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Пособие включает лексические тесты различных уровней сложности. Оно базируется на тематике устной речи 1-3 курса специальности "Современные иностранные языки". Тесты предназначены для совершенствования лексических навыков и умений.

Пособие предназначается для студентов 1-3 курсов гуманитарных

факультетов.

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Пособие содержит лексические тесты на базе тематики устной речи 1-3 курсов. Оно предназначено для совершенствования лексических навыков и умений студентов гуманитарных факультетов. Пособие составлено в соответствии с Программой министерства образования Республики Беларусь.

Пособие состоит из трех частей: тесты для повторения материала (Revision Tests), тематические тесты по совершенствованию лексических навыков, контрольный тест (Exam Test). Тематика тестов соответствует программе подготовки студентов по специальности "Современные иностранные языки". Тесты подобраны и расположены в соответствии с нарастанием сложности материала.

Пособие может быть использовано как для аудиторной работы, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов с последующей проверкой.

REVISION TESTS

Prepositions

Use the proper preposition:

1. I can't supply you ... a ready answer. You'll have to find ... things for yourself.
2. Now, you're making ... stories again!
3. The war broke ..., and for many years he was separated ... his family.
4. He is a very light sleeper. He will wake ... at the slightest noise.
5. ... short it was the best book I had ever read.
6. What he did came as no surprise. By that time I was familiar ... his ways.
7. He had turned to them for help several times but ... success.
8. We were all annoyed ... her for coming late.
9. The doctors did their best to prevent the epidemic ... spreading.
10. ... my mind a job well started is half done.
11. His services were highly appreciated ... the government.
12. It looked as if she was ... the point ... saying something.
13. They were walking ... the street, hand ... hand.
14. You may count ... him to keep his head in a moment of distress.
15. ... one thing I'm busy, ... another I'd like to keep out of it altogether.
16. What do you think I ought to do ... a case like that?
17. You must hurry if you want to get ... the station ... time to catch the six o'clock train.
18. Our cases were placed side ... side and Miss Bradley and myself were naturally side side too.
19. He is a good son. You can be proud ... him.
20. She was ... to say that she would be leaving soon, but then changed her mind.
21. Are they talking ... Spanish or ... Portuguese?
22. That was a fine piece of work! Keep it ...!
23. I must congratulate you ... your exam results.
24. The first group of climbers set dawn to be almost immediately followed by a second group.
25. The letter did not make things much clearer. She was ... a loss what to say.
26. The statement was brief, clear and ... the point.
27. He was looking ... his notes ticking off the points he would be mentioning in his report.
28. I could see that they were all nervous eyeing me ... and ... distrustfully.
29. She took ... her coat and hung it on a peg.
30. There's something wrong ... the lock. It won't open.

31. He stepped ... to let the woman pass.
32. He tore ... a strip of gauze and bandaged ... the bleeding finger.
33. We had been waiting ... ages ... the bus stop before the bus arrived.
34. We read about the fire ... the Sunday News.
35. Most parents do not approve ... their children smoking.
36. They blamed him ... the accident.
37. Can you, please, be quite for a bit? I am ... the phone.
38. They sat down ... a corner table and called the waiter.
39. The doctor advised him to keep ... alcohol and fats.
40. The teacher gave ... the books and the lesson began.
41. The building caught fire but the firemen soon put it
42. I always put ... a couple of kilos over Christmas.
43. ... a large extent this must be due ... the food most Japanese people eat.
44. Why don't you send the message ... e-mail?
45. ... the very beginning of the Civil War the fort was attacked several times.
46. ... the beginning, the South had some success.
47. It's made ... wood.
48. ... dessert, we had a lovely cake.
49. His health is going ... bad ... worse.
50. You don't think he would have broken the window ... purpose, do you?

Derivatives

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word given at the end of each sentence:

1. All ... must be received before August 10. (to apply)
2. I'm sure that the whole problem is a simple (to understand)
3. It's much more ... to buy large size packets. (economy)
4. Don't touch this glass vase! It's absolutely (price)
5. The doctor will be available for a ... in the morning. (to consult)
6. The villages in the mountains are quite ... in winter. (to access)
7. You don't have to go. Your decision must be entirely (volunteer)
8. The dancer's movements were extremely (grace)
9. The cost of ... to the show is reasonable. (to admit)
10. Bill was given a medal in ... of his services. (to recognise)
11. Kate's exam results turned out to be really (disaster)
12. What are the entry ... at this university? (to require)

13. Jackie suffered as a child from a very strict (to bring)
14. Ruth has gone back to college to get a teaching (to qualify)
15. I didn't pay the bill and now the electricity has been (to connect)
16. Jean isn't really a friend, only an (to acquaint)
17. I was so angry that I was absolutely (speech)
18. If you ... me, I'll simply inform the police. (threat)
19. Janet had to ... from the team because of injury. (to draw)
20. There is no ... between you and your relatives. (to differ)
- 21.. Language is a means of (to communicate)
22. She said with ... "Where are you?" (to astonish)
23. No girl could be ... to such a present. (to differ)
24. This book is quite (document)
25. Her clothes were always (spot)
- 26.... , the form "you" is the plural form. (history)
27. This is the most ... child I've ever seen. (to talk)
28. We had yet another (discuss)
29. How ... of you not to study properly! (thought)
30. Doesn't she sing ... ? (beauty)
31. Then there came a (light)
32. The ... played very quietly. (music)
33. This ... will be signed tomorrow. (to agree)
34. Mary opened the envelope (care)
35. His joy was ... , because we knew he failed. (nature)
36. They left the room (to expect)
37. I'm afraid they ... (to understand) my intentions.
38. It is ... that somebody should look after her. (to advise)
39. I don't know when I'll be in the mood for (to entertain)
40. All his attempts to pass the driving test were ... so he had to sell his car.
(success)
41. She agreed to help us but with great ...(reluctant).
42. Although this family is a rich one, they are not known for their
...(generous).
- 43.. There is a great ... of a disastrous flood in this region. (possible)
44. His ... didn't come true. (expect)
45. The ... of the environment is everyone's responsibility. (protect)
46. This book describes his life and(accomplish)
- 47.... parks are very popular nowadays. (amuse)
48. Disney's ... of the dwarfs were unique. (character)
49. He created a fairy tale mood of (time)
50. This film showed his ... to experiment. (willing)

Vocabulary

Choose the most suitable word:

1. What time is the first ... of the film?
a. act b. performance c. program d. display
2. The football match ended in a
a. equalizer b. zero c. draw d. loss
3. It took us ages to ... living in the new town.
a. used to b. accustomed to c. get used to d. use to
4. Will you ... me to your parents when you next see them?
a. excuse b. remind c. remember d. forget
5. Before she was employed, she had been for an
a. overview b. inspection c. appointment d. interview
6. He'll arrive soon. He's on his ... home.
a. road b. way c. street d. avenue
7. Nobody ... Mike to get a bad mark at the examination.
a. waited for b. expected c. looked forward to d. looked for
8. My sister is short-sighted and she can't ... a person a few meters away.
a. learn b. find out c. recognize d. get to know
9. We chose the ... for a suit and had it made up by our tailor.
a. cloth b. closes c. clothes d. clothing
10. Spanish is the ... language of most Spaniards.
a. home b. mother c. native d. nature
11. If there is one thing I don't like, it is ... tea.
a. delicate b. light c. pale d. weak
12. The trousers are too I'll have to get a bigger pair.
a. narrow b. tight c. loose d. close
13. You needn't say anything
a. yet b. else c. still d. other

14. Have you read the newspaper ... ?
a. just b. yet c. never d. always
15. Their names are known
a. the over world b. all over the world c. all the world d. in all the world
16. There is a beautiful lake ... these two villages.
a. among b. between c. along d. at
17. He came on a two-day official
a. holiday b. weekend c. stay d. visit
18. I congratulate you on the
a. event b. holiday c. happiness d. idea
19. It's dangerous! Don't touch it with ... hands.
a. cold b. soft c. bare d. both
20. The girl was so ... that you could hardly see her.
a. thick b. fat c. thin d. tall
21. The driver ... the speed limit.
a. changed b. exceeded c. lost d. managed
22. The plane ... at 8 p.m. yesterday.
a. flew b. started c. stopped d. took off
23. Mary has ... read the book.
a. still b. yet c. already d. ever
24. You can't see him. He is ... in the bathroom.
a. still b. yet c. just d. never
25. You are making far too much ... about your clothes.
a. fuse b. rumour c. fuss d. chat
26. Too much chocolate may cause tooth ...
a. decay b. damage c. destroy d. break
27. John is a ... sleeper.
a. heavily b. hard c. hardly d. heavy

