

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

MIRZO ULUG'BEK NOMIDAGI
O'ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI



**INGLIZ TILIDA GRAMMATIK VA
LEKSIK QOIDALAR UCHUN SINOV
(TEST) MASHQLARI**

*(Тестовые грамматические и лексические
упражнения по английскому языку)*

Toshkent - 2007

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Tarix va Filologiya yunalishlari bo'yicha
Chet tillar kafedrasi

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Ushbu torplam universitet va institutlarning chet tillardan ixtisoslik bermaydigan fakultetlari talabalari uchun mo'ljallangan. Maqsad – talabalarning grammatik va leksik bilimlarini mustahkamlashdir.

Tuzuvchi: Tarix va Filologiya yunalishlari bo'yicha Chet tillar

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С новыми технологиями обучения тесно связана задача обучения студента самостоятельно добывать знания. Научить студента самостоятельно работать должны помочь комплекты раздаточного материала - упражнения, специальные вопросники, тесты, включающие конкретные задания - проблемные, творческие, решающие определенные задачи.

Сборник тестов включает задания для студентов разного уровня - начинающих, продолжающих обучение, продвинутых. Тесты, представленные в сборнике, с одной стороны позволяют контролировать знание студентами различных аспектов грамматики, с другой стороны носят обучающий характер и служат закреплению пройденного материала. В сборник включены различные образцы тестов США и Великобритании. К некоторым тестам, представляющим сложность, для самопроверки даются ключи.

Тестами могут пользоваться как студенты, так и лица, желающие совершенствовать знания английского языка самостоятельно.

Требования к написанию тестов

1. Вопрос должен быть четким и немногословным, ответы не должны быть двусмысленными.
2. Отвлекающие варианты ответа должны быть правдоподобными.
3. Задание не должно затрагивать более чем одну проблему, хотя решение этого задания может требовать знания предыдущих тем.
4. Задание должно быть составлено в виде либо незаконченного утверждения, либо прямого вопроса.
5. Текст задания должен содержать как можно больше информации, при этом в вариантах ответов ее должно быть как можно меньше. Если цель задания - соотнести термин и его описание, нужно представить определение в тексте задания и несколько терминов в качестве вариантов ответа, а не наоборот.
6. Использование отрицаний в тексте заданий должно быть ограничено.
7. Не должно быть неподходящих подсказок к правильному ответу.
8. Задание должно быть четко сформулировано и без использования сложных словообразований.
9. Отвлекающие варианты ответа должны быть сравнимыми по длине, сложности и грамматическому построению, избегая использования таких слов как "все", "всегда" и "никогда".
10. Нежелательны варианты "ни один из вышеизложенных", "верны ответы а и е", "все вышесказанное верно" и т.д.

Образец выполнения: пишется номер предложения и буквенный индекс ответа, который считается правильным.

Например: Выберите правильную форму личных или притяжательных местоимений.

I love ... little brother dearly
a) mine b) her c) my d) his

Ответ: 1 c.

Constitution of the tests

Test Invention

The international nature of the testing programme and a very large amount of schools and students involved in different countries make it necessary to produce tests that could be administered easily. All the four sets – reading, listening, speaking and writing are to be observed from the point of view not only taking into consideration the timing of tests and different categories and types of item. It is necessary to take into consideration the general level of knowledge of the students. We use multiple choices testing working with our students necessitated by the requirements of the timing of the tests, using four sets: reading, listening, speaking and writing. We also have to take into consideration whom those items are directed to. Some of the students do well with vocabulary, others – with grammar structures, or understanding/writing/ speaking general English. Foreign language presents different problems to the students which can create difficulties, that is why testing involves not only four sets, but also information about history/literature/way of life /culture, all the aspects/ similarities and differences of the studied country that can create misunderstanding.

There are tests on grammar, vocabulary, writing activity: spelling, giving synonyms, using an appropriate word, word-formation /transformation, error correction, using articles/prepositions, matching definitions, choosing the correct answers, completing sentences, choosing the correct tenses/ using correct form of the verb in the sentences, reported speech, translation, forming the degrees of comparison, making up a story using the given words and expressions, rendering (the given situation), psychological, adding additional information, removing something completely if it is not appropriate (to our culture), questionnaires – different categories and types of tasks and control for the teacher to choose.

Test characteristics:

Validity – measures what it should achieve

Reliability – gives some results consistently

Objectivity – not subject to bias

TESTS (ТЕСТЫ)

For beginners

Test: To'g'ri javobni tanlang

Выберите правильный ответ:

1. Она (есть) Джейн?
 a) She is Jane? a) Yes, it is
 b) Jane, is she? b) Yes, she is
 c) Is she Jane?
 d) Is Jane she?
2. Он (есть) Ник?
 a) Is it Nick? a) Yes, she is
 b) Is she Nick? b) Yes, he is
 c) Is Nick he?
 d) Is he Nick?
3. Я (есть) Пит?
 a) Is I Pete? a) Yes, I am
 b) Is Pete I? b) Yes, he am
 c) I am Pete?
 d) Am I Pete?
1. Это (есть) хорошая сумка?
 a) Is this a nice bag?
 b) Is this bag nice?
 c) Is bag this nice?
3. Та (есть) толстая ручка?
 a) Is this pen thick?
 b) Is this thick pen?
 c) Is that a thick pen?
5. Та (есть) чистая квартира?
 работа?
 a) Is this a clean flat?
 b) Is that a clean flat?
 c) Is that flat clean?
7. Тот (есть) плохой галстук?
 a) This is a bad tie?
 b) Is that a bad tie?
 c) Is this a bad tie?
9. Та (есть) черная шапка?
 a) Is that a black cap?
 b) Is that cap black?
 c) Is cap that black?
4. Мое имя Ник? - Да
 a) Is his name Nick? a) Yes, I am
 b) Is my name Nick? b) Yes, it is
 c) Is name my Nick?
 e) Is Nick my name?
5. Его имя Бен? - Да
 a) Is my name Ben? a) Yes, he is
 b) Is Ben name my? b) Yes, it is
 c) Is his name Ben?
 d) Is Ben his name?
2. Это (есть) черный карандаш?
) Is this a black pencil?
) Is this pencil black?
) Is black pencil this?
4. Это (есть) хороший день?
 a) Is this day fine?
 b) Is this a fine day?
 c) Is fine day this?
5. Это (есть) хорошая контрольная
 работа?
 a) Is this test nice?
 b) Is that a nice test?
 c) Is this a nice test?
8. Это (есть) тонкая спичка?
 a) Is this a thin match?
 b) Is a thin match this?
 c) Is that a thin match?
10. Эта (есть) ручка? - Да.
 a) It is a pen? - It is, yes.
 b) Is this a pen? - Yes, it is.
 c) Is a pen this? - Yes, that is.

11. Тот (есть) карандаш? - Да.

- a) Is this a pencil? - It is, yes.
- b) Is a pencil this? - Yes, it is.
- c) Is that a pencil? - Yes, that is.

13. Это (есть) текст? - Да.

- a) That is a text? - Yes, it is.
- b) Is that a text? - Yes, it is.
- c) Is this a text? - Yes, it is.

15. Это (есть) сумка? - Да.

- a) Is that a bag? - Yes, that is.
- b) This a bag? - Yes, this is.
- c) Is this a bag? - Yes, it is.

17. Это (есть) город? - Да.

- a) Is that a city? - Yes, that is.
- b) Is this a city? - Yes, it is.
- c) That is a city? - Yes, that is.

1. Бен в этом городе.

- a) Ben is in this city.
- b) In this city is Ben.
- c) This city is in Ben.

3. Его квартира в Хиве.

- a) In Khiva is his flat.
- b) His flat is in Khiva.
- c) Flat his is in Khiva.

5. Контрольная работа в ~~этом~~ тексте.

- a) My test in this text.
- b) A test in this is text.
- c) A test in his bag.

7. Ребенок в этой квартире?

- a) Is a baby in this flat?
- b) Is a baby in that flat?
- c) Is a baby in flat that?

12. Тот (есть) ребенок? - Да.

- a) Is that a baby? - Yes, it is.
- b) This is a baby? - It is, yes.
- c) Is this a baby? - Yes, it is.

14. Та (есть) контрольная работа? - Да.

- a) That is a test? - Yes, that is.
- b) Is this a test? - Yes, it is.
- c) Is that a test? - Yes, that is.

16. Та (есть) квартира? - Да.

- a) This is a flat? - Yes, that is.
- b) Is that a flat? - Yes, it is.
- c) Is it a flat? - Yes, it is.

18. Эта (есть) карта? - Да.

- a) That is a map? - Yes, it is.
- b) Is this a map? - Yes, it is.
- c) Is that a map? - Yes, it is.

TEST 5

2. Красная ручка в сумке

- a) A red pen in bag.
- b) A red pen is in bag.
- c) In bag is a red pen.

4. Моя контрольная работа в его сумке

- a) My test is in his bag.
- b) In his bag is my test.
- c) My test in his bag.

6. Его лампа в моей квартире.

- a) His lamp in my flat.
- b) Is his lamp in my flat?
- c) Is my lamp in his flat?

8. Ник в этой квартире?

- a) Is in his flat Nick?
- b) Is Nick in this flat?
- c) Is in this flat Nick?

TEST for the junior/
elementary students
1. Choose the correct answer
To'g'ri javobni tanlang:

- There some tea in the teapot a) is b) are c) am d) were
- They have in our street for many years a) live b) lives c) lived d) living
- Did the principal of our school at the meeting yesterday?
a) speak b) speaks c) spoke d) speaking
- We had to ... our hostel before the Navruz holiday a) cleaned b) cleaning c) cleans
d) clean
- They are still in the garden a) work b) worked c) working d) work
- My father made me my homework a) does b) do c) did d) done
- Did you enjoy your friends? a) meeting b) meet c) met d) meets
- Where are you hurrying ... ? - I am going ... the lecture Botany
a) from / to / on ; b) to/ from/ in ; c) at/ after/ in; d) to/to/in
- Must I do the room? - No, you ... It is clean. a) needn't b) mustn't c) shouldn't
d) can't
- This article is very difficult for her. She translate it herself
a) can b) may c) mustn't d) can't
- you pass me the salt? a) may b) could c) can d) must

Fill in the blanks with: whose, which, whom, who, where

- This is the house I used to live
- This is the man I saw at the market
- The suitcase I borrowed from my friend is not an old one
- Did she meet the man broke the window?
- The old man son is in the army, is waiting for us

Choose the correct form of the verb

Mos keladigan fe'llarni tanlang:

- Did you the performance yesterday? A) like b) likes c) liked d) liking
... the manager's milk in the garden? ... the store, ... the street, ... the ... is
- You must ... the window open a) leave b) left c) leaves d) leaving
- "Please don't talk to me now. I ... to finish this test."
a) will try b) try c) have tried d) am trying

Choose the appropriate prepositions

- He was escorted ... a policeman ... either hand
a) with / from ; b) at / at ; c) between / among; d) by / on ; e) by / for
- I am writing ... pencil, as I have no ink ... hand
a) with / by; b) by / on; c) in / at; d) to / about; e) from / of
- ... you have finished reading this book, please hand it ... a friend
a) On/-to; b) Upon/by/for; c) After/on/to; d) After /in/from; e) Before/on/to

Choose the proper articles

- I like ... music by Shostakovich. *Damir* likes ... same music
a) - / - ; b) a / - ; c) the / the; d) - / the; e) a / a
- I remember he came in ... May. It was ... cold May

- a) a/-; b) -/a; c) -/-; d) the/the; e) -/the
 26. Do you like ... Navoi theatre? By ... way I like it too
 a) -/a; b) the/the; c) the/-; d) -/the; e) the/a

27. Choose the appropriate word

I am 26 years my father's ... senior; b) eldest; c) older; d) junior; e) jubilant

28. I don't like my job. It's really ...

- a) bored; b) boring; c) enough; d) interested; e) polite

Choose the appropriate phrase.

29. I'm 10, my brother is 5, he is ...

- a) as big as I am; b) half my age; c) of the same age; d) earlier than I was; e) in the same year

Choose the appropriate pronoun.

30. The boy ... lives next door is my friend a) which b) whose c) whom d) who
 e) someone

Тургун шакляни таяланг

Choose the correct form

1 You can translate ...unit of the text

- a) a, b) the, c), d) an

2 I'd like... to ask me questions

- a) you b) their c) your d) she

3 The article... in time last week

- a) was translated b) translated c) has been translated d) is translated

4 When we came in, we saw Sophia... something a) to write b) write c) writes d) writing

5 The ...he run, the ...it was for him to breathe

- a) faster/more difficult b) faster/most difficult c) than usual d) fast/of difficulty

6. He came much later... yesterday

- a) usual b) as usual c) than usual d) usually

7. We ...our things if you come at 9

- a) will be packing b) were packing c) are packing d) has packing

8. Can you ...me the way to the post-office?

- a) speak b) say c) tell d) talk

9. We'll either go to the country...to the mountains

- a) both b) or c) and d) few

10 He left the room in... minutes

- a) a little b) a few c) little d) few

Choose the right answer

1. Hurry up! Everybody ...for you. a) waits b) was waiting c) is waiting d) wait

2. The River Nile ...into the Mediterranean. a) flow b) is flowing c) flows d) flowed

3. How did you learn to drive? -My father ...me

- a) teach b) teaches c) teached d) taugh

4. It was warm. I ... off my coat. a) put b) take c) took d) taken

5. The film wasn't very good. I ... it very much.

- a) enjoy b) enjoyed c) didn't enjoy d) will enjoy

6. We went to Kate's house, but she ... at home. a) were b) was c) wasn't d) weren't

7. Nike wasn't hurry, so he ... anything. a) don't eat b) didn't eat c) doesn't eat d) eat

8. It was a funny situation, but nobody ...

- a) laugh b) is laughing c) laughed d) will laugh

9. Jim is away on holiday. He ... to Spain. a) go b) went c) has gone d) had gone

10. Tom ... his hand when he was cooking the dinner.

- a) burn b) will burn c) burnt d) burning

11. Our flat is ... the second floor of the building. a) at b) on c) in d) over

12. I'm going away ... the end ... January. a) on/at b) at/in c) at/of d) on/in

13. Have you read any books ... Agate Christie. a) of b) at c) by d) on
 14. He traveled ... train which arrived 8.30 a) at/on b) by/at c) by/o d) on/at
 15. Tom is away ... the moment. He is ... holiday in France. a) in/at b) at/in c) at/on d) on/at
 16. You look tired. - Yes, I ... last night.
 a) can't sleep b) couldn't sleep c) needn't sleep d) must sleep
 17. Jim gave me a letter to post. I ... remember to post it. a) need b) must c) can d) have to
 18. It is a difficult question. You ... decide it now. a) mustn't b) had c) needn't d) can't
 19. I'm hungry. I want ... to eat. a) anything b) nothing c) something d) any
 20. There isn't ... at the door. a) somebody b) anybody c) anything d) nobody
 21. We bought ... flowers. a) any b) no c) some d) something
 22. You don't know where Karen is, ... ? - Sorry, I have no idea.
 a) aren't you b) don't you c) isn't you d) do you
 23. It's ... go by car than by train. a) cheap b) cheapest c) cheaper d) more cheaper
 24. I know him well - probably ... than anybody else.
 a) good b) more good c) better d) best
 25. She went out without ... money. a) some b) any c) no d) much

Use the verb in brackets in its appropriate form:

- The Olympic Games _____ for about eleven hundred years, until Emperor Theodosius banned them for religious reasons in 394 A.D. (hold)
- Bad news never _____ people happy. (make)
- It's a difficult question. I wish I _____ the answer. (know)
- Nobody came to the meeting because Angela _____ to tell people about it. (forget)
- Next month she _____ tennis professionally for exactly 20 years. (play)
- St. Basil's Cathedral _____ in the 18th century. (build)
- The conference delegates _____ a draft resolution from 10 a.m. till midnight yesterday. (discuss)
- Elisabeth II _____ the Queen for 50 years. (be)
- You will understand English better when you _____ here another month. (be)
- When I heard his story, I could not help _____. (laugh)
- The amount of crime _____ for the last ten years and we can't stop this process. (increase)

Gaplarni chap tomondagi ustunda berilgan va mos keladigan javoblar bilan to'ldiring. (Заполните предложения, данные в левой колонке, подобрав соответствующие смыслу окончания):

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I wish ... | a) have come in time |
| 2. He demanded that the plan | b) should take your exam tomorrow |
| 3. She might ... | c) I were at home now |
| 4. We suggest that you ... | d) should be fulfilled |
| 5. It is necessary that the discussion | e) take place on Friday |
| 6. He ordered that ... | f) we should start immediately |
| | g) have been reading |
| | h) is being built |

Quyidagi berilgan fikrning ma'nosini bera oladigan to'g'ri tarjimini toping:

(В каком из английских предложений выделенная группа слов будет переводиться как):

- Yangi so'zlarni kiritib ... (Вводя новые слова) ...
 a) introducing new words the teacher explains their meaning.

b) Having introduced the new words, the teacher asked one of the students to read them.

c) Having been introduced the new words were repeated by us in chorus (jo'r bo'lib), (хором).

2. Muvaffaqiyatga erishib ... (Достигнув успеха).

a) Having been achieved the success did not prevent the poet from working hard and developing his talent.

b) Achieving success and recognition some poets and writers atop working hard and developing their talent.

c) Having achieved success and recognition, the poet went on working hard improving his skill.

3. Maqola yozilguncha ... (Когда статья была написана ...)

a) Writing the article he had to use a lot of foreign magazines.

b) While writing the article, he decided to publish it.

c) The article being written, he asked us to discuss it.

4. Xatni olib ... (Получив письмо ...).

a) Receiving letters from his foreign friend he always tells us the news his friend writes him about.

b) Having received the letter, he showed it to the chief engineer.

c) Having been received the letter was shown to everybody.

Quyidagi herilgan gaplarda "to be" u "to have" fe'llari modal fe'li bo'lib kelgan gaplarni aniqlang:

(Напишите предложения, в которых глаголы "to be" и "to have" имеют модальные значения):

1. My block is just near the park

2. Scientists have to study the structure of matter (вещество)

3. The lesson was to begin at 10

4. The train is to arrive in 10 minutes

5. The train has just arrived

6. One is to be very attentive when crossing the street

7. Our country is rich in minerals

8. Teachers have always paid great attention to the study of foreign languages

9. The days of great geographical discoveries are in the past

10. A very complicated problem is to be solved to achieve good results

11. We have always attached great importance to developing speaking habits

12. She has changed the topic of her report

13. Our first lesson tomorrow is literature

14. The builders are to finish constructing the metro line by the end of the year

15. The construction of this metro line had been completed by the end of the year

16. Who is to make a report at the meeting?

17. We had to tell him everything.

18. Students were to submit the results of their work yesterday

Quyidagi gaplarda belgilangan so'zlar gap bo'laklarining qaysi biriga ta'alluqli.

(Определите, какой частью речи являются выделенные слова в следующих предложениях):

a) noun; b) verb; c) adjective; d) adverb; e) noun as an object

1. I like to walk in the evening

2. The station is only a short walk from my house

3. She takes music lessons twice a week
4. This engineer knows everything about car production
5. He knows about the production achievements of the best workers of our plant
6. It is his usual way of working
7. Place the things in the right order
8. This period occupies an important place in his art
9. The radio is now one of the popular means of communication
10. The increasing number of schools means a rise in the level of our culture
11. There are mainly five-storied houses in our street
12. Part of the Kuskovo palace houses is the pottery museum
13. Work at your English daily
14. It is a daily newspaper
15. I put on my glasses when I want to read something
16. There is a glass door between these rooms
17. I have read this book from cover to cover
18. When I finish my painting I usually cover it with a newspaper
19. His study is large square room
20. You should study regularly
21. He told us a few words about his studies

Quyidagi so'zlar gap bo'laklarining qaysi biriga ta'liqligi:

(Определите, какой частью речи являются следующие слова):

a) noun, b) verb, c) adjective, d) adverb

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ability | 14. occasion |
| 2. hopeful | 15. locality |
| 3. satisfy | 16. thoroughly |
| 4. development | 17. dependence |
| 5. constant | 18. imagination |
| 6. opportunity | 19. similarly |
| 7. sinter | 20. capable |
| 8. creature | 21. obvious |
| 9. supposition | 22. practical |
| 10. creator | 23. brightness |
| 11. creative | 24. organic |
| 12. abundance | 25. tastes |
| 13. light | 26. classmate |
| | 27. shortest |

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ТЕСТ

для поступающих на языковые курсы по англ. языку

Part 1

1. My sister's brother is ____ a) my brother b) my cousin c) nephews
2. My mother is ____ engineer a) a b) an c) the
3. I play ____ the garden after lessons. a) at b) to c) in
4. There ____ a notebook and two books on the desk a) is b) are c) in
5. My uncle ____ two sons and a daughter. a) have b) is c) has
6. My father usually ____ TV news in the evening. a) looks b) watches c) washes
7. Thirteen + twelve = ____ a) twenty five b) twenty eight c) one
8. Are you having lunch now? - ____
9. My mother and I ____ up at 7 o'clock every morning a) get up b) got c) get

Part 2

1. ___ a telegram on the table for you a) It is b) There is c) It was
2. I don't like ___ jazz a) - b) a c) the
3. These ___ are always late a) workmen b) workmans c) workman
4. We are going to Tashkent ___ plane a) on b) by c) in
"You little Bruce...please!" said Mrs. Trunchabl a) comes up b) came up c) come up
5. Every morning at 6 o'clock she... her dog for a walk a) take b) takes
6. c) is taking
7. You should put ___ you coat, it's very cold outside a) on b) off c) -
8. ___ Blacks were their neighbors a) The b) A c) -
9. I ___ a letter to my friend yesterday a) write b) wrote c) was writing
10. Adele is the ___ girl know a) most pretty b) prettiest c) much pretty

Part 3

1. I don't know when she _____. a) comes b) will come c) come
2. When he _____ your letter, he will you know. a) get b) will get c) gets
3. He is difficult to talk to, so he has _____ friends. a) litter b) many c) few
4. Must I do my homework now? - No, you _____. a) mustn't b) can't c) needn't
5. When I came in, he _____ dinner. a) had b) was having c) didn't have
6. I _____ never eaten snails. I don't like them. a) had b) did c) have
7. The money _____ enough to have lunch. a) are b) is c) be
8. It was late, so we _____ to take a taxi. a) had to b) had c) didn't have
9. She's got wavy, fair hair, _____? a) isn't she b) hasn't she c) doesn't she
10. When he arrived at the station, the train ... a) had left b) has left c) left

1. Выберите правильную форму глагола to be или to have для следующих предложений.

1. My friend ... a student. a) was b) has c) is d) are
2. We ... three English classes last week. a) had b) have c) are d) has
3. How old ... you? a) am b) have c) are d) were
4. She ... busy tomorrow. a) am b) was c) will be d) shall be
5. We ... lectures and tutorials every day. a) had b) have c) are d) will have
6. My sister ... many English books at home. a) have b) is c) has d) had
7. They ... a seminar next Monday. a) were b) will be c) had d) will have
8. It was Sunday yesterday and we ... no classes. a) had b) shall have c) were d) has

2. Выберите правильную форму личных или притяжательных местоимений:

9. I saw ... in the library. a) them b) he c) his d) us
10. ... composition is very interesting. a) she b) us c) his d) them.
11. I have a sister ... name is Malika. a) my b) her c) she d) his
12. We always speak to ... in English. a) they b) his c) her d) us
13. I know ... and his sister very well. a) he b) him c) her d) them
14. Your composition is longer than ... a) my b) our c) her d) their

3. Выберите английские эквиваленты для слов, стоящих в скобках:

15. There is (ничего) on the table. a) something b) nothing c) nobody
16. (Эта) book is very interesting. a) that b) these c) this
17. There are (несколько) pictures on the wall a) some b) any c) something
18. Is there (кто-нибудь) in the next room? a) something b) anything c) anybody

anybody

19. There was (никто) in the hall a) nobody b) nothing c) anybody
 20. There were (много) people in the square a) few b) much c) many
 21. There is (много) snow in the streets. a) much b) many c) little
 22. What colour are (те) pencils. a) that b) these c) those
 23. (Тот) house was built ten years ago. a) this b) that c) these

4. Выберите правильную форму глагола для следующих предложений:

24. Malika ... school two years ago. a) finishes b) finished c) will finish
 25. She usually ... at 7 o'clock in the morning. a) get up b) got up c) gets up
 26. Did you ... to the cinema yesterday? a) go b) went c) goes
 27. My brother ... you at the station tomorrow. a) met b) will meet c) meets
 28. I ... to the Dean last week. a) speak b) shall speak c) spoke
 29. When did he ... home yesterday? a) come b) came c) will come
 30. He did not ... his native town last year. a) visit b) visited c) visits
 31. We ... them in the canteen an hour ago. a) see b) shall see c) saw

5. Выберите английские эквиваленты для русских глаголов, стоящих в скобках:

32. Our lessons (начинаются) at half past eight. a) began b) will begin c) begin
 33. We (провели) the week-end in the country. a) spent b) spend c) shall spend
 34. My friend (любит) to watch TV in the evening. a) like b) liked c) likes
 35. We (будем сдавать) four examinations in summer a) will take b) shall take

- c) took
 36. They (пойдут) to the library after classes a) go b) will go c) went

6. Выберите вспомогательный глагол для следующих предложений:

- a) do b) does c) did d) will
 37. ... you go to the cinema next Sunday?
 38. He ... not study French, he studies English.
 39. Where ... you study?
 40. I ... not see her yesterday.
 41. When .. you usually get up?
 42. ... you go to the laboratory after classes.
 43. He ... not ring me up yesterday.
 44. When ... you buy your new dress?
 45. ... you make a report next week?

Achievement test, I-45.

(Рассчитан на 45 минут)

I. Выберите правильную форму глагола to be или to have для следующих предложений.

1. My friend ... a student. a) was b) has c) is d) are
 2. We ... three English classes last week. a) had b) have c) are d) has
 3. How old ... you? a) am b) have c) are d) were
 4. She ... busy tomorrow. a) am b) was c) will be d) shall be
 5. We ... lectures and tutorials every day. a) had b) have c) are d) will have
 6. My sister ... many English books at home. a) have b) is c) has d) had
 7. They ... a seminar next Monday. a) were b) will be c) had d) will have
 8. It was Sunday yesterday and we ... no classes. a) had b) shall have c) were d) has

II. Выберите правильную форму личных или притяжательных местоимений.

9. I saw ... in the library. a) them b) he c) his d) us

- 10 ... composition is very interesting. a) she b) he c) his d) them
 11. I have a sister ... name is Malika. a) my b) her c) she d) his
 12. We always speak to ... in English. a) they b) his c) her d) us
 13. I know ... and his sister very well. a) he b) him c) her d) them
 14. Your composition is longer than ... a) my b) our c) mine d) their

III Выберите английский эквиваленты для слов, стоящих в скобках:

15. There is (ничего) on the table. a) something b) nothing c) nobody
 16. (Эта) book is very interesting. a) that b) these c) this
 17. There are (несколько) pictures on the wall. a) some b) any c) something
 18. Is there (кто-нибудь) in the next room? a) something b) anything c) anybody
 19. There was (никого) in the hall. a) nobody b) nothing c) many
 20. There were (много) people in the square. a) few b) much c) many
 21. There is (много) snow in the streets. a) much b) many c) little
 22. What colour are (те) pencils. a) that b) these c) those
 23. (Тот) house was built ten years ago. a) this b) that c) these

IV. Выберите правильную форму глагола для следующих предложений:

24. Malika ... school two years ago. a) finishes b) finished c) will finish
 25. She usually ... at 7 o'clock in the morning. a) get up b) got up c) gets up
 26. Did you ... to the cinema yesterday? a) go b) went c) goes
 My brother ... you at the station tomorrow. a) met b) will meet c) meets
 27. I ... to the Dean last week. a) speak b) shall speak c) spoke
 28. When did he ... home yesterday? a) come b) came c) will come
 29. He did not ... his native town last year. a) visit b) visited c) visits
 30. We ... them in the canteen an hour ago. a) see b) shall see c) saw

V. Выберите английские эквиваленты для русских глаголов, стоящих в скобках:

31. Our lessons (начинаются) at half past eight. a) began b) will begin c) begin
 32. We (провели) the week-end in the country. a) spent b) spend c) shall spend
 33. My friend (любит) to watch TV in the evening. a) like b) liked c) likes
 34. We (будем сдавать) four examination in summer. a) will take b) shall take c) took
 35. They (пойдут) to the library after classes. a) go b) will go c) went

VI. Выберите вспомогательный глагол для следующих предложений:

- a) do b) does c) did d) will
 36. ... you go to the cinema next Sunday?
 37. He ... not study French, he studies English
 38. Where ... you study?
 39. I ... not see her yesterday
 40. When ... you usually get up?
 41. ... you go to the laboratory after classes
 42. He ... not ring me up yesterday
 43. When ... you buy your new dress?
 44. ... you take a report next week?

Achievement test No: 2, 1-65

(Рассчитан на 65 минут)

I. Выберите **модальные** глаголы для следующих предложений

- a) can b) must c) may d) need
 1. May I come in? - Yes, you... not

2. Must we do this exercise? - no, you ... not
3. She ... speak English well
4. May I take your pen? - no, you ... not
5. You ... work hard at your English
6. ... you play chess?
7. You ... not talk at the lessons

II. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

8. The boy stood up and ... the window. a) is opening b) has opened c) opened
9. We usually ... our problems at the meetings a) discuss b) are discussing c) will discuss
10. I ... for my friend to come back. a) waited b) am waiting c) shall do
11. We ... our homework already. a) did b) have done c) shall do
12. Our students ... the meeting tomorrow. a) attended b) were attending c) will attend
13. Where is Faruk? He ... in the laboratory. a) worked b) was working c) is working
14. My brother ... to learn English last year. a) began b) has began c) begins
15. Don't ring her up. She ... for her examination a) has read b) reads c) is reading
16. Somebody ... my book. a) took b) has taken c) will take
17. He ... his test already. a) has finished b) will finish c) finished
18. My brother ... the Institute three years ago a) has entered b) entered c) will enter
19. I ... seen them today. a) didn't see b) haven't seen c) hadn't seen
20. When you came in we ... a grammar test. a) is writing b) wrote c) were writing

III. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Active или Passive:

21. Our institute ... in 1918. a) founded b) was founded
22. National University ... after M. Ufugbek. a) is named b) names
23. We ... these words in oral practice. a) are used b) use
24. This work ... tomorrow. a) will do b) will be done
25. His report ... at the meeting now. a) is being discussed b) is meeting now
26. We ... our classroom every day a) clean b) are cleaned
27. They ... take examinations next month. a) will be taken b) will take
28. This book ... two years ago. a) published b) was published
29. The first computer ... in 1940. a) was used b) used
30. His lectures ... with great attention. a) listen to b) are listened to

IV. Выберите вспомогательный глагол следующих предложений:

- a) do b) does c) did d) will e) shall f) have g) am h) was
31. What are you doing here? I ... writing a letter
32. Who speaks English in your group? - Zarina ...
33. ... you spend the week-end in the country?
34. ... you finished your test already?
35. We ... not go to the cinema next Sunday
36. ... you go to the library after classes?
37. ... you seen this new film?
38. I ... not meet him at the concert last night
39. The letter ... sent yesterday
40. ... your sister like to watch TV in the evening?
41. This school ... built in 1985
42. Where ... your friend study?
43. Yesterday I ... offered a very interesting book

44. ... he meet me at the station tomorrow ?
 45. I ... working in the laboratory the whole day yesterday
 46. When ... you usually get up ?

V. Выберите английские эквиваленты для глаголов, стоящих в скобках

47. Foreign languages (изучаются) by all the students
 a) are learning b) are learned c) will learn
 48. Our classes (заканчиваются) at 4 o'clock every day
 a) will be over b) were over c) are over
 49. We (обсудим) this problem at the meeting
 a) discussed b) shall discuss c) are discussing
 50. (знаю) Nadir since his childhood a) know b) knew c) have known
 51. The experiment (проводится) at our laboratory
 a) is being made b) will be made c) are discussing
 52. Who (взял) my pen ? a) has taken b) is taking c) took
 53. She (читает) newspapers in the library now. a) is reading b) reads c) was reading
 54. I (буду преподавать) physics at school. a) will teach b) shall teach c) taught
 55. He (не сделал) his homework yet. a) didn't do b) haven't done c) hasn't done
 56. A new school (будет построена) in our street a) was built b) is being built
 c) will be built

VI. Выберите правильные предлоги для следующих предложений:

57. I usually get up ... 7 o'clock in the morning a) in b) at c) by
 58. I go ... the Institute every day a) by b) into c) at
 59. We speak English ... our English lessons a) on b) in c) at
 60. My friend goes to the Institute ... bus a) by b) with c) at
 61. Our classes begin ... eight o'clock a) to b) in c) at
 62. The hall was full ... people. a) by b) of c) with
 63. I do not go to the Institute ... Sunday. a) at b) in c) on
 64. Where is my book? - It is ... the table a) on b) at c) into
 65. Let's translate this sentence ... Russian a) on b) in c) into

Complete these sentences. Preposition, articles

1. Resentment towards ---- Navigation Acts was --- great that they are regarded --- one ---- principal causes ---- Revolutionary War.
 a) the, so, as, of a, of a c) the , so, as , of the, of the
 b) -, as, as, of the, of the d) the , so, as, of, of
 2. Most people agreed ---- those days ---- true measure ---- nation's wealth was its hoard ---- gold --- silver.
 a) --, the, of the , of, -- c)] at, the , of the, of, and
 b) --, a, of a, of, or d)] in ,the, of a, of, or
 3. Adam Smith sharply disagreed with --- mercantilists who, --- their ---- quest for ---- 'favorable balance of trade' called for -- regulation of economy.
 a) the, in, the, a, the c) the, in, the the, the
 b) the, in, - a, - the d) the, in, a a, - the
 4. More importantly -- contain some -- the best principles --- which our political -- economic systems -- are based
 a) both, of, upon, and, - c) both, -, upon, and, -
 b) and, of, upon, both, - d) both, of, -, and, -

5 One -- Marshall's lasting contributions was differentiating --- supply --- demand -- the short run -- the long run.

- a) of, and, and, and c) -, between, and, at, and
b) of, -, and, and d) of, between, and, in, and

Grammar.

6 Although modern technology ---- the methods by which pins ---, the principles pertaining to the division of labor remain unchanged.

- a) improved, produced c) had improved, is produced
b) has improved, are produced d) has improved, produced

7 In Marshall's world, economic events ---- in terms of the equilibrium marked price resulting from the interaction of supply and demand.

- a) explained b) could explain c) could be explained d) can explain

8 When it --- that the giant General Motors Corporation ----- private detectives to investigate alone crusader because he ----- one of their products, public sympathy and support rallied around the underdog.

- a) learned, hired, faulted c) has learned, have hired, have faulted
b) were learned, have hired, have faulted d) was learned, had hired, had faulted

9 He --- in the enactment of the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967 as well as a number of other laws ---- to protect workers in the natural gas and coal mining industries.

- a) instrumental, designed c) instrumental, were designed
b) was instrumental, designed d) were instrumental, were designed

10 Meanwhile, those who ---- the wrong style or color ---- to do better next season or face ruin

- a) produced, will be motivated c) produced, motivated
b) were produced, would motivated d) was produced, motivated

11 "Laissez faire" -

- a) the wealth of nations c) to separate ownership from management
b) favorable balance of trade d) let people do as they choose

12 "Invisible hand" - a) exports exceeded imports b) supply and demand or the marketplace c) the equilibrium market price d) the wealth of nations

13 Tenaciously a) cling b) firmly c) blindly d) stupidly

14 Permanently a) invariable b) constantly c) firmly d) constancy

15 Conspicuous a) outstanding b) modification c) visible d) appearance

16 Consumption- a) profit b) expenditure c) waste d) demand

17 Typically, components --- together by one worker who ---- all the operations necessary to assemble them.

- a) were put, performed. b) put, performed. c) put, was performed. d) were put, was performed.

18 Modern production methods ----- a giant leap forward in 1913 when Henry Ford----the use of the assembly line in the production of automobiles.

- a) took, was introduced. b) have taken, introduced. c) took, introduced. d) were taken, introduced.

19] They---- this freedom either because their products ---- under conditions of monopolistic competition, or oligopoly.

