

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь

**Учреждение образования
"Гомельский государственный университет
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**Кафедра довузовской подготовки
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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ЗАДАНИЯ К КОНТРОЛЬНЫМ РАБОТАМ**

*для слушателей подготовительного отделения неязыковых специальностей заочной формы
обучения*

Гомель 2007

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Рекомендовано к изданию на заседании научно-методического совета учреждения образования “Гомельский государственный университет имени Франциска Скорины” 2007 года, протокол №

Задания к контрольным работам составлены в соответствии с программой вступительного испытания по английскому языку для поступающих в учреждения, обеспечивающие получение высшего образования в Республике Беларусь, утвержденной Министерством образования Республики Беларусь в 2007 году

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ. Ф. СКОРИНЫ

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Объективная оценка учебных достижений является важнейшим показателем качества образования. Этот показатель важен как для преподавателя, так и для подготавливаемого им слушателя, так как отражает то, как усвоены те или иные темы.

В последнее время объективная оценка учебных достижений по иностранным языкам осуществляется тестированием. Предлагаемые задания к контрольным работам предназначены для оценки уровня владения лексико-грамматическим материалом, а также для подготовки слушателей подготовительного отделения к прохождению централизованного тестирования по английскому языку.

Лексико-грамматический материал разбит на 6 контрольных работ в двух вариантах. Каждая контрольная работа включает в себя лексико-грамматический тест по определенным темам и текст с заданиями. Контрольная работа № 1 охватывает темы «Существительное. Местоимение. Числительное. Артикль», контрольная работа № 2 – «Прилагательное. Наречие. Словообразование», контрольная работа № 3 – «Времена глагола. Залог. Фразовые глаголы», контрольная работа № 4 – «Согласование времен. Косвенная речь», контрольная работа № 5 – «Условные предложения. Модальные глаголы», контрольная работа № 6 – «Неличные формы глагола. Предлог. Артикль (повторение)».

Тематика отобранных текстов носит социальную направленность и отражает ряд проблем: защита животных и окружающей среды, проблема безработицы, преступность среди молодежи, увлечения подростков. Кроме того, проводится краткий экскурс в историю английского языка.

Задания к текстам даются с учетом структуры тестов по английскому языку, предлагаемых в ходе централизованного тестирования. Понимание текстов проверяется с помощью различных видов контролируемых заданий, построенных по принципу множественного выбора. Приводимые задания предназначены для предупреждения наиболее типичных ошибок в ответах абитуриентов.

В основу разработки предлагаемых заданий положена программа вступительного испытания по английскому языку для поступающих в учреждения, обеспечивающие получение высшего образования в Республике Беларусь, утвержденная Министерством образования в 2005 году.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Найдите лишнее слово в цепочке

1. trousers- spectacles- scales-news
2. advice- knowledge- contents- progress
3. phonetics- vacation- goods- information
4. criteria- datum- oases- radii
5. mice- men- goats- geese
6. police- work- weather- furniture
7. congress- team- government- equipment
8. water- potato- milk- bread
9. time- business- stone- bird
10. means- species- crossroads- wolves

II. Поставьте в форму притяжательного падежа

1. the house of Mr. Smith
2. doll of the girls
3. coal deposits of the world
4. the influence of the sun
5. the mother of Kate and Mary
6. the children of my aunt Ann
7. the paintings by Picasso and Dali
8. a flat of my father- in- law
9. a cruise which lasts three weeks
10. work which takes two hours

III. Поставьте существительные в форму множественного числа

1. language
2. crisis
3. fisherman
4. Negro
5. son-in-law
6. louse
7. craft
8. addendum
9. diagnosis
10. memorandum

IV. Дополните предложения, используя слова из пунктов a, b, c, d, или e a) all; b) the whole; c) everything; d) everybody; e) both

1. likes him here. He is a nice man.
2. house was dark. There was not a single lit window.
3. She usually works day long from morning till night.
4. has been taken away and everybody was dancing.
5. the things were neatly packed and labelled.
6. There were trees on sides of the road.

V. Выберите правильную форму

a) a/an; b) the; c) –

1. I'm studying _____ French.
2. _____ Urals divide Asia and Europe.
3. We spent our holidays in _____ Caucasus.
4. If you are _____ Napoleon, you'll play _____ game of _____ power, if you're _____ Leonardo you'll play for _____ knowledge.
5. _____ "Queen Mary" was launched by Queen Mary in 1938.
6. The surface of _____ Mediterranean is never so blue as that of _____ Adriatic.

VI. Выберите правильный вариант a, b, c, d

1. I want two _____.
a) dozen apple; b) dozens apple; c) dozens apples; d) dozen apples
2. There were _____ at the stadium.
a) thousand of fans; b) thousands of fans; c) thousands of fan; d) thousands' fans
3. Passengers are requested to proceed to _____.
a) gate three; b) the gate three; c) third gate; d) the gate third
4. This ballet was written in _____ of the previous century.
a) in twenties; b) in the twenties; c) in twenty; d) in the twentieth
5. R. Burns died in his late _____.
a) thirty; b) thirtieth; c) thirties; d) thirtys

VII. Поставьте правильную форму артикля a, b, c к выделенным существительным.

a) a/an; b) the; c) -

1. She remembered night she had met him at a party in Paris.
2. I promised Sam I would be home to dinner.
3. There were no shadows at dawn.
4. He bought his haberdashery at Charvet's but his suits, shoes and hats in London.
5. It amused these rich ladies to be taken to bohemian bistros near Hyde Park.
6. He paid no attention to his lessons when at school, but worked hard when he went to college.
7. It is not lunch I would forget in a lifetime.
8. The house had none of the elegance of the old farm houses of New England.

VIII. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа на каждый из предложенных вопросов по содержанию прочитанного

1. One day Mary and her little son Ben were driving home from London. The weather was fine and farm though it had been raining since morning. They hadn't been to their place for a long time and they could see some changes. "Mum, look, a new house is being built in our street near our cottage". Mary's cottage was a nice little place. They moved there in 1989. It was theirs though in fact they hadn't paid all the money for it yet. They arrived, got out of the car and came into the house. Mary took off her bag from her shoulders and put it on the stairs in the hall.

2. Ben ran into the sitting room, turned on the television though his mother had forbidden him to do it. The boy made the TV work very noisily. Mary left the house, took the food-box from the car. At that moment their dog pushed the door and it locked. Mary couldn't get inside. The keys were in the bag, the windows and the back door closed and Ben didn't hear her shouting.

3. Mary heard the music playing, some voices speaking and laughing. Mary understood that if she didn't shout at the top of her voice, the boy would never come to the door. So she did. Ben came, pushed the keys through the letterbox and Mary was able to open the door and she got in. Ben was given the keys, the dog was told to sit quiet, and they both went out to take the food. While Mary was

taking the box out of the car Ben locked the door and pushed the keys into the house through the letterbox. How do you like it?

Задания

I. Закончите предложения, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа

1. **Mary and her son lived in ...**
 - A a nice new flat.
 - B a cottage of their own.
 - C a new house.
 - D a nice little country house.

2. **Mary couldn't get inside the house because ...**
 - A she had lost her keys.
 - B she was carrying a very heavy box.
 - C she had left her keys at home.
 - D the dog didn't let her get in.

3. **Ben didn't hear Mary's voice because ...**
 - A the TV was very loud.
 - B the windows were closed.
 - C he was laughing loudly.
 - D he was shouting at the top of his voice.

4. **Mary finally got into the house because ...**
 - A she had found another bunch of keys in her car.
 - B Ben had pushed the keys through the window.
 - C the dog had heard her shouting and pulled Ben to the door.
 - D Ben had pushed the keys through the letterbox.

5. **While Mary was taking the box out of the car ...**
 - A Ben locked the door and pushed the keys through the letterbox.
 - B Ben locked the door and pushed the keys through the window.
 - C Ben and the dog were sitting quiet indoors.
 - D Ben locked the door and gave the keys to the dog.

II. Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутых частей предложений

1. **It was theirs though in fact they hadn't paid all the money for it yet.**
 - A ведь практически им не пришлось за него платить.
 - B несмотря на тот факт, что они не платили за него.
 - C так как фактически они еще не платили за него.
 - D хотя фактически они еще не заплатили за него полностью.

2. **"Mum, look, a new house is being built in our street near our cottage".**
 - A новый дом строится
 - B новый дом построили
 - C будут строить новый дом
 - D скоро построят новый дом

3. **Mary understood that if she didn't shout at the top of her voice, the boy would never come to the door.**
 - A если она не крикнет откуда-нибудь сверху
 - B если бы она не кричала очень громко

- C если она не будет кричать очень громко
D если она будет кричать не очень громко

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Найдите лишнее слово в цепочке

1. thanks – barracks – congratulations – authorities
2. diagnoses – roofs – cattle – accommodation
3. premises – mechanics – darts – laughter
4. success – research – applause – path
5. journey – voyage – travel – walk
6. data – phenomenon – crisis – formula
7. news – maths – fruits – phonetics
8. riches – contents – tongs – goods
9. people – money – hair – fruit
10. sugar – love – sand – water

II. Поставьте в форму притяжательного падежа

1. the works of Rembrandt
2. a toy of the baby
3. the atmosphere of the earth
4. the joys and grieves of life
5. the gun of the commander-in-chief
6. the speech of the Minister of Foreign Trade
7. the correspondent of *Herald Tribune*
8. the wives of Henry the Eighth
9. a distance of five kilometers
10. a semester of eight weeks

III. Поставьте существительные в форму множественного числа

1. erratum
2. formula
3. kilo
4. cargo
5. safe
6. thief
7. pocket-knife
8. ox
9. custom-house
10. court martial

IV. Дополните предложения, используя слова из пунктов a, b, c, d, или e

a) all; b) the whole; c) everything; d) everybody; e) both

1. She believed that was watching her.
2. city is being reconstructed.
3. You and I, we know the truth.
4. He reads a lot and remembers the details.
5. How was the information collected?
6. I told you There is hardly anything to add.

V. Выберите правильную форму артикля а, b, с

a) -; b) a/an; c) the

1. shadow of your smile when you're gone will colour all my dreams and light the dawn.
2. food was excellent if a little rich.
3. They wanted the changing light of London skyline through the window.
4. It gave Sara sense of power to sit at the desk which once had been her father's.
5. The problem of light was worrying the painter.
6. What would you like? I was going to have steak.
7. Nick Rawdon had become shadow on her mind.
8. She could see a distant patch of glittering water which was the Thames.

VI. Выберите правильную форму

a) a/an; b) the; c) –

1. _____ Daily Telegraph is very popular with _____ the public.
2. _____ Browns live in Liverpool.
3. _____ Hyde Park is very popular with Londoners.
4. The home ownership rate in _____ South East of _____ England is higher than in _____ North.
5. _____ Sahara is the greatest desert in _____ North Africa, extending from _____ Atlantic Ocean to _____ Nile.
6. _____ professor Keitel is _____ man to whom you'll be responsible for your undergraduate teaching.