28. I feel a ... deal better after my holiday.
a. whole b. big c. great d. full
29. She was ... after only two years with the company.
a. raised b. promoted c. advanced d. elevated
30. I ... taking your camera with you.
a. ask b. suggest c. offer d. propose
31. She is so ... that she finds it hard to say "no".
a. weak b. thin c. fragile d. slender
32. Winning the Nobel Prize has made him ...-known throughout the world.
a. un b. highly c. generally d. well
33. We hadn't expected the trip to be ... exhausting
a. such b. so c. such as d. like this
34. It is possible to ... between a hobby and an interest?
a. find b. distinguish c. make d. share
35. Speak louder – I can't ... what you're saying.
a. make out b. do c. see d. take
36. The dentist told him to open his mouth
a. deep b. deeply c. widely d. wide
37. You can buy some sour cream at the
a. butcher's b. dairy c. dairy d. florist's
38. If you want to have your shoes mended you should go to the
a. cobbler b. tailor c. dry-cleaner's d. barber
39. When I saw him, he was very Something must have happened to him!
a. exciting b. interesting c. interested d. excited
40. The cake really smells
a. good b. best c. well d. weller
41. Don't buy this blouse! It doesn't ... the colour of your eyes.

- a. fit b. become c. match d. suit
42. What is the synonym of the word “resemble”?
a. become b. take after c. look after d. feel like
43. Why are you going so ... ? Are you in a hurry?
a. fastly b. slow c. fast d. slowly
44. There were ... any people in the street.
a. hard b. almost c. quite d. hardly
45. Look! They are dancing perfectly well.
– Yes, they are a nice dancing
a. pair b. partners c. couple d. pairs
46. You can buy only fruit at the
a. greengrocery b. grocery c. florist’s d. fruiterer’s
47. He won’t spend a penny. He is very
a. generous b. mean c. wasteful c. squeamish
48. Your cooking is ... than mine.
a. good b. weller c. better d. well
49. Sorry, you can’t ... your watch without the receipt.
a. repair b. borrow c. claim d. forget
50. How many ... is your brother studying at school?
a. objects b. subjects c. themes d. topics

HOME

Give a word which corresponds to the following definitions:

1. a contract by which the owner of land or a building, etc allows another person to use it for a specified time, usually in return for payment.
2. a person who rents land or a building from a landlord.
3. the holding of land or a house, etc in absolute ownership for life.
4. a payment made periodically for the use of land or living quarters.
5. daily meals obtained in return for payment.

6. a person who owns something as his property.
7. pieces of furniture forming a set made of the same kind of wood and in the same style?
8. a small carpet that is put beside the bed.
9. A small chest in which medicine is kept in the house.
10. a roofed and floored open space along the side or sides of a house which is much used in summer.
11. a platform at the top of a flight of stairs on to which doors open.
12. a table on which toilet things stand.
13. the metal or wooden bar which people grasp when going down a staircase.
14. a room just below the roof of a house.
15. a heated building usually of glass for growing vegetables in winter.
16. a man who has a room for rent.
17. a house in a row of houses which are all joined together.
18. a house which stands alone and is not joined to any other.
19. a gallery in a church, hall or room.
20. a paved area near a house, used for eating outside, etc.
21. the lowest part of a building, partly or wholly below ground level; inhabited room(s) in this part.'
22. a barrier made of wood or metal, put round a field, garden, etc.
23. A roofed and floored open space along the side(s) of a house, sports pavilion, etc.
24. a room in which a person works and studies without being disturbed.
25. an apartment or flat built on the roof of a tall building.
26. a building with sides and roof of glass, used for growing plants.

II. Translate the following into English.

A.

- 1) квартал жилых домов; 2) ремонтировать квартиру; 3) строительная площадка; 4) витраж; 5) паркетный пол; 6) хлопнуть дверью; 7) лестница; 8) кирпичная стена; 9) снять показания счетчика 10) выключить свет; 11) дом со всеми удобствами; 12) вытереть пыль в комнате; 13) перешагнуть порог; 14) горячее водоснабжение 15) мусоропровод.

Б.

1. На днях я купила шелковые шторы и тюль для спальни.
2. Окна дома выходят на 2 стороны: на юг и на запад.
3. Он сказал, что предпочитает спать на диване-кровати.
4. Кто ведет хозяйство в вашей семье? Помогаете ли вы по дому?
5. Мы вошли в низкий кабинет, стены которого были окрашены в темно-синий цвет.

6. Кто давал объявление о найме комнаты?
7. Вы бы лучше закрыли окна, заперли дверь и легли спать.
8. Если бы в доме было центральное отопление, мы не съехали бы с квартиры.
9. Говорят, что для клуба купили гарнитур мягкой мебели красного дерева.
10. Комната выглядела бы гораздо уютнее, если бы на окне были занавески и какой-нибудь цветок. Я считаю, что жалюзи все-таки больше подходят для офиса, а не для жилой комнаты.
11. Между окон стоял книжный шкаф, набитый книгами, а в противоположном углу - письменный стол, заваленный газетами и журналами.

III. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs where necessary.

- 1) We have a nice apartment ... the center of St.Petersburg. It is third floor ... a new building. It is a three-room flat ... a kitchen there is a refrigerator to keep food cool ... hot weather and a kitchen cupboard ... plates and dishes.
- 2) Walls... the library were lined ... bookcases, the armchairs were upholstered ... leather, the tables littered ... newspapers and magazines.
- 3) The open and we saw a stranger ... the doorway.
- 4) How door burst many multi-storeyed buildings are there... your street?
- 5) Peter has got a nice cottage ... the country but...any conveniences.
- 6) The windows of the bedroom looked ... a little garden... the back ...the house.
- 7) Who dwells ... this cottage?
- 8) We have a lot ... furniture ... our dining-room.
- 9) The boy saw a man going...the house ... the side door.
- 10) Tell the kids not to forget to wipe their feet...the door-mat.
- 11) My office is not far ... my home.
- 12) For hours he would sit ... a chair looking ... the window.
- 13) You may dry your hands ... the towel ... the towel rail.
- 14) Don't forget to switch...the light before leaving ... home.
- 15) There is no room ... a TV set...the sofa and the bookcase. We'll put it ... a TV stand ... the right...the window.
- 16) She said she didn't remember if she had turned ... the gas...

SHOPPING

Fill in prepositions.

1. Though the watch was very expensive he decided to buy it...her.
2. The coat is just... your size. It fits...you well.
3. I'm afraid this coat is a bit loose...you.
4. I need a suit...everyday wear. I want to call...the department store ...my way home.
5. What size do you take...hats? What size ...gloves do you wear?

6. These shoes won't go...this gown, but they will wear...years.
7. Do you sell sugar...weight or ready packed?
8. We've run... ..sugar . Go and buy some.
9. Let me try that parka... ---It looks awfully nice...you.
10. Have you decided...anything? ---Yes, I'd like a cardigan...blue shade.

Choose the best variant.

1. This shop deals...various products.
a. with b. in c. on
2. We can buy a lot of expensive things here...cash.
a. on b. in c. for
3. For fruit we go to the...
a. greengrocery b. grocery c. fruiterer's
4. Can I try this...of boots on?
a. couple b. pair c. booth
- 5.You'd better try on a smaller shirt. It's too...on you.
a. loose b. tight c. lose
- 6.He usually...a black suit at the party.
a. dresses b. put c. wears
7. This cotton won't fade. It is...
a. shrinkproof b. colour-fast c. crease-resistant
8. Only for special occasions my husband wears a...
a. lounge suit b. jeans c. tuxedo
9. I don't like the colour. It doesn't ...your eyes.
a. match b. fit c. go with
10. We all advise you to buy it. It's ...
a. out of fashion b. out of date c. all the vogue
11. May I try it on? --- Yes, the ...is over there.
a. check-out point b. cash desk c. fitting room
12. At the poulterer's we can buy different game, but no...
a. turkey b. beef c. duck
13. I need a ...of toilet paper, please.
a. ball b. carton c. roll
14. Have you got peaches? ---It's a pity, we've...
a. stocked up b. sold out c. just had them in
15. You can buy hats for women at the...
a. hatter's b. hosiery c. milliner's
16. Fish is sold at the...
a. bakery b. fishmonger's c. ironmonger's

I. Translate into English.

1. Не примеряйте этот костюм. Это не ваш размер.
2. Эта шляпа вам велика. Возьмите на размер меньше.
3. Этот плащ не подходит мне по размеру.
4. Вчера в универмаге я купил пиджак, но он мне узок в плечах.
5. Пожалуйста, заверните мне мою покупку.
6. Сколько стоят эти туфли?
7. Этот костюм из непромокаемой ткани.
8. Сейчас сезон яблок и цены на них снижены.

