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ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ
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СБОРНИК ТЕСТОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(второй иностранный язык)

для студентов V курса
специальности 21 05 06 «романо-германская филология»

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Авторы-составители:
П.В. Бурдыко

Сборник тестов по английскому языку (второй язык) для студентов V курса специальности 21 05 06 «романо-германская филология» / Авт.-сост. П.В. Бурдыко – Мн.: БГУ, 2006. – с.

Fifth Course

TEST №1

I. Put each verb in brackets into the most suitable present tense.

1. I ... (hear) that you have passed the exam. Congratulations!
2. Pay no attention to Ann. She ... (be) ironic again.
3. Jack ... (talk) to his friends for an hour now.
4. I am very disappointed. I ... (fail) my test.

5. Your only bad habit is that you ... (always/complain).
6. Simon ... (appear) to be very friendly but I don't know him well.
7. Who ... you ... (think) you are, speaking to me like that!
8. The Blues Band ... (appear) at the Odeon on Friday.
9. Whether I ... (go) fishing or not ... (always/depend on) the weather.
10. We ... (have) a great time in Paris.

II. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. What is the meaning of the word "edge"? What does ...
2. The last time I saw you was in 2000. I haven't ...
3. The cost of excursions is part of the price of the holiday. The price of the holiday ...
4. I am on the twentieth page of the book I am reading. So far I ...
5. There is a considerable improvement in your studies. Lately your studies ...
6. Jane keeps interrupting me. Jane is ...
7. I started learning German two years ago. I have ...

III. Translate the sentences into English using the most suitable present tense.

1. Вы осознаете, что вы натворили? – Ничего страшного. Все так поступают.
2. Мы говорили сегодня с вашими родителями о случившемся.
3. Последнее время я не замечаю никаких изменений в вашем поведении.
4. Мы работаем вместе уже много лет и привыкли понимать друг друга с полуслова.
5. Кто говорит, что жизнь скучна?
6. Это ужасно! Она постоянно со всеми ссорится!
7. Что вы здесь делаете? Разве вы не знаете, что все абитуриенты должны покинуть аудитории?
8. Это самый лучший певец, который когда-либо исполнял эту песню.
9. Этот словарь предлагает точную и подробную информацию об английском языке.
10. Если вы не смотрите телевизор, то почему бы вам его не выключить?

TEST №2

I. Complete the word in each sentence.

1. There's a major draw... to living in any capital city and that's the traffic.
2. The government is drawing up some new guide... about health and safety in schools.
3. Five billion dollars of this year's budget is already ear... for hospital improvements.
4. It's a TV show that looks at the life... of movie stars.
5. His performance is described in the paper as 'a breath... display of physical ability'.
6. "I have to put aside my emotions," he says, "and take it from a professional stand..."
7. I had an unexpected wind... last week – an uncle who I'd scarcely even met died and left me a thousand pounds.
8. There are reports of wide... flooding in northern France.
9. Does the new law provide an adequate safe... for consumers?
10. They've extended run..., to take larger jets.

II. Complete each sentence with a word made from the word in capitals.

1. There's a growing ... that this country can no longer afford to be a nuclear power. RECOGNISE
2. The member nations voted on the ... banning whaling. RESOLVE
3. The improvement in sales figures had a ... influence on the company as a whole. BENEFIT
4. I was worried that I would be regarded as a ... if I complained about the safety standards in the factory. TROUBLE
5. A joke can be very ... of what someone's really thinking. REVEAL
6. She was ... with indignation. SPEECH
7. The film is entertaining but full of historical ACCURACY
8. This is the seventh year in ... that they've won the cup. SUCCESS
9. The Minister was her usual ... self, skillfully dodging reporters' questions about her possible resignation. EVADE
10. ... to the exhibition will be by invitation only. ADMIT

III. Complete each sentence with either in- or un-.

1. He apologized for his ...sensitive remarks about the homeless.
2. The line of reasoning is ...valid in several places.
3. Michelle, for the ...initiated, is the central female character in ITV's latest comedy series.
4. If three people in four no longer support the government, isn't this an ...tenable situation?

TEST №3

I. In each space put a/an or the, or leave the space blank.

1. ... freedom of ... individual is worth fighting for.
2. Singleton is ... quiet village near ... Chichester. ... village has ... population of ... few hundred people.
3. This new increase in ... fares won't please ... public.
4. What ... freedom ... young people enjoy nowadays.
5. ... determinism denies ... existence of ... free will.
6. There's ... meeting at ... school at 7.
7. ... James Joyce I knew wasn't ... novelist and wasn't ... Irish either.
8. We had such ... problems getting through ... Customs.
9. I'm staying in ... Hilton in ... High Street so you can leave me ... message.
10. Many years ago ... certain merchant arrived in Baghdad.

II. Correct the errors in these sentences if necessary.

1. Don't you work at supermarket in Strand?
2. Breakfast I ordered still hasn't arrived.
3. The summer I spent in the USA was one of the best in my life.
4. The English is the difficult language to learn.
5. This is 1979 recording with Ellison on the bass guitar.
6. Price sisters have opened the boutique.
7. At the end of a busy day, sleep is the best tonic.
8. My children are in the bed with the mumps.
9. Do you mean Richard Burton, an actor?
10. It's cold outside. Take a hat and coat with you.

III. Choose the most suitable word underlined.

1. The/- French enjoy spending holidays in the/- countryside.
2. The/- tennis is fast becoming a/the popular sport worldwide.
3. The/a happiness of the/a majority depends on the/- hard work from everyone.
4. A/- Matthew Smith hangs in their bedroom.
5. A/- spring is a/the lovely season.
6. The/- children went to the/- school early this morning.
7. Could you give me the/- information I asked for?
8. Jack has a/- degree in the/- medicine from the/- Leeds University.
9. I always wanted to be a/the singer but -/the ambition wore off.
10. This business has been run by a/- father and a/- son for 20 years.

TEST №4

I. Finish the following sentences without changing the meaning of the sentences printed below.

1. Perhaps you were feeling tired yesterday. You ...
2. I think the Browns are going abroad. The Browns ...
3. I suppose she's had a lot of experience in marketing. She ...
4. Let's review what we've done so far. Shall ...
5. Could the prisoner have been telling the truth? Is it ...
6. How do you feel about going on an excursion? Would ...
7. Did you need to waste so much time on reading? Was ...
8. It is very possible that I'll pass my driving test. There is every ...
9. Perhaps Sue has forgotten about the meeting. Sue ...
10. Shall I tell you my opinion? Would ...