- a) have had, sold. b) had, were sold. c) has had, sold. d) had, was sold

20 The Afl's growth --- those years was due ---large measure---- the reforms introduced----Samuel Gompers.

- a) in, in, to, by. b) at, -, in, with. c) in, -, to, by. d) in, at, to, by

1 Choose the appropriate pronouns:

- 1 Where is your niece? ... is somewhere here. Don't hear ... singing?
- 2 Guzal doesn't like her friend's dog ... thinks ... is better.
- 3 I live in Uzbekistan. ... country is very rich.
- 4 I have a cat. ... is very nice.
- 5 Must you speak English at ... English lessons?
- 6 Shahlo knows English well. Ask ... to help you.
- 7 ... the results of your work.
- 8 Ted and Nick looked for ... dog for a long time. They found a little one, but it wasn't ...
- 9 I want ... to answer ... question.
- 10 Where's the hen? ... is sitting on ... nest.

2. Choose the appropriate articles:

- 1 This is ... lion that I saw in ... circus yesterday.
- 2 When will ... next bus be? ... next will be tomorrow morning.
- 3 "... Queen Mary" is one of ... biggest ships in the world.
- 4 She entered and saw ... pupil in the classroom.
- 5 ... Ukraine is one of ... former USSR republics.
- 6 There were ... twenty people in ... room.
- 7 Halima is at ... office, but you can't get her on ... phone.
- 8 ... first of ... January is ... great holiday in many countries.
- 9 ... best runner in the race was ... young girl.
- 10 On ... New Year Eve some of ... pupils stayed at ... school later than usual

3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions:

- 1 In England the cars go ... the left side
- 2 I asked him ... help
- 3 He is very good ... maths
- 4 He's very head ... his shoulders
- 5 What is there ... ground floor ... your University?

4. Put the verb in the correct form - Present Simple or Present Continuous

- 1 Ann (make) all her own clothes
- 2 At the moment she (make) a dress for herself
- 3 He (smoke) thirty cigarettes a day, but at the moment he (try) very hard to cut down
- 4 The Sun (rise) in the East
- 5 She usually (learn) languages very fast, but she (have) problems with Chinese
- 6 I (work) overtime this month because I (save up) to buy a car
- 7 What's that smell? Something (burn) in the kitchen

NAME: SURNAME: DATE:

GENERAL REVISION TEST

A) Fill in blanks with either "he's" or "his".

1. This is Jack Mason from New York.

2. Here is Tony and ... sister, Jane.

3. My record is for my friend. It's
birthday today ... fifteen.

4. Where's Ben? In the kitchen.

B) Put in the questions to complete the
conversation with Maria.

You: ?

Maria: Maria Spagetti.

Y: ?

M: Spage double T I

Y: ?

M: Twenty-three Pisa st., Milan, Italy.

Y: ?

M: I'm thirteen.

Y: ?

M: It's 549301.

Y: ?

M: Yes. I've got two brothers and two sisters.

Y: ?

M: Yes. I've got a dog and a cat.

C) Write "a" or "an".

1. I'm student and he's teacher.

2. I'm doctor and housewife.

3. I'm artist and taxi driver.

4. I'm police officer.

5. I'm farmer.

D) Write the numbers in letters.

1. 13

2. 12

3. 33

4. 90

5. 87

E) Tick true (.....) or false (X)

true false

1. Tony has got two childs.

2. David's got a apple.

3. This is mine book.

4. I went to Spain last year

5. She gets up at ten on Sundays ...

6. There is some tennis courts.

7. Joe is wearing a shirt today.

8. You must cross the street when the
lights are red.

9. Kates' snake isnt dangerous.

F) Now re-write the false sentences in
their true forms.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

G) Match a line in A with a line B.

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
bad	big
cold	empty
in	good
old	hot
small	out
full	new
cheap	expensive

GOOD LUCK
(You'll need it)

How many words can you make out of "encounter"?

The minimum number of letters in a word is three and the maximum is nine.

We did the first one for you

(You can do the same kind of exercises with another words – e.g. friendship/ occupation, etc. Write as many words as you can, using the letters in the given word)

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

Answers: cent, center, con, cone, core, corn, cornet, cot, count, counter, court, cretonne, crone, cruet, cue, cur, cure, curt, ecru, encore, encounter, enter, eon, ere, erect, eruct, nec, neon, net, neuron, neuter, neutron, nocturne, nonce, none, nor, not, note, noun, nun, nut, once, one, ore, ounce, our, out, outer, recent, recount, renounce, rent, retune, roe, rot, rout, route, rue, run, rune, runt, rut, tee, teen, ten, tenon, tenor, tenure, term, toe, ton, tone, torn, tour, tree, trounce, truce, true, tun, tune, tuner, tureen, turn, unto, urn

Put 4 types of questions to the following sentences:

1. Tom is a good student
2. I like to read funny stories about animals
3. Helen spoke to us about the plan yesterday
4. Kate wrote many letters to her friends yesterday
5. Mr. Bell receives many engineers in his office every day
6. The Greens often go to the cinema on Sundays
7. My wife and I went to the cinema last night

MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES PROFILE

Ask students the following questions, which they discuss in small groups.

(All these questions are in the present tense, but you can change it to the past tense depending on the age/stage of your students).

What does it mean if you have put a lot of ticks across a range of intelligences?

What does it mean if you have only put a few ticks? If all your ticks are in the same intelligence?

Which intelligences do you naturally use a lot? Which ones do you not use very often?

Which subject are you good at in school? Which ones do you not get good grades in? Which ones do you like or dislike?

Can you see any link between the intelligences you use the most and the subjects you like most or get best grades in? Is there a link between the intelligences you use less and the subjects in which you do not do so well?

Think about your teachers for the different subjects. Do they teach you in ways which make it easier for you to learn? Can you find any link between the different

Intelligences and the ways they teach? Can you see any link between the ways they teach and the intelligences you use more or less?

Most of us have a mixture of different intelligences – the interesting thing is to find out each person's unique profile. What is yours? Put a tick against each item that is true about you.

1. I can hear words in my head before I speak or write them down.
2. I often have music playing while I'm studying or working.
3. I play at least one sport or physical activity regularly.
4. I enjoy being out in the countryside and feel 'trapped' in cities.
5. I prefer group sports to solo sports.
6. I keep a personal diary or journal.
7. I learn more from listening or reading than I do from TV or films.
8. I often see clear visual images when I close my eyes.
9. I regularly spend time alone meditating, or thinking about important questions.
10. I like things to be measured, analyzed, categorized or quantified in some way.
11. English and history are easier for me than maths and science.
12. I am very interested in ecology and preserving the planet.
13. People come to me for advice.
14. My best ideas often come to me when I'm walking or doing something physical.
15. I can generally find my way around unfamiliar territory.
16. I often make tapping sounds or sing melodies while working or studying.
17. I enjoy teaching people what I know.
18. I find it much easier to do geometry than algebra.
19. I consider myself to be strong-willed or fiercely independent.
20. I can easily imagine how something would look from all angles.
21. If I hear a tune once or twice, I can usually sing it fairly accurately, and I can tell if a note is out of tune.
22. I consider myself (or others have called me) a leader.
23. I read books or attend seminars to learn more about myself.
24. I believe that most things have a rational explanation.

25. I find it difficult to sit still for long.
26. I like classifying things and sorting them into categories.
27. I have a special hobby or interest that I mostly keep to myself.
28. I play an instrument and /or I know the tunes to many songs or piece of music.
29. I need to practice a new skill by doing it rather hearing about it or seeing it.
30. I wonder about how things work.
31. I enjoy word games, tongue twisters, nonsense rhymes or puns.
32. I like to observe things closely and keep detailed records.
33. I can double or triple a cooking recipe or carpentry measurement in my head.
34. I often have a tune in my head.
35. Other people sometimes ask me to explain the meaning of words I use.
36. I enjoy solving jigsaw puzzles, mazes, or other visual puzzles.
37. I feel comfortable in a crowd.
38. I beat my friends in chess, checkers or other strategy games.
39. I know a lot about biology, rocks or stars.
40. I frequently use hand gestures or other forms of body language when conversing.

KEY

Multiple Intelligences Profile	
Type of intelligence	Question numbers
Linguistic	1,7,11,31,35
Logical-Mathematical	10,24,30,33,38
Spatial-Visual	8,15,18,20,36
Musical	2,16,21,28,34
Bodily-Kinesthetic	3,14,25,29,40
Interpersonal (B.C.E.F)	5,13,17,22,37
Intrapersonal	6,9,19,23,27
Naturalist	4,12,26,32,39

Definitions

- a) thinkable, comprehensible
- d) unreasonable like or dislike, formed without a knowledge of the facts
- f) hate, think of with horror or disgust
- e) extract from; strike or cause to strike, lightly
- e) happen or turn out, get on
- b) skill, acquired by habit or practice
- j) chatter, jabber, twaddle
- l) causing horror, terror or fear very bad or unpleasant

II

- a) the state of being not drunk, calm, steady, cautious, self-controlled
- b) appearing reasonable or true, but perhaps not so, likely, probable
- c) overwhelm, cover or fill with water talker, chatterbox
- l) misty, vague, indefinite
- d) consequence, sequence, a result

- f) nasty, disgusting, repulsive, very bad as execrable weather
- e) moving backwards, as retrograde motion, deteriorating
- g) a fight or contest, collision, clash

III

- a) a person or whom one confides all one's secrets
- b) help & encourage a person in evil passions or designs
- g) a person who has been caused to change his opinions or beliefs
- d) admitted openly
- l) a close companion or friend
- c) working to get votes for a person who wishes to be elected
- f) a hollow form or shape into which soft or liquid material is poured in order to cool
- e) a group of people closely joined together by common interests
- n) improving morally or intellectually, a violent criminal

IV

- a) an individual in a species which goes back to an ancestral type.
- h) carved or shaped roughly
- f) drive or turn out
- l) take away all the furniture
- c) disorderly, violent, hard to control
- g) throw violently
- d) may be boiled or cooked
- e) moderately warm, not showing enthusiasm or eagerness
- j) a large, deep pan in which things
- b) cause to move in backward direction, cancel

V

- a) abolish, annul
- e) hooligan, ruffian, boaster
- d) rough, of poor quality, rude
- l) slanderer, calumniator
- c) achievement, execution
- f) to have good, kind aims

1. Complete each sentence using an appropriate form of the word in italics:

- 1) differ The two products look taste and smell the same. It is impossible to *between them*.
- 2) tension When I asked for an increase in salary the atmosphere here became somewhat
- 3) revolutionary Women's rights leaders in Europe and the US have *our society*
- 4) subsidy In some European countries, the wages of young workers are being
- 5) abolish The *of different pay scales for men and women is our aim*

Check work

I

(English for businessmen, by G. A. Dudkina, part 3, lesson 1)

I. Spelling

- гордиться
- архитектурное сооружение
- ехать на машине
- выборы
- случай, возможность
- картинная галерея
- выставка, показ
- представлять
- экспонироваться
- художественная выставка

II. Translate into English.

- Если у вас будет возможность осмотреть достопримечательности Лондона, посмотрите новое здание Королевской биржи.
- Как мне доехать до банка? - Я могу подвезти вас на машине.
- В экспозиции Британского музея вы увидите лучшие картины всемирно известных художников.
- Лучшие архитекторы строили этот собор.
- Здание Пушкинского музея появилось в начале 20 века на старой московской улице Волконка

III. Supply the correct forms of the Verbs

- The Hermitage Museum (to, be) one of the worlds greatest art galleries.
- Among the most famous exhibits (to, be) two Madonnas by Leonardo de Vinci.
- If somebody (to, want) to look for a minute at each exhibit in the Hermitage Museum it (to, take) him 12 years to see all the exhibits

IV. Supply prepositions where necessary

- The Pushkin Museum opened ... 1912.
- The collection ... paintings is not as large as the one ... in Hermitage.
- Now the Pushkin Museum is the second largest's Museum ... art ... Russia

2

I. Spelling

- выставка, ярмарка
- принимать участие
- размах, охват
- достичь успехов
- продажа
- метод, способ
- прокладывать путь
- укрепление
- иметь успех
- соответствовать стандарту

I. Translate into English.

- Международная выставка расскажет посетителям о достижениях промышленности и об успехах, которые сделаны в различных странах мира в области науки и искусства
- Картины молодого художника привлекли внимание многих посетителей выставки
- После того, как он увидел последнюю модель компьютера на выставке в Финляндии, он решил посетить м-ра Свенсона
- Концерты артистов Большого театра всегда пользуются большим успехом

III. Supply prepositions where necessary.

- How many companies will take part ... the exhibition?
- I'd like to get ... touch ... your sales Manager to negotiate some business matters.
- The exhibition was held ... the motto: Peace ... economic cooperation.
- International fairs and exhibitions pave the way ... the consolidate: on ... peace ... different countries

I. Spelling

1. издавать законы 2. тайное голосование 3. глава исполнительные власти
4. ограничивать 5. принять решение 6. совершить экскурсию 7. общественный транспорт 8. быть признательным к-л. за ч-л.

II. Translate into English

1. Товар "Узэкспорта" был поставлен французской фирме к концу прошлого года.
2. Коллекция картин была отправлена на прошлой неделе самолетом в Лондон.
3. Им сказали, что выставка полна посетителей с утра до вечера.
4. Выборы президента проводились тайным голосованием.
5. Давайте совершили путешествие по Кавказу этим летом.
6. Г-н Браун был назначен президентом фирмы в этом году.
7. Какая партия имеет сейчас большинство в британском парламенте?
8. Решение было принято с согласия директора фирмы.

III. Supply the correct forms of the verbs

1. In our country all power (to, be, long) to people who (to govern) the country.
2. The power of the queen of England (to limit) by Parliament.
3. It (to give) me a lot of pleasure to read a very interesting book on the history of old Russian towns.
4. Mr. Bell (to appoint) manager of the company lately.

IV. Supply prepositions where necessary

1. Elections ... our country are held ... secret ballot.
2. A lot ... delegations arrive ... Russia ... the invitation ... the Trade Unions.
3. The decision was taken ... the agreement ... the company manager

I. Spelling

1. быть признательным к-л. за ч-л 2. снабжать информацией 3. с немедленной поставкой 4. быть взаимно выгодным 5. развивать торговые отношения 6. быть в контакте 7. принять во внимания 8. увеличивать до 9. сделать уступку 10. получать прибыль

II. Translate into English

1. Вам следует попросить Лаврова рассказать о Лондоне.
2. Вам следует приложить к письму последние каталоги на модель АВ 20.
3. Нам следует обсудить этот вопрос детально.
4. Письмо должно быть переведено к 5 часам.
5. Предложение не может быть отправлено через два дня.
6. Мы будем признательны вам, если вы пришлете нам ваше предложение на компьютер модели ЕС 10.
7. Мы можем предложить вам три компрессора по цене ... за каждый. Цена включает упаковку.
8. Мы надеемся, что качество машины удовлетворит ваши требования.
9. Надеемся, что вышеупомянутая информация будет полезной для вас.
10. Все расчеты должны быть сделаны к концу месяца.

III. Supply the prepositions

1. We enclose ... the letter our quotation ... telephone equipment.
2. Further ... our telephone talk with your Mr. Smith we will be obliged if you will send us all particulars ... the model C13 machines.
3. We thank you ... your inquiry ... the 23rd March ... pumps ... delivery ... June.

5

I. Spelling

1. развлечение 2 финансировать ТВ. программы 3. тратить деньги на ... 4. передавать по радио 5. текущие события 6. критиковать фильм 7. серьезная музыка 8. легкая музыка
9. денежный приз 10. получить приз.

II. Translate into English.

1. Когда Смирнов был в командировке в Америке, он часто слушал радио.
2. Радио и телевидение оказывают огромное влияние на жизнь миллионов людей.
3. Каких актеров вы хотели бы увидеть в воскресной программе?
4. Американские фирмы, которые финансируют телевидение решают, какие программы должны быть показаны зрителю.
5. Вам понравилось вчерашнее представление? -Очень.
6. TV передачи держат нас в курсе всех событий внутри страны и за рубежом.

III. Supply the correct forms of the verbs.

1. The current theaters season in Moscow (to be) very interesting
2. One of the most interesting documentaries which (to show) on British television last year (to be) a programme about a homeless family
3. I heard people say that there (to be) a "pop" concert from San Reno on television in the evening

6

I. Spelling

1. рекламная брошюра 2. быть довольным 3. делать замечания 4. вводить в эксплуатацию
5. по чьей-либо вине 6. дать разрешение на ч-л. 7. быть уполномоченным
8. не прийти на деловую встречу 9. изучить, рассмотреть 10. по образцу

II. Translate into English.

1. Нам хотелось бы, чтобы в этом новом районе было построено больше супермаркетов.
2. В этих брошюрах даны фотографии и описание фотоаппаратов различных марок.
3. Машина фирмы "Паркерс and К^о" новейшей конструкции и ими легко управлять.
4. Они не ожидали, что выставка машин будет такой интересной.
5. Мы предполагали, что Петрова пошлют в командировку в Англию.
6. Представитель фирмы сказал, что им пришлось пересмотреть цены на насосы, и они предлагала нам свои насосы по более высокой цене, но на очень выгодных условиях поставки и планета

III. Supply the prepositions where necessary

1. The quarantine period which the company offered ... their computers was 12 months ... the date ... putting them ... operation and 15 months ... the date ... delivery.
2. The machines were put ... operation ... a delay ... the Seller's fault.

- I'd like to describe ... you my last visit ... the manufacturing plant ... Glasgow.
- The new model ... pump was introduced ... the world market 6 months ago.
- The customers are very pleased ... it's performance.
- As the Seller was responsible ... the defects which were found ... the equipment, they had to correct them ... their expense.

7

I. Spelling

- здоровье
- находиться на лечении
- навестить к-л в больнице
- болеть (о горле)
- иметь повышенную температуру
- лечение от кашля
- заболевание гриппом
- выписать рецепт
- купить ч-л в аптеке
- запломбировать зуб

II. Translate into English.

- Разбудите меня завтра в 7 ч. пожалуйста
- От этих таблеток у вас улучшится аппетит
- Вам нужно поехать в дом отдыха. Вы переутомлены
- У пациентки болело голова и горло.
- Врач дал пациенту больничный лист
- Пациент должен почаще бывать на свежем воздухе

III. Supply the correct forms of the verbs

- Mr. Brown (not to feel) well for several days
- Dr. Campbell (to receive) him in his office
- He (to catch) a bad cold some days ago
- She (to take) aspirin
- If you (not to feel) better, you (to have) to call for doctor

8

I. Spelling

- спецификация на
- контракт, имеющий силу
- в соответствии с
- сообщить к-л что-либо
- внешние рынки
- в результате
- во что бы то ни стало
- обращать внимание на ч-л
- надежная доставка
- делать всё возможное

II. Translate into English.

- Мы рады представить вам наше предложение на новую модель компьютера
- В соответствии с вашим запросом мы прилагаем к письму каталог
- Продавец сообщил, что у них имеется резерв запасных частей
- Сообщите удобную для вас дату нашей встречи.
- Платеж должен быть произведен в течении 10 дней

III. Supply prepositions where necessary

- Payment was to be made ... cash ... 30 days ... receipt ... all shipping documents.
- Two inspectors arrived ... London to be present ... the tests ... the new model ... compressors.
- ... accordance ... Mr. Ransoms letter his company is going to increase their prices ... 6% ... May

9

I. Spelling

- покаутировать
- бороться против к-л
- пожать руку
- нанести удар
- воспользоваться предложением
- вне опасности
- болеть за команду
- со счетом 3:1
- разочароваться в к-л (ч-л)
- в чью-либо пользу.

II. Translate into English.

1 Вчера показывали интересный футбольный матч по телевизору. К сожалению, моя любимая команда "Спартак" проиграла

2. Игроки футбольной команды "Спартак" вчера были в хорошей форме и вначале 1 го тайма забили 2 гола

3. Последний футбольный матч меня разочаровал, т.к. команда, за которую я болелю боли 10 лет, проиграла матч со счетом 3:1

III. Supply prepositions where necessary

1. The score was 3:1 ... favour ... Liverpool

2. Did you go ... the stadium to watch the game yesterday?

3 ... the beginning ... the game everything went all right

4. The fans were disappointed ... the match

Give synonyms:

1. Tenaciously 2. Unanimous 3. Thrifty 4. Lousy 5. Relegated 6. Shrewd 7. Frayed 8. Apprentice 9. Globe-trotting enterprises 10. To pose a threat 11. Main objective 12. An affiliate

Fill in prepositions:

1. The Germans have a reputation ... making good beer

2. The Italians are said to be experts ... making ice-cream

3. A sense of humour is not peculiar ... the British

4. The Japanese show great respect ... old people and are sensitive ... their needs

5. Use the groups of words in their given order and make meaningful sentences. Example:

Many/these corporations/household names/ Heinz, Coca Cola

Many of these corporations are household names such as Heinz and Coca Cola.

a]. Companies/national markets/become saturated/often decide/subsidiaries abroad

b]. Economic boom /1960s/led/rapid growth/multinational activity

c]. In earlier times/multinationals/considerate/heroics/but now/ view/suspicion

d]. Many countries/only allow/foreign investment/joint-venture basis

e]. Some people regard multinationals/threat/national sovereignty

f]. Some developing countries/concerned/dependence/foreign investment/ key sectors/economy

g]. ITT/American conglomerate/accused/interfering/political affairs/Chile

h]. The principle/interaction/well exemplified/company/Massey Ferguson

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the meaning of the metaphor "the invisible hand" and who used it?

2. What is the difference between the mercantilists and the physiocrats?

2. Choose the correct answers to the following:

1. ... analysis of market forces is still relied upon to explain economic events

a]. Adam Smith's b]. Alfred Marshall's

2. ... coined the term "conspicuous consumption" c]. Ralph Nader's d]. The mercantilists'

a]. Adam Smith b]. Alfred Marshall c]. Frank Knight d]. Thorstein Veblen

3. ... said, that profits were the rewards earned by business for accepting the uncertainties of the market.

a]. Adam Smith b]. Alfred Marshall c]. Frank Knight d]. Thorstein Veblen

4. Alfred Marshall's work ... is best known for the order that the economist made out of the theories of the earlier "classical" economist.

a) "The Wealth of Nations" b) "The theory of the Leisure Class" c) "Principles of Economics" d) "The Economics of Imperfect Competition".

5. ... is a crusader for Consumer rights.

a) Ralph Nader b) Alfred Marchall c) Adam Smith d) Paul Samuelson

6. In his famous work "Risk, Uncertainty and Profit" ... defended profits as the driving force behind business.

a) Frank Knight b) Thorstein Veblen c) Henry Ford d) Samuel Gompers

1. Use each of the words in the given order to form meaningful sentences:

Example: EEC/dedicated/ideal/free competition/member countries.

- The EEC is dedicated to the ideal of free competition among member countries.

a) Nuclear energy/industry/developed/co-operation/European governments.

b) Science-based industries/specials cases/national markets/too small/developed profitably.

c) Problem industries/only survive/EEC/intervenes/protect/tariff barriers.

d) Many people believe/essential/European car manufacturers/co-operate/challenge/ US and Japanese competitors.

e) Many examples prove/EEC members/difficult/co-operate/joint industrial projects.

f) Debatable/EEC/support/industries/sound financial position.

2. Complete the passage below using any appropriate word for each blank space

Since ... EEC has a policy for steel and shipbuilding, should it also have ... for the car industry? This question is frequently brought ... in the conversation of European motor manufacturers. The ... Director of Fiat argues that the European car industry must regroup and reorganize if it is to stand ... to the challenge of Japanese vehicle manufacturers. Since Europe is ... attack from Japanese vehicle imports, especially of ... and small commercial vehicles, he thinks that the EEC countries should not put ... barriers against ... Japanese. The EEC should resist the tendency ... protectionism. Instead, EEC manufacturers should work ... a common policy ... dealing with their problems. They should conduct research ... *methods of achieving larger scale economies of production*. Many people in the car industry ... this view. They are worried ... the alarming increase ... Japanese car exports to Europe. They cannot see a European car industry ... into the 21st century without some kind of ... by the EEC authorities.

It Pays to Enrich Your Word Power

1. effectuate (e fek' tu at)—A: to accomplish. B: begin. C: practice. D: end.

2. perceptive (per sep' tiv)—A: wise. B: alert. C: discerning. D: precise.

3. syndrome (sin' drom)—A: council. B: combination of symptoms. C: fetish. D: monopoly.

4. fastidious (fas tid' i us)—A: literal. B: clean. C: discreet. D: fussy.

5. apotheosis (a poth e' sis)—A: revelation. B: pithy saying. C: perfect example. D: rhetorical address.

6. pristine (pris' ten, pris' ten)—A: beautiful. B: prudish. C: shining. D: fresh and untouched.

7. forbearance (for bear' ans)—A: patience. B: foresight. C: stubbornness. D: inherited.

traits.

8. coercive (ko er' siv)—A: sticky. B: compelling. C: persuasive. D: complaining.
9. hybrid (hi' brid)—A: pure. B: carefully selected. C: mixed. D: hardy.
10. sully (sul' e)—A: to ridicule. B: leap forth. C: deceive. D: tarnish.
11. blatant (bla' tant)—A: concerted. B: unpleasantly noisy. C: brutal. D: openly hostile.
12. sanguinary (sang' gwil nair e)—A: optimistic. B: listless. C: overwhelming. D: bloody.
13. peregrination (per e gri na' shun)—A: land measurement. B: uncertainty. C: travel. D: scheme.
14. obloquy (ob' lo kwe)—A: abusive language. B: state of being forgotten. C: discussion. D: burial rite.
15. mettle (met' 'l)—A: mood. B: courage. C: sternness. D: belligerence.
16. infraction (in frak' shun)—A: small portion. B: collision. C: oversight. D: violation.
17. lethal (le' thal)—A: deadly. B: mean. C: murky. D: heavy.
18. contemptuous (kon temp' tu us)—A: cynical. B: scornful. C: arrogant. D: uncivil.
19. perennial (per en' i al)—A: early. B: infrequent. C: persistent. D: spreading.
20. finesse (fi nes)—A: sleight of hand. B: insight. C: ending. D: skill.

Answers: "IT PAYS TO ENRICH YOUR WORD POWER"

1. effectuate—A To accomplish, bring about, as, to *effectuate* changes in spring training rules Latin *efficere*
2. perceptive—C Discerning, sensitive, capable of sympathetic understanding intuitively or through keen observation, as, a *perceptive* coach Latin *percipere*, 'to feel, grasp'
3. syndrome—B Combination of symptoms characteristic of a particular abnormality, as, a pitcher's shoulder arm *syndrome* Greek *syndrome*
4. fastidious—D Fussy, hard to please, overly exacting, as, *fastidious* attention to details Latin *fastidiosus*
5. apotheosis—C Perfect example, highest development, final form, as, the *apotheosis* of versatility Greek *apo theosis* from *apotheon* to deify'
6. pristine—D Fresh and untouched, unspoiled, unpolluted, primitive as, *pristine* trout stream Latin *pristinus* 'early'
7. forbearance—A Patience, self control, restraint leniency, as, to view minor offenses with *forbearance* Old English *forberan*
8. coercive—B Compelling, enforcing by force or threat, as, *coercive* legislation Latin *coercere*, 'to press together'
9. hybrid—C Mixed, blended, composed of diverse elements, as, platform tennis— a *hybrid* derivative of tennis, jai alai and ballroom dancing Latin *hybrida*, offspring of a mixed union
10. sully—D To tarnish, stain, blemish, as, to *sully* the team's record French *souiller*, "to soil"
11. blatant—B Unpleasantly noisy, loud and vulgar, as, a *blatant* crowd of spectators Latin *blatere*, "to chatter"
12. sanguinary—D Bloody, marked by bloodshed, as, a *sanguinary* free-for-all Latin *sanguis* 'blood'
13. peregrination—C Travel, wandering, as, the basketball team's early *peregrination* Latin *peregrinatio*, "to travel"
14. obloquy—A Abusive language, public defamation, calumny, as, to heap *obloquy* on the referee Latin *obloqui*, to speak against, abuse, chide'

15 mettle —B Courage, spirit, stamina, as, to test a rookie's *mettle* Middle English *metel* metal, mettle "

16 infraction—D Violation, breaking, as, an *infraction* of racing regulations Latin *injungere* "to break off "

17 lethal—A Deadly, fatal, devastating, as a *lethal* southpaw Latin *letum* death "

18 contemptuous —B Scornful, showing disdain or contempt, as, to be *contemptuous* of the hecklers Latin *contemptus*

19 perennial —C Persistent, enduring, recurring regularly, as, *perennial* champions Latin *perennis* "lasting "

20 finesse—D Delicate skill or artistry in performance, adroit maneuvering in a difficult situation, as, a hockey player's *finesse* Middle French *fin* 'fine "

Vocabulary Ratings

20—19 correct excellent

18—16 correct good

15—14 correct fair

Check work

I. Dictation.

II. Translate the text "A Visit to the Plant" from English into your native language (English for Businessmen, Dudkina b. 2, p. 176).

III. a) Translate into English (p. 170)

1. уточнять детали

2. проходить таможенный досмотр

3. гарантировать качество

4. отвечать чьим-либо требованиям

5. ведущий производитель

6. быть высокого качества

7. заказ на оборудование

8. слушать музыку

9. заключать контракт

10. проходить регистрацию в аэропорту

11. задержка на 2 часа

12. садиться в автобус

13. принимать частичные поставки

14. представитель

15. остаток товаров

16. к концу года

17. в начале месяца

18. быть известным чем-либо

19. достопримечательность

20. во всем мире

IV. Give 4 forms of the following verbs:

to know, to meet, to send, to be, to do, to have, to buy, to tell, to speak, to go, to write, to read, to get, to pay, to become

V. Match the words in two columns:

ask

early

quick

light

square

to find

dark

slow

old	good
close	weak
round	late
strong	new
many	few
to lose	open
bad	answer

VI. Give English equivalents to the following proverbs, see the following task to find the answer:

Что ни город, то порок. Что ни деревня, то обычай

Сколько голов, столько умов

В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше

Дыма без огня не бывает

О вкусах не спорят / На вкус и цвет товарища нет.

Где хочешь, там и умешь / была бы охота — заладится работа

Слово не воробей, вылетит, не поймаешь

Поменьше общай, больше делай

Бить вволю, а лий в меру

Не буди лихо, пока лихо спит

Не откладывай на завтра то, что можешь сделать сегодня

Хорошо смеется тот, кто смеется последним

Всяк кулик своё болото хвалит

Конец — делу венец

Не боги горшки обжигают

VII. Form the degrees of comparison:

1. well 2. boring 3. attractive 4. wet 5. little 6. beautifully 7. noble

8. pretty 9. early 10. shallow

VIII. Make up a story using the following:

Expensive; to swim in the sea; to enjoy doing smth; to go by plane; to be at the seaside; to stay at a hotel; in summer; to have a holiday; to sunbathe; in the open air

IX. Put proper tenses:

1. We send (to send) you the catalogues as soon as we receive (to receive) your enquiry.
2. I don't know (not to know) when "Brown & Co" will deliver (to deliver) these compressors.
3. On weekdays Tom is (to be) very busy as he has (to have) a lot of work to do.
4. Two days ago Mary started (to start) reading a novel by J. London but she didn't finish (not to finish) it.

finish)

reading it yet.

5. Listen, someone _____ (to knock) at the door.

X. Supply the correct prepositions where necessary.

1. The Buyers required the goods _____ CIF terms _____ immediate shipment

2. Can you guarantee the delivery _____ each lot _____ any delay?

3. We try to make reservations _____ flights _____ advance, especially _____ summer time.

4. I'm afraid we can't buy the goods _____ such high price even though they are _____ high quality

5. He agrees to pay _____ the car _____ three days.

XI. Put all possible questions to the following sentences:

1. Mr. Bell receives many engineers in his office every morning.

2. He wrote many letters to his friends yesterday.

XII. Change direct speech into indirect:

1. She said: "I've got a message from Mr. Green"

2. She asked: "What is the weather like in Samarkand?"

3. She asked: "When will the plane land in London?"

4. She asked: "Will you pick me up?"

5. She asked: "Are you busy all day?"

6. The teacher said: "Don't write. Read the text"

The English proverbs and sayings

Give the equivalent /Russian, Uzbek/, make a situation

I.

1. East or West, home is best
2. Rome was not built in a day
3. Custom is second nature
4. Too many countries, too many customs
5. Every cook praises his own broth
6. *When in Rome do as the Romans do*

II.

1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today
2. *Better late than never*
3. A good beginning is a good ending
4. Promise little but do much
5. Sink or swim
6. Put in your pipe and smoke it
7. If ifs and ands were pots and pans
8. Can the leopard change his spots
9. *There is a black sheep in every family*
10. The devil is not so black as it is painted

- 11 It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back
- 12 Like a bolt from the blue
- 13 All is well that ends well

III.

1. A friend in need, is a friend indeed
2. Early to bed and early to rise makes **a man healthy, wealthy and wise**
3. The early bird catches the worm
4. To put a spoke in smb's wheel
5. Look not a gift horse in the mouth
6. To let the cat out of the bag
7. If a job is worth doing, it's worth doing **well**
8. Everything comes to him who waits
9. A bad penny always comes back
10. Books and friends should be few but **good**

IV.

1. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever
2. Tomorrow never comes
3. Christmas comes but once a year
4. There is no smoke without fire
5. Fiddle when Rome is burning
6. To kill two birds with one stone
7. Neither fish, nor flesh
8. Tastes differ
9. It is Greek to somebody
10. He who never climbs, never fails
11. Handsome is a handsome does
12. Score twice before you cut once
13. Charity begins at home
14. Every bullet has its billet
15. An apple a day keeps the doctor away
16. Let bygones be bygones

ENGLISH IN BRITAIN

ENGLISH GRAMMAR TEST

Please complete the test and return it to us with your application form. This will help us to find the right class for you. You'll also have an interview at the College.

