakhstan. Diplomatic relations between Republic of Kazakhstan Sacred throne were established in October 1992. On the 9<sup>th</sup> of April 1994 a bishop Marian Oles was pointed as an apostolic nuncio, in other words the ambassador of the Pope. In September 1998 the Pope and the President of Kazakhstan signed "The agreement about mutual collaboration between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the sacred throne". Kazakhstan became the first country among the Commonwealth of Independent States by making such step. In 1999 the Decree of the Pope John-Paul II appointed apostolic administrator for Almaty and the South.

There are about 300 thousand of Catholics in Kazakhstan. They are representatives of German, Polish, Ukrainian diasporas, which were organized in the results of repressions. The local Catholics were sent to Kokchetau, Akmolinsk and Kostanai oblasts of Kazakhstan both during the period of the tsar regime and before the Great Patriotic War. Today there are about 250 districts in Kazakhstan, 90 catholic communities and 160 groups of visiting function, here three bishops, over 60 priests and 70 religious sisters work.

24. How many priests work in the Republic of Kazakhstan?
- A) over 40
  - B) over 70
  - C) over 80
  - D) over 90
  - E) over 60
25. How many religious sisters work in the republic of Kazakhstan?
- A) 75
  - B) 65
  - C) 60
  - D) 55
  - E) 70
26. When was the Decree of the Pope John-Paul II signed?
- A) 1996
  - B) 1994
  - C) 1998
  - D) 1999
  - E) 1992

27. How many groups of visiting function are there in Kazakhstan?  
A) 120  
B) 140  
C) 100  
D) 160  
E) 180
28. When were diplomatic relations between Kazakhstan and the Sacred throne established?  
A) 1993  
B) 1994  
C) 1990  
D) 1991  
E) 1992
29. What is the largest religion practiced in the republic?  
A) Islam  
B) Christianity  
C) Hinduism  
D) Zoroastrism  
E) Tengrism
30. Who was appointed as an apostolic nuncio?  
A) Akhmed Yassavi  
B) Alexey  
C) Abu Hanifa  
D) Marian Oles  
E) Khodja Yassavi

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Чтение  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**



**Аудирование****Text 1**

1. What did she want to become?
  - A) a writer.
  - B) a teacher.
  - C) a journalist.
  - D) a translator.
  - E) a doctor.
2. How did she pay for her tuition?
  - A) She gave music lessons.
  - B) She taught English.
  - C) She worked in hospital.
  - D) Her brother helped her.
  - E) She worked at the factory.
3. Why couldn't Elizabeth Blackwell realize her dream of becoming a surgeon?
  - A) It was difficult for her to start a practice in the United States.
  - B) A serious eye infection halted her quest.
  - C) She couldn't get admitted to medical school.
  - D) She changed her mind to be a surgeon in her third year of medical school.
  - E) She decided to further her education in Paris.
4. When was she born?
  - A) in 1849.
  - B) in 1921.
  - C) in 1857.
  - D) in 1841.
  - E) in 1821.
5. What century did she live?
  - A) the ninetieth century
  - B) the nineteenth century
  - C) the eighteenth century
  - D) the ninth century
  - E) the seventeenth century

## Text 2

6. The vegetable instruments are used ...
- A) only once
  - B) during a month
  - C) twice
  - D) during 1 summer
  - E) for a long time
7. This text is about...
- A) Modern orchestra
  - B) Old Classical orchestra
  - C) Fruit orchestra
  - D) Vegetable orchestra
  - E) Food orchestra
8. Where do people make instruments out of old cars?
- A) North America
  - B) Asia
  - C) South America
  - D) Europe
  - E) Africa
9. Why is the Orchestra called "Vegetable"?
- A) all instruments are made from vegetables
  - B) there isn't some special reason
  - C) people come to concert with vegetables
  - D) musicians like to eat vegetables
  - E) it takes place in the vegetable field
10. What is the main concept of this orchestra?
- A) everybody can play musical instruments
  - B) everybody can make musical instruments
  - C) you can play music anywhere
  - D) you can make sounds with anything
  - E) all the variants are wrong