II. Choose the correct response.

1. Your father is going to park the car. You see a *No parking sign* and say:
a) You can't park here. c) You shouldn't have parked here.
b) You don't need to park here. d) You should park here.
2. You failed your driving test because you didn't study properly. What would your parents say to you?
a) You ought to study for the test. c) You could study harder.
b) You needn't study so hard. d) You ought to have studied for the test.
3. Jane lost her bag some days ago and didn't report to the police. Her friends say:
a) You should have reported it to the police. c) You had to report it to the police.
b) You should to report it to the police. d) You didn't need to report it.
4. You want to ring your friend, but it's rather late. Your mother says:
a) You might not ring him now. c) You'd better not ring him now.
b) You should ring him now. d) You mustn't ring him now.
5. You are hungry. But there isn't anything to eat at home. Your friend says:
a) We must go to a restaurant. c) We could go to a restaurant.
b) We ought to go to a restaurant. d) We need to go to a restaurant.
6. A letter arrives on the eve of your birthday. You are sure it is from your best friend. You exclaim:
a) It might have been from my friend! c) It might be from my friend.
b) It must be from my friend! d) It can't be from my friend.
7. Your husband wants to buy an expensive present for your child. You tell him it's not necessary.
a) You shouldn't have bought it. c) You can't buy it.

- b) You mustn't buy it. d) You needn't buy it.
8. You want to talk to your teacher about your examination test and try to be very polite. You say:
- a) Can I talk to you? c) I have to talk to you.
- b) Could I talk to you? d) I want to talk to you.
9. You've just opened the window. It's noisy outside. Your brother's doing his homework. He says to you:
- a) Could you close the window, please? c) You must close the window!
- b) Shall you close the window? d) Would you like to close the window?
10. Your mother told you to stay at home and do your homework. You tell your friends:
- a) I have to stay and do my homework.
- b) I should have stayed and done my homework.
- c) I must stay and do my homework.
- d) I will stay and do my homework.

III. Translate the sentences into English using modal verbs.

1. Тебе следовало бы принять во внимание все подробности, когда вы обсуждали эту проблему.
2. Она, наверное, все знала, но не хотела меня расстраивать.
3. Некоторые попугаи могут произносить слова и даже фразы.
4. Ты должен быть осторожен, переходя улицу.
5. Вы не могли бы привести свой пример? Нельзя давать примеры только из учебника.
6. Ему пришлось обратиться к друзьям за помощью.
7. Этот экзамен я должен буду сдавать через неделю.
8. Замок никак не открывается! Ты мог бы починить его в конце концов!
9. Я не застал отца дома. Мне следовало бы приехать рано утром.
10. Я везде искал его вчера. Я хотел, чтобы он тоже выступил на собрании. – Ты зря беспокоился. Он мог бы все испортить.

TEST №5

Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

The Choices That Brought Me Here

Recently, I went to an all-female dinner party in Washington on the occasion of a visit to town by Frances Farley, a woman with the important but unenviable task of running for Congress in the State of Utah. As Frances impressed the crowd with her tales of fighting a pro-ERA campaign in a Mormon state, my ear tuned in to a conversation about a different sort of modern female dilemma.

“But do you really want to get married?” one woman asked a friend of mine. “I wouldn’t mind,” my friend responded sarcastically. “But I’m about to give up. I don’t think there’s a man left out there for me.” This woman is a successful television reporter for a primetime news show. She is attractive, well educated, and highly paid, respected in her field, 35 years old, and she has that same bitter tinge in her voice I’ve heard so often among a certain group of women. My group, to be specific. ...

They are successful, achievement-oriented women, born in the 1940s and early 1950s. Most of us came to adulthood in the 1960s and discovered the key to a “meaningful life” was not necessarily marriage. As one woman put it, “When I was growing up, having a husband and family was absolutely irrefutable, assumed for all women. The ‘extra’ that we would try for, was to have a career.”

We baby boomers were unique in that we were the first generation of American women to accept, on a mass scale, the awful truth that the traditional female roles we had been raised to emulate, wife and mother, would not be enough to sustain our lives – emotionally or economically. So we have developed a new set of nontraditional female values – ambition, competitiveness, assertiveness, and the will to win – values that fit neatly into our struggle for “meaningful work.” I call it feminist determinism. ...

As it turns out, women’s new marketplace values are antithetical to building the solid, interpersonal relationships between women and men we took for granted. Men, society, and often women themselves, still expect women to embody primarily “feminine” values – cooperation, nurturance, and impulse to yield. These are the same values traditionally used by women to attract, create, and sustain long-term relationships with men our own age. Men, that is, whose own interpersonal values – and their resulting expectations about women – changed very little. ...

1. Which way of completing each of the following sentences agrees with the original text? Some sentences may be completed in more than one way.

1. Frances Farley, a woman running for Congress in the state of Utah,
 - a) impressed the Mormons.

- b) gave an all-female dinner-party in Washington.
- c) had a hard time fighting for equal rights for women in Utah.
- 2. A 35-year-old successful female television reporter
 - a) does not think of getting married.
 - b) would like to get married.
 - c) is somewhat frustrated to find a man she could marry.
- 3. Quite a number of women born in the 1940s and early 1950s discovered that they could find a meaningful life
 - a) only outside marriage.
 - b) only in marriage.
 - c) also in a career.
- 4. According to Amanda Spake, this group of feminists
 - a) considered the traditional female roles of wife and mother to be too emotional.
 - b) fought for new female values that were traditionally associated with men.
 - c) were determined to be mothers and wives, on the one hand, and successful career women, on the other.
- 5. Today this group of women finds that
 - a) they can build up more solid relationships between men and women.
 - b) men still seem to prefer the traditional “feminine” values in women.
 - c) society still does not accept women as equal partners of men.

TEST №6

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate form.

1. The talks between the two leaders keep breaking down. If they ... (break down) again, it is possible that there ... (be) a war between the two countries.
2. The Conservative government is expecting to win the next election, but if it ... (lose), the Prime Minister ... (resign) from politics.
3. If Jack ... (know) anything about car mechanics, I'm sure he ... (help) you fix the car, but I think he knows even less than you do.
4. I am so glad that you took me to your friend's party. If we ... (not go) there, I ... (never meet) my husband.
5. Children spend so much time watching television. I'm sure they ... (be) happier if they ... (spend) more time playing outside.
6. You can't expect kindness and respect from your family if you ... (not give) the same to them.
7. If I ... (get) a pay rise, I'm going to buy a new car.
8. If you were planning to leave your work, I ... (advise) you against it.
9. If I could have phoned you, I ... (tell) you what was happening.
10. If you had been listening more attentively, you ... (may understand) what I was saying.

II. Write the correct conditionals for the following sentences.

1. The police didn't catch the burglars. Otherwise they would be in prison now.
2. She must smoke. She asked for an ashtray.
3. Aren't you certain? Why did you commit yourself then?
4. I am optimistic. I expected the best.
5. He isn't trustworthy. He would never have revealed your secret.
6. My brother loves John Lennon. He bought all his records.
7. The government didn't ban the use of cars in the center. There is a lot of pollution.
8. She can't be interested. She would have got in touch by now.
9. You are soaked. Why didn't you bring an umbrella with you?
10. I might have missed my flight. I would be very upset now.

III. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.

1. If you had really wanted to come, you ... a few hours early.
2. If I had known the guests weren't coming, I ... to such trouble.
3. ... the bill today, your electricity will be cut off.
4. If you worked harder ... so many mistakes in the test.
5. If you'd told you're coming, I ... something to eat.