II. Give the synonyms.

A meat shop, minced meat, a dress, a shopper, fashion, ill-fitting clothes, expensive, hardware, kiosk, wind jacket, modern, raincoat, trousers, tights, galoshes, fibre pen, medicine, to be on sale, to buy, salesman, go with, house coat, sweet shop, rubber boots

III. Give the antonyms.

Lean meat, lump sugar, loose milk, fresh bread, high-heeled shoes, to be in fashion, to take in

LEISURE TIME

I. Choose the best variant.

1. If we want to go to the theatre we first look through
a) programmes b) bill-boards c) seating plan
2. When all the tickets are sold out we usually say
a) it is a failure b) it is a show c) House Full
3. If the players in your drama group are not professionals they are... .
a) amateurs b) variety theatre c) audience
3. A person who does different dangerous tricks instead of a star is called....
a) a prompter b) an understudy c) a dublere
- 5.... theatre is very popular with small children.
a) variety b) drama c) puppet
6. Who shows people to their seats in the theatre?
a) usher b) producer c) playwright
7. My 7 year old daughter is very fond of....
a) popular science films b) cartoons c) news-reel
8. The best seats in the theatre are in the
a) "gods" b) pit c) stalls
9. When first films appeared they were mainly

- | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) colour | b) silent | c) mystery |
| 10. The Proms are given in the | | |
| a) George In | b) Albert Hall | c) Buckingham Palace |
| 11. The title role is usually played by | | |
| a) script writer | b) co-star | c) star |
| 12. A trial performance of a play is | | |
| a) rehearsal | b) screen version | c) matinee show |

II. Fill in the prepositions.

1. If a person doesn't like to go ... we can call him a stay ... home.
2. This comedy is ... Taganka Theatre. It runs ... 2 hours.
They've been running it... 3 months.
3. This actress went... the stage when she was still a small girl. Since then her performances have been very popular ... the public.
4. We passed .. the door and came .. the box-office. But we were unlucky and bought the tickets only ... the balcony.
- 5.... the front row you can see clearly everything.
- 6.... the entrance ... the theatre we were met ... an attendant ... uniform. He showed us ... our seats.
- 7.... this play all the seats had been sold ... and we could get tickets only ... "gods". Soon the curtain went ... and the lights went.... The performance began.
8. We wanted to go ... the wings to see the actors making
9. The seats ... the theatre and found ... their numbers.10. All ... us people are settling ... their seats, reading their programmes.

III. Give the synonyms.

a film
 colour film
 a mystery
 to be a success
 in the wings drama theatre
 gallery
 cloak-room ticket
 programme
 choir
 poster
 leisure time

IV. Give the antonyms.

to go out
 to be popular with the public

amateur theatre
the front row
to rise the curtain
the lights go down
colour film

V. Translate into English.

1. Какая пьеса сегодня идёт в драматическом театре?
2. Я не театрал, но время от времени я покупаю билеты заранее в кассе и иду в театр.
3. Мы купили программку, чтобы узнать, кто играет главные роли.
4. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, 2 билета в бельэтаж.
5. Эта опера очень нравится публике. Все билеты уже давно проданы.
6. Давайте сдадим пальто в гардероб, заберём жетончики (номерочки) и пойдём в зал.
7. Однажды дедушка отвёл меня за кулисы и я видел, как актёров гримировали.
8. Этот актёр пользуется особой популярностью у женщин.

Daily Chores

I. Choose the best variant.

- 1.Breakfast is the first...of the day.
a)food b)meal c)eat
- 2.This cover is...of plastic.
a)produced b)done c)made
- 3.In the evening we...the curtains or lower the blinds.
a)draw b)put c)shut
- 4.When the clothes are dry they need...
a)cleaning b)mending c)ironing
- 5.Milk,cheese,butter together are called...
a)butter,cheese,cream b)wool c)dairy products
- 6.The spade is used for...
a)vacuuming b)carrying things c)digging the garden
- 7.What do we use to open a can?
a)a fruit opener b)a bottle opener c)a can opener
- 8.Which word is odd here?
a)rice b)pork c)chicken
- 9.Round,orange-yellow fruit with soft flesh and a hard seed inside.
a)apple b)apricot c)orange

10. We use this stuff made of a plant like an onion with a strong taste for cooking.

a) radish b) pepper c) garlic

11. It is a cooking method used to cook beet-slowly, first in fat, then in a little water.

a) braise b) steam c) barbecue

12. It is very spicy! Have you too much... in it?

a) mint b) vanilla c) pepper

II. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1. chop | a) cook in the vapour of boiling water |
| 2. peel | b) cook in a liquid so that the liquid does not boil |
| 3. boil | c) cut into thin pieces of similar size |
| 4. fry | d) cut roughly into smaller pieces |
| 5. roast | e) remove the skin |
| 6. stuff | f) cook in hot liquid such as boiling water |
| 7. grill | g) cook in a pan with fat or oil |
| 8. slice | h) cook in a dry heat in an oven |
| 9. steam | i) fill (meat, vegetables) with mixture of food before cooking |
| 10. simmer | j) cook in a strong heat that is directly above or below (e.g. on a barbecue) |

III. Guess the word in the context.

1. All the... had been removed so that not a single table or a chair was to be seen.
2. I suppose sherry is a good ... for lady.
3. Why don't you eat? Your... is getting cold!
4. Did the medicine... you any good?
5. I can't... very well, so I like to eat out.
6. If you want to knit a sweater you must use...

IV. Fill in the prepositions.

1. When you want to enter the house you ring... the bell. Then you wait ... the door steps.
2. The staircase leads... the first floor.
3. He opens the door and shows you...
4. Make sure that all food is packed and labelled properly... freezing.
5. We spend too much money... utilities.
6. She swept all the dust... the floors... a large broom.

V. Give the synonyms.

To run the house	to do morning exercises
To comb one's hair	to have a meal
To press clothes	to do the room
To do the washing	
To prepare the meal	
To have a bite	
To repair smth.	

VI. Give the antonyms.

to eat at home	fattening food
to put on clothes	to sweeten the lights
to lay the table	salty food

Family Life

I. Choose the best variant.

1. She gave birth to a child last week so he is a...
a. new-born b. kid c. toddler
2. They are going to marry next week. Mark has been courting...her for 3 years.
a. with b. --- c. to
3. They all...me by my first name.
a. name b. ask c. call
4. Max and Judy are head over heels in love. I am sure that that will be a marriage...
a. for love b. in love c. for convenience
5. My brother is 14 now so he is a...
a. kid b. adult c. teenager
6. Mary's dream to marry a rich man never came true and at her 40s she is still...
a. a spinster b. an old maid c. a widow
7. Jack is my cousin so he is my... relative.
a. distant b. best c. close
8. We used to call him "Stormy". It was his...
a. pet name b. first name c. nick name
9. Before marrying Jimmy, my parents bought me a lot of things to bring into Jimmy's house. I mean...

- | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. dowry | b. trifles | c. furniture |
| 10. If it isn't a wedding in a church, then it's... . | | |
| a. a love match | b. wedding service | c. civil marriage |
| 11. His name is Jack and my name is Jack we are | | |
| a. nicknames | b. namesakes | c. stepbrothers |
| 12. Your brother's daughter is your | | |
| a. sister-in-law | b. cousin | c. niece |
| 13. If you are already engaged to someone, you are | | |
| a. a fiancée | b. a bride | c. a bridesmaid |
| 14. All relatives of my husband are ... | | |
| a. stepfathers | b. in-laws | c. offsprings |

II. Fill in prepositions or adverbs.

1. Last year she married... her son and now he lives at his wife's house.
2. After having so many rows she decided to file ...a divorce.
3. Her husband was 20 years older than she so everybody understood that it was a marriage...convenience.
4. He descends... a rich family. His mother was a talented singer and so the same talent passed... him.
5. Is he your brother? You have a strong resemblance... him.
6. She is pregnant...her second child.----When is her baby due ...?
7. These boys are...the same age.
8. I want to confide all my troubles... my mum.
9. The children were so much taken... that they could not speak for a wile.
10. Not everyone has enough tolerance to nurse...elderly people but those who have, never give it...