**Text 3**

11. How much does the dolphin hug cost?
- A) \$5 for 5 minutes
  - B) \$30 for half an hour
  - C) \$100 for an hour
  - D) \$ 13 for 10 minutes
  - E) \$135 for 30 minutes
12. You can feed dolphins with ...
- A) sweets
  - B) all the answers are wrong
  - C) some special food
  - D) fish
  - E) peas
13. The skin of dolphins is ...
- A) wiry
  - B) damp
  - C) smooth
  - D) delicate
  - E) pleasant to touch
14. Hugging a dolphin is an excellent activity...
- A) to increase your knowledge
  - B) to become a good swimmer
  - C) to understand animals
  - D) to lower the stress levels
  - E) to become kind
15. Dolphins like to...
- A) be loved
  - B) eat
  - C) sleep
  - D) play
  - E) be loved and play

**Text 4**

16. Native Americans call their old people...
- A) young
  - B) elder
  - C) grandparents
  - D) pensioners
  - E) senior citizens
17. What company made her to be an old woman ?
- A) CNL
  - B) Discovery
  - C) BBC
  - D) Discovery Europe
  - E) TBN
18. How many old people are there in Britain?
- A) 5 million
  - B) not too much
  - C) 20%
  - D) more than 10 million
  - E) 2 million
19. In what country are old people treated with more respect in comparison with Britain?
- A) in Australia
  - B) in Austria
  - C) in Sweden
  - D) in all the countries
  - E) in Russia
20. What was she carrying?
- A) nothing
  - B) two shopping bags
  - C) some big bag
  - D) keys
  - E) a book

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Аудирование  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

**Лексико-грамматический тест**

1. Choose the correct variant:

I don't like her. She always ....

- A) Complain.
- B) Has complained.
- C) Complains.
- D) Complaining.
- E) Was complaining.

2. Choose the suitable variant:

Tomorrow the day ..... at home by all the family.

- A) Have been spent.
- B) Is spent.
- C) Will be spent.
- D) Was spent.
- E) Are spent.

3. Choose the correct variant:

Alice ..... her mother in London most weekends.

- A) Has seen
- B) Sees
- C) Is to seeing
- D) See
- E) Will see

4. Fill in the gap with the correct variant:

You ... work hard at your French if you want to pass the exam.

- A) Could.
- B) Might.
- C) Must.
- D) May.
- E) Can.

5. Choose the correct verb from:

There ... a lot of people in the theatre yesterday.

- A) Has.
- B) Is.
- C) To be.
- D) Was.
- E) Were.

6. Choose the correct variant:

We ... pupils two years ago.

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

7. We've nearly run out of coffee, Jane. A ... we've got left will be drunk tomorrow.

- A) Much.
- B) Nothing.
- C) Some.
- D) Little.
- E) A few.

8. Choose the right variant:

John said he was feeling ill. I was feeling pretty bad .....

- A) Ourselves.
- B) He.
- C) Me.
- D) Himself.
- E) Myself.

9. George comes ... a good family.

- A) from
- B) with
- C) out of
- D) off
- E) of

10. Choose an appropriate preposition:

Cats are afraid.....dogs.

- A) On.
- B) By.
- C) Off.
- D) With.
- E) Of.

11. Complete the sentence:

Alison never \_\_\_\_\_ the radio.

- A) Listens to.
- B) Listenes.
- C) Listens at.
- D) Listens for.
- E) Listens.

12. Choose the correct answer.

She serves people \_\_\_\_\_ food and drink.

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

13. Give the synonym of the word: travelling
- A) Train
  - B) Hotel
  - C) Life
  - D) Trip
  - E) Crowd
14. Choose the similar word to the underlined one.  
His name is constantly mentioned in the gossip column.
- A) Carefully
  - B) Evidently
  - C) Often
  - D) Continuously
  - E) Now and then
15. Choose the opposite to: Fast
- A) Quite.
  - B) Still.
  - C) Slow.
  - D) Rapid.
  - E) Quick.
16. Choose the opposite to the given word: Light
- A) Black.
  - B) Easy.
  - C) Slight
  - D) Dark.
  - E) White.
17. Where is the.....bakery?
- A) more nearer
  - B) most near
  - C) the next
  - D) nearest
  - E) near
18. Choose the right variant:  
According to Ushinsky "life without serious work can neither be worthy nor ...
- A) Happiest.
  - B) Happy.
  - C) Most happy.
  - D) Happier.
  - E) More happy.
19. The closer you are to the Equator, \_\_\_\_.
- A) more hot it gets
  - B) it gets hot
  - C) it gets hotter
  - D) the hottest it gets
  - E) the hotter it gets