NAME _____

Please mark your answers with an X in the correct box as in this example:

eg EXAMPLE: I..... a student.

a) are b) am c) is d) be

A B C D
Eg | X | | |

1 English?

a) You are b) Are you c) Is d) Are

2 No, I.....

A B C D
| | | | |
A B C D

- a) amn't b) isn't c) aren't d) am not
 3 the students.
 a) This a b) That are c) These are d) That is
 4 old are you?
 a) Who b) How c) When d) What
 5 I haven't got cigarettes.
 a) some b) any c) little d) few
 6 I am listening my teacher.
 a) at b) to c) by d) from
 7 I television now.
 a) is watch b) am watching c) am watched d) are watching
 8 you want a drink?
 a) Does b) Do c) Is d) Are
 9 They to this school everyday.
 a) comes b) come c) are coming d) is come
 10 She dresses very
 a) pretty b) prettier c) prettily d) pretties
 11 John is the in the class
 a) most tall b) tallest c) taller d) more tall
 12 You see him tonight.
 a) will b) are c) want d) have
 13 I do my homework.
 a) can to b) must c) need d) have
 14 You must pay you begin.
 a) before b) always c) ever d) soon
 15 My teacher is the
 a) better b) goodest c) better than d) best
 16 The windows by the boy.
 a) is broken b) were broken c) was broken d) did break
 17 I asked him if he a good day.
 a) have had b) had had c) has had d) did had
 18 he has finished his work he can go home.
 a) Then b) Until c) As soon as d) Therefore
 19 He us that he had been to Paris.
 a) say b) said c) saying d) told
 20 He asked her whether London.
 a) she liked b) she like c) had she liked d) did she like
 21 Do you know if the train ?
 a) has already left b) went already c) is left now
 d) left since an hour
 22 The garage
 a) is being rebuilt b) was building c) rebuilds us again
 d) is rebuild
 23 He has had to
 a) let his hair cut b) have his hair cut c) been cut his hair
 d) be cutting his hair
 24 The station is too far away to.
 a) by walk b) to walk c) for walking d) to goes on foot

- 2 | | | | |
 A B C D
 3 | | | | |
 A B C D
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 A B C D
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 A B C D
 21 | | | | |
 A B C D
 22 | | | | |
 A B C D
 23 | | | | |
 A B C D
 24 | | | | |

25 I'd like English.

a) *perfecting my* b) *to improve my* c) *to can speak* d) *study*

26 If you the box, you will find a present.

a) *have opened* b) *open* c) *opened* d) *are opening*

27 If you were to drop it, it.....

a) *broke* b) *will break* c) *would break* d) *breaks*

28 Didn't you play tennis?

a) *used to* b) *to use* c) *use to* d) *have used to*

29 My sister enjoyed the dinner.

a) *to cook* b) *cooking* c) *is cooking* d) *the cooking*

30 I was walking along the road when the car

a) *was crashing* b) *crashed* c) *crashes* d) *had crashed*

31 Tomorrow you leaving England.

a) *will be* b) *can* c) *are going to* d) *did*

32 By five o'clock he Manchester.

a) *has arrived* b) *is arriving* c) *will have reached* d) *is reaching*

33 These machines

a) *need regulating* b) *need to regulate* c) *need regulated*
d) *have to regulate*

34 If all goes well, I home before six o'clock.

a) *would be* b) *should be* c) *will have been* d) *am*

35 If it had been sunny, I gone out.

a) *would have* b) *can have* c) *will have* d) *have*

36 Do you know what to do?

a) *I require* b) *am I required* c) *I am required* d) *I am requiring*

37 Don't forget me a newspaper, John.

a) *buying* b) *that you buy* c) *to bought* d) *to buy*

38 Whenever there was a visitor, the dog to the door

a) *will run* b) *is running* c) *would run* d) *was running*

39 He is an engineer in

a) *the cotton industry* b) *cotton industry* c) *cotton industries*
d) *cotton industrial*

40 Although my brother in the team, we still lost.

a) *is playing* b) *played* c) *had played* d) *has played*

41 I was very in the story.

a) *interest* b) *interesting* c) *interested* d) *interests*

42 He advised me the doctor.

a) *that I see* b) *to see* c) *seeing* d) *see*

43 I traveling by tube.

a) *am not used to* b) *didn't used to* c) *used to* d) *do not use to*

44 He didn't come last night. I wish that he

a) *had* b) *did* c) *have* d) *has*

45 I am going to a wedding. I need to

a) *be cleaning my suit* b) *cleaning my suit*

c) *have my suit cleaned* d) *cleaned my suit*

46 Which would you have, gold or silver?

a) *prefer* b) *could* c) *rather* d) *better*

47 My brother has been in hospital. I wonder how he

A B C D

25 | | | |

A B C D

26 | | | |

A B C D

27 | | | |

A B C D

28 | | | |

A B C D

29 | | | |

A B C D

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A B C D

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A B C D

32 | | | |

A B C D

33 | | | |

A B C D

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A B C D

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A B C D

36 | | | |

A B C D

37 | | | |

A B C D

38 | | | |

A B C D

39 | | | |

A B C D

40 | | | |

A B C D

41 | | | |

A B C D

42 | | | |

A B C D

43 | | | |

A B C D

44 | | | |

A B C D

45 | | | |

A B C D

46 | | | |

A B C D

47 | | | |

A B C D

- a) is getting on b) gets on c) has got across d) is getting away
 48 The man said he did not to walk.
 a) care for b) bother about c) mind having d) much mind
 49 Although he confessed to the crime, the judge let the boy
 a) alone b) come in c) off d) forgive
 50 The student could not answer the question, so he
 a) gave off b) gave into c) gave up d) gave away

47 | | | | |
 A B C D
 48 | | | | |
 A B C D
 49 | | | | |
 A B C D
 50 | | | | |

OFFICE USE ONLY

Grammar Score 1-15- 16-23- 24-30- 31-40- 41-47- 48+
 Interview Score 1-2- 3-4-5- 6-
 Placement:

Психологический тест

Comments:

The following test gives you a unique opportunity to receive your personal profile. The profile is designed to give you insights that will benefit your career development whether you are considering a first job or deciding what move to make next.

Fill in this questionnaire. Learn your strengths and limitations. Do you work best in a team or on your own? What is your leadership potential? Are you a problem solver, decision maker, an innovator? Your personal profile is dependent on you answering all the questions.

Try to select either the left hand or the right hand option. Only choose the middle position as a last resort. Be as discerning and honest as you can. Do not give an answer because it seems the right thing to say or it is how you might like it to be.

The example of a completed question/ образец выполнения:

In debate with others I tend to find myself [] Listening carefully to what others say
 [] in between [+] Concentrating on my own opinions.

The person feels that in debate with others they tend to find themselves concentrating on their own opinions and so the third box has been ticked.

1 I prefer to deal with problems which involve [] One or two clear-cut issues
 [] Uncertain [] Many unclear or complex issues

2 My decisions are more likely to take account of [] My personal feelings
 [] Uncertain [] Known facts

3 When someone is required to carry out difficult negotiations, I am likely to be chosen
 [] Often [] Sometimes [] Rarely

4 A successful manager needs to spend a lot of time analyzing the motivation of each subordinate [] False [] In between [] True

5 If I know I have to do well at something I tend to get worked up in advance
 [] False [] Uncertain [] True

6 I enjoy looking for trends in data [] True [] Uncertain [] False

7 When solving problems I prefer [] Traditional solutions [] Uncertain
 [] The new approach

8 If an angry customer calls a meeting over a problem which was your fault, would you [] Be apprehensive before the meeting
 [] In between [] Be calm before the meeting

- 9 Small problems at work worry me [] frequently [] Sometimes [] Rarely
- 10 If I heard malicious gossip being talked about me I would... [] Feel hurt and upset [] Be curious to know why it started [] Ignore it
- 11 My knowledge of the arts is [] Fairly extensive [] In between [] Virtually non-existent
- 12 I am usually better at the theory of things than the practice [] True [] Uncertain [] False
- 13 People think of me as being [] Very unpredictable [] In between [] Very even tempered
- 14 If a colleague seemed to be having difficulty coping with work I would [] Help them by finding out why [] In between [] Expect them to sort it out themselves
- 15 I could be considered a sentimental person [] Never [] Occasionally [] Quite often
- 16 I find travel a stimulating experience [] True [] Uncertain [] False
- 17 When engaging in competitive events it is more important to [] Perform well [] In between [] Beat the opposition
- 18 When things go wrong I keep my spirits up [] Most of the time [] Sometimes [] Seldom
- 19 When embarking on a new project I would rather [] See how things go [] In between [] Set deadlines at every stage
- 20 People say I have a tidy mind [] True [] Uncertain [] False
- 21 I find myself suggesting improvements [] Occasionally [] Sometimes [] Often
- 22 I would prefer to make a donation for [] Improved street lighting [] Uncertain [] A council for the arts
- 23 I am a person who likes to ensure that I keep to a fixed schedule [] True [] Uncertain [] False
- 24 I would rather make a long business trip [] Alone [] With one colleague [] With a group of colleagues
- 25 When I have to plan a project I tend to [] Just work out the main stages [] In between [] Plan thoroughly and specifically
- 26 In a foreign country, I would be more likely to [] Experiment with local dishes [] Uncertain [] Eat similar foods to those at home
- 27 I think the opportunity to try out a colleague's job for a time would be [] Unsettling [] In between [] Exciting
- 28 I am more inclined [] Talk about my successes [] Unsure [] Keep quiet about my successes
- 29 In discussions with others, I find influencing the outcome [] Difficult [] In between [] Easy
- 30 I find myself thinking through how individuals will react to a situation [] Rarely [] Occasionally [] Frequently
- 31 I rarely think about people less fortunate than myself [] True [] Uncertain [] False
- 32 If I am honest, winning is more important to me than competing well [] True [] Unsure [] False
- 33 I like to set precise targets for every stage of a project [] True [] Uncertain [] False
- 34 My judgment of a situation is more likely to be influenced by [] Objective data [] Uncertain [] "Gut reaction"
- 35 I am tolerant of mistakes made by others [] Usually [] Sometimes [] Never

- 36 When I am with other people I like to be In the background
 In between In the limelight
- 37 Faced with the choice, I would generally prefer a decision which was
 An acceptable compromise Unsure The best, but unpopular
- 38 It is important to appreciate why people behave as they do True
 Uncertain False
- 39 Compared with other people I would describe myself as A pessimist
 A realist An optimist
- 40 I tend to make fast decisions at the risk of error Often Sometimes Seldom
- 41 When I have work which is not completed I find that I
 Cannot relax until it is finished In between Relax and finish it later
- 42 People are more likely to ask me to Find a practical solution
 Uncertain Explain the theory
- 43 I am fairly good at working out other people's motives for doing things
 True Uncertain False
- 44 When I make plans I tend to assume All will go smoothly
 In between the worst possible outcomes
- 45 I am motivated by the desire to be best in my field
 Uncertain Have a steady job
- 46 If someone gives me advice I usually Question whether it's right
 Unsure Accept it at face value
- 47 If I made a decision with which other people disagree strongly, I would
 Stand by my decision Uncertain Try to reach a compromise
- 48 Analyzing other people's motives and feelings is Useful for understanding human
behavior In between More often a waste of time
- 49 When tackling a problem I like to Sit down quietly on my own and evaluate
options In between Invite as many people as possible to contribute ideas
- 50 I would rather study Social sciences Uncertain Pure sciences
- 51 If I were unfairly criticized at work, I would Give vent to my anger
 In between Hide my feelings
- 52 Thinking about decisions I have made in the past, they have tended to be
 Too hasty Uncertain Too cautious
- 53 When talking to new people I become tongue-tied
 Hardly ever Sometimes Often
- 54 It is fair to say that I have occasionally shown-off about my achievements
 True Uncertain False
- 55 I like to have constant change in my daily routine True Uncertain False
- 56 I am the kind of person who takes decisions only when the possibilities have been
carefully examined Yes Uncertain No
- 57 In most situations I tend to see the disadvantages
 In between the advantages
- 58 If someone has done something which I think is wrong I would
 Challenge them In between Let it pass
- 59 When I am expecting important news I am inclined to
 Expect the worst In between Hope for the best
- 60 If I have made a bad mistake, I tend to
 Shrug it off In between Worry about it
- 61 When I am making something I tend to like to Do the best job in the

- shortest time In between Take a great deal of time and trouble over detail
- 62 Compared with friends and colleagues I have lots of energy True
 Uncertain False
- 63 I am spontaneous and lively at social events Often Sometimes Rarely
- 64 If colleagues make it clear they do not like you, does it Leave you
unconcerned In between Bother you to be unpopular
- 65 In a situation where a workgroup had a particular project to do I would rather
 Wait to be told what I have to do Unsure Decide who should do what
- 66 I am the kind of person who tells joke Often Sometimes Seldom
- 67 I find it difficult to put important things out of my head until they are solved
 True Uncertain False
- 68 If someone was required to understand a theoretical point of view, I would be likely
to be asked to volunteer Often Sometimes Hardly ever
- 69 My approach to work is orderly and methodical Always
 Sometimes Not usually
- 70 Compared with other people I know, my behavior is More
conventional
 About the same Less conventional
- 71 In selling a new idea or product, I am likely to be Extremely
successful Moderately successful Relatively unsuccessful
- 72 When I am looking for a job, the most important aspect is Job security
 Uncertain Rapid promotion prospects
- 73 In a new business venture I would be more inclined to Experiment with a new
approach In between Go for a tried and tested method
- 74 If I disagree with something which my boss has decided, I would Make my
views known Uncertain Keep my views to myself
- 75 I avoid talking about myself Often Usually Rarely
- 76 When playing games for pleasure It's playing the game that matters
most In between Winning is the main pleasure for me
- 77 If someone gave me a piece of work to check through, I prefer to
 Check only for broad detail In between Check every minute detail
- 78 I find it easy to relax Generally Sometimes Seldom
- 79 On a committee I would like to be Chairperson Secretary Neither
- 80 In a group task I would be more likely to Develop other people's ideas
 In between Have lots of ideas myself
- 81 I am more interested in knowing If something is true Uncertain
 why something is true
- 82 When evaluating any piece of work, I am at least as much concerned with its beauty as
with its functional value False Uncertain True
- 83 When I meet someone who is really good at their job, I am Determined to do as
well In between Hardly affected
- 84 In social situations I find putting people at ease Difficult In between Easy
- 85 I have many artistic interests True Uncertain False
- 86 My social life consists of A few close friends In between
 A wide circle of friends
- 87 In group project work I am the one to point out the disadvantages of ideas put forward
 Often Sometimes Seldom
- 88 I find it difficult to appreciate a work of art Generally Sometimes

- Seldom
 89 I believe in a very democratic approach to problems at work True Uncertain
 False
 90 I consider myself very outgoing in behavior True Uncertain
 False
 91 If I do not see a task as important I will not be bothered about getting all the details
 right True Uncertain False
 92 I am more likely to be criticized for making decisions Too slowly
 Uncertain Too quickly
 93 Skillful presentation of a case is something I find Easy In between Difficult
 94 I would be better at Repairing an existing gadget
 Uncertain Inventing a new gadget
 95 When someone upsets me I mostly Conceal my feelings
 In between React strongly
 96 I would prefer to be the head of a business which was Well established
 and respectable In between Pioneering new methods
 97 People are more likely to want me as part of a team in order to See the
 advantages Uncertain Comment on whether the proposals are watertight
 98 When I have completed a task I like to Check it over for accuracy
 Uncertain Move straight on to the next thing
 99 In reading a survey I would be more interested in The views expressed by
 individuals Uncertain Statistical trends in the data
 100 I have been called a bad loser Often Occasionally Rarely
 101 When someone puts a suggestion to me I usually Think it will work
 In between See reasons why it will not work
 102 My feelings can be quite easily hurt True Uncertain False
 103 I prefer dealing with Facts and figures In between
 Opinions and feelings
 104 In choosing between two assignments, I would take the one which I knew I could
 do moderately well Uncertain Could result in glory or disaster
 105 I enjoy keeping up contacts with friends True Uncertain False
 106 I expect people to treat me with a degree of respect False
 Unsure True
 107 In an argument where no compromise is possible, I usually Go flat out to win
 Unsure Am prepared to concede gracefully
 108 If someone is annoying me I am usually Very patient with them
 Patient for a short while Quick to lose my patience
 109 I place a greater value on having Company About equal Privacy
 110 I pride myself on completing jobs on time True Uncertain False
 111 I am asked to act as spokesperson for others Seldom Sometimes Frequently
 112 I am quick to see drawbacks in new projects True Uncertain False
 113 I would rather discuss Actual events Uncertain Underlying concepts
 114 When I act as host at a social event I tend to feel Quite relaxed
 In between Rather on edge
 115 I tend to take a practical approach to problems True Uncertain
 False
 116 In deciding on courses of action I usually Make a decision on my own
 Uncertain Consult all those concerned

- 117 When an item of household equipment goes wrong, I usually I have to ask someone else to fix it In between Know how to fix it myself
- 118 Interruptions at work are Something to be avoided In between A welcome break from routine tasks
- 119 I think up creative ideas Often Sometimes Occasionally
- 120 I am restrained in showing my feelings True Uncertain False
- 121 People describe me as Quiet In between Talkative
- 122 When deciding on a course of action do you See quickly what you want to do In between Take time to weigh up the alternatives
- 123 I prefer to deal with problems which require Abstract thinking Uncertain Straightforward solutions
- 124 I enjoy a good discussion on the arts Often Sometimes Seldom
- 125 When a piece of equipment goes wrong I am asked to repair it Often Sometimes Rarely
- 126 I am prepared to "pull rank" when the situation requires it Yes Unsure
- 127 I would describe myself as a tense person True Uncertain False No
- 128 If I am unjustly criticized I will Take no notice of it In between Feel hurt or angry
- 129 If I achieved something outstanding I would want to Tell only close friends In between Tell everyone I could think of
- 130 I get worked up about things Frequently Sometimes Rarely
- 131 When I think about the future I tend to see things getting Better Uncertain Worse
- 132 Compared with other people I know, I would say I have Less energy More energy About the same
- 133 In my job I try to Establish set routines In between Seek as much variety as possible
- 134 I think of new products that ought to be brought onto the market Often Sometimes Seldom
- 135 People look to me for direction when group decisions have to be made Often Rarely Sometimes
- 136 When I finish work at the end of the day I tend to Switch off easily In between Continue to worry about work problems
- 137 My favorite pastimes tend to involve Hard physical activity In between Quiet hobbies
- 138 I have brainwaves Often Sometimes Seldom
- 139 When there is a problem consulting others usually tends to Produce better solutions Uncertain Waste time
- 140 When I have to go on a journey, I prefer to Use the same route each time Uncertain Try different routes
- 141 Very few things make me anxious True Uncertain False
- 142 When meeting people for the first time I feel Under rather a strain A little edgy Completely at ease
- 143 A debate with colleagues moves from practical to theoretical issues does your interest Increase Remain the same Decrease
- 144 I find it hard work making conversation at social gatherings Often Sometimes Hardly ever
- 145 If I promise to do something, and then find I am unable to do it I would

- Forget about it In between Feel guilty
 146 You believe you have been insulted, do you Feel angry
 In between Remain cool knowing such things happen
 147 When dealing with a colleague I dislike, my feelings would
 Be apparent to all In between Not be apparent
 148 My point of view is often
 Similar to my colleagues Uncertain Different from others
 149 I can recall many situations that would have turned out differently were it not for my
 persuasiveness False Uncertain True
 150 When tackling work which requires meticulous attention to detail I tend to
 Get bored quickly In between Enjoy getting it all correct
 151 It is my style of work to plan for every eventuality True Uncertain False
 152 When I go on an outing I prefer to go With a large group
 With one or two others Alone
 153 If a policy decision was made which went against my personal views I would
 Be prepared to change my views Unsure Challenge the policy
 154 If, ever to do things which are Decided as I go along
 In between Planned well in advance
 155 My first reaction on considering a plan of action is usually
 To be impressed by it In between To look for weaknesses in it
 156 I find unconventional people Fascinating and interesting
 The same as anyone else Difficult to accept
 157 Socially, people consider me to be Serious In between Amusing
 158 I deal sympathetically with people who have personal problems Rarely
 Sometimes Usually
 159 People come to me with their problems Frequently Occasionally Rarely
 160 I would rather "go it alone" than fall in with a plan which I did not like False
 Uncertain True
 161 I prefer to set targets which are Easy to achieve
 Fairly difficult to achieve Extremely difficult to achieve
 162 If my opinion is contrary to what is fashionable or popular, I am more likely to
 Speak out Uncertain Keep quiet
 163 Someone who works for you has problems at home which are affecting their work
 Would you be inclined to react them exactly as usual Uncertain
 Make allowances
 164 In a group situation I tend to contribute More than others
 About the same as others Less than others
 165 The kind of holidays I really enjoy are Very relaxing In between
 Very active
 166 It is alright to leave a few loose ends on a job if you have done most of it well
 Agree Uncertain Disagree
 167 At the end of a normal working day I feel I have a lot more energy left
 In between Ready for some relaxation
 168 If I had to make a presentation, I would be Quite confident
 In between Rather tongue-tied
 169 When the odds are heavily against me, my usual reaction would be "I
 know when I'm beaten" In between "Fight to the
 death"

- 170 Most of my spare time is spent Relaxing In between In active pursuits
- 171 Presented with two options I would be more likely to choose the one which was Unorthodox In between Orthodox
- 172 When controversial issues arise at work I can persuade people to come round to my point of view Rarely Sometimes Usually
- 173 I would rather have a job which was Risky, but with possible high rewards In between Secure, but modestly paid
- 174 I behave impulsively Very rarely Sometimes Frequently
- 175 I gain a great deal of pleasure from other people's company False Uncertain True
- 176 I take an interest in other people's behaviour Hardly ever Some of the time Most of the time
- 177 People would say that I am good with my hand False Uncertain True
- 178 I prefer to schedule my work well ahead True Uncertain False
- 179 Cutting corners is often excusable True Uncertain False
- 180 When it comes to managing an event, I generally take A greater part than others About the same A lesser part than others

Essential grammar in use. Check your grammar level

- 1 '...at school?' No, he's at home. A Is your brother B Are your brothers C Your brother is
- 2 Jane's in the kitchen. She..... A is cooking dinner B 'are cooking dinner C cooks dinner
- 3 Can I turn off the TV? ... it?
A Do they watch B Watch they C Are they watching D they watch E they are watching
- 4 How many cars.....? A has she got B does she have C she has D does she has
- 5 I ... the bus to work this morning A caught B caught C catch
- 6 I had a shower but I... my hair. A didn't wash B didn't washed
C don't wash D haven't washed
- 7 ... when you went out? A Was it rain B Was it raining C Is it raining
- 8 My daughter ... well. A always has eaten B has always eaten C has always eat D is always eat.
- 9..... a long time. A She is living in Canada for B She lives in Canada since
C She's lived in Canada since D She's lived in Canada for
- 10 The bicycle ... in 1839. A was inventing B is invented C was invented
D is being invented
- 11 I used to work in an office. These days I ... at home. A work B used to work
C worked
12. How ... to the airport tomorrow? By bus? A are you going to get
B do you get C are you getting
- 13 'Caroline doesn't know where we're going'. 'I ... her'.
A 'm phoning B 'll phone C I phone
- 14 I ... to Simon's party last week. I was ill. A couldn't go B can't go C couldn't go.
15. Julia ... go to bed early last night. She was very tired.

- A must B needn't C should D had to
 16. ... dinner with us on Sunday?
 A Would Marco like having B Would Marco like to have C Does Marco like having
 17. There're some letters for Jane. ... ? Where are they? A Is there B There is C Are there
18. John hasn't got a computer.
 A Neither have I B I haven't too C I haven't either D So haven't I
19. ... hotel did you stay at? A What B Which C Who
 20. Do you know what ... for her birthday?
 A does Sophie want B wants Sophie C Sophie wants
21. I refused ... money A giving him B to give him C give him
 22. We went to Ireland ... my sister A for to see B for see C to see D see
 23. I'm thirsty. Let's go ... A on a drink B to a drink C for a drink
 24. I need to ... an appointment to see the dentist A made B make C do D done
 25. Mia is going on holiday with friends of ... A hers B her C she
 26. Paula ... oldest student in her class A a B - C an D the
 27. Could you give me ... about sightseeing in Dublin? A advice B advices C an advice
28. 'Are there any drinks?' 'Yes there are ... in the fridge.
 A any B some C none D something
29. Shh. Be quiet. I can hear A something B nothing C anything D no-one
 30. I was feeling very lively yesterday I played tennis ... evening.
 A every B all C any D most
31. 'Would she like ice-cream or cream with her dessert?' 'She doesn't want ...
 A neither B both C either
32. I'm hungry. There isn't ... food in the fridge. A little B a little C few D much
 33. James didn't do very ... in his exams A bad B well C good
 34. Ruth got up ... Anna A more late than B later as C the latest than D later than
35. Are there ... for everyone?
 A plates enough B too many plates C enough plates D too plates
36. I'm still looking for the letter. Have you found it... A yet B still C already
 37. I work best late ... night A in B for C during D at
 38. There was an accident ... the end of our street A at B on C in D at
 39. She talks ... her children all the time. She's very proud of them
 A at B about C of D by
40. I bought a bar of chocolate ... I haven't eaten it yet A but B so C because
 41. He's going to visit his cousin when he ... in Berlin A is B will be C was
 42. If you ... to bed earlier you wouldn't be so tired. A went B would C would go

English grammar in use

1. Hi, Sue ... a good time? A Do you have B Are you having
 C You are having D You have
2. ... the question A Do you understand B You understand C Are you understanding
3. I'm sorry I ... able to come to the meeting. I had another commitment
 A didn't be B wasn't C was
4. Libby took another biscuit while her mother ...
 A wasn't looking B hadn't looked C didn't look

- 5 Tom can't write ... his arm. A He's broken B He broke C He was breaking
- 6 It's only the second time she... a horse. She's very good at it
A rode B rides C has ridden
- 7 a: Mm. Something smells good b: I... cakes all morning
- 8 A 'm making B 've been making C 've made
- 8 When is the rain going to stop? It's been months... some sunshine
A that we don't have B that we haven't had C that we didn't have D since we had
- 9 We ... chocolate when we were children. A haven't been eating B didn't eat C haven't eaten
- 10 a: Maya's in hospital b: Is she? Oh I... her some flowers
A 'm sending B 'll send C 'm going to send
- 11 Why don't you come for lunch tomorrow? I... work by then
A will have finished B am finished C have finished
- 12 I lost my front door key, but I...to get in through a window A managed B could C was able to
- 13 She... gone on holiday She hasn't got any money
A couldn't have B mightn't have C can't have D mustn't have
- 14 Whatever you do, you've got to keep it a secret You...talk to anyone
A needn't have B don't have to C mustn't D needn't
- 15 I'm so tired I... up so late last night.
A shouldn't have stayed B shouldn't stay C mustn't have stayed
- 16 I'm surprised...so interested in the job. It means moving house
A him to be B that he should be C that he is
- 17 If I went swimming every morning, I...fit quickly.
A will get B would have got C would get D got
- 18 A lot of small companies...by larger multinationals
A are buying B are bought C bought D are being bought
- 19 Do you like... A cutting your hair B having cut your hair C having your hair cut
- 20 Would you consider ...a part-time job? A doing B do C to do D that I do
- 21 I enjoy... time on my own. A to spending B to spend C spending
- 22 They ran out of the shop...the goods
A without pay for B without paying for C without they pay for
- 23 I...by plane now. I have to go to the USA on business every month
A used to traveling B am used to traveling C used to travel D am used to travel
- 24 I think I got the job because I've got a lot of computer A experience B experiences
- 25 My sister is a journalist. She writes...for national newspapers
A some articles B the articles C articles
- 26 She lived in... Spain for a year A the southern B southern C the south of
- 27 She looked away and didn't say ... A nothing B anything C none D anybody
- 28 ... people at the party were wearing fancy dress costumes
A Some of B Some of the C The whole D All of the
- 29 What's the name of your friend wife is a professional musician?
A whose B which C that D who
- 30 We stayed at the campsite in France you went to last summer A which B that C -
- 31 There was a bag hanging up by the door
A large blue leather B large leather blue C blue large leather

- 32 Phil and Claire are very easy to get on with. They're ...
 A so friendly B such friendly C too friendly D friendly enough
- 33 Houses here are twice... expensive ... they were four years ago
 A as ... than B more... as C as ...as D less ...as
- 34 I don't really want to stay here... Let's go home
 A even B any more C any longer D still E no more
- 35 I gave her my phone number in case she... to ring me urgently
 A needs B needed C will need
- 36 The phone rang I was in the bath. A while B as C as long as
- 37 After I left college I worked a chef in a restaurant for while
 A like B as C as if
- 38 I'll see you Saturday then? A at next B next C on next
- 39 She's at university Nottingham. A in B at C on
- 40 You need to cut open the packet.... a pair of scissors. A by B with C for
- 41 Kerry is getting married a man she met in Italy. A to B with C of
- 42 The door was locked and I didn't have a key. We had to ...
 A break down it B break it down C it break down

> Now check your answers in the key

Did you find this difficult? Not satisfied with your score? Study the units indicated in Essential Grammar in Use. Mostly correct? Then continue, to find out which units of English Grammar in Use you need to study.

Advanced grammar in use

- 1 I... in response to your letter of 3 March A 'm writing B write
- 2 ... here when you were a student?
 A Have you lived B Did you live C Have you been living
- 3 I...the flute in the youth orchestra when I was at school
 A was playing B played C 've been playing
- 4I... she would make a success of everything she did. A 'd always been knowing
 B 'd always known C always was knowing D always knew
- 5 I reckon 90% of the population... a mobile phone by 2005
 A are owning B will own C are going to own
- 6 You need to get a move on if you... there at 7 o'clock
 A are to be B will have been C will be
- 7 The last I heard of Jo, she...to Taiwan to teach English
 A was going off B is going off C went off
- 8 You... a sleep first if you're going to drive all the way home tonight
 A 'd better to have B 'd better have C ought to have D should to have
- 9 It's pity you didn't come, you... yourselves
 A would enjoy B had enjoyed C would have enjoyed
- 10 He... everything that was put in from of him, but now he's very fussy
 A used to eat B was used to eat C was eating
- 11 She says it's 11 o'clock, but it... that late, surely?
 A can't be B hasn't go to be C mustn't be
- 12 They appeared... an argument A having B to be having C to have
- 13 The statue... in the gale A was fallen over B fell over C was falling over
- 14 ...having trouble getting here in that traffic A I anticipated you B You were

anticipated

- 15 They asked whether... staying for dinner A was I B I was
16 We eventually... the children to go to bed A arranged B persuaded C decided
17 Did you hear those people...for ages in the street last night A shout B shouting
18 Did you see...he got out of the washing up again A the way B how C the way how
19 They...that spending the money on a holiday was an excellent idea
A convinced B convinced to me C convinced me
20 He...that the whole house needed renovating A said B told C explained
21 I recommend that... continue with the purchase A he not B he do not C he should not
22 The staff...on strike if the situation remains unchanged A is going B are going
23 She's not her sister She's a cousin of... A hers B her C she
24 We can look forward to... good weather this weekend A the B a C -
25 Please find enclosed... you requested
A some informations B the information C informations D information
26 I don't think there's...to worry about You'll be fine A something B anything C
nothing
27 ...were exhilarated after the performance. It was superb. A All of us
B All C Both of us D All us
28 People ...work involves sitting in front of a computer all day often get backache
. A whose B which C what D who
29 The person ...the alarm saved hundreds of lives. A who raised
B who was raising C raised D was raising
30 It was a delicious cake. She made A herself it B it herself C it her
31 I don't remember details of my childhood very well but my sister ...A does B does so
32 apologized to her mother. A The ashamed girl B The girl was ashamed and
33 She felt confident.... the job. A to be given B that she would be given
C about being given
34 I....appreciate your kindness. A very much B very C extremely
35 I'll stay here and look after the bags while...coffee A you get B you will get C you're
getting
36 You'll always regret it..... the opportunity.
A unless you don't take B if you don't take C unless you take D if you take
37 She found the insurance documenta pile of jumbled papers on her desk
A among B between C nearby
38 Don't start worryingit now. You don't have to do it for weeks yet
A on B for C with D about
39 Do you ...I make a long-distance phone call? A mind if B mind that C care if
D mind
40many problems with the new members of staff already. A There have been
B It has been C There has been
41 I found .. impossible to concentrate with all the noise in the background A - B it
C that
42 Under no circumstances ... transferable or refundable A the tickets are B are the
tickets

Essential grammar in use

KEY TO PAGES 1 AND 2 1A; 2A; 3C; 4A; 5B; 6A; 7B; 8B; 9D; 10C; 11A; 12C; 13B;
14A; 15D; 16B; 17C; 18A/C; 19B; 20C; 21B; 22C; 23C; 24B; 25A; 26D; 27A; 28B; 29A;
SOB; 31 C; 32D; 33B; 34D; 35C; 36A; 37D; 38A; 39B; 40A; 41 A; 42A

English grammar

KEY TO PAGES 3 AND 4 1 B, 2A, 3B, 4A; 5A, 6C, 7B, 8D, 9B, 10B, 11 A, 12A/C, 13A/C, 14C; 15A, 16B/C, 17C; 18B/D, 19C, 20A; 21C, 22B, 23B, 24A; 25C, 26B/C, 27B, 28B/D, 29A; 30A/B/C; 31A, 32A; 33C, 34B/C, 35A/B; 36A; 37B, 38B, 39A; 40B; 41A; 42B

Advanced grammar in use

KEY TO PAGES 5 AND 6 1A; 2B; 3B; 4B/D, 5B/C; 6A; 7A; 8B/C; 9C; 10A; 11 A, 12B, 13B; 14A; 15B; 16B; 17B; 18A/B; 19C, 20A/C, 21A/C; 22B; 23A, 24C; 25B; 26B; 27A/C; 28A; 29A; 30B; 31A; 32B; 33B/C; 34A; 35A/C; 36B/C; 37A; 38D; 39A; 40A; 41B; 42B

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Oxford Placement Grammar Test

Name _____

Total Listening _____ / 100 Total Grammar Part 2 _____ / 50

Total Grammar Part 1 _____ / 50 Grand total _____ / 200

Look at these examples. The correct answer is ticked.

- a In warm climates people /+like/ likes /are liking/ sitting outside in the sun
b If it is very hot, they sit /at /+in/ under/ the shade

Now the test will begin. Tick the correct answers.

- 1 Water /be freezing/ is freezing/ freezes/ at a temperature of 0°C
- 2 In some countries/ there is/ is/ it is/ dark all the time in winter
- 3 In hot countries people wear light clothes /for keeping/ to keep/ for to keep/ cool
- 4 In Madeira they have /the good/ good/ a good/ weather almost all year
- 5 Most Mediterranean countries are / more warm/ the more warm/ warmer/ in October than in April
- 6 Parts of Australia don't have / the / some/ any/ rain for long periods
- 7 In the Arctic and Antarctic /it is /there is/ it has/ a lot of snow
- 8 Climate is very important in /most of/ most/ the most/ people's lives
- 9 Even now there is /little/ few/ less/ we can do to control the weather
- 10 In the future /we'll need /we are needing/ we can need/ to get a lot of power from the sun and the wind
- 11 Pele is still perhaps /most/ the most/ the more/ famous footballer in the world
- 12 He /had been / is/ was/ born in 1940
- 13 His mother /not want/ wasn't wanting/ didn't want/ him to be a footballer
- 14 But he /used /ought /has used/ to watch his father play
- 15 His father /made him to /made him/ would make him to/ practice every day (subtotal... 15)
- 16 He learned to use /or his left foot or/ and his left foot and/ both his left foot and/ his right
- 17 He got the name Pele when he /had only ten years /was only ten /was only ten years/
- 18 By 1956 he /has joined/ joined/ had joined/ Santos and had scored in his first game
- 19 In 1957 he /has been picked /wad picked /was picking/ for the Brazilian national team
- 20 The World Cup Finals were in 1958 and Pele was looking forward /to play /to playing/ to be playing/

- 21 But he hurt /this /the /his/ knee in a game in Brazil
 22 He thought he /isn't going to/ couldn't/ wasn't going to/ be able to play in the finals in Sweden
 23 If he /hadn't been /weren't /wouldn't be/ so important to the team, he would have been left behind
 24 But he was /a such /such a / also/ brilliant player, they took him anyway
 25 And /even though/ even so/ in spite of/ he was injured he helped Brazil to win the final

The history of the World Cup is /quite a/ a quite/ quite/ short one.

Football /has been/ is being/ was/ played for /above/ over/ more than/ a hundred years, but the first World Cup competition /did not be/ was not/ was not being/ held until 1930
 Uruguay /could win/ were winning/ had won/ the Olympic football final in 1924 and 1928 and wanted / to be/ being/ to be/ World Champions for the third time.

Four teams entered from Europe, but with /a little/ few/ little/ success.

It was the first time /which/ that/ when / professional teams /are playing/ would play/ had played/ for a world title. It wasn't until four years /later/ more/ further/ that a European team succeeded /to win/ in winning/ at winning/ for /the/ a/ its/ first time. The 1934 World Cup was again won by /a/ the/ one/ home team, /what/ this/ which/ has been the case several times since then. The 1934 final was /among/ between/ against/ two European teams, Czechoslovakia and Italy. Italy, /which/ that/ who/ won, went on /to win/ winning/ to have won/ the 1938 final. Winning successive finals is something that /is not/ was not/ has not been/ achieved again until Brazil did /these/ them/ it/ in 1958 and 1962. If Brazil /would have won/ would win/ had won/ in 1966 then the authorities would have needed to /have/ let / make/ the original World Cup replaced.

But England stopped the Brazilians /to get /getting/ get/ a third successive win. An England player, Geoff Huet, scored three goals in the final and won it almost /by his own /on himself /by himself/ 1966 proved /being /as being /to be /the last year that England /would /will /did /even qualify for the finals till 1982, though they got in as winners in 1970
 (subtotal .../35)

Grammar Test PART 2

- 51 Many /persons /people /peoples /nowadays believe that everyone should learn to use computers
 52 The majority of children in the UK /have /has /are having /access to a micro-computer
 53 There are more computers per head in England than /anywhere else /somewhere else /anywhere other / in the world
 54 Learning a computer language is not the same /as /like /than / learning a real language
 55 Most people start off with 'Basic'. /who /what /which/ is the easiest to learn
 56 Children seem to find computers easy, but many adults aren't used to /work /the work /working/ with microtechnology
 57 There aren't /no /any /some / easy ways of learning to program a computer
 58 The only way to become really proficient is to practice a lot /on your own /by your own /on your self/
 59 You can pick up the basics quite quickly if you /want to /would /are willing to /make an effort
 60 Most adults feel it would be easier if only they /would have started /would start /had

started/ computer studies earlier

61 Some people would just /rather /prefer /better /not have anything to do with computers at all

62 A lot have resigned themselves to never even /know /known /knowing / how a computer works

63 Microtechnology is moving so fast that hardly /anybody /nobody /no one /can keep up with it all

64 It's no use /in trying /to try /trying / to learn about computers just by reading books

65 Everyone has /difficulty in learning /difficulties to learn /it difficult to learn /if they can't get 'hands-on' experience

Below is a letter written to the 'advice' column of a daily newspaper. Tick the correct answers.

