

АНГЛІЙСЬКА ДЛЯ ПСИХОЛОГІВ : ЗБІРНИК ТЕСТОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ

навчальний посібник

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Пропонуємо різні форми тестів для оцінювання рівня знань здобувачів вищої освіти у кількісній і якісній формі, що дасть змогу встановити динаміку якості навчання та виконати його діагностичний аналіз. Розроблена авторами система тестових завдань включає дві форми: завдання відкритої форми, що вимагають від тестованого самостійно сформулювати правильну відповідь на поставлене запитання та відповідно її оформити, та форма завдань із вибором однієї правильної відповіді. Навчальний посібник призначений для роботи зі студентами, які здобувають фах психолога та усіх зацікавлених у вдосконаленні навичок усного перекладу.

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Професійна освіта початку ХХІ століття характеризується численними змінами, процесом її реформування та реструктуризації. Здійснюється пошук з проблем підвищення професіоналізму та адекватної підготовки майбутнього фахівця. У зв'язку із розширенням застосування інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій та глобалізаційними процесами значення іноземної мови у налагодженні безпосередніх ділових контактів не потребує аргументації. Спрямованість курсу іноземної мови на майбутній фах студента є елементом концепції викладання іноземних мов у вищих навчальних закладах України.

Процедура оцінювання в освіті завжди займала пріоритетне місце. Проте, вона довгий час була недосконалою і пов'язувалась лише з оцінюванням знань, умінь і навичок. Значення оцінювання освітньої діяльності передусім у тому, що воно може допомогти простежити рівень розвитку освітнього процесу. Контроль та оцінювання виступають обов'язковими складовими, посідають важливе місце в структурі педагогічної діяльності.

Головною відмінною рисою тестів є можливість з його допомогою у кількісній та якісній формі здійснити вимірювання, які дозволяють провести діагностичний аналіз та відслідкувати динаміку якості навчання. За 120 років практичного застосування тестування людство накопичило достатній теоретичний та практичний досвід, який доводить, що тестовий інструмент, підготовлений та використаний професійно, дає якісну інформацію про реальний стан речей.

Ефективність тестування зумовлена в першу чергу об'єктивністю, оскільки процедура проведення стандартизована, що виключає суб'єктивні впливи на оцінку знань студента. Така форма контролю орієнтована на визначення рівня досягнень студента в оволодінні матеріалом дисципліни, яка вивчається, відповідних навичок та умінь. На відміну від традиційних методів контролю, тестування є більш гуманним інструментом, який ставить тестованих у рівні умови. Така процедура та критерії

дають можливість розширити шкалу оцінювання. Варто зазначити економічну ефективність згаданого інструменту – витрати часу та людського ресурсу є мінімальними.

Зміст навчального посібника характеризується інформативністю, наявністю тестів різної тематичної належності та рівня складності. Специфіка навчального посібника полягає в тому, що розроблена авторами система тестових завдань включає дві форми: завдання відкритої форми, що вимагають від тестованого самостійно сформулювати правильну відповідь на поставлене запитання та відповідно її оформити, та форма завдань із вибором однієї правильної відповіді.

Матеріали посібника відібрано з автентичних матеріалів різноманітної тематики. Список усіх використаних джерел подано в кінці посібника.

PART I
TEST 1

Choose the right answer.

1. They said to us that by their next anniversary, they ... married for forty years.
 - a) would have been married;
 - b) would were married;
 - c) would have married;
 - d) would be married;
 - e) would have being married.

2. We didn't know Sarah ... her plans with Carl.
 - a) hadn't cancel;
 - b) hadn't been canceling;
 - c) hadn't canceled;
 - d) hasn't canceled;
 - e) hasn't cancel.

3. In order to be a good shop-assistant, you ... be rude to customers.
 - a) can't;
 - b) don't have to;
 - c) couldn't;
 - d) mustn't;
 - e) shouldn't.

4. Her purse was stolen. She ... her handbag open.
 - a) shouldn't have left;
 - b) shouldn't leave;
 - c) shouldn't be leaving;
 - d) shouldn't leaving;
 - e) shouldn't has left.

5. It was too cold ... and we did not go for a walk.
 - a) out;

- b) at;
- c) along;
- d) outside;
- e) inside.

6. I was sorry for him ... all my heart.

- a)
- b) at;
- c) in;
- d) with;
- e) on;
- f) of.

7. We ... to finish our projects on Friday.

- a) are suppose;
- b) are supposed;
- c) are being supposed;
- d) is suppose;
- e) are been supposed.

8. Sometimes she avoids looking me if she doesn't want ... my questions.

- a) answer;
- b) answering;
- c) be answering;
- d) answered;
- e) to answer.

9. They wouldn't be hungry now, if they ... dinner some hours ago.

- a) have had;
- b) had had;
- c) has had;
- d) has having;
- e) is having.

10. We phoned our parents. If we hadn't, they

- a) will worry;
- b) would worry;

- c) will have worried;
- d) would have worry;
- e) would have worried.

11. the problem of heredity our views differ.

- a) concerning;
- b) concern;
- c) concerned;
- d) concernedly;
- e) concerns.

12. The infant is so that he cannot even perform some basic survival responses.

- a) helpless;
- b) help;
- c) helpful;
- d) helping;
- e) helplessly.

13. The two main factors which **affect** our development are inherited potential and environmental experience.

- a) inherit;
- b) influence;
- c) experience;
- d) cause;
- e) respond.

14. The mother in a state of high **anxiety** about her son's illness took him to a hospital.

- a) emotion;
- b) gladness;
- c) mood;
- d) worry;
- e) amusement.

15. Humanistic psychology holds that the person's need to develop his ... , along with his capacity to do so, is innate.

- a) attitudes;
- b) manners;
- c) features;
- d) potentials;
- e) experience.

16. It's much easier to ... some new habits than to get rid of them.

- a) eliminate;
- b) acquire;
- c) diminish;
- d) perform;
- e) give up.

17. Disorder

- a) the characteristic attitude of mind or way of thinking of a person or group;
- b) a disturbance of the normal processes of the body or mind;
- c) the state of being well and free from illness in body or mind;
- d) the condition in which a person or thing is, in appearance, mind or health;
- e) a state of health or being physically fit.

18. To cognize

- a) to gain a skill, habit, etc by one's own ability, efforts or behaviour;
- b) to feel something;
- c) to make practical use of something;
- d) to give somebody something that is needed or useful;
- e) to acquire knowledge and understanding through experience or the senses.

19. A thing that a person does often and almost without thinking, especially something that is hard to stop doing.

- a) condition;
- b) stimulus;
- c) evidence;
- d) habit;

e) skill.

20. A kind of a dream describing or showing what will happen in the future.

- a) nightmare;
- b) deep sleep;
- c) prophetic dream;
- d) sweet dream;
- e) recurrent dream.

You are going to read a text. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (a, b, c, d or e) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mickey Mantle was born on October 20, 1931 in Spavinaw, Oklahoma. When he was four, his family moved to Commerce, Oklahoma, where he spent the rest of his childhood. His dad taught him how to play baseball and how to be switch hitter (bat right handed and left handed). Mickey was an outstanding athlete from an early age. He played baseball, basketball and football in high school. A high-school football injury to his leg resulted in an infection that nearly necessitated its amputation. Although the infection eventually subsided, he would suffer from its effects for the rest of his life.

Mickey was drafted by the New York Yankees at age 18. He was so talented that he almost immediately was called up from the minor leagues to the Yankees. Yankees management believed he would be the next great Yankees star and gave him the number "6" (Babe Ruth was 3, Lou Gehrig was 4, and Joe Dimaggio was 5). The pressure on the 20 year-old kid from Oklahoma was intense. Mickey played poorly in his first stint in the major leagues and was sent back to the minors. It was a devastating setback to Mantle. He even thought of quitting. Nevertheless, he was soon called back up to the majors. This time, he wore the number "7". The rest, they say is history.

Mickey Mantle went on to enjoy an incredible baseball career as the Yankees starting center fielder for 18 years. He was one of the most popular athletes in sports history. Kids and adults alike, throughout the nation, idolized "The Mick". He played for the New York Yankees from 1951-1968. During that time, he hit 536 home runs, several of which are said to be among the longest in history. He was a 16 time All-Star and won three American League MVP (Most Valuable Player) awards. He played on seven World Championship Yankee teams, and still holds the Major League record for World Series Home Runs (18),

RBIs (40) and runs scored (42). In 1956, Mickey Mantle became the last person to win the Major League Triple Crown, hitting 52 home runs, batting .353, and knocking in 130 runs (RBI's). Injuries to Mickey's legs eventually caught up with him. He retired on March 1, 1969. He was inducted in the Major League Baseball Hall-of-Fame in 1974. His number "7" was retired by the Yankees.

Behind the scenes, however, Mickey Mantle's life was turbulent. Years of alcoholism eventually destroyed his liver. In June of 1995, he received a liver transplant. On August 13, 1995, however, Mickey Mantle died. The words "A Great Teammate" are etched on his tombstone. Mickey Mantle is honored on a 2006 U.S. postage stamp. Today, his popularity lives on. His baseball cards are worth more than virtually any other athlete (except Babe Ruth). His 1952 rookie card has sold for as much as \$50,000 in mint condition.

21. Why did Mickey Mantle originally get the number "6" ?

- a) The Yankees wanted him to bat sixth in the lineup;
- b) The Yankees thought he was the next in line of great Yankee stars;
- c) Because it was his favorite number;
- d) He had six brothers and sisters;
- e) He had six best friends.

22. Which of the following is not true about Mickey Mantle?

- a) Mickey made 16 All-Star Games;
- b) Mickey played center field for the Yankees from 1951-1986;
- c) Mickey Mantle was known to hit some of the longest home runs in history;
- d) Hit hit over 500 home runs;
- e) Mickey Mantle went on to maske a career as the Yankees.

23. What is a switch hitter?

- a) someone who switches position in the batting order;
- b) someone who switches positions in the outfield;
- c) someone who hits a lot of home runs;
- d) someone who bats left handed and right handed;
- e) someone who hits switches points in the batting order.

24. Which of the following best describes what "turbulent" means in the context of this passage?

- a) Careless;
- b) Difficult;
- c) Faithful;
- d) Relaxed;
- e) Strengfull.

25. Which of the following is true about Mickey Mantle?

- a) He holds the World Series record of 40 runs scored;
- b) He holds the World Series record of 42 Home Runs;
- c) He holds the World Series record of 40 RBI's;
- d) He holds the World Series record of 42 stolen bases;
- e) He holds the World Series record of 45 Home Runs.

TEST 2

Choose the right answer.

1. By the time she leaves the office, she ... two meetings.

- a) will attend;
- b) will have attended;
- c) would have attended;
- d) would attend;
- e) will have been attended.

2. Larry told me he... his money for a trip for three years.

- a) had been saving;
- b) has saved;
- c) was saving;
- d) has being saved;
- e) saved.

3. If you meet a wild animal, you ... show your fear.

- a) can't;
- b) don't have to;
- c) couldn't;
- d) mustn't;
- e) shouldn't.

4. Brenda looks tired. She ... for hours.

- a) must be working;
- b) must have been working;
- c) must work;
- d) must have worked;
- e) must working.

5. Please try to have respect ... other people opinions.

- a) at;
- b) in;
- c) with;

- d) on;
- e) for.

6. Joe knows her only ... name. They are not close friends.

- a) at;
- b) in;
- c) with;
- d) by;
- e) of.

7. Ken seems ... his promise.

- a) to be forgotten;
- b) to forget;
- c) to have forgotten;
- d) being forgotten;
- e) to forgot.

8. Our child started ... when he was nineteen months old.

- a) talk;
- b) being talked;
- c) to talk;
- d) talked;
- e) talkative.

9. Anna would be free now, if she ... her work in time.

- a) had finished;
- b) has finished;
- c) is finished;
- d) was finished;
- e) finished.

10. We ... you yesterday, if we had known you were at home.

- a) will visit;
- b) would visit;
- c) would visited;
- d) will have visited;

e) would have visited.

11. The ... nerve cells and fibres pick up their information from the sense organs and transmit the messages to the spinal cord.

- a) sensation;
- b) sensible;
- c) sensitive;
- d) sensory;
- e) sense.

12. Since social conditions do not remain unchanged, the only correct approach to the study of man's psychological process and his ... is the socio-historical approach.

- a) person;
- b) personal;
- c) personify;
- d) personnel;
- e) personality.

13. As the child **matures** he develops more complex powers of reasoning.

- a) raises;
- b) grows up;
- c) falls down;
- d) gets up;
- e) decreases.

14. The dog's responses to the food in the mouth were considered automatic reflex responses that are inborn, but the response to the sight of food was the **learned** response.

- a) innate;
- b) inborn;
- c) diminished;
- d) acquired;
- e) eliminated.

15. ... is so-called “mental” activity, involving the manipulation of symbols, signs, concepts, or ideas, which are symbolically represented.

- a) memory;
- b) learning;
- c) conditioning;
- d) thinking;
- e) sensation.

16. Most of us sleep in two distinct ways: “active” sleep, when we ... , and “quiet” sleep, when we simply sleep.

- a) dream;
- b) sleep;
- c) hallucinate;
- d) wake up;
- e) walk.