20. Which do you think is \_\_\_\_: a holiday in the country or a holiday in a summer camp?
- A) the most interesting
  - B) more interesting
  - C) as interesting as
  - D) interesting
  - E) interestinger
21. Choose the adjective:
- A) Changing.
  - B) To change.
  - C) Changeable.
  - D) Exchange.
  - E) Change.
22. Choose the correct answer:  
A pessimist is a person who always expects bad things to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Is happen.
  - B) Happen.
  - C) Happened.
  - D) To happen.
  - E) Happening.
23. Choose the correct form of the verb.  
I saw Mary ... the street.
- A) Crossed.
  - B) Had crossed.
  - C) Has crossed.
  - D) Crossing.
  - E) Is crossed.
24. Complete the sentence:  
My uncle is ... .
- A) My mother's brother.
  - B) My brother's brother.
  - C) My sister's brother.
  - D) My mothers brother.
  - E) My mothers' brother.
25. Choose the correct variant:  
I chanced ... Mary in the street yesterday.
- A) Met.
  - B) To meet.
  - C) Meeting.
  - D) Is meeting.
  - E) To meeting.



26. Choose the correct form of the verb.

My mother let me ... to the cinema with my friends.

- A) Go.
  - B) Went.
  - C) Going.
  - D) Will go.
  - E) To go.
27. This is the .....bag.

- A) postmans
- B) postmen'
- C) postman's
- D) postmans's
- E) postmens

28. Choose the correct variant:

\_\_\_\_\_, he decided to go to the Far East.

- A) When he had been graduating the new school
- B) When he was graduating to the university
- C) Upon graduation the university
- D) Having graduated from the university
- E) Having graduation, it was found that

29. Complete the sentence:

When you get back, I ..... painting the front door.

- A) Would have finished
- B) Will have been finishing
- C) Will finish
- D) Will have finished
- E) Will be finished

30. Choose the correct form of the article. I live in \_\_\_\_\_ Abai Street.

- A) A
- B) The
- C) An
- D) -
- E) One

31. Choose the right form of the verbs:

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

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

32. Last September detectives said that they ... missing girl.  
 A) have found  
 B) were finding  
 C) had found  
 D) have find  
 E) find
33. Choose the correct answer.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ people don't like rock music.  
 A) Are.  
 B) Some.  
 C) Any.  
 D) None.  
 E) An.
34. Paul said: "I'm feeling ill".  
 A) Paul said he was feeling ill  
 B) Paul said he were feeling ill  
 C) Paul said he had been feeling ill  
 D) Paul said he has been feeling ill  
 E) Paul said he feels ill
35. \_\_\_\_\_ in my seventies and rather unfit, I might consider taking up squash.  
 A) Weren't I  
 B) I wasn't  
 C) I am  
 D) Was I not  
 E) If I weren't
36. Form a sentence using these words:  
 (1) They (2) cold (3)wore(4)the (5)warm (6)from (7)clothes(8) themselves  
 (9)to (10) protect  
 A) 9/10/8/6/2/1/3/4/5/7  
 B) 5/2/9/7/1/3/8/6/4/10  
 C) 10/9/6/4/1/8/2/3/5/7  
 D) 4/1/7/9/3/2/5/10/6/8  
 E) 2/4/7/10/1/3/5/9/6/8
37. He will return from London in June; his sister.....there another month.  
 A) stayed  
 B) will stay  
 C) stay  
 D) stay's  
 E) will stay's
38. If I had known how difficult the job was, I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 A) won't take  
 B) will take  
 C) won't have taken  
 D) have taken  
 E) wouldn't have taken

39. Find the correct sentence made from these words:

Has, buildings, our, several, institute.