Dear Marge,

I am writing /I will write /I should write /to you because I /am not knowing /don't know /know not/ what to do I'm twenty-six and a teacher at a primary school in Norwich where I'm working/ I've worked/ I work /for the last five years. When I /was /have been /had been /there for a couple of years, one of the older members of staff /would leave /left /had been leaving /, and a new teacher /would be /became /was /appointed to work in the same department as me.

We /worked /have worked /should work /together with the same classes during her first year and had the /opportunity for building /possibilities to build /chance to build / up a good professional relationship Then, about eighteen months after /she has arrived /to have arrived /arriving / in Norwich, she decided to buy /her own /herself /her a / house.

(subtotal 25)

Oxford Placement Test 2 Grammar Test Part 2

She was tired of /to live /live / living/ in rented accommodation and wanted a place /by her own /of her own /of herself / . At about the same time, I /was given /have been given /gave / notice by the landlord of the flat /what I was /living that I had lived /I was living /in and she asked me if I /liked /had liked /would like /to live with her .She /said /told / explained / me that by the time she /would pay /would have paid /had paid / the mortgage and the bills /it/ there /they / wouldn't be /a lot/ many /few/ left to live on. She suggested /us to/ /we should /we may / .share the house and share the costs.

It seemed like a good idea, so after /we'd agreed /we could agree /we agreed with /all the details /what / that /who / needed to be sorted out, we moved into the new house together. At the end of this month /we have lived /we have been living /we'll have been living / together for a year and a half. It's the first time /I live /I'm living /I have lived / with anybody before, but /I should guess /I might have guessed /I'd have guessed / what would happen. I've fallen in love with (90) her and now she's been offered another job 200 miles away and is going to move. I don't know what to do. Please give me some advice.

Yours in shy desperation,

Steve

Look at the following examples of question tags in English. The correct form of the tag is ticked.

- a He's getting the 9.15 train, /isn't he/ hasn't he /wasn't he /?
b She works in a library, /isn't she /doesn't she /doesn't he /?
c Tom didn't tell you, /hasn't he /didn't he /did he /?

d. Someone's forgotten to switch off the gas. /didn't one /didn't they /haven't they /?

Now tick the correct question tag in the following 10 items:

- 91 Steve's off to China, /has he /hasn't he /isn't he /?
92 It'll be a year before we see him again, /won't it /won't we /shall it /?
93 I believe he's given up smoking, /isn't he /don't I /hasn't he /?
94 I'm next on the list to go out there, /am not I /are I /aren't I /?
95 No doubt you'd rather he didn't stay abroad too long, /shouldn't you / wouldn't you /hadn't you /?
96 He's rarely been away for this long before, /is he / hasn't he / has he /?
97 So you think he'll be back before November, /shall he /will he /do you /?
98 Nobody's disagreed with the latest proposals, /did he /has he /have they /?
99 We'd better not delay reading this any longer, /should we /did we /had we /?
100 Now's hardly the time to tell me you didn't need a test at all, /did you /is it /isn't it /?

(Subtotal 25)

A QUIZ

25 questions about the English-speaking world

1. What is the capital of Australia?
2. What are colours of the Canadian flag?
3. What country uses a thistle as its symbol?
4. What number do you dial in Britain if there is a fire?
5. What is England's third biggest city?
6. Under what name is the actress Norma Jean Baker better known?
7. What city in the USA is known for its car industry?
8. What day is the American national day?
9. Where does the Queen live in London?
10. What American president was murdered in 1963?
11. What is the name of the big park in the middle of London?
12. What is the highest mountain in the USA?
13. What are the names (in English) of Donald Duck's three nephews?
14. What is the capital of New Zealand?
15. What is the name of the lake in Scotland that has a famous monster?
16. Who wrote the book Huckleberry-Finn?
17. In what sport can you do a homerun?
18. What is the name of the British prime-minister?
19. How many states are there in Australia?
20. What is the USA's third biggest city?
21. In what city can you find the Golden Gate Bridge?
22. What do the letters MTV stand for?
23. How many time zones are there in Canada?
24. Who wrote the books about Winnie - the Pooh?
25. What is the name of the island south of the Australian mainland?

I. TRANSLATE / SPELLING

1. прощальная речь
2. пользоваться
3. изо дня в день
4. возвращаться
5. влияние
6. делать пересалку/сдача, мелочь
7. урегулировать, решить вопрос
8. защищать
9. поездка, путешествие
10. заранее
11. награждать
12. присоединиться

13. ехать за границу. 14. хорошо провести время. 15. сделать ошибку.
 16. покупать/делать покупки. 17. достижение. 18. заранее. 19. средний. 20. достигать.
 добираться

II. MATCH THE THINGS LISTED BELOW WITH THEIR EXPLANATION

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. The Independence Day | a) the financial center of London |
| 2. 10 Downing street | b) a national holiday |
| 3. Ulster | c) the primary parliamentary chamber |
| 4. The House of Commons | d) the prime minister's residence in London |
| 5. The City | e) the Capital city of Northern Ireland |

III. TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN

- Why was Pulat Saidov giving a farewell party to his friends?
- What did Pulat tell his friends about his job?
- Why did Gairat Salimov advise Pulat to go to London by train?
- What did Pulat's friends ask him about?
- For how long did Pulat hope to stay in London?
- Where is London situated?
- What is the oldest building in London?
- Who was St Paul's Cathedral designed by?
- What is the city famous for?
- What do you know about Fleet Street?

IV. USE THE PROPER TENSE

- a) The Leader of Opposition (to leave) just his Shadow Cabinet (to sit) at twelve.
 - I (to be interest) in British political parties.
 - He (to spend) a great deal of time in the British Library since he (to come) to London.
 - I hope I (to make) quite a few friends there.
 - I don't think he (to belong) to either of the two main political parties.
- b) John told me (to give) a farewell dinner party the following Friday.
 - She said Jane Morton (to teach) spoken English at Moscow University then.
 - Mr. Chandlers said that Kiev (to change) greatly for the last ten years. It (to be) one of the most beautiful cities on the Ukraine, he added.
 - He said that Mr. Barton (to stay) in Tallinn for a couple of weeks.
 - The guide said that the sightseeing tour (may) take them from four to six hours.
 - I wondered whether the train (to reach) already Leeds.
 - The teacher told Mrs. Jones that there (to be) a striking contrast between her two children.
 - He said that they (to visit) the Tower the day before.
 - The guide said that nearly all English kings and queens (to be crowned) in Westminster Abbey.
 - Jane asked her friend to make a list of things they (to need) for the trip.

V. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

1. Пулат сказал своим друзьям, что он будет обучать английских студентов разговорному русскому языку
2. Он сказал, что поедет в город
3. Гайрат сказал, что если Пулат поедет поездом, он сможет увидеть Польшу и другие страны
4. Друзья спросили его, сможет ли он остановиться в Лондоне
5. Он сказал, что уже прочитал путеводитель по Лондону

VI. CHOOSE THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS:

1. Our buses are (comfortable) than double-deckers.
2. The weather today is (bad) than it was yesterday.
3. Peter swims (well) of all.
4. I've only looked through the catalogue and I've studied them (closely).
5. How long will you stay in Samarkand only for a week or a bit (long).

VII. CHOOSE THE PROPER TENSE-FORM OF THE VERB

1. He said the novel (is, was) very interesting.
2. Mary said the weather forecast for the next day (is, was) bad.
3. He told her that many of the students (will go would go) to the football ground the next day.
4. The boys say they always (have supported, had supported) Spartak.
5. Peter said he (will attend, would attend) the music festival if it (takes place, took place) the following June.

VIII. PUT SENTENCES INTO REPORTED SPEECH

1. She said to me, "We'll go boating tomorrow".
2. He said, "We'll stage this play if you help us".
3. The secretary said, "I've got a message from Mr. Green".
4. Mr. Nelson said, "Shaw was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1925".
5. The old man said to me "I met her many years ago".

IX. GIVE THREE FORMS

to speak, to attend, to go, to buy, to take, to give, to see, to write

KEYS for the self - check

I. SPELLING

1. farewell speech
2. to use
3. from day to day
4. to return
5. influence
6. to change
7. to solve a problem
8. to defend / protect
9. trip, travel
10. beforehand
11. to award

12. to join 13. to go abroad 14. to enjoy oneself / to have a good time
15. to make a mistake / an error 16. to go the shopping 17. achievement 18. in advance
19. average 20. to get, to reach

II. MATCH THE THINGS LISTED BELOW WITH THEIR EXPLANATION

- 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - e, 4 - c, 5 - a.

III. TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN OR UZBEK

1. Почему Пулат Саидов пригласил своих друзей на прощальный вечер?
2. Что Пулат сказал своим друзьям про свою работу?
3. Почему Гайрат Салимов посоветовал Пулату ехать в Лондон поездом?
4. О чем спросил друзья Пулата?
5. Как долго Пулат надеялся пробыть в Лондоне?
6. Где находится Лондон?
7. Какое здание старейшее в Лондоне?
8. Кем было спроектировано здание кафедрального собора Святого Павла?
9. Чем знаменит город?
10. Что вы знаете про Флит Стрит?

IV. USE THE PROPER TENSE

- a) 1. has left; sat 2. am interested 3. had spent; came 4. will make 5. belongs
b) 1. would give, 2. taught, 3. has changed; is, 4. stayed / would stay 5. might
6. had reached 7. was 8. visited 9. were crowned 10. needed

V. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

1. Pulat told his friends that he would teach English students spoken Russian.
2. He said he would go by train.
3. Gairat told if Pulat goes by train he would see Poland and other countries.
4. Friends asked him if he could stay in London.
5. He told that he had read London's guide.

VI. CHOOSE THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

1. more comfortable 2. worse 3. best 4. more closely 5. longer

VII. CHOOSE THE PROPER TENSE-FORM OF THE VERB

1. was 2. was 3. would go 4. have supported 5. would attend

VIII. TRANSFORM DIRECT SPEECH INTO REPORTED SPEECH

1. She said to me that he would go boating the following day.
2. He said that they could stage that play if he helped them.
3. The secretary said that he had got a message from Mr. Green.
4. Mr. Nelson said that Shaw had been awarded the Noble Prize for literature in 1925.
5. The old man said to me that he had met her many years before.

IX. GIVE THE THREE FORMS OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS

to speak	spoke	spoken	to take	took	taken
to attend	attended	attended	to give	gave	given
to go	went	gone	to have	had	had
to write	wrote	written	to do	did	done
to buy	bought	bought	to see	saw	seen

I. Fill in prepositions:

1. Take the exercise book and come ... the board.
2. Shall it ... transcription.
3. Wipe the word ...
4. He went ... the drugstore.
5. I had the flu ... a couple of weeks.
6. We were ... the same flight to New York last month.
7. You can't cross the street ... the middle ... the block.
8. She's pretty good ... it.
9. I haven't had a vacation ... a long time.
10. The Fraser family is enjoying some photos ... their summer vacation.
11. He bought a new camera to take photos ... the summer vacation.
12. Mr. Fraser cooked breakfast one morning and made a mess ... everything.
13. She wants to protect them ... danger.
14. It is difficult to find a parking place ... a car.
15. Often the subway is crowded, especially ... rush hour ... the morning and evening.
16. May I come ... an hour?
17. Show him ..., please.
18. Our studies begin ... autumn.
19. She says she like to go ... the Caucasus ... winter.
20. Will you wait ... a minute?
21. Let's have some herring to begin ...
22. As ... me I prefer a piece of cake ... sweets.
23. She puts a knife, fork, spoon ...
24. He soon comes ... their table.

25. This pudding is ... your taste.
26. First year students work hard to master ... the language.

II. Fill in the definite or indefinite articles if necessary.

1. In front of ... house there is ... green lawn and ... lot of flowers.
2. Shall I read ... exercise 5?
3. ... Black sea is in South.
4. There are 6 continents in ... world? Aren't there?
5. In ... Northern part of Russia ... climate is severe.
6. If you want to write something on ... blackboard you must have ... piece of chalk
7. It is out of ... question.
8. I have ... breakfast at 7.
9. Pass me ... salt please.
10. I know how to play chess.
11. How could you make ... mistake like that?
12. I had ... flu for ... couple of weeks.
13. I'm strictly ... spectator.
14. Well, you know what they say - It's ... small world.
15. She wears ... police uniform and has ... stop sign and ... whistle.
16. Helen passed ... entrance exams to ... institute with ... excellent marks.

III. Fill in modal verbs.

1. Would you mind moving over one, so my friend and I ... sit together.
2. ... I pay for these books at once? - No, you ... you ... pay for them in a day or two.
3. ... you tell me which way Dobson's bookstore is?
4. ... I come to you on Sunday?
5. You ... be at the Institute in time.

IV. Fill in somebody, everybody, nobody, anybody, anything, nothing, everything.

1. Is there ... on the desk?
2. The door is open. There must be ... at home.
3. We moved here a year ago and I still don't know where ... is.
4. Ted is one of our best students, ... knows him.
5. Listen ... is playing the piano.
6. There is ... interesting in the magazine. I dislike it.

V. Change the following sentences from direct into indirect speech.

1. He says "This sentence is not difficult"
2. Betty says "Doctor Sandford isn't in"
3. Bob says "I can come in the morning"
4. The student says "I must learn many poems by heart"
5. Tom asks "Do you know English well?"
6. My friends ask "Are you free on Sunday?"
7. She asks "Do you want to read this book?"
8. The teacher asks "Is London the capital of Great Britain?"

VI. Translate into English

1. Кто сегодня дежурный? - Я.
2. Давай пойдём в деканат во время перерыва.
3. Перед нашим домом много цветов.
4. Наша квартира на втором этаже.

5. Который сейчас час? – Половина шестого. – Ваши часы спешат. Сейчас 15 минут четвёртого.
6. Четверг – четвёртый день недели.
7. Никто не работает в нашей семье в субботу.
8. Я родилась в Ташкенте.
9. Разрешите мне познакомить вас с моей мамой.
10. Когда вы обычно обедаете?
11. Почему вы так поздно завтракаете?
12. Мне хочется пить. Давай возьмём бутылку газированной воды.
13. Посолить суп?
14. Давно пора знать этот материал.
15. Я предпочитаю фрукты мороженому.
16. Где твоя сестра? – Она моет посуду на кухне.
17. Почему в комнате темно? – Что-то случилось с лампой.
18. Очень жарко. Я бы хотела принять холодный душ.
19. Давай включим магнитофон и послушаем музыку.
20. Включи утюг и отутюжь отцу пиджак.

I. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH ("English for businessmen")

Спрос, предложение, затрата, удовлетворять, заменять, объём, сфера обслуживания, снабжать, польза (выгода), покупать, обещать, увеличивать до (на) конкурент, надёжность, получать прибыль.

II. FIND THE DEFINITION OF THE GIVEN WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. UP – to – date | 1. Factor |
| 2. Canteen | 2. 12 o'clock at night |
| 3. Plant | 3. Informed of the latest information |
| 4. Committee | 4. Factory restaurant |
| 5. Board meeting | 5. Appointment to do something, e.g. go out for dinner |
| 6. Engagement | 6. Official group of people who plan or organize for a larger group |
| 7. Midnight | 7. Meeting of directors of a company |

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

"English for businessmen" Ex. (2) p 117

Ex10 p 118

III. RENDERING:

Translate the situation into English

1. Эта фирма продаёт компьютеры во многие страны мира. Компьютеры высокого качества и отвечают требованиям заказчиков. Управляющий фирмы, хотел бы встретиться с нашими поставщиками, чтобы обсудить некоторые вопросы о новом заказе.
2. - Вы видели новый типовой контракт?
 - Да, я ознакомился с ним два часа назад.
 - Что вы думаете об этом?
 - Это очень выгодный контракт. Мы заинтересованы в нём.

3. a) The firm has received the latest catalogues from JML. b) With whom have you discussed these matters? c) Is the company interested in selling or in buying goods? d) Say would you like to discuss the terms of the contract with him.
4. Give extensive answers
1. What will you do if your business fails?
 2. In what cases can a discount be given?
 3. What business has tax benefits in our country?
 4. In what case do the Byers agree to increase an order?

Warm-up activity
Find someone who ...

With your partner(s) someone in the course who does/has/is one of the following. Write this person's name in the blank along with any additional information requested.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Find someone who plays an instrument _____ | Which one? _____ |
| Find someone who has three children _____ | Names? _____ |
| Find someone who has a black dog _____ | Name? _____ |
| Find someone who is very shy _____ | |
| Find someone who likes soccer (football) _____ | |
| Find someone who likes to crochet _____ | |
| Find someone who likes to cook _____ | What kinds of dishes? _____ |
| Find someone who lives outside of Tashkent _____ | Where? _____ |
| Find someone who has been to California _____ | When? _____ |
| Find someone who likes to watch foreign movies _____ | From where? _____ |
| Find someone who lives on the 3 floor in an apartment building _____ | |
| Find someone who speaks four or more languages _____ | Which ones? _____ |
| Find someone who has a degree in science _____ | Which field? _____ |
| Find someone who is writing a book _____ | What kind of book? _____ |
| Find someone who presented a paper at a conference in the U.S. _____ | Where? ... _____ |
| Find someone who likes to read novels _____ | Favorite one? _____ |
| Find someone who is an only child _____ | |
| Find someone who walks to work every day _____ | How long? _____ |
| Find someone who doesn't like osh/plov _____ | |
| Find someone who can knit _____ | |
| Find someone who has been to Moscow _____ | |
| Find someone who favourite food is manti _____ | |
| Find someone who knows what city the Louvre is in. Name the city _____ | |
| Find someone who loves dogs _____ | |
| Find someone who has relatives in America _____ | |
| Find someone who took 3 or more forms of transportation to get here today _____ | |
| Find someone who is wearing something green today _____ | |
| Find someone who likes to sew _____ | |
| Find someone who lives with their parents _____ | |
| Find someone who has an internet account _____ | |
| Find someone who has seen the movie 'Titanic' _____ | |
| Find someone who knows what holiday is on February 14 _____ | |

- Find someone who has a pet cat
 Find someone whose favourite color is purple
 Find someone who knows what the word 'somnambulate' means
 Find people: who likes reading history books better than romances
 who believes that professional football players should earn more than nurses
 who thinks comedies are more interesting than thrillers
 who is the best student in your class
 who cooks well
 who are the oldest child in the family
 who thinks that math is more interesting than history
 who are taller than 162 cm.
 who have more than two sisters

No money, No funny?

- If I had a million dollar I would
- If I could reduce the prices for anything in my society, in first turn I would reduce the prices for
- If I lost my 5,000 dollars I would
- If I found myself in non-manned island with a suitcase full of money (5,000 dollars) I would
- Everyday I spend about soums for soums for
- If I lost my money and monthly ticket (PROYEZDNOY) in the street I would
- The most expensive thing I have ever bought was
- The cheapest thing I have ever bought was
- If the same beggar appeared on my way to my office every morning I would
- If I found out that my money had been stolen by my close friend I would
- If my BOSS gave me less money than I was promised I would
- If I opened my door-house in the morning and saw money spreading around the ground I would

Упражнение (Exercise 1)

- The house they've been living in is too small for... of six (A) a family (B) the family (C) Family (D) An family
- Please write out the answers to the questions at the end of _
(A) eighth chapter (B) eight chapter (C) chapter eight (D) chapter the eight
- ... of technical literature requires knowledge of technical terms
(A) Reading (B) The reading (C) A reading (D) Read
- A young woman dressed in... entered the room where the whole company gathered.
(A) Red (B) a red (C) the red (D) red gown
- Mexico is south of _ of America (A) United States (B) A United States (C) The United States (D) United States
- On their arrival to Kenya... bought a small house in the suburbs of its capital
(A) the Smith (B) a Smiths (C) Smiths (D) The Smiths

Упражнение, exercise 2

- In the sixteenth century (A) Francois Viet a French mathematician used (B) die vowels a e i o u to represent (C) a (D) unknown number.
- An act one (A) of the (B) play. "Look Back in Anger", introduces (C) the cast of characters and hints at (D) the plot
- John F. Kennedy was (A) the youngest (B) president of the United States and the four (C) to be assassinated (D).
- The English (A) like the tea (B) with milk and sugar, while (C) the Russians are _ said (D) to prefer it with a slice of lemon, and very strong
- A Mississippi (A), together with its tributary, is the longest (B) river both (C) in America and the whole world (D)
- Durrells (A) were planning to give their son (B) good education in one of the local Universities (C) in Congo, but he failed to (D) pass the entrance tests
- Имя существительное, исключения, единственное и множественное числа.

Упражнение, exercise 3

- One of the... that I met in Sialas the Morons were the most friendly.
(A) one family (B) family two (C) two family (D) two families
- The jar was made of _ (A) glasses (B) a glass (C) the glass (D) glass
- Two pieces... missing from the bus
(A) of luggage was (B) luggage were (C) of luggage were (D) was luggage
- Mr. Robinson has never seen... before, but he spoke to them
(A) this child (B) the child (C) those children (D) this children

Exercise 4

- In the end (A) of the dinner George ordered two cream (B) and two caps (C) of coffee without (D) sugar
- At the exhibition (A) new sets of furniture (B) and drapery was (C) presented by (D) the world's leading producers
- The committee (A) arrived at (B) a series of important decision (C) concerning the situation (D) in South Arabia.
- The flash of a lightning (A) was (B) followed by a roar of thunder (C) and almost immediately rain came down (D) in torrents
- I went to the shop (A) which was round the corner (B), and bought two white mouse (C), one of them male and the other (D) female

6. Местоимения, притяжательные местоимения в герундии.

7. Exercise 5

1. Whenever John appeared before the public, ...did his best to kick up some sort of scandal. A)Himself (B)him (C)he (D)his
2. It was... who blocked the way to the City Hall
(A)They (B)them (C)themselves (D)their
3. The teacher made...open the book and read the text. A) he (B)him (C) himself (D)his
4. Although Margaret Mead had several assistants during her long investigations of some of the bulk of the research was done by...alone. (A) herself (B)she (C) her (D)hers
5. Since my parents did not approve of... to London to study, I decided to stay with them in Glasgow. (A) me to go (B) my going (C) I going (D) I to go

Exercise 6

1. After Dr. Werner Arber discovered (A) restriction enzymes...Drs. Daniel Nathans, Hamilton Smith, and him (B) were awarded (C) the Nobel Prize for their (D) research in that field.
2. It (A) was her (B) who represented her country in the United Nations and later became ambassador to the United States.
3. The staff asked we (A) to have identification (B) cards in order to check books out of (C) the (D) library.
4. Although the Indians and the Eskimos had lived for centuries in Canada (A) and the United States, when the European settlers came in the seventeenth century (B), the newcomers began a systematic effort to push (C) them further into the wilderness and to take the land from them (D).
5. Until recently (A), women were (B) forbidden by law (C) from owning (D) property.

Who & Which, Who & Whom. Взаимные местоимения, one of the, some of the, no.

Exercise 7

1. The actor played the leading role was a great success. A)Which (B)who (C)that (D)whom
2. The shore patrol has found the body of a man ... they believe to be the missing marine biologist. Which (B)who (C)that (D)whom
3. John was angry with ... for not calling Jane on the day of her birthday. A) His (B)him (C)himself (D)he
4. Double stars orbit_ each to the other (B)each other (C)each other one (D)other each one
5. Would you like to try _ pair of shoes on? Those (B)them (C)these (D)this
6. In the end of the party there was...ice left in the tin. Not (B)no (C)nothing (D)no an/
7. ... prominent people we met in Rome was the Pope.
(A)Some of the most (B)One the most (C)One of the most (D)Of the most

Exercise 8

1. The (A) Prime Minister produced (B) evidence whom (C) the special committee had (D) obtained in the course of investigations.
2. After the police (A) had tried unsuccessfully (B) to determine to who (C) the car belonged, they towed it (D) into the station.
3. There are (A) a few (B) things in your life which you have to do myself (C), as there is no one to come to (D) your assistance.
4. Jordan and Kate were (A) asking one the other (B) whether (C) any of them would be able to attend classes early in (D) spring.

5. No matter (A) how qualified those (B) man was, we could not rely on (C)him in carrying out (D) that project.
6. Because not food (A) is as nutritious (B) for a baby as (C) its mother's milk, many (D) women are returning to the practice of breast feeding.
7. It was believed (A) by ancient men that one of the planets (B) that orbit the Sun (C) were (D) gods that ruled the world

Глагол

Exercise 9

1. An unexpected _ in the cost of living as well as a decline in employment opportunities has resulted in the rapid creation by Congress of new government programs for the unemployed. (A) raised (B) rose (C) rise (D) raise
- 2 The doctor... no one of the children exposed to the disease is likely to develop symptoms of it. A) said the press (B)told the press (C)told (D) said that
3. Upon hatching young ducks... _ to swim.
(A) do their first attempt (B) make their first attempt (C)their first attempt is made (D)said that
4. Upon hatching... young ducks A)know how to swim (B)swimming is known by young ducks (C)the knowledge of swimming is in young ducks (D)young ducks know to swim
5. After he had moved to South Australia he... in a cold climate pretty quickly.
(A)got used to living (B)is used to living (C)got used to live (D)used to living

Exercise 10

1. Whitman wrote "Leaves of Grass" as a tribute to the Civil War soldiers who had laid (A) on the battlefields (B) and whom (C) he had seen while crying (D) as an army nurse.
2. The teacher told (A) that upon reading (B) "Innocents Abroad" by (C) Mark Twain, he began to understand (D) the value of common sense
3. Agricultural scientists made (A) special research (B) trying to find methods to prevent soil (C) erosion in the state (D) of Nebraska
4. It is (A) extremely (B) important for (C) an engineer to know (D) to use a computer.
- 5 While (A) in his final year at (B) the University Jake used to spending (C) hours in the library hall, reading and taking (D) notes.

Вопросительные, отрицательные глаголы, Глаголы в форме Perfect, согласование времен.

Exercise 11

- She has watered her plants the day before Sunday (A) isn't she (B)hasn't she (C)don't she (D)wasn't she
2. Warning:... or operate heavy equipment while taking this medication
(A)please no drive - (B)would you please no driving (C)please don't drive (D)have you please not driven
3. The secretary has not brought me the letters for signature, as she... them
(A)has not typed (B)has not typing (C)have typed (D) typed
4. Jane asked if the postman had ... come (A) yet (B) yet not (C) already (D)not already
- 5 We asked the spectators whether they _ such a demonstration
(A)have ever seen (B)will ever see - (C)had ever seen (D)have ever been seeing

Exercise 12

1. Kubrick's going (A) to be nominated (B) to receive the (C) Academy Award for best director, doesn't he (D)?

2. "Would you (A) please don't tell (B) anyone that I have broken (C) the glass" said Jake in a (D) whisper

3. After the team of geologists had drawn diagrams in then; (A) notebooks and wrote (B) explanations oil the formations which (C) they had observed, they returned to their camp-sit to compare (D) notes.

4. After he had run (A) at (B) half a mile, he passed (C) the stick to the next (D) runner.

5. We were (A) afraid that she will (B) not be able to finish, her work in (C) time and therefore offered (D) to help her

Неличные формы глагола, герундиальные обороты in order to, v2, v3, причастные или инфинитивные обороты

Exercise 13

1. When they have been frightened, as, for example, by an electrical storm, cows may refuse... milk (A)giving (B)given (C)to give (D) having given

2. The people of Western Canada have been considering __ themselves from the rest of the provinces (A) to have separated (B)separated (C) to separate (D) separating

3. Since Elizabeth Barret Browning's father never approved of__ Robert Browning, the couple eloped to Italy where they lived and wrote. (A) her to marry (B) her marrying (C) she marrying (D)she to marry

4. __ rather an art. (A) Is write (B)To writing is (C) Write is (D)Writing is

5. I know my hair wants ... but I never have time to go to the hairdresser's. (A)Cutting (B)being cut (C) having cut (D) to cut

6. The FDA was set up in 1940... that maintain standards for the sale of food and drugs (A) to enforce the laws (B) to enforcing laws (C)enforcing laws - (D)enforced the laws

7. My father reminded me not to forget my passport but I still have behind.

(A) forgetting (B) forgot (C) forgotten (D) been forgotten

8. A manifest is an __ of the goods or passengers a vessel is carrying.

(A)list itemizing (B) itemizing list (C)itemized list (D) having itemized list

9. Having been selected to represent the Association of American Engineers at the International Convention,

(A)the members applauded him (B)he gave a short acceptance speech

(C)a speech had to be given by him (D)the members congratulated him

10. After seeing the movie "Centennial"

(A) the book was read by many people (B) the book made many people want to read it

(C) many people wanted to read this book (D) the reading of the book interested many people

Exercise 14

1. Economists have failed to-discourage (A) the use (B) of the phrase "underdeveloped nation" and' encouraging (C) the more (D) accurate phrase "developing nation" in order to suggest an ongoing process.

2. In England (A) as early (B) as the twelfth century (C), young boys enjoyed to play (D) football.

3. Jake met (A) Mary in September and has (B) been looking forward to hear (C) from her since (D) then.

4. To solving (A) the problem as quickly (B) as possible is (D) absolutely necessary for me

5. Several of these (A) washers and dryers (B) in the launderette are out of (C) order and

need to be repairing (D)

6. Dark lenses were installed (A) in the device in order filter (B) out the ultraviolet (C) rays of the (D) sun.

7. With his (A) father's guidance, Mozart begun (B) playing (C) clavier at the age of three and composing (D) at the age of five.

8. Starfishes and sea urchins, members of the echinoderms or spiny skinned animals, are (A) particularly interested (B) because of (C) their, (D) unusual structures

Модальные глаголы

Exercise 15

1. He to speak French fluently if he spends a couple of years in Paris.

2. Lorna says you... and see her any time you want.

(A) may coming (B) may be coming (C) may come (D) may to come

3. The Ford Theater where Lincoln was shot

(A) must restore (B) must be restoring (C) must have been restored (D) must restored

4. The manager promised that they the work by the next Friday.

(A) will finish (B) would have finished (C) shall finish (D) have finished

Exercise 16

1. Jake couldn't to have (A) seen Mary, yesterday as (B) she is said (C) to be still (D) out of town.

2. The (A) people that gathered (B) at the embankment may not realize (C) that the ship was sinking (D)

3. The train was arriving (A) at six and I must to meet (B) the delegation on (C) the platform (D)

4. You should have speak (A) to the Secretary of State (B) first before going (C) to say the President last (D) Friday

To make, to have, to get, to let, to help, if, when, before, until, after, as soon as, unless.

Exercise 17

1. The Internal Revenue Service ... their tax forms by April 15 every year.

(A) makes all Americans file (B) makes all Americans to file (C) makes the filing of all Americans (D) makes all Americans filing

2. Finally the Smiths got a gardener ... the grass around the house. (A) Cut (B) cutting (C) is cutting (D) to cut

3. ... it costs about thirty dollars to have a tooth Filling (B) to fill (C) filled (D) fill

4. The workers helped us moving (B) to have moved (C) to move (D) be moved

5. We'll have a picnic tomorrow if a fine day (A) it will be (B) it being (C) it is (D) it was

6. The little boy will not be happy until his him a bicycle.

(A) father buys (B) father is buying (C) father will buy (D) father had bought

7. We won't go to the country in the weekend

(A) unless the weather is fine (B) unless the weather was fine

Exercise 18

1. The (A) examiner made us showing (B) our identification in order (C) to be admitted (D) to the test center.

2. The mechanics in the garage (A) told Jake that he could (B) get his car being repaired (C) by (D) the end of this month

3. They won't let (A) us left (B) see the Customs till our luggage has been (c) examined by (D) the head officer.

4. Since lightning was probably significant in the formation of life, understanding it (A) might help (B) us to understanding (C) life itself (D).

5. He will not (A) pass the examination next summer (B) if he not works (C) much harder (D)-
6. I'm sure (A) he will (B) write to me as soon (C) as he know (D) my new address.
7. Jake won't (A) apply to the University next year (B) unless he will get (C) financial support from (D) his father's company.

Would, to be, if only, as if, to wish, that, it, had better would rather

Exercise 19

1. He _ the train if he made haste. (A) will catch (B)has caught (C)would catch (D)shall catch
2. If I in your place, I would think as you do. (A)will be (B)were (C)had been (D)be
3. If only I _ my mouth shut yesterday! (A)was keeping (B)had kept (C)have kept (D)keep
4. He treats Jane as if she _ a child. (A)is (B) has been (C) being (D) were
I wish you _ to see Aunt Maggie yesterday. (A) came (B)would come (C)has come (D)had come
6. After the assassination attempt, President Reagan's doctor suggested that he _ a short rest at Camp David. (A) will take (B)would take (C)take (D) took
7. She made a suggestion that each worker ... one day's pay
(A)contributes (B)contribute (C)must contribute (D)is contributing
8. It is imperative that a graduate student _ a grade point average of "B" in his major field. (A) maintains (B) maintain (C)is maintaining (D)has maintained
9. I think that you _ send this information by mail. (A) better had (B)had better (C)have better (D)had better to
10. Most insurance agents would rather that you _ anything about collecting claims until they investigate the situation. Do (B) didn't do (C)don't (D)didn't

Exercise 20

1. If a year ago the sailors had been told (A) that they were (B) to undertake a trip of this sort (C) they would be (D) surprised.
2. If the oxygen supply in the atmosphere (A) was (B) not replaced by plants (C) it would soon be exhausted (D).
3. "If only I knew (A) then that the disease (B) was curable," said (C) the vet to (D) the farmer.
4. You talk (A) as if it was (B) a small thing to live your (C) native town forever, and never return to where you belong (D).
5. Although most (A) adopted persons want to know (B) who their natural parents are, A)some who have (C) found them wish that they hadn't (D) the experience of meeting.
6. When a patient's blood pressure is much (A) higher than it (B) should lie (C) a doctor usually insists that he will give up (D) smoking.
7. It is a requirement that one met (A) a judge before signing (B) the final papers (C) for a divorce (D).
8. It is essential that cancer is (A) diagnosed (B) and treated as early (C) as possible in order to assure (D) a successful cure.
9. Civil engineers (A) had better planning (B) to use (C) steel supports in concrete structures built (D) on unstable geophysical sites
10. I would rather (A) that you don't (B) pay in advance, because I am (C) still uncertain about (D) the quality of the goods.

Пассивный залог, by, with, знания, предположения, косвенная речь,

Exercise 21

1. He was taken to hospital this afternoon, and ... on tomorrow morning (A) to operate (B) will be operate (C) will be operated (D) operating
2. This room on special occasions by the graduates alone. (A) uses (B)used (C)is used (D)is using
3. ... the formation of the Sun, the planets and other stars began with the condensation of an interstellar cloud.
(A)It accepted that (B)Accepted that (C)It is accepted that (D)That is accepted
4. A City University Professor reported that he ... a vaccine which has been 80 percent effective in reducing the instances of tooth decay among small children.

Exercise 22

1. It was very cold yesterday (A) afternoon, but we couldn't (B) light a fire in the (C) sitting-room, as the chimney was sweeping (D).
2. The little girl (A) is the only (B) child in the family (C), and she is being spoilt in (D) her parents and grandparents.
3. It generally believed (A) that Thomas Jefferson was the one who had researched and written the Declaration of Independence during the months prior to its signing (B) in July 1776
4. John Dewey said that children will learn (A) better (B) through participating in experiences rather than (C) through listening (D) to lecture

Имя прилагательное и наречие, few, a few, little, a little

Exercise 23

1. in the world export diamonds.
(A)Only little nations (B)Only few nations (C)Only a little nations (D)Only a few nations
2. ... sorrow is caused by drug abuse. (A)Many (B) Much a (C)Much (D)A much
3. the water in the bay was polluted after the collision of the oil tankers.
(A)Most (B)Almost (B)Of most (D)Almost all of
4. A large number of refugees ... brought to the camp beyond the demarcation line.
(A)Is (B)were (C)has been (D)was
5. There was ... in the store to feed an army.
(A)food of enough (B)food enough (C)enough food (D)enough to food
6. Some of the students of our group prefer to go to the south for their holidays, while go abroad.
(A)Other (B)another (C)the others (D)others
7. Jake has been working as a ... in the local supermarket.
(A)shop assistant (B)shop's assistant (C)shops assistant (D)shopping assistant
8. ... call costs less than a dollar when you dial it yourself.
(A)A three-minutes (B)A three-minute's (C)A three-minutes' (D)A three-minute
9. The United States is ... that there are five time zones. (A) much big (B)too big (C)so big (D) very big
10. Some nations, ... the French and the Spanish, originate from ancient Germans
(A)such as (B)such (C)as such (D)so as

Exercise 24

1. We got a few pleasure (A) from the trip to Australia (B) the (c) weather in January was bad at (D) the time.
2. The Department of Fine Arts and Architecture has (A) been criticized for not having (B) much (f) required courses scheduled for this (D) semester.
3. Almost (A) poetry is (B) more enjoyable (C) when it is (D) read aloud.