VII. Выберите правильный вариант а, b, с, d

1. About 10 percent of the forest _____ cut down every year.
a) was; b) be; c) is; d) are
2. 50 percent of the houses _____ urgent repair.
a) need; b) needs; c) needing; d) be need
3. He must be in his early _____ by now.
a) fifty; b) fiftieth; c) fiftyth; d) fifties
4. She would like three _____.
a) dozen orange; b) dozens orange; c) dozens oranges; d) dozen oranges
5. The tennis star, John McEnroe, was sponsored by the company "Nike" in _____.
a) the eighties; b) eightieth; c) the eighty; d) eighties

VIII. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа на каждый из предложенных вопросов по содержанию прочитанного

Peter turned to the cricket news to *find out* how the Indian touring team were doing. Just then there came a couple of loud taps, bangs rather, on the glass of the French windows behind him. He turned and saw, standing on the narrow step, a man he did not at first recognize – leaning against the frame rather than standing, with one hand pressed to the head between eye and ear and the other uncertainly raised as if hesitating to knock again. Peter had no idea what might be in store, but he unlocked and unbolted the windows to let in the man, who immediately stumbled past him, overbalanced and fell face upwards on the bearskin rug; it was now clear that he was soaking wet from head to foot. Full of concern, Peter knelt by him and recognized him as the Mr. Inman he had seen at a dance three days earlier. He saw too that there was blood coming from a place on Mr. Inman's temple, not fast and not in great quantity, but quite enough to show that he had had a more or less serious knock on the head. His eyes were more than half open; *nevertheless* he was snoring loudly. Peter decided at once that he could do almost nothing for him unaided, and almost at once saw that to do next. He went out on to

the concreted strip of backyard and called loudly for Mrs. Trevelyan, who, at this time of day was likely to be in her kitchen or her sitting-room, both of which faced the back garden. If she did not answer within five seconds, he would go round the longer way to her front door and, if he failed there too, down the row the other way to the Langdon's at number 11. But as it was he got an answer almost at once. A door opened beyond the high planking fence that, as with every pair of villas, hid the back of the house from that of its neighbour.

'What is it, Peter?'

'An accident. A man's been hurt.'

'I'll come straight away.'

Задания

I. Choose the best answer

1. *What was Peter doing when he heard the loud taps?*

- A looking up something in a book
- B reading a newspaper
- C turning on the radio or the television
- D writing down the results of a match

2. *What did Peter want to find out?*

- A If the Indian team were winning or losing.
- B In what condition the Indian team were.
- C What the Indian team were doing in England.
- D Where the Indian team were playing.

3. *Where was Peter when he heard the loud taps?*

- A in a downstairs room
- B in an upstairs room
- C in the garden
- D in the passage

4. *The word 'rather' is used to indicate that*

- A there were more than a couple of taps on the glass.
- B there were not only taps on the glass, but bangs as well.
- C the taps on the glass were more like bangs.
- D the taps on the glass were not really loud.

5. *The phrase 'leaning against the frame rather than standing' indicates that the man*

- A did not know what he was doing.
- B tried to threaten Peter.
- C was heavy in weight.
- D was not in a good condition.

6. *The word 'nevertheless' can be replaced by:*

- A all the time
- B moreover
- C suddenly
- D yet

II. Choose the correct translation

Peter decided at once that he could do almost nothing for him unaided.

- A Питер сразу понял, что он почти ничего не может сделать для него, беспомощного.
- B Питер сразу решил, что он почти ничего не может сделать для него беспомощного.
- C Питер сразу решил, что он почти ничего не может сделать для него без помощи.

III. True or false

1. Just then there came a number of loud taps.
2. His eyes were half open.
3. If she did not answer within five seconds he would go round the corner.

IV. Complete each sentence with one of the endings

1. Peter had no idea...
2. Full of concern Peter knelt by him and ...
3. His eyes were more than half open...
4. The door opened beyond...
5. He turned and saw...

A nevertheless he was snoring loudly.

B what might be in store.

C recognized him as the Mr. Inman.

D a man he did not at first recognize.

E the high planking fence.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ.Ф.СКОРИНЫ

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2
ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Заполните пробелы подходящей формой слова, данного в скобках

1. A strong painkiller is the most way of getting rid of a headache. (EFFECT)
2. This musical instrument produces a sound. (POWER)
3. They were sitting round a big table. (WOOD)
4. Many countries now use the Euro as their official currency. (EUROPE)
5. Even though Simon was very, he was not a happy man. (WEALTH)
6. The situation is pretty There is nothing we can do. (HOPE)

II. Выберите правильную форму прилагательного

1. Our younger son doesn't want to be a teacher like his brother.
a) older; b) elder; c) eldest
2. Have you heard the news?
a) last; b) latest; c) least
3. Let's stop further argument. Australia is much from Europe.
a) further; b) far; c) farther
4. I have a headache today than I did yesterday.
a) worst; b) worse; c) bad
5. The you climb, the farther you fall.
a) higher; b) highest; c) high
6. The things in life are free.
a) better; b) good; c) best
7. John didn't do as as Helen at the exam.
a) better; b) good; c) well
8. Please, send the letter back without delay.
a) farther; b) further; c) farthest

III. Выберите подходящее наречие

1. I was (deep, deeply) moved by his words.
2. You must dig very (deep, deeply) to reach the water.
3. He was (high, highly) doubtful about the necessity of that action.
4. The eagle soared (high, highly), it could be (hard, hardly) seen.
5. He had to work really (hard, hardly) to obtain what he wanted.
6. The policeman looked (close, closely) at the suspect.
7. He stepped (closer, more closely) to get a clear view of the picture before him.

IV. Переведите данные в скобках наречия на английский язык

1. She stared at us (широко) open eyes, but remained silent.
2. I am (глубоко) concerned about his lack of interest in our business.
3. He was (справедливо) accused of violating the rules.
4. We examined these animals very (тщательно).
5. The plant stood (близко) to the lake.
6. The man pulled (сильно) at the chain.

V. Переведите выделенные в предложениях слова, используя следующие выражения

- a) most of; b) much; c) most; d) a most; e) a little*

1. Это *весьма* интересный доклад.
2. *Большую* часть времени мужчины обычно проводят на работе.
3. Нил *гораздо* длиннее Днепра.
4. Эта задача *немного* сложнее, но вы с ней справитесь.
5. *Большинство* людей предпочитают жить в городе.
6. Это кресло *намного* удобнее. Советую его купить.

VI. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа на каждый из предложенных вопросов по содержанию прочитанного

1. Like a prisoner pacing up and down a cell, Pole Pole, the last African elephant at London Zoo, spends her lonely days moving restlessly from one end of her walking area to the other. Fourteen years ago, at the age of two, she acted in a film with Virginia McKenna and Bill Travers. The couple, known best for another animal film, *Born Free*, have never forgotten her, and now they are fighting to get their sad friend sent home to Africa.

2. Yesterday, when Virginia and Bill went to visit Pole Pole (her name means 'slowly slowly' in an African language), they had proof that an elephant never forgets. They softly called, 'Pole Pole' and, as if she had been hit, the elephant turned round and quickly came towards them. The trunk reached forward. Bill put out his hand, and Pole Pole gently touched it in greeting.

3. 'Yes, she remembers us,' said Bill. 'Elephants have very long memories. They don't see very well, but they have good hearing and an excellent sense of smell. She knows who we are.' She's looking worse that she should at her age because she has only a single broken tusk left. Showing how she had done herself the damage, Pole Pole went up to the great door that leads into her night-cage and bandaged her forehead against it with a loud boom.

4. Virginia McKenna walked away swiftly and wiped tears away from her eyes. 'She wouldn't do that if she were happy,' said Virginia. 'At 16, she should be having the time of her life. Elephants are very fond of each other's company. They don't like to be alone, especially females.'

5. Once there were four elephants at the Zoo, but one died and two were sent to the Zoo in Rotterdam. So Pole Pole is now all alone and has changes into an aggressive animal. A baby Indian elephant has been brought into the Zoo but is kept strictly away from her. The Zoo officials are convinced that Pole Pole would badly hurt her if they were left together.

6. When Pole Pole was two years old, Bill and Virginia used her in their film *An Elephant Called Slowly*, which was shot in Kenya. David Sheldrick, manager of Tsavo National Park in Kenya and world famous for his way with elephants, was the man who had calmed the newly-caught baby Pole Pole and introduced her to Bill and Virginia for the film. Within just a couple of days they were taking her for walks. She never even tried to run away.

7. When Mr. Sheldrick's wife Daphne heard about Pole Pole's miserable fate recently, she wrote both to London Zoo and to Bill and Virginia suggesting that Pole Pole should at least be sent to another Zoo where she could have the company of her own kind. London Zoo, however, does not think that Pole Pole would be accepted by another group of elephants without enormous difficulty.

8. But Bill and Virginia have another idea. Bill said, 'I want her to be sent back to Africa even if it costs £100,000.' And he believes London Zoo should pay for it.

Задания

1. **From the first sentence it can be concluded that Pole Pole ...**

- A does not feel at home with the other elephants.
- B feels very much at home in the Zoo.
- C is not very happy in the Zoo.
- D lives in a very quiet part of the Zoo.

2. **What is said about Virginia and Bill in p. 1?**

- A They are trying to help Pole Pole to get a better life.

- B They have often tried to get Pole Pole back to Africa.
- C They think that animals should only be born in freedom.
- D They were the owners of Pole Pole fourteen years ago.

3. What proof did Virginia and Bill have that 'an elephant never forgets' (p. 2)?

When they visited Pole Pole, she

- A behaved as if she was angry with them.
- B knew that Bill had some food for her in his hand.
- C put her trunk forward as she always did.
- D ran to them at once as she heard them call her name.

4. Why, according to Virginia, did Pole Pole bang her head against the door of her night cage?

- A She could not see very well where she walked.
- B She felt sad because she was lonely.
- C She wanted to get into her night cage.
- D She was angry because her tusk was sore.

5. Why was the 'baby Indian elephant' (p. 5) not put with Pole Pole?

- A Pole Pole did not know how to look after babies.
- B Pole Pole could have attacked the young elephant.
- C Pole Pole could have hurt the baby while playing with it.
- D Pole Pole's walking area was too small for that.

6. What was David Sheldrick famous for (p. 6)?

- A He caught a great number of elephants.
- B He made several films with elephants.
- C He knew very well how to handle elephants.
- D He trained all kinds of animals for films.

7. London Zoo (p. 7) thought that ...

- A other animals would not easily allow Pole Pole to live with them.
- B other Zoos would not be willing to take over Pole Pole.
- C Pole Pole would no longer be willing to live with other elephants.
- D Pole Pole would not like to be sent to another Zoo at her age.