- A) Our several institute has building.
  - B) Has our institute several buildings.
  - C) Several buildings our institute has.
  - D) Institute our has buildings several.
  - E) Our institute has several buildings.
40. The signal was given; the steamer .....slowly from the dock.

- A) moving
  - B) has been moved
  - C) moved
  - D) had been moved
  - E) have been moved
41. .... I have not read the book, I can't tell you anything about it.
- A) that
  - B) as
  - C) and
  - D) if
  - E) until

42. Complete the disjunctive question:

Paul went to Florida, \_\_\_\_\_ he?

- A) Was.
  - B) Didn't.
  - C) Will.
  - D) Wasn't.
  - E) Did.
43. Couldn't you drive a bit .....
- A) carefullier
  - B) carefull
  - C) more careful
  - D) most careful
  - E) the carefull

44. Choose the correct variant:

I like working with computers.

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

45. Choose the suitable variant.

This place gets ... crowded with tourists every summer.

- A) more and more
- B) always most
- C) from more to more
- D) much
- E) crowded and more

46. Some inspiration is ... for the experiment.

- A) really essential
- B) essential pretty
- C) fairly essentially
- D) very essentially
- E) real essential

47. The ... isn't interested in the finer points of the government's tax policy. They just want to know if they are going to take home more or less pay.

- A) man-along-the-street
- B) man-down-of-the-street
- C) man-out-of-the-street
- D) man-up-the-street
- E) man-in-the-street

48. Do the sums. Twenty nine plus forty one is ...

- A) Sixty
- B) Seventeen
- C) Sixteen
- D) Fifty
- E) Seventy

49. All children in the UK are offered vaccinations against key diseases as part of the national child-\_\_\_\_\_ immunization schedule.

- A) – ment
- B) – ful
- C) – ance
- D) – dom
- E) – hood

50. ....of people came to the concert.

- A) Thousands
- B) Thousandth
- C) the thousands
- D) a thousands
- E) Thousand's

**Лексико-грамматический тест  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**

## Чтение

## Text 1

## 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 woman and the old lady or “pantomime dame” is always played by man! This creates a funny situation with two women singing love songs 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.

1. A handsome young man or “principal boy” in pantomime is always played by

....

- A) A woman.
  - B) A child.
  - C) Young people.
  - D) A man.
  - E) A traditional actor.
2. Playing women roles by men and vice versa is an old ...
- A) Problem.
  - B) Tradition.
  - C) Competition.
  - D) Task.
  - E) Situation.

3. In Britain pantomime is ... nowadays.
  - A) Silent.
  - B) Only singing without speaking.
  - C) Full of light effects.
  - D) Is the same as mime.
  - E) A very noisy show.
4. Their parents will take them to see ...
  - A) The local pantomime.
  - B) Sunset.
  - C) Feature films.
  - D) Cartoon films
  - E) Plays.
5. Who was quick to recognize the popularity of pantomime?
  - A) Jack London.
  - B) William Shakespeare.
  - C) Walt Disney.
  - D) Charles Dickens.
  - E) Sherlock Holms.
6. Winter show continues for ... after Christmas.
  - A) Three months.
  - B) Two months.
  - C) Several months.
  - D) Few months.
  - E) A month.
7. "Mime" means ...
  - A) Acting without moving.
  - B) Only singing.
  - C) Acting without speaking.
  - D) Singing and shouting.
  - E) Speaking without acting.

**Text 2****The Problems of Inventors**

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

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

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

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

8. Gerhardt's invention appeared in:

- A) 1893
- B) 1983
- C) 1753
- D) 1953
- E) 1853

9. Why did Birdseye's first company go bankrupt?

- A) people didn't like fish
- B) people cheated him out of company
- C) people didn't believe frozen fish could be good
- D) people didn't have money
- E) people didn't like him