- 4 The company (A) shipped a large amount lumber (B) under the contract (C) with a firm (D) in Argentina.
- 5 Gold, silver, and copper coins are (A) often alloyed with (B) harder metals, to make (C) them enough hard (D) to withstand wear.
- 6 Thirty-eight national sites are known (A) as parks, other (B) eighty-two as monuments, and the another (C) one hundred seventy-eight as (D) historical sites.
- 7 A huge crowd (A) gathered in front (B) of the city's hall (C) protesting against the education cuts (D).
8. The common (A) field (B) mouse is about four inches long (if) and has a three-inch (D) tail.
9. The practical and legal implications of euthanasia, the practice of causing the death of a person suffering (A) from an incurable disease, are such controversial as (B) it is (C) illegal in most (D) countries
10. Supersonic transport such the Concorde (A) will probably be widely (B) accepted as soon as (C) problems of noise and atmospheric pollution are resolved (D).
- Too, -ly, sometimes, some time, not ones, not one, once, while, no longer, neither, either, too, so, also.

Exercise 25

1. The patient is to be operated on. as well weak (B) weak also (C) too weak (D) weak too
- 2 What you say (A) sounds greatly B) greatly sounds C) sounds great (D) great sounds
3. The bell signaling the end of the first period rang... interrupting the professor's closing comments.
(A) Loud (B) loudly (C) loudy (D) loudness
4. I hope to meet young A) June some time (B) sometimes (C) some (D) time
- 5 Only rarely neuroses leave a person unable to function in everyday A) situations had (B) are (C) do (D) that
- 6 a busy city. Pompeii was virtually destroyed by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D.
(A) Once (B) It was once (C) Once it was (D) That once
7. a teacher in New England. Webster wrote the "Dictionary of the American Language".
(A) It was white (B) When (C) When was (D) White
8. From the airplane passengers were... able to see clearly the outline of the whole island.
(A) no longer (B) not long (C) no long (D) not longer
9. Green and red are complementary colors located opposite each other on the color wheel... (A) and blue and yellow so (B) and too blue and yellow (C) and so blue and yellow do (D) and so are blue and yellow

Exercise 26

1. Although the weather (A) in Martha's Vineyard isn't as good as (B) it is in Baden-Baden or Davos, it has become (C) a favorite summer resort, also (D)
2. It is said (A) that Einstein felt very (B) badly (C) about the application of his theories to (D) the creation of weapons of war.
3. Interest in (A) automatic data processing has grown (B) rapid (C) since (D) the first large calculators were introduced in 1950.
4. Sometime (A) ants keep smaller insects (B) that give off honey dew, milking them regularly (C) and even building bums to shelter them (D).

5. Only (A) after food has been (B) dried or canned, that it should (C) be stored for later (D) consumption.

6. She (A) a professional psychologist (B) Carol O'Moron had difficulty talking (C) calmly (D) and logically about her own problems.

7. When was (A) a regional manager of (B) the UNESCO in Madras. Hilary Crow managed (C) to raise (D) enough money for making up a Handicapped Children Care Fund.

8. A vine (A) climbs from one tree to another, continuing to grow (B) and support itself (C) even when the original supporting tree is not longer alive (D).

9. Although one of his ships succeeded in (A) sailing all the way back to Spain through (B) the Cape of Good Hope. Magellan never completed the first circumnavigation (C) of the world, and neither most of his crew did (D).

between, among, besides, beside, instead (of), despite, in spite of, because (of), in on, at, from, of,

Exercise 27

1. The the two houses was occupied by a parking lot.

(A)space among (B)space between (C)space in (D) between space

2. a yellow mackintosh he had pink gloves and a Reading scarf a queer figure!

(A)Beside (B) Beside (C) Besides (D) Besides

3. All the cereal grains grow on the prairies and plains of the United States.

(A) but rice (B) except the rice (C) but for rice (D) excepting rice

4. taking up music as a major he decided to study painting.

(A) Instead (B) Instead of (C) As instead (D) For instead

5. the increase in air fares most people still prefer to travel by plane.

(A) Despite of (B) Despite (C) In spite (D) Spite of

6. We asked John to speak about his experiences the Antarctic. (A) of

(B) into (C) on (D) in

7. According to the time-table the classes are to start Monday. (a) on (B) at (C) in (D) of

8. We have decided to do one exercise a day. (a) on (B) at (C) in (D) from

9. One the first to come to the office was Jack. (A) at (B) in (C) of (D) from

10. We could not get out of the car the door stuck. (A) because of (B) because (C)

because as (D) as

Exercise 28

1. There was (A) a famous writer and several movie stars (B) between (C) various people whom I met (D) at the party at Bridgestone.

2. Jane bought (A) a house and a narrow patch (B) of land besides (C) a beautiful river in Colorado last (D) year.

3. Everyone in the House of Commons (A) excepting (B) Nick Adamson, M.P. from Sutherland, voted against (C) education cuts for the next (D) two years.

4. First Jake thought of going (A) to France for a couple (B) of week, but then he changed (C) his mind and went to Spain instead of (D).

5. Despite of (A) the Taft-Hartley Act which forbids (B) unfair union practices, some unions such as (C) the air traffic controllers have voted to strike even though (D) it might endanger the national security.

6. Although we tried (A) to do our best (B) to get the conference in time (C) we did not manage to do it because the traffic (D) jam at Holbourne.

7. The teacher warned us (A) not to make haste (B) as we might make a lot (C) of mistakes by (D) a rush.

8. The spacecraft was supposed (A) to be launched on (B) twenty -five minutes to (C) nine p.m. on Saturday, but something went wrong (D) with the engine.
9. The sound of her children's (A) voices coming up (B) the other room disturbed (C) her and she had trouble in concentrating (D) on her latter
10. The police had been looking (A) for him all over (B) the country for several months when they accidentally came across (C) his name in one at (D) the local papers.

Exercise 29

- This is not an occasion ___ laughter (A) at (B) from (C) for (D) in
2. Leaving home don't forget, to turn ___ the gas. (A) in (B) out (C) during (D) from
3. The question was brought before the conference. (A) down (B) over (C) in (D) up
4. I saw him quite ___ chance yesterday. (A) by (B) over (C) in (D) from
5. Jake looked ___ the window and noticed a thief climbing up the wall.
A) over (B) by (C) on (D) through
6. Mary eventually grew: a pretty young woman. (A) on (B) into (C) about (D) onto
7. You can't go out your umbrella, it is raining heavily. (A) In (B) with (C) within (D) without
8. They did a lot of harm ___ the farmers (A) From (B) in (C) to (D) without
9. Miss Johrdan will look the children while we are away. Through (B) across (C) in (D) after
10. The spacecraft is flying ___ the Universe With (B) to (C) on (D) across
11. All of us paid attention ___ (A) In (B) at (C) to (D) through

Exercise 30

1. I think the (A) main reason by (B) the boy's (C) shyness is his parents' indifference, they should give (D) more encouragement to him.
2. On (A) receiving the letter, they decided (B) to set m (C) at once as there was absolutely no time (D) to waste.
3. His wife deserted him (A) but he was able (B) to bring during (C) eleven children without anybody's aid (D).
4. As the children had never (A) seen any animal in its (B) natural environment, they were excited (C) in (D) what they saw in the Zoo.
5. The party lasted (A) all on (B) the night and only in the morning it was (C) found out that three of the guests were missing (D)
6. We all (A) know (B) that water turns up (C) ice at zero degrees centigrade and evaporates at (D) one hundred above zero.
7. Despite (A) many (B) attempts to introduce (C) a universal language, notably Esperanto and Idiom Neutral, the effort has met from (D) very little success.
8. Though he is an expert (A) in mathematics, he hates (B) to give instruction in it (C) even from (D) his own children
9. I was on the point (A) of refusing his invitation to spend (B) a weekend in the country, but during (C) he had offered to come and pick me up (D) in his car. I agreed.
10. Moving on (A) the desert, the troops met (B) almost no resistance (C) and thus managed to occupy the area around the channel quite easily (D)
11. The worried mother shouted in (A) the boy to climb off (B) the tree immediately (C). but he stayed where he was for fear (D) of falling down.

Both... and, and, both... and, not only... but also, as well as, not... but, -ever

Exercise 31

1. Vatslav Nijinsky achieved World recognition as both a dancer ... a choreographer. (A) too (B) also (C) and

(D) as well as

- Jack was both talented well-qualified. (A)but (B)too (C) also (D) and
- On his way home he visited both Austria and Romania...Hungary. Also (B)as well (C)and (D)as well as
- Mike is not handsome ___ very polite and gentle. (A)except (B)no (C)only (D)but
- You all should present your identification cards..., you might be. A)However (B) whoever (C) whenever (D) wherever

Exercise 32

- American baseball teams, once (A) the only contenders for the world championship, are now being (B) challenged by (C) either (D) Japanese teams and Venezuelan teams.
- After finishing (A) the navy special training school Mike was supposed (B) not only (C) to drive a car but also flying (D) a plane
- Both (A) the manager and the shop-assistant (B) also (C) the owner of the store were asked (D) to furnish evidence at the trial.
- You should not (A) listen to (B) their words; only (C) observe their (D) decds.
- All phases of (A) the civic life of New Orleans keenly interested (B) Eleanor McMain. and she tried to (C) visit Kingsly House Settlement whatever (D) she could.

The same, (as), similar (to), like, alike, as... as, different (from), to differ from

Exercise 33

- This box of chocolates _that one. (A) is the same (B)the same as (C) is the same as (D) is same as
- The bridge built across the Thames in 1716 the one destroyed by the Great Fire of London. A)is similar as (B)is similar (C) is similar to (D)similar to
- Because of the approaching storm, the wind began to blow hard and the sky became dark in the evening. (A) as (B)alike (C)like (D) similar
- Although John's shoes are of the my shoes, they differ in quality. (A)same make like (B)same make than (C)same made as (D)same make as
- The Caucasus is said to be the Carpathians, but it is much higher (A)as old as (B)as old like (C)too old as (D) as old than
- The house that the Smiths have bought in Copenhagen... the one they had in Oslo (A)are different from (B)is different than (C)is different from (D)is different to
- My dog doesn't ___ your dog. (A)differ much to (B) differs much from (C) differ many from (D) differ much from

Exercise 34

- Although no country (A) has exactly the same folk music like (B) that (C) of any other, it is significant that similar songs exist among widely separated (D) people.
- The (A) United States is similar every other nation (B) in defining (C) its unit of currency in terms (D) of the gold standard.
- Alike (A) other forms of energy, natural gas may be used (B) to heat homes (C) cook ___ food, and even am (D) automobiles.
- The historical monuments discovered (A) in 1976 on the plain (B) of Jordan were considered (C) to be of the same age like (D) the pyramids.
- For an engineer (A) to know mathematics (B) is as important than (C) to understand the basic principles of (D) mechanics.
- The estimates (A) we obtained during (B) the field research in Colorado are different to (C) those received (D) in the Crogan laboratory.
- Noam Chomsky demonstrated an approach (A) to the study (B) of the sentence which

differed greatly than (C) those employed by (D) the majority of the linguists.

As many as, -er, -est, the more... the better, the higher... the less

Exercise 35

1. The house you have bought is an ordinary house in the district.
(A) twice more expensive as (B) twice much as expensive as (C) twice so expensive as
(D) twice as expensive as
2. He has one thousand dollars in cash now. (A) as much as (B) as many as (C) as much
(D) as much than
3. The observation deck at the World Trade Center in New York
(A) is highest than any other one (B) is higher than any other one (C) is highest that any other
one (D) is higher than any other one
4. Located in the cranial cavity in the skull, the brain is mass of nerve tissue in the human
body. (A) the largest (B) the larger (C) a largest (D) largest
5. John O'Hara was a second and a half the rest of the runners in the semi-finals.
(A) fastest than (B) faster than (C) faster of (D) faster of all
6. The greater the demand, the price (A) higher (B) high (C) the higher (D) the high
7. The prices at the Economy Center are more reasonable at comparable discount stores
(A) that those (B) as those (C) than that (D) than those

Exercise 36

1. Glass that has been (A) tempered may be up to (B) five times so hard as (C) ordinary
(D) glass.
2. As much (A) as 1 000 species of finch have been (B) identified by (C) the ornithologists
in different (D) parts of the world.
3. No other (A) quality is more important for (B) a scientist to acquire as (C) to observe
carefully (D).
4. The bridge at Niagara Falls (A) spans the longer (B) unguarded border in the history of
the world, symbolizing the peace and goodwill that exists (C) between (D) Canada and the
United States.
5. In 1998 (A) Flying saucers were seen (B) over Los Alamos often (C) than they used to
be (D) during all years of observations undertaken by a NASA special squad
6. The more the relative humidity reading rises (A), the worst (B) the heat affects (C) us
(D).
7. According (A) to the graduate catalog, student housing is (B) cheaper (C) than those (D)
off campus.

Согласование глаголов и наречий времени, together with, along with, as well as, in addition to, there, here, where, every-, family, class, parliament, press, each, every, and, it, both... and

Exercise 37

1. I won't be able to attend your conference as I haven't finished my report yet.
(A) the day before (B) yesterday (C) last week (D) this week
2. Aristotle systematically set out the various forms of the syllogism that remained an
important reference for logic.
(A) is (B) have (C) has (D) was
3. Vasco da Gama accompanied by a large crew and a fleet of twenty ships trying to
establish Portuguese domination in Africa and India during the sixteenth century.
(A) have been (B) is (C) was (D) were
4. Drinks, a big bottle of lemonade and a flask of brandy stored in the fridge.
(A) Was (B) has been. (C) were (D) is being

5. Historically there _ only two major factions in the Republican Party —the liberals and the conservatives.

A) was being (B) was (C) have been (D) has been

6. Anyone reproducing copyrighted works without permission of the holders of the copyright the law. A) is breaking (B) are broken (C) break (D)are breaking

7. Never before the class... been interested in soccer so much (A)have (B)has (C) having (D)are

8. Every girl and boy in our class... to the church now and then (A) goes (B) are going (C) were going (D)go

9. It... the papers that were stolen. A) were being (B) have been (C) were (D)was

10. Both John and Roger leaving for Austria. A)Are (B)is (C) was (D) has been

Exercise 38

1. The delegation (A) will arrive yesterday (B) morning and will be met (C) by our representatives at (D) the Waterloo station.

2. How many (A) people know that the Brooklyn Bridge, built (B) in 1883 were (C) the world's first suspension bridge (D)?

3. The president, with his wife and daughter are (A) returning from (B) a brief vacation at Sun Valley in order to attend (C) a press conference this afternoon (D).

4. [The (A) food, three pounds of meat (B) some potatoes and onions, were (C) taken out of the (D) bag and put on the kitchen table

5. The information officer at the bank (A) told (B) his customers that (C) there was (D) several different kinds of checking accounts available.

6. Neither of the two candidates who (A) had applied (B) for admission 12 the Industrial Engineering Department were (D) eligible for admission.

7. The police report says (A) that the family, where the murder (B) occurred, has (C) been fighting among themselves (D) constantly.

8. To avoid (A) infection each (B) fruit and vegetable are (C) tested in the laboratory by the experts

9. From (A) the police report it followed (B) that it were (C) the children who broke the windows in the municipal house for the retired (D)

10. Both my old Pontiac and my new Honda was (A) at the garage (B) when the news came that I was supposed (C) to be in Lincoln the next morning, so I had to go (D) by train.

Several, many, both, both, few (a few), the rest, a pair of..., a word of..., neither... nor, either... or, not only... but, none, all, some, any, majority, most, half, a/the number of

Exercise 39

1. Only a few...to cross the river. A) are managed (B) is managed (C) has managed (D) have managed

2.....my jeans ready yet? Is (B) Are (C) Was (D) Were

3. That pair of Dior sunglasses ... a lot of money. A) Cost (B)costs (C)is costing (D) are costing

4. Neither the driver nor the passengers ... able to call the police. (A) were (B) was (C)has been (D)is

5. All of the nurses in the hospital _ very good. (A) is (B) has been (C) are (D) was

6. The number of new houses in our city ... growing rapidly. (A) is being (B) are (C)has been (D)have been

7. Two hundred dollars_ enough money to pay for that. (A) are (B) are being (C)is (D)were

8. Maths... his favourite subject. (A) are (B)is (C) have been (D) were

9. "The Jews" ... the best film that I have ever seen (A) are (B) seem to be (C) are supposed to be (D) is
10. When a young deer ... motionless, its coloring hides it well. (A) have been (B) are being (C) are (D) is

Exercise 40

- The reporter (A) in the evening news says that very few of those (B) who participated was (C) strong enough (D) to finish the race
- The scissors (A) he has been looking (B) for all day. was (C) in the bottom drawer. Father put them there yesterday. (D)
- The pair of socks (A) which I have bought (B) at the local supermarket have (C) 80% of nylon and only 20% of cotton in the yarn it was made of (D)
- Not only (A) the Jewels (B) but also the money were (C) locked up in the safe (D)
- Despite (A) the high Jewel (B) of pollution some of the water from the river (C) have been used (D) for irrigation.
- In their statements (A) to the press, a number of (B) the committee members (C) was (D) expressing several surprising ideas.
- Twenty gallons (A) of gasoline which (B) you need every day costs (C) now a lot of money, so you just have to save (D)
- Statistics, as well as (A) mathematics, are (B) required of all (C) candidates who applied (D) for the post.
- "Sound and Sense" were (A) written for (B) college students just beginning (C) the serious study of (D) poetry.
- The fish (A) in the aquarium was (B) waiting (C) for their daily (D) feeding
-se, -ch, -sh.

Exercise 41

- English heard all over the world (A) are (B) is (C) have been (C) are to be
- Alumni of the university ... invited to the graduation ceremony has been (B) is (C) was (D) were
- A good artist like a good engineer learns as much from ... mistakes as from successes their (B) his (C) he (D) him
- The registrar has requested that each student and teacher sign name on the grade sheet before submitting it.
(A) my (B) our (C) his (D) their
- In order to get married in this state, one must present a medical report along with identification.
(A) your (B) my (C) one's (D) our

Exercise 42

- Unlike (A) Americans who seem (B) to prefer coffee, the English drinks (C) a great deal of tea. (D)
- The (A) appendices, where you can (B) find all necessary information, is (C) usually found at the back of a book. (D)
- Those (A) of us who (B) smoke should have their (C) lungs X-rayed regularly. (D)
- The rest of the stockholders will receive (A) his (B) reports in the mail (C) along with a copy of today's (D) proceedings.
- When one experiences (A) a change in diet by for example, moving (B) to a new location, you (C) may also experience (D) temporary problems with the digestive tract.

Exercise 43

- The speaker is one that he speaks about so much very well acquainted with the subject

- A) recognized as an authority who knows a great deal in terms of the subject
 B) someone who knows well enough about the subject which he has undertaken to do the speaking about C) a person who has close awareness of the subject
2. It is _____ to submit one report per week.
 A) sufficient enough (B) quite sufficient enough (C) sufficiently enough (D) sufficient
3. The plants _____ to the family of ferns are quite varied in their size and structure.
 A) that they belong (B) they belong (C) that belong (D) belong
4. Grasses form a substantial _____ of the diet of many ruminants. (A) to part (B) part (C) part (E) partly

Exercise 44

1. Miami, Florida, is among (A) the few (B) cities in the United States which have been awarded (C) official status as a municipality where people could speak more than one language (D)
2. Regardless (A) of your teaching method, the objective of any conversation class should be (B) for the students to practice (C) speaking words (D)
3. Insulin, it (A) is used to treat (B) diabetes and is secured (C) chiefly from the pancreas of cattle (D) and hogs
4. Antibiotics can be convenience (A) grouped according to (B) the species of (C) microorganisms they (D) inhibit

Exercise 45

1. A) Glass that has been five times as hard as ordinary glass (B) as hard as ordinary glass five times (C) as hard as ordinary glass times five (D) ordinary glass as hard as five times
2. Plants take nitrogen into their roots - the air (A) except (B) however (C) but (D) from
3. The bodies of living creatures are organized into many different systems, each of which has - ... function. A) Certainly (B) a certain (C) it is certainly (D) to be certain
4. While staying in Florence, Italy, in 1894 ... that she had a talent for sculpture and began taking lessons A) philanthropist Winfred Holt discovered (B) that the philanthropist Winfred Holt discovered (C) discovered by philanthropist Winfred Holt (D) there philanthropist Winfred Holt discovered
5. The juice contained in the plant causes an intense pain when - a person's skin.
 (A) it enters (B) entering it (C) there it enters (D) its entry in
6. _____ west of the Rocky Mountains.
 A) Tornadoes almost occur never (B) Tornadoes never occur almost (C) Never tornadoes almost occur (D) Tornadoes almost never occur
7. _____ created the donkey and elephant that symbolize the Democratic and Republican parties. Although Thomas Nash (B) That was Thomas Nash (C) Thomas Nash, who (D) It was Thomas Nash who
8. Perhaps the oldest theories of business cycles were that linked their cause to fluctuations of the harvest. A) Whatever (B) everything (C) those (D) them
9. In _____ the advent of the telephone, radio, and telegraph has made rapid long-distance communication possible. A) one hundred years later (B) one hundred years ago (C) the one hundred years since (D) the last one hundred years
10. Not every pearl that is found - (A) of value (B) is valuable (C) to be valued (D) valuable
11. The clay burial vessels from the early Hopewell culture of North America are decorated with zigzag and - A) geometrically designed (B) designs are geometric (C) geometric designs (D) geometry designed
12. Pure naphtha is highly explosive if - to an open flame (A) it exposed (B) exposed

(C) expose it (D) is it exposed

13. Sidney Lamier was most famous for his poem, but _ a schoolteacher, a literary critic, and a musician. A) was including (B) he was also (C) moreover he (D) together with

14. A telephone recording tells callers _

A) what time the movie starts (B) what time starts the movie (C) what time does the movie start (D) the movie starts what time

15. The "Consumers Price Index" lists _ A) how much costs every car (B) how much does every car cost (C) how much every car costs

(D) how much are every car cost

Exercise 46

1. In ancient times and throughout the Middle Ages, main people (A) believed (B) that the earth (C) is (D) motionless

2. Anyone reproducing (A) copyrighted works without permission of the holders of the copyright are (B) breaking (C) the law (D)

3. Increasing involvement in agriculture by large corporations (A) has resulted (B) in what is known as (C) agribusiness, that is agriculture with business techniques, including heavy capitalization specialization of production, and to control (D) all stages of the operation.

4. Aristotle systematically (A) set out the various (B) forms of the syllogism that (C) has remained (D) an important reference for logic.

5. If the oxygen supply in the atmosphere (A) was (B) not replaced by plants (C) it would soon be exhausted (D)

6. Programs such as (A) Head Start were developed (B) to prepare (C) children from deprived situations to enter school without to experience (D) unusual difficulties.

7. Vasco da Gama, accompanied by a large crew (A) and a fleet of twenty ships, were (B) trying to establish (C) Portuguese domination in Africa and India (D) during the sixteenth century

8. If you (A) will buy (B) one box at the regular price, you would receive another one (C) at no (D) extra cost.

9. There is (A) an unresolved controversy as to whom (B) is (C) the real author of the Elizabethan plays commonly (D) credited to William Shakespeare.

10. The Chinese (A) were first and larger (B) ethnic group to work (C) on the construction of (D) the transcontinental railroad system.

11. The vase has the same (A) design, but it is different (B) shaped (C) from (C) that one.

12. Lectures for (A) the week of March 22-26 will include (B) the following (C) The Causes of the Civil War, The Economy of the South, Battle Strategies, and Assassinating (D) Lincoln.

13. Columbus Day is celebrated (A) on (B; the twelve ((A) of October because (D) on that day in 1492 Christopher Columbus landed in the America.

14. It is interesting (A) to compare (B) the early stylized art forms of (C) ancient civilizations to (D) the modern abstract forms of today

15. Not until (A) a student has mastered algebra he can (B) begin to understand the principles of (C) geometry, trigonometry, and physics (D)

For intermediate students
English for Businessmen, by Dudkina G.

I Spelling

1. поправка

2. составлять контракт

3. гарантировать
5. брать на себя обязательство оплаты
7. акт приемки
9. груз
11. отправка
13. прибыль
15. реклама
17. репетиция
19. обнаруживать
21. сырье
23. местонахождение
25. выдерживать определенные условия
27. приходиться к выводу
29. требовать
31. недоброкачественный
33. урегулирование
35. нести убытки
37. находить недостатки в чем-л
39. исполнительный
41. срок полномочий
43. принимать конституцию
45. подозревать
47. облагать
49. схема

4. сбор за арбитраж
6. предоставлять кредит
8. предварительный проект
10. отказаться права
12. как исключение
14. чистая прибыль
16. ежегодно
18. соответствие
20. что касается оплаты
22. повреждение
24. равные права
26. истечение (срока)
28. государственный заем
30. жалоба, претензия
32. неполная поставка
34. потерпевшая сторона
36. спорящие стороны
38. штраф
40. законодательный
42. выдвижение кандидатур
44. обвинять
46. защищать
48. редкий
50. независимо от

II. Give the synonym of the following words

- 1 to verify 2 frequently 3 well-grounded 4 to reject 5 essential 6 to select 7 to run for 8 to form 9 to ensure 10 works 11 to execute 12 to remit 13 queue 14 to assist

III. Choose the correct variant

1. His knowledge of English (is, are) good
2. This information (are, is) highly important
3. No news (is, are) good news.
4. Your money (is, are) on the table
5. I am sorry to say his advice (is, are) not very useful

IV. Choose the right word

1. But now and then I saw him a drunk
a) suggested b) proposed c) offered
2. He never ... it. a) refused b) denied c) rejected
3. He to my acquaintance a) shook his head b) nodded c) bowed
4. The general asked the condemned men whether there was anything they wished before the execution took place. Four of the five their heads.
a) shook b) nodded c) bowed
5. The general commanding the troops wished to the execution.
a) visit b) attend (c) be present

V. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Наша лаборатория в институте оснащена новейшей техникой
2. Мы сделали несколько изменений на основании предложенный покупателя
3. Мы будем рады если вы нас известите о дате, когда товары будут готовы для проверки
4. При сложившихся обстоятельствах мы вынуждены остановить поставку на некоторое время
5. Мы предлагаем погрузку товаров раньше времени вместо того, чтобы держать его на открытом воздухе
6. Она была готова сделать что угодно ради своего ребенка
7. В вашем распоряжении 3 часа
8. Они не отгрузили товар в срок
9. Товары будут доставлены в полном соответствии с образцами
10. Ваши предложения будут включены в план
11. Машина старой конструкции не продается хорошо
12. По истечении гарантийного срока все виды ремонта будут произведены за ваш счет
13. В заключение он сказал несколько слов о возможном сотрудничестве в будущем
14. Мы не начнем производство этой модели, пока вы не подтвердите эти изменения
15. Президент Узбекистана избирается со сроком полномочий на ___ года/ лет

VI. Supply the prepositions where necessary.

1. The presses have been tested the sellers work the presence ... the Buyers representatives.
2. The guarantee sum is often stipulate Contracts.
3. Inspection tests are carried ... after the delivery
4. We consider that we are performing our obligations ... the contract
5. We had to queue For an hour and a half to buy this magazine
6. A visitor ... another country, staying in London ... only a few nights, might have difficulty Finding a Shakespearean play
7. Two hours later, one ... the assistant directors told her to go and get made ... and she had to wait another hour before they came to the she was
8. I would like to assure you everything will be Order this time
9. Our liability is limited to making goods, repair or replacement, only defects caused ... faulty design
10. Each motor has been thoroughly tested and carries full guaranteed.

VII. Supply the correct tense

1. This patient _____ (to operate) on last week.
2. Even though construction costs are high, a new dormitory _____ (to build) next year.
3. He _____ (to be) a newspaper reporter before he _____ (to become) a businessman.
4. The police _____ (to look for) the criminal for two years before they _____ (catch) him.
5. Harry _____ (to go) to the kitchen, _____ (to take) some whiskey and _____ (to go) to bed.

6. If any defects _____ (to appear) in the machine before the end of the year, they _____ (to correct) at the Seller's expense.
7. If you _____ (to send) us the samples in time we _____ (to start) tests a week ago.
8. While I _____ (to read) the little boy a story, he _____ (to fall) asleep, so I _____ (to close) the book and quietly _____ (to tiptoe) out of the room.
9. Diane can't come to the phone because she _____ (to wash) her hair.
10. As long as you _____ (to insist) on these terms we _____ (to be able to) come to agreement with you.

VIII. Complete this letter from Jane, a young secretary just starting her first job to her friend Susan. Choose from the words in the box to fill in the gaps.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Shorthand | 6. notebook | 11. screen |
| 2. minutes | 7. post box | 12. word processor |
| 3. memos | 8. proof reading | 13. letters |
| 4. petty cash | 9. audio typing | 14. typewriter |
| 5. diary | 10. typing | 15. office |

Dear Susan,

Well I've got the job and I seem to need most of the things I learned in College. They wanted to know my 1 _____ and 2 _____ speeds, what kind of a 3 _____ I was used to, and whether I could use a 4 _____ as well. Because my boss, Mr. Brown, is away from the 5 _____ a lot he often dictates on to a cassette tape, so they wanted to know if I could manage 6 _____. But they also gave me a shorthand 7 _____. They explained that I will often be making appointments for Mr. Brown, so must keep his 8 _____. I'll also be typing his correspondence and when he is away I may have to sign some of his 9 _____. I'll also be responsible for circulating 10 _____ to other members of the staff, and when I go to meeting I'll be taking the 11 _____. Because I'll be buying the stamps and coffee and so on, I'll deal with the 12 _____ and keep the 13 _____. They also want me to 14 _____ callers to the office, so that Mr. Brown doesn't get disturbed when he is busy. And I'll have to do some 15 _____ (of catalogues, press releases, and things like that). So, I think I'll keep busy! It all sound fascinating and I'm terribly excited.

Love, Jane.

KEYS for self-correction

I. Spelling

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. amendments | 26. expiration |
| 2. to form a contract | 27. to come to the conclusion |
| 3. to ensure | 28. government loan |
| 4. arbitration fee | 29. to claim |
| 5. to undertake payment | 30. complaint |
| 6. to give credit | 31. substandard |
| 7. Acceptance Report | 32. short delivery |
| 8. preliminary project | 33. settlement |
| 9. shipment | 34. the dissatisfied party |
| 10. to waive the right | 35. to suffer losses |
| 11. dispatch | 36. the parties in dispute |
| 12. as an exception | 37. to find fault with smth. |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 13. margin | 38. penalty |
| 14. net profit | 39. executive |
| 15. publicity | 40. legislative |
| 16. annually | 41. term of office |
| 17. rehearsal | 42. nomination |
| 18. conformity | 43. to adopt constitution |
| 19. to detect | 44. to charge |
| 20. in respect of payment | 45. to suspect |
| 21. raw material | 46. to defend |
| 22. damage | 47. to impose |
| 23. site | 48. rare |
| 24. equal rights | 49. outline |
| 25. to stand up certain conditions | 50. regardless of |

II Give the synonym of the following words

- 1 to check 2 often 3 justified 4 to decline 5 important 6 to choose 7 to stand for
8 to make 9 to guarantee 10 factory, plant 11 to transfer 13 line 14 to help.

III. Choose the correct variant

1. His knowledge of English is good
2. This information is highly important
3. No news is good news.
4. Your money is on the table
5. I am sorry to say his advice is not very useful.

IV. Choose the right word.

- 1) C 2) A 3) B 4) A 5) B

V. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Our institute laboratory is equipped with all modern equipment.
2. We made a few modifications on the bases of the Buyers suggestions
3. We shall be pleased if you will notify us of the date the goods are ready for inspections.
4. In the circumstances we have to stop the deliveries for some time.
5. We suggest shipping the goods ahead of time instead of keeping them in the open air
6. She was prepared to do anything for the sake of her child
7. You have three hours at your disposal
8. They failed to ship the goods on time
9. The goods are to be delivered in full conformity with the samples
10. Your suggestions will be incorporated in the plan
11. A machine of old design will not sell well.
12. On the expiration of the guarantee period all the repairs will be made for your account
13. In conclusion be said a few words about future possible cooperation.
14. We shall not start producing this model unless you confirm this modifications
15. The President of Uzbekistan is elected for a 5-year term of office.

VI. Supply the prepositions where necessary

1. by, in, of 2 in 3 out 4 under 5 up 6 from, for, in 7 of, up, in 8 in 9 by, by 10 out

VII. Supply the correct tenses.

1. This patient was operated on last week.
2. Even though constructions costs are high, a new dormitory will be built next year.
3. He had been a newspaper reporter before he became a businessman.
4. The police had been looking for the criminal for two years before they caught him.
5. Harry went to the kitchen, took some whiskey and went to bed.
6. If any defects appear in the machine before the end of the year, they will be corrected at the Seller's expense.
7. If you had sent us the samples in time we could have started tests a week ago.
8. While I was reading the little boy a story, he fell asleep, so I closed the book and quietly tiptoed out of the room.
9. Diane can't come to the phone because she is washing hair.
10. As long as you insist on these terms, we won't be able to come to an agreement with you.

VIII. Choose from the words in the box to fill in the gaps.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 Shorthand | 6.audio typing | 11. minutes |
| 2 Typing | 7.notebook | 12.petty cash |
| 3 Typewriter | 8.diary | 13.postbook |
| 4 word processor | 9.letters | 14.screen |
| 5 office | 10.memos | 15.proof reading |

(Всего в тексте 1242 слова)

Category 1: Deserts and desert life

1. What country, famous for its pyramids, has more than 90 percent of its territory covered by desert?
2. What do camels store in their humps, water or fat?
3. What desert, the coldest in the world, is located in northern China and Mongolia?
4. What peninsula, under which lie the world's largest reserves of oil, is mostly covered by desert?
5. What is the name of the large plant found in the deserts of North American that also happens to be the name of an album by the Irish rock band U2?

Category 2: Languages of the world

1. What are the two official languages of Canada?
2. What language's writing system consists of three alphabets, hiragana, katakana, and kanji?
3. In what country does over 40 percent of the population speak Hindi as a first language?
4. What language family do Russian, Polish, and Czech belong to?
5. Name three of the four official languages of Singapore.

Category 3: The United Nations

1. In what city is the UN headquarters located?
2. What UN agency is responsible for providing aid for children around the world?
3. In what year was the UN founded?
4. What five countries are permanent members of the UN Security Council?
5. How many women have served as Secretary General of the UN?

Category 4: Words beginning with "U"

1. You use this when it's raining and you don't want to get wet.
2. This is what you call your mother's or father's brother.
3. This is the opposite of beautiful.
4. This is a radioactive element that is used in nuclear power plants.
5. This is similar to a bicycle, but has only one wheel.

Answer keys:

1. 1. Egypt 2. fat 3. the Gobi desert 4. the Arabian Peninsula 5. the Joshua tree
2. 1. English and French 2. Japanese 3. India 4. Slavic 5. English, Chinese, Tamil, and Malay
3. 1. New York 2. UNICEF 3. 1945 4. China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States 5. 0
4. 1. umbrella 2. uncle 3. ugly 4. uranium 5. unicycle

Find definitions

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. funding | a. what we teach in schools |
| 2. license | b. not dangerous |
| 3. (to) hire | c. moving cars, buses, etc |
| 4. (to) collect | d. to save from danger |
| 5. traffic | e. to drive someone a job |
| 6. records | f. official papers or documents |
| 7. (to) rescue | g. near where you live |
| 8. local | h. to gather together |
| 9. safe | i. money for a program |
| 10. curriculum | j. permission to do something, like driving |

Answers: 1 i, 2 j, 3 e, 4 h, 5 c, 6 f, 7 d, 8 g, 9 b, 10 a

+

К какому времени и аспекту относятся следующие глагольные формы:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Is being explained | a. Present Simple |
| 2. is explained | b. Past Simple |
| 3. was explained | c. Future Simple |
| 4. was being explained | d. Present Progressive |
| 5. had been explained | e. Past Progressive |
| 6. will have been explaining | f. Present Perfect |
| 7. will be explained | g. Past Perfect |
| 8. has been explained | h. Future Perfect |

Key: 1. d, 2. a, 3. b, 4. e, 5. g, 6. h, 7. c, 8. f

Укажите, какая из перечисленных форм соответствует длительному действию, т.е. **Progressive**:

- a. to have been v3; b. to be being v3; c. to be v3

Writing Topics in TOEFL

Students or matured people with skills are often required to write some sorts of compositions, essays, reports, etc. Information from any resources can be systematically arranged in a form of notes for their future use. The note-taker requires the ability to recognize and extract the main points and to be able to set them down clearly using minimum number of

words. Therefore, a strict discipline must be kept to ignore all inessential details. These following points are offered to students as a guide to note taking.