17. Consciousness

- a) a feeling in one’s body resulting from something that happens or is done to it;
- b) the state of having knowledge of somebody / something or realizing something;
- c) the state of knowing what is going on around one because one is able to use one’s senses and mental powers;
- d) the action or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience or the senses;
- e) a way of seeing, understanding or interpreting something.

18. Equilibrium

- a) the state of mental, emotional or nervous strain;
- b) a strong feeling of annoyance and hostility;
- c) a state of mind in which feelings and emotions are under control;
- d) a state of constantly thinking or worrying about something;
- e) pressure, tension or worry resulting from problems in one’s life.

19. A mental state showing the subject's knowledge of something.

- a) happiness;
- b) relatedness;
- c) awareness;
- d) perception;
- e) thinking.

20. This branch of psychology deals with the study of mental processes in animals in order to get better understanding of human psychology.

- a) comparative psychology;
- b) animal psychology;
- c) general psychology;
- d) psychology of behaviour;
- e) neuropsychology.

You are going to read a text. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (a, b, c, d or e) which you think fits best according to the text.

The unmistakable Florida Manatee is mostly grayish or brown, often times with algae growing on its thick, wrinkled skin. It is perfectly adapted for life in tropical waters. The body of the Florida Manatee is similar to that of a seal, and its face resembles the face of a walrus without the tusks. Manatees have specialized forelimb flippers that enable them to move through the water with great agility. The Manatee's flippers also enable it to grasp food and bring it to the mouth. Manatees have nostrils located at the tops of their heads for easy breathing. Nostrils also have tight-fitting flaps that keep water out when they're underwater. Manatees have incredible lung capacity and can stay under water for as long as 15 minutes. Their presence is often revealed by powerful gusts of air (breaths) at the surface of the water. Their powerful, flat tails help propel their massive bodies through the water. Florida Manatees are typically ten feet in length and weigh over 1,000 pounds.

The Florida Manatee is actually a sub-species of the more widespread West Indian Manatee. The Florida Manatee summers through much of the east and gulf coasts. Individuals may wander as far north as Virginia and as far west as Louisiana in both fresh and salt water. In winter, Manatees migrate to warm waters off the coasts of Florida and

Georgia. Hundreds of Manatees may congregate in winter near large cities such as Tampa and Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Manatees rarely survive in water that dips below 68 ° F.

Manatees are known as "gentle giants" and are purely herbivorous. Manatees eat vast amounts of aquatic plants. A manatee may eat as much as 15 percent of its body weight per day.

Manatees are slow moving animals. They are even slower to reproduce. Females become mature after five to nine years and have calves every two to five years. Young Manatees nurse under water and stay with their mothers for about two years.

Manatee populations have plummeted in America over the last few decades. While natural causes such as disease, red tide, and stress brought on by cold water have certainly had an impact on population, much of the Manatee's decline can be attributed to human activity. The destruction of the Manatee's wetland habitats for housing developments have been the primary cause of the animal's decline. As humans populated southern Florida at an astonishing rate in the last few decades, they increasingly came into contact with Manatees. Collisions with boats, and lacerations inflicted by boat propellers resulted in the deaths of thousands of Manatees. Pollution of coastal waters and the careless disposal of fishing lines and other objects into Manatee waters exacerbated the problem. Today, however, strict laws have been implemented making those who interfere with Manatees subject to fines and even imprisonment. Many organizations have launched programs aimed at saving Manatees and educating the public.

21.What best describes the word agility?

- a) being able to move slowly;
- b) being able to move quickly;
- c) being able to move between obstacles;
- d) being able to move silently;
- e) being able to move loudly.

22.Which of the following is not true about manatees?

- a) they usually weigh over 1,000 pounds;
- b) they can hold their breath for 15 minutes;
- c) they live as far south as Virginia;
- d) they don't survive in water under 68 degrees;
- e) they can hold their breath for 25 minutes.

23. Which of the following do manatees not do?

- a) migrate;
- b) hibernate;
- c) eat 15 % of their body weight per day;
- d) grasp food with their flippers;
- e) swimming.

24. Where would you not find a manatee?

- a) river;
- b) ocean;
- c) Louisiana;
- d) Michigan;
- e) Filadefia.

25. What does exacerbate mean?

- a) make better;
- b) make worse;
- c) to involve;
- d) to recommend;
- e) to experience.

TEST 3

Choose the right answer.

1. The doctor was afraid their child ... a health threatening disease.

- a) will develop;
- b) will have developed;
- c) would develop;
- d) would have develop;
- e) will be developed.

2. We thought she ... cooking before we came.

- a) wouldn't finish;
- b) wouldn't finished;
- c) won't finish;
- d) won't have finished;
- e) wouldn't have finished.

3. In many countries all children ... attend elementary school.

- a) can;
- b) have to;
- c) could;
- d) must;
- e) should.

4. Why isn't Tony calling? He ... on his report.

- a) could be working;
- b) could have worked;
- c) could work;
- d) could have been working;
- e) could working.

5. We always care ... the problems of our children.

- a) at;

- b) for;
- c) with;
- d) on;
- e) of.

6. Pakistan was ... war with India some decades ago.

- a) at;
- b) in;
- c) with;
- d) on;
- e) of.

7. They are not likely ... to the party.

- a) be invited;
- b) being invited;
- c) have been invited;
- d) to be invited;
- e) be invite.

8. He is getting tired. He needs ... a break.

- a) taking;
- b) took;
- c) to take;
- d) taked;
- e) to takes.

9. If we had known Tony was in the hospital, we ... him a note.

- a) would sent;
- b) will send;
- c) will be send;
- d) would have sent;
- e) will have sent.

10. Had she known the truth, she ... at once.

- a) will arrive;
- b) would arrive;

- c) will have arrived;
- d) would arrived;
- e) would have arrived.

11. is one of the factors that determine our growth and development.

- a) heredity;
- b) inherit;
- c) inherited;
- d) heritable;
- e) hereditary.

12. The infant is so helpless that he cannot even perform such basic ... responses as obtaining food and drink, without adult assistance.

- a) survive;
- b) survived;
- c) survivor;
- d) survivory;
- e) survival.

13. Individuals try to **adapt** to the conditions of their social environment.

- a) apply;
- b) adjust;
- c) contribute;
- d) respond;
- e) depend.

14. The mother's softness or warmth would be responsible for the development of the infant's **attachment** to her.

- a) action;
- b) condition;
- c) hesitation;
- d) perception;
- e) affection.

15. It is not known how much information is stored away in the brain as a permanent record but it is certain that the brain has an enormous ... for storage.

- a) quality;
- b) feature;
- c) habit;
- d) capacity;
- e) influence.

16. The ... is the control centre and the nerves resemble message lines, transmitting information from our senses to it.

- a) head;
- b) sense;
- c) brain;
- d) mind;
- e) sight.

17. Adolescence

- a) the state or period of being a very young child;
- b) the time in a person's life when he or she develops from a child into an adult;
- c) the state of being grown to full size, mentally and emotionally developed;
- d) the condition or period of being a young person from birth to the age of full physical development;
- e) the state of being fully grown and developed in mind and body.

18. To experience

- a) to make practical use of something;
- b) to think in a general way without really knowing; guess;
- c) to feel something;
- d) to come nearer to somebody or something in distance or time;
- e) to act or react in the specified way.

19. Existing in a person or an animal from birth; natural.

- a) acquired;

- b) internal;
- c) learned;
- d) conditioned;
- e) inborn.

20. A way of thinking about somebody/something or behaving towards somebody/something.

- a) manner;
- b) conduct;
- c) attitude;
- d) behaviour;
- e) impression.

You are going to read a text. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (a, b, c, d or e) which you think fits best according to the text.

The Civil War was waged because 11 southern states seceded (broke away and started their own government) from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. The secession took place primarily because of a long-standing debate concerning states rights, and more specifically the issue of slavery. As new territories became states, opponents of slavery and advocates of slavery often clashed over whether or not that state should allow slavery. After violence broke out in Kansas over the issue, and after Kansas entered the Union as a free state, southerners began to believe that the new president, Abraham Lincoln would take away their rights to make local decisions and would abolish slavery. Henceforth, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas broke away from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. Richmond, Virginia was made its capital and Jefferson Davis was made president. Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri were divided on the issue and were declared "border states". On April 14, 1861, Congress declared war on the Confederate States of America for the purposes of preserving the Union.

The first shots of the Civil War were fired April 12, 1861, at Fort Sumter, South Carolina. Although there were no deaths reported that day, the shots at Fort Sumter signified the start of a long, bloody war that would become the most deadly in the history of the United States. Many major battles such as Bull Run I and II, Antietam and Shiloh, among others, claimed tens of thousands of lives on both sides in 1861 and 1862. Neither the Union or the Confederacy had the upper hand.

The turning point in the war, however, occurred on July 1, 1863, when Confederate and Union armies met at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The battle that ensued was one of the bloodiest battles in American history. Eventually, Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia was driven away from Pennsylvania by Union general George Meade and his Army of the Potomac. The battle did much to cripple the Confederate army. Meanwhile, in the western battlegrounds, Union forces under Ulysses S. Grant had gained control of the Mississippi River and port of New Orleans which effectively split the Confederacy in two.

Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia was further decimated after Ulysses S. Grant was made commander of the Union Army. Grant waged dozens of surprise attacks against Lee's army in the wilderness of Virginia in 1864. Although the battles resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of soldiers on the Union side, the Confederate Army was at the brink of collapse. Meanwhile, Union general William T. Sherman marched through Georgia and the Carolinas, destroying everything in his path. The march came to be known as "Sherman's March to the Sea".

Finally, after Union forces had invaded the Confederate capital of Richmond, the Confederate states surrendered on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. The Union was preserved.

21. Which of the following best describes why 11 southern states seceded from the Union?
- a) Because the government wanted the states to make important decisions concerning slavery;
 - b) Because the southern states wanted the government to make important decisions concerning slavery;
 - c) Because the southern states did not want the government to make important decisions for them concerning slavery;
 - d) Because the government did not want to make important decisions for the southern states concerning slavery;
 - e) Because the government wanted the states to make important decisions for the southern states concerning slavery.
22. Which of the following is true?
- a) Congress declared war before the first shots were fired at Fort Sumter;
 - b) The first shots fired at Fort Sumter occurred after Congress declared war;
 - c) Congress declared war after the first shots were fired at Fort Sumter;

- d) Abraham Lincoln was president of the Confederacy;
- e) Union forces under Ulysses S. Grant had failed near the Mississippi River and port of New Orleans.

23. Which of the following is not true?

- a) Gettysburg was the turning point of the Civil War;
- b) Robert E. Lee's Army of the Potomac was forced out of Pennsylvania by General George Meade and the Army of the Potomac;
- c) After Ulysses S. Grant was made commander of the Union army, he staged a series of attacks in Georgia that decimated Lee's army;
- d) William T. Sherman and his army destroyed much of Georgia;
- e) Jefferson Davis became the president of the Confederate States of America.

24. Why did Congress declare war on the Confederate States of America?

- a) to make the southern states submit to the will of the north;
- b) to destroy Georgia;
- c) to invade Richmond;
- d) to preserve the Union;
- e) to destroy the Union.

25. After which event(s) did the Confederate States of America surrender?

- a) Gettysburg;
- b) the invasion of Richmond;
- c) Sherman's March to the Sea;
- d) the Wilderness attacks;
- e) the battle on July 1.

TEST 4

Choose the right answer.

1. He was sure he ... for her for twenty minutes when she came.
 - a) would have been waited;
 - b) would have waited;
 - c) will be waiting;
 - d) would have been waiting;
 - e) will have be waiting.

2. Nobody realized that they... .
 - a) would never return;
 - b) never would returned;
 - c) would have never returned;
 - d) will never return;
 - e) would never returned.

3. If he wants to become a good specialist, he ... study well.
 - a) can;
 - b) have to;
 - c) could;
 - d) must;
 - e) should.

4. The TV is on. Mum ... to turn it off.
 - a) must forget;
 - b) must have forgotten;
 - c) must be forgetting;
 - d) must have forgotten;
 - e) must being forgotten.

5. My mother always gets up ... down and does a lot of work.
 - a) at;

- b) in;
- c) with;
- d) on;
- e) of.

6. Sylvester Stalone is famous ... his film "Rembo".

- a) at;
- b) in;
- c) with;
- d) for;
- e) of.

7. She happened ... a very good book.

- a) to have written;
- b) to have been writing;
- c) to write;
- d) being written;
- e) writing.

8. I remember ... with teddy-bear when I was a child.

- a) to play;
- b) play;
- c) played;
- d) to been playing;
- e) playing.

9. If he follows his doctor's order, he ... soon.

- a) would recover;
- b) would recovered;
- c) will recover;
- d) will recovered;
- e) had recovered.

10. Sophie would help if one of her friends ... in trouble.

- a) is;
- b) was;

- c) had been;
- d) are;
- e) were.

11. The individual reaches biological between the age of 15 and 25.

- a) maturate;
- b) maturely;
- c) mature;
- d) maturity;
- e) matured.