III. Give the synonyms

To argue	patronymic
To take after	family name
To come from	to bring up
To go out with somebody	an old maid
To ask somebody to marry	a bachelor
Fiancee	just married
A wedding gift	relatives
A husband and a wife	

IV. Give the antonyms

An elderly person	a dead relative
A family man	a grown up
Under 16	bottle-fed

To get married	senior son
To be engaged to smb.	present marriage
A close relative	just divorced
Husband	stepfather
To fix the day of the engagement	bride
Marry for love	a married man

Appearance and Character

I. Choose the best variant.

1. The girl was thin and had a sharp, bird-like
a. face b. countenance c. complexion
2. Ella, the only daughter in the family, was a very ... girl, gay and clever.
a. handsome b. good-looking c. skinny
3. His ... expressed astonishment.
a. complexion b. face c. body
4. The fellow was as ... as a rail.
a. thin b. slender c. lean
5. She is rather ... at her waist.
a. slender b. thin c. lean d. slim
6. She looks ... after her illness.
a. slender b. plump c. thin
7. The colonel's face was cleanly shaven showing a bronzed
a. complexion b. countenance c. skin
8. He knows what to do and how to do it well. He is very ... in himself.
a. clever b. confident c. casual
9. She can't be called ... but she is very warm-hearted and generous.
a. careless b. attractive c. obstinate
10. He can easily lose his temper. He is
a. selfish b. greedy c. quick-tempered

II. Fill in the prepositions.

1. I wonder what he is ...? What sort ... man is he?
2. She is a lovely girl ... a bright spirit who is ... friendly terms ... everybody.
3. He looks ... his mother though he took ... his father in character.
4. When I came ... I heard somebody speak ... a harsh voice. Such voice is typical ... old people.
5. When she smiled two dimples appeared ... her cheeks.
6. He was a stout man ... a round good natured face.
7. His thin face was dark and ended ... a short beard.

8. Why are you shouting ... the top ... your voice?
9. He is always ... high spirits.
10. It wasn't a bargain. He paid ... the nose.
11. I want to see Mary. I want to have a heart ... heart ... her.
12. Mark is hard to get He is very confident ... himself.
13. He was subject ... such mood swings.
14. ... addition ... being selfish, he is greedy.
15. It was very hard work for him. He did it ... the skin ... his tooth.
16. This girl is tall ... her age, dressed ... rich clothes ... a gold chain.

III. Give the synonyms.

sunburnt face	repulsive	feeble voice
plaits	clear-cut features	rough hands
crooked leg	slim waist	deep-set eyes
hollow cheeks	thin face	

IV. Give the antonyms.

well-mannered man	broad forehead	bold (unafraid) man
thrifty man	slow step	erudite
stingy person	plump man	resolute
quiet man	pretty girl	broad-minded
close-set teeth	a faithful friend	slow-coach
ruddy cheeks		

V. Translate into English.

1. Каким бы высокомерным он не был, но в трудную минуту он протянул вам руку помощи.
2. Неужели вы так легкомысленны? С ним всегда нужно держать ухо востро!
3. Ты не сможешь поговорить с ним с глазу на глаз, т.к. он у мамы под каблуком и без ее согласия ни с кем не встречается.
4. Прекрати дурачить меня. У меня и так кровь от злобы кипит.
5. Ненавижу таких толстокожих людей. При одной мысли о них у меня волосы встают дыбом.

Appearance, Character, Feelings

I. Give the words that correspond to the following definitions:

1. the lower part of the face
2. mentally quick
3. hair on the upper lip
4. feeling unhappiness because of the better fortune of others
5. be easily hurt

- 6.the part of the face which you raise when you are surprised
- 7.showing too much pride in oneself and too little consideration for others
- 8.to be lacking hair on the head
- 9.strong desire for more wealth, food, etc., more than is right or reasonable
- 10.frank, not pretending

II. Give as many a) synonyms and b) antonyms as possible:

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------|
| a) 1.pretty | 3.ordinary | 5.clever |
| 2.slender | 4.frightened | |
| b) 1.beautiful | 3.courageous | 5.calm |
| 2.overweight | 4.polite | |

III. Match the words in the columns:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1.to be of medium | a. old age |
| 2.to get one's hair | b. weight |
| 3.to show signs of | c. temper |
| 4.to put on | d. character |
| 5.a parting in the | e. confidence |
| 6.to keep/lose one's | f. figure |
| 7.to behave | g. middle |
| 8.the trait of | h. height |
| 9.lack of | i. cut |
| 10.a boyish | j. foolishly |

IV. Choose the proper word:

- I. I'm in my early 1(fifties/fiftieth). I'm very 2(tall/height) and 3(quite/quiet) heavily built. I have straight 4(hair/hare), but I'm going 5(bold/bald), so 6(it/there) isn't a lot of 7(it/them) left. I have a grey 8(bead/beard) and moustache, and I wear glasses. I don't think I'm very good-looking, but I'm not bad-looking 9(also/either).
- II. The twin sisters resemble 10(one another/each other) 11(inwardly/outwardly) but they are different 12(inwardly/outwardly). So that people can tell 13(one from another/one from the other) Jane has 14(painted/dyed/died) her hair chestnut. 15(Although/However), their friends would never confuse Jane with her sister who is 16(alike/unlike) her very reserved, modest, even 17(indecisive/impudent).
- III. They feel 18(proud/pride) and joy because of the success of their daughter.
- IV. His 19(in/im tolerance) was totally 20(il/un logical) under the circumstances.

V. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

V. It was a distinguished face with deep-set, widely-spaced eyes 15... straight brows.

5. Никто не доверяет хвастливым, высокомерным, подлым и злобным людям.

8. - Can I book a ticket now? - I'm sorry you can't. It's an ... train. You can buy tickets before

departure only.

- a) emergency b) freight c) slow
9. Can you call me later? I'm very tired. I've spent 8 hours in a
- a) compartment car b) car with reserved seats c) dining car
10. If a child is 7 and not more he can
- a) have full ticket b) have season ticket c) travel half-fare
11. Let's go to an air hostess! It seems to me that this man intends to
. the plane!
- a) high jack b) hijack c) rock
12. Here is your cabin, madam. Our ... will help you.
- a) air steward b) chambermaid c) steward

II. Fill in the prepositions.

1. She hurried ... the platform accompanied ... a porter.
2. The platform was ... the moment crowded.
3. He looked ... the direction signs but couldn't find the timetable.
4. Why didn't you send your luggage ... advance?
5. The crowd was rushing ... different direction!
6. She was burdened ... many bags.
7. She searched ... her bag ... the tickets.
8. The porter was waiting ... the door ... a third class car.
9. He received his tips ... disappointment.
10. The flight... New York had been put..... half an hour.
11. The passengers were instructed to pass ... the Customs.
12. He hurried ... the Customs ... the plane.

Art.

Stone Ladies

Choose the best possible answer:

When Professor Quentin Bell, now 68, was a boy, he saw a vanishing lady. A conjuror (1)... a woman covered with a white sheet high above his head. After ... (2)... there... (3)... a moment supported by his hands, she disappeared. Many years later, the image ... (4)... fascinates him—as we can see in his sculpture.

For Professor Bell is not only the biographer of his aunt, Virginia Woolf. He is an art historian, an academic and ... (5)... an artist, too. He learnt ... (6)... pots in Staffordshire; he also studied sculpture at the Central School and painting in Paris ... (7)... he was a professional potter, but when university teaching began to take ... (8)... most of his time, he started to concentrate ... (9)... sculpture. Now

that he ...(10)..., he spends most of the day in his studio.
 'Quentin is in his shed,' said his wife Olivier, when we ...(11)... Cobbe Place,
 their old house near Lewes in Sussex. Quentin Bell, wearing jeans and
 smiling rather reticently, was at ...(12)... a
 study for a large female figure destined for the University of Leeds, ...(13)... he
 was Professor of Fine Arts in the '60s. She will be ...(14)... of his 'levitating
 ladies', who are designed to look (15)... floating in space. ... (16)... one in the
 garden who seems to lie ...(17)... above a flowerbed. She looks as if she's
(18)... stone, yet she is only supported by her long hair. Bell enjoys
 ...(19)... the locals. '...(20)... do you keep her up, Mr Bell?' His secret is glass
 fibre.