TEST №7

Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

The Nation's Most Strongly Defined Region

New England, alone among the nation's regions, has a precisely defined identity. While people may argue about what the Mid-west or even the South includes today, New England consists of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont – nothing more and nothing less. The inhabitants of this region call coffee with cream “regular” and carbonated beverages “tonic.” They pronounce Bingo “BeanO,” and when they bowl they use candlepins rather than tenpins. Those who live in Boston, which most New Englanders recognize as their regional capital, eat hot dogs, beans and black bread on Saturday evening, and on Halloween they drink apple cider. Above all else New Englanders are Yankees, people whom all Americans think of – however accurately or inaccurately – as conscientious, hard-working, terse, frugal, and (like the climate) cold and inhospitable to outsiders.

Outside the United States people think of all Americans as Yankees, reflecting New England's tendency to project its own traditions, practices and beliefs onto the nation as a whole. The Puritans, who came to New England in 1620, were the first to articulate what was to become Protestant America's characteristic image of its place in the world. “For wee must consider that wee shall be as a Citty uppon a Hill, the eies of all people are uppon us,” said John Winthrop, one of the Bay Colony's first and most influential leaders.

I. Decide whether the following statements are true or false and correct the false statements.

1. New England, the Midwest and the South are all clearly defined regions of the United States.
2. Opinions differ as to the number of states that make up New England.
3. The people who live in New England use some special words which are not used in the rest of the country.
4. To a New Englander, “regular” means coffee with cream.
5. Boston is the official capital of New England.
6. New Englanders have a reputation for being warm and friendly to visitors.
7. New England is known for its good weather.
8. Foreigners often expect all Americans to be like New Englanders because of the high profile of New England throughout the ages.
9. The immigrants who arrived in 1620 were known as Yankees.
10. John Winthrop was anxious that the New England settlers should set an example to the world.

TEST №8

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate form.

1. The people she met ... (seem) to know where she ... (be), what she ... (do).
2. Soames looked at her. He had said that she ... (change); now he ... (perceive) that she ... (have).
3. She knew that George ... (wait) for her.
4. I don't think he ... (ever/forgive) me for asking these people to come.
5. I've just told everyone that I ... (send) him to school this autumn.
6. Maurice doesn't know what he ... (do).
7. I wonder if you understood a word of what I ... (say).
8. "I came to see how your health ... (be)," he said to Miss Marple.
9. How she managed to do it ... (not/know).
10. That he ... (behave) as a coward ... (be) a fact.
11. It ... (all/do) very well, Mrs Bantry thought.
12. I ... (be) in the garden one morning with Brenda when a car ... (draw) up to the front door.
13. "It ... (be) many years ago," said Miss Marple, "but nevertheless human nature ... (be) very much the same as it ... (be) now."
14. I discovered that he ... (think) nothing specially unusual ... (happen).
15. But I was delayed and when I arrived the landlady ... (tell) me that the girl ... (say) she ... (not/be used) to being kept waiting and ... (go).
16. It ... (be) one of the happiest afternoons he ... (ever/spend).
17. Awkwardly, with kindness, he asked me about my studies. He ... (say) that Ann ... (tell) him how I ... (work).
18. She ... (have) the sensation that someone hidden among the trees ... (watch) her as she passed.
19. "All night long I have been dreaming about this breakfast." "I ... (think) you ... (say) you ... (not/sleep)."
20. I don't know whether any of you ... (meet) her.

II. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я знал, что он живет в Лондоне уже пять лет.
2. Они сообщили нам, что они отправили книги почтовой посылкой.
3. Галилей доказал, что земля движется вокруг солнца.
4. Он говорит, что читал во вчерашней газете, что цены на продукты питания вновь повышаются.
5. Я не смогла перевести эту статью, потому что я не знаю достаточно хорошо немецкий язык.
6. Вчера не было так холодно, как сегодня.
7. Он посмотрел на небо. Скоро пойдет дождь, и ему придется искать убежище.
8. Я был уверен, что они придут вечером.
9. Он говорит, что мне следует послать ей телеграмму немедленно.
10. Учитель сказал ученикам, что вода кипит при 100 градусах по

Цельсию.

TEST №9

Listen to the text. Do the following exercises.

I. Are the following statements True or False?

1. Love between parent and child makes the last immature, irresponsible.
2. Parents don't have to force the children to learn.
3. The book says not to trust yourself as a parent.
4. Many fewer parents tried to frighten their children in the last twenty-five years.
5. Freud and Dewey gave parents more trust in their children.
6. The Government says, "Don't go off and fight the war because you're told to."
7. Modern medicine changed Dr Spock's view about relations between parents and children.
8. Dr Spock's job was to translate the ideas of these philosophers into English.
9. In the first half of the 18th century parents felt they had to intimidate their children.
10. Dr Spock was afraid of mice.

II. Choose the right answer to the questions.

1. Who or what changed Dr Spock's view about relations between parents and children?
 - a) Freud;
 - b) Dewey;
 - c) modern medicine.
2. Who was Dr Spock afraid of?
 - a) his parents;
 - b) his teachers;
 - c) his neighbors.
3. What makes children mature?
 - a) intimidations;
 - b) love;
 - c) trust.
4. Who said not to force children to learn?
 - a) Dr Spock;
 - b) Freud;
 - c) Dewey.

III. Complete the following sentences.

1. It isn't by ... or ... your children, it's by loving them, then they love you, and they want to be worthy of you.
2. Children were threatened with loss of love, and maybe some kind of ...
3. Dr Spock was ... of the policeman on the block.
4. The children are ... to learn.
5. I was ... all the time by the parents.

TEST №10

I. Fill in the blanks with “say”, “tell”, “talk”, “speak” or “ask” in the right tense.

1. My father likes ... about his childhood.
2. “I don’t think they’ll be on time”, she ...
3. Our grandmother used to ... us a fairy-tale before we went to bed.
4. She ... goodbye and left for work.
5. Jane always ... about her children.

II. Rewrite the following sentences in Reported speech.

1. “Don’t touch those flowers!” said Mother to the little boy.
2. I say, “I have been working all afternoon and haven’t finished yet.”
3. “I’d rather not sign it before the lawyer sees it,” she said.
4. The policeman said, “You needn’t make a statement now.”
5. She said, “You must be very disappointed.”
6. “Good luck with the exam,” Jack said.
7. “Will you remind me to call Ann later?” he said. “Yes,” I said.
8. “Give us some money or we’ll kill her,” the blackmailer said.
9. “Why don’t we postpone the meeting?” the boss said.
10. “Shall I pass on the news,” I asked him, “or would you prefer I didn’t until you’ve had a chance to see her?”
11. “I’m sorry that I didn’t phone you yesterday,” said Susan, “but you see I had to visit my grandmother.”
12. “I might be able to come,” he said to Sarah, “although I won’t be able to let you know until tomorrow.”
13. She asked herself, “When shall I talk to him again?”
14. “You will apologize to the teacher,” my father said.
15. “I know you were involved in the robbery,” the detective said.