8. From p. 8 it can be concluded that Bill ...

- A did not agree with Virginia on what should happen to Pole Pole.
- B thought that Pole Pole should be taken back where she belonged.
- C understood that London Zoo could not pay for Pole Pole's journey to Africa.
- D was willing to pay a lot of money to give Pole Pole back her freedom.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Заполните пробелы подходящей формой слова, данного в скобках

1. A watch which uses figures to show the time is called a watch. (DIGIT)
2. The two countries have overcome many of their differences. (CULTURE)
3. It is to drive under the age 16. (LEGAL)
4. Although she was told that the operation would be, she still was very nervous about it. (PAIN)
5. The children were very about their trip to the zoo. (ENTHUSIASM)
6. David Jenkins' book has already become a best seller. (LATE)

II. Переведите выделенные в предложениях слова, используя следующие выражения

a) *most of*; b) *much*; c) *most*; d) *a most*; e) *a little*

1. *Большинство* молодых людей любят музыку и танцы.
2. Это *крайне* важный вопрос.
3. Он истратил *большую* часть своих денег на посещение музеев.
4. У вас *гораздо* больше свободного времени, чем у меня.
5. Эта дорога *немного* длиннее, но зато более приятная.
6. Сын *намного* выше отца. Вы его сразу увидите.

III. Выберите правильную форму прилагательного

1. He is very at math and physics, but hopeless at languages.
a) *well*; b) *good*; c) *better*
2. The quicker we finish, the we'll go home.
a) *soon*; b) *soonest*; c) *sooner*
3. German is a useful language if you are in business but it is not half as to learn as English.
a) *easier*; b) *easiest*; c) *easy*
4. She is actually a good deal than she looks.
a) *elder*; b) *older*; c) *old*
5. It is the of two evils.
a) *lesser*; b) *less*; c) *least*
6. We have no information.
a) *further*; b) *farther*; c) *farthest*
7. It is the point west.
a) *far*; b) *furthest*; c) *farthest*
8. I bought the (the most recent) edition of the book.
a) *last*; b) *latest*; c) *least*

IV. Выберите подходящее наречие

1. We have (near, nearly) run out of petrol.
2. There is a big grocery store (near, nearly) our house.
3. We have not heard from him (late, lately).
4. His letter came too (late, lately).
5. This dress is (pretty, prettily) expensive.
6. This little girl is very (pretty, prettily) dressed.
7. He passed by her window singing (loud, loudly).

V. Переведите выделенные в предложениях слова, используя приведенные выражения.

Два пункта из приведенных ниже являются лишними

a) *still*; b) *another*; c) *yet*; d) *more*; e) *else*; f) *the other*; g) *only*; h) *as early as*; i) *other*; j) *the same*

1. Подождите *еще* неделю, что-то может подвернуться.
2. Собрание закончилось? – Нет, они все *еще* обсуждают последний вопрос.
3. Этот прибор был изобретен *еще* в XVIII веке.
4. Какие *еще* музеи вы посетили в Лондоне?
5. *Еще* только пять часов, а ты уже волнуешься. Мы не опоздаем.
6. Строительство *еще* не завершено. Идут отделочные работы.
7. Кто *еще* звонил сегодня?
8. Замечательное желе! Дайте мне, пожалуйста, *еще* немножко.

VI. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа на каждый из предложенных вопросов по содержанию прочитанного

1. My brother-in-law and I decided to go to a pub in New Willington, about eight miles from our homes in Chesterfield. John spoke enthusiastically about a horse that was running that day. We thought we should have a bet on it. I knew there was a betting shop in London Street, and so I drove there.

2. My car had a lock on the passenger door that would only open from the outside. As I got out to open it, I dropped the car keys straight down the drain. I had no spare keys with me, and as home was so far away, we decided to get them back. I managed to lift the drain cover, then I lay on the pavement and I felt for the keys. But I couldn't reach deep enough, and I was too big to get further in.

3. John said that as he was smaller than me, he might have more luck. In no time, he'd got his head and shoulders down the drain, which was only about 35 by 30 centimetres. I could hear his bad language as he still failed to find the keys, and watched him, a little worried, as he moved further in until only his legs and left hand were sticking out.

4. 'Are you all right?' I shouted, kneeling down beside him. Although his answer was hard to understand, I felt sure he was in trouble. A number of people had stopped to watch. I asked a couple of them to help me pull him free. Two heavy men and I still failed to get him out. I was really worried now. John's breathing had become very hard. I realized he might not get air down there. I ran to the betting shop, and the manager let me phone the fire brigade.

5. They seemed to find it funny when I told them my brother-in-law was trapped head-first down a drain. However, they arrived within minutes, and an ambulance came soon. The first thing they did was to get six large firemen to pull John's legs with full strength. He still didn't move. There was only one thing for it, their chief said, they would have to dig up the ground around the drain.

6. It took about twenty minutes to get John out. He was feeling very weak, and his face was beetroot-red. The ambulance took him to hospital, but luckily after a couple of hours he could be driven home safe and sound.

7. We can laugh about it all now. The fire chief told the local newspaper that it was the strangest job he had ever had – and there's no chance of our giving him a show like that again. By the way, we never got the keys.

Задания

1. **What is said about the storyteller's car in p. 2?**

- A One door could be opened only from outside the car.
- B Only one of its doors could be opened.
- C The doors had to be locked before driving away.
- D The doors had to be locked from outside the car.

2. **From p. 2 ('I had ... keys') it is clear that ...**

- A the storyteller tried to get a lift home to get a spare key.
- B the storyteller tried to get at the keys in the drain.
- C the two men felt for the keys on the pavement near the car.
- D the two men first felt for the keys through the drain cover.

3. **From p. 3 ('I could ... sticking out.') it is clear that John**

- A had concluded that the keys were not in the drain.
- B had for the greater part disappeared into the drain.
- C was shouting for help.
- D was very angry with the storyteller now.

4. **What did the storyteller mean by 'he was in trouble' (p. 4)?**

- A John could not speak any more.
- B John could not understand him any more.
- C John was in a dangerous position.

D John was not able to get at the keys.

5. **Which of the following words could be put before 'I ran' (the last sentence of p. 4)?**

- A After some.
- B Again
- C However
- D So

6. **From p. 5 ('They seemed ... soon') it is clear that the fire brigade ...**

- A concluded that the matter was serious.
- B concluded that this was a job for ambulance men.
- C could not believe that the storyteller was serious.
- D could not free John without the help of ambulance men.

7. **What did the fire brigade chief mean by saying 'There was only one thing for it' (p. 5)?**

- A There was only one direction in which John could be moved.
- B There was only one instrument which could help John to get out.
- C There was only one thing John could do to get out.
- D There was only one way to get John out of the drain.

8. **What do the words 'there's no chance of our giving him a show like that again' (p. 7) tell us?**

- A The fire brigade hoped that they would never have a case like this again.
- B The fire brigade thought that John and the storyteller had given a good show.
- C The storyteller thought that the fire brigade had done a good job.
- D The storyteller was sure John and he would never get into such a situation again.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3
ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Выберите правильную глагольную форму

1. At last I the key that was lost yesterday.
a) found; b) have found; c) find; d) had found
2. When I this letter, I will be glad to go with you.
a) will finish; b) will have finished; c) am finishing; d) have finished
3. I him on my way home the other day.
a) had met; b) have met; c) met; d) was meeting
4. She isn't crying, she onions.
a) was peeling; b) peeled; c) has been peeling; d) is peeling
5. This time tomorrow I over the Pacific.
a) am flying; b) will be flying; c) fly; d) will fly
6. He to the concert so often before, that he did not want to go that night.
a) went; b) has gone; c) had been going; d) had gone

II. Выберите правильную глагольную форму в предложениях

1. He looked around to see if he
a) was watched; b) was being watched; c) is watched; d) will be watched
2. The party was all that
a) was expected; b) have been expected; c) had been expected; d) will be expected
3. What the thing ? I have never seen such a thing before.
a) was ... called; b) will be ... called; c) has been ... called; d) is ... called
4. "Where did you hear that?" – "I it by a man I know."
a) was told; b) is told; c) have been told; d) had been told
5. If we need, you for.
a) are sent; b) will be sent; c) have been sent; d) will have been sent
6. I never with such kindness.
a) am treaded; b) has been treated; c) was treated; d) have been treated
7. The family of for miles now. Everybody knows the story.
a) is talked; b) was talked; c) is being talked; d) has been talked
8. We can't use our summer cottage now. It only by June.
a) will be finished; b) is finished; c) will have been finished; d) has been finished

III. Заполните пробелы необходимыми предлогами. Два пункта из приведенных являются лишними

a) about; b) on; c) for; d) after; e) under; f) in; g) to; h) to; i) with; j) of

1. He can't keep his word, he can't be relied
2. I'm sorry to have missed your visit. Have you been looked properly?
3. They said that I would be called if there was an emergency.
4. John can't be trusted. I know I'll be lied as usual.
5. At the beginning of May the engagement was announced. It was much spoken
6. His books are often referred in scientific papers.
7. When we arrived the flames had been brought control.
8. He has never been heard since the accident.

IV. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму

1. The director (not to allow) the actors to travel by air while they (work) on the film last time.
2. When I arrived at the meeting the first speaker just (finish) speaking and the audience (clap).
3. When I arrived, the lecture (start) already and the professor (write) something on the blackboard.
4. You (see) my bag anywhere? I (look) for it for ages but I haven't found it yet.
5. You (know) that lady who just (leave) the shop? She (be) a customer of yours?
6. When she (leave) school, she cut her hair and (wear) it short ever since.
7. What you (think) of his last book? – I (like) it very much. It's the most interesting book I ever (read).
8. Sam, why (you make) such a horrible noise? – I (lose) my key and I (try) to wake my mother but she (not to hear) anything.
9. I only (hear) from him twice since he (go) away. I (not see) him for ages.
10. I (phone) you twice yesterday and (get) no answer. Where (you be) and what (you do) the whole day?
11. It (snow) for three days now. The roads (block) if it (not to stop) soon.
12. He (sleep) since ten o'clock. It's time he woke up. He (be) to be at college in ten minutes.
13. We (buy) a new flat not long ago and we (move) in very soon. We (not buy) new furniture yet.
14. I (plan) already my future for the next ten years. – That is very clever of you. What you (do) when you (leave) university? – I (not decide) yet.
15. That helicopter (fly) round the house for the last hour. You (think) it (take) photographs?

V. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа на каждый из предложенных вопросов по содержанию прочитанного

1. We may speak of English as having its beginning with the conquest and settlement of a large part of island of Britain by Germanic tribes from the European continent in the mid-fifth century, although the earliest written documents belong to the seventh century. Of course these people did not, upon their arrival in England, suddenly begin to speak a new language, intended for the occasion. The history of English goes back much further. English is one of a family of languages called Indo-European. We can distinguish three major periods in the evolution of English. The first, called Old English, covers the period from the beginning of the language to about 1100; the second, Middle English, from 1100 to 1500; and Modern English from 1500 to the present.

2. During the Old English period, most additions to the English vocabulary were based on native English words. Old words were given new meanings; new words were formed by the addition of prefixes or suffixes or by compounding. Of foreign languages the most influential was Latin. The Scandinavians also influenced the language of England during the Old English period. The Middle English period was marked by great extension of foreign influence on English. The Norman Conquest in 1066 brought England under French rule. The English language, though it did not die, was for a time of only secondary importance. French became the language of the upper classes in England. The variety of French they spoke is now called Anglo-French. The lower classes continued to speak English, but many French words were borrowed into English.