10. Who discovered that aspirin was a painkiller?
- A) German company
  - B) Austrian company
  - C) French company
  - D) Georgian company
  - E) Chinese company
11. What did Clarence Birdseye try to freeze first?
- A) cheese
  - B) fish
  - C) forage
  - D) meat
  - E) fruit
12. When did German company find out that aspirin could possibly be useful?
- A) forty years after its invention
  - B) fifty years after its invention
  - C) twenty years after its invention
  - D) sixty years after its invention
  - E) thirty years after its invention
13. Who invented frozen foods?
- A) Clarence Beoyence
  - B) Christopher Birdseye
  - C) Carsper Birdseye
  - D) Clarence Birdseye
  - E) Carl Birdseye
14. By the end of his life Birdseye had:
- A) 100 pets
  - B) 100 passions
  - C) 100 parties
  - D) 100 patents
  - E) 100 patients
15. Armstrong spent the whole life trying:
- A) to invent something new
  - B) to protect his invention
  - C) to improve his invention
  - D) to help homeless people
  - E) to travel abroad



### Text 3

#### Britain and Britons

Of the early Britons, their life and their habits, we know little but what has been told us by the Roman writers. It is fortunate for us that the age of Julius Caesar was one in which some of the great Roman authors lived, and two of these authors have left us interesting **accounts** of the Britons. The first account is that given by Caesar himself. A second account we get from the pen of one who, as a writer, was even more famous than Caesar. In a book called the "Agricola", Cornelius Tacitus has written an account of the Britons as they were a hundred years after the date of Caesar's landing.

From what Caesar and Tacitus tell us we can get some idea of what the Britons were like. By the Romans they were regarded as savages, but it is easy to see, by what the Romans themselves tell us about them, that the Britons were not really savages at all. English people in our own time sometimes make the same mistake which the Romans made, and treat the people of other countries as savages and far below them, just because their habits are strange and their ways of thought are not like our own.

We do not know a very great deal about what the Britons were really like, but we do know some things about them. The men were tall and handsome, and fought bravely in battle. They lived in villages made up of a number of small houses or huts surrounded by a high wall. They lived chiefly by hunting and fishing, and there were always plenty of wild animals to kill and fish to catch, for we must not forget that the time we are speaking of, England was covered with thick forest, and the rivers, instead of being shut between close banks, often spread over the land and made great swamps and marshes. In the forests there were wolves, wild boars, and many other animals which are quite unknown in England in our own day. It was of the skins of these animals that the Britons made their clothes.

The Britons did not drink wine, but they made a strong drink of honey. The Britons were **heathens** and believed that there were many gods. Their priests were called Druids. They said that their gods lived in the very thickest and darkest parts of the woods, and they used to go to pray to their gods under the great oaks in the forests; they wore long white robes, and the people held them in great awe.

The Druids have been dead hundreds of years, and their religion has been long forgotten; but there are still some things in England in our own time to remind us of the white robed Druids and their strange religion.

If we take the train to Salisbury, and then drive rather more than ten miles after Salisbury Plain, we shall suddenly come to a very strange sight. In the middle of the plain we shall see a number of great stones - some of them lying on their sides on the grass, others standing straight up, and some of them resting upon other great stones. The stones are of enormous size and very heavy - many of them are from twenty-three to twenty-eight feet high.

The place in which these strange stones have been set up is Stonehenge, and the stones were setup there before the time of Julius Caesar by the Druids. Stonehenge was one of the places where the Druids used to worship their gods; and though no

one quite knows why they set up the stones, it is certain that they were looked upon by the Britons as being very sacred.

There is another thing besides the great stone circle which ought to remind us of the Druids. Most of us, whether we live in town or country, have seen the sprigs of green leaves with white berries which are put up among the holly and laurel leaves at Christmas. They are the mistletoe leaves and berries which are gathered from plants which grow on the stems of the trees in many parts of England. It was the Druids who first used the mistletoe. They thought that its berries were sacred or holy, and they often put them up in the places where they prayed to their gods.

We have long forgotten all about the gods to whom the Druids prayed, but we have not forgotten about the mistletoe they were so fond of. The Romans came over and conquered the Britons, the great stones at Stonehenge tumbled down, and many changes, good and bad, took place in England, but the use of the mistletoe bough was never quite forgotten.