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|--|
| 1 | A arose
B aroused
C raised
D rose | 11 | A arrived at
B arrived to
C reached at
D reached to |
| 2 | A laying
B lying
C being laid
D being lain | 12 | A work in
B the work in
C work on
D the work on |
| 3 | A at
B in
C during
D for | 13 | A of which
B in which
C to which
D where |
| 4 | A still
B yet
C already
D no longer | 14 | A another
B one other
C other
D the other |
| 5 | A all his life was
B all his life has been
C for all his life was
are
D for all his life has been | 15 | A to be
B like being
C as though they
D like they are |
| 6 | A doing
B making
C to do
D to make | 16 | A It is
B It is a
C There is
D There is a |
| 7 | A As far as the 1950s
B Until the 1950s
C As far as the fifties years
D Until the fifties years | 17 | A in mid-air
B in middle air
C on mid-air
D on middle air |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>8 A in
 B in the
 C up
 D up the</p> <p>9 A in
 B in the
 C on
mystifying
 D on the</p> <p>10 A no longer teaches
 B no more teaches
 C still doesn't teach
 D doesn't still teach</p> | <p>18 A done from
 B done of
 C made from
 D made of</p> <p>19 A mystifying
 B it mystifying
 C the

 D to mystify</p> <p>20 A However
 B How ever
 C Whatever
 D What ever</p> |
|---|---|

Learning How to Get a Job

Choose the best possible answer:

Every week a van pulls . (1) ... workshop in a run-down Nottingham back street carrying a varied ...(2) ... —slides for playgroups, hand-made desks and leisure materials for handicapped children.

But though the commercial cost of having these made individually would ...(3).... the customers to ...(4)...., the Beaver workshop's main aim is much more than simply ...(5)... their needs at cost. The volunteers who spend a 60-day stint doing woodwork and joinery are, ...(6)...., there to learn ...(7)...a job. This ...(8)...workshop takes men who have been ...(9)... an average of two years and for a variety of reasons. Most have struggled to get a job — any job — in an area of declining industry.(10)... have in common, according to Beaver manager John Lowe, a former civil engineer, is a lack of identity—the legacy of long-term unemployment ...(11)... jobs they've done in the past, it's ...(12)... never been employed. They lose confidence ...(13)... 'It's easy for the rest of us to say someone should be able to go on and on looking for work but when ...(14)...turned down ...(15)... it reinforces your hopeless view of yourself.'

Most of the men who agree ...(16)... in the project have been recommended by probation officers or hostel managers and virtually all of them stick ...(17)... The first assessment of their success rate afterwards suggests that at ...(18)... 60% have got a job within months of leaving, ...(19)... the fact that those with a prison record feel obliged ...(20)... their prospective employers.

- 1 A off a locking-ordinary
B off an ordinary-looking
C out of a locking-ordinary
D out of an ordinary-looking
- 2 A merchandise
B load
C goods
D charge
- 3 A avoid
B prevent
C make impossible
D make it impossible for
- 4 A afford them at all
B pay them at all
C afford all them
D pay all them
- 5 A the supplying
B to supply them
C to supply to them
D to supply
- 6 A primary
B once and for all
C first and foremost
D over all
- 7 A applying
B applying for
C how to apply
D how to apply for
- 8 A only
B unique
C sole
D indifferent
- 9 A out of work for
B out of work since
C outside work for
D outside work since
- 10 A That which they all
B That which all they
C What they all
D What all they
- 11 A No matter how
B No matter what
C Not to worry how
D Not to worry what
- 12 A as though they
B as though they had
C like as if they
D like as if they had
- 13 A in each other.
B on each other.
C in themselves.
D on themselves.
- 14 A one has been
B one was
C you have been
D you were
- 15 A most of the time
B all the times
C such a long time
D time after time
- 16 A to take part
B to take place
C with take part
D with take place
- 17 A it up.
B it out.
C up it.
D out it.
- 18 A least a
B last a
C least
D last
- 19 A despite
B in spite
C although
D however
- 20 A in tell
B in telling
C to tell
D to telling

International Travelling. Chaos at Heathrow Airport

Choose the best possible answer:

On the second day of the air traffic controllers' work to rule at Heathrow airport the situation was plainly going from ...(1)(2).... the airport yesterday afternoon, I found(3) of holidaymakers queueing at check-in points,(4) about their flights. The breakdown in talks between the union and the management ...(5).... an immediate go-slow on Friday night(6).... since escalated into the threat of a total strike next weekend.

A British Airports Authority spokesman,(7) the news, said: 'We thought this would happen. The reason(8).... that the Government refuses to authorise the 20 per cent salary increase we agreed ...(9).... month. We were aware that the rise was not in line with Government pay policy, but we wanted to avoid(10).... The go-slow, which coincides(11).... holiday weekend of the year, has already caused many flights ...(12)....

Holidaymakers faced a long wait before eventually ...(13)... their destinations. June Kenny, of Manchester, was a typical case: 'We were going to fly to London ...(14)... way to Ibiza, but when we got to the airport in Manchester, they ...(15)... a train.(16)airport buses in London so we took a taxi. It ...(17).... We've been waiting here all day but we ...(18).... know when our plane will take off.'

The General Secretary of the Union regretted(19).... the public inconvenience and blamed the Government for taking no action. But he added that he was sure the public would sympathise(20).... his members' attitude.

- 1 A bad to worse.
 B bad to worst.
 C better to worse.
 D better to worst.

- 2 A In arriving at
 B In arriving to
 C On arriving at
 D On arriving to

- 3 A a thousand '

- 11 A to the busiest
 B to the most busy
 C with the busiest
 D with the most busy

- 12 A to cancel.
 B cancelling.
 C to be cancelled.
 D being cancelled.

- 13 A reaching

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----|------------------------------|
| | B many thousand | | B reaching to |
| | C several thousand | | C to reach |
| | D thousands | | D to reach to |
| 4 | A seeking some information | 14 | A in one's |
| | B seeking some informations | | B on one's |
| | C searching some information | | C in our |
| | D searching some informations | | D on our |
| 5 | A led | 15 | A said us to catch |
| | B led to | | B said us that we caught |
| | C has led | | C told us to catch |
| | D has led to | | D told us that we caught |
| 6 | A that | 16 | A They were any |
| | B which | | B They were no |
| | C that has | | C There were any |
| | D which has | | D There were no |
| 7 | A commenting | 17 | A charged us fifteen pounds. |
| | B remarking | | B cost us fifteen pounds. |
| | C commenting on | | C charged fifteen pounds to |
| us. | | | |
| | D remarking over | | D cost fifteen pounds to us. |
| 8 | A for it is | 18 | A don't already |
| : | B of it is | | B don't still |
| | C for it it's | | C already don't |
| | D of it it's | | D still don't |
| 9 | A to the union last | 19 | A having caused |
| | B to the union the last | | B to have caused |
| | C with the union last | | C having caused to |
| | D with the union the last | | D to have caused to |
| 10 | A being inconvenienced people. | 20 | A at |
| | B people being inconvenienced. | | B in |
| | C to inconvenience people. | | C to |
| | D that people would be inconvenienced | | D with |

The Value of Education

Choose the best possible answer:

Education is not an end, but 1----- to an end. In other words, we don't educate children only for the 2----- of educating them; our 2-----is to fit them for life.

As soon as we realize this fact, we will understand that it is very important to 3-----a system of education which will really prepare children for life. It is not enough just to choose the first system of education one finds1; or to continue with one's old system of education without 4-----it to see2 whether it is in fact3 suitable or not.

In many 5-----countries it has for some time been 6-----to think that, by 7-----education for all - whether rich or poor, clever or stupid - one can 8-----4 all the problems of society and build a 9----- nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough; we find in such countries a far larger number of people with university 10-----than there are 11-----for them... Because of their10-----, they 12-----to do what they think 13-----work; and, in fact, work with the hands is thought to be dirty5 and 14-----in such countries.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a. source | c. foundation |
| b. a means | d. a tool |
| 2. a. purpose | c. task |
| b. decision | d. result |
| 3. a. find | c. seek |
| b. choose | d. enable |
| 4. a. finding | c. examining |
| b. testing | d. studying |
| 5. a. new | c. old |
| b. advanced | d. modern |
| 6. a. fashionable | c. stylish |
| b. cool | d. old-fashioned |
| 7. a. expensive | c. free |
| b. cheap | d. private |
| 8. a. decide | c. solve |
| b. find out | d. enhance |
| 9. a. great | c. reasonable |
| b. perfect | d. fashionable |

10. a. position
b. diploma

c. post
d. degree

11. a. job
b. occupation

c. works
d. qualification

12. a. contradict
b. oppose

c. refuse
d. agree

13. a. high
b. low

c. prestigious
d. well-paid

14. a. grateful
b. shameful

c. respected
d. dishonest

Teachers and Actors

Choose the best possible answer:

To be a good teacher, you need some of the 1----- of the good actor: you must be able to 2_-----the attention and interest of your3-----; you must be a clear speaker, with good, strong, pleasing voice which is fully under your4-----; and you must be able to 5-----_what you are teaching¹ in order to make its 6-----clear.