3. Modern English has been a period of even wider borrowing. English still derives much of its learned vocabulary from Latin and Greek. We have also borrowed words from nearly all the languages of Europe.

4. From the period of the Renaissance voyages of discovery through the days when the sun never set upon the British Empire and up to the present, a steady stream of new words has flowed into the language to match the new objects and experiences English speakers have encountered all over the globe.

Задания

Choose the correct translation of the word according to the text:

1. *conquest*

- A подчинение
- B завоевание
- C захват
- D продвижение

2. *intend*

- A изобретать
- B намереваться
- C предназначать
- D придумывать

3. *occasion*

- A случай
- B происшествие
- C причина
- D основание

4. *distinguish*

- A разглядывать
- B выделить
- C разделить
- D отделить

5. *influential*

- A главный
- B важный
- C влиятельный
- D основной

6. *extension*

- A распределение
- B различие
- C продолжение
- D расширение

7. *rule*

- A правление
- B правило
- C закон
- D привычка

8. *variety*

- A разнообразие
- B разновидность
- C множество
- D ряд

9. *derive*

- A производить

- B заимствовать
- C извлекать
- D возводить

10. encounter

- A наткнуться
- B посчитать
- C состязаться
- D встретить

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Выберите правильную глагольную форму

1. Sally, the taxi you called for
a) arrived; b) has arrived; c) had arrived; d) arrives
2. He English for three years and cannot speak it!
a) learnt; b) learns; c) is learning; d) has been learning
3. I soon, but I cannot come tomorrow.
a) will come; b) will be coming; c) comes; d) will have come
4. She her new dress at the party to tomorrow.
a) will wear; b) is wearing; c) will be wearing; d) wears
5. He will have to give up football as he too old.
a) will get; b) got; c) is getting; d) gets
6. A lot of important events place since we last met, Anna.
a) took; b) have taken; c) had taken; d) has taken

II. Выберите правильную глагольную форму в предложениях

1. There must be a mistake: the bill by my wife before we left.
2. The symphony for the first time last week.
3. I don't have my pictures any more. They by fire.
4. The children don't obey the teacher. He to.
5. I think this event in his next book.
6. Barbara was scared. She felt that she
7. Everyone is talking loudly, the possibility of new negotiations
8. By the time you come home the dinner

III. Заполните пробелы необходимыми предлогами. Два пункта из приведенных являются лишними

a) about; b) down; c) on; d) at; e) for; f) out; g) with; h) for; i) of; j) to

1. This article is often referred You should read it.
2. We ought to deal with the problem it gets talked
3. Don't worry. The children are being taken care
4. Nobody likes to be laughed
5. He is not respected. His instructions are not carried
6. They don't like the new doctor, he is never sent
7. Don't forget, all your words will be written and sent to the Headquarters.
8. She agreed to be operated in two days.

IV. Образуйте правильную временную форму глаголов, данных в скобках

1. The radio (play) since 7 a.m. I (have) a headache, and I want you to turn it off.
2. He (study) Russian for two years but he (not learn) even the alphabet yet.
3. You are tired. You (drive) all day. Let me drive now.
4. That house (be) empty for a year. But they (take) down the "For Sale" sign today, so I suppose someone (buy) it already.
5. I'm sorry that the child (see) the accident yesterday. – I (not think) it matters. He (forget) everything soon.
6. She (hire) a typewriter already and she (learn) to type soon.
7. Yesterday he (have) a bad fall while he (repair) the roof of his house.
8. While we (fish) someone came to the house and (leave) this note for us.
9. The exam just (begin) and the candidates (write) their names at the top of their papers.
10. I lit the fire at 6.00 and it (burn) brightly when Jane (came) in a 7.00.
11. Mr. Blake is the bank manager. He (be) here for twenty-five years. He says he (be going) to retire soon.
12. We (miss) the last bus. Now we (walk) home in the rain and (feel) ourselves miserable.
13. She (lose) her job last month and since then she (be) out of work. – Why she (lose) her job? – I (not know).
14. How long you (be) out of work? – I (not be) out of work now. I already (start) a new job.
15. He just (take) to hospital with a broken leg. He (stay) there for a week or two.

V. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа на каждый из предложенных вопросов по содержанию прочитанного

1. The day on the beach was nearly over when Mr. Nicholas Wilton decided to plunge into the sea for one last swim. While his wife, two small children and friends watched, he went out a couple of hundred metres. Then suddenly he noticed a man in the water beside him. Treading water they spoke briefly about the warmth of the water and the pleasant evening before Mr. Wilton swam back to the shore as the light was fading.

2. Then, as he and his party were packing up to go home, the quiet was broken up by a scream from out at sea. A man was shouting, 'Help, help!'

3. While his 25-year-old wife Susan ran up the beach to fetch help, Mr Wilton, an experienced life saver, rushed back into the water. He swam out to where he had met the man, and a full-scale rescue drama began, involving three lifeboats, a police boat, a fishing boat, and a small yacht. Car owners on the beach placed their vehicles so that the headlamps gave extra lighting.

4. Meanwhile, Mr Wilton, 28, who used to swim in competitions for a club, saw the man again for a moment, but failed to save him.

5. 'He was in his late 40s or early 50s and quite well built,' he said. 'I saw him for a matter of seconds, and then he was gone. Two men swam out to join me, but they went back because they could not find the man in the dark. Then something hit me in the chest. I'm sure it was the man's foot. I shouted out to the beach that I had found him, but he slipped away, and I never saw him again.'

6. For three hours the search for the swimmer went on, but he was not found. It was then that the search parties found that the drama had turned to a mystery. No one was reported missing, no clothes were found on the beach, and no car had been left alone. Police and coastguards have been unable to answer the question, 'What happened?'

7. Mr Wilton said, 'I don't waste police's time with stupid stunts. Either that man was a very good actor or else he is dead. There is no other explanation. I still have nightmares about it.'

8. But a possible explanation to the mystery has been given by Mr Wilton's wife. She said it was possible the man was a holiday-maker who was not expected home for some days and had therefore not been reported.

Задания

1. **What did Mr Wilton do just before he swam back to the shore?**

- A He had a short conversation with a stranger.
- B He tried to attract his wife's attention.
- C He tried to find out what another swimmer was doing.
- D He warned another swimmer to go back to the beach.

2. **What can be concluded about Mr Wilton from p. 3?**

- A He did not realize how dangerous the sea could be.
- B He knew very well what to do in a situation like this.
- C It was difficult for him to decide what to do.
- D It was his job to save people from the water.

3. **Why did Mr Wilton swim out to where he had met the man?**

He thought that ...

- A the man he had met could help him save the person in trouble.
- B the man he had met was also looking for the person in trouble.
- C the person in trouble was swimming near the man he had met.
- D the person in trouble was the man he had met shortly before.

4. **Why did the writer add the words 'who used to swim in competitions for a club' (p. 4)?**

To make it clear that Mr Wilton ...

- A could swim faster than the other rescuers.
- B knew exactly where the sea was most dangerous.
- C wanted to prove that he could save the man.
- D was a very good swimmer.

5. **What becomes clear from p. 5?**

- A Mr Wilton found the man but could not save him.
- B Several rescuers must have seen the man in the water.
- C The man in trouble had been too old to go so far out into the sea.
- D The man in trouble struggled to free himself from Mr Wilton's arms.

6. **What kind of a mystery was it to which the little drama had turned?**

- A Had there really been a swimmer in trouble?
- B How could such a good swimmer drown?
- C Why had nobody been able to rescue the swimmer?
- D Why had someone fooled the rescue party?

7. **Which of the following is clear from Mr Wilton's words in p. 7?**

- A He did not believe that the swimmer had really been in trouble.
- B He still did not know what exactly had happened.
- C He thought people should not go too far out into the sea.
- D He was angry that he had not managed to save the swimmer.

8. **What is said about Mr Wilson's wife in p. 8?**

- A She believed the police should be told about what had happened.
- B She could think of a reason why nobody was claiming the stranger's disappearance.
- C She did not think the police had searched well enough.
- D She hoped the swimmer had got home safe and sound.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 4
ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Напишите следующие предложения в косвенной речи

1. "I saw him five years ago." He told me that
2. "I am not feeling very well. I am going home. I think I have the flu." Sylvia told me that
3. "We have been waiting for you since 10 o'clock." My parents told me that
4. "It may rain tomorrow." I thought that
5. "We were having supper when the telegram was brought." They said that
6. "We have bought a new car. It is big, comfortable and well designed. The price was surprisingly low." I said that
7. "It is getting dark. We must hurry." He said that
8. "I am too tired to go on working. I have been working too hard latterly. I think I need a vacation." Professor Smith said that

II. Образуйте правильную временную форму глаголов в следующих предложениях

1. I heard they for our department for three months.
a) worked; b) have worked; c) had been working; d) are working
2. It was obvious that he lonely here, with no relatives or friends.
a) is feeling; b) was feeling; c) feels; d) had felt
3. They faxed us informing that they to accept our proposal.
a) decided; b) are deciding; c) had decided; d) have decided
4. A week ago Joe thought that he never in love again. But now it happened.
a) fell; b) would fall; c) falls; d) will fall
5. Ann had to admit that she about that a week before.
a) was informed; b) informs; c) was informing; d) had been informed
6. Yesterday he mentioned they this project at that moment.
a) are supporting; b) supported; c) were supporting; d) had supported
7. He announced that the Russian delegation the session to show its protest.
a) leave; b) would leave; c) will leave; d) was left
8. I felt he what he had told.
a) regrets; b) will regret; c) regretted; d) had been regretted

III. Преобразуйте вопросы в косвенную речь

1. Mother asked Jane, "What are you doing here?"
2. Margaret asked Richard, "Where are you going for your holidays?"
3. Ann asked Mary, "What do you usually have for breakfast?"
4. The inspector asked, "Who caused the accident?"
5. The teacher asked Bob, "When did you learn to swim?"
6. Mary's mother asked her, "Where have you put your shoes?"
7. The teacher asked, "Which number can be divided by three?"
8. Peter asked me, "When are you going to have dinner?"

IV. Заполните пробелы подходящими выражениями

1. He admitted that he had committed the crime
a) six months ago; b) six months before
2. He answered that he couldn't find him

a) here; b) there

3. They promised that letters would be delivered next morning.

a) these; b) those

4. I knew that the concert had taken place

a) yesterday; b) the previous night

5. I could find out that they were developing a new project

a) at that moment; b) now

6. They officially informed us that our father died

a) two months ago; b) two months before

V. Переведите выделенные слова

1. Секретарь сказала, что встреча *начнется* (start), когда *придет* начальник.
2. Он понял, что этот человек *следует* (follow) за ним уже два часа.
3. Я спросила, *читал* ли он сегодняшние газеты.
4. Она поинтересовалась, где я *работаю* и сколько *получаю* (get).
5. Я предупреждаю Вас, что *надо* (should) *быть* очень внимательным.
6. Они рассчитывали, что товары *будут доставлены* (deliver) на следующей неделе.
7. Кто первым доказал, что Земля *вращается* (rotate)?
8. Я полагал, что контракт *был подписан* (sign) два дня назад.