III. Choose the correct form.

1. Tom says that ... for 3 months.
 - a) he didn’t call his parents;
 - b) he hadn’t called his parents;
 - c) he hasn’t called his parents.
2. John said ... to the football match ...
 - a) he would go ... tomorrow;
 - b) he would go ... the next day;
 - c) he will go ... the following day.
3. Mark asked ... explaining that his watch ...
 - a) what was the time ... had stopped;
 - b) what the time was ... had stopped;
 - c) what the time was ... has stopped.
4. Mother asked Helen ... so late ...
 - a) why was she ... yesterday;
 - b) why she was ... yesterday;

- c) why she had been ... the day before.
5. Mother told the children ... mess.
- a) not to make;
 - b) do not make;
 - c) don't do.
6. Parents asked ... to ask them about.
- a) what did I wanted;
 - b) what I wanted;
 - c) what I had wanted.
7. I asked Jonathan ... to London.
- a) if he had ever been;
 - b) had he ever been;
 - c) if he has ever been.
8. Dorothy ... him to go to her birthday party.
- a) invited;
 - b) insisted;
 - c) suggested.
9. Mother ... me to do the homework.
- a) suggested;
 - b) ordered;
 - c) reminded.
10. The girl ... me not to leave her alone.
- a) offered;
 - b) begged;
 - c) warned.

TEST №11

I. Choose the most suitable words underlined.

1. Not until it was too late I remembered/did I remember to write a composition.
2. Only when all the guests have arrived/have all the guests arrived can we begin the concert.
3. No sooner had it stopped raining than/when the sun came out.
4. Hardly had they settled down in their seats than/when the lights went out.
5. Only after checking two times I was/was I certain of the answer.

II. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.

1. ... one missing child been found, than another two disappeared.
2. ... will late arrivals be admitted to the theatre before the interval.
3. ... so many employees taken sick leave at the same time.
4. I supposed, as ... most women, that I would be retiring at 55.
5. ... are members of the staff to accept gratuities from clients.

III. Rewrite each sentence, starting as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. It was only when the secretary phoned me that I found out about the meeting. Not until ...
2. If I had realized what would happen, I wouldn't have accepted that offer. Had...
3. Harry broke his leg, and also injured his shoulder. Not only ...
4. If the government raised prices, they would lose the election. Were ...
5. The rain was so heavy that all the matches had to be cancelled. So ...
6. As soon as I went to bed, someone knocked at the door. No sooner ...
7. Photographers are banned from taking photographs backstage. On no ...
8. The President has hardly ever made a speech as inept as this. Rarely ...
9. Just after the film started there was a power failure. Hardly ...
10. The driver cannot be blamed for the accident in any way. In ...

IV. Decide which sentences are inappropriate in the contexts given.

1. Printed notice: "Under no circumstances are the belongings to be left unattended."
2. Friend to friend: "Never before have I seen this film."
3. Guest to host: "So nice was that cake, that I would like to have some more."
4. Colleague to colleague: "Should you change your mind, just let me know."
5. Parent to child: "Should you fancy a pizza, let's order one now."

TEST №12

Listen to the text. Do the following exercise.

I. Decide which of the words best fills each gap.

Desiderata

Go placidly amid the noise and haste, and remember what peace there may be in silence. As far as possible without surrender be on good terms with all persons. Speak your truth quietly and (1)... and listen to others, even the (2)... and ignorant: they too have their stories.

Avoid loud and (3)... persons, they are vexations to the spirit. If you compare yourself with others you may become vain and (4)...; for always there will be greater and lesser person than yourself. Enjoy your achievements as well as your plans. Keep interested in your own career however (5)...; it is a real possession in the changing (6)... of time. Exercise caution in your business affairs; for the world is full of (7)... . But let this not blind you to what virtue there is. Many persons (8)... for high ideals and everywhere life is full of heroism. Be yourself. Especially, do not (9)... affection. Neither be cynical about love, for in the face of all aridity and disenchantment, it is perennial as the grass. Take kindly the counsel of the years, (10)... surrendering the things of youth. Nurture strength of spirit to (11)... you in sudden misfortune. But do not distress yourself with imaginings. Many fears are born of fatigue and (12)... . Beyond a wholesome discipline, be gentle with yourself.

You are a child of the universe no less than the trees and the stars. You have a (13)... to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you, no doubt the universe is (14)... as it should. Therefore be at peace with God, whatever you conceive Him to be; and whatever your labors and aspirations, in the noisy confusions of life keep peace with your soul. With all its (15)... and drudgery and broken dreams, it is still a beautiful world. Be careful. Strive to be happy.

1.	A	clearly	B	articulately	C	unambiguously
2.	A	gloomy	B	dull	C	dim
3.	A	touchy	B	argumentative	C	aggressive
4.	A	bitter	B	spiteful	C	twisted
5.	A	humble	B	trivial	C	insignificant
6.	A	hazards	B	fortunes	C	opportunities
7.	A	intrigue	B	strategies	C	trickery
8.	A	strive	B	struggle	C	endeavor
9.	A	forge	B	fake	C	feign
10.	A	willingly	B	gracefully	C	elegantly
11.	A	protect	B	guard	C	shield
12.	A	loneliness	B	solitude	C	isolation
13.	A	role	B	right	C	privilege
14.	A	unfolding	B	proceeding	C	progressing
15.	A	pretence	B	sham	C	swindle

TEST №13

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive.

1. This play is thought ... (write) by Christopher Marlowe, not Shakespeare.
2. He phoned only ... (say) that he wouldn't be coming.
3. I dare you ... (climb) up that tree.
4. The baby was made ... (eat) all his soup.
5. Several factors need ... (consider) before we make a decision.
6. She was so gullible as ... (believe) his story.
7. Hooligans are said ... (smash) several shop windows during the riot.
8. He is said ... (work) for many months on this project.
9. Why ... (not/meet) again some day?
10. The children should ... (go) to bed by now.

II. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. It's very kind of you to help me. I appreciate ...
2. You wouldn't know where the Palm Beach Hotel is, would you? Do you happen ...
3. Parking is not permitted here. You are ...
4. "Shall I carry that suitcase for you, Susan?" said Paul. Paul offered ...
5. If you work for this company, you'll have to learn foreign languages. Working for this company involves ...

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the "-ing" form or infinitive.

1. Would you prefer ... (think) about the offer and call us next week?
2. The driver was going so fast that he couldn't avoid ... (hit) the dog.
3. Do you remember ... (meet) your husband for the first time?
4. He put out one cigarette and went on ... (light) another.
5. It's not worth ... (try) to make yourself understood.
6. I'm not in the habit of ... (wake) up early.
7. I would prefer ... (leave) alone just now. (passive)
8. She didn't want to drive the car; she was afraid of ... (cause) the accident.
9. I dread ... (think) what has happened to Mary – she's over two hours late.
10. I regret ... (buy) this car because it is always breaking down.