Watch a good teacher, and you will see that he does not sit 7-----_before his class: he stands the whole time he is teaching; he walks about, using his arms, hands and fingers to help him in his8-----, and his face to 9-----feelings. Listen to him, and you will hear the loudness, the 10-----_and the musical note of his voice always changing according to what he is talking about.

The fact that a good teacher has some of the 1-----of a good actor does not mean that he will indeed be able to act well on the11----- for there are very important 12----- between the teacher's work and the actor's. The actor has to speak words which he has learned by heart; he has to repeat exactly .the same words each time he plays a certain part; even his movements and the ways in which he uses his voice are usually 13-----_before. What he has to do is to make all these 14-----learnt words and actions seem natural on the stage.

The teacher has to suit his act to the needs of his audience, which is his class. He cannot learn his part by heart, but must 15----- it as he goes along.

I have known many teachers who were fine actors in class but were

16-----_to take part in a stage-play because their brains would not keep strictly to what another had written

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. a. presents
b. gifts | c. findings
d. talents |
| 2. a. hold
b. keep | c. grasp
d. obtain |
| 3. a. people
c. performers | c. audience
d. customers |
| 4. a. control
b. requirements | c. demand
d. guidance |
| 5. a. perform
b. engage | c. reproduce
d. act |
| 6. a. idea
b. meaning | c. thought
d. reason |
| 7. a. calmly
b. still | c. quiet
d. motionless |
| 8. a. results
b. tasks | c. explanations
d. preparations |
| 9. a. express
b. reveal | c. show
d. cover |
| 10. a. quantity
b. quality | c. amount
d. ability |
| 11. a. stage
b. scene | c. theatre
d. scenery |
| 12. a. similarities
b. likeness | c. differences
d. confirmations |
| 13. a. controlled
b. stable | c. run
d. fixed |

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 14. a. carefully | c. thoughtlessly |
| b. entirely | d. efficiently |
| 15. a. find out | c. discover |
| b. invent | d. research |
| 16. a. capable | c. able |
| b. exposed | d. unable |

University Education.

Use the suitable words from the list below:

Education at a university level must _____ provide the student with a _____ of positive knowledge which _____ him for his _____ in later life. But it also has another and more _____ attribute. It develops in the student an _____ of mind which regards the critical _____ of facts and values as more important than _____ and which holds that a grasp of _____ is more valuable than the _____ or information or _____ of skills and techniques. A university expects that at the end of their courses its students will not _____ be able to comprehend the extent and _____ of what is already known within their own field, but will be _____ to what is new, eager to explore it, show the ability to _____ it and above all - be able to work _____ on their own. By entering a university a student has _____ n to accept a _____ intellectual discipline and to be more than a passive _____ for information, much of which in many subjects may be out of date within many years. To the limit of his _____ he is trained to collect _____ for himself and form a balanced _____ about it and he fortifies his ability to think for himself. This is what good teaching _____ in a university.

List of words:

Underlying principles, body, accumulation, undertaken, necessarily, receptacle, equips, career, confidently, notable, cope with, attitude, capacity, assessment, dogmas, evidence, acquisition, achieves, merely, rigorous, receptive, significance, judgment

DREAMS

Use the suitable words from the list below:

The _____ of dreams has been felt by all people at a every stage of human history. In _____ societies it is sometimes believed that the _____ takes leave of the body during sleep and actually visits the scenes of the dream. In general, however, the view that dreams are _____ experiences is

_____..
To the _____, the dream is a form of natural _____ which occurs only when the activity of the brain is _____ by sleep or by the influence of _____ or drugs. It has _____ with the fantasies and day dreams of waking life and differs from them mainly in being expressed in a dramatic form in which the _____ himself appears to play a part. When dreaming, _____, one tends to believe in the " _____ " of the dream world, however _____, or _____ it may be. It is only when one awakes that _____ of the dream _____ into a half- forgotten fantasy.

The sense of time is often said to be greatly _____ in dreams. There is some evidence that dream happenings which seem to occupy a very considerable time occur, in fact, within a few seconds.

People differ very much in the frequency of their dreams. Some claim to dream every night, others but very _____. Although it is probable that there exist real individual differences in the capability to dream, it must _____ in mind that some people appear to forget their dreams much more _____ than others and are therefore _____ to claim that they seldom dream.

Many _____ and occult practices have been built round the supposed power of dreams to _____ the future. Instances of dreams which have later turned out to be "prophetic" have often been recorded.

Do animals dream? _____ we cannot be sure of the answer. Everyone knows that a sleeping dog often behaves as though he were^ dreaming, but it is impossible to tell whether it is really dreaming. By analogy with human experience, however, it is _____ to suppose that at least the higher animals are capable of dreaming.

List of words:

Reality, primitive, differs, fascination, much in common, happenings, soul, dissolve, altered, illusory, occasionally, be borne, universally accepted, illogical, expression, dreamer, psychologist, rapidly, depressed, inconsistent,

moreover, reasonable, apt, superstitions, unfortunately, foretell, anesthetics.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

Use the suitable words from the list below:

It seems quite clearly _____ to pay two people different _____ of money for doing the same work. But it is not as easy as it _____ at first sight to _____ equal pay for equal work.

First of all, one must be sure that the work is _____ equal. Two people may be working _____ in a factory and doing the same work, but one may be doing it _____ as fast as the other; or one may be making no mistakes, while the other is making a lot. In some kinds of work, one can _____ the problem of speed if one _____ by the amount of work done and not by the hour: work paid for in this way is called piece-work. But it is not always possible to do this, so it is sometimes _____ to pay workers at different _____ which takes differences in skill _____. This usually means that the younger and _____ less _____ worker gets less than the older and more experienced one, which seems _____ enough.

What does not appear to be reasonable is when two equally skilled, equally _____ workers _____ different rates of pay. In Great Britain, _____, women are paid less than men for the same work.

The employer's _____ in places where this happens is that men usually have a wife and children to _____ and women usually have not. They say that most women workers are either _____ and have no one to support, or have husbands who also work and bring home money, so that it would be unjust for them to be paid as much as a man who has a wife who does not work because she has several children at home to look after.

This, of course, is quite true: but you do find some men workers who are unmarried and have no one to support, and some women workers who are _____ and have children to support. Other women workers, though they have no children, may have old or sick parents and young brothers and sisters who cannot yet work.

The fact is that the problem of paying workers _____ to their family needs cannot be solved simply by giving the men more and the women less. The answer is to pay _____ alike, and to leave it to the state to see that _____ is done by means of _____ and allowances.

List of words:

Side by side, solve, unjust, speed, fast, rates, into account, appears, therefore,

amounts, in fact, useful, introduce, twice, taxation, is paid, reasonable, for instance, justice, unmarried, receive, according, support, argument, widows, both, experienced.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Use the suitable words from the list below:

_____ women to have the same rights as men? A hundred years ago the answer in every country in the world would have been, "No". If you had asked, "Why not?" you would have been told that women were _____ and less clever than men, and had _____ characters. Even now in the Twenty First Century, there are many countries where women are still _____ almost like servants or even _____.

It is _____ true that the _____ woman has weaker _____ than the average man. Thousands of years ago, when men lived in caves and hunted animals for food, _____ of body was the most important thing; but now _____ are more important. Strength of body is still needed for a few kinds of work, but the fact that such kinds of work are not _____ shows that the Twenty First Century does not think that muscles are of very great _____. What about women's brains? Of course, in countries where girls are not given so good an _____ as boys they know less. But in countries where there is the same education for _____, it has been clearly shown that there is no _____ at all between the brain of the average woman and that of the average man. There have been women judges in Turkey, women _____ in America, women ministers in the British Government and women University professors in many countries

But women can do one thing that men cannot:- they can _____ children. Because they, and not men, do this, they usually love their children more, and are better able to look after them, _____ they are more _____ and _____ with small children. For this _____, many women are happier if they can stay at home and look after their house and family than if they go out and do the same work as men do. It is their own _____, and not the result of being less clever than men

List of words:

Choice, weaker, slaves, muscles, ought, brains, average, well-paid, treated, ambassadors, strength, reason, understanding, certainly, worse, importance, education, since, both, difference, patient, produce.