VI. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа на каждый из предложенных вопросов по содержанию прочитанного

1. A Swedish lawyer claims he was arrested and detained for 2,5 hours by Cambridge police while on his way to a fancy dress party dressed as a cowboy and carrying a child's holster with two toy pistols.

2. Mr. Johan Dahlman, 24, son of a high court judge in Sweden, is studying English on a three-month-course at a Cambridge language school. He says he was kept at a police station by an inspector although it was obvious he was in fancy dress and was not an armed criminal.

3. He was wearing a suede jacket. He had borrowed a stetson hat and the holster and two toy guns from his landlord's four-year-old son. He drove from his lodgings to pick two girls who were also going to the party at the language school.

4. 'There were not ready when I called so I waited outside the house,' Mr. Dahlman said. 'I was playing with one of the pistols quite casually while I waited. I certainly didn't point it at any of the people who passed. It seems that someone who saw me was alarmed and called the police. I went inside the house and came out with the two girls, one of whom was dressed as a Red Indian squaw and the other was wearing pyjamas. I saw a police car and a police van and thought they wanted me to move my car. They said there had been a complaint and two or three more police cars and vans arrived while I was explaining about my fancy dress and the toy guns. Most of the policemen seemed to realize it was just a joke but the inspector said: 'Take him to the station and lock him up.'

5. Mr. Dahlman said he was searched at the police station and added: 'The inspector was rude and did not seem interested in listening to my explanation. I wanted to telephone the school so that a tutor could come and explain that my story was true. I was not allowed to do this. In the end a tutor did come because the girls had told the people at the school what had happened. I agreed to make a written statement in which I gave a full explanation of the circumstances.'

6. A spokesman for the Mid-Anglia Constabulary said Mr. Dahlman was detained no longer than was necessary to check his story. The period from his arrest to his release was less than one-and-a-half hours, not two-and-a-half. The inspector had acted quite properly.

Задания

I. Choose the best answer

1. *What can you tell of Mr. Dahlman and his father?*

- A His father had studied law but Johan had not.
- B Johan had studied law and so had his father.
- C Johan had studied law but his father had not.
- D Johan had studied law but we know nothing about his father.

2. *At the party Johan intended to go to, everybody was to be*

- A dressed fashionably.
- B dressed formally.
- C dressed up.
- D normally dressed.

3. *From the text we can conclude that Johan stayed*

- A in hired rooms.
- B in the house of the two girls.
- C with a landowner of noble origin.
- D with relatives.

4. *Which of the following articles may have been Johan's own?*

- A the hat
- B the holster
- C the jacket
- D the pistols

5. *There is a direct relation between the word 'casually' (p. 4) and*

- A 'They were not ready when I called'
- B 'while I waited'
- C 'I certainly didn't point it at any of the people who passed'
- D 'someone who saw me was alarmed'

II. Choose the correct translation

A Swedish lawyer claims he was arrested and detained for 2,5 hours by Cambridge police while on his way to a fancy dress party dressed as a cowboy and carrying a child's holster with two toy pistols.

- A Шведский адвокат утверждает, что был арестован и задержан полицией Кембриджа на 2,5 часа, когда он шел на маскарад в костюме ковбоя и при нем были игрушечная кобура и два игрушечных пистолета.
- B Шведский адвокат утверждает, что был арестован и допрашивался полицией Кембриджа 2,5 часа за то, что по пути на вечер маскарадных костюмов был переодет в ковбоя и имел при себе игрушечную кобуру и два игрушечных пистолета.
- C Шведский адвокат утверждает, что был арестован и допрашивался полицией Кембриджа 2,5 часа за то, что по пути на вечер маскарадных костюмов был переодет в ковбоя и имел при себе игрушечный пистолет и две игрушечных пули.
- D Шведский адвокат утверждает, что был арестован и задержан полицией Кембриджа на 2,5 часа за то, что по пути на вечер маскарадных костюмов был переодет в ковбоя и имел при себе игрушечную кобуру и два игрушечных пистолета.

III. True or false

- 1. Cambridge police saw at once that Mr. Johan Dahlman was an armed criminal.
- 2. Most of the policemen seemed to realize it was just a joke.
- 3. A spokesman for the Mid-Anglia Constabulary told a lie about the time of Dahlman's detention.

IV. Complete each sentence with one of the endings

- 1. He had borrowed a stetson hat and the holster and two toy guns...

2. He drove from his lodgings...
 3. It seems that someone who saw me was alarmed...
 4. In the end a tutor did come...
 5. Most of the policeman seemed to realize...
- A ... and called the police.
 B ... it was just a joke.
 C ... from his landlord's four-year-old-son.
 D ... to pick up two girls who were also going to the party at the language school.
 E ... because the girls had told the people at the school what had happened.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Напишите следующие предложения в косвенной речи

1. "The boy should be taken to the hospital now." Dr Watson said that
2. "This was not our purpose." We explained that
3. "I did not tell the whole truth." I said that
4. "This is not what we expected." The doctors said that
5. "I would do it if I were you." She said that
6. "I will phone him tonight. I would like to know what he thinks about our projects." Jane told me that
7. "I saw Mathew at the party. He was dancing with Jane. He looked quite happy." Kathy's father said that
8. "You must go to see him. He has been ill for a week and you have not visited your brother yet." My mother told me that

II. Образуйте правильную временную форму глаголов в следующих предложениях

1. She admitted that she the job here a month before.
a) started; b) starts; c) had started; d) would start
2. Jane asked if anybody to the party tonight.
a) go; b) would go; c) went; d) had gone
3. I couldn't believe that Pete English for a year. He speaks so well!
a) learns; b) learnt; c) is learning; d) had been learning
4. We got a letter confirming that they to transfer the money as soon as possible.
a) were planning; b) plan; c) have planned; d) would have planned
5. He assured us that the contract the day before.
a) concluded; b) was concluded; c) had been concluded; d) will be concluded
6. Jane told me that every summer she English in London, so she had to leave me.
a) studied; b) was studied; c) will study; d) had studied
7. I was worried that the little kid sick after so much sweets.
a) gets; b) would get; c) will get; d) would have got
8. She explained why she never the country.
a) leaves; b) was leaving; c) had left; d) left

III. Преобразуйте вопросы в косвенную речь

1. The policeman asked me, "Where did you lose your wallet?"
2. The teacher came into the classroom and asked the pupils, "What are you doing?"
3. I asked Bob, "Why didn't you answer my letter?"
4. There was a crowd in the street. I asked a man in the crowd, "What is the matter?"
5. Father asked, "When will lunch be ready?"
6. The little boy asked his father, "Why does the policeman wear a uniform?"
7. I asked him, "Who are you looking at?"

8. The nurse asked, "Who is the next, please?"

IV. Заполните пробелы подходящими выражениями

1. I didn't know that he was dismissed
a) a month ago; b) a months before
2. He admitted that the goods had been sold
a) yesterday; b) the previous day
3. He assured me that we could spend a splendid holiday.
a) here; b) there
4. I knew that Pierre was at home
a) yesterday; b) the previous day
5. George was person who had blackmailed me.
a) this; b) that
6. Dan managed to learn that she was writing a new detective story
a) at that moment; b) now

V. Переведите выделенные слова

1. Оказалось, что конференция *началась* (start) до того, как мы *прибыли* (arrive).
2. Она крикнула, что *не придет* вечером домой, и выбежала из комнаты.
3. Дон сказал, что ему очень *понравился* вчерашний концерт.
4. Он признался, что часто *теряет* самообладание.
5. Начальник сказал, что *отправит* (send) меня в командировку.
6. Вернувшись, мы узнали, что нас уже вторые сутки *ищут* (look for) родители.
7. Нам сообщили, что мы сможем снять квартиру, если *заплатим* вперед.
8. Я знал, что он *готовится* (read for) к экзаменам, и не стал его беспокоить.

VI. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа на каждый из предложенных вопросов по содержанию прочитанного

1. Getting a temporary job isn't what it used to be. In the old days, if you lost your job or gave it up or simply wanted to get out of your chosen career for a while and look around, it was easy: you went along to the employer of your choice and said, 'Can you use an extra man?' The answer was generally yes or no. If you were taken on and found lacking, you were sacked. If you didn't like the job, you left that same afternoon. There were no application forms, big-headed personnel officers, and negative remarks in your employment record.

2. Today temporary work takes the same amount of bureaucratic preparations as a life-long career. I recently took a job as a labourer in a small holiday camp. Nearly all the staff were seasonal, and most stayed for about a month, in between school and college or between one job and another. But to get this job for six weeks, knowing that my most testing responsibilities would be cutting grass and picking up rubbish, I had to fill in an application form that ran to four pages. The manager wanted to know the addresses of my last three employers, the extent of my military service, what evidence of leadership I had shown at school (I cut grass on my own; I had no assistants), and my school qualifications.

3. All right, you may say, it was a standard application form used for all levels of potential employee, in the interest of efficiency. Perhaps. But on another occasion I applied for work as a stand-in van driver with a furniture dealer. As it was only a small business, there were no printed application forms, just an interview.

4. I was asked about my hobbies, how tall I was to the nearest half-inch, whether I was married, the occupation of my relatives, and even how many languages I spoke (the job was in Suffolk, not Berlin). I've applied for jobs in supermarket warehouses and been asked the nationality of my parents and my position in the school cricket team.

5. I could give a dozen more examples, equally ridiculous, from personal experience and from the reports of friends. I grant that the furniture dealer, say, wants to be sure that at the end of my three weeks driving his van, I shall not steal it.

6. But my hobbies and my languages won't help him there – a couple of telephone calls will be more to the point. And I suppose if I apply for a month's work in the documentation room at the Secret Service, then my employer has a certain right to know whether my mother is Russian or British, or how many children I have. But if I'm sweeping up leaves in a holiday camp, or stacking crates in a supermarket, does it matter? I can't but see that it amounts to much more than nosiness on the part of a temporary employer.

Задания

1. **Why is getting a temporary job not 'what it used to be'? (p. 1)**

- A Nowadays having a temporary job looks bad on your employment.
- B Nowadays many more formalities are involved.
- C Temporary jobs are only available to skilled workers nowadays.
- D The number of temporary jobs has gone down considerably.

2. **What, according to the storyteller, was remarkable when he took the job in a holiday camp?**

- A That he could only work there for six weeks.
- B That he had to cut grass and pick up rubbish.
- C That he had to give a lot of unnecessary information about himself.
- D That he was interviewed by the manager himself.

3. **The remark in brackets (the end of p. 2) makes it clear that**

- A cutting grass is an easy job for which you need no help.
- B the question about leadership was stupid.
- C the storyteller used to do jobs at school all by himself.
- D the storyteller was very good at cutting grass.