12. The two main influences which affect our development are potential and environmental experience.

- a) inheritance;
- b) inherit;
- c) heredity;
- d) heritage;
- e) inherited.

13. A number of studies consistently show that social deprivation causes severe **disturbances**.

- a) disorders;
- b) distortions;
- c) disobediences;
- d) disinclinations;
- e) dislikes.

14. It is nearly always possible for the child to **regain** an emotional equilibrium within normal limits.

- a) recover;
- b) remove;
- c) respond;
- d) remind;
- e) retrieve.

15. We attempted to find out, from a psychological point of view, ... between the two types of perceptions.

- a) relationship;
- b) features;
- c) traits;
- d) manners;
- e) attitude.

16.... is the mental process by which we learn, think, and remember, and we use language to describe and understand the world around us.

- a) memory;
- b) cognition;
- c) learning;
- d) thinking;
- e) sensation.

17. To digest

- a) to change food in the stomach and bowels so that it can be used by the body;
- b) to produce liquid in the mouth that helps one swallow food;
- c) to cause or allow especially food or drink to go down the throat;
- d) to take an amount of liquid into the mouth and swallow;
- e) to be able to recognize flavours in food and drink.

18. Dream

- a) a sudden rapid, but usually not deliberate, movement of a muscle, etc.;
- b) all the processes of change which go on in the body;
- c) body without its arms, legs and head;
- d) a sequence of scenes and feelings occurring in the mind during sleep;
- e) something which is puzzling or unknown.

19.To tell somebody to remember something that they may have forgotten.

- a) to recall;
- b) to remind;
- c) to retrieve;

- d) to retain;
- e) to receive.

20. A nervous feeling caused by fear that something bad is going to happen.

- a) resentment;
- b) anger;
- c) anxiety;
- d) affection;
- e) emotion.

You are going to read a text. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (a, b, c, d or e) which you think fits best according to the text.

Phillis Wheatley was born in Gambia (in Africa) on May 8, 1753 and died in Boston on December 5, 1784.

When she was 7 or 8, she was sold as a slave to John and Susanna Wheatley of Boston. She was named after the ship that brought her to America, The Phillis.

The Poetry Foundation describes her sale:

In August 1761, “in want of a domestic,” Susanna Wheatley, ... purchased “a slender, frail female child ... for a trifle”... The captain of the slave ship believed that the waif was terminally ill, and he wanted ... at least a small profit before she died. ... The family surmised the girl—who was “of slender frame and evidently suffering from a change of climate,” nearly naked, with “no other covering than a quantity of dirty carpet about her”—to be “about seven years old ... from the circumstances of shedding her front teeth.”

Phillis was very intelligent. The Wheatley family taught her to read and write, and encouraged her to write poetry. Her first poem “On Messrs. Hussey and Coffin” was published when she was only twelve. In 1770, "An Elegiac Poem, on the Death of that Celebrated Divine, and Eminent Servant of Jesus Christ, the Reverend and Learned George Whitefield" made her famous. It was published in Boston, Newport, and Philadelphia.

When she was eighteen, Phillis and Mrs. Wheatley tried to sell a collection containing twenty-eight of her poems. Colonists did not want to buy poetry written by an African. Mrs. Wheatley wrote to England to ask Selina Hastings, Countess of Huntingdon, for help. The countess was a wealthy supporter of evangelical and abolitionist (anti-slavery) causes. She had *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral* published in England in 1773. This

book made Phillis famous in England and the thirteen colonies. She wrote a poem for George Washington in 1775, and he praised her work. They met in 1776. Phillis supported independence for the colonies during the Revolutionary War.

After her master died, Phillis was emancipated. She married John Peters, a free black man, in 1778. She and her husband lost two children as infants. John was imprisoned for debt in 1784. Phillis and her remaining child died in December of 1784 and were buried in an unmarked grave. Nevertheless, the legacy of Phillis Wheatly lives on. She became the first African American and the first slave in the United States to publish a book. She proved that slaves or former slaves had a valuable voice in the Revolutionary era.

21. What question is answered in last paragraph?

- a) What did Phillis prove?
- b) Who did Phillis marry?
- c) Why was Phillis a slave?
- d) Where were Phillis' works published?
- e) Why did Philip's master die?

22. It can be inferred from the passage that the Countess of Huntingdon...

- a) didn't care about Phillis' poetry;
- f) believed in slavery;
- g) helped Phillis get her writings published;
- h) was surprised that Phillis could read and write;
- i) cared about his poetry.

23. Which of the following is TRUE about Phillis Wheatley?

- a) she was the first African-American and slave to be able to read and write;
- b) she was the first African-American and slave to meet George Washington;
- c) she was the first African-American slave to visit England;
- d) she was the first African-American and slave to publish a book in the United States;
- e) she was the first African-American and slave to become the minister.

24. Phillis finally became free...

- a) when she became wealthy;
- b) after meeting the Countess of Huntingdon;
- c) after her master died;
- d) when she published her poems in England;
- e) after she died.

25. The slaveowner who sold Phillis to the Wheatley family believed....

- a) she would soon die;
- b) she was very intelligent;
- c) she was worth a lot of money;
- d) she would soon recover from her illness;
- e) she would go to her mother.

TEST 5

Choose the right answer.

1. Antony didn't expect that his picture ... to the museum.

- a) would be got;
- b) will be get;
- c) would have got;
- d) will have been got;
- e) would get.

2. Next year at this time we ... exactly what we are doing now.

- a) will be doing;
- b) will do;
- c) will have done;
- d) will have been done;
- e) would done.

3. They don't have to take the taxi, so they ... walk home.

- a) can;
- b) have to;
- c) could;
- d) must;
- e) should.

4. Leo! You have a test tomorrow. You ... TV now.

- a) shouldn't watch;
- b) shouldn't have been watching;
- c) shouldn't be watching;
- d) shouldn't watched;
- e) shouldn't watching.

5. ... time being enough. We have picked up a lot of mushrooms.

- a) at;

- b) in;
- c) with;
- d) on;
- e) for.

6. Hilbert drove his Mercedes ... speed 160 kilometers and we were scared.

- a) at;
- b) in;
- c) with;
- d) on;
- e) of.

7. His painting are said ... all over the world.

- a) to be know;
- b) to know;
- c) known;
- d) to be known;
- e) know.

8. Our grandmother prefers

- a) readed;
- b) be read;
- c) to being read;
- d) reading;
- e) reads.

9. If I didn't have such a wonderful family, life ... lonely for me.

- a) would be;
- b) would have been;
- c) will be;
- d) is;
- e) was.

10. If you could have only one wish, what ... it?

- a) will be;

- b) would be;
- c) would have been;
- d) will being;
- e) will have been.

11. Some psychologists tried to discover what ... is by analyzing experiences and relating them to environmental and organic factors.

- a) conscious;
- b) consciously;
- c) unconscious;
- d) conscientious;
- e) consciousness.

12. At the onset of Rapid-Eye-Movement sleep the sleeper's body is still ... , but we can see small, convulsive twitches of his face and fingertips.

- a) mobile;
- b) mobility;
- c) immobility;
- d) immobile;
- e) mobilized.

13. The learning theory holds that the infant becomes attached to the mother because her face and form have been associated with the **alleviation** of certain primary drive states, primarily hunger and thirst.

- a) condition;
- b) facilitation;
- c) relief;
- d) deprivation;
- e) distortion.

14. It is preferable to learn under the **stimulus** of rewards rather than the threat of punishments.

- a) incentive;

- b) response;
- c) influence;
- d) circumstance;
- e) knowledge.

15. We have at least eleven senses, but the five main ones are taste, ... , smell, hearing and sight.

- a) vision;
- b) touch;
- c) movement;
- d) sensation;
- e) feeling.

16. The first sleep of the night is always ... sleep, which is characterized by the general absence of body movement, and the slow, regular brain activity.

- a) quiet;
- b) active;
- c) irregular;
- d) rapid;
- e) convulsive.

17. Experience

- a) the process of training and instruction, especially in establishments which are designed to give knowledge and develop skills;
- b) the facts, information, understanding and skills that a person has acquired through experience and education;
- c) the ability to do something well;
- d) the process of gaining knowledge or skill over a period of time through seeing and doing things rather than through studying;
- e) the mental or physical capacity, power or skill required to do something.

18. To retrieve

- a) to find or extract stored information; to bring something back into the mind;
- b) to help somebody to remember something that they may have forgotten;

- c) to hold or contain some information in one's memory;
- d) to collect and keep some information in one's memory for future use;
- e) to learn something well enough to remember it exactly.

19. The power of the mind by which things can be remembered.

- a) thinking;
- b) learning;
- c) memory;
- d) retrieval;
- e) reinforcement.

20. The way in which certain things, ideas, events are connected; links between people or groups.

- a) relationship;
- b) attitude;
- c) behaviour;
- d) cooperation;
- e) disagreement.

You are going to read a text. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (a, b, c, d or e) which you think fits best according to the text.

Fried dough has been made all around the world. Dutch settlers who brought apple and cream pies, cookies and cobbler to the New World also introduced doughnuts. Their doughnuts were called olykoeks, or oily cakes – sweet dough balls fried in pork fat. Early doughnuts were often filled with apples, prunes or raisins. The name “doughnut” may refer to the nuts put in the middle of the dough ball to prevent an uncooked center or possibly to “dough knots” – another popular shape for the olykoeks. Today, “doughnut” and “donut” are used interchangeably.

There are three stories about why doughnuts have holes in the center. In 1847, Elizabeth Gregory was known for making a very fine olykoek with a hint of nutmeg and a filling of hazelnuts or walnuts. Her son, Hanson Crockett Gregory was a 16 year-old sailor who invented the doughnut hole.

One story says that on June 22, 1847, Captain Gregory's ship hit a sudden storm. He impaled the doughnut as a spoke on the steering wheel to keep his hands free. The spoke

drove a hole through the raw center of the doughnut. Captain Gregory liked the doughnuts better that way, and the doughnut hole was born.

In the second story, he didn't like nuts, so he poked them out and ordered the ship's cook to remove the centers from doughnuts.

The third version comes from an interview with the Captain Gregory in the Washington Post. Gregory didn't like the greasiness of doughnuts twisted into various shapes, or the raw center of regular doughnuts. He suddenly had the idea to punch a hole with the ship's tin pepper box. When he got home, he taught this new doughnut trick to his mother.

Making a hole increased the surface area exposed to the hot oil and eliminated the uncooked center.

Here's part of the interview with 85 year-old Captain Gregory:

"Now in them days we used to cut the doughnuts into diamond shapes, and also into long strips, bent in half, and then twisted. I don't think we called them doughnuts then – they were just 'fried cakes' and 'twisters.'

"Well, sir, they used to fry all right around the edges, but when you had the edges done the insides was all raw dough. And the twisters used to sop up all the grease just where they bent, and they were tough on the digestion."

"Well, I says to myself, 'Why wouldn't a space inside solve the difficulty?' I thought at first I'd take one of the strips and roll it around, then I got an inspiration, a great inspiration. I took the cover off the ship's tin pepper box, and I cut into the middle of that doughnut the first hole ever seen by mortal eyes!"

"Well, sir, them doughnuts was the finest I ever tasted. No more indigestion – no more greasy sinkers – but just well-done, fried-through doughnuts."

21. Why do you think the Washington Post interviewed Captain Gregory?

- a) they wanted to know the places he had sailed to;
- b) they believed someone else invented the doughnut hole;
- c) they were interested in why doughnuts were so greasy;
- d) they wanted to know how the doughnut hole came into being;
- e) they were surprised why doughnuts were filled with the nuts;

22. Which of the following is definitely true about doughnut holes?

- a) the doughnut hole was invented to make it taste better;

- b) the doughnut hole was invented by a sailor;
- c) the doughnut hole was invented inside a pepper box;
- d) the doughnut hole was invented as a result of a bad storm at sea;
- e) the doughnut hole was invented to make it greasy.

23. What inspired Captain Gregory?

- a) he wanted to think of a new name for doughnuts;
- b) the idea of starting a bakery;
- c) the idea that he could put filling in the doughnut;
- d) the idea of cutting a hole into the center of the doughnut;
- e) the idea of putting more sugar into it.

24. Doughnuts were originally made with nuts in the center to.

- a) make sure the center was fully cooked;
- b) make the doughnuts easier to fry;
- c) make the doughnuts less oily;
- d) make the doughnuts taste less doughy;
- e) make the doughnuts more oily.

25. What could be a title for this passage?

- a) nicknames for Donuts;
- b) donuts Around the World;
- c) the First Bakery;
- d) how the Donut Changed Over Time;
- e) The invention of Donuts.