AS A STIMULUS TO THE MIND

Use the suitable words from the list below:

Productive _____l effort is often helped by_____.
Discussing a problem with _____or with lay persons may be helpful in one or several ways.

a) The other person may be able to _____a useful suggestion. It is not often that he can help by directly _____a solution of the _____ (problem), because he is unlikely to have such _____ knowledge as has the scientist working on the problem, but with a different _____ of knowledge he may see the problem from a different _____ and suggest a new _____. Even a _____ is some times able to make useful suggestions.

b) A new idea may _____ from the pooling of information or ideas of two or more persons. Neither of the scientists alone may have the information necessary to draw the _____ which can be _____ by combination of their knowledge.

c) Discussion provides a valuable means of _____ errors. Ideas based on false information or _____ reasoning may be corrected by discussion. The _____ worker who is unable to talk over his work with colleagues will more often waste his time in following a false _____.

d) Discussion and _____ of views is usually _____, stimulating and _____, especially when one is in difficulties and worried.

e) The most _____ function of discussion is, I believe, to help one to escape from an _____ of thought which has proved _____.

List of words:

Trail, aspect, impasse, mental, obtained, layman, colleagues, arise, indicating, intellectual intercourse, inference, contribute, background, uncovering, pertinent, approach, isolated, fruitless, questionable, established habit, refreshing, valuable, exchange, encouraging.

INTELLIGENT MACHINES

Use the suitable words or phrases from the list below:

The _____ of artificial _____ ' is now _____ so rapidly that by the end of the century cheap _____ computers appeared that are able to solve almost any problem faster and more _____ than we can.

"Intelligence" in a machine, as in a human, is best _____ as the ability to solve complex problems _____. This may involve medical diagnosis and _____, resolving _____ or playing war-games: in other words _____ governments whether or not to go to war.

While computers have already _____ the _____ of weapons, the prospect for the future is that they will play the more _____ role of _____ wars. If asked to _____ the chances of victory, the computer will analyse facts quite differently from the life-long military expert with his _____ enthusiasm and _____.

When the same statistics are fed into the _____ machine each to be weighed with cold objectivity and then assessed against each other, the answer, far more often than in human _____, will be "if you start this war you will lose".

... The computer _____ appraises the chances of success before the conflict begins, may well advise that the fight is _____ - or that the chances of victory are _____ low - and _____ disaster can be avoided.

At what point today we decide that their mental capacity is approaching the human _____? This question will be answered by an _____ trick known as the Turing Test.

We most easily assess people's intelligence by communicating with them. The late British mathematician, Alan Turing, proposed a simple test. A person would sit alone in a room talking by _____ with two other beings elsewhere, one of them human and the other a computer. When after _____ conversation he no longer knew which was which, the computer would have passed the Turing Test, and _____ would have attained human intelligence.

No machine today comes near to passing the Turing Test. These are early days, however, and we may suspect that the rise of machine's _____ will be swift.

What will happen when this moment arrives? The most likely _____ is a world-wide slave empire, in which we are the masters and the computers _____ run the planet for us. But what if there arises a "Spartacus computer", a series of _____ machines with the ambition to reverse these roles?

Prof. Isaac Asimov may have solved the problem with a _____ of

mathematical logic. He proposes that all intelligent machines should have the following three "Laws" programmed into them as instincts:

1. A robot may not injure a human being, or through _____ allow a human being to come to harm.
2. A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings, except when such orders would conflict with the First Law.
3. A robot must protect its own _____ so long as such protection does not conflict with the First and Second Laws.

It sounds _____, but will it work? Pessimists will still pay attention to the _____ words of Arthur C. Clarke: "The first invention of a super-intelligent machine will be the last invention mankind will be allowed to make"

List of words:

Inaction, substantial, intelligence, existence, evolution, portable, foolproof, masterpiece, deadliness, ominous, IQ, defined, proceeding, prescriptions, rebel, efficiently, ambitions, swiftly, outcome, involve, motionless, level, legal matters, virtually, unacceptably, beneficial, enhanced, martial, ingenious, needless, assess, advising, teleprinter, coolly, preventing, unwinnable, decision-making.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Use the suitable words from the list below:

_____ of course, takes many forms.
_____ is taking money from someone's pocket or bag in a public place without them noticing.

_____ is stealing goods from the shelves of shops.
_____ is taking someone's money in the street with threats of violence.
_____ or _____ is breaking in or breaking into houses other buildings, entering them by force, in order to steal things in a _____. These are all types of _____ or _____ although robbery is usually used to talk about stealing money from shops, banks, trains and so on, and about stealing artworks from museums..

Theft is often used in combinations such as these: _____ or _____ where the things stolen are not very valuable; _____, where the things stolen are valuable. Car theft includes _____: stealing a car for pleasure of driving it, often at very high speeds, and _____, stealing a car, sometimes at gunpoint, when its driver is in it.

- Killing intentionally is _____, often referred to in law, especially in the USA, as _____.

Victims may die as the result of a _____. Guns are also called _____. Guns such as _____ and _____ are called handguns. Being armed with a handgun is known, very informally, as _____.

Where people are shot from a moving car, they are victims of _____, or _____.

_____ are people who the police think may have carried out or committed a crime. A more formal word for a crime is _____.

If suspects are arrested by the police they may be held (_____) or detained by them and may be charged with _____.

Until the person charged is tried in _____, and the crime or offence is proved to have happened, it is an _____.

_____ is someone qualified to advice or act in legal cases.

Courts are presided over by _____. In the English system, _____ represent people and prepare their cases before they reach court; _____ present and argue the cases in court. Solicitors do not represent people in court except in magistrate's courts. In the American system, _____ represent people, prepare cases and present and argue them in court.

The _____ and _____ lawyers call _____. They require people who know about the alleged crime to give _____ or testimony or to testify: to say what they know in court.

In some countries many cases are decided by a _____, group of ordinary people (often 12) called jurors who listen to the evidence and then deliberate together to decide the case and reach a _____ and deliver it to the court. The defendant is found _____ or not _____.

The judge announces the _____, or passes _____. Depending on the seriousness of the offence, the defendant might be given one of these penalties:

_____ : the defendant is ordered to pay money to the authorities;

_____ : the defendant is not sent to prison but must report to the authorities regularly and not break the law again;

_____ : being sent to prison or jail to serve a prison sentence.

If the defendant is found not guilty he walks or goes free.

Someone _____ of an offence may _____ against their conviction or against their sentence.

Punishment for certain crimes in some places is the death sentence also known as the _____, _____ or _____.

List of words:

Prosecution, death penalty, attorneys, robbery, burglary, pickpocketing, petty theft, minor theft, shoplifting, housebreaking, theft, break-in, car jacking,

serious theft, joy riding, knifing, murder, pistols, revolvers, capital punishment, drive-by shooting, drive-by, homicide, offence, custody, execution, suspects, packing a piece, court, lawyer, alleged offence, judges, solicitors barristers, defence, witnesses, verdict, jury, penalty, sentence, imprisonment, fine, convicted, probation, appeal, firearms.

MASS MEDIA

Use the words or phrases from the list below:

Use the suitable words from the list below. Some words may be used several times.

News and entertainment are communicated in a number of different ways, using different media. The media include _____ such as newspapers and magazines, and _____ such as radio and television.

Programmes on radio and television may be referred to formally as _____; and they may be referred to formally as _____.

Programmes or shows on radio and television are often presented or hosted by a _____. Popular music programmes are presented by _____ or _____.

News programmes may be _____, _____, or anchored by anchors famous in their own right, sometimes more famous than the people in the news. In more traditional news programmes, the news is read by a _____.

_____ and _____, or _____, make reports. They and the _____ who go with them are news gatherers. Together they form _____.

Programmes and reports are _____ or _____ in a _____, with events seen or heard as they happen, or recorded for broadcasting later.. A recording of an event can be referred to as _____ of that event.

A news programme might include: _____ of events such as war or disasters; interviews and studio discussions; _____, getting the reactions of ordinary people, often in the street or _____, of any of these things.

People sometimes say that today news programmes are _____, a mixture of information, and entertainment, something that people watch or listen to for pleasure. Another example of _____ is _____ where real events are dramatised and reenacted by actors. This is a combination of documentary and drama.

There is, of course, a lot' of competition between broadcasting organizations. Most TV and radio _____ want to increase the size of their _____ or

their ratings, at the expense of other _____.

Good ratings are especially important during _____ or _____, the time of day, or slot, when most people watch TV.

High audience figures attract more _____ or _____ to be shown in commercial breaks between programmes. _____ are also known as _____. People watching TV are _____. _____ who watch a lot of television without caring what they watch are _____.

If you _____ between channels, you use your _____ or _____ to change channels a lot, perhaps looking for something interesting to watch, and perhaps not succeeding.