4. **'Perhaps.' (p. 3) What was perhaps the case?**

- A By filling in the application form the storyteller could demonstrate his efficiency.
- B By following the standard procedure the storyteller stood most chance of being employed.
- C The application form should not have been filled in by the storyteller.
- D The application procedure was the same for all sorts of applications.

5. **Why does the storyteller tell us about his application for the job with the furniture dealer?**

- A To explain that getting the job of stand-in van driver can be very difficult.
- B To explain that he was a stand-in driver after working in the holiday camp.
- C To show that even small businesses ask a lot of unimportant questions.
- D To show that he is experienced in a lot of jobs.

6. **Why does the storyteller add the remark '(the job was in Suffolk, not Berlin)' (p. 4)?**

- A He wants to tell us that he does not speak German.
- B He wants to tell us exactly where the furniture dealer's business was situated.
- C Stand-in van drivers will never be sent to faraway places such as Berlin.
- D It is unlikely that a van driver in Britain needs to speak a foreign language.

7. **When, according to the writer, could the nationality of your parents be of interest to your employer?**

- A If you are a van driver carrying loads to various countries.
- B If you work at a place where you can get at secret documents.
- C If you work for an international organization of supermarkets.
- D If you work in a holiday camp, where people of many nationalities spend their holidays.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 5
ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Какой тип условных придаточных следует использовать при переводе следующих предложений?

a) type 1; b) type 2; c) type 3; d) mixed type

1. Если вы не сообщите мне необходимую информацию, я не смогу помочь вам.
2. Если бы ты не был таким неуклюжим, ты бы не разбил мою любимую вазу.
3. Если бы я был премьер-министром, я бы повысил налоги.
4. Если погода улучшится, мы пойдем на прогулку.
5. Если бы ты позвонил вчера, я бы сегодня принесла тебе эту книгу.
6. Если бы я не забыл паспорт, я бы вчера получил ваш перевод.
7. Если ты будешь выходить, купи мне, пожалуйста, конверт.
8. Если бы ты не был таким рассеянным, ты бы не забыл вчера свой портфель в поезде.

II. Выберите правильную форму глагола (a, b, c, d)

1. If I a spare ticket, I would take you to the concert tomorrow.
a) have; b) had; c) had had; d) will have
2. If I trying harder, I would have succeeded when I was younger.
a) was trying; b) have been; c) had tried; d) am trying
3. If I were you, I the facts before I wrote that letter. I wish you hadn't sent it.
a) would have checked; b) would check; c) could check; d) checked
4. If I more time, I would take up tennis.
a) had had; b) would have; c) will have; d) had
5. If I had been in a hurry, I for dinner yesterday.
a) would stay; b) wouldn't stay; c) wouldn't have stayed; d) will not stay
6. If a fire starts, the alarm off.
a) will go; b) would go; c) will have gone; d) would have gone
7. If you the ticket in advance, we wouldn't be jittery now.
a) booked; b) had booked; c) would book; d) have booked
8. Your English, unless you study more.
a) would improve; b) will improve; c) won't have improved; d) won't improve

III. Перепишите предложения, используя один из нижеприведенных модальных глаголов

a) must; b) must have; c) might; d) might have; e) can't; f) can't have; g) can; h) can have

1. He doesn't know the city well. Perhaps he lost his way.
He lost his way.
2. I am sure we've taken the wrong bus. We've never passed that Cathedral before.
We taken the wrong bus.
3. Possibly, I'll show you the film again at the end of the term.
I show you the film again at the end of the term.
4. I don't think you've lost your glasses. I'm sure they are somewhere around here.
You lost your glasses.
5. I can't believe he is joking. He's always so serious about it.
..... he be joking?
6. Probably he is late. Don't worry.
He be late.

7. I doubt John told a lie then.
 he told a lie then?
8. I don't think he is telling the truth.
 He be telling the truth.

IV. Выберите правильный перевод выделенных выражений

1. *Надо было предупредить меня, что вы придете, я бы испекла пирог.*
 a) *must have told*; b) *should have told*; c) *had to tell*
2. *Врачи советуют: зубы необходимо чистить, по крайней мере, два раза в день.*
 a) *must*; b) *have to*; c) *should*
3. *Напрасно ты послал этот документ по факсу, им необходим оригинал.*
 a) *needn't have sent*; b) *shouldn't have sent*; c) *mustn't have sent*
4. *Мне не нужно было носить очки, у меня еще довольно хорошее зрение.*
 a) *mustn't wear*; b) *needn't have worn*; c) *don't have to wear*
5. *Зря ты пришел. Лекцию отменили.*
 a) *didn't have to come*; b) *needn't have come*; c) *mustn't come*
6. *Я спал до двух. Мне не надо было идти на работу, это был мой выходной день.*
 a) *needn't have to go*; b) *didn't have to go*; c) *shouldn't go*
7. *Чтобы посещать этот клуб, необязательно быть его членом.*
 a) *shouldn't be*; b) *mustn't be*; c) *don't have to be*
8. *Тебе не следовало так невежливо разговаривать с ней, она обиделась.*
 a) *shouldn't have spoken*; b) *shouldn't speak*; c) *didn't have to speak*

V. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа на каждый из предложенных вопросов по содержанию прочитанного

1. Millions of people tune into the weather forecast each evening on television. Most of them imagine that the presenter does little more than arrive at the studio a few minutes before the broadcast, read the weather, and then go home.

2. In fact, this image is far from the truth. The two-minute bulletin which we all rely on when we need to know tomorrow's weather is the result of a hard day's work by the presenter, who is actually a highly-qualified meteorologist.

3. Every morning after arriving at the TV studios, the first task of the day is to collect the latest data from the National Meteorological Office. This office provides up-to-the-minute information about weather conditions throughout the day, both in Britain and around the world. The information is very detailed and includes predictions, satellite and radar pictures, as well as more technical data. After gathering all the relevant material from this office, the forecaster has to translate the scientific terminology and maps into images and words which viewers can easily understand.

4. The final broadcast is then carefully planned. It is prepared in the same way as other programmes. The presenter decides what to say and in what order to say it. Next a "story board" is drawn up which lays out the script word for word. What makes a weather forecast more complicated than other programmes are the maps and electronic images which are required. The computer has to be programmed so that the pictures appear in the correct order during the bulletin.

5. The time allocated for each broadcast can also alter. This is because the weather report is screened after the news, which can vary in length. The weather forecaster doesn't always know how much time is available, which means that he/she has to be thoroughly prepared so that the material can be adapted to the time available.

6. Another related complication is that the weather forecast has to be a live broadcast; it cannot be pre-recorded. Live shows are very nerve-racking for the presenter because almost anything can go wrong. Perhaps the most worrying aspect for every weather forecaster is getting the following day's predictions wrong. Unfortunately for them *this* is not an unusual occurrence; the weather is not always possible to predict accurately.

7. The weather is a national obsession in Britain, perhaps because it is so changeable. It's the national talking point, and most people watch at least one daily bulletin. It can be mortifying for a weather man or woman who has predicted rain for the morning to wake up to brilliant sunshine.

8. These days, a weather forecaster's job is even more complicated because they are relied upon to predict other environmental conditions. For example, in the summer the weather forecast has to include the pollen count for hayfever sufferers. Some also include reports on ultraviolet radiation intensity to help people avoid sunburn.

9. The job of a weather forecaster is certainly far more complicated than just pointing at a map and describing weather conditions. It's a job for professionals who can cope with stressful and demanding conditions.

Задания

1. *What perception do most people have of weather forecasters?*

- A They have many qualifications.
- B They do a hard day's work at the studio.
- C They work very short hours.
- D They always tell the truth.

2. *Meteorologists get their forecasting information from*

- A the TV studio.
- B the country's main weather centre.
- C satellite and radar information.
- D their office.

3. *Creating a weather report is complex because*

- A maps have to be drawn.
- B a lot of data has to be interpreted.
- C radar pictures are technical.
- D the information includes unreliable predictions.

4. *The computer has to be carefully programmed*

- A so that the visuals are sequenced correctly.
- B so that the script is visible to the presenter.
- C because the script has to be written on a story board.
- D because electronic maps are used.

5. *Weather forecasters have to know the material well because*

- A the broadcast is pre-recorded.
- B the forecast may be incorporated into the news broadcast.
- C the content of the report may have to change.
- D the length of the report may have to change.

6. *What does "this" in p. 6 (italicized) refer to?*

- A the weather forecaster's worry
- B reading the weather 'live'
- C giving a forecast that doesn't come true
- D an accurate prediction

7. *In Britain, people's attitude to the weather*

- A is not changeable.
- B makes it a top discussion topic.
- C depends on the prediction being for a sunny or rainy day.
- D is a national problem.

8. *Nowadays, weather forecasters have to*
- A do experiments to determine the pollen count.
 - B simply point at maps and describe weather conditions.
 - C cope with professionals.
 - D be able to cope under pressure.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Какой тип условных придаточных следует использовать при переводе следующих предложений?

a) type 1; b) type 2; c) type 3; d) mixed type

1. Если вы счастливы, вы будете жить долго.
2. Если бы ты больше двигался, ты бы был всегда в форме.
3. Если бы вчера вы сообщили, что заболели, мы бы сегодня прислали вам замену.
4. Если бы я не забыл паспорт, я бы вчера получил ваш перевод.
5. Если бы завтра была хорошая погода, мы бы устроили пикник.
6. Если она позвонит, попросите ее оставить сообщение.
7. Если бы он пришел вовремя, этого могло бы не случиться.
8. Если бы ты мне вчера напомнила, я бы сегодня принесла тебе эту книгу.

II. Выберите правильную форму глагола (a, b, c, d)

1. Why didn't you warn him? If I were you, I him.
a) warned; b) had warned; c) would have warned; d) will warn
2. If I had known the rule, I the mistake in my test.
a) wouldn't make; b) wouldn't have made; c) had made; d) made
3. If it next weekend, we won't be able to plant the vegetables.
a) rains; b) will rain; c) would rain; d) had rained
4. I could have saved some food for you, if I you were coming.
a) had known; b) have known; c) would know; d) will know
5. He very tired today, if he hadn't played rugby yesterday.
a) weren't; b) wouldn't be; c) wouldn't have been; d) won't be
6. Unless you your mind, I won't be able to help you.
a) changed; b) change; c) will change; d) would change
7. Even if you me ten thousand dollars, I wouldn't go down a coal mine.
a) had given; b) give; c) gave; d) will give
8. I that mistake, if I had read the instructions.
a) won't make; b) made; c) had made; d) wouldn't have made

III. Перепишите предложения, используя один из нижеприведенных модальных глаголов

a) must; b) must have; c) might; d) might have; e) can't; f) can't have; g) can; h) can have

1. Perhaps he said that. I don't remember.
He said that.
2. I'm almost certain we've missed the turn.
We missed the turn.
3. I doubt you've met him. He's never been to St. Petersburg before.
You met him.
4. I can't believe he was so rude. His manners used to be impeccable.
..... he been so rude?