KEYS

TEST 1	TEST 2	TEST 3	TEST 4	TEST 5
1. – a	1. – b	1. – c	1. – d	1. – e
2. – c	2. – a	2. – e	2. – a	2. – a
3. – d	3. – d	3. – b	3. – b	3. – b
4. – a	4. – b	4. – a	4. – b	4. – c
5. – d	5. – e	5. – b	5. – a	5. – e
6. – c	6. – d	6. – a	6. – d	6. – a
7. – b	7. – c	7. – d	7. – c	7. – d
8. – e	8. – c	8. – c	8. – e	8. – d
9. – b	9. – a	9. – d	9. – c	9. – a
10. – e	10. – e	10. – e	10. – e	10. – b
11. – a	11. – d	11. – a	11. – d	11. – e
12. – a	12. – e	12. – e	12. – e	12. – d
13. – b	13. – b	13. – b	13. – a	13. – c
14. – d	14. – d	14. – e	14. – a	14. – a
15. – d	15. – a	15. – d	15. – a	15. – b
16. – b	16. – a	16. – c	16. – b	16. – a
17. – b	17. – c	17. – b	17. – a	17. – d
18. – e	18. – c	18. – c	18. – d	18. – a
19. – d	19. – c	19. – e	19. – b	19. – c
20. – c	20. – a	20. – c	20. – c	20. – a
21. – b	21. – c	21. – c	21. – a	21. – d
22. – b	22. – c	22. – c	22. – c	22. – b
23. – d	23. – b	23. – c	23. – d	23. – d
24. – b	24. – d	24. – d	24. – c	24. – a
25. – c	25. – b	25. – b	25. – a	25. – d

PART II

TEST 1

Choose the right answer.

1. We wanted to know if they ... in the town when we arrived.
 - a) would have still been;
 - b) would be still;
 - c) would have still been;
 - d) would been still;
 - e) would having still been.

2. When the little children ... home yesterday, their blond hair was wet because they ...
 - a) came, would have been swimming;
 - b) come, were swimming;
 - c) came, had been swimming;
 - d) came, would be swimming;
 - e) come, had swum.

3. Sorry I'm late, I ... to take the children to school.
 - a) need;
 - b) had;
 - c) must;
 - d) ought;
 - e) might.

4. You have to go to the airport but you don't know how to get there. You ask a passer-by. – ... you tell me how to get to the airport?
 - a) may;
 - b) should;
 - c) would;
 - d) could;
 - e) must.

5. She does not know about it. You had better prepare her ... the bad news.
 - a) to;
 - b) with;

- c) before;
- d) for;
- e) in front of

6. Robert suddenly began to feel ill ... he was doing the examination.

- a) as if;
- b) while;
- c) for;
- d) although;
- e) in spite of.

7. She is proud of ... such a famous person.

- a) be;
- b) to be;
- c) been;
- d) being;
- e) was.

8. During the test Roy's classmate wanted him ... his eyes on his own paper.

- a) to be kept;
- b) to keep;
- c) to be keeping;
- d) keep;
- e) kept.

9. If Ted ... at home tomorrow, we are going to visit him.

- a) will be;
- b) was;
- c) is;
- d) would be;
- e) been.

10. They ... their help if they had known you had a problem.

- a) would have offered;
- b) would offer;
- c) will offer;

- d) will be offered;
- e) have offered.

11. The first years of human life are characterized by the of language, motor ability and socialization.

- a) develop;
- b) developed;
- c) development;
- d) developing;
- e) developmental.

12. The process of and development is something that is taken for granted.

- a) grow;
- b) growth;
- c) grown;
- d) grew;
- e) grower.

13. The features of the **environment**, derivable from all our different senses, collectively, contribute to the total process of perception.

- a) sensation;
- b) world;
- c) surroundings;
- d) area;
- e) conditions

14. The infant cannot even **respond** to some pain-causing stimuli, or obtain food and drink, without adult assistance.

- a) repay;
- b) request;
- c) recall;
- d) react;
- e) remind.

15. A famous Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov researched the reflex processes associated with
... .

- a) sensation;
- b) digestion;
- c) cognition;

- d) condition;
- e) perception.

16. The brain can be thought of as a complicated control and storage system which depends primarily on ... for its information.

- a) relation;
- b) identification
- c) consideration;
- d) distinction;
- e) sensation.

17. Manifestation

- a) an act or process of recognizing somebody/something as being a particular person or thing;
- b) the action or state of seeing what is going to happen or what will need to be done and action to prepare for it in advance;
- c) an idea, a feeling or an opinion about somebody/something, especially one that is formed without conscious thought or specific knowledge;
- d) an event, an action, an object or a statement that shows something clearly;
- e) the action of showing an image of somebody or something.

18. Consciousness

- a) a feeling in one's body resulting from something that happens or is done to it;
- b) the process of doing something well;
- c) the state of knowing what is going on around one because one is able to use one's senses and mental powers;
- d) the action or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience or the senses;
- e) a way of seeing, understanding or interpreting something.

19. The state of believing that one can firmly trust or rely on one's own abilities.

- a) self-consciousness;
- b) self-awareness;
- c) self-confidence;
- d) self-concentration;
- e) self-importance.

20. The process of becoming or making somebody or something suited to new conditions.

- a) adjustment;
- b) application;

- c) contribution;
- d) distinction;
- e) development.

You are going to read a text. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (a, b, c, d or e) which you think fits best according to the text.

Before the grass has thickened on the roadside verges and leaves have started growing on the trees is a perfect time to look around and see just how dirty Britain has become. The pavements are stained with chewing gum that has been spat out and the gutters are full of discarded fast food cartons. Years ago I remember travelling abroad and being saddened by the plastic bags, discarded bottles and soiled nappies at the edge of every road. Nowadays, Britain seems to look at least as bad. What has gone wrong?

The problem is that the rubbish created by our increasingly mobile lives lasts a lot longer than before. If it is not cleared up and properly thrown away, it stays in the undergrowth for years; a semi-permanent reminder of what a tatty little country we have now.

Firstly, it is estimated that 10 billion plastic bags have been given to shoppers. These will take anything from 100 to 1,000 years to rot. However, it is not as if there is no solution to this. A few years ago, the Irish government introduced a tax on non-recyclable carrier bags and in three months reduced their use by 90%. When he was a minister, Michael Meacher attempted to introduce a similar arrangement in Britain. The plastics industry protested, of course. However, they need not have bothered; the idea was killed before it could draw breath, leaving supermarkets free to give away plastic bags.

What is clearly necessary right now is some sort of combined initiative, both individual and collective, before it is too late. The alternative is to continue sliding downhill until we have a country that looks like a vast municipal rubbish tip. We may well be at the tipping point. Yet we know that people respond to their environment. If things around them are clean and tidy, people behave cleanly and tidily. If they are surrounded by squalor, they behave squalidly. Now, much of Britain looks pretty squalid. What will it look like in five years?

21. The writer says that it is a good time to see Britain before the trees have leaves because

- a) Britain looks perfect;
- b) you can see Britain at its dirtiest;
- c) you can see how dirty Britain is now;
- d) the grass has thickened on the verges;
- e) the grass has become green.

22. According to the writer, things used to be

- a) worse abroad;
- b) the same abroad;
- c) better abroad;
- d) worse, but now things are better abroad;
- e) better, but now things are worse abroad.

23. For the writer, the problem is that

- a) rubbish is not cleared up;
- b) rubbish last longer than it used to;
- c) our society is increasingly mobile;
- d) Britain is a tatty country;
- e) our society lost its dignity.

24. Michael Meacher

- a) followed the Irish example with a tax on plastic bags;
- b) made no attempt to follow the Irish example with a tax on plastic bags;
- c) had problems with the plastics industry who weren't bothered about the tax;
- d) reached no effect following the Irish example;
- e) tried to follow the Irish example with a tax on plastic bags.

25. The writer thinks

- a) it is too late to do anything;
- b) we are at the tipping point;
- c) there is no alternative;
- d) we need to work together to solve the problem;
- e) we are at the boiling degree.

TEST 2

Choose the right answer.

1. Our manager informed us that we ... all the needed documents in time.
 - a) would have received;
 - b) will receive;
 - c) would receive;
 - d) would have been received;
 - e) would having still been received.

2. Anna ... tired early in the morning. She ... for the scientific conference the whole night.
 - a) looked, was preparing;
 - b) look, had been preparing;
 - c) looks, is preparing;
 - d) looked, was being prepared;
 - e) looked, had been preparing.
3. Did you persuade them? – Yes. It was difficult but we ... persuade them.
 - a) can;
 - b) should;
 - c) were allowed to;
 - d) were able to;
 - e) might.

4. Your friend has a bad cold. Tell him that you think it would be a good idea for him to stay at home this evening. – “I think you ... stay at home this evening.”
 - a) have;
 - b) can;
 - c) may;
 - d) might;
 - e) ought to.

5. Children have been waiting ... us for 2 hour, let is hurry.
 - a)as if;
 - b) while;
 - c) for;
 - d) although;
 - e) in spite of.

6. I'm not happy with your work. ... , I'm going to give you one last chance.

- a) whereas;
- b) nevertheless;
- c) while;
- d) despite;
- e) for.

7. She has never thought of ... books for children before.

- a) write;
- b) to write;
- c) writing;
- d) being write;
- e) to have written.

8. Our teacher always says to us that we are supposed ... to class on time.

- a) came;
- b) to come;
- c) coming;
- d) have being come;
- e) to have come.

9. If Brenda had had plenty of time yesterday, she ... us.

- a) would have visited;
- b) visited;
- c) would visit;
- d) would had visited;
- e) would have visit.

10. If the weather were hot and sunny, Julia ... to the beach.

- a) will go;
- b) went;
- c) would have gone;
- d) had gone;
- e) would go.

11. Since human behaviour is difficult to ... , his motives are also difficult to define.

- a) classify;
- b) classifiable;
- c) classic;
- d) classical;
- e) classification.

12. Conditioning is a pervasive and important learning process and offers a sound explanation of the development of the ... between mother and child.

- a) attachment;
- b) attach;
- c) attached;
- d) attacher;
- e) attache.

13. The **application** of new psychological methods appeared to give good results.

- a) adjustment;
- b) awareness;
- c) experience;
- d) usage;
- e) cognition.

14. Our storage capacity seems to be an inflexible individual characteristic, but the efficiency with which the information is **retrieved** is a function of a number of influences.

- a) recalled;
- b) represented;
- c) retained;
- d) revealed;
- e) reminded.

15. The two main influences which affect our development are ... potential and environmental experienced.

- a) inherited;
- b) bought;
- c) trained;
- d) survived;
- e) conditioned.

16.... learning is any learning which is not immediately manifested in performance.

- a) visible;
- b) divergent;
- c) complex;
- d) simple;
- e) latent.

17.Psychoanalysis

- f) any treatment designed to improve a health problem or disability or to cure an illness;
- g) the treatment of mental disorders by discussing problems rather than giving drugs or other medical treatment;
- h) the study and treatment of mental illness;
- i) the mental characteristics of a person or group;
- j) a method of treating somebody's mental problems or disorders by making them aware of experiences in their life and tracing the connection between these and their present behaviour or feelings.

18.To digest

- a) to change food in the stomach and bowels so that it can be used by the body;
- b) to produce liquid in the mouth that helps one swallow food;
- c) to cause or allow especially food or drink to go down the throat;
- d) to take an amount of liquid into the mouth and swallow;
- e) to be able to recognize flavours in food and drink.

19.The ability to remember events which happened in the recent past.

- a) visual memory;
- b) long-term memory;
- c) short-term memory;
- d) storage capacity;
- e) poor memory.

20.The ability to see into the true nature of something; deep understanding.

- a) perception;
- b) sight;
- c) vision;
- d) insight;

e) experience.

You are going to read a text. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (a, b, c, d or e) which you think fits best according to the text.

Walls and wall building have played a very important role in Chinese culture. These people, from the dim mists of prehistory have been wall-conscious; from the Neolithic period – when ramparts of pounded earth were used - to the Communist Revolution, walls were an essential part of any village. Not only towns and villages; the houses and the temples within them were somehow walled, and the houses also had no windows overlooking the street, thus giving the feeling of wandering around a huge maze. The name for “city” in Chinese (ch’eng) means wall, and over these walled cities, villages, houses and temples presides the god of walls and mounts, whose duties were, and still are, to protect and be responsible for the welfare of the inhabitants. Thus a great and extremely laborious task such as constructing a wall, which was supposed to run throughout the country, must not have seemed such an absurdity.

However, it is indeed a common mistake to perceive the Great Wall as a single architectural structure, and it would also be erroneous to assume that it was built during a single dynasty. For the building of the wall spanned the various dynasties, and each of these dynasties somehow contributed to the refurbishing and the construction of a wall, whose foundations had been laid many centuries ago. It was during the fourth and third century B.C. that each warring state started building walls to protect their kingdoms, both against one another and against the northern nomads. Especially three of these states: the Ch’in, the Chao and the Yen, corresponding respectively to the modern provinces of Shensi, Shanxi and Hopei, over and above building walls that surrounded their kingdoms, also laid the foundations on which Ch’in Shih Huang Di would build his first continuous Great Wall.

The role that the Great Wall played in the growth of Chinese economy was an important one. Throughout the centuries many settlements were established along the new border. The garrison troops were instructed to reclaim wasteland and to plant crops on it, roads and canals were built, to mention just a few of the works carried out. All these undertakings greatly helped to increase the country’s trade and cultural exchanges with many remote areas and also with the southern, central and western parts of Asia – the formation of the Silk Route. Builders, garrisons, artisans, farmers and peasants left behind a trail of objects, including inscribed tablets, household articles, and written work, which have become extremely valuable archaeological evidence to the study of defence institutions of the Great Wall and the everyday life of these people who lived and died along the wall.