IV. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Бесполезно обсуждать с ней этот вопрос.
2. Ребенок боится один оставаться дома.
3. Не забудь закрыть дверь, перед тем как уйти.
4. Джейн перестала разговаривать с ним пару месяцев назад.
5. Сколько тебе надо времени, чтобы закончить перевод этой статьи?
6. Лучшее, что ты можешь сейчас сделать, - это извиниться перед

учительницей.

7. Они решили никогда об этом больше не говорить.
8. Он был первым, кто помог ей.
9. Он был так поражен, что не мог вымолвить ни слова.
10. Мы полагаем, что этот проект очень важен.

TEST №14

I. Use the gerund of the verb in brackets.

1. ... (accept) for that course changed my life.
2. The boy was afraid of (punish) and hid himself.
3. We congratulated her on ... (get) the job.
4. I hate ... (ask) my age.
5. He is suspected of ... (lie) in order to get the job.
6. He was a difficult child, probably due to ... (look) after by a series of different foster parents.
7. She doesn't respond very well to ... (ask) to do things.
8. The children are looking forward to ... (film) for that television programme.
9. The boys were punished for (break) the window.
10. We dissuaded him from ... (write) the letter.

II. Complete the following sentences using gerunds.

1. ... is my favourite pastime.
2. ... takes me a lot of time.
3. The boy kept on
4. I don't like the idea of
5. Everybody enjoys
6. Would you please stop ...?
7. His friends were just on the point of
8. Nobody suspected us of
9. Do you find any difficulty in ...?
10. There are different ways of

III. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. She apologized ... borrowing my dictionary ... asking permission and promised never do it again.
2. I'm accustomed ... having a big breakfast every morning.
3. Try to avoid ... making him angry.
4. Newton, the famous scientist, was sometimes engaged ... working out difficult problems.
5. I hadn't asked for advice, I was quite capable ... advising myself.
6. Is there anything here worth ... buying?
7. He was fined ... driving without lights.
8. The weather is awful today. I don't blame you ... not wanting to go to the meeting.
9. She knew there was a danger ... falling ill.
10. At first I enjoyed ... listening to him but after a while I got tired ... hearing the same story again and again.

TEST №15

Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

What is a Middle Westerner?

A congeries of traits seems to be more or less characteristic of the breed, although no single trait is unique, and none is distinctive. None of them is mandatory for residence in the area, and one need not be a native to hold any or all of them. Some, at least, might be considered standard American traits, which is not especially surprising, because the Middle West, after all, is the American heartland. These caveats and provisos notwithstanding, the identification of this congeries of traits helps one to understand the people of the region and why they do the things they do. Most of the following adjectives are applicable in varying degree to most genuine Middle Westerners, as I perceive them:

Pecuniaristic: - A deep faith that all values can eventually be measured in terms of money: "the worth of a man is indicated by his income."

Materialistic: - Blatant worship of the almighty dollar, or even ostentation of income, is generally considered bad taste, but conspicuous consumption can serve the same purpose: an expensive house in the "right" neighborhood, wearing the latest fashions, status-oriented travel to places others cannot afford to visit, the most powerful and expensive speedboat or snowmobile.

Self-assured: - A value system based on money is unlikely to be questioned by a prosperous people, and the Middle West has been enormously successful in terms of its own system of values; "somebody must be doing something right." Critical re-evaluation of the value-system has never really been necessary, and many Middle Westerners have seldom, if ever, been afflicted with self-doubts of their own righteousness.

Functionalist: - "If it works, I'll but it, and not ask any questions; if it doesn't work, let's get rid of it and get something that does work."

Technologic: - Almost unbroken prosperity (especially in comparison with other parts of the nation) can easily be attributed to a predilection for the latest and most modern machines and techniques. New and better machines always have been invented in the past: why should the future be different?

Competent: - An almost childlike faith in perpetual progress through technology is coupled with enormous technological sophistication and competence, and a profound respect for hard work.

Simplistic: - "If I ask a guy why he does something, and if he gives me an answer that makes sense, I don't see any need to probe any deeper."

Xenophobic: - A suspicion of anyone different is reflected in an isolationist stance in international affairs, in a deep distrust of all governmental activity on the domestic scene, and by strong social pressures on all non-conformists, whether Catholic, Slav, black, long-haired, or bearded.

I. Do you remember traits of a Middle Westerner? Match numbers and letters.

Traits

1. competent.

2. self-assured.
3. materialistic.
4. technologic.
5. simplistic.
6. functionalist.
7. pecuniaristic.
8. xenophobic.

Characteristics

- a) hardly ever doubting the rightness of his/her actions or words.
- b) having the skill to do what is necessary and working hard to achieve it.
- c) valuing everything in terms of money.
- d) distrusting foreigners and outsiders.
- e) believing strongly in modern machines and techniques.
- f) valuing money and possessions highly and spending money in order to attract attention and prove one's high social position.
- g) concerned with practical use, i.e. "Does it work?"
- h) easily satisfied by answers that make sense.

TEST №16

I. Turn the following from active into passive.

1. Who assassinated President John F. Kennedy?
2. They've reduced the prices of many things in the shops. The problem is that my company hasn't paid me, so I can't buy anything.
3. Someone gave me a book of 19th century English drama which has inspired me to do some translation.
4. It seems that they have accused her husband of drug running, and they are implicating her in the crime too.
5. About thirty million people are watching this programme.
6. A lot of beautiful flowers were given to my sister at her wedding.
7. They had eaten all the dinner before they finished the conversation.
8. You must clear up all these books and papers and put them away in the cupboards you usually keep them in.
9. Someone had already promised me a watch for my birthday when they presented me with one as a prize.
10. They gave the thief a fair trial and sent him to prison.

II. Turn the following from passive into active.

1. I've been instructed several times how to use this machine, but every time I'm shown how it's used, I'm left more confused than I was before.
2. While she had been given every possible advantage by her parents, she was encouraged by some of her friends to reject the help she was offered by them.
3. People are being told that the dangers of chemical pollution have been exaggerated by some scientists and confusion has been caused by this.
4. When John was hired he was told that he would have to serve a six-month apprenticeship, but as it turned out he was promoted at the end of three months.
5. It is said that America was discovered by Christopher Columbus, but in fact it has been decided that Amerigo Vespucci landed there first.

III. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Над тобой будут смеяться, если ты скажешь это.
2. Факты, о которых вы говорите, были опубликованы на прошлой неделе.
3. Когда включили свет, она сразу поняла, что в офисе кто-то побывал.
4. Ей посоветовали написать доклад на английском языке.
5. Так как ему уже раньше задавали такие вопросы, он знал, что отвечать.
6. Этот роман еще не переведен на немецкий язык.
7. Нас всегда очень тепло принимают в этом доме.
8. Эту комнату проветривают три раза в день, но все равно здесь

душно.

9. Он обещает, что перевод будет выполнен вовремя.

10. Он сделал все, о чем его просили.