5. Possibly it is a mistake. It should be checked.
It be a mistake.
6. Don't move. It's possible you've broken your leg.
You broken your leg.
7. There is the bell. I think it's the doctor.
It be the doctor.
8. I doubt he will show up here.
He show up here.

IV. Выберите правильный перевод выделенных выражений

1. Вам *необходимо* регулярно *посещать* зубного врача.
a) *should go*; b) *must go*; c) *need to go*
2. Ты испортил прибор. *Надо было* внимательно *прочитать* инструкцию.
a) *should read*; b) *must read*; c) *should have read*
3. *Зря ты убирала в квартире*, завтра придет Люба делать уборку.
a) *didn't have to clean*; b) *needn't have cleaned*; c) *shouldn't have cleaned*
4. У него *нет необходимости жить* летом в городе. Летом он не работает.
a) *shouldn't live*; b) *didn't have to live*; c) *doesn't have to live*
5. Мне *не надо было* готовить обед, так как мы обедали у родителей в этот день.
a) *didn't have to cook*; b) *shouldn't have cooked*; c) *needn't have cooked*
6. *Напрасно ты брала зонтик*. Дождя так и не было.
a) *didn't have to take*; b) *needn't have taken*; c) *mustn't have taken*
7. Мне *не пришлось* звонить сапожнику. Я знала, что Джон уже позвонил ему.
a) *don't have to call*; b) *needn't have called*; c) *didn't have to call*
8. Им *не нужно носить* форму. Это необязательно.
a) *don't have to wear*; b) *needn't have worn*; c) *didn't have to wear*

V. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа на каждый из предложенных вопросов по содержанию прочитанного

1. Messages, and indeed music, can be sent quickly over great distances by radio at the present time, but a hundred years ago this was not usually possible. It was therefore difficult for a general in the First World War to get news of a battle quickly; the telephone was useful if the armies remained in one place, but in an attack this instrument was left behind.

2. A certain general who was planning an attack had met this difficulty before and discussed it with his officers. He said that it was absolutely necessary for him to know without delay whether the attack was succeeding or not, and he asked them to arrange for him to get news quickly.

3. It is well known that certain birds can find their way home from places far away; many of them, indeed, find their way over the sea to distant countries every year. One kind of bird – the pigeon – can be trained to return home when it is set free anywhere else. The general was reminded of this fact, and he was told that a good pigeon could be provided for this use. He agreed, and the bird arrived.

4. It was trained to return to the general's camp; and just before the attack, it was given to a soldier who was going to take part in the coming battle. The soldier was ordered to carry the bird with him (*rather difficult in a battle*) and to keep near on of his officers. The officer was ordered to write news of the success or failure of the attack on a small piece of paper, fix the paper to the bird's leg, and so send the message that the general wanted.

5. The attack began and the general waited for news. No bird appeared. The general walked up and down impatiently, and the eyes of the officers were fixed on the sky. No pigeon could be seen. The general's face grew serious: he had to know whether the attack was succeeding or not, and no one could tell him. Suddenly a cry was heard: 'The pigeon!' Every eye looked up into the sky; every eye saw the bird. It arrived. It had done its duty nobly. Fastened round one leg there was indeed a piece of paper.

6. 'Bring me that message,' roared the general. The message was removed from the bird's leg and brought to him in a hurry. He opened it anxiously and read it. The words on the paper were as follows: 'I absolutely refuse to carry this stupid bird about France any longer.'

Задания

I. Choose the best answer

1. *For a general in the First World War it was not possible*

- A to know what happened when the armies remained in one place.
- B to leave the telephone behind in an attack.
- C to receive messages from the fighting troops.
- D to use the telephone in an attack.

2. *In what case did the armies leave the telephone behind?*

- A If it was necessary to inform the general.
- B If it was not useful to take it with them.
- C When they attacked the enemy.
- D When they remained in one place.

3. *What did 'a certain general' (p. 2) discuss with his officers*

- A How to delay the attack.
- B How to get news quickly.
- C How to plan an attack.
- D How to succeed on the battle-field.

4. *What does the phrase between brackets (p. 4) refer to?*

- A To be ordered to carry the bird with him.
- B To carry the bird with him.
- C To keep near one of his officers.
- D To write news of the attack on a paper.

5. *What had the officer been told?*

- A To fix a paper to the bird's leg.
- B To inform the general about the result of the attack.
- C To tell the general that the attack had been a failure.
- D To write on paper that the attack had been successful.

II. Choose the correct translation

The officer was ordered to write news of the success or failure of the attack on a small piece of paper, fix the paper to the bird's leg, and so send the message that the general wanted.

- A Офицер приказал писать новости об успехе или поражении в атаке на маленьком кусочке бумаги, закрепить его на ноге птицы и отправить желаемое послание генералу.
- B Офицеру было приказано писать новости об успехе или поражении в атаке на маленьком кусочке бумаги, закрепить его на ноге птицы и отправить, куда пожелает генерал.
- C Офицеру было приказано написать новости об успехе или поражении в атаке на маленьком кусочке бумаги, закрепить его на ноге птицы и отправить желаемое послание генералу.

III. True or false

- 1. The pigeon can be trained to return home when it is set free anywhere else.
- 2. A soldier who was given the bird didn't like it.
- 3. Nobody trained the bird to return to the general's camp.

IV. Complete each sentence with one of the endings

1. He said that it was absolutely necessary for him to know...
 2. The general was told that...
 3. The bird was trained to return to the general's camp...
 4. The officer was ordered to write news of the success or failure of the attack on a small piece of paper, fix the paper to the bird's leg, and...
 5. It is well known that certain birds...
- A ... and just before the attack, it was given to a soldier who was going to take part in the coming battle.*
- B ... can find their way home from places far away; many of them, indeed, find their way over the sea to distant countries every year.*
- C ... without delay whether the attack was succeeding or not.*
- D ... so send the message that the general wanted.*
- ... a good pigeon could be provided for his use.*

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ.Ф.СКОРИНЫ

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 6
ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Образуйте правильную форму герундия

1. He was accused of a crime last year.
a) committing; b) being committed; c) having committed; d) having been committed
2. I can't stand her all the time.
a) grumbling; b) being grumbled; c) having grumbled; d) having been grumbled
3. He insisted on all the time.
a) taking; b) being taken; c) having taken; d) having been taken
4. Peter suggested him at the airport.
a) meeting; b) being met; c) having met; d) having been met
5. He denied the letter about the will.
a) receiving; b) being received; c) having received; d) having been received
6. You risk by a car if you keep crossing the street like that.
a) knocking; b) being knocked; c) having knocked; d) having been knocked
7. They finally acknowledged about that fact.
a) informing; b) being informed; c) having informed; d) having been informed
8. We congratulated her on a new apartment.
a) purchasing; b) being purchased; c) having purchased; d) having been purchased

II. Вставьте, где необходимо, частицу to

1. And now I have a few questions put to you, Mr. Worthing.
2. Tom was nowhere be found.
3. This could be explained in one word.
4. He left some of the snow slide in, penetrate his shirt and soak him miserably.
5. You had better run up and see what you can do.
6. There was nothing do but wait.
7. Would you like follow me?
8. A moment's reflection made him realize that he was right.

III. Заполните пробелы, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов

1. I think she is OK by now. I saw at our party yesterday.
a) that she dancing; b) her to dance; c) her dance
2. Sally saw very angry after the conversation.
a) him be; b) that he was; c) him to be
3. I heard lies about me.
a) him to tell; b) him to have told; c) that he told
4. Few people saw to the surgery.
a) the boy to be taken; b) the boy to take; c) that the boy had been taken
5. I like watching wooden toys.
a) my father make; b) my father to make; c) that my father made
6. They heard from the University.
a) him to have graduated; b) him graduated; c) that he had graduated
7. I felt my temperature I was shivering.
a) to rise; b) rise; c) to be risen
8. I saw no wish to follow me.

a) her to have; b) her have; c) that she had

IV. Заполните пробелы подходящими предлогами. Некоторые предлоги из приведенных являются лишними

a) of; b) about; c) for; d) at; e) in; f) with

1. Could you give me any reasons importing food to Russia?
2. What's the use speaking to him? He never listens to you.
3. Don't give up the idea entering the University.
4. You've missed the opportunity seeing this exciting film.
5. Our new employee had no experience managing people.
6. I could find different ways earning money.
7. She hadn't the slightest hope getting there in time.
8. I had no difficulty communicating, they were so friendly.

V. Раскройте скобки

1. (The, a, -) hereditary principle still operates in Great Britain and the Crown (to pass) on the Sovereign's (older, elder, eldest) son.
2. 11 o'clock is time when I'm allowed to come home (a) late; b) later; c) the least; d) the latest).
3. Mr. Brown's company is always (busy) in July than in (any/some) other month.
4. We arrived (in, to, at) the hotel and we (to show) to our rooms.
5. I saw Sarah (to get off, out, on, along) the train.
6. We usually have (a, -, the) late breakfast.
7. She is spending (a, -, the) summer in France.
8. They usually set (out, off, about) (fruit/fruits).

VI. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа на каждый из предложенных вопросов по содержанию прочитанного

1. Dave Brook is a nurse at the Royal Free Hospital in London, a job thoroughly enjoys, although he told me it was the last thing he ever expected to do. 'I wanted to become a teacher, but I couldn't afford to stay on at school, so I ended up leaving home at 16 and getting a job at the local steelworks. I didn't like it all that much; the main problem was that I hardly ever had any contact with other people, and I like working with people very much.'

2. It was Dave's liking for helping other people that made him join a nursing course, where there were only six males out of roughly forty trainees. I asked Dave if being so outnumbered made college any different for the boys. 'Well, we tended to stick together,' he said, 'and I think we were expected to prove ourselves because we were different.'

3. After college, Dave worked in a Sheffield hospital, before moving to London. 'I prefer working in London because this hospital has more progressive attitudes. In Sheffield, men are only allowed to nurse other men, although the female nurses can look after both men and women. I believe that mixed nursing makes for a healthier working environment.'

4. So are there any disadvantages to being a male nurse? 'Some older women don't like it, and you find that many Asian women prefer a female nurse because of their religion. But on the whole, most women are happy to see a man's face once in a while! And some men feel embarrassed about being nursed by a woman, so male nurses are useful here, too.'

5. Has Dave's being a nurse changed people's attitude towards him? 'Most people really aren't that bothered,' he said. 'Why should they be?' After all, it's just my job. My dad disapproves of it, which is a pity, but most people think nothing of it. When I talk about work, some people say things like, 'Oh, so you a *male* nurse'. I don't see why they can't just say I'm a nurse. I would hope it's obvious that I'm male!'

6. 'Another mistake that people often make is thinking that I'm just nursing because it's a stepping stone to being a doctor. It isn't! Nursing and medicine are two totally different professions, which require different qualities.'