21. Chinese cities resembled a maze.

a) because they were walled;

- b) because the houses has no external windows;
- c) because the name for cities means 'wall';
- d) because walls have always been important there;
- e) because there were temples.

22. Constructing a wall that ran the length of the country

- a) protected the country from the anamies;
- b) was an absurdly laborious task;
- c) may have made sense within Chinese culture;
- d) made the country look like a huge maze;
- e) honoured the god of walls and mounts.

23. The Great Wall of China

- a) was built in a single dynasty;
- b) was refurbished in the fourth and third centuries BC;
- c) used existing foundations;
- d) was built by the Ch'in, the Chao and the Yen;
- e) was built by the slaves.

24. Crops were planted

- a) on wasteland;
- b) to reclaim wasteland;
- c) along the canals;
- d) along the wall;
- e) on reclaimed wasteland.

25. The Great Wall

- a) helped build trade only inside China;
- b) helped build trade in China and abroad;
- c) helped build trade only abroad;
- d) helped build trade only to remote areas;
- e) helped build trade only to Europa.

TEST 3

Choose the right answer.

1. Alan supposes he ... his project by the end of the month.
 - a) finishes;
 - b) will have finished;
 - c) would finish;
 - d) will finish;
 - e) would have been finished.

2. At last they ... last month. They ... each other for a long time.
 - a) met, didn't see;
 - b) met, had not seen;
 - c) met, have not seen;
 - d) met, have not been seen;
 - e) meet, have not seen.

3. There's someone at the door. It ... be the postman.
 - a) can;
 - b) must;
 - c) need;
 - d) should;
 - e) has to.

4. Your friend is going to visit Greece. Advise him to learn a few words of Greek before he goes. – You ... learn a few words of Greek before you go.
 - a) must;
 - b) should;
 - c) ought;
 - d) can;
 - e) have.

5. They were sitting quietly in the dark room ... fear not to get into trouble.
 - a) as if;
 - b) while;
 - c) for;

- d) although;
- e) in spite of.

6. He decided to borrow money ... the bank and soon he got his credit.

- a) of;
- b) at;
- c) for;
- d) in;
- e) from

7. Mr. grand was found guilty of ... money from the clients.

- a) take;
- b) to take;
- c) taking;
- d) being taken;
- e) took.

8. Sara ... to be working in her room now.

- a) seems;
- b) to seem;
- c) is seemed;
- d) seemed;
- e) to have seemed.

9. If Leo were more careful, he ... so many mistakes in his final tests.

- a) won't make;
- b) will not make;
- c) wouldn't made;
- d) wouldn't make;
- e) make.

10. If mum hadn't been sleeping, I ... her to the telephone.

- a) would have called;
- b) will call;
- c) would call;
- d) would have call;

e) called.

11. It is difficult to translate laboratory and clinical findings directly into practical

- a) apply;
- b) applied;
- c) application;
- d) applicant;
- e) appliance

12..... is one of the factors that determine our growth and development.

- a) heredity;
- b) inherit;
- c) inherited;
- d) heritable;
- e) hereditary.

21. The learning theory holds that the infant becomes attached to the mother because her face and form have been associated with the **alleviation** of certain primary drive states.

- f) deprivation;
- g) relief;
- h) affiliation;
- i) response;
- j) affection.

22. What we **sense** we interpret, and this psychological process is called “perception”.

- a) recognize;
- b) know;
- c) understand;
- d) cognize;
- e) feel.

23. Individuals try to adapt to the conditions of their social

- a) reputation;
- b) status;
- c) position;
- d) environment;

e) application.

24. The general term used for the study of the abilities to perceive, learn, think, remember and communicate in language and symbol to others is

- a) sensation;
- b) psychology;
- c) cognition;
- d) consciousness;
- e) perception.

25. Conditioning

- f) training or experience that leads somebody / something to behave in a certain way or to become used to certain circumstances;
- g) the process of removing something that is not wanted or needed; getting rid of something;
- h) the process of making somebody / something more active or alert; encouraging somebody;
- i) the process of causing somebody to want to do something;
- j) the action or process of gaining a skill, habit by one's own ability, efforts or behaviour.

26. To distort

- a) to interpret or understand something in a certain way;
- b) to have an effect on somebody / something or on their behaviour;
- c) to think or have the opinion; to regard somebody / something as something;
- d) to cause something to happen in a particular way or be of a particular type;
- e) to make something look or sound strange and unnatural, to give a false account of something.

27. A young person in the process of developing from a child into an adult, who is roughly between the ages of 13 and 17.

- a) adult;
- b) infant;
- c) adolescent;
- d) mature;
- e) grown-up.

21. This field of psychology analyzes the mental processes, which are responsible for behaviour. It deals with the study of problem solving, information processing, memory and emotional abilities of human beings.

- a) behaviour psychology;
- b) social psychology;
- c) developmental psychology;
- d) educational psychology;
- e) cognitive psychology.

You are going to read a text. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (a, b, c, d or e) which you think fits best according to the text

Mark Rothko, one of the greatest painters of the twentieth century, was born in Daugavpils, Latvia in 1903. His father emigrated to the United States, afraid that his sons would be drafted into the Czarist army. Mark stayed in Russia with his mother and older sister; they joined the family later, arriving in the winter of 1913, after a 12-day voyage.

Mark moved to New York in the autumn of 1923 and found employment in the garment trade and took up residence on the Upper West Side. It was while he was visiting someone at the Art Students League that he saw students sketching a nude model. According to him, this was the start of his life as an artist. He was twenty years old and had taken some art lessons at school, so his initial experience was far from an immediate calling.

In 1936, Mark Rothko began writing a book, which he never completed, about the similarities in the children's art and the work of modern painters. The work of modernists, which was influenced by primitive art, could, according to him, be compared to that of children in that "child art transforms itself into primitivism, which is only the child producing a mimicry of himself." In this same work, he said that "the fact that one usually begins with drawing is already academic. We start with colour."

It was not long before his multiforms developed into the style he is remembered for; in 1949 Rothko exhibited these new works at the Betty Parsons Gallery. For critic Harold Rosenberg, the paintings were a revelation. Rothko had, after painting his first multiform, secluded himself to his home in East Hampton on Long Island, only inviting a very few

people, including Rosenberg, to view the new paintings. The discovery of his definitive form came at a period of great grief; his mother Kate died in October 1948 and it was at some point during that winter that Rothko chanced upon the striking symmetrical rectangular blocks of two to three opposing or contrasting, yet complementary colours. As part of this new uniformity of artistic vision, his paintings and drawings no longer had individual titles; from this point on they were simply untitled, numbered or dated. However, to assist in distinguishing one work from another, dealers would sometimes add the primary colours to the name. Additionally, for the next few years, Rothko painted in oil only on large vertical canvasses. This was done to overwhelm the viewer, or, in his words, to make the viewer feel enveloped within the picture.

On February 25, 1970, Oliver Steindecker, Rothko's assistant, found him in his kitchen, lying on the floor in front of the sink, covered in blood. His arms had been cut open with a razor. The emergency doctor arrived on the scene minutes later to pronounce him dead as the result of suicide; it was discovered during the autopsy that he had also overdosed on anti-depressants. He was just 66 years old.

22. Mark Rothko emigrated to the United States.

- a) with his father and elder sister;
- b) with his mother and brother;
- c) with his mother and elder sister;
- d) with all his family;
- e) with his sister and brother.

23. Rothko wanted to be an artist.

- a) from his early childhood;
- b) when he joined the Art Students League;
- c) when he watched students drawing;
- d) when he moved to the Upper West Side;
- e) when he went to his grandmother.

23. Rothko thought that modern art.

- a) was primitive;
- b) could be compared to children's pictures;
- c) was already academic;
- d) was childish;
- e) could be compared with teenager's pictures.

23. Rothko's distinctive style

- a) was inspired by Rosenberg;
- b) resulted from moving to Long Island;
- c) resulted from his grief;
- d) evolved in 1950;
- e) evolved in 1948.

25. Who named paintings by their colours?

- a) Rosenberg;
- b) Rothko;
- c) Dealers;
- d) Steindecker;
- e) Rosenbah.

TEST 4

Choose the right answer.

1. He said to your assistant, that he ... at the Ritz Hotel. You can reach him there if you want.
 - a) would have stayed;
 - b) will stay;
 - c) would stay;
 - d) would be staying;
 - e) would having stay.

2. At last they ... me my order which I ... for 2 weeks.
 - a) delivered, waited;
 - b) have delivered, have been waiting;
 - c) delivered, have been waiting;
 - d) delivered, was waiting;
 - e) deliver, have waited.

3. You are at an interview. You want to smoke a cigarette. What do you ask first? – ... I smoke a cigarette?
 - a) may;
 - b) shall;
 - c) should;
 - d) must;
 - e) would.

4. What are you doing this weekend? – I don't know for sure but I ... go to London.
 - a) might;
 - b) can;
 - c) could;
 - d) need;
 - e) should.

5. We have sliced the tasty cake ... six slices and put on the table.
 - a) in;
 - b) at;
 - c) for;
 - d) on;

e) into.

6. Scientists used only local materials ... save money.

- a) so;
- b) in order to;
- c) as if;
- d) though;
- e) because.

7. He is accustomed ... a big breakfast.

- a) have;
- b) to have;
- c) to having;
- d) having;
- e) had.

8. The police ... to catch the robber shortly after he had left the house.

- a) report;
- b) reported;
- c) reporting;
- d) are reported;
- e) have reported.

9. Do you think it ... possible for them to coexist in the same flat next week.

- a) would had been;
- b) will have been;
- c) would be;
- d) would have been;
- e) will be.

10. Mary is busy right now, but if she ..., she would help us.

- a) isn't;
- b) will not be;
- c) weren't;
- d) wouldn't be;
- e) didn't.

11. It appeared that consciousness contributes to the ... of organisms by aiding them to learn.
- a) survivory;
 - b) survivor;
 - c) survive;
 - d) survived;
 - e) survival.
12. We may not give it a moment's thought, but most of us will probably spend the third of our lives
- a) sleep;
 - b) asleep;
 - c) sleeper;
 - d) sleepy;
 - e) slept.
13. How **consciousness** might aid survival of organisms appeared, therefore, worthy of scientific study.
- e) awareness;
 - f) skill;
 - g) experience;
 - h) sense;
 - i) blindness.
14. Of all features that **distinguish** man from animals, the most striking and the most complex is his ability to make sense to himself of the world around him.
- a) sense;
 - b) differ;
 - c) depend;
 - d) experience;
 - e) determine.
15. The sense of ... can be divided into four separate sub-senses of pressure, pain, warmth and cold.
- a) taste;
 - b) touch;

- c) smell;
- d) sight;
- e) hearing.

16. Experimental procedure in psychology was first ... to analyses of conscious experience.

- a) contributed;
- b) applied;
- c) adjusted;
- d) dealt;
- e) approached.

17. Rate

- a) the measurement from the bottom to the top of a person or thing;
- b) a measurement of how fast or how many times something happens in relation to something else;
- c) the length of time that a person has lived or a thing has existed;
- d) a measure of how heavy somebody/something is, expressed according to a particular system of measurement;
- e) the state of being male or female.

18. Experience

- a) the process of training and instruction, especially in establishments which are designed to give knowledge and develop skills;
- b) the facts, information, understanding and skills that a person has acquired through experience and education;
- c) the ability to do something well;
- d) the process of gaining knowledge or skill over a period of time through seeing and doing things rather than through studying;
- e) the mental or physical capacity, power or skill required to do something.

19. The process of causing somebody to act in a particular way.

- a) sensation;
- b) motivation;
- c) anticipation;
- d) cognition;
- e) perception.

20. Different, especially in a way that is not desirable, from what is ordinary or expected.

- f) correct;
- g) simple;
- h) acquired;
- i) abnormal;
- j) conditioned.

You are going to read a text. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (a, b, c, d or e) which you think fits best according to the text

The holiday of Thanksgiving was born from the Puritan settlement of Plymouth, on the coast of present-day Massachusetts.

Puritan separatists, desperate for religious freedom, left England in 1607 for the Netherlands under increasing pressure from the crown to conform. Although they were allowed religious freedom, they were not granted citizenship in the Netherlands, and hence, could not secure meaningful jobs and were restricted to those that were low-paying and unskilled. Some Puritans, disheartened by the drifting of their children from the church, made arrangements with the Merchant Adventurers (a London joint-stock company) to relocate to America. Payment for their passage was made in exchange for future repayment and a percentage of future profits made by the settlement.

35 Pilgrims (as they would come to be known) boarded the Mayflower with 67 other passengers and set sail for Virginia on September 16, 1620. The treacherous voyage across the stormy Atlantic Ocean lasted 10 weeks. When the Mayflower finally approached America, it was nowhere near Jamestown or even Virginia. On November 11, 1620, the Mayflower reached land off present-day Cape Cod. Some historians believe the Mayflower never intended to sail to Virginia, but rather had secretly planned to sail to New England. Many of the passengers threatened mutiny because they were supposed to be brought to Virginia. As a result, the Mayflower Compact was drafted which guaranteed the equal treatment of all settlers in the new colony. The Mayflower Compact further documented the

colony's continued allegiance to England, but also called for the establishment of an independent, civil government.