TEST №17

I. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

1. We're trying to find a solution ... this problem.
2. Before he came to Britain, many people had warned him ... weather.
So he was prepared ... plenty of rain.
3. Tom and I ran ... each other yesterday afternoon.
4. Our house is similar ... theirs – I think ours is a bit larger.
5. Do you mean to say you have never heard ... Beethoven?
6. Are you hungry? Would you care ... something to eat?
7. I agree ... your suggestion.
8. Our parents didn't approve ... our quarrelling so much, and they insisted ... not taking sides.
9. When I was young I argued ... my brothers and sisters all the time. I used to share most of my toys ... my brother, but he specialized ... keeping them ... himself.
10. Don't blame him ... this; I'm responsible ... what has happened.
11. After the storm, all the telephones in my neighborhood were ... order had to be repaired.
12. They're having their house painted so they're staying with us ... the time being.
13. We must finish this project by Thursday ... all costs.
14. The meeting has been, ... a doubt, one of the most useful we have had so far.
15. "Would you like to help us?" "... a word, no."

II. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Мысли выражаются посредством слов.
2. Как бы вы сказали это по-английски?
3. Она сделала это из зависти.
4. Вы должны принести ему извинения публично.
5. Правительство обратилось к народу с просьбой сохранять спокойствие во время кризиса.
6. Давайте отложим эту работу на некоторое время.
7. Ты всегда можешь положиться на него.
8. Этот учебник очень популярен среди студентов.
9. Она сейчас застрахована от любой опасности.
10. Компания имеет опыт строительства домов.
11. Люди забросали его вопросами.
12. Я напомнил ему о его обещании.
13. Он в этом не виноват.
14. Вы должны ознакомиться со всеми фактами, прежде чем высказывать свое мнение.
15. Она очень привязана к своим родителям.

TEST №18

I. Join the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets.

1. I heard the cry. I knew immediately that the child was hurt. (as soon as)
2. I would like to see a quick end to this terrible regime. I do not believe that violence is the solution. (much as)
3. I was very foolish. I trusted Jack. (such ... as to)
4. She waited for a lawyer to read the document. Then she signed it. (until ... before)
5. I had to punish the child. There was nothing else I could do. (except)
6. The car has been voted Car of the Year. Its engine has been modified. (of which)
7. Bob was untidily dressed. He couldn't enter the restaurant. (too ... to)
8. I have taken up aerobics. I want to get fit. (in order)
9. I will take an umbrella. It might rain. (in case ... should)
10. John read the question carefully. He started writing. (after)

II. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate linking word or phrase.

(1) **Despite** his reluctance to go on the school trip, Peter agreed to go along, but only (2) ... he didn't have to supervise any of the activities. (3) ... he quite enjoyed being with children, he had never had to manage large groups of them, and (4) ... he was afraid that he wouldn't be able to control them. But (5) ... their promise, (6) ... they arrived at the hotel, the other leaders assigned a group of children to him (7) ... left him to deal with them (8) ... he could. (9) ... one older boy, all the children were under the age of 11, and (10) ... he tried to do, it seemed that he could not keep them quiet or happy. Rather than give up and ask for help, he racked his brains to find a way to entertain them. But (11) ... half the children were quite happy to do what he suggested, the other half refused to co-operate and (12) ... his nerves were soon in shreds. One child, (13) ... crying hardly stopped for a second, became the focus of Peter's impatience; (14) ... he tried to control himself, (15) ... he was responsible for keeping the children in order, he soon lost his temper with the poor, weeping child and began to shout. (16) ... he kept his cool, the group was reasonably calm, (17) ... the result of his shouting was complete chaos. (18) ... with the behaviour of the groups, he was like a tribe of savages. After this, (19) ... he was concerned, he would never have anything to do with children again.

III. Join the following sentences using an appropriate conjunction.

1. The director won't be present at the meeting. He will expect you to report back to him.
2. He has been on a diet for two months. He still hasn't lost weight.
3. Pay the bill immediately. I'll call the police.
4. They have two cars. They also have a yacht.
5. The prisoner was hungry. He refused to eat anything.
6. He jumped out of the plane. His parachute got caught on the wing.
7. She doesn't love him any longer. She won't end the relationship.

8. He has to leave now. He'll be late for work.
9. Their car was stolen. It was found by the police.
10. Dolphins are said to be very clever. They are almost like humans.

Tapescripts

Test №9

Extract from a talk by Dr Spock, the pediatrician

I think in previous centuries, and still in the first half of the 20th century, parents felt they had to intimidate their children, just the way I was intimidated, scolded all the time, made to feel evil, threatened with loss of love, and maybe some kind of punishment. I used to be scared of my parents, I was scared of the policeman on the block, I was scared of my teachers, I was scared of barking dogs, I was scared of bullies. Now I think that it was Freud and Dewey particularly who changed that point of view. Freud said in so many words, it isn't by disciplining or intimidating your children, it's by loving them, then they love you, and they want to be worthy of you, and they want to grow up to be mature people like you. In other words it's the love between parent and child that makes them mature, and become responsible. And I think it was Dewey who said, you don't have to force children to learn, they're wild to learn. I think both of these philosophers gave parents more trust in their children. I think my job was to translate this into ordinary language and apply it to ordinary home situations. And that what the book really says is, not only trust yourself as a parent, it says, trust your children. They will want to grow up responsible. So I think many fewer parents tried to intimidate their children in the last twenty-five years. And I think that's why their children are that independent. So when the Government says, "Don't reason about the war, go off and fight it because we tell you to", young people say, "Wait a minute, maybe you're not right. Maybe it isn't the right war." And I think that when universities say to youths, "Never mind your ideas about how you should be taught, we're in this business, you take it from us". And I think young people said, "Well, maybe it is our business. We're the ones who are here for the education". So I think that I had a small part in translating Freud and Dewey.

Test № 12

Desiderata

Go placidly amid the noise and haste, and remember what peace there may be in silence. As far as possible without surrender be on good terms with all persons. Speak your truth quietly and clearly and listen to others, even the dull and ignorant: they too have their stories.

Avoid loud and aggressive persons, they are vexations to the spirit. If you compare yourself with others you may become vain and bitter; for always there will be greater and lesser person than yourself. Enjoy your achievements as well as your plans. Keep interested in your own career however humble; it is a real possession in the changing fortunes of time. Exercise caution in your business affairs; for the world is full of trickery. But let this not blind you to what virtue

there is. Many persons strive for high ideals and everywhere life is full of heroism. Be yourself. Especially, do not feign affection. Neither be cynical about love, for in the face of all aridity and disenchantment, it is perennial as the grass. Take kindly the counsel of the years, gracefully surrendering the things of youth. Nurture strength of spirit to shield you in sudden misfortune. But do not distress yourself with imaginings. Many fears are born of fatigue and loneliness. Beyond a wholesome discipline, be gentle with yourself.

You are a child of the universe no less than the trees and the stars. You have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you, no doubt the universe is unfolding as it should. Therefore be at peace with God, whatever you conceive Him to be; and whatever your labors and aspirations, in the noisy confusions of life keep peace with your soul. With all its sham and drudgery and broken dreams, it is still a beautiful world. Be careful. Strive to be happy.