1. Read each sentence and paragraph attentively, and write down all main points / facts at the end of each paragraph;
2. Number all the main points;
3. Write down any relevant details under each main point;
4. At the end of a chapter/paper/article, write down a title, which clearly shows the subject matter. Underline it.
5. Arrange all the points systematically in order of importance so that they can be easily read and understood.
6. Transform each point of your notes into sentences
7. Use logistics and transitional phrases and connectives to unite your sentences into paragraphs;
8. Edit each paragraph, making it easier to read and understand;
9. Enjoy your piece of writing or do it again.

Exercise № 1. Go backwards to any unit of this workbook and prepare notes based on the information, develop them respectively. Write an essay on this matter.

Exercise № 2. Have some practice in writing essays on suggested topics below:

1. When choosing a place to live, what do you consider most important: location, size, style, number of rooms, or other features. Use logic reasons and details to support your answer.
2. **Films can tell us about the country in which they were made. What have you learnt about the country from watching its movies? Use specific examples and details to support your response.**
3. Because of developments in communication and transportation, countries are becoming more and more alike. How is your country becoming more similar to other places in the world? Use specific examples and details to support your response.
4. **People attend colleges or universities for many different reasons (for example, new experience, career preparation, increased knowledge and etc.) Why do you think people attend colleges? Use specific examples and details to support your response.**
5. If you could change one important thing about your hometown, what would you change? Use specific examples and details to support your response.
6. **If you could invent something new, what product would you develop? Use specific examples and details to support your response.**
7. Some people believe that university students should be required to attend classes. Other believes that going to classes should be optional for students. Which point of view do you agree with? Use specific examples and details to support your response.
8. **Effective advertising sells products. Describe an advertisement and explain why it is effective. Use specific examples and details to support your response.**
9. Students at universities often have a choice of places to live. They may choose to live in university dormitories, or they may live in apartments in community. Compare the advantages of living in university dormitories with the advantages of living in apartments in communities. Which would you prefer? Give reasons for your preference.
10. **What is the most important animal in your country? Why is this animal important? Use specific examples and details to support your response.**

11. English is quickly becoming the world language. Some people think it is good. The others think it is not good. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of English as the world language. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
12. **You have an opportunity to visit a foreign country for two weeks. Which country would you like to visit. Why? Use specific examples and details to support your response.**
13. Should government spend more money on improving roads and highways, or should government spend more money on improving public transportation (busses, trains, subways) Use specific examples and details to support your response.
14. **You have enough money to purchase a house or a business. Which would you choose to buy? Use specific examples and details to support your response.**

Тесты - А.

1. **We are confident that our team will defeat theirs.**
A) lose; B) win; C) beat; D) push; E) replace;
2. **The passengers on board the ship told the captain that they were dissatisfied with the service.** A) surprised B) pleased C) disturbed D) reluctant E) amazed
3. **The company will be employing a mechanic to look after the new ...**
A) situation B) decision C) employees D) institution E) equipment
4. **A washing machine costs ... the same as a television set.**
A) approximately B) perfectly C) suddenly D) unexpectedly E) extremely
5. **I can't understand why the lawyer hasn't sent in his report. - The director said he ... in his report.**
A) couldn't have understood why the lawyer hadn't sent
B) can't understand why the lawyer hasn't sent C) couldn't understand why the lawyer didn't send
D) couldn't understand why the lawyer hadn't sent E) can't understand why the lawyer isn't sending
6. **Why are you so late? What is your excuse? - The officer wanted to know...**
A) why I am so late and what the excuse is B) why I was so late and what my excuse was
C) if I was so late and had an excuse D) that I was so late but had an excuse
E) how late I was and if I had an excuse
7. **There are certain countries in the world...**
A) that is developing rapidly B) where famine is still a serious problem
C) unless the rainfall is heavy D) as the food supplies are limited
E) even if rice is the main diet
8. **... he began to complain about the noise.**
A) After the plane takes off B) Whenever the boss gets angry
C) As long as I have known her D) As soon as my neighbor saw me
E) Until the weather improves
9. **... I would refuse to obey that order.**
A) If I were you B) Although he's wrong C) When I leave the meeting
D) Whether you signed the document E) As long as the lecture lasted
10. **... which I had grown myself.**
A) Here are some of the bananas B) For the salad I will use the lemons
C) They don't want those D) I gave her some of the flowers
E) I am sending her some of the pears

11. **Even though they explained well...**

- A) the conductor won't resign
C) It was one of the most pleasant journeys in my life
D) they successfully carried out the experiment
haven't all arrived

- B) we have never been there before
E) the members of the orchestra

12. **However long it may take**

- A) we are determined to get to the top
C) it was one of the most pleasant journeys in my life
D) they successfully carried out the experiment.
remarkably quickly

- B) we have never been there before
E) the patient has recovered

13. **If you don't hurry up, the boat will sail ... us**

- A) off B) without C) instead D) through E) from

14. **they blow ... the tunnel just as the enemy was about to pass ... it**

- A) off / for B) down / over C) in / away D) above / outside E) up / through

15. **It was his own fault, but I couldn't help ... sorry for him.**

- A) feel B) to feel C) having felt D) feeling E) to have felt

16. **Surely the children were told ... near the lake.**

- A) not to play B) to have played C) playing D) to have to play E) to have been playing

17. **We... Paris late as we... by fog.**

- A) must have reached / delayed B) will reach / delay
C) had reached / have been delayed
D) reach / are delaying E) reached / were delayed

18. **If only we ... the holiday better, we ... all the major cities of Germany.**

- A) have planned / visited B) had planned / could have visited
C) planned / visit D) plan / are visiting
E) could have planned / had visited

19. **While I... through some old papers, I ... this photograph of your brother.**

- A) am looking / have found B) looked / had found
C) was looking / found D) had looked / would find
E) have been looking / find

20. **You will be introduced to the president ... interest include fishing and traveling.**

- A) that D) whom B) which C) who E) whose

21. **James was disappointed when they didn't win, and... was I.**

- A) neither B) too C) either D) also E) so

22. **It was a dreadful journey, but ...we got back just after midnight.**

- A) soon B) almost C) finally D) lately E) also

It is a mistake to assume that "educational" programs on TV are likely to be boring. In fact, as long as these programs are made in a rich and creative manner, there is no doubt that they can and do draw the attention of people, especially young people. Perhaps some of the best examples of successful educational programs are those which deal, for instance, with ancient historical sites, environmental problems, wild life, geography or the strange world at the bottom of the sea.

23. **In the passage it is emphasized that a good educational programme....**

- A) has more influence on people if it is shown on television
B) should in the first place be concerned with history and biology
C) should involve young people and encourage them to study the natural world

- D) can contribute a great deal to people's awareness of environmental problems
E) Is one which is made creatively and contains a great deal of interesting material

24. to the passage, the term "wild life"....

- A) Is used to indicate the behavior of young people
B) refers to animals, birds and other living beings in nature
C) signifies the living conditions of primitive people
D) means a large unused place of land
E) refers to pre-historical times

25. Some people seem to think that....

- A) only these programmes concerned with historical and geographical subjects can be fascinating.
B) television does not give enough importance to the problems of youth.
C) educational programmes on television are of little interest.
D) a lot of money is needed to make a good educational programme.
E) young people are more interested in educational programmes than their elders

Nowadays, in England, tea is quite the most popular, and also the cheapest of all drinks. People drink their tea in different ways. Some like it with sugar, some without. Some drink it with milk, some with lemon; yet, one way or another just about everyone drinks tea. This, however, has not always been the case. During the last century, when tea was very expensive, it was kept locked up, and the lady of the house had the key. Tea drinking then was quite a ceremony, reserved for the evenings. At breakfast everyone drank beer!

26. In the passage it is explained that....

- A) In England today people have different habits of tea drinking.
B) In the past in England only the wealthy were able to drink beer
C) At breakfast English people also like to drink beer.
D) English people mostly prefer to have their tea in the evening.
E) An England usually a ceremony is held in the family before tea is served..

27. Compared with the past, in England today....

- A) more and more people prefer tea to beer
B) tea is regarded as a luxury
C) tea is very cheap and commonly available
D) sugar is becoming less and less popular
E) people don't care about the quality of tea

28. It's obvious from the passage that....

- A) English people have always regarded tea as better than beer.
B) over the years the popularity of tea in England has increased tremendously
C) drinking tea with lemon is only a recent habit in England
D) like tea, beer also is an extremely popular drink
E) English people are no longer fond of ceremonies

Elizabeth parked the car and then went into the bus station to meet Jane who was going to spend the weekend with her. Elizabeth's friends often came for the weekend, but there was something a little different about Jane's visit. She and Jane hadn't seen each other for 15 years. While at the university, they had shared a flat together for 2 years but then each had married and Jane and her husband had lived abroad a great deal. Elizabeth began to ask herself: "Will we even be able to recognize each other after all these years?" Right then she saw Jane walking towards her and smiling straight at her with the old, unforgettable smile quite unchanged.

29. Elizabeth is worried....

- A) because Jane's husband may have changed a great deal after all these years.
- B) in case she won't be able to find a place to park in the car.
- C) about Jane and her husband who are going to live abroad
- D) in case Jane will change her mind about coming for the weekend
- E) in case after a separation of so many years they may both fail to recognize each other

30. The first thing Elizabeth noticed about Jane when they met at the station was...

- A) that she had become quite old
- B) how well she was looking
- C) about Jane and her husband who are going to live abroad
- D) in case Jane will change her mind about coming for the weekend
- E) in case after a separation of so many years they may both fail to recognize each other

31. Elizabeth's friendship with Jane

- A) went back to their university years
- B) lasted only for two years when they were at the university
- C) ended soon after they had each married
- D) has always been envied by all their friends
- E) found its best expression in their weekend visits to each other

There was silence. Neither Mr. Mayne nor Mr. Bridge spoke. Mr. Mayne looked across at Mr. Bridge and waited. Both wanted the other to speak. Neither spoke. It was as if each felt that whoever spoke first would lose. Presently they rose together and together said: "Well I must be going." Then they nodded slightly to each other and did indeed go. So they agreed to separate, but on both sides there was regret, for each was deeply convinced that they could have formed a business partnership that would have given, them fame and wealth.

32. When Mr. Mayne and Mr. Bridge separated....

- A) each was confident that the partnership would flourish
- B) they both seemed relieved
- C) they agreed to meet again soon
- D) both were feeling disappointed
- E) they were equally pleased with themselves

33. Mr. Mayne and Mr. Bridge scarcely spoke to each other because....

- A) they hated each other
- B) they didn't think it was necessary
- C) there was nothing to say
- D) each wanted the other to start
- E) they didn't want to work together

34. When Mr. Mayne and Mr. Bridge met, they....

- A) were anxious to talk about their wealth
- B) hoped to solve their financial problems
- C) were both sure that they could have been successful partners in business
- D) found they had nothing to say
- E) disliked each other immediately

35. You've been invited to a dinner but have to cancel at the last minute because your child is ill. You telephone and say:

- A) I can't tell you how pleased I shall be to come
- B) I wish I had known earlier.
- C) It really is so kind of you to invite me.
- D) Jane is too ill to leave, so please forgive me for not coming to the dinner tonight.
- E) I haven't enjoyed myself so much for a very long time.

36. You learn from his mother that Peter is ill. You say to her

- A) Why can't he come to the match tonight?
- B) I told you he'd soon be better.
- C) I'm afraid I cannot recommend a good medicine.
- D) Please send him a get-well card.

E) Please tell him I hope he'll be feeling better soon.

37. You suddenly learn that you have to be in Rome at the weekend. You telephone your travel agent and ask:

A) Does Rome have two airports?

B) Is there a flight to Rome on Friday?

C) Are you flying to Rome this weekend?

D) Is the flight to Rome already booked?

E) Can you send me the ticket at the weekend?

38. You are reserving a room in a hotel. The receptionist asks you for the dates. You reply:

A) I want the room for at least 10 days, starting May 20th.

B) I'm afraid I can't stay for two weeks.

C) Last year I stayed here in August.

D) I'm too busy to come this month.

E) What time of the year do most people come?

39. Tom : What's the matter with the car?

Jack : I don't know, but it won't start

Tom : ...

Jack : No, I haven't

A) Have another try.

B) Why didn't you take it to be repaired?

C) What have you got in the car?

D) You haven't run out of petrol, have you?

E) You'll have to send for a mechanic.

40. Jane : I can't find the coffee anywhere.

Mother : Look in the cupboard.

Jane : ...?

Mother : No, the other one.

A) Can't you see it?

B) Which cupboard?

C) Do you mean the one by the refrigerator?

D) Where did you put it?

E) Did you buy it from the shop up the street?

41. Pat : When does the concert start?

Mary : At 8.30.

Pat : ...

Mary : Yes, It says so on the ticket

A) We'd better hurry then.

B) Who says so?

C) It doesn't start at 8 o'clock

D) Are we going to be late?

E) Are you sure?

42. Mark : How long have you been working in this office?

Ruth : About two and a half months.

Mark : ...?

Ruth : Well, yes. At least, sometimes.

A) Why don't you change your Job?

B) Do you enjoy your Job?

C) When do you stop working?

D) Why don't you come and work for me?

E) What do you want to do in the future?

43. Most people don't realize that Paul and Mark are brothers. Paul is tall and fair, and interested in all types of sport. Mark, who is short and dark-haired, is studying maths at the university. Maths is his only hobby too.

A) Brothers don't often have much in common.

B) Though brothers, Paul and Mark are very different in appearance and in interests.

C) Paul isn't nearly as clever as his brother Mark.

D) Paul wishes his brother were a better sportsman.

E) Paul and Mark are brothers but they disagree on various matters

44. Jane was very enthusiastic about the concert. She praised the pianist, the singer and the choice of programme; but it was the violin concerto that she praised most of all

- A) Jane went to the concert because she wanted to hear the violin concerto.
 B) The piano is Jane's favourite instrument, although she is fond of vision concerts.
 C) Jane thought the concert was wonderful and especially the violin concerts.
 D) Except for the violin concert, Jane didn't really enjoy the concert.
 E) Not much of Jane's favourite music was included in the programme.

45. Everyone I've talked to recently admits that Mr. Burton was not a very good manager. Now that Mr. Carr is in charge of the company, most people are expecting things to improve; he really is a natural leader, and liked and respected by everyone.

- A) It is generally agreed that Mr. Carr will manage the company much better than Mr. Burton did.
 B) Mr. Carr didn't like the way Mr. Burton managed the company.
 C) Mr. Burton was not popular, but under his management everything ran smoothly.
 D) Mr. Carr may be a good manager but nobody wanted Mr. Burton to leave.
 E) Most people think Mr. Carr will introduce few changes.

Tests -B

1. The bank manager frequently invites the senior staff out to lunch.

- A) sometimes B) seldom C) often D) always E) occasionally

2. Psychologists argue that it is not always necessary to punish children.

- A) accuse B) award C) repel D) suspect E) amuse

3. It is very difficult to work out a monthly budget since the price keep on

- A) reckoning B) exceeding C) raising D) rising E) expanding

4. I have much a lot of work to do that it is ... to try to finish it today.

- A) useless B) sensible C) eager D) exaggerated E) illegal

5. Clare looked up ... him ... wonder in her eyes.

- A) to / by B) at / with C) upon / in D) for / on E) after / through

6. Since the new technician is not very familiar ... the machine, he is no good ... using it.

- A) on / to B) to / with C) of / for D) from / in E) with / at

7. They looked as if they were climbing fast ... to rich the top before dark

- A) owing B) already C) quite D) enough E) nearly

8. ... her temperature is so high, she will have to stay in bed for a few days.

- A) Unless B) Until C) As D) Whether E) However

9. The new secretary hasn't used this type of computer before, so they are showing her ... to use it.

- A) how B) why C) what D) which E) who

10. The medical authorities warned everyone ... the water without first ... it.

- A) had drunk / being boiled B) to drink / having boiled
 C) drank / having had to boil D) drinking / having to boil
 E) not to drink / boiling

11. When I ... , Bert ... almost half of the report.

- A) had arrived / wrote B) was arriving / wrote C) have arrived / would write
 D) arrived / had written E) would arrive / would have written

12. As a comedian he is no longer appreciated but ten years ago people ... at his jokes.

- A) used to laugh B) have been laughing C) are used to laughing
 D) have laughed E) had laughed

23. The Minister and his advisors have finally approved of my nephew's appointment abroad.

A) Theirs / hers B) He / her C) We / my D) Them / mine E) They / his

24. A friend has spilled tea on your dress. You want to stop her feeling upset; so you say:

A) What a pity! I'm often very careless too! B) I spilled coffee on the table cloth too.

C) Never mind, this dress needed washing anyway.

D) That doesn't matter. I like it better this way. E) Of course I don't mind. Do you?

25. You are overweight and want to lose weight. So you ask your doctor:

A) Why do you insist on my losing weight? B) You don't think I'm overweight, do you?

C) Do you advise me to go on a diet or should I take more exercise?

D) Don't you know that I hate to be on a diet? E) Why don't you want me to lose weight?

26. You were going to meet your daughter in at the railway station at 6.00 p.m., but you can't as you have a meeting then. So you ask your friend to help you. You say:

A) My daughter will be coming this evening. Do you think you could meet her in for me?

B) You don't have to be here at 6.00 p.m., do you?

C) If you can come to the Station with me I'll introduce you to her.

D) Have you any plans for the evening after you have met my daughter?

E) Can you come with me to the station?

27. Your friend tells you that he doesn't know how to improve his knowledge of English and ask for advice; so you say :

A) Everyone needs to learn a second language nowadays.

B) It is very difficult to learn a foreign language.

C) Why didn't you start learning English when you were a child?

D) You were never fluent in English. E) Why don't you try going to a good language school?

28. You are going to a friend's house for the evening and do not want your mother to worry about you; so you leave a note saying:

A) There's nothing wrong with me. B) I've gone to Jane's, I'll be back about 10.30.

C) Whatever happens, please don't worry. D) My friend's mother will look after me,

E) I couldn't wait for you.

29. Mother : When is David coming to London? -

Andy :

Mother : Are you sure?

Andy : Nearly. But I'll check in my diary.

A) I wish he weren't coming B) I've no idea C) It's not definite yet D) Next weekend E) Perhaps he's changed his mind

30. Mr Drayton : Did you listen to the weather forecast this evening?

Mrs Drayton : No I didn't.

Mr Drayton : ...

Mrs Drayton : Well, we can listen to it at half past ten.

A) You usually do, don't you? B) So did I. G) I wish you had. D) Snow is expected!

E) It won't make any difference.

31. Jean : How was the play last night?

Tony : Oh, I didn't enjoy it very much.

Jean : ...

Tony : It was too long and I got bored.

- A) Which theatre did you go to, the Grand or New Stage?
B) Had you seen it before? C) Didn't Meg enjoy it either?
D) I haven't been to a theatre for a long time. E) Really? Why not?

32. Mrs Curry : Where did you go last summer?

Mr Hardy : We went to Egypt.

Mrs Curry : ... ?

Mr Hardy : No, this year we can't afford to go anywhere.

- A) Did you enjoy the hot climate? B) What are you planning to go this year?
C) Did you enjoy going by ship? D) And this year? Will you be going there again?
E) How long will you be going for?

33. Peter : Who is that woman over there talking to Mr. Anderson?

Sam : She's the new secretary.

Peter : ...

Sam : A little over two weeks I think.

- A) How long has she been with us? B) Was she working here last year?
C) Where did she work before? D) Well, I've never seen her before.
E) Well, she's certainly very pretty, isn't she?

Tests - C.

1. I didn't ... we would be leaving quite so early.

- A) consult B) expect C) wait D) ask E) determine

2. They couldn't find a house in London at a price they could ...

- A) obtain B) demand C) get D) afford E) require

3. The tourists were ... by the poverty they observed in some African countries.

- A) upset B) damaged C) contented D) involved E) included

4. Determined to get into shape for the coming swimming season, Clara exercises ... every morning.

- A) clumsily B) reluctantly C) vigorously D) mournfully E) tolerantly

5. One of ... has to take the responsibility for setting up the experiment.

- A) their B) him C) us D) your E) me

6. Why don't you stay in bed and rest until you feel ...

- A) better B) good C) bad D) worse E) best

7. I spent the ... summer working to save money for my school fees.

- A) rest B) every C) most D) whole E) all

8. We can, if you agree, watch the sunset ... time when Jane and Mary are free, too.

- A) other B) another C) rather D) such E) certain

9. The first applicant for the post was both fast ... efficient, we hired her immediately.

- A) also / so B) but / and C) so / but D) or / and E) and / so

10. The play starts in half an hour; ... we hurry we're going to be late.

- A) when B) in case C) unless D) since E) whether

11. ... I was ready to leave the office it was already raining heavily.

- A) At the same time B) Until C) During D) Afterwards E) By the time

12. I'll be at home all day; so, you can come and see me ... you want.
 A) whenever B) whichever C) whoever D) whatever E) wherever
13. Most people talk too much and don't realize how important ... is.
 A) have to listen B) to be listened C) have listened D) listening E) to be listening
14. The teacher told us ... the road when the lights were red.
 A) not to have crossed B) not to cross C) not having crossed D) crossing
 E) having to cross
15. Andrew's car ... because he had forgotten to lock it.
 A) has stolen B) is stolen C) was stolen D) had stolen E) will be stolen
16. The loud applause ... how deeply the music ... the audience.
 A) shows / would affect B) showed / affected
 C) had shown / could affect D) would have shown / have affected
 E) may show / had affected
17. This is the 12th patient the doctor ... today.
 A) had examined B) was examined C) has examined D) was examining E) have examined
18. My dictionary isn't in its usual place; someone ... it.
 A) should be borrowed B) can borrow C) might borrow D) must have borrowed
 E) ought to borrow
19. I chose to stay in the garden ...
 A) unless I'm so tired B) because I'd prefer to explore the old castle
 C) as the others are leaving for the historical places
 D) when our guide had told us the day's program
 E) while the others visited the museum
20. In the end I went by bus ...
 A) since I was feeling very tired B) if I hadn't got up so late
 C) that it stops so near the library D) unless there has been a suitable train
 E) whether or not it will arrive on time
21. We thought Steve had forgotten about the meeting ...
 A) where he should arrive by dinner time B) although he has informed us of the delay
 C) whether he ever forgets things D) however the secretary would have given him the message
 E) because he was thirty minutes late
22. If the rules hadn't been ignored ...
 A) the problem could become that serious B) It will be easier to communicate with them
 C) this error would never have occurred D) there have been no disagreements so far
 E) they may not feel a need to strengthen the police force
23. If we don't start early in the morning ...
 A) you'd better pick up now B) we may not get there before it gets dark
 C) the main road has been blocked D) we wouldn't have had time to enjoy the view
 E) we were still worried about our flight to Rome
24. After working in an insurance company for more than a year ...
 A) the company officials might have decided to give him a promotion
 B) he had already left his job
 C) they would have hired him an assistant manager
 D) He started his own firm
 E) he is leaving the office early

Every summer many people, girls and women as well as boys and men, try to swim from England to France or from France to England. The distance at the nearest points is only about twenty miles, but because of the strong currents the distance that must be swum is usually more than twice as far. The first man to succeed in swimming across the Channel was Captain Webb, an Englishman. This was in August 1875. He landed in France 21 hours 45 minutes after entering the water at Dover. Since then there have been many successful swims and the time has been shortened. One French swimmer crossed in 11 hours and 5 minutes.

25. Swimming the Channel is not as easy as it might seem ...

- A) as the distance between the two countries is far too much
- B) and it always takes more or less 20 hours
- C) and only two people have managed to do it so far
- D) so few people even try to swim it
- E) for there are very strong currents

26. The first time anyone swam across the Channel...

- A) was in the last century
- B) was when England and France organized a swimming competition
- C) no one really believed him
- D) he was helped by favourable currents
- E) he reached Dover just before 10 in the evening

27. The time Captain Webb needed to swim across the Channel ...

- A) was unbelievably short
- B) has since been nearly reduced to half
- C) still remains a record
- D) was thought to be far too long
- E) hasn't been equaled by any French swimmer

A new discovery of a dinosaur fossil in Antarctica has confirmed the idea that dinosaurs lived not only in the Northern Hemisphere but in the Southern Hemisphere as well. Up until this discovery, scientists had found dinosaur remains on every continent except Antarctica. This new discovery now confirms the idea that dinosaurs were distributed worldwide. If the dinosaur fossil is shown to be related to other dinosaurs of the same period in South America, it will also support the idea that South America and Antarctica were once linked together.

28. It is only recently that ...

- A) Important scientific studies about the Southern Hemisphere have been carried out
- B) scientists have been seriously interested in fossils
- C) a dinosaur fossil has been discovered in Antarctica
- D) some new facts about the Northern Hemisphere have come to light
- E) Antarctica has been discovered

29. One can understand from the passage that ...

- A) dinosaurs, at one time in the past, lived in both hemispheres
- B) dinosaurs were in fact, more commonly found in the Southern Hemisphere
- C) scientists had long since realized that dinosaurs had actually lived in Antarctica
- D) the dinosaur fossil, discovered in Antarctica, was significantly different from those found in other continents
- E) the discovery of a dinosaur fossil in Antarctica was actually of little importance to scientists

30. It is hoped that the discovery of the dinosaur fossil in Antarctica ...

- A) would contribute significantly to our knowledge of the Northern Hemisphere
- B) will throw further light on the existence of dinosaurs in the past
- C) would lead to further similar discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere
- D) could answer the question whether South America and Antarctica were originally connected
- E) will attract more scientists to this type of work.

A popular method of treating frozen fingers and toes in very cold, even freezing weather is to slowly rewarm them or rub them with snow. The best treatment, however, is not slow rewarming but rapid rewarming. Putting the frozen fingers or toes in a warm bath or using a hot water bottle are both good ways to treat them. Hot drinks to warm the body from within are also helpful. One must be careful about burning the skin, however. The temperature of any heat applied should not be greater than 43°C.

31. The main concern of the passage is ...

- A) why frozen fingers and toes should be slowly rewarmed
- B) how to keep adequately warm in winter
- C) how to treat fingers and toes that have been frozen
- D) the dangers of freezing weather for the body
- E) why one should have plenty of hot drinks in winter

32. It is pointed out in the passage that ...

- A) the use of hot water bottles to rewarm the body is not advisable
- B) one should try to rewarm frozen fingers and toes fairly rapidly
- C) in rewarming the body the higher the temperature the better the result is
- D) people should be warned not to go out in freezingly cold weather
- E) one should take a hot bath as often as possible in winter

33. The author warns that ...

- A) the minimum temperature required is 43°C.
- B) in rewarming the body, care must be taken not to burn the skin
- C) one should never rub frozen fingers and toes with snow
- D) hot drinks must not be taken in immediately
- E) recovery cannot, be as rapid as one would expect

Bicycling in America has been growing at an amazing rate. Bicycles used to be sold to parents for their children. Now those same parents are buying them for themselves, as well as for their children. And grandparents are cycling, too. Moreover, people don't simply cycle for fun and for the exercise. Many young executives ride bikes to work as an alternative to adding to the pollution of cities, and to fighting traffic jams, while college and high school students find bikes an economical alternative to cars or buses.

34. In the passage it is emphasized that, in America, ...

- A) more and more people of all ages are now using bicycles
- B) few college students can afford to run a car
- C) no executive feels he can cycle to work
- D) most parents feel it is dangerous for children to cycle to school
- E) a great many traffic jams are being caused by cyclists

35. Cycling is also a hobby that ...

- A) attracts fewer and fewer people
- B) is getting increasingly more expensive

C) only appeals to the young

D) has a high-accident rate

E) the whole family can enjoy

36. A well-written essay should be unified; ... The first requirement for unity is that the main idea should be clear. The second requirement is that there are no unrelated parts.

A) the selection of an interesting subject is therefore of vital importance

B) even so, essays may vary considerably in length

C) that is, everything in it should be related to the main idea

D) In fact most essays are carefully planned

E) essay competitions have recently become quite popular

37. In China, the style of decoration of these bowls developed through the years. Early examples had narrow bands of geometric designs, ... Often those designs included stylized dragons, birds and snakes.

A) while later ones had complex patterns covering the entire vessel

B) because the Chinese worshipped animals

C) and they developed their technique in the course of time

D) although Chinese casting has never been equaled

E) moreover they are fairly primitive

38. ... Until a program is prepared and stored in the computer's memory, the computer "knows" absolutely nothing, not even how to accept or reject data. Even the most sophisticated computer must be told what to do.

A) A computer is similar to a typewriter

B) A computer can repeat the same operation over and over again forever if permitted

C) Computers are widely used because they save time

D) Computers solve problems by means of various mathematical and decision-making operations

E) Like all machines a computer needs to be directed and controlled if it is to perform a task successfully

39. There is something more in bringing up children than feeding them well, housing them healthily and washing them regularly. The emotional development of children depends greatly on the actions of their parents. ... The adult may need social security but for the child, family security is of even greater importance

A) Every child imitates his parents

B) Children need the security of a peaceful family life

C) Friendship is not an important factor in a child's life.

D) Family life has little effect on a child's social development

E) However a child does not learn much from his parents

40. Setting through day without being touched by the press would be difficult. We have daily morning and evening newspapers and weekly news magazines. ... What we eat, what we buy, what we do, what we think is influenced by the press.

A) The power of the press upon us is really enormous

B) One should not start the day without reading a newspaper

C) Newspaper sales are less than magazine sales

D) The effect of the press on the public is not so important as some people like to suggest

E) The number of newspaper readers is decreasing day by day

41. You send a card to one of your friends who has just moved to another city and say:

A) Thank you for your help. I really appreciated it.

B) I wish you a happy anniversary.

C) Hoping you'll enjoy your visit-

D) I hope you will soon be feeling better.

E) We shall miss you. The place won't be the same without you.

42. A friend of yours wants to buy a second-hand car but doesn't know how to find one and asks for help. So you say:

A) Don't you think you've chosen a rather expensive type of car?

B) I would rather buy a brand new one.

C) Why don't you look at the advertisements in the newspaper?

D) You'd better get your driving license first

E) Do you know how difficult it is to run a used car?

43. You have a ticket for a concert, but at the last minute you are unable to go. You think perhaps some of your friends in the class might like to go. So you say:

A) Could any of you find me a ticket for the concert tonight?

B) Would anyone like to come to the concert with me tonight? I have an extra ticket.

C) I hear that tonight's concert is going to be fantastic. It's a pity you can't go.

D) It would suit me much better if the concert were tomorrow night.

E) I have a ticket for the concert tonight that I can't use. Would any of you be interested?

44. Dick has invited Mary out to dinner on Tuesday. Mary does not really like Dick and wants to turn the invitation down without being rude. So she says:

A) No, I can't. Not then or any other time.

B) I'd really like to but I just can't, I'm so busy. I hope you understand.

C) Well as it happens I'm busy on Tuesday. Shall we go on Wednesday?

D) Why don't we go out for lunch instead of dinner?

E) I was wondering if you'd care to pick me up after work.

45. At your friend's wedding you want to say something nice about the bride's appearance; you say to her :

A) Be sure to step on your husband's foot!

B) Your shoes don't really go with that outfit.

C) I love your dress, you look gorgeous in it!

D) You are looking much better today than you did yesterday.

E) The bridal clothes must have cost an awful lot!

46. A friend of yours wants to borrow a book which you need yourself at the weekend. You agree conditionally and say:

A) Surely you can wait till next week

B) Of course, but I want it back by Friday at the latest.

C) I wonder whether I'm going to need it myself-

D) As a matter of fact, I'm extremely bored with it.

E) Why not? But I don't think you'll find it very useful

47. Mrs Hartley : Would you like sandwiches or cake with your tea?

Mr Hartley : ...

Mrs Hartley : Really?

Mr Hartley : Yes, I'm very hungry.

A) Please B) Neither C) No, thank you D) Of course E) Both, please

48. Tim : I hear you are changing your job soon.

Taylor : That's right.

Tim : ...

Taylor : That's so and I could never hope to get such a position here.

A) I wish you weren't making such a move.

- B) You will soon be bored with all the fuss there.
 C) You're going to direct the new oil project in the next town, I believe.
 D) What is the point of making such a move now?
 E) But it means a lot of changes in your professional and private life.

49. **Steve** : That book you're reading must be very interesting.

Clara : Oh! What makes you say that?

Steve :

- A) I don't know why you chose to read it.
 B) I read it before and I wasn't impressed either.
 C) I haven't read the reviews of it yet.
 D) If it weren't so, you would have put it aside before now.
 E) It's far too long and sentimental for my taste.

50. **Jim** : Do you know where my glasses are?

Betty : I thought you put them in that drawer last night.

Jim : ...

Betty : Then try your raincoat pocket .

- A) I've been using glasses for 17 years.
 B) But I've already found them.
 C) I can read without my glasses.
 D) We'll look for them later, I don't need them now.
 E) They're not there, I've already looked.

51. **Jack** : Are we on the right road?

Jill :

Jack : What do you mean? Aren't you sure?

Jill : Well, I've only been along this road once before.

- A) I'm afraid so. B) We certainly are. C) I think so. D) Yes, that's right. E) You should know.

52. **Mr Bentley** : That first job of mine in the bank was terribly boring.

Interviewer :

Mr Bentley : True, but each month seemed like a year.

- A) Yes, but you were there only for a few months.
 B) Why was that? C) But you will soon move on to a better job.
 D) My first job was pretty dull too. E) Was work difficult to get then.?

Tests - D

1. Although he appears to be fluent in English, his sentences are full of grammatical

- A) wrong B) dangers C) mistakes D) duties E) rules

2. Measles is not..... a children's disease.

- A) seriously B) occasionally C) nearly D) reluctantly E) exclusively

3. The new cashier soon himself to be both efficient and trustworthy.

- A) proved B) spoiled C) exaggerated D) upheld E) undermined

4. My daughter is not a bit like me. She seems to..... her father.

- A) look on B) take after C) put out D) look after E) set out

5. One of the important effects the traffic the environment is air pollution.

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

6. I have bought new shirt which matches jacket I bought last week.
 A) some / a B) the / a C) a / the D) some / the E) an / some
7. We have already filled in application forms but Mary is still trying to complete
 A) my / her B) ours / his C) her / your D) our / hers E) us / theirs
8. You can take..... of these two elective courses; they are very interesting.
 A) both / either B) both / all C) either / both D) one / either E) neither / all
9. Some people argue that certain oriental relaxation techniques, yoga and meditation, are extremely effective in the treatment of high blood pressure.
 A) so B) just as C) such as D) both E) also
10. You must always have a good breakfast every morning late you are.
 A) no matter B) however C) although D) whatever E) even if
11. of the candidates an opportunity to discuss his point of view.
 A) All / wants B) Each / wants C) Every / want D) Whole / wants E) Many / want
12. All the expenses for the scientific explorations in the area by a number of private Institutions.
 A) had born B) bore C) will bear D) have borne E) are borne
13. I travel by coach to Istanbul last week because the airline pilots were on strike.
 A) ought to B) need to C) had to D) am to E) should
14. There is nothing being interrupted all the time.
 A) annoying enough B) as annoyed as C) so annoying that
 D) more annoying than E) the most annoying
15. You..... your doctor before you started dieting.
 A) might consult B) can consult C) have to consult
 D) should have consulted E) have consulted
16. If you've finished..... the dictionary, I'd like it for a while.
 A) use / to have borrowed B) to use / borrowing
 C) to have used / having borrowed D) having used / borrow E) using / to
17. I have noticed that since I..... the university, my life much more interesting.
 A) was entering / had become B) have entered / becomes
 C) had entered / became D) enter / is becoming E) entered / has become
18. While I..... for my aunt outside the shop someone my purse.
 A) waited / had been grabbing B) had waited / was grabbing
 C) was waiting / grabbed D) had to wait / had grabbed
 E) have been waiting / would have grabbed
19. If I had saved enough money last year
 A) I still can't pay the bill B) I would have gone to Europe this April
 C) we might even be able to buy a car D) I was also working as a shop assistant
 E) we had been staying in a big hotel
20. Unless the necessary precautions are taken immediately
 A) we shall not be able to control the epidemic
 B) there has been heavy rain resulting in widespread flooding
 C) all the attempts to rescue the passengers were in vain
 D) the casualties have been taken to the nearest hospital

E) the country suffered the worst economic disaster since 1927

21. when he started his study of famine in underdeveloped countries, ..