The Compact was signed by 41 male passengers and the decision to remain at Plymouth, rather than to spend more time at sea was made. The settlers organized themselves into a group known as the Council of New England. The council promised one hundred acres of land to those settlers who remained at Plymouth for seven years. The Mayflower and its passengers explored the coast of Massachusetts for several weeks before finding the perfect spot at Plymouth on December 21, 1620.

Life in Massachusetts was difficult for the settlers. Half of the original passengers on the Mayflower died of disease, starvation, and the harsh Massachusetts winter. Unlike Jamestown, however, Indian attacks were not a constant threat. Rather, the local Wampanoag Indians were responsible for the survival of the colonists. Squanto, who was kidnapped and had experienced life in Europe as a slave and later as an observer of European culture in a monastery, had recently returned to Massachusetts only to find his former village ravaged by death and disease. He assimilated into the Wampanoag village located at Plymouth and later joined the Pilgrim colony at Plymouth when they learned he could speak English. Squanto taught the Pilgrims how to establish friendly relations with the Indians and how to plant crops, fish, and trap mammals for the fur trade. If it wasn't for Squanto, the Wampanoags and their sachem Massasoit, all of the settlers would have surely perished. One year after the landing of the Mayflower, the surviving Pilgrims celebrated their first fall harvest with a prodigious feast. They invited 91 of their Indian neighbors. The feast was the first ever Thanksgiving.

21. What phrase best describes the Puritans of Plymouth.

- a) Dependent on their Indian neighbors;
- b) They were able to survive because of their resourcefulness;
- c) Interested in gold and riches;
- d) They probably wanted to go back to England;
- e) They were interested in foreign countries.

21. Why did the Puritans leave England?

- a) They wanted more money;
- b) They wanted religious freedom;
- c) They wanted new scenery;
- d) They were kicked out;
- e) They wanted to plant plants.

24. Why did some passengers threaten to mutiny?

- a) The trip took too long;
- b) They were criminals;
- c) They thought they were going to Virginia but were actually going to Massachusetts;
- d) They thought they were going to Massachusetts but were actually going to Virginia;
- e) They thought they were going to India but were actually going to Virginia.

25. What did the Mayflower Compact not do?

- a) Proclaim allegiance to England;
- b) Guarantee that all settlers would be treated as equals;
- c) Called for the establishment of an independent government;
- d) Proclaim independence from England;
- e) They met Squanto.

25. What happened third?

- a) The Council of New England was organized;
- b) The Mayflower Compact was signed;
- c) November 11, 1620;
- d) The settlers found the perfect spot to start a settlement at Plymouth;
- e) Called for the establishment of an independent government.

TEST 5

Choose the right answer.

1. I knew, my friend John ... on his Ukrainian translation for some hours when I came.
 - a) would have been working;
 - b) would be working;
 - c) would work;
 - d) will work;
 - e) would having been work.

2. He ... for a house to rent for a month before he found the one he
 - a) looked. likes;
 - b) was looking, likes;
 - c) had been looking, liked;
 - d) has been looking, liked;
 - e) looks, likes.

3. You're on a train. The woman next to you has finished reading her newspaper. Now you want to have a look at it. What do you say? – ... I have a look at your newspaper?
 - a) would;
 - b) must;
 - c) need;
 - d) should;
 - e) may.

4. Your friend rides his bicycle at night without lights. You think this is dangerous. Advise him not to do it. – “You ... not ride your bicycle at night without lights.”
 - a) must;
 - b) ought;
 - c) should;
 - d) may;
 - e) can.

5. Jane looks better. She has just recovered ... long and hard disease.
 - a) of;
 - b) at;

- c) for;
- d) in;
- e) from

6. There is an enormous demand ... lemons in Iran because of traditional meals.

- a) of;
- b) at;
- c) for;
- d) in;
- e) from

7. I'm looking forward to ... with my friends.

- a) meet;
- b) meeting;
- c) meets;
- d) being met;
- e) have met.

8. They ... not know our telephone number.

- a) turn out;
- b) to turn out;
- c) turning out;
- d) turned out;
- e) were turned out.

9. If he hadn't stepped on the brackets, he ... a dog on the road.

- a) wouldn't hit;
- b) won't hit;
- c) wouldn't had hit;
- d) wouldn't have hit;
- e) won't have hit.

10. Lisa ... him such stupid advice if he had asked for her opinion.

- a) wouldn't have given;
- b) will not give;
- c) wouldn't give;

- d) won't have given;
- e) wouldn't have give.

11. Various contacts with other people and the environment will help the child to develop an ... personality.

- a) adaptation;
- b) adapt;
- c) adaptor;
- d) adaptable;
- e) adaptability.

12. Psychology acquired scientific status when it became possible for any qualified investigator to repeat the ... of another.

- a) observable;
- b) observe;
- c) observance;
- d) observations;
- e) observer.

13. Until this century almost the whole of physiology dealt with **cognition** in one form or another.

- f) experience;
- g) ability;
- h) knowledge;
- i) application;
- j) sensation.

14. One of the advantages of studying animals is that animal **behaviour** is simpler than that of human beings and so it can be more easily investigated.

- a) mood;
- b) manner;
- c) way;
- d) sense;
- e) pattern.

15. In what way does consciousness ... to the survival of organisms?

- a) deal;

- b) contribute;
- c) apply;
- d) depend;
- e) respond.

16. Another important condition, especially in the development of skills, is ... of learning and practice, which allows the material or skill to be much better assimilated.

- a) motivation;
- b) transfer;
- c) distribution;
- d) achievement;
- e) manifestation.

17. Habit

- f) the ability to produce, experience, understand or learn something;
- g) a thing that a person does often and almost without thinking, especially something that is hard to stop doing;
- h) a thing that is necessary to make something else possible; a thing on which another thing depends;
- i) the ability to do something well;
- j) the mental or physical capacity, power or skill required to do something.

18. Behaviour

- f) a general awareness or impression not caused by anything that can be seen;
- g) one's attitude and manners;
- h) the process of gaining knowledge or skill over a period of time;
- i) one's appearance and character;
- j) a thing, especially money, that is given to a person or an organization.

19. An element in somebody's personality; a distinguishing characteristic.

- a) trait;
- b) weight;
- c) height;
- d) age;
- e) rate.

20. The process of producing liquid in the mouth that helps one digest.

- a) acquisition;
- b) salivation;
- c) elimination;
- d) stimulation;
- e) digestion

You are going to read a text. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (a, b, c, d or e) which you think fits best according to the text

William Henry Gates III (Bill) was born on October 28, 1955, in Seattle, Washington. Bill was the second of three children in an upper-middle class family. He enjoyed playing games with the family and was very competitive. He also loved to read. Bill became bored in public school so his family sent him to Lakeside School, a private school, where he excelled in math and science and did well in drama and English.

Gates became interested in computer programming when he was 13, during the era of giant mainframe computers. His school held a fund-raiser to purchase a teletype terminal so students could use computer time that was donated by General Electric. Using this time, Gates wrote a tic-tac-toe program using BASIC, one of the first computer languages. Later he created a computer version of Risk, a board game he liked in which the goal is world domination. At Lakeside, Bill met Paul Allen, who shared his interest in computers. Gates and Allen and two other students hacked into a computer belonging to Computer Center Corporation (CCC) to get free computer time but were caught. After a period of probation, they were allowed back in the computer lab when they offered to fix glitches in CCC's software. At age 17, Gates and Allen were paid \$20,000 for a program called Traf-O-Data that was used to count traffic.

In early 1973, Bill Gates served as a congressional page in the U.S. House of Representatives. He scored 1590 out of 1600 on the SAT and was accepted by Harvard University. Steve Ballmer, who became CEO of Microsoft after Bill retired, was also a Harvard student. Meanwhile, Paul Allen dropped out of Washington College to work on computers at Honeywell Corporation and convinced Gates to drop out of Harvard and join

him in starting a new software company in Albuquerque, New Mexico. They called it Micro-Soft. This was soon changed to Microsoft, and they moved their company to Bellevue, Washington.

In 1980, IBM, one of the largest technology companies of the era, asked Microsoft to write software to run their new personal computer, the IBM PC. Microsoft kept the licensing rights for the operating system (MS-DOS) so that they earned money for every computer sold first by IBM, and later by all the other companies that made PC computers. Microsoft grew quickly from 25 employees in 1978 to over 90,000 today. Over the years, Microsoft developed many new technologies and some of the world's most popular software and products such as Word and Power Point. Although some have criticized Gates for using questionable business practices, he built Microsoft into one of the largest companies in the world. He has been described as brilliant but childlike, driven, competitive, intense, fun, but lacking in empathy.

Bill Gates is one of the richest men in the world. In 2012, his \$61 billion dollars in assets made him the world's second richest man according to Forbes Magazine. In 2006, Gates announced that he would cut back his involvement at Microsoft to spend more time on philanthropy and his foundation. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation supports many causes including the quest to eradicate Polio, fighting AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis; providing vaccinations for children; and even reinventing the toilet among many other things.

22. What question is answered in the second to last paragraph?

- a) How many people work for Microsoft today?
- b) What does empathy mean?
- c) How rich is Bill Gates?
- d) What new technologies, besides MS-DOS, did Microsoft develop?
- f) Who was Bill Gates best friend?

23. If the entire passage was limited to the last paragraph, what would an appropriate name for the passage be?

- f) The Business Practices of Microsoft;
- g) The Rise of Microsoft;
- h) Microsoft and its Software;
- i) Microsoft and its Billionnaires;
- j) Microsoft and its Leaders.

24. Microsoft earned money every time....

- a) Traf-O-data was used;
- b) CCC used its software;
- c) IBM sold a computer running MS-DOS;
- d) IBM built a computer;
- e) IBM constructed the new calculating machine.

25. Which of the following was the EFFECT of Bill hacking into the CCC computer?

- a) He lost computer privileges;
- b) He wrote a TIC-TAC-TOE program;
- c) They were allowed back on the computer eventually;
- d) He met Paul Allen;
- e) He wrote a special programme.

25. In which of the following ways were Bill Gates and Paul Allen not alike?

- a) They went to the same school;
- b) They both went to the same college;
- c) They both dropped out of college;
- d) They both liked computers;
- e) They had the same dentist.

KEYS

TEST 1	TEST 2	TEST 3	TEST 4	TEST 5
26.– b	26.– c	26.– b	26.– d	26.– a
27.– c	27.– e	27.– b	27.– b	27.– c
28.– b	28.– e	28.– b	28.– a	28.– e
29.– d	29.– d	29.– b	29.– a	29.– c
30.– d	30.– c	30.– c	30.– e	30.– e
31.– b	31.– b	31.– e	31.– b	31.– c
32.– d	32.– c	32.– c	32.– c	32.– b
33.– b	33.– b	33.– a	33.– d	33.– d
34.– c	34.– a	34.– d	34.– c	34.– d
35. – a	35. – e	35. – a	35. – c	35. – a
36. – c	36. – a	36. – c	36. – e	36. – d
37. – b	37. – a	37. – a	37. – b	37. – d
38. – c	38. – d	38. – b	38. – a	38. – c
39. – d	39. – a	39. – e	39. – b	39. – b
40. – b	40. – a	40. – d	40. – b	40. – b
41. – e	41. – e	41. – c	41. – b	41. – c
42. – d	42. – e	42. – a	42. – b	42. – b
43. – c	43. – a	43. – e	43. – d	43. – b
44. – c	44. – c	44. – c	44. – b	44. – a
45. – a	45. – a	45. – e	45. – d	45. – b
46. – c	46. – d	46. – c	46. – a	46. – a
47. – a	47. – c	47. – c	47. – b	47. – d
48. – b	48. – c	48. – b	48. – c	48. – c
49. – e	49. – e	49. – e	49. – d	49. – a
50. – d	50.– b	50. – c	50. – a	50. – b

PART III

Variant – 1

Choose the correct answer.

1. Sam ... early in the morning.
A. leaves
B. is leaving

2. How about meeting for a cup of coffee? I can't. ... Laura at 7.
A. I'll meet ...
B. I'm meeting ...

3. What ... you ... on Sunday afternoon?
A. do ... do
B. are ... doing

4. When I opened a package, I ... a surprise.
A. finded
B. found
C. was finding

5. He ... the test from 2 till 3.
A. wrote
B. writed
C. was writing

6. The secretary ... a lot of letters yesterday.
A. answered
B. was answering
C. were answering

7. The students ... busily, when we came up to them.
A. was talking
B. talked
C. were talking

Open the brackets.

8. Oh, I am cold. I (*to stand*) in the frost long.
9. Beth (*to be*) ill since last week.
10. Anna (*to cook*) since twelve o'clock.
11. It was eleven o'clock. He (*to sleep*) for ten hours.
12. The telegram (*to receive*) on Monday.
13. George (*to finish*) his work in two hours.
14. The cat (*to give*) food three times a day.
15. When our order (*to deliver*)?
16. Their names (*not to mention*) in the titles.
17. He (*to interview*) by the police at five o'clock yesterday.