Keys

Test №1

- I.** 1. hear; 2. is just being; 3. has been talking; 4. have failed; 5. are always complaining; 6. appears; 7. do you think; 8. is appearing; 9. go, depends; 10. are having.
- II.** 1. the word 'edge' mean; 2. seen you since 2000; 3. includes the cost of excursions; 4. have read twenty pages of my book; 5. have definitely improved/has definitely been improving; 6. always interrupting me; 7. been learning German for two years.
- III.** 1. Do you understand what you have done? – Never mind. Everybody does so. 2. We have spoken to your parents today about the occurrence. 3. Lately I have noticed no changes in your behavior. 4. We have been working together for ages and used to be quick to understand each other. 5. Who says that life is boring? 6. It's awful. She's always quarreling with everybody. 7. What are you doing here? Don't you know that all university entrants must leave classrooms? 8. This is the best singer who has ever sung this song. 9. This dictionary gives precise and detailed information about the English language. 10. If you don't watch a TV-set, why don't you turn it off then?

Test №2

- I.** 1. back; 2. lines; 3. marked; 4. style; 5. taking; 6. point; 7. fall; 8. spread; 9. guard; 10. way.
- II.** 1. recognition; 2. resolution; 3. beneficial; 4. troublemaker; 5. revealing; 6. speechless; 7. inaccuracies; 8. succession; 9. evasive; 10. admission.
- III.** 1. in; 2. in; 3. un; 4. un.

Test №3

- I.** 1. the, the; 2. a, -, the, a, a; 3. -, the; 4. -, -; 5. -, the, -; 6. a, the; 7. the, a, -; 8. -, -; 9. the, the, a; 10. a.
- II.** 1. Don't you work at the supermarket in the Strand? 2. The breakfast I ordered still hasn't arrived. 3. -. 4. English is a difficult language to learn. 5. This is a 1979 recording with Ellison on bass guitar. 6. The Price sisters have opened a boutique. 7. -. 8. My children are in bed with mumps. 9. Do you mean the Richard Burton, the actor? 10. -.
- III.** 1. the, the; 2. -, a; 3. the, the, -; 4. a; 5. -, a; 6. the, -; 7. the; 8. a, -, -; 9. a, the; 10. -, -.

Test №4

- I.** 1. You may have been feeling tired yesterday. 2. The Browns must be going abroad. 3. She must have had a lot of experience in marketing. 4. Shall we review what we've done so far? 5. Is it possible that he was telling the truth? 6. Would you be interested in going on an excursion? 7. Was it necessary for you to waste so much time on reading? 8. There is every possibility that I'll pass my

driving test. 9. Sue may have forgotten about the meeting. 10. Would you like me to tell you my opinion?

II. 1. a; 2. d; 3. a; 4. c; 5. c; 6. b; 7. d; 8. b; 9. a; 10. a.

III. 1. You should have taken into account all the details while you were discussing this problem. 2. She might have known everything, but didn't want to worry me. 3. Some parrots can pronounce words and even phrases. 4. You must be careful crossing the street. 5. Could you give your own example? You mustn't give the examples only from the text-book. 6. He had to turn for his friends' help again. 7. I am to pass this exam in a week. 8. I can't open the lock. You could have repaired it at last. 9. I didn't find my father in. I should have come early in the morning. 10. I looked for him everywhere yesterday. I wanted him to make a speech at the meeting. You worried for nothing. He could have spoiled everything.

Test №5

I. 1. a, c; 2. b, c; 3. c; 4. c; 5. b, c.

Test №6

I. 1. break down, will be; 2. loses, will resign; 3. knew, would help; 4. hadn't gone, would have never met; 5. would be, spent; 6. don't give; 7. get; 8. would advise; 9. would have told; 10. might have understood.

II. 1. If the police had caught the burglars, they would be in prison now. 2. If she doesn't/didn't smoke, she wouldn't have asked for an ashtray. 3. If you aren't certain, you shouldn't have committed yourself. 4. If I weren't optimistic, I wouldn't have expected the best. 5. If he is/were trustworthy, he would never have revealed your secret. 6. If my brother didn't love John Lennon, he wouldn't have bought all his records. 7. If the government had banned the use of cars in the center, there wouldn't be so much pollution. 8. If she is/were interested, she would have got in touch by now. 9. If you had brought an umbrella with you, you wouldn't be soaked. 10. If I had missed my flight, I would be very upset now.

III. 1. could have left; 2. wouldn't have gone; 3. Unless you pay; 4. there wouldn't be; 5. would have made.

Test №7

I. 1. True; 2. False; 3. True; 4. True; 5. False; 6. False; 7. False; 8. True; 9. False; 10. True.

Test №8

I. 1. seemed, had been, had been doing; 2. hadn't changed, perceived, had; 3. would be waiting; 4. will ever forgive; 5. am sending; 6. is doing; 7. have been saying; 8. was; 9. is not known; 10. has behaved, is; 11. was all being done; 12. was, drew; 13. was, was, is; 14. thought, had happened; 15. told, had said, wasn't used, had gone; 16. was, had ever spent; 17. said, had told, was working; 18. had, was watching; 19. thought, said, didn't sleep; 20. have met.

II. 1. I knew he had been living in London for five years. 2. They

informed us that they had sent the books by parcel post. 3. Galileo proved that the earth moves round the sun. 4. He says that he read in yesterday's newspaper that prices of foodstuffs were rising again. 5. I wasn't able to translate this article because I don't know German well enough. 6. It was not so cold yesterday as it is today. 7. He looked at the sky. Soon it would rain and he would have to look for shelter. 8. I was sure that they would arrive in the evening. 9. He says that I ought to send her a telegram at once. 10. The teacher told the pupils that water boils at 100 degrees centigrade.

Test №9

- I.** 1. False; 2. True; 3. False; 4. True; 5. True; 6. False; 7. False; 8. False; 9. True; 10. False.
- II.** 1. a, b. 2. a, b. 3. b, c. 4. c.
- III.** 1. disciplining, intimidating; 2. punishment; 3. scared; 4. wild; 5. scolded.

Test №10

- I.** 1. talking/speaking; 2. said; 3. tell; 4. said; 5. talks/speaks.
- II.** 1. Mother told the little boy not to touch those flowers. 2. I say that I have been working all afternoon and haven't finished yet. 3. She said that she would rather not sign it before the lawyer saw it. 4. The policeman said that I didn't have to/didn't need to make a statement then. 5. She said that I must be very disappointed. 6. Jack wished me good luck with the exam. 7. He asked me if I would remind him to phone Ann later and I said I would. 8. The blackmailer threatened to kill her if I didn't give him the money. 9. The boss suggested postponing the meeting. 10. I asked him if I should pass on the news, or if he would prefer I didn't until he had had a chance to see her. 11. Susan apologized for not phoning me the day before, explaining that she had had to visit her grandmother. 12. He explained to Sarah that he might be able to go, but that he wouldn't be able to let her know until the following day. 13. She wondered when she would talk to him again. 14. My father insisted on my apologizing to the teacher. 15. The detective accused me of being/having been involved in the robbery.
- III.** 1. c; 2. b; 3. b; 4. c; 5. a; 6. b; 7. a; 8. a; 9. c; 10. b.