7. On the subject of being a man in a woman's world, Dave stresses that the advantages are greater than the disadvantages. 'The only disadvantage that I can think of,' he says, 'is that the older sisters tend to check up on the men a bit more and often think that we're not as good as the girls. But once they get to know you and trust your work, they're fine, and you can have a successful working relationship. The main advantage is that there are not many male nurses yet. It's a chance to prove yourself in a different environment.'

8. Dave is convinced that male nurses can be just as good as the girls. As he said to me before he left, 'I want to stress that nursing is about caring. I always try to prove to my patients that I care. It's not true that men are harder – I know some pretty ruthless girls, too!'

Задания

1. **Which of the following is true, according to paragraph one?**

- A Dave became a nurse because it was the only job he could get.
- B Dave became a nurse because teaching did not pay enough money.
- C Dave does not really like the job he has at moment.
- D Dave had never thought he would be a nurse when he was a boy.

2. **Where did Dave hardly have any contact with other people?**

- A At home.
- B At school.
- C At the local steelworks.
- D At the Royal Free Hospital.

3. **What is said about Dave's nursing course (p. 2)?**

- A Students there felt different from students of other courses.
- B There was a great feeling of friendship among all the students.
- C The subjects the men had to study were different from the women's.
- D Women formed the majority of the students.

4. **What is Dave's opinion of the London hospital as compared to that in Sheffield?**

- A The hospital in Sheffield had more old-fashioned ideas.
- B The nurses in London are healthier than those in Sheffield.
- C The Sheffield hospital had made less progress in medicine.
- D The treatment given to female patients is better in London.

5. **In paragraph four Dave says that ...**

- A being religious is very important for a nurse.
- B in general, male nurses are accepted by the patients.
- C male nurses have more disadvantages than female nurses.
- D most patients have not got used to male nurses yet.

6. **What does the sentence 'Most people aren't that bothered.' from p. 5 mean?**

Most people ...

- A are hardly interested in nursing.
- B do not care that he is a nurse.
- C do not realize what it means to be a nurse.
- D think it strange for a man to be a nurse.

7. **What does Dave want to say in paragraph six?**

- A Being a doctor is far more difficult than being a nurse.
- B Most nurses would really like to be doctors.

- C People should not see nurses as future doctors.
- D Someone who becomes a nurse can never become a doctor.

8. What is the 'only disadvantage' (p. 7) that Dave can think of?

The fact that ...

- A all the leading nurses in hospitals are women.
- B hospitals expect more from male than from female nurses.
- C male nurses are not accepted by the older sisters.
- D new male nurses may be watched especially closely.

9. What is the 'main advantage' (p. 7) that Dave is talking about?

- A A male nurse can show what is he worth in an area that is fairly new for men.
- B A male nurse is lucky because he has not competition from other men.
- C A man always has a better chance than a woman in any job.
- D A nurse's work environment is better than that of other professions.

10. What point is Dave making in the last paragraph?

- A Caring about people is not dependent on being a man or a woman.
- B Female nurses are less friendly than their male colleagues.
- C He cares about his patients much more than other nurses do.
- D Women care as much about their career as men do.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Образуйте правильную форму герундия

1. I get furious at like that.
a) treating; b) being treated; c) having treated; d) having been treated
2. He suggested at home.
a) staying; b) being stayed; c) having stayed; d) having been stayed
3. He denied during his last trip to Moscow.
a) robbing; b) being robbed; c) having robbed; d) having been robbed
4. They laughed at me to eat with chopsticks.
a) trying; b) being tried; c) having tried; d) having been tried
5. Ann couldn't help when she heard about it.
a) astonishing; b) being astonished; c) having astonished; d) having been astonished
6. They accused him of his work. Nothing was ready yet.
a) neglecting; b) being neglected; c) having neglected; d) having been neglected
7. He regretted those awful words. But it was too late.
a) being said; b) saying; c) having been said; d) having said
8. He avoided at her. He was ashamed for his being so rude.
a) looking; b) being looked; c) having looked; d) having been looked

II. Вставьте, где необходимо, частицу to

1. They made us go to the theatre.
2. Let them do it!
3. I saw him drop the cup.
4. We have go, darling.
5. He doesn't want me read to him.
6. I wish I could let him take things easier.
7. I'd rather not see him again.

8. They were made feel civilized.

III. Заполните пробелы, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов

1. These students can speak English fluently. Did you hear ? I really enjoyed it.
a) them speaking; b) that they spoke; c) them to speak
2. We were on the upper deck and observed the English coast slowly.
a) approaching; b) that approached; c) to be approaching
3. I heard to take part in the Conference.
a) him agree; b) him to have agreed; c) that he had agreed
4. She is sure to be a very good skater. I saw at our stadium.
a) her to skate; b) her skate; c) that she had skated
5. We watched football last Friday. He was brilliant.
a) him play; b) him to play; c) him have played
6. I saw no way out.
a) him have; b) him to have; c) that he had
7. Everyone noticed rather frightened, but she pretended to be cheerful.
a) her have been; b) her to be; c) that she was
8. We often heard at her pupils.
a) the teacher shout; b) the teacher's shouting; c) that she shouted

IV. Заполните пробелы подходящими предлогами. Некоторые предлоги из приведенных являются лишними

a) of; b) about; c) for; d) at; e) in; f) with

1. Don't miss the opportunity hearing this pianist.
2. I don't like the idea leaving him alone for the whole day.
3. He improved his skills painting.
4. I can see no harm their walking for such a long time.
5. What's the use hurrying? She never comes in time.
6. He was born with the gift winning hearts.
7. I have no interest playing soccer.
8. Do you have any plans spending your time in Paris?

V. Раскройте скобки

1. (May, Can, should) you imagine what you will do with the money if you (to win) a lottery? – I (not to know) but if it (happen), I will be one of (happy) (man, people) in the world.
2. people go to the cinema these days, they prefer to see films at home. (a) fewer; b) little; c) less; d) the least).
3. John (not to be), there for 5 minutes when he (to tell) all (late, the latest, the latter) news.
4. Do you prefer fresh or tinned (fruit/fruits)?
5. Nancy works in (a, the,-) hospital.
6. Don't rush (with, at, out) conclusions.
7. I'm not sure if uncle James (to be) somewhere in the (home, house), but if he (to be) in, explain everything to him.
8. For how long (to do/to make) the children the translation of the text when Father arrived?

VI. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа на каждый из предложенных вопросов по содержанию прочитанного

1. Although Lisa Presley is only 16, she is old enough to have discovered that there are few advantages of being the daughter of a show-bizz superstar. Her mother, Priscilla Presley, widow of

Elvis, the 'King of Rock-n-Roll', is trying to give her daughter an education which keeps her safe and unspoiled.

2. As the only child of Elvis Presley, Lisa always runs the risk of being threatened of kidnapped. 'I know Lisa could never lead a truly normal life', said Priscilla at home in Beverly Hills. When she reaches the age of 25, Lisa will get a Presley fortune of around \$5 million. But for now she has to get by on just \$10 a week pocket money. 'I'm very strong with Lisa,' Priscilla said. 'I want her to have a career, be enthusiastic about earning her own money. Right now, she's saved 20 dollars, and that's not bad.'

3. One of Lisa's friends was recently given a Mercedes car for her birthday. When Lisa told her mother about it, Priscilla said, 'Forget the Mercedes – we'll rent bikes and see what the world is really like.'

4. From the point of view of Lisa's privacy, Priscilla is happy that her daughter does not look much like Elvis. 'Unless you know her name, I don't think you would see the resemblance to her father,' said Priscilla.

5. Last summer, Priscilla sent her daughter on a trip to Spain with students of her age under a different name. 'About the fourth day she called and wanted to come home. I insisted that she should stay because I think it's important to learn to complete what you start. When she returned, she admitted I was right. She'd experienced a new feeling of freedom because nobody knew who she was. "I was *me*", she said. "I wasn't Lisa Presley."

6. 'Sometimes I feel so sorry for her,' Priscilla said. 'The first thing people ask when they know she's Elvis' daughter, is "Well, do you sing? Do you play the guitar?" For now, the answer is *no*. Lisa loves music, but she doesn't play or sing. She has a wonderful talent for writing, and I'm trying to bring that out in her so she'll have a career of her own.'

7. Lisa's position even prevents her from getting a job. 'Last year she saw an ad for a counter girl at a shop, and she's dying to earn extra money, so she applied and got the job,' said Priscilla. 'She came home all excited. But I had to tell her, "Oh Lisa, what if a reporter sees you? It'll be all over the front pages." That's the terrible price she pays for being who she is.'

8. The biggest thing in Lisa's life right now is her boyfriend Scott, a film student whom she met 18 months ago in the Bahamas where Priscilla was working on a movie. Although Priscilla approved of the relationship, she expected that the attraction would cool after she and Lisa returned to Los Angeles. 'But suddenly Lisa almost stopped eating. She lost so much weight she was skin, bones and hollow cheeks, and it scared me. We consulted a doctor about her. It wasn't an illness, it was love.'

Задания

1. **What does Priscilla mean when says that she's very strong with Lisa (p. 2)?**

- A Priscilla has had many difficulties with Lisa.
- B Priscilla makes sure she does not spoil Lisa.
- C Priscilla means very much to Lisa.
- D Priscilla realizes how unhappy Lisa is.

2. **Which of the following can be concluded from Priscilla's reaction in p. 3?**

- A She did not want Lisa to drive her friend's car.
- B She does not want Lisa to live in luxury.
- C She thinks it's important for Lisa to take a lot of exercise.
- D She thought Lisa was seeing the wrong sort of friends.

3. **From p. 4 it is clear that ...**

- A Lisa does not tell many people that she is Elvis Presley's daughter.
- B many people have forgotten what Elvis Presley looked like.
- C people do not easily recognize Lisa as Elvis Presley's daughter.
- D Priscilla thinks Lisa is prettier than Elvis Presley was.

4. **What was the 'new feeling of freedom' (p. 5) that Lisa had experienced?**

- A She had been able to be her real self.
- B She had been among people of her own age only.
- C She had been away from her mother for some time.
- D She had been outside the USA for the first time.

5. Why does Priscilla sometimes feel very sorry for Lisa?

- A People always expect Lisa to have her father's talents.
- B People only show interest in Lisa because of her father.
- C Some people are very critical to Lisa about Elvis' music.
- D Some people talk about nothing but Elvis with Lisa.

6. What is Priscilla's story in p. 7 meant to show?

- A How difficult it is to find work even if you are famous.
- B How easy it is to find a job if you are famous.
- C That Lisa's background does not allow her to have a spare time job.
- D That Priscilla thinks Lisa should not have a job while she is at school.

7. Which of the following becomes clear from p. 8?

- A Priscilla thought Lisa's love for Scott would not last very long.
- B Priscilla thought Lisa was too young to have a boyfriend.
- C Priscilla was hoping Lisa and Scott were not very much in love.
- D Priscilla was surprised Lisa was willing to return home with her.

8. Why did Lisa lose so much weight?

- A She had eaten the wrong food in the Bahamas.
- B She had spent too much energy travelling.
- C She was afraid of getting fat.
- D She was missing her boyfriend.

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