- A) The proposal he had made concerned the interest rates
- B) He has planned to work in a computer company
- C) He had already been doing research for three years
- D) He should be feeling extremely frustrated
- E) it might take a lot of time to find a job

22. The better get to know him

- A) the more the outcome had seemed unpredictable
- B) I'm afraid I really can't stand him
- C) I realized to what extent they had been involved
- D) the less I like him
- E) the more reliable were the data

23. The professor asked me

- A) why no objection has been shown to anybody leaving early
- B) if the results obtained from the study are significant
- C) that I can pass on to the next item on the agenda
- D) whether I am awarded a prize for my new discovery
- E) to help the newly recruited research assistant with the experiment

24., the factory has been working at its lost capacity.

- A) Owing to the high efficiency of the new manager
- B) Due to the shortage of some essential raw materials
- C) because of the considerable decrease in production
- D) In spite of the cancellation of many important orders
- E) in order to meet the ever-increasing orders

The famous Tower of London was built as a fortress by William the Conqueror. Early in the Middle Ages the kings used it as a palace; later on it was turned into a prison, but only distinguished prisoners, including statesmen and princes, were among other things, the jewelry museum of the English kings and queens is on display.

25. It is obvious from the passage that the functions of the Tower of London

- A) were all established by William the Conqueror
- B) have always been controlled by the kings
- C) have varied greatly over the centuries
- D) are all of a military nature
- E) have not changed at all since the Middle Ages

26. We learn from the passage that the Tower

- A) was not originally intended to be a fortress
- B) was never a prison for ordinary people
- C) is still a unique example of medieval architecture
- D) was never a residence of English kings
- E) functions today only as a jewelry museum

27. William the Conqueror's original purpose in building the Tower of London

- A) was one of defense
- B) was to exhibit his valuable jewelry
- C) was strongly criticized later in the Middle Ages
- D) remains unknown even now
- E) is still being debated among historians

28. You are going to be late home because you're going to watch the school play. So you phone home and say:

- A) I'm sorry, I'm late, but I had to stay and watch the play.
- B) This is John speaking. I've decided not to go to the play.

- C) Is that you, Dad? Are you coming home late tonight?
D) Hello Dad! Mum says you mustn't be late tonight.
E) Hello Mum! I thought I'd let you know I'll be a couple of hours late

29. A friend of yours has bought herself a new skirt. The style and color really suit her. So you say:

- A) You must have been out of your mind to choose such a skirt
B) What made you buy such an expensive skirt?
C) Whatever made you choose a colour like that?
D) That skirt looks perfect on you. You look lovely in it!
E) Next time you buy a skirt, let me come with you to help

30. You are a stranger in the town but you know there is an interesting archeological museum

that you want to visit. You stop someone and ask him how to get there:

- A) In your opinion, is the archeological museum really worth seeing?
B) Except for the archeological museum, what other places of interest are there here?
C) Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the archeological museum?
D) Hello! Do you happen to live near the archeological museum?
E) I'd really like to walk there; how far is it?

31. You've booked a table at a restaurant you know well. When you get there you find they have given your table to someone else, and the restaurant is full. You are annoyed and say:

- A) May I ask why my order is so late? B) I'd like a table near the window.
C) If I had known you were going to be so busy I would have booked a table.
D) I didn't expect you'd serve such delicious food here.
E) I don't understand how you could do this to me. I come here such a lot

32. A serious earthquake has hit eastern part of the country. You have offered to help collect money at school for the victims. You go to one of the classroom and say to the students:

- A) Thank you very much for your generosity but we have already collected enough money.
B) I hear a lot have died in the earthquake, so there's not much we can do about it
C) Last year we managed to collect quite a lot of money.
D) The earthquake has caused a great deal of suffering, so let's be generous in our help.
E) I'm not really sure that the earthquake victims actually need our help

33. Bill Atkins is leaving the firm he has worked at for twelve years. His colleagues have just given him a watch as a farewell present. Bill thanks them saying:

- A) Now that you are leaving, you don't seem to have been here very long, do you?
B) Hello everybody, I am glad I've joined you. It will be a pleasure to work here.
C) I'm really very disappointed with you all.
D) I really don't know how to thank you. And I think you knew this is just what I needed
E) It has always been my pleasure to work with you and I'm very sorry you are leaving us

34. Kate: Do have some cake.

Betty:

Kate: Well, you can have another.

Betty: No, thank you. I've had enough.

- A) I've already had one piece. B) I never eat cake. C) I'd like some more
D) I'd rather have a sandwich. E) Yes, I'd like that.

35. Father: What have you done with your first salary?

Son: I've put some of it in the bank.

Father:

Sam: Nothing as yet, but I'll buy some clothes for myself.

- A) Have you decided the type of car you want?
- B) How much have you put there?
- C) That was thoughtful of you. What is the interest rate?
- D) If I were you, I'd buy some shares.
- E) Good. What have you done with the rest?

36. Candidate: I really should like to work in the export department.

Manager:

Candidate: I learn French at the university

Manager: That could be useful, but you'd need to learn something about economics

- A) Why did you leave your previous job?
- B) At present we have no vacancies whatsoever.
- C) Let me talk to the Personnel Manager.
- D) Well, what are your qualifications?
- E) Have you been offered a job elsewhere?

37. Lecturer: Have you decided which courses you are going to take?

Student: Yes, I want to take Economics, Statistics and French

Lecturer:

Student: Oh, yes. There is nothing to prevent me from working hard this semester.

- A) Well, you should have brought your assignments
- B) But how much time will that leave you for sleep?
- C) Do you think you'll be able to keep up with all them?
- D) Yes, but I'm sure you can manage them
- E) Have you found any of the books yet?

38. Mary: You're looking upset. What's the matter?

Jenny: My brothers were going to take me to the lake for a picnic.

Mary:

Jenny: They've gone without me!

- A) Well, what happened?
- B) What made them change their mind?
- C) So that's why you are looking so pleased!
- D) A lot of us are going.
- E) Have they decided where to go?

39. Customer: I'm looking for a present for my sister who will 16 tomorrow.

Shopkeeper:

Customer: Yes, especially classical.

Shopkeeper: Then, how about a Mozart cassette?

- A) Congratulations. Have you any other sisters?
- B) What does she study?
- C) Is she interested in modern art? D) How much do you want to pay?
- E) Does she like music?

Tests - E

1. My... sport is tennis. What is yours?

- A) wonderful B) favourite C) fine D) miserable E) enormous

2. Have you seen the ... for the 5-day-trip to Scotland for only 150 pounds?

- A) reservation B) dream C) holiday D) advertisement E) newspaper

3. The use of food additives has grown ... in recent years; in fact, it has increased tenfold in the last three decades.

- A) deliberately B) closely C) rapidly D) precisely E) considerably
4. The Yorkshire Chemicals Company has recently been by a rival firm.
A) taken over B) cut down C) kept away D) settled down E) crossed out
5. Mr. Brooke said he would be back in the office 4 o'clock.
A) since B) for C) until D) by E) during
6. Industrial development partly depends an efficient transport system.
A) for B) of C) to D) in E) upon
7. Could you lend me more? I've spent money you gave me yesterday.
A) any / some B) some / the C) the / the D) - / some E) some / -
8. I'm so lonely and bored in this town; ever invites me
- A) nobody / anywhere B) no one / nowhere C) anyone / nowhere
D) anybody / somewhere E) everyone / anywhere
9. He is the director of the institute has become famous for his research into nutrition.
A) who B) what C) which D) whom E) whose
10. The diagram it is in summer than in winter in the northern hemisphere.
A) so hot B) hottest C) hot D) the hottest E) hotter
11. all the problems she encountered, she managed to fetch her homework on time.
A) by the time B) in spite of C) even though D) however E) apart from
12. In some parts of the world they are short of food people are dying of hunger.
A) too / that B) more / than C) as / as D) so / that E) that / if
13. You wear jeans of trainers at a formal gathering. It wouldn't be right.
A) needn't B) don't have to C) might not D) weren't able to E) mustn't
14. at a research centre but I decided to work for an oil company since the pay was much better.
A) could have worked B) may work C) had to work D) had better work E) have been working
15. I ran into him at 10 o'clock this morning just before the board meeting; I him since.
A) will not have seen B) didn't see C) haven't seen D) hadn't seen E) couldn't see
16. When Queen Victoria in 1901 she for 63 years.
A) died / had been reigning B) had died / reigning C) died / was reigning
D) has died / reigned E) died / has reigned
17. Despite new urban developments and the expansion of industrial sites, still 70% of the land area of the Netherlands for farming.
A) was using B) is used C) would have used D) has to use E) uses
18. Would you mind
- A) that I'm reading aloud B) what causes you a lot of trouble C) explaining it once again please
D) to bring the books back by tomorrow E) how much you spent on accommodation
19. I'm afraid I can't remember.....
A) if he would refuse to give any details B) unless they worked late yesterday
C) until we got to the nearest station D) that I should finish it by lunch time
E) where Peter said he had put the files
20. To many foreigners, cricket appears to be a slow and boring game.....
A) but in fact it requires a lot of skill and a quick eye

- B) therefore it will make headline news in the press
 C) so there were a great number of amateur cricket clubs
 D) whereas it is team work rather than individual performance that matters
 E) as a result the police prevented the crowd from getting on to the field
- 21. Even though most people seem to like him.....**
 A) he would be invited to every committee meeting
 B) he doesn't have many friends, either
 C) nobody really wants him to be made director
 D) so I must admit that he is a good writer
 E) why none of us have rejected his advice
- 22. by the time he got married.**
 A) John will finish his degree in medicine
 B) The stuff is planning a modest celebration
 C) Steve has given a group of children art lessons
 D) He would be busy picking up some last-minute necessities
 E) Tim had been in charge of the company
- 23. if all nations work together**
 A) The threat to the environment can only be overcome
 B) They wouldn't have been in such a difficult position now
 C) The committee decided to sign the agreement
 D) There would be a steady improvement in the company's trading position
 E) The new manager has many problems to solve

Good students usually have good study habits and know how to plan their time efficiently. Some find it helpful to draw up a five or six day program each week and plan what they will do and when. Of course one cannot always keep to such a plan; unexpected things often happen but even the making of such a plan forces us to think about what we ought to do during the week and this is the first step towards doing it.

- 24. A weekly study program can be very useful**
 A) after good study habits have been established
 B) put doesn't lead to better study habits
 C) so long as it isn't very detailed
 D) even if one doesn't keep to it exactly
 E) If one knows it can't be changed
- 25. Good students**
 A) only do what they ought to do and not what they want to do
 B) waste a lot of time thinking about what they ought to do
 C) owe their success to good study habits and careful planning of their time
 D) take five or six days to do what they could do in two or three day
 E) can't plan their time efficiently without someone to help them.
- 26. One advantage of drawing up a work plan the week is that**
 A) we realize that a lot of the work we do is unnecessary
 B) unexpected problems can be avoided
 C) we can give ourselves two whole free days
 D) it remind us of what we have to do during the week
 E) we soon grow used to working at regular times

Many people who have to start the day early find it difficult to wake up properly. For some of them the solution is very straightforward: they drink two cups of coffee and the feelings of the fatigue disappear. This is the effect of caffeine one of a family of stimulants found not only in coffee but also in such drinks as tea, cola and cocoa. Taken in reasonable amounts, the stimulating chemical may help some people to work more efficiently. However, excessive quantities of caffeine can cause several irritating, unhealthy side effects. Studies show, in fact, that more than two cups of coffee a day can cause unpleasant symptoms such as nervousness, irritability, stomach pain and insomnia.

27. The passage suggest that it is inadvisable for one to

- A) drink any tea, coffee or cocoa at all B) drink more than two cups of coffee a day
C) start the day without a stimulant of some sort D) use any other stimulant but caffeine
E) drink coffee late in the day

28. Caffeine and other similar stimulants

- A) can produce certain unpleasant side effect, if large doses are taken
B) are completely harmless C) always have a negative effect upon people
D) actually never lead to improved E) are only to be found in tea, coffee and cola

29. The passage points out that many people begin the day with two cups of coffee

-
A) even when they don't feel sleepy B) because by doing so they soon feel wide awake
C) because there is less caffeine in coffee than in tea
D) if they know the day ahead is likely to be an irritating one
E) as this is the best way to cure certain stomach pains and insomnia

Like so many other materials in Japan, paper too has come in for many hundreds of years of artistic consideration. At one period of the country's history, the paper on which a poem was written was as important as the poem itself. A thousand years ago there were whole towns actively engaged in making paper. Such towns still exist, but there were also many farming villages which then, as they do today, made paper to earn extra income during winter. At present, about half of Japan's farmers must add to their incomes with winter jobs. Although a large amount of winter employment is provided by construction companies, some farmers continue to work at such cottage industries as paper-making

30. It's obvious from the passage that the art of paper-making in Japan

- A) is still the most important source of income for a large part of the population
B) has disappeared owing to industrialization C) was no of economic value at all in the past
D) was only practised by the pleasants in the country E) has a long history

31. The passage emphasizes that approximately fifty per cent of the farming population in Japan.....

- A) is not satisfied with current farming policies B) prefers towns life to village life
C) engages in a secondary occupation in winter
D) plans to give up farming and go into construction work E) has no concept of the national history

32. It is suggested that paper-making

- A) encouraged the development of poetry in Japan B) is still one of Japan's cottage industries
C) has never been a significant commercial interest in Japan
D) has seldom been regarded as an art by the Japanese
E) and construction are the two major areas of employment in Japan

One tends to assume that Iceland must be very cold. In fact it is not the Gulf Stream warms it and so do hot springs. The whole city of Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, is heated by hot water pumped from springs. These waters also warm a great many city swimming pools. There are greenhouses in almost every backyard in Reykjavik. Heat for the greenhouses also comes from the hot springs. Tomatoes, peppers and melons are grown at all times of the year. Flowers like tulips and pinks are also grown.

33. The passage paints a picture of Reykjavik that

- A) ignores geographical factors B) emphasizes how cold and barren it is
C) implies that the level of civilization is low D) is distinctly unpleasant

E) is both surprising and attractive

34. The people of Reykjavik

A) lead primitive, uncomfortable lives

B) suffer greatly from the cold climate

C) make very good use of the hot springs

D) cannot afford to heat their houses properly

E) have done nothing to make life in the capital pleasant

35. Tomatoes, peppers and melons

A) are the only food produced in Iceland

B) are some of the chief imports of Iceland

C) are naturally greeted luxuries in Iceland

D) grow all the year round in Iceland

E) have only been introduced into Iceland

36. It is not easy really to understand and appreciate another culture. One needs to study the language and become fluent in it. One has to be familiar with the history, revision and the aesthetics of the society

A) One should not underestimate the value of what is generally referred to as "folk" culture.

B) The study of language is, of course, essential to communication

C) Recently, however, countries have been forced to interact

D) But even after years of effort there are likely to be certain qualities that remain a mystery to us.

E) Everyone should be encouraged to learn a foreign language

37. ...She had been given to the United States by China. But last week she was founded in her out-door enclosure at the Washington National Zoo. At 23 she was the oldest panda in captivity outside of China.

A) The panda Ling-Ling was one of the best known and most loved animals in the world.

B) A panda is a large, black and white animal which lives in the bamboo forests of China.

C) A panda looks more like a toy than a real animal.

D) When the President of the United States visited China no one guessed the outcome of the negotiations.

E) National zoos in the United States are really wildlife reserves

38. More than 6,000 people have died in Chernobyl since the radiation disaster of 1986

.....
According to researches childhood cancer in the Ukraine is far above the world average. Even more disturbing, however, is the obvious change in the genetics of the wildlife of the region.

A) even so the World Health Organization was asked to help the survivors

B) therefore, many people who left the region following the disaster are obviously in good health

C) but, when you walk around, everything looks quite normal

D) now, one can say that it is no longer dangerous

E) but that may be just the beginning: it's long term effects are only just starting to be felt

39. The dominant form of mass communication today is TV. Of course, people still buy thousands of copies of books and magazines each year. The radio, movies and sound recordings also remain very popular. But none of these other mass media can complete with TV's high level of popularity.

A) TV is the major form of entertainment and information

B) Newspapers also continue to attract both general and special-interest readers

C) it is important that everyone in a society should be literate

D) Listening and reading are both ways of receiving information

E) Certain inventions such as radio and television have been responsible for the recent decline in literacy

40. Mr. Jones runs the Sea View Hotel. There is a wedding reception at 8 p.m. today. The reception is for a hundred guests. He calls the head waiter to give him the last minute instructions. He says to him:

- A) Do you really think a 100 people will arrive? B) How many of the staff are on leave today?
- C) Make sure that drink, glasses and the food are all in readiness by half past seven.
- D) I don't think we're going to make much profit out of this business.
- E) I'm hoping some of the guests will decide to spend the night here

41. Diana is fond of watching films and knows a lot about them. Today, in the office, she is telling us about some film currently showing at our local cinema, which she reckons is well-worth seeing. She says to us:

- A) If I were you, I'd take the day off and enjoy myself
- B) This is a very difficult sort of film. I don't think you should make time to see it.
- C) It wasn't bad, I've seen much better ones
- D) None of you are even enthusiastic about the films you've seen
- E) I agree that the quality of many of the films we have seen recently is not very high

42. You have taken a taxi home and you think the fare the taxi driver has asked you to pay is too high: so you say to him:

- A) Do you happen to know how much it costs if I take a taxi to this address?
- B) I'd prefer to pay in cash if it's cheaper
- C) There must be a mistake, I've never paid so much on this route before
- D) I don't usually take a taxi home, but sometimes it's worth it
- E) How much money do you earn, on an average each day?

43. Bob and Jill are having breakfast and reading their newspaper. Bob has just been reading about a shipwreck off the eastern coast of Canada that happened a couple of days ago. He says:

- A) There's more news about shipwreck, but they still don't know how many people have died
- B) Conditions in the North Sea make fishing there extremely profitable
- C) We must listen to the weather forecast tonight, to see if the roads are going to be open
- D) The last storm to occur in the costal waters of Canada was two years ago
- E) By the way, the Canadian government is trying to prevent foreign fishing in its waters

44. An estate agent has taken Ken and Brenda to see a house. Ken thinks the house is alright but Brenda is worried because they'll have to spend a lot on it. So she says:

- A) It seems that the house was built for a very large family
- B) The house is most attractive. Let's take a loan and get it
- C) Frankly, I don't like the neighbourhood, it is crowded and noisy
- D) Do you really think we can afford all the repairs it needs?
- E) I think we couldn't find anywhere we like better than this for the same price

45. You have two tickets for a concert in the evening, but at the last minute you are unable to go. You think, perhaps someone in the class might like to go. So you say:

- A) Oh, come on! You may not feel like it now, but you are sure to enjoy yourself when we get there.
- B) I've 2 tickets for concert of the year. Who'd like to go there with me?
- C) I've got 2 tickets for a concert this evening, but I can't use them. Would anybody like them?
- D) Next time you need tickets, please let me know beforehand so that I can get good seats.
- E) Thank you for inviting me. But, unfortunately, I've got to meet some important people this evening

46. **Patrick** : I hear Andrew's in hospital.

Roger :

Patrick : Then I'll join you.

- A) Yes, he's been in hospital since the accident.
B) Not any more. He's back at home and I'm on my way to see him.
C) Are you sure? There was nothing wrong with him yesterday.
D) Really? What's wrong with him? E) He got injured playing football.

47. **Barry**: What's your brother doing?

Richard:

Barry: Does he like the work?

Richard : Yes, he finds it most interesting.

- A) He's the accountant for quite a big wholesale company.
B) Unfortunately he's out of work. C) He's just left one job and is taking a holiday.
D) Nothing. He's waiting to do his military service. E) He is planning to emigrate to Australia.

48. **Penny**: Where did you put my lunch box?

Mother: On the table

Penny:

Mother: No, the one by the front door

- A) Oh, do be quick! I'm going to be late B) Why? Isn't it ready yet?
C) Did you put some fruit in it? D) Thanks, I'm off now.
E) Which table? The kitchen table?

49. **Mary**: I hear your parents have moved to a new flat

Pam :

Mary : I'm so pleased. I know they used to get tired climbing up to the third floor

- A) Not yet. They can't find anywhere they like.
B) Yes, but they have already regretted it
C) That's right. They've found one on the ground floor that they like very much
D) Unfortunately the rent went up in the old one
E) There are some very nice houses for sale near where we live, but they aren't interested

50. **Clara** : Do you remember where I put my purse? I want to pay the electricity bill.

Tim :

Clara : No, I'm only saying I can't find it. It's not in its usual place

- A) You never pay the bill before the deadline
B) Look where you always put it
C) Why don't you pay by cheque?
D) Have you lost it again?
E) Do you know how much the electricity bill usually is?

51. **Cliff**: What do you think of the new seat belt law?

Angela:

Cliff: Well, I don't agree with you. If statistics prove something is dangerous for people then the government has to take every possible measure against it.

- A) I approve of passing laws which save lives
B) I don't think anyone should have the right to make me use a seat belt
C) I always put it on although I don't feel very comfortable in it
D) Personally I'm in favour of such laws E) Most countries don't make people use seat belts

Tests - A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
C	B	E	A	D	B	B	D	A	D	C	A	B	E	D
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	E	B	C	E	E	C	E	B	C	A	C	B	E	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
A	D	D	C	D	E	B	A	D	C	E	B	B	C	A

Tests - B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
C	B	D	A	B	E	D	C	A	E	D	A	B	C	E	B	C
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
D	A	B	C	A	E	C	C	A	E	B	D	C	E	D	A	

Tests - C

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
B	D	A	C	C	A	D	B	E	C	E	A	D	B	C	B	D	E
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
E	A	E	C	B	D	E	A	B	C	A	D	C	B	B	A	E	C
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52		
A	E	B	A	E	C	E	B	C	B	E	C	D	E	C	A		

Tests - D

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	E	A	B	E	C	D	C	C	B	B	E	C	D	D	E	E	C	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
C	D	E	B	C	B	A	E	D	C	E	D	D	A	E	D	C	A	E	

Tests - E

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
B	D	C	A	D	E	B	A	C	E	B	D	E	A	C	A	B			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			
C	E	A	C	E	A	D	C	D	B	A	B	E	C	B	E	C			
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51			
D	D	A	E	B	C	B	C	A	D	C	B	A	E	C	D	B			

Questions (for post-graduate students)

1. In what research are you engaged?
2. What is your scientific research devoted to?
3. Who or what influenced on your research choice?
4. Why did you chose this but not another theme?
5. What is the subject of your research?
6. Who is your scientific leader?
7. Do you consult your leader?
8. How does your scientific leader help you to overcome problems in your scientific research?
9. Did you get another consultations anywhere except your leader?
10. Where do you usually work on your scientific research?
11. Do you work alone or in collaboration with your fellow-workers (colleagues)?
12. Is it difficult to find everything you need for your research?
13. In what field of science do you carry on research?
14. What is the object of your investigation?
15. Can you write this scientific research in English?
16. How are you going to provide your scientific research in real life?
17. What investigation do you provide in your research; (statistic data, new amendments)?
18. What are the most important points of the main part of your research?
19. Does your research cover a wide range of subjects?
20. What literature do you use?
21. What publications have you written and published as for your research?
22. What are the titles of your published papers?
23. What extraordinary facts, conclusions, and results do you present in your research?
24. Is your work of practical or scientific value? Why? Was it your purpose from the beginning of your work or changed during your working?
25. What law specialists can evaluate (assess) your research?
26. What are you going to prove in the course of your research?
27. Whom is your research addressed to?
28. How can the title of your research reflect the content?
29. Does your research need further investigations?
30. What power branch can use your research investigations for its activity?
31. Have you participated any conferences, seminars, quiz on the subject of your research?
32. What purposes have you achieved in your project?
33. Who has helped you to get over problems in your research?
34. What was the hardest problem during your research making?
35. How does knowledge of English help you in your research preparing?
36. Do you make use of English in your research?
37. How is your work progressing?
38. As for your opinion what shortcomings are in the theory of the question of foreign authors?
39. What information did you get from foreign sources?

Глагольные времена в таблицах
Present tenses (Настоящие времена)

Simple/ Indefinite простое, неопределенное время	Progressive/ Continuous длительное время	Perfect законченное время	Perfect progressive законченно- длительное
Usually - обычно Often - часто Always - всегда Sometimes - иногда Seldom - редко every day/week/month - каждый день/неделю/	now - сейчас at the moment, at present в данный/ настоящий момент	already - уже, today - сегодня, this month - в этом месяце, just - только что, ever - когда-либо, never - никогда, yet - еще(отриц.), уже(вопросит.), lately - в последнее время	for two hours - в теч. 2-х часов, since 3 o'clock с 3-х часов
Она обычно пишет длинные письма She usually writes long letters	Она <i>пишет</i> сейчас письмо She is writing a letter now	Она <i>написала</i> письмо уже She has already written the letter	Она <i>пишет</i> письмо с 2 часов Она <i>пишет</i> письмо уже 10 минут.-She has <i>been writing</i> a letter since 2 o'clock. She has been writing the letter for 10 minutes

Present tenses - настоящие времена в таблицах verb - глагол

V+S (глагол+окончание s). (гл. be +Причастие I), have+ V3(+ гл в 3-ей форме, Причастие II) have been+V+ing (+ Причастие I)

V (глагол), V+S		be+ V+ing		have+ V3		have been+V+ing	
I		I	am	I	have	I	
You		He	reading	You	read	You	have
We	read	she		We		We	been
They		It	is reading	they		They	reading
He		We		He		He	
She	reads	you	are	She	has	She	has been
It		they	reading	It	read	It	reading

Он He	Летает Flies	Часто	He	-	+ s	Simple/ Indefinite
	Летит is flying	Сейчас		Is	+ ing (Participle I)	Continuous/ progressive
	Пролетел has flown	Уже (только что)		Has	3 форма- Participle II	Perfect
	Летит has been flying	Уже 3 часа		Has been	+ ing (Participle I)	Present Perfect progressive

He often flies to America on "Havo yullary" (летает)

He is flying to Atlanta (летит)

He is drinking Coca-cola (пьет)

He has just flown over Great Britain (только что (уже) пролетел)

He has been flying for 3 hours already (летит уже 3 часа)

Переведите предложения пользуясь таблицей. Проверьте выполнение, закрыв правую сторону

- 1) Я рисую хорошо
сейчас. Не мешай мне I paint well
с 5 лет I am painting now. don't bother me
I have been painting since I was 5 years old
- 2) Он учит английские слова на ночь He studies English words before he goes to bed
английский сейчас, не мешай ему He studies English now Don't bother him
ан.яз уже 2 часа He has been studying English for 2 hours
Он выучил слова, проверь его He has learned the words. Test him.

- 3) Он пишет сейчас He is writing now
обычно длинные письма He usually writes long letters
уже 10 минут He has already been writing for 10 minutes

- 4) Она читает по англ. хорошо She reads English well
по англ. с 7 лет She has been reading English since she was 7
сейчас, не мешай ей She is readings now. Don't bother her
Она прочитала этот журнал She has read this magazine

Past tenses/Прошедшие времена

<u>Simple /Indefinite</u> неопределенное прошедшее время	<u>Progressive /Continuous</u> длительное	<u>Perfect</u> завершенное	<u>Perfect progressive</u> начавшееся ранее и длящееся в течение какого- то времени
yesterday -вчера last week -на прошлой неделе ago -тому назад in 1932 - в 1932 году	yesterday at 3 o'clock - (вчера в 3 часа) when I came - когда я пришел while I was working - пока я работал	yesterday by 3 o'clock - вчера к 3 часам, before he came - до того, как он пришел	for 2 hours when I came - вчера уже 2 часа, когда я пришел
I planted roses last year Я посадила розы в прошлом году	I was planting roses when he came Я сажала розы, когда он пришел	I had planted roses before he came Я посадила розы до того, как он пришел	I had been planting roses for two hours when he came Я сажала розы уже два часа, когда он пришел.

V + ed , V2		was + V+ing were		had V3		had been V+ing	
I	planted	I	was planting	I	had planted	I	had been planting
He		He		He		He	
She		She		She		She	
It		It		It		It	
We	We	were	We	had	We	had been	
You	You	planting	You	planted	You	planting	
They	They		they		They		

Переведите, пользуясь таблицей, проверьте правильность по ключу

Я написала письмо вчера I wrote a letter yesterday
 только что I have just written a letter
 до того как I had written a letter before mom came home
 мама пришла домой

Я писала письмо пока он читал книгу. I was writing a letter while he was reading a book
 когда он пришел домой I was writing a letter when he came home
 вчера, уже час, I had been written a letter for an hour
 когда он пришел домой when he came home

т.е. могу рассказать её содержание I had read the book

Я прочитал эту книгу в прошлом году I read this book last year
 до того, как ты пришел домой I had read this book before you came home

Future Tenses (Будущие времена)

<u>Simple/Indefinite</u> Простое/неопределенное	<u>Progressive/Continuous</u> Длительное	<u>Perfect</u> Завершённое	<u>Perfect progressive</u> Завершённо-длительное
Tomorrow- завтра Next year –на след год	Tomorrow-завтра	At 3 o'clock when you come-в 3 часа когда ты придешь.	For 2 hours-уже 2 часа when you come-когда кто- то придет.

Она посадит розы завтра (через неделю, в будущем году) She will plant roses in a week.		Она будет сажать розы завтра в 12 часов (когда кто-то придет) She will be planting roses tomorrow at 3 o'clock/when he comes.		Она посадит розы завтра к 3 часам (до того как кто-то придет) She will have planted roses tomorrow by 3 o'clock /before he comes.		Она будет сажать розы уже 4 часа (когда кто-то придет) с 12 часов. She will have been planting roses for 4 hours (when he comes) since 12 o'clock.	
Will + V Shall		Will + be+V-ing Shall		Will +have V3 Shall		Will +have been+V+ing Shall	
I We	Shall/will plant	I We	shall/will be planting.	I We	shall /will have plante d.	I We	shall/will have been planting
He She You They	will plant.	He She You They	will be planting.	He She You They	will have plante d.	He She You They	will have been planting.

Переведите предложения пользуясь таблицей закрыв правую сторону. Проверьте ответы по ключам

Я буду учить английский язык	в следующем году	I shall study English next year
завтра в 7 часов	(пожалуйста не звони мне)	I shall be studying E. at 7 o'clock tomorrow (please don't call me)
завтра когда ты придешь		I'll be studying E. when you come tomorrow
а ты будешь смотреть ТВ		I'll be studying E. and you'll be watching TV

Я выучу новые слова	к экзамену к тому времени, когда ты вернешься завтра
---------------------	--

I'll have learned the new words by the examination
I'll have learned the new words by the time you come tomorrow

Мы читаем эту книгу	скоро завтра к 3 часам к тому времени когда вернется директор завтра в это время	we shall read this book soon we'll have read this book by 3 o'clock we shall have read this book by the time the director comes back tomorrow We'll be reading this book at this time tomorrow
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Когда ты вернешься домой (с работы)
я уже буду в пути примерно 2 часа

I'll have been travelling for about 2 hours,
when you return home (from the office)

Переведите предложения пользуясь таблицей:

1. Когда Алишер выйдет из самолета, он будет ждать свой багаж
2. Как только он получит багаж, он пройдет таможенно
3. Как только он пройдет таможенно, он поедет в Самарканд
4. Али напишет письмо Тому, как только приедет в Самарканд
5. Али позвонит родителям, когда приедет в Самарканд
6. Том пригласит Алишера в Атланту, как только получит письмо от Алишера
7. Если Алишер приедет в Атланту, Том покажет ему город
8. Алишер пойдет в музей Самарканда, как только приедет туда

Проверьте правильность перевода

1. When Ali leaves the plane, he'll wait for his luggage
2. As soon as he collects his luggage, he'll go through customs
3. As soon as he goes through the customs, he'll go to Samarkand
5. Ali will phone his parents when he gets to Samarkand
6. Tom will write Ali to Atlanta as soon as he gets a letter from Ali
8. Ali will go to Samarkand's museums as soon as he arrives there

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	V, V+S Do? he Does she it often, always, usually, seldom, every day, as a rule, sometimes	am is + V+ing are now, at present, at the moment	have V3+(P2) has just, already, ever, never, lately, recently, today, this year, yet (в вопросе) -уже, в отрицат.- cтве)	have been V+ing has by, since, for
Past	V+ed, V2 Did? ago yesterday, the day before, last month, in 1975 during the war	was + V + ing were while at 6 o'clock when he came	had V3(PII) soon then, by 5 o'clock, hardly	had been+ V+ing by, since for
Future	shall + V will soon tomorrow next year	shall + be+V+ing will at 5 o'clock	shall + have+V3 (PII) will by 5 o'clock	shall +have been+V+ing will for

ОБЗОРНАЯ ТАБЛИЦА

Видовременные формы английского глагола в действительном залоге.

Active Voice

Present	Констатация факта Simple /Indefinite	Процесс Progressive	Завершенность Perfect	Процесс,длющийся уже в течении некото- рого периода времени Perfect Progressive
	V, V+S	am is + V+ing are	have +V3 has	have been+V+ing has
	I write Я пишу (часто, редко, иногда, всегда)	I am writing Я пишу (сейчас)	I have written Я написал (сегодня, уже, только-что)	I have been writing Я пишу (уже час, с 2 часов)
Past	V+ed, V2	was +V+ing were	had +V2	had been+V+ing
	I wrote Я (на)писал (вчера, 2 дня назад, на прошлой неделе)	I was writing Я написал (вчера в 3 часа, когда он вошел)	I had written Я написал (вчера к 3 часам, до того как он пришел)	I had been writing Я писал (уже 2 часа, когда он пришел)
Future	shall /will +V.	shall/will +be+V+ing.	shall/will have +V3(P2)	Shall /will have been +V+ing.
Future	I shall /will write Я напишу (буду писать завтра)	I shall/will be writing Я буду писать(завтра в 3 часа)	I shall/will have written Я напишу (завтра к 3 часам, до того как он придет)	I shall/will have been writing Я буду писать (завтра уже 3 часа, когда он придет)

ACTIVE

1. Я играю в шахматы каждый день.
2. Я играл в шахматы вчера
3. Я буду играть в шахматы на следующей неделе
4. Я сейчас играю в шахматы (поговорим попозже)
5. Я играл в шахматы вчера в 7 часов вечера
6. Я буду играть в шахматы завтра в 7 вечера

7. Мы сыграли в шахматы сейчас я свободен
8. Вчера к 7 часам вечера я закончил играть в шахматы
9. Завтра к 7 часам вечера я закончу играть в шахматы
10. Я играю в шахматы уже 5 лет с 4 класса
11. Я играл в шахматы уже час когда вы пришли
12. В следующем году будет 3 года как я играю в шахматы
13. Я играю в шахматы обычно по воскресеньям
14. Он наблюдает как я играю в шахматы
15. Я играю в шахматы уже 2 часа
16. Я сыграл в шахматы 5 матчей в этом месяце
17. В прошлом году я часто играл в шахматы
18. Я играл, когда он пришел
19. Я играл уже долго когда пришли мои друзья
20. Я уже сыграл в шахматы прежде чем мои родители приехали
21. Завтра я буду играть в шахматы
22. К концу месяца я сыграю 5 матчей в шахматы
23. В то время как она будет сажать розы я буду играть в шахматы
24. К тому времени когда они получат мою телеграмму я буду загорать уже 2 часа

Впишите в таблицу номера, которые соответствуют глагольным формам предложений

	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect progressive
Present	Play	am playing	have played	have been playing
Past	played	was playing	had played	had been playing
Future	will play	will be playing	will have played	will have been playing

Present 1,13; 4,14; 7,16; 10, 15

Past 2,17; 5,18; 8,20; 11,19

Future 3,21; 9,22; 6, 12; 23, 12,24

Видовременные формы английского глагола в пассивном/страдательном залоге

PASSIVE VOICE

	SIMPLE/Indefinite	PROGRESSIVE	PERFECT	PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
Present	Спрашивают обычно всегда каждый день am is + asked are	Спрашивают сейчас, все еще am is + being asked are	Спросили уже (результат) have/ has +been asked	Вместо отсутствующих форм употребляются формы Perfect Progressive Perfect
Past	Спросили, был спрошен вчера, когда-то в прошлом was + asked were	спрашивали когда я приехала was +being asked were	Спросили, был спрошен (к тому моменту, уже) had been asked	
Future	спросят будет спрошен завтра shall/will be asked	Вместо отсутствующей формы Future progressive употребляется Future Simple	спросят, будет спрошен (к тому моменту) Shall /will have been asked	
	be V3	be being V3	have been V3	

Какой аспект и время следует использовать при переводе этих предложений на английский язык. Проверьте себя по таблице:

1. Студента экзаменуют. Не входите в комнату.
2. Студентов экзаменуют два раза в год.
3. Статью напечатали вчера.
4. Статью уже напечатали.
5. Статью напечатали вчера к 7 часам.
6. Статью печатали вчера в это время.
7. Письмо отошлют завтра.
8. Письмо отошлют завтра к 7 часам.