Test №11

- I.** 1. did I remember; 2. all the guests have arrived; 3. than; 4. when; 5. was I.
- II.** 1. No sooner had; 2. Under no circumstances; 3. Never had/Rarely had; 4. do; 5. Under no circumstances.
- III.** 1. Not until the secretary phoned me that I found out about the meeting. 2. Had I realized what would happen, I wouldn't have accepted that offer. 3. Not only did Harry break his leg, but he also injured his shoulder. 4. Were the government to raise prices they would lose the election. 5. So heavy was the rain that all the matches had to be cancelled. 6. No sooner had I gone to bed than

someone knocked at the door. 7. On no account are photographers allowed to take photographs backstage. 8. Rarely has the President made so inept a speech. 9. Hardly had the film started when there was a power failure. 10. In no way can the driver be blamed for the accident.

- IV. 1. appropriate; 2. inappropriate; 3. inappropriate; 4. appropriate; 5. inappropriate.

Test №12

- I. 1. a; 2. b; 3. c; 4. a; 5. a; 6. b; 7. c; 8. a; 9. c; 10. b; 11. c; 12. a; 13. b; 14. a; 15. b.

Test №13

- I. 1. to have been written; 2. to say; 3. to climb; 4. to eat; 5. to be considered; 6. to believe; 7. to have broken; 8. to have worked/to have been working; 9. meet; 10. have gone.
- II. 1. I appreciate your helping me. 2. Do you happen to know where the Palm Beach Hotel is? 3. You are not allowed to park here. 4. Paul offered to carry Susan's bag. 5. Working for this company involves learning foreign languages.
- III. 1. to think; 2. hitting; 3. meeting; 4. to light; 5. trying; 6. waking; 7. to be left; 8. causing; 9. to think; 10. buying.
- IV. 1. It's useless to discuss this question with her. 2. The child is afraid to be left alone at home. 3. Remember to lock the door before you leave the house. 4. Jane stopped talking to him two months ago. 5. How much time does it take you to finish the translation of this article? 6. The best thing for you to do is to apologize to the teacher. 7. They decided not to speak about it any more. 8. He was the first to help her. 9. He was too shocked to say a word. 10. We consider this project to be very important.

Test №14

- I. 1. being accepted; 2. being punished; 3. getting; 4. being asked; 5. lying; 6. having been looked; 7. being asked; 8. being filmed; 9. having broken; 10. writing.
- II. 1. Swimming; 2. Doing my homework; 3. speaking to his friends; 4. going there late in the evening; 5. learning foreign languages; 6. crying; 7. leaving; 8. lying; 9. translating that text; 10. getting the job.
- III. 1. for, without; 2. to; 3. -; 4. in; 5. of; 6. -; 7. for; 8. for; 9. of; 10. -, of.

Test №15

- I. 1. b; 2. a; 3. f; 4. e; 5. h; 6. g; 7. c; 8. d.

Test №16

- I. 1. Who was President John F. Kennedy assassinated by? 2. The prices of many things in the shops have been reduced. The problem is that I haven't been paid by my company so I can't buy anything. 3. I was given a book of 19th century English drama by which I've been inspired to do some translation. 4. It seems her husband has

been accused of drug running and she is being implicated in the crime too. 5. This programme is being watched by about thirty million people. 6. My sister was given a lot of beautiful flowers at her wedding. 7. All the dinner had been eaten before the conversation was finished. 8. All these books and papers must be cleared up and put away in the cupboards they are usually kept in. 9. I had already been promised a watch for my birthday when I was presented with one as a prize. 10. The thief was given a fair trial and sent to prison.

- II.** 1. They've instructed me several times how to use this machine, but every time they show me how to use it, it leaves me more confused than I was before. 2. While her parents had given her every possible advantage, some of her friends encouraged her to reject the help they offered her. 3. They are telling people that some scientists have exaggerated the dangers of chemical pollution and this has caused confusion. 4. When they hired John they told him that he would have to serve a six-month apprenticeship, but as it turned out they promoted him at the end of three months. 5. People say that Christopher Columbus discovered America, but in fact they've decided that Amerigo Vespucci landed there first.

- III.** 1. You'll be laughed at if you say it. 2. The facts you're talking about were published last week. 3. When the lights were on, she understood immediately that someone had been in the office. 4. She was advised to make a report in English. 5. As he had been asked such questions before, he knew what to answer. 6. This novel still hasn't been translated into German. 7. We are always given a good reception in this house. 8. This room is aired three times a day, but it is still stuffy here. 9. He promises the translation to be finished in time. 10. He did everything he had been asked for.

Test №17

- I.** 1. of; 2. about, for; 3. into; 4. to; 5. of; 6. for; 7. to; 8. of, on; 9. with, with, in, for; 10. for, for; 11. out of; 12. for; 13. at; 14. without; 15. in.
- II.** 1. Thoughts are expressed by words. 2. How would you say it in English? 3. She did it because of envy. 4. You must apologize to him publicly. 5. The government appealed to the public to stay calm during the crisis. 6. Let's put off this work for some time. 7. You can always rely on him. 8. This text-book is very popular with the students. 9. Now she is insured against any danger. 10. The company has experience in building of houses. 11. The people bombarded him with questions. 12. I reminded him of/about his promise. 13. He is not to blame for it. 14. You must be acquainted with all the facts before stating your opinion. 15. She's extremely attached to her parents.

Test №18

- I.** 1. As soon as I heard the cry, I knew that the child was hurt. (as

soon as) 2. Much as I would like to see a quick end to this terrible regime, I do not believe that violence is the solution. 3. I was such a fool as to trust Jack. 4. She waited until a lawyer had read the document before signing/she signed it. 5. There was nothing else I could do except (to) punish the child. 6. The car, the engine of which has been modified, has been voted Car of the Year. 7. Bob was too untidily dressed to enter the restaurant. 8. I have taken up aerobics in order to get fit. 9. I will take an umbrella in case it should rain. 10. After reading/he had read the question carefully, John started writing.

- II.** 2. provided that; 3. Although/While; 4. so/as a result; 5. in spite of/despise; 6. as soon as/when; 7. and; 8. as; 9. Apart from/Except for; 10. whatever; 11. while; 12. as a result/so; 13. whose; 14. although; 15. seeing that/since; 16. As long as; 17. while/but; 18. In contrast; 19. as far as.

- III.** 1. The director won't be present at the meeting, therefore/so he will expect you to report back to him. 2. He has been on a diet for two months, yet he still hasn't lost weight. 3. Pay the bill immediately, otherwise I'll call the police. 4. Besides having two cars, they also have a yacht. 5. Even though the prisoner was hungry, he refused to eat anything. 6. He jumped out of the plane but his parachute got caught on the wing. 7. She doesn't love him any longer, yet she won't end the relationship. 8. He has to leave now, otherwise he'll be late for work. 9. Their car was stolen but it was found by the police. 10. Dolphins are said to be almost as clever as humans.