Choose the correct answer.

18. Sandy heard her mum ... her.
A. to call
B. call
C. to have called
19. We didn't expect Max ... so late.
A. to come
B. to be coming
C. come
20. I watched my children ... in the pool.
A. to swim
B. to have been swimming
C. swimming
21. The driving wheel of the machine is broken.
A ing – форма є дієприкметником ,
B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником
22. We have very chance of passing our examinations well.
A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником
23. Having been knocked down by a passing car, the poor man was at once taken o hospital.
A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

24. Travelling is a pleasant way of improving one's education.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником ,
B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

25. These happenings are remarkable.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

26. ... is on the fifth floor round the corner.

a) room ten
b) the tenth room
c) ten room

27. Where is Ann? She is in

a) the second carriage
b) carriage two
c) carriage second

28. You can take and get there.

a) seventh bus
b) bus seven
c) the seventh bus

29. Is this Kostiolna street ...?

a) thirty first
b) thirty one
c) the thirty first

30. There are ... units in this hand manual.

a) twenty two
b) twenty second
c) the twenty second

Variant – 2

Choose the correct answer.

1. When you ... your picture, will you show it to me?

A. will finish

B. finish

2. Can you help me with my car? I think I ... it.

A. will do

B. do

3. What are your plans for your holidays? ... to go to the sea.

A. I plan

B. I am planning

4. ... you ... to see your friend when she was ill?

A. Were ... going

B. Did ... go

C. Was ... going

5. When we met him, he ... us.

A. was not recognizing

B. did recognize

C. didn't recognize

6. The children ... when she came.

A. was still sleeping

B. still slept

C. were still sleeping

7. Why ... Peter ... a doctor on Wednesday?

A. wasn't ... seeing

B. didn't ... see

C. didn't ... saw

Open the brackets.

8. Anna (*to look*) tired in the morning. She (*to prepare*) for the conference the whole night.

9. When the children (*to come*) home yesterday, their hair (*to be*) wet because they (*to swim*).

10. Last Friday I (*to see*) him in the park. He (*to jog*).

11. She (*to talk*) for some time when I (*to stop*) her.

12. This story often (*to tell*) by granny.

13. As a rule we (*to leave*) our cases in the hall.

14. Sonia (*to be*) invited to the party yesterday.

15. The film just (*to be*) developed.

16. This question (*to discuss*) right now.

17. His car (*to steal*) last week.

Choose the correct answer.

18. They want all the invitations ... at once.

A. be sent

B. sent

C. to have sent

19. Lucy doesn't expect Martha ... now.

A. to work

B. work

C. to be working

20. All consider Jim ... a real bore.

A. be

B. being

C. to be

21. Driving in a motor car, we passed many villages.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

22. You don't know what you miss, not having the desire to listen to good music.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

23. Chalk is used for writing on the blackboard.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

24. It is no use crying over split milk.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

25. Every trust arranges for the marketing of its products.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

26. This is ... part of this novel.

a) three

b) the third

c) third

27. Nearly of our class entered the universities and institutes.

a) two third

b) two three

c) a two third

28. ... percent of Ukrainian territory is flat.

- a) ninety fifth
- b) a ninety fifth
- c) the ninety fifth

29. Richard did ... task better than the first.

- a) two
- b) second
- c) the second

30. There is only ... of natural juice in this drink.

- a) thirty point five
- b) a thirty point five
- c) a thirty five

Variant – 3

Choose the correct answer.

1. Ed has to be at the airport. He ... the 6 o'clock plane.

A. is flying

B. will fly

2. We'll have a party if they

A. will come

B. come

3. You look terrible! You should see a doctor. - I know.

I ... Dr. Brown later.

A. will meet

B. am meeting

4. When she ... in London, she's going to visit Big Ben.

A. will

B. is

4. The sun ... brightly the whole day yesterday.

A. shone

B. is shining

C. was shining

6. Linda sleeps well, but last night she ... at all.

A. wasn't sleeping

B. didn't slept

C. isn't sleeping

7. Anna ... the table when she broke a plate.

A. laid

B. was laying

C. is laying

8. He ... while he was eating.

A. read

B. was reading

C. reads

Open the brackets.

9. He (*to look*) for a house to rent for a month before he (*to find*) the one he (*to like*).

10. At last they (*to meet*) last month. They (*not to see*) each other for a long time.

11. He couldn't answer the question because he (*to think*) about his problems for the last 15 minutes.

12. Their mother (*not to allow*) them to play in the street last week.

13. The child (*not to take*) to the Zoo tomorrow.

14. The window (*to brake*) by one of the students on Tuesday.

15. This painting (*to sell*) at the auction next week.

16. Her new dress (*to make*) by the end of the month.

17. The flowers just (*to water*) by Jane.

Choose the correct answer.

18. I suppose her ... about forty.

A. to be

B. be

C. to have been

19. During the test Roy's classmate wanted him ... his eyes on his own paper.

A. to be kept

B. to keep

C. to be keeping

20. The robbers forced the guard ... the gates.

- A. open
- B. opening
- C. to open

21. Asking him for help is useless.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
- B ing – форма є герундієм,
- C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

22. Happily we escaped being delayed on our way.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
- B ing – форма є герундієм,
- C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

23. There are many discoveries being made all over the world.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
- B ing – форма є герундієм,
- C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

24. Seeing this man, I recollected perfectly having met him many years before.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
- B ing – форма є герундієм,
- C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

25. We sat by the riverside listening to the running of water.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
- B ing – форма є герундієм,
- C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

26. ... is on the second floor over there.

- a) room six
- b) the sixth room
- c) six room

27. Is Tom with you here? No, he is in

- a) carriage fifth
- b) five carriage

c) carriage five

28. This is Obolonska street

a) forty first

b) forty one

c) the forty first

29. We usually take ... to get to the university.

a) bus sixty one

b) the sixty first bus

c) sixty first bus

30. There are ... units in this thesis.

a) thirty

b) thirtieth

c) the thirtieth

Variant – 4

Open the brackets.

1. What you (*to do*) after work today? - I (*to meet*) Brown for a game of tennis.
2. Father is tired. He (*to go*) to bed early tonight.
3. When I (*to see*) him, he (*to work*) in the garden.
4. Ed and Sam (*not to mend*) the car at that time.
5. What time they (*to have*) dinner yesterday?
6. You ever (*to see*) that film?
7. We (*to have*) two grammar tests so far.
8. At last they (*to deliver*) me my order which I (*to wait*) for 2 weeks.
9. Their family (*to visit*) the same doctor for years.
10. When I (*to come*) to see him, he (*to feel*) badly.

Choose the correct answer.

11. Many new houses ... every year.
A. build
B. are built
12. The keys ... in the morning.
A. were lost
B. lost
13. The famous actor ... the part of Hamlet.
A. will be played
B. will play
14. His name ... three times.

- A. mentioned
- B. was mentioned

15. Where is my sandwich? - It ... by the dog.

- A. will be eaten
- B. has been eaten
- C. is eaten

16. Our teacher always says to us that we are supposed ... to class on time.

- A. to come
- B. come
- C. to coming

17. Diana ... to be resting now.

- A. is seeming
- B. seems
- C. is seemed

18. **They** are considered ... here long.

- A. to be living.
- B. to live
- C. to have been living

19. If the weather were hot and sunny, Julia ... to the beach.

- A. will go
- B. would go
- C. went

20. If he ... me, I will phone him myself.

- A. doesn't phone
- B. didn't phone
- C. hadn't phoned

21. The cleaning of the room was done by the girls.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
- B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

22. Working in the garden is very good for the health of people.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

23. Going home from the theatre, they were discussing the play they had seen.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

24. You should think before speaking.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

25. After finding the new word in the dictionary, I wrote it down and went on reading.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

26. ... is on the fifth floor round the corner.

a) room ten

b) the tenth room

c) ten room

7. Where is Ann? She is in

a) the second carriage

b) carriage two

c) carriage second

8. You can take and get there.

a) seventh bus

b) bus seven

c) the seventh bus

9. Is this Kosiolna street ...?

a) thirty first

- b) thirty one
- c) the thirty first

10. There are ... units in this hand manual.

- a) twenty two
- b) twenty second
- c) the twenty second

Variant – 5

Open the brackets.

- 1. If I (*to have*) enough time right now, I (*to write*) my friend a letter.
- 2. When Liza (*to arrive*)? - She (*to arrive*) at six tomorrow.
- 3. You (*to see*) these papers now. Could you check them?
- 4. While mum (*to cook*) dinner, I (*to clean*) the rooms.
- 5. Nick (*to meet*) Steve three times this week.
- 6. Sally and Ewa already (*to return*).
- 7. How long you (*to know*) him?

Choose the correct answer.

8. All the kitchen was covered with flour. My sister ... a cake.

- A. was making
- B. made
- C. had been making

9. All wanted to know what ... to Bill.

- A. has happened
- B. had happened
- C. will happen

10. Our relatives wrote they ... by the end of the week.

- A. would arrive
- B. have arrived
- C. would have arrived

11. The child ... to granny every summer.

- A. is taken

B. takes

12. The dinner ... in half an hour.

A. will be served

B. will serve

13. The police ... ten people.

A. were arrested

B. arrested

14. Thousands of trees ... every year.

A. planted

B. are planted

15. They ... the news as soon as possible.

A. should told

B. were told

C. should be told

16. William ... to know the truth.

A. is chanced

B. chanced

C. was chanced

17. Caroline ... to be having fun at the moment.

A. doesn't likely

B. is unlikely

C. didn't likely

18. The question doesn't seem

A. to solve

B. to be solving

C. to have been solved

19. We ... him to the country if he had asked us.

A. would take

B. would have taken

C. would be taken

20. If Leo were more careful, he ... so many mistakes in his tests.

A. won't make

B. wouldn't make

C. wouldn't made

21. He spent much time on the copying of his literature lectures.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

22. What do you mean by saying that?

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

23. The students found the reading of English newspapers rather difficult at first.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

24. Instead of going home after school, the girls went for a walk.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

25. I was told of a great friendship existing between the two captains.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

26. This is ... part of this novel.

a) three

b) the third

c) third

27. Nearly of our class entered the universities and institutes.

- a) two third
- b) two three
- c) a two third

28. ... percent of Ukrainian territory is flat.

- a) ninety fifth
- b) a ninety fifth
- c) the ninety fifth

29. Richard did ... task better than the first.

- a) two
- b) second
- c) the second

30. There is only ... of natural juice in this drink.

- a) thirty point five
- b) a thirty point five
- c) a thirty five

Variant – 6

Open the brackets.

1. Bella (*to have*) a very bad habit. She constantly (*to interrupt*) people.
2. When Dennis (*to hear*) the news, he (*to be*) very glad.
3. I (*not to like*) Alan at all! He always (*to giggle*) when he (*to see*) me.
4. The boys (*to play*) football at 3.
5. He never (*to play*) the violin.
6. Sandy yet (*not to answer*) my letter.
7. Sara looks upset. She (*to cry*).

Choose the correct answer.

8. We thought they ... each other for many years.
A. knew
B. had known
C. had been knowing
9. We didn't expect the restaurant ... so expensive.
A. will be
B. would have been
C. would be
10. We saw that she ... the text.
A. is translating
B. has translated
C. was translating
11. Jo asked me, "Give me a lift into the centre, please".

- A. Jo asked me gave him a lift into the centre.
- B. Jo asked me to gave me a lift into the centre.
- C. Jo asked me to give Mm a lift into the centre.

12. Frank said, "They are getting married tomorrow".

- A. Frank said they got married the next day.
- B. Frank said they were getting married the next day.
- C. Frank said they was getting married tomorrow.

13. English ... by many people.

- A. has been spoken
- B. is speaked
- C. is spoken

14. While the robber ... by the police, he fell over broke his leg.

- A. was being chased
- B. was chased
- C. had been chased

15. **They** ... not to know our telephone number.

- A. to turn out
- B. turned out
- C. were turned out

16. I wouldn't refuse if they ... to give them a lift.

- A. asked
- B. ask
- C. would ask

17. I f Brenda had had plenty of time yesterday, she ... us.

- A. would visit
- B. would have visit
- C. would have visited

Open the brackets.

18. He (*to buy*) a new house if he has money?
19. She will be very happy if he (*to come*) right now.
20. They (*to pffer*) their help if they (*to know*) you had a problem.

Choose the correct answer.

21. The driving wheel of the machine is broken.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником ,
B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

22. We have very chance of passing our examinations well.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

23. Having been knocked down by a passing car, the poor man was at once taken o hospital.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

24. Travelling is a pleasant way of improving one's education.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником ,
B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

25. These happenings are remarkable.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

26. ... is on the fifth floor round the corner.

- a) room ten
b) the tenth room
c) ten room

27. Where is Ann? She is in

- a) the second carriage

- b) carriage two
- c) carriage second

28. You can take and get there.

- a) seventh bus
- b) bus seven
- c) the seventh bus

29. Is this Kostiólna street ...?

- a) thirty first
- b) thirty one
- c) the thirty first

30. There are ... units in this hand manual.

- a) twenty two
- b) twenty second
- c) the twenty second

Variant – 7

Open the brackets.