	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect progressive
Present				-
Past				-
Future				-
Key:	2	1	4	
	3	6	5	
	7	-	8	

К какому времени и аспекту относятся след. глагольные формы:

Проверьте себя по таблице

1. is being explained

5. had been explained

2. is explained

6. will have been explained

3. was explained

7. will be explained

4. was being explained

8. has been explained

	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect-progressive
Present				-
Past				-
Future				-

Key 2, 1, 8
 3, 4, 5
 7, - 6

Переведите на англ. язык, пользуясь обзорной таблицей

Письма посылают ежедневно

сейчас

каждую неделю

The letters are sent every day

are being sent now

are sent every week

Письма послали вчера

сегодня

до того как вы пришли

The letters were sent yesterday

have been sent today

had been sent before you came

Письма пойдут завтра

до того как вы придете

The letter will be sent tomorrow

will have been sent before you come

Условные предложения - Subjunctive Mood

Всего в английском языке имеется три наклонения.

Изывительное, Повелительное, Сослагательное наклонения

Изывительное наклонение – все действия реальны.

Придаточное предложение

Главное предложение

If clause

main clause

If Present tense	will+infinitive
If I paint a nice picture	I will give it to you

Сослагательное наклонение I. Subjunctive mood I (Present, Future)

Выражает предполагаемое или желаемое действие

Действия которые могли бы произойти сегодня или завтра

If clause	Main clause
If I had enough money	I would buy the picture

Если бы у меня было достаточно денег, я бы купил эту картину.

Subjunctive Mood II (Past)

Действия, которые могли бы произойти вчера, но не произошли

Если бы я не забыл завести будильник, я не опоздал бы в институт

If Past Perfect	would have+Past Participle
If I had not forgotten to wind up the alarm clock,	I wouldn't have been late for the Institute

Заполните таблицу, пользуясь примерами

1 I'll do it if I have the time	I would do it if I had the time	I would have done it if I had had the time
2 If I see her I'll tell her this story	If I saw her I would tell her the story	If I had seen her, I would have told her the story
3 I will see many films if I am in Tashkent	I would see many films if I were in Tashkent	I would have seen many films if I had been in Tashkent
4 If I am ill I'll stay at home	If I were ill I would stay at home	If I had been ill, I would have stayed at home
5 If I read the book, I'll give it to you	If I read the book I would give it to you	If I had read the book, I would have given it to you
6 What will you do if the bus doesn't come?	What would you do if the bus didn't come?	What would you have done, if the bus hadn't come?
	If it didn't rain today, we wouldn't go to the country	If it had not rained yesterday, we would have gone to the country

В придаточных предложениях этого типа в сослагательном наклонении гл. **to be** имеет форму **were** для всех лиц.

If I were you,	I go and see the doctor
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Сослагательное наклонение в придаточных предложениях после глагола **to wish**

Subjunctive I (Present)

I wish you were with me (Существует 3 варианта перевода этого предложения):

1. Как бы я хотел, чтобы ты была со мной
2. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы ты была со мной
3. Жаль, что тебя нет со мной сейчас

Subjunctive II (Past)

I wish you had been with me at the Sea

1. Как жаль, что тебя не было со мной на море
2. Как бы я хотел, чтобы ты была со мной на море
3. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы ты была со мной на море

Переведите:

1. Мне бы хотелось не быть занятой завтра
2. Жаль, что я не знаю его адреса
3. Как бы я хотела, чтобы вы посмотрели этот фильм
4. Как бы я хотела, чтобы сейчас было теплее
5. Как жаль, что здесь нет Тома, он помог бы
6. Жаль, что я не сделал домашнюю работу вчера
7. Я хотел бы, чтобы она мне позвонила вчера вечером

Key

1. I wish I were not busy tomorrow
2. I wish I knew his address
3. I wish you saw the film
4. I wish it were warmer now
5. I wish Tom were here to help us
6. I wish I had done my homework last night
7. I wish she had called me last night

Subjunctive mood I

используется после глаголов: suggest (предлагать), demand (требовать), order (приказывать), insist (настаивать)

should + инфинитив без частицы **to** во всех лицах

1. The teacher suggested that we should go on an excursion

2. My mom insisted that I should take warm clothes
3. The teacher demanded that Mike should apologize to her
4. We insisted that we should go to the mountains

1. Учитель предложил, чтобы мы поехали на экскурсию
2. Моя мама настаивала, чтобы я взяла теплую одежду
3. Учитель требовал, чтобы Майкл извинился перед ним
4. Мы настаивали, чтобы мы поехали в горы

We demanded that you should go there или We demanded that you go there

What do you suggest we (should) do? Ann suggested (that) I should buy a calculator

Употребление сослагательного наклонения:

Форма Present Subjunctive как глагола to be, так и всех др. глаголов употребляется:

а) в придаточных предложениях подлежащих, начинающихся с союза that после безличных оборотов типа it is necessary - необходимо, it is important - важно, it is desirable - желательно. It is desirable that he be there at 5 o'clock. желательно, чтобы он был здесь в 5 часов. It is necessary that they take measures immediately

Было необходимо, чтобы они приняли меры немедленно

в) в дополнительных придаточных предложениях, зависящих от глаголов выражающих приказание, предложение, решимость, договоренность: to order, to suggest, to propose - предлагать, to decide - решать, to agree - соглашаться, договариваться и др. Он приказал, чтобы товары были отправлены немедленно.

He ordered that goods be sent immediately

He suggested that the question be discussed at the next meeting

Он предложил, чтобы вопрос был обсужден на следующем собрании

с) в придаточных предложениях цели после союза lest:

They covered the goods with canvas lest they be damaged by rain.

Они покрыли товары брезентом, чтобы они не были повреждены дождем

Present Subjunctive употребляется преимущественно в Америке. В Англии эта форма сохранилась лишь в официальных юридических актах, документах; в современном же литературном и разговорном языке вместо Present Subjunctive обычно употребляется сочетание should с инфинитивом.

I'll ring him up at once so that he shouldn't wait for me

Я ему позвоню немедленно, чтобы он не ждал меня

I'll open the window so that it should be cooler in the room

Я открою окно, чтобы в комнате было прохладнее

PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE
I	I
He/she/it	He/she/it
We be	We were
You	You
They	They

Глагол **to be** имеет в настоящем времени форму **be** для всех лиц ед. и мн. числа.

В прошедшем времени форму **were** для всех лиц ед. и мн. числа.

Формы **be** и **were** употребляются для образования Present и Past сослагательного наклонения в страдательном залоге

PASSIVE VOICE

PRESENT	PAST
I	I
He/she/it	He/she/it
We be sent	We were sent
You	You
They	They

Кавслария Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous ии кўлаб очинг.

1. This man (to be) a writer. He (to write) books. He (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books. 2. What you (to do) here since morning? 3. Lena is a very good girl. She always (to help) her mother about the house. Today she (to help) her mother since morning. They already (to wash) the floor and (to dust) the furniture. Now they (to cook) dinner together. 4. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest. 5. What they (to do) now? – They (to work) in the reading room. They (to work) there for three hours already. 6. Where he (to be) now? – He (to be) in the garden. He (to play) volleyball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time. 7. I (to live) in St. Petersburg. I (to live) in St. Petersburg since 1990. 8. This is the factory where my father (to work). He (to work) here for fifteen years. 9. You (to find) your notebook? – No! I still (to look) for it. I already (to look) for it for two hours, but (not yet to find) it. 10. You (to play) with a ball for three hours already. Go home and do your homework. 11. Wake up! You (to sleep) for ten hours already. 12. I (to wait) for a

letter from my cousin for a month already, but (not yet to receive) it. **13.** She already (to do) her homework for two hours, but she (not yet to do) half of it. **14.** I (to wait) for you since two o'clock. **15.** What you (to do)? - I (to read). Sixty pages. **16.** It is difficult for me to speak about this opera as I (not to hear) it. **17.** I just (to receive) a letter from my granny, but I (not yet to receive) any letters from my parents. **18.** The weather (to be) fine today. The sun (to shine) ever since we got up. **19.** Every day I (to wind) up my watch at 10 o'clock in the evening. **20.** Come along, Henry, what you (to do) now? I (to wait) for you a long time. **21.** Where your gloves (to be)? - I (to put) them into my pocket. **22.** I (to stay) with some American friends in Chicago. I (to stay) with them for two weeks now. I (to have) a great time here. I (to take) the opportunity to improve my English. I already (to see) the towering skyscrapers of Chicago which are reflected in the rippling water of Lake Michigan. I just (to take) a picture of Chicago's Sears Tower which (to rise) 1.707 feet and (to provide) a panoramic view from the sky deck. **23.** I (to go) to give that cat some food. I (to be) sure it (to starve). - But Jane already (to feed) the cat. You needn't do it.

Passive Voice қўлланиладиган замонлар:

	Present	Past	Future	Future in-the-Past
Simple (Indefinite)	Letters are written every day	The letter was written yesterday	The letter will be written tomorrow	()He said that the letter would be written the next day
Continuous (Progressive)	The letter is being written now	The letter was being written at 5 o'clock yesterday		
Perfect	The letter has already been written	The letter had been written by 5 o'clock yesterday	The letter will have been written by 5 o'clock tomorrow	He said that the letter would have been written by 5 o'clock the next day
Perfect Continuous (Perfect Progressive)				

Куйидаги гапларни Мажхул (Passive) нисбатдан Аниқ (Active) нисбатга айлантиринг.

1. The room was cleaned and aired.
2. Have all these books been read?
3. Whom were these letters written by?
4. The letter has just been typed.
5. She showed me the picture which had been painted by her husband.
6. I shall not be allowed to go there.
7. He has been told everything, so he knows what to do now.
8. All the questions must be answered.
9. The door has been left open.
10. Betty was met at the station.
11. The girl was not allowed to go to the concert.
12. She said that the new timetable had not yet been hung up on the notice board.
13. The chicken was eaten with appetite.
14. It was so dark, that the houses could not be seen.
15. The light has not yet been turned off.
16. The boy was punished for misbehaving.
17. By three o'clock everything had been prepared.
18. The dictation was written without mistakes.
19. Whom was the poem written by?
20. Her dress was washed and ironed.
21. I was not blamed for the mistakes.
22. The papers had been looked through and corrected by the next lesson.
23. This house was built last year.
24. The letter has just been sent.
25. This article will be translated at the lesson on Tuesday.
26. When will this book be returned to the library?

Direct / Indirect Speech.

(Кўчирма ва ўзлаштира гап).

Сўзловчининг гапни автор томонидан ўзлаштирмай, айнан сўзма-сўз келтирилиши **кўчирма гап** дейилади.

He said: "I live in Tashkent". - У деди: "Мен Тошкентда яшайман".

Ўзлаштира гап сўзловчининг гапни грамматик жисатдан ўзгартириб, маъносини тингловчига айқав етказилади.

He said: "I play tennis every day". - (Кўчирма гап).

He said that he played tennis every day. - (Ўзлаштира гап).

Кўчирма гапларни ўзлаштира гапга айлантиришда куйидаги ўзгартиришлар юз беради.

Дарак гаплар

1. Агар гап дарак гап бўлса кўштирок ("") белгиси очилганда бош гап билан эргаш гап **"that"** боғловчиси ёрдамида бириктирилади.

2. Бош гапнинг эгаси ўзи ҳақида гапирганда унинг сўзини ўзлаштира гапга айлантиришда эргаш гапнинг эгаси ва кесими учинчи шахсга айлантирилади.

Bob says: "I shall go to London soon".

Bob says that he will go to London soon.

3. Кўчирма гапни ўзлаштира гапга айлантиришда замонлар мослашуви кондасига амал қилинади;

а) Агар бош гапнинг кесими ҳозирги замонда турган бўлса эргаш гапнинг кесими гапда қўлланган замонда қолаверади.

He says: "I go to school". – He says that he goes to school.

He says: "I have gone to school". – He says that he has gone to school.

He says: "I shall go to school". – He says that he will go to school.

б) Аммо бош гапнинг кесими ўтган замонда бўлса, эргаш гапнинг кесими кўчирма гапда ўз замонидан битта орқа замонга ўтади.

He said: "I go to school". – He said that he went to school.

He said: "I have gone to school". – He said that he had gone to school.

He said: "I shall go to school". – He said that he would go to school.

в) Бош гапнинг кесими ўтган замонда эканида, пайт равишлари ва қўрсатиш олмонларида ҳам ўзгариш рўй беради.

Today – that day

Yesterday – the day before / the previous day

Next – the following

Last ... – the previous / the ... before

Now – then

Here – there

This – that

Tomorrow – the next day

Ago – before

These – those

Last year - the year before

Last month – the month before

Куйидаги кўчирма гапларни ўзлаштира гапларга айлантиринг.

1. He said. "I have just received a letter from my uncle." 2. "I am going to the theatre tonight," he said to me. 3. Mike said: "I spoke to Mr. Brown this morning." 4. He said to her: "I shall do it today if I have time." 5. I said to them: "I can give you my uncle's address." 6. Oleg said: "My room is on the second floor." 7. He said: "I am sure she will ring me up when she is back in St. Petersburg." 8. Misha said: "I saw them at my parents house last year." 9. He said: "I haven't seen my cousin today." 10. "I don't go to this shop very often," she said. 11. Tom said: "I have already had breakfast, so I am not hungry."

Сўроқ гапларни ўзлаштира гапларга айлантириш.

1. Агар гап умумий сўроқ гап (**General question**) бўлса, бундай гапларни ўзлаштира гапларга айлантиришда автор гапи, эргаш гап билан **If** ёки **Whether** боғловчилари ёрдамида боғланади.

He asked: "Have you seen this film?"

He asked me if I had seen that film.

She asked me: "Will you come home tomorrow?"

She asked me **whether** I should come home the next day

Агар сўрок гап **do** кўмакчи феъли ёрдамида **асалган бўлса кўчирма гап** ўзлаштира гапга айлантирилганда **do** тушиб қолади.

He asked: "Do you speak English?"

He asked if I spoke English.

Сўрок гап ўзлаштира гапга айлантирилганда **ask, wonder, want to know, would like to know** ибораларидан фойдаланилади.

2. Агар кўчирма гап махсус сўрок (Special question) сўзлар: **when, where, who, why, what, whom, whose, how, which** билан бошланса, бундай гапларни ўзлаштира гапларга айлантиришда эргаш гап махсус сўрок сўз билан бошланади. Сўз тартиби дарак гапдаги каби бўлади. **Do** кўмакчи феъли туширилиб қолдирилади.

She asked me: "Where does he live?"

She asked me where he lived.

Ҳар **икки сўрок гапларда** ҳам замонлар мослашувига риоя қилинади.

Қуйидаги махсус ва умумий сўрок гапларни ўзлаштира гапларга айлантиринг.

1. Mother said to me: "Who has brought this parcel?" 2. He said to her: "Where do you usually spend your summer holidays?" 3. Ann said to Mike: "When did you leave London?" 4. She said to Boris: "When will you be back home?" 5. Boris said to them: "How can I get to the railway station?" 6. I said to Mike: "Have you packed your suitcase?" 7. I said to Kate: "Did anybody meet you at the station?" 8. I said to her: "Can you give me their address?" 9. I asked Tom: "Have you had breakfast?" 10. I asked my sister: "Will you stay at home or go for a walk after dinner?"

Буйруқ, илтимос гапларни ўзлаштира гапга айлантириш.

Агар кўчирма гап буйруқни ифодаласа **say** феъли **tell** ёки **order** га айланади.

Агар кўчирма гап илтимосни ифодаласа **say** феъли **ask** га айланали ва ўзлаштира гапга айланган сўзловчининг гапи **to** юклагаси билан инфинитивда берилади.

M: Mother said: "Listen to me". – Mother told **to** listen to her.

He said to me: "Help your mother." – He asked me **to** help my mother.

Буйруқ гаплар масласат, таклиф ва тавсия кабиларни ифодалганида **advise, suggest, recommend** феъллари авторнинг гапида қўлланади.

He: "Go home" – He advised her **to** go home.

Қуйидаги буйруқ гапларни ўзлаштира гапларга айлантиринг.

1. The teacher said to me: "Hand this note to your parents, please." 2. Oleg said to his sister: "Put the **letter** into an envelope and give it to Kate." 3. "Please help me with

this work, Henry," said Robert. **4.** "Please bring me some fish soup," he said to the waitress. **5.** "Don't worry over such a small thing," she said to me. **6.** "Please don't mention it to anybody," Mary said to her friend. **7.** "Promise to come and see me," said Jane to Alice. **8.** He said to us: "Come here tomorrow." **9.** I said to Mike: "Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive." **10.** Father said to me: "Don't stay there long." **11.** Peter said to them: "Don't leave the room until I come back." **12.** "Take my luggage to Room 145," he said to the porter. **13.** He said to me: "Ring me up tomorrow." **14.** "Bring me a cup of black coffee," she said to the waiter. **15.** "Don't be late for dinner," said mother to us. **16.** Jane said to us: "Please tell me all you know about it." **17.** She said to Nick: "Please don't say anything about it to your sister."

Пронouns.
(Олмошлар)

Ғада от ва сифатнинг ўрнига ишлатиладиган сўз туркуми оломшдир. Оломшларнинг инглиз тилида етти хил тури мавжуд бўлиб, улар қуйидагилардир.

1. Personal Pronouns
(Кишилик оломшлари)

Сон	Шахс	Келишик	
		Бош келишик	Объектив келишик
Бирлик	I- Шахс	I – Мен	Me- мени, менга, мен билан, мандан
	II- Шахс	You- Сен	You – Сени, сенга, сен билан, сендан
	III- Шахс	She- У (қиз бола)	Her – Уни, унга, у билан, ундан
		He – У (ўғил бола)	Him – Уни, унга, у билан, ундан
		It – У (жонсиз предмет)	It – Уни, унга у билан, ундан
Кўплик	I – шахс	We- Биз	Us – Бизни, бизга, биз билан, биздан
	II – шахс	You- Сиз	You – Сизни, сизга, сиз билан, сиздан
	III – шахс	They- Улар	Them – Уларни, уларга, улар билан, улардан

2. Possessive Pronouns

(Эгалик олмошлари)

Кishiлик олмошлари	Эгалик олмошлари	
	I-шакли	Мустақил шакли
	Бирлик	
I- Мен	My- Менинг	Mine- Меники
You- Сен	Your – Сенинг	Yours- Сеники
She- У (қиз)	Her – Унинг (қиз)	Hers- Уники (қиз)
He- У (ўғил)	His- Унинг (ўғил)	His- Уники (ўғил)
It- У (жонсиз)	Its- Унинг (жисм)	Its- Уники (жисм)
	Кўплик	
We- Биз	Our- Бизнинг	Ours- Бизники
You- Сиз	Your – Сизнинг	Yours- Сизники
They- Улар	Their - Уларнинг	Theirs - Уларники

Эгалик олмошларининг мустақил шаклидан кейин от ёки сифат келмайди.

М:1) This is my book. – Бу менинг китобим.

2) This book is mine. – Бу китоб меники.

3. Reflexive Pronouns.

(Ўзлик олмошлари)

Шахс	Бирлик	Кўплик
I- шахс	Myself – Ўзим (ни,га)	Ourselves – Ўзимиз (ни, га)
II- шахс	Yourself - Ўзинг (ни,га)	Yourselves – Ўзингиз (ни,га)
III- шахс	Herself – Ҷзи (ни,га) Himself - Ҷзи (ни,га) Itself - Ҷзи (ни, га)	Themselves – Ҷзлари (ни,га)

4. Reciprocal Pronouns.

(Биргаллик олмошлари)

Биргаллик олмошлари куйидагилар.

Each other — бир-бирини
One another — бири-иккинчисини

5. Demonstrative Pronouns.

(Кўрсатиш олмошлари)

Бирлик	Кўчаллик
This — бу, шу	These — булар, ишлар
That — ана у	Those — ана улар, ўшалар

6. Interrogative Pronouns.

(Сўроқ олмошлари)

Сўроқ олмошлари куйидагилар.

Who — ким
Whom — кимни, кимга
Whose — кимнинг
Which — қайси

Ушбу олмошлар боғловчи олмошлар вазифасини ҳам бажаради. **That** олмоши ҳам шулар жумласига киради.

7. Indefinite Pronouns.

(Гумон олмошлари)

Some	Few	Each
Any	Little	Either ... or
No	One	Neither ... nor
Every	None	Other
Much	All	Another
Many	Both ... and	The other

Олмошларнинг ишлатилишига мисоллар.

Кишилик олмошлари.

- Where do **you** live? – Сиз қасрда яшайсиз?
I live in Tashkent. – Мен Тошкентда яшайман?

Кишилик олмошларининг объектив шакли.

- I saw **him** yesterday. – Мен **уни** кеча кўрдим.
She gave **me** a book. – У **менга** китобни берди.
They took **it** from us. – Улар **уни** биздан олишди.

Кишилик олмошларининг объектив шакли феълдан кейинда ишлатилади.

Эгалик олмошлари.

Эгалик олмошларининг I-шакли **кимнинг?**, мустақил шакли **кимники?** сўроғига жавоб бўлади.

- My brother knows **your** address – **Менинг** акам **сенинг** манзилингни билади.
His father is a teacher, **mine** is a doctor – **Унинг** отаси ўқитувчи, **меники** врач.
This book is **yours** – Бу китоб **сизники**.
I've broken **my** pen, can I use **yours**? – Мен (ўз) ручкамни синдириб қўйдим, **сизникидан** фойдалансам майлими?

Инглиз тилида ўзбек тилидаги “ўз” сўзининг эквиваленти йў, эгалик олмошларининг керакли шакли ишлатилади.

- I have finished **my** work. – Мен (ўз) **ишимни** тугатдим.

Ўзлик олмошлари.

- I see **myself** in the mirror. – Мен кўзгуда **ўзимни** кўрайдим.
You must do it **yourself**. – Сен буни **ўзинг** қилишинг керак.
He bought a coat for **himself**. – У **ўзига** пальто сотиб олди.
She sees **herself** in the mirror. – У кўзгуда **ўзини** кўрапти.
I don't like this book **itself**. – Бу китобнинг **ўзи** менга ёқмайди.
We go there **ourselves**. – Биз у ерга **ўзимиз** борамиз.
They go there **themselves**. – Улар у ерга **ўзлари** борадилар.

Биргалик олмошлари.

Биргалик олмошлари икки шахснинг ўзаро бир-бирига нисбатан иш-харакаат бажаришини ифодалайди.

They love **each other**.

- Улар **бир-бирларини** севадилар

Each other, one another - фарқсиз, бир хил вазифада ишлатилиши мумкин.

Кўрсатиш олмошлари.

This book is mine and **that** is yours. - Бу китоб **меники**, ана **уни**си сеники.

These boys are English. - Бу болалар **инглизлар**дир.

Those are dogs. - Ана **улар** итлардир.

Сўрок олмошлари.

Who сўрок олмоши сифатида гапда эга вазифасида келганида кесим 3-шахс бирлик сонда қўлланилади.

M: **Who** has broken the window? - Ойнани **ким** синдирди?

Who helps you? - Сенга **ким** ёрдам беради?

Who олмоши қўшма от-кесимнинг бир қисми вазифасини бажарганда боғланма феъл эга билан шахс ва сон бўйича мослашади.

M: **Who** are these boys? - Бу болалар **кимлар**?

Who is that man? - Ана у киши **ким**?

Whom - олмоши **who** нинг объектив шаклидир.

Whom do you want to see? - Сиз **кимни** кўришни истайсиз,

Whom are you talking **to**? - **Ким билан** гаплашяпсиз?

Whom did you go there **with**? - Сиз у ерга **ким билан** бордингиз?

Баъзан **whom** олмоши ўрнига **who** олмоши ишлатилади.

Who did you see there? - У ерда **кимни** кўрддингиз?

Whose father works at a plant? - **Кимнинг** отаси заводда ишлайди?

The trees whose leaves are falling, will soon meet winter

- Барглари тўқилаётган дарахтлар яқинда кишни кутиб оладилар.

What олмоши жонсиз жисмларга нисбатан ишлатилади, лекин кишининг касби ҳақида сўралганда кишиларга нисбатан ҳам ишлатилади. Гапда эга вазифасида келса, гапдаги кесим 3-шахс бирлик сонда ишлатилади.

M: **What** has happened? - **Нима** бўлди?

What is your sister? - Сизнинг опангизнинг касби **нима**?

ҳис-ҳаяжон гапларда **what** олмоши билан келган бирликдаги доналаб саналадиган отлар олдида ноани⁹ артикль ишлатилади.

M: **What** a nice car! - **қандай ажойиб машина!**

Which олмоши боғловчи сифатида жонсиз предметларга нисбатан ишлатилади.

I have found the book which I lost yesterday. – Мен кеча йўқотган китобимни топдим.

Баъзан **which** олмоши бутун бошли бир гапга тегишли бўлиб, унинг эгаси вазифасини бажариши ҳам мумкин.

He didn't talk to her, which was strange. – У унга гапирмади, бу ғалати бўлди.

Who, what, which олмошлари **ever** равиши билан бирга қўлланиб, улар ўзбек тилига “бўлмасми”, “бўлшидми” “атъий назар” деб таржима қилинади.

You are my guest **whoever you are**. – Сиз ким бўлманг, mening mehmonimsiz.

Whatever he spoke, we would always listen to him. – У нимага гапирганидан қатъий назар биз доим уни тинглардик.

We'll keep in touch **wherever you are**. – Сиз қаерда бўлманг, биз алоқа боғлаб турамыз.

That олмоши **which** каби жонсиз жисмларга nisбатан ишлатилади.

This is a plant that produces cars. – Бу машиналар ишлаб чиқарадиган завод.

That олмоши кишиларни ifodalovchi от ёки олмош ортгирма даражадаги сифат билан аниқланганда ва **it is ...that** ибораси **only, very, any** сифатлари билан аниқланганда ҳам ишлатилади.

This is the most popular man that I've ever seen

– Бу мен умрим бино бўлиб кўрган энг машхур кишидир.

She is the only person that I know here.

– У мен бу ерда биладиган ягона шахсдир.

Аниқловчи эргаш гаплардаги от қайси? сўроғига **жавоб бўлса that, қандай? сўроғига жавоб бўлса which** олмоши ишлатилади.

This is the car which he bought yesterday

– Мана бу у кеча сотиб олган машинадир (қайси).

This is the car that is too expensive.

– Мана бу жуда қиммат бўлган машинадир (қандай)

Агар гапдаги от шахсларга тегишли бўлса, у ҳолда **who** олмоши ишлатилади.

Nick is my friend who lives in the USA. – Ник АКШ да яшайдиган дўстим (қайси).

Баъзан **who** ўрнига **that** олмоши келиши мумкин:

Nick is my friend that can do every thing for me.

– Ник мен учун ҳамма нарса қила оладиган дўстим (қандай).

Гумош олмошлари.

Some олмоши ва ундан ясалган **somebody, someone, something, somewhere** дарак гапларда, **any** ва ундан ясалган **anybody, anyone, anything, anywhere** - сўрок ва инкор гаплар ишлатилади;

No ва ундан ясалган **nobody, no one, nothing, nowhere** инкор гапларда ишлатилади ва бу ҳолда гапдаги кесимдан олдин **not** инкор юклагаси

ишлатилмайди.

I have **some** questions. — Менинг **бир** неча саволим бор.

Do you have **any** questions? — Сизда (**бирор**) савол борми?

I have **no** question? — Менда савол йўқ.

Some, any доналаб саналмайдиган отлар ошидан ёки уларнинг ўрнига "**бир** **акча**", "**бир** **оз**" деган маъноларда ишлатилади.

I need **some** milk. — Менга **бир** оз сут керак.

Have you got **any** milk? — Сизда **бир** оз сут борми?

No, I have **not any**. — Йўқ менда (хеч қандай) сут йўқ.

Some олмоши яна "**баъзи**" деган маънода ишлатилади.

Some children don't like to swim. — **Баъзи** болалар чўмилишни ёқтирмайдилар.

Some олмоши фақат дарак гапларда ишлатилибгина қолмай, махсус сўроқ гапларда, илтимос, ёки тақлифни ифодаловчи умумий сўроқ гапларда ҳам ишлатилиши мумкин:

Why didn't he give you **some** water? — У нега сизга **бир** оз сув бермади?

Would you like **some** tea? — Бир оз чай хоҳлайсизми?

May I have **some** sugar? — Бир оз шакар олсам майлими.

Any олмоши фақатгина сўроқ ва инкор гапларда ишлатилиб қолмай, дарак гапларда "**ҳар қандай**", "**бирор**" деган маънони англатади.

You can take **any** book you like. — Сиз (ўзингиз) ёқтирган **ҳар қандай** китобни олинингиз мумкин.

List of irregular verbs.
(Нотўғри феъллар жадвали.)

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Таржимаси
Be	Was/were	Been	Бўлмоқ
Beat	Beat	Beaten	Урмоқ
Become	Became	Become	Бўлмоқ, ўзгармоқ
Begin	Began	Begun	Бошламоқ, бошланмоқ
Bend	Bent	Bent	Эгмоқ, эгилмоқ
Bet	Bet	Bet	Сурамоқ
Bite	Bit	Bitten	Тишламоқ
Blow	Blew	Blown	Пуфламоқ
Break	Broke	Broken	Синмоқ, синдирмоқ
Bring	Brought	Brought	Олиб келмоқ, келтирмоқ
Build	Built	Built	қурмоқ
Burst	Burst	Burst	Портламоқ, ёрилмоқ
Buy	Bought	Bought	Сотиб олмоқ
Catch	Caught	Caught	Тутиб олмоқ
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Танламоқ
Come	Came	Come	Келмоқ
Cost	Cost	Cost	Турмоқ (баҳога оид)
Cut	Cut	Cut	Кесмоқ
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	Шугулланмоқ, алоқадор бўлмоқ
Dig	Dug	Dug	Қазимоқ, қавламоқ
Do	Did	Done	Қилмоқ, бажармоқ
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Расм солмоқ, Чизмоқ
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Ичмоқ
Drive	Drove	Driven	Ўайдамоқ (транспорт)
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Емоқ
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Йиқилмоқ
Feed	Fed	Fed	Бормоқ, бақилмоқ
Feel	Felt	Felt	Сезмоқ
Fight	Fought	Fought	Қурашмоқ, урушмоқ
Find	Found	Found	Топмоқ
Fly	Flew	Flown	Учмоқ
Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden	Ман қилмоқ
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Унутмоқ
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Кечирмоқ

Freeze	Froze	Frozen	Музламоқ, музлатмоқ
Get	Got	Got	Олмоқ, етиб олмоқ
Give	Gave	Given	Бермоқ
Go	Went	Gone	Бормоқ
Grow	Grew	Grown	Ўсмоқ, ўстирмоқ
Hang	Hung	Hung	Осмоқ, осилиб турмоқ
Have	Had	Had	Бор бўлмоқ
Hear	Heard	Heard	Эшитмоқ
Hide	Hid	Hidden	Яширмоқ, яширинмоқ
Hit	Hit	Hit	Урмоқ
Hold	Held	Held	Ушламоқ
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Шикаст етказмоқ
Keep	Kept	Kept	Сақламоқ
Know	Knew	Known	Билмоқ
Lay	Laid	Laid	Ёзмоқ (дастурхон)
Lead	Led	Led	Боқармоқ
Leave	Left	Left	қол (дир) моқ, кетмоқ
Lend	Lent	Lent	Қара бермоқ
Let	Let	Let	Рухсат бермоқ
Lie	Lay	Lain	Ётмоқ
Light	Lit	Lit	Ёритмоқ, нур сочмоқ, ёқмоқ
Lose	Lost	Lost	Йўқотмоқ
Make	Made	Made	Қилмоқ, ясамоқ
Mean	Meant	Meant	Назарда тутмоқ
Meet	Met	Met	Учратмоқ
Pay	Paid	Pain	Туламоқ
Put	Put	Put	Қўймоқ, солмоқ
Read [ri:d]	Read [red]	Read [red]	Ўқимоқ
Ride	Rode	Ridden	(отда) юрмоқ, бормоқ
Ring	Rang	Rung	Қўнғироқ чалмоқ
Rise	Rose	Risen	Кўтарилмоқ, турмоқ
Run	Ran	Run	Югурмоқ, чолмоқ
Say	Said	Said	Айтмоқ, гапирмоқ
See	Saw	Seen	Кўрмоқ
Seek	Sought	Sought	Қидирмоқ
Sell	Sold	Sold	Сотмоқ
Send	Sent	Sent	Юбормоқ

Set	Set	Set	Жойлаштирмақ
Sew	Sewed	Sewn/sewed	Тикмақ
Shake	Shook	Shaken	Силжитмақ
Shine	Shone	Shone	Нур сочмақ
Shoot	Shot	Shot	Отмақ
Show	Showed	Shown	Кўрсатмақ
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk	Қисилмақ
Sing	Sang	Sung	Ашула айтмақ
Sink	Sank	Sunk	Чўкмақ, чўктирмақ
Sit	Sat	Sat	Ўтирмақ
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Ухламақ
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Гапирмақ
Spend	Spent	Spent	Ўтказмақ, сарф қилмақ
Split	Split	Split	Қизиб кетмақ, қизитмақ
Spread	Spread	Spread	Тарқалмақ
Spring	Sprang	Sprung	Сакрамақ
Stand	Stood	Stood	Турмақ
Steal	Stole	Stolen	Ўғирламақ
Stick	Stuck	Stuck	Ёпишмақ, ёпиштирмақ
Sting	Stung	Stung	Чакраб олмақ
Slink	Slank	Stunk	Сасимақ
Strike	Struck	Struck	Урушмақ, уруш эълон қилмақ
Swear	Swore	Sworn	Қасам ичмақ
Sweep	Swept	Swept	Сўпурмақ
Swim	Swam	Swum	Сузмақ (сузда)
Swing	Swung	Swung	Тебранмақ
Take	Took	Taken	Олмақ
Teach	Taught	Taught	Ўқитмақ
Tear	Tore	Torn	Йиртмақ
Tell	Told	Told	Айтмақ
Think	Thought	Thought	Уйламақ
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Ташламақ
Understand	Understood	Understood	Тушулмақ
Wake	Woke	Woken	Уйғотмақ, уйғонмақ
Wear	Wore	Worn	Киймақ
Win	Won	Won	Ютмақ, ғалиб чиқмақ
Write	Wrote	Written	Ёзмақ

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М. Улуғбек номидаги Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети
босмихонасида чоп этилди.

13. By the time the school opens again, I ... in this restaurant eight weeks.

- A) would have worked B) will have worked C) would work
D) would have to work E) had been working

14. It is so hot and dry here; I wish I ... on holiday soon.

- A) had gone B) have gone C) could go D) will go E) could have gone

15. ... , despite the fact that he had received many warnings.

- A) Admittedly, he is extremely bored with his job
B) I still haven't forgiven him C) The others have always supported him
D) Clearly he is not the only one to blame E) He repeatedly came late to the office

16. Ever since I was offered this position in the bank ...

- A) my family had moved to a larger apartment
B) I've been making a great effort to improve my English
C) I was congratulated by many of my friends D) I would hope to have several trips abroad
E) I am certain several others are becoming even more jealous

17. If the advertisement were on television ...

- A) there may be a great demand for it B) they would have had a place in the market
C) it might reach a larger group of people D) they were selling more and more goods
E) it can be too expensive and complicated for them

18. The weather was so cold ...

- A) since I came to live in this town B) when the wind blows hard C) because it has been snowing heavily
D) that I decided not to walk to school E) until the spring comes

19. Spectators and players were relieved ...

- A) when the referee whistled for the end of the match B) as soon as the score changes
C) until the police can interfere D) unless their team scored yet another goal

E) since the weather has definitely improved

20. Tony is looking forward to going to the university ...

- A) as soon as he completed his studies B) even though he will be leaving his family
C) as he was greatly admired by his relatives D) unless he had received the encouragement
E) however disappointed it has made him

21. "Don't throw the paper on the floor." - The shopkeeper told the boy ... on the floor.

- A) that he had thrown the paper B) he threw the paper
C) not to throw the paper D) not to have thrown the paper
E) that he didn't throw the paper

22. James should tell everyone the good news as soon as possible.

- A) Everyone should be told the good news
B) James should he told the good news
C) Everyone should have told James the good news
D) James should tell the good news to everyone
E) Everyone should have been told the good news