The press usually refers just to _____, but the term can be extended to include _____. Newspapers are either _____, a format usually associated in the English-speaking world with the popular press, or _____, associated with quality journalism. _____ are sometimes referred to as the _____ by people who disapprove of them.

Tabloids often have very large _____ and even bigger readerships. Papers such as these are often referred to as _____.

Newspapers run or carry _____ or _____. Articles other than the most important ones can also be referred to as _____. _____ give the paper's opinion about the news of the day. In a quality newspaper, the most important _____ is the _____ or _____. These, and the other _____, are written by leader writers.

Celebrities usually complain about _____ like the use of _____, photographers with long-lens cameras who take pictures without the subject's knowledge or permission. Other intrusive methods include _____, waiting outside someone's house or office with microphone and camera in order to question them, and secretly recording conversations by _____ rooms with hidden microphones, or _____.

List of words:

Hosted, fronted, print media, shows, disc jockeys, DJs, electronic media, broadcasts, programme host, newsreader, transmitted, broadcast live, live broadcast, footage, reporters, TV crews, correspondents, television journalists, dramatic footage, infotainment, vox-pop interviews, docudrama, extras, prime-time, peak-time, network, advertising, audience, ratings, commercials, coach potatoes, remote control, spots, viewers, zapper, magazines, zap, tabloid, newspapers, mass circulation papers, broadsheet, articles, gutter press, stories, editorials, leading articles, pieces, leader, doorstepping, bugs, intrusive reporting techniques, bugging, paparazzi

TOWN AND COUNTRY

Use the suitable words from the list below:

Use the suitable words from the list below. Some words may be used several times.

Today, people all over the world are moving out of small villages in the country to go and live in big, _____ cities. They are moving from the _____ hills, mountains, fields, rivers and streams of the _____ to the busy world of streets, buildings, _____ and _____. This movement from _____ to _____ has been going on for over two hundred years.

In many countries, the main _____ people come to live in towns and cities is work. After one or two large factories have been built in or near a town, people come to find work, and soon an _____ begins to grow. There is usually a _____ nearby, where the factory workers can live. The families of these workers need schools, hospitals and shops, so more people come to live in the area to _____ these services - and so a city grows.

In every _____ city in the world, there is a _____ where the big companies have their main _____. In the USA this area is usually in the city centre _____. It is here that you can see the huge _____ office _____. The people who work here often travel a long way to work each day. Many of them live in the _____ of the city, far way from the _____ and the city centre. Some _____ are very pleasant with nice houses and big gardens. There are usually parks for children to play in and large _____, where you can buy all you need. But what is future of the big cities? Will they continue to get bigger and bigger? Perhaps not. Some _____ cities have actually become smaller in the last ten years, and it is quite possible that one day we will see people moving out of the _____ cities and back into smaller towns and villages.

List of words:

Rural areas, noisy, traffic, peaceful, crowds, urban areas, countryside, reason, residential area, provide, industrial area, downtown, major, offices, business district, suburbs, blocks, skyscraper, department stores

EXAM TEST

Choose the right variant A, B, C or D.

1. Each July we ... to Turkey for a holiday.
A are going B go C went D were going
2. The growing number of visitors ... the footpaths.
A is damaging B damages C are damaging D was damaging
3. If you look carefully, you ... find writing scratched on the glass.
A can B are going to C shall D will
4. You ... mad if you think I'm going to lend you any more money.
A should be B are supposed to be C must be D ought to be
5. I ... happy to see him, but I didn't have time.
A will have been B would be C will be D would have been
6. The traffic lights ... green and I pulled away.
A became B turned C got D went
7. ... during the storm.
A They were collapsed the fence B The fence was collapsed
C They collapsed the fence D The fence collapsed
8. Who ... was coming to see me this morning?
A you said B did you say C did you say that D you did say
9. I always associate
A red wine B red wine by France C French red wine D red wine with France
10. She noticed ... away from the house.
A him to run B him run C him running D him ran
11. "I suppose you've heard the latest
A news," said she B news." She said C news', she said D news," she said
12. I notified ... I had changed my address.
A with the bank that B the bank that C that D to the bank that
13. The ... faulty.
A equipments are B equipment was C equipments were D equipment were
14. Many leading members of the opposition party ... to justify the decision.
A have tried B has tried C have been trying D tries
15. I'll be with you in
A one quarter of an hour B a quarter of an hour
C a quarter of one hour D a quarter of hour
16. Against her parents' wishes, she wants to be
A the journalist B journalist C a journalist D journalists
17. Did you buy ... when you went shopping?
A any tomato B any water C any tomatoes D some water
18. She's one of the kindest people

A that I know B I know C who I know D which I know

19. One of the people arrested was Mary Arundel, ... a member of the local council.

A is B that is C whom is D who is

20. The scheme allows students from many countries to communicate

A each other B with each other C themselves D with one another

21. The party was excellent, and I'd like to thank all the

A concerned people B responsible people C people responsible D people concerned

22. Our teacher gave us ... problem to solve.

A a very impossible B a completely impossible C an absolutely impossible D an extremely impossible

23. I ... her birthday and I ... how to make it up to her.

A completely forgot...don't just know

B forgot completely...don't just know

C completely forgot...just don't know

D forgot completely...just don't know

24. I ... at six o'clock, but ... to be up by five.

A normally get up...I have sometimes

B normally get up...sometimes I have

C get normally up...sometimes I have

D get normally up...I sometimes have

25. It's ... disappointing.

A very much B very C much D much very

26. She lives ...Perth. She owns a house ... the Swan River.

A at...on B at...in C in...at D in...on

27. He suddenly saw sue ... the room. he pushed his way ... the crowd of people to get to her.

A across...through B over...through C across...across D over...along

28. I first met steve on a beach ...adelaide. i later found out that he had been a carpenter and a dustman, ... other things.

A by...among B near... between C by...between D near...among

29. ... people trying to get into the football stadium.

A there were too much B there were too mant

C it was too many D there was too many

30. ... to celebrate his 75th birthday.

A it was decided B it was accepted C it was determined D it was agreed

31. I couldn't ...to live the way they do.

A take B stand C bear D tolerate

32. Changing the departure time would have ...getting up two hours earlier.

A resulted B led C caused D entailed

33. I never ...to be informed of their every movement.
A asked B insisted C told D suggested
34. He knew ... well what he was doing when he went there.
A absolutely B totally C perfectly D rather
35. I'm not sure how we can get the main thrust of our message ... to a few million people.
A in B across C through D off
36. We are in two minds as to how ... with these latest problems.
A settle B tackle C deal D handle
37. I am ... the opinion that nothing we say will change anything at all.
A in B after C with D of
38. We should have foreseen the consequences from the
A outset B outcast C onset D offcut
39. It's obvious that most of the trainees are still at ... when it comes to procedures.
A sea B odds C trouble D probation
40. As far as costs ..., there's little difference between the two options.
A concern B matter C go D make
41. We were facing the ... competition imaginable.
A stiffest B strictest C fullest D hardest
42. He was prepared to announce the news to all and
A remainders B odds C sundry D select
43. I'm beginning to realize that Alan is just ... lazy.
A glaringly B conspicuously C crass D downright
44. He seems ... of any humour whatsoever.
A lacking B devoid C light D low
45. It's not in my nature to ... over the price of something.
A haggle B discuss C challenge D transact
46. We all wish you luck as you ... on a new career.
A move B alight C embark D board
47. I don't think anything would... me to leave this house.
A induce B prevail C entail D instigate
48. Contributions to the charity are beginning to ... up.
A end B finish C peter D dry
49. What if the committee take ... with you on the expenses calculations?
A odds B exception C issue D umbrage
50. The idea that she might win a medal is ...fantasy.
A crass B sheer C eminent D rank

KEYS

- 1.B
- 2.A,D
- 3.A,D
- 4.C
- 5.D
- 6.B,D
- 7.D
- 8.B
- 9.D
- 10.B,C
- 11.D
- 12.B
- 13.B
- 14.A,C
- 15.B
- 16.C
- 17.B,C,D
- 18.A,B
- 19.D
- 20.B,D
- 21.C,D
- 22.B,C
- 23.C
- 24.B
- 25.B
- 26.D
- 27.A
- 28.D
- 29.B
- 30.A,D
- 31.C
- 32.D
- 33.A
- 34.C
- 35.B
- 36.C
- 37.D
- 38.A
- 39.A
- 40.C
- 41.A
- 42.C
- 43.D
- 44.B
- 45.A
- 46.C

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

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