1. How do you spell "tomorrow"? - I (*to look*) it up in the dictionary for you.
2. If Sam (*not to finish*) work in time, he (*to be*) late for his bus.
3. John (*to be*) busy now. He (*to have*) his guitar lesson at the moment.
4. I looked at her and (*to understand*) that she (*to sleep*).
5. My friend just (*to finish*) his work.
6. It (*to be*) the first time they (*to sleep*) in a tent.
7. I (*not to contact*) him since last Friday.

Choose the correct answer.

8. She was very nervous while she ... for the doctor.

A. was waiting
B. had been waiting
C. waited

9. Brian said he ... to have children.

A. wouldn't wanted
B. wasn't wanting
C. didn't want

10. Frank said to us that he ... that man before.

A. has never seen
B. would never seen
C. had never seen

11. Tania said to them, "This coming Friday I am begin-ing my «vacation of a lifetime".

- A. Tania said to them that that coming Friday I was begining my "vacation of a lifetime".
B. Tania said to them that that coming Friday she was begining her "vacation of a lifetime".
C. Tania said to them that this coming Friday she would begining my "vacation of a lifetime".

12. "Did you take phisics in high school?" Paula asked.

- A. Paula asked me if I took phisics in high school.
B. Paula asked had I taken phisics in high school.
C. Paula asked me if I had taken phisics in high school.

13. The robbers ... to jail by the judge.

- A. was sent
B. were sent
C. will sent

14. All the books ... to the library by tomorrow.

- A. will be returned
B. will return
C. will have been returned

15. The boy ... to have fallen in love.

- A. is sure
B. sures
C. is sured

16. If you ... a goof specialist, you will earn much.

- A. were
B. are
C. would be

17. If people ... wings, they wouldn't need airplanes.

- A. have
B. had
C. had had

Open the brackets.

18. What you (*to do*) if you won a million?
19. If I (*to know*) you hadn't met her before, I (*to introduce*) you.
20. He (*to buy*) a new house if he has money?

Choose the correct answer.

21. Driving in a motor car, we passed many villages.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

22. You don't know what you miss, not having the desire to listen to good music.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

23. Chalk is used for writing on the blackboard.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

24. It is no use crying over split milk.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

25. Every trust arranges for the marketing of its products.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
B ing – форма є герундієм,
C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

26. This is ... part of this novel.

- a) three
b) the third
c) third

27. Nearly of our class entered the universities and institutes.

- a) two third
- b) two three
- c) a two third

28. ... percent of Ukrainian territory is flat.

- a) ninety fifth
- b) a ninety fifth
- c) the ninety fifth

29. Richard did ... task better than the first.

- a) two
- b) second
- c) the second

30. There is only ... of natural juice in this drink.

- a) thirty point five
- b) a thirty point five
- c) a thirty five

Variant – 8

Open the brackets.

1. Now *I (to see)* what kind of person she *(to be)*.
2. Look at Sandy! She *(to look)* angry.
3. Where you *(to go)*? - I *(to be)* back in a moment.
4. What Terry *(to do)* when you *(to meet)* him?
5. How long they *(to know)* each other?
6. Why you *(to use)* the phone so much lately?
7. She *(to work)* at this plant since 2005.

Choose the correct answer.

8. Alex ... in his office for 2 hours when his client phoned him.
A. was working
B. had worked
C. had been working
9. Everybody wanted to know why they ... their relationship.
A. destroyed
B. had destroyed
C. have destroyed
10. They worried as they ... if the children would like their presents.
A. don't know
B. didn't know
C. haven't known

11. "What is happening in the world?" he asked.

A. He asked what happened in the world.

B. He asked what was in the world happen.

C. He asked what was happening in the world.

12. Jane said, "When the mail comes, my assistant will open it".

A. Jane said that when the mail came, her assistant would open it.

B. Jane said that when the mail come, my assistant would open it.

C. Jane said that when the mail came, her assistant would opened it.

13. Soccer ... in many countries.

A. is being played

B. is played

C. will play.

14. Yesterday I read that town ... by terrorists.

A. had been attacked

B. has attacked

C. has been attacked

15. The conference was announced ... next week.

A. to be start

B. to have started

C. to start

16. If I ... you, I wouldn't lie to my best friend.

A. am

B. was

C. were

17. Lisa ... him such stupid advice if he had asked for he opinion.

A. won't have given

B . wouldn't have given

C. wouldn't give

Open the brackets.

18. If Rey had had time, he (*to write*) his parents.

21. I would fix your bike if I (*to have*) tools.

22. If Ted (*to be*) at home tomorrow, we are going to visit him.

Choose the correct answer.

21. Asking him for help is useless.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

22. Happily we escaped being delayed on our way.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

23. There are many discoveries being made all over the world.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

24. Seeing this man, I recollected perfectly having met him many years before.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

25. We sat by the riverside listening to the running of water.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

26. ... is on the second floor over there.

a) room six

b) the sixth room

c) six room

27. Is Tom with you here? No, he is in

- a) carriage fifth
- b) five carriage
- c) carriage five

28. This is Obolonska street

- a) forty first
- b) forty one
- c) the forty first

29. We usually take ... to get to the university.

- a) bus sixty one
- b) the sixty first bus
- c) sixty first bus

30. There are ... units in this thesis.

- a) thirty
- b) thirtieth
- c) the thirtieth

Variant – 9

Open the brackets.

1. As soon as he (*to contact*) us, we (*to give*) him your message.
2. Don't forget to take your jacket. It (*to get*) colder.
3. Their trip (*to start*) tomorrow. They (*to leave*) at 7.
4. At that time Claire (*to read*).
5. He (*to be*) in the city for the last two months.
6. I just (*to finish*) my work in the library.
7. David's car is new. He (*to have*) it for one week.

Choose the correct answer.

8. When I opened the door, I understood that somebody ... in the room.
A. smoked
B. had been smoking
C. had smoked
9. Sue said she ... for us for half an hour.
A. would Wait
B. had been waiting
C. was waiting
10. Clair said, "Sue has been my best friend since childhood".
A. Clair said Sue had been her best friend since childhood.
B. Clair said Sue was her best friend since childhood.
C. Clair said Sue had been my best friend since childhood.

11. Katy said, "When Sonia comes, I'll tell her the news".
A. Katy said when Sonia came, I would tell her the news.
B. Katy said when Sonia came, she would tell her the news.
C. Katy said when Sonia came, she would have told her the news.

12. Sara asked me, "How long have you been studying English?"
A. Sara asked me how long I had been studying English.
B. Sara asked me how long had I been studying English.
C. Sara asked me how long had you been studying English.

13. The math problem ... to students now.
A. is explained
B. was explained
C. is being explained

14. The game ... by their team.
A. will probably be won
B. probably will
C. will have probably won

15. His children ... to be good students.
A. knew
B. are known
C. have known

16. If mum hadn't been sleeping, I ... her to the telephone.
A. would have called
B. will call
C. would call

17. He will be disappointed if I
A. didn't come
B. won't come
C. don't come

18. Do you think it ... possible for them to coexist in the same flat next week.

A. would be

B. would have been

C. will have been

Open the brackets.

19. If mum (*to have*) enough berries, she will bake a pie.

20. We (*to go*) with you if we had enough money.

Choose the correct answer.

21. The cleaning of the room was done by the girls.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

22. Working in the garden is very good for the health of people.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

23. Going home from the theatre, they were discussing the play they had seen.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

24. You should think before speaking.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

25. After finding the new word in the dictionary, I wrote it down and went on reading.

A ing – форма є дієприкметником,

B ing – форма є герундієм,

C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

26. ... is on the fifth floor round the corner.

- a) room ten
- b) the tenth room
- c) ten room

7. Where is Ann? She is in

- a) the second carriage
- b) carriage two
- c) carriage second

8. You can take and get there.

- a) seventh bus
- b) bus seven
- c) the seventh bus

9. Is this Kostiolna street ...?

- a) thirty first
- b) thirty one
- c) the thirty first

10. There are ... units in this hand manual.

- a) twenty two
- b) twenty second
- c) the twenty second

Variant – 10

Open the brackets.

1. I (*to be*) tired of having you for a roommate! You constantly (*to take*) my discs without asking.
2. He (*to think*) about his future right now. He (*to think*) it (*to be*) brilliant.
3. Now I (*to know*) the way of doing it.
4. When we (*to finish*) work, we (*to leave*) the office.
5. Yesterday Philip (*to be*) very busy. He (*to get*) ready for his exam.
6. Paul (*to search*) for his purse for half an hour.
7. They (*not to see*) their relatives for two years.

Choose the correct answer.

8. Jane said that she ... her work yet.
A. didn't finish
B. wasn't finishing
C. had not finished
9. My friend promised he ... me in a week.
A. will visit
B. would be visiting
C. would visit
10. Brian asked Jane, "How do you like living here?"
A. Brian asked Jane how did she like living there.
B. Brian asked Jane how she liked living there.
C. Brian asked Jane how had she liked living there.
11. Jim's father told him, "Be quiet, please!"

- A. Jim's father told him was quiet.
- B. Jim's father told him be quiet, please.
- C. Jim's father told him to be quiet.

12. Our granny said to us, "I can't find my gloves".
- A. Our granny said to us she couldn't find her gloves.
 - B. Our granny said to us she couldn't found her gloves.
 - C. Our granny said to us she couldn't found my gloves.

13. Last week Sally ... a new job.
- A. offered
 - B. was offered
 - C. has been offered

14. The plane ... to be on time.
- A. expects
 - B. is expected
 - C. will expect

15. ... you ... to know her phone number?
- A. Do ... chance
 - B. Are ... chanced
 - C. Be ... chanced

16. Tania is busy right now, but if she she would help us.
- A. isn't
 - B. weren't
 - C. didn't

17. We would go with you if it ... now.
- A. didn't snow
 - B. weren't snowing
 - C. doesn't snow

18. If he hadn't stepped on the brackets, he ... a dog on i lie road.
- A. would hit

- B. wouldn't have hit
- C. would have hit

Open the brackets.

- 19. If the weather is nice tomorrow, we (*to go*) to the zoo.
- 20. He would answer the phone if he (*to be*) in the office.

Choose the correct answer.

- 21. He spent much time on the copying of his literature lectures.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
- B ing – форма є герундієм,
- C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

- 22. What do you mean by saying that?

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
- B ing – форма є герундієм,
- C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

- 23. The students found the reading of English newspapers rather difficult at first.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
- B ing – форма є герундієм,
- C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

- 24. Instead of going home after school, the girls went for a walk.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
- B ing – форма є герундієм,
- C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

- 25. I was told of a great friendship existing between the two captains.

- A ing – форма є дієприкметником,
- B ing – форма є герундієм,
- C ing – форма є віддієслівним іменником

- 26. This is ... part of this novel.

- a) three
- b) the third

c) third

27. Nearly of our class entered the universities and institutes.

a) two third

b) two three

c) a two third

28. ... percent of Ukrainian territory is flat.

a) ninety fifth

b) a ninety fifth

c) the ninety fifth

29. Richard did ... task better than the first.

a) two

b) second

c) the second

30. There is only ... of natural juice in this drink.

a) thirty point five

b) a thirty point five

c) a thirty five

KEYS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	A	B	A	doing am meeting	have will write	has is - ing	will look	see is	contacts will give	am, are, talking
2	B	A	B	is going	will arrive is arriving	hears will be	doesn't will be	looks	is getting	is, -ing thinks will be
3	B	B	B	saw, was working	see	don't like is -ing	is is having	goung will be	starts are -ing	know
4	B	B	B	were not mending	was-ing was-ing	were playing	understand was sleeping	doing met	was reading	finished left leaved
5	C	C	C	did they have	have met	has never played	has finished	have you known	has been	was, was getting
6	A	C	B	have ever seen	have returned	has not -ed yet	is have slept	have you been using	have finished	has been searching
7	C	B	B	have had	have known	has been crying	have contacted	has-ed	has been- ing	has had
8	have been -ing	looked had been -ing	B	have -ed have been -ing	C	B	A	C	B	C
9	has been ill	came, was, had been, - ing	had been - ing found, -ed	have been -ing	B	C	C	B	B	C
10	has been cooking	saw, had been -ing	met, had not seen	came was feeling	C	C	C	B	A	B
11	had been sleeping	had been -ing, stopped	had been thinking	B	A	C	B	C	B	C
12	was received	is told	didn't allow	A	A	B	C	A	A	A
13	will finish	leave	will not be taken	B	B	C	B	B	C	B
14	is given	was invited	was broken	B	B	A	C	A	A	B
15	will be - ed	has been - ed	will be sold	B	C	B	A	C	B	A
16	were -ed have been -ed	is being discussed	had been made will have	A	B	A	B	C	A	B
17	was being -ed	was stolen	had been watered	B	B	C	B	B	C	B
18	B	B	A	C	C	will he buy	what would you do	would have written	A	C
19	A	C	B	B	B	comes	had known would have ed	had	has	will go
20	C	C	C	A	B	would have offer had known	will he buy	is	would go	were
21	C	B	B	C	C	C	B	B	C	C
22	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	B	A
23	A	B	A	A	C	A	B	A	A	C
24	B	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	A	A

[illegible]

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