16. What did the Britons get used to drink?
- A) water
  - B) tea and coffee
  - C) wine
  - D) strong drink of honey
  - E) milk
17. Why did the Druids use the mistletoe in the places of their prayers?
- A) The Druids considered them not to be eatable.
  - B) The Druids considered them to be tasty.
  - C) The Druids considered them to be holy.
  - D) The Druids considered them to be sweet.
  - E) The Druids considered them to be of bitter taste.
18. The Romans came over and ... the Britons.
- A) found
  - B) became reconciled with
  - C) conquered
  - D) made friends with
  - E) resigned the country to
19. How were the priests of that time called?
- A) Archbishops
  - B) Druids
  - C) clergyman
  - D) Britons.
  - E) saint patrons

20. What clothes did the Druids wear?
- A) Long black and white robes.
  - B) Long grey clothes.
  - C) Short white ceremonial dress.
  - D) Long checked clothes.
  - E) Long white robes.
21. Where did the Druids go to pray to their gods?
- A) In front of the altar
  - B) in the church
  - C) near the river
  - D) under the birches
  - E) under the great oaks
22. Who wrote about early life of Britons?
- A) An unknown writer
  - B) Seneca
  - C) Great Roman authors
  - D) The Britons themselves
  - E) Julius Caesar and Cornelius Tacitus

## Text 4

## The life of desert animals

Since water is the basis of life, composing the **greater** part of the tissues of all living things, the crucial problem of desert animals is to survive in a world where sources of flowing water are rare. And since man's inexorable necessity is to absorb large quantities of water at frequent intervals, he can scarcely comprehend that many creatures of the desert pass their entire lives without a single drop.

Uncompromising as it is, the desert has not eliminated life but only **those forms** unable to withstand its **desiccating** effects. No moist-skinned, water-loving animals can exist there. Few large animals are found: the giants of the North American desert are the deer, the coyote, and the bobcat. Since desert country is open, it holds more swift-footed, running, and leaping creatures than the tangled forest. Its population is largely nocturnal, silent, filled with reticence, and ruled by stealth. Yet they are not **emaciated**. Having adapted to their **austere** environment, they are as healthy as animals anywhere in the world.

The secret of their adjustment lies in a combination of behavior and physiology. None could survive if, like mad dogs and Englishmen, they went out in the midday sun; many would die in a matter of minutes. So most of them pass the burning hours asleep in cool, humid burrows underneath the ground, emerging to hunt only by night. The surface of the sun-baked desert averages around 150 degrees, but 18 inches down the temperature is only 60 degrees.

An example of a desert animal that has adapted to **subterranean** living and lack of water is the kangaroo rat. Like many desert animals, kangaroo rats stay underground during the day. At night, they go outside to look for food. As evening temperatures drop, moisture from the air forms on plants and seeds. **They** absorb some of this moisture and kangaroo rats take in the life-giving water as they eat.

23. What is the topic of this passage?
- A) Life underground.
  - B) Animal life in a desert environment.
  - C) Desert plants.
  - D) Animal life in tropics.
  - E) Man's life in the desert.
24. The word "emaciated" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
- A) Healthy.
  - B) Unmanageable.
  - C) Wild.
  - D) Unhealthy.
  - E) Cunning.

25. When do desert animals usually hunt?
- A) in the morning
  - B) in the evening
  - C) in a daytime
  - D) all the time
  - E) by night
26. "Desiccating" in line 8 means
- A) Life threatening.
  - B) Moistening.
  - C) Drying.
  - D) Killing.
  - E) Humidifying.
27. The word "greater" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- A) More beautiful.
  - B) More noticeable.
  - C) Larger.
  - D) Stronger.
  - E) Heavier.
28. The word "austere" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
- A) Moderate.
  - B) Severe.
  - C) Temperate.
  - D) Mild.
  - E) Gentle.
29. The word "they" in line 26 refers to
- A) Plants and seeds.
  - B) The desert population.
  - C) The burrows of desert animals.
  - D) Animals.
  - E) Kangaroo rats.
30. What is the average temperature at the surface of the sun-baked desert?
- A) Only 50 degrees.
  - B) Around 130 degrees.
  - C) About 80 degrees.
  - D) Around 150 degrees.
  - E) Only 60 degrees.

**ТЕСТ ПО БЛОКУ Чтение  
ЗАВЕРШЕН**



