

Коалиция

Курасовская Ю. Б.
Симонян Т. А.
Титова О. А.

KEY TO SUCCESS

СБОРНИК ТРЕНЕРОВОЧНЫХ
УПРАЖНЕНИЙ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ
К ВСЕРОССИЙСКОЙ ОЛИМПИАДЕ



Центр
Педагогического
Мастерства

МЦНМО

Серия учебных пособий для подготовки
к Всероссийской Олимпиаде Школьников «Коалиция»

Ю. Б. Курасовская, Т. А. Симонян, О. А. Титова

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ОЛИМПИАДЕ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

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Key to success. Сборник тренировочных упражнений для подготовки к все-
российской олимпиаде по английскому языку

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Пособие по английскому языку серии «Коалиция» Московского Центра Педагогического Мастерства предназначено для подготовки учащихся к успешному выступлению на Всероссийской олимпиаде школьников. В нем представлены задания раздела Use of English по грамматике и лингвострановедению. Дополнительные упражнения с ответами и методическими рекомендациями позволят оптимизировать подготовку к выполнению заданий данного типа.

Пособие предназначено для учащихся 7–11 классов, учителей английского языка, а также родителей. Издание соответствует Федеральному государственному образовательному стандарту (ФГОС).

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Предлагаемый вниманию школьников, родителей и учителей сборник заданий выходит в серии методических и учебных пособий «Коалиция», издаваемой Московским Центром Педагогического Мастерства в рамках программ подготовки учащихся к участию во Всероссийской олимпиаде школьников разных уровней по всему спектру учебных предметов. Издания серии предназначены как для самостоятельной подготовки, так и для работы в классе.

В сборнике представлены задания Всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку в конкурсе “Use of English”, которые использовались в течение последних нескольких лет.

Данный конкурс является наиболее сложным из всех конкурсов олимпиады. Задания конкурса традиционно делятся на лексико-грамматические и задания на проверку социокультурной компетенции учащихся.

Тренировочные задания, представленные в сборнике, сгруппированы по темам. Перед каждой темой даются рекомендации по выполнению данного типа заданий.

После тренировочных заданий даются шесть полных тестов (конкурса “Use of English”) с ответами.

Желаем успеха!

ЧАСТЬ 1

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

ЗАДАНИЯ НА МНОЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ ВЫБОР

1. В этом задании необходимо заполнить пропуски в отдельных предложениях или в рамках единого, связного текста, выбирая из нескольких данных опций.

2. Внимание должно быть сосредоточено на употреблении как значимых, так и служебных слов, которые необходимо выбрать, соблюдая правила комбинаторики.

3. Внимательно вчитайтесь в предложение и точно определите, какой именно опции требует контекст.

4. Прочитайте предложение полностью с заполненным пропуском, чтобы убедиться, что оно имеет смысл и ответ верен.

1. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

1	Judging by the smell, this can seems to be filled ... petrol.							
	A	by	B	from	C	of	D	with
2	I don't get much chance to read books ... when I'm on holiday.							
	A	only	B	except	C	just	D	until
3	If you've got a student card you can get into the exhibition free of							
	A	cost	B	price	C	charge	D	expense
4	You must be ready to leave at a moment's ... in case there's an emergency.							
	A	notice	B	call	C	advice	D	instruction
5	He's always complaining ... the noise the neighbours make.							
	A	for	B	from	C	against	D	about
6	Don't forget to put ... with your address on them on all your suitcases.							
	A	notices	B	tickets	C	labels	D	badges
7	It's hard for an actor to make enough money to							
	A	live with	B	live through	C	ive up to	D	live on

2. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

1	I'd be no good at First Aid because I can't ... the sight of blood.							
	A	have	B	bear	C	look	D	resist
2	My wife and I are very keen ... Scottish dancing.							
	A	on	B	of	C	in	D	about
3	He's a good friend and he never ... to send me a birthday card each year.							
	A	ignores	B	stops	C	fails	D	misses
4	There's always a lot of office work to ... after the holiday.							
	A	take over from	B	get away with	C	catch up with	D	set out
5	After he had finished his medical course, he ... research into the causes of heart disease.							
	A	did	B	made	C	took	D	followed
6	The bank robber was described by the police ... dark-haired and in his late twenties.							
	A	for	B	as	C	like	D	with
7	I've found the dishwasher so useful that I don't think I could ... without it now.							
	A	go	B	pass	C	get	D	do

3. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

1	I only bought the book because I was ... by its cover.							
	A	interested	B	attracted	C	invited	D	pleased
2	I'm afraid I didn't hear the doorbell when you rang. I ... in the garden at the time.							
	A	worked	B	have worked	C	was working	D	have been working
3	He always ... paying the bills for as long as possible.							
	A	puts off	B	puts away	C	puts out	D	puts aside
4	We had to move the furniture to ... room for the new piano.							
	A	make	B	give	C	set	D	do
5	Each student must be ... for his or her own belongings.							
	A	interested	B	responsible	C	careful	D	aware

6	I wouldn't mind if he didn't ... me like a servant.							
	A	treat	B	behave	C	pretend	D	speak
7	... we do the same work, she earns more than I do.							
	A	Despite	B	However	C	In spite	D	Although

4. For questions 1–7, read the text below and choose A, B or C to fill in the gaps.

How to stay famous by using the press

- Read all the tabloids and the (1)_____ magazines? Can you find something about you that isn't quite true? If you can, (2)_____ a press conference and tell people how hurt you are by what has been written about you. And then announce your intention to (3)_____ for libel.
- It's almost always good to hit the headlines, but you don't want to make the (4)_____ page too often. The public will become bored if you receive too much (5)_____.
- Make a large and 'anonymous' charitable donation. And then make sure the tabloids run a story about you being the 'anonymous' donor. (6)_____ a press release immediately, saying that you wish no one knew about it. After all, you say, never seek (7)_____.

1	A	parkly	B	shiny	C	glossy
2	A	grab	B	hold	C	take
3	A	charge	B	arrest	C	sue
4	A	face	B	front	C	first
5	A	treatment	B	coverage	C	reporting
6	A	Issue	B	Provide	C	Give out
7	A	fame	B	familiarity	C	publicity

5. For questions 1–10, read the text below and choose A, B, C or D to fill in the gaps.

J.K. Rowling is the author of a successful series of books. She uses the initials J.K. because her publishers thought that a book by a woman might not appeal (1)_____ boys.

Rowling was born in 1965 and brought up in England and South Wales. After she finished university, she got a job in London.

In 1990, while she was traveling from Manchester to London, her train was held (2)_____ and during the four-hour delay she got the idea of writing about a young wizard. In 1991 she (3)_____ to Portugal, where she had a job teaching English, and she (4)_____ the manuscript for the first Harry Potter book with her. She returned to Britain in 1993 and carried (5)_____ writing it.

Rowling completed *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* in 1995. Twelve publishers turned (6) _____ before Bloomsbury agreed to publish it. The decision was apparently (7) _____ by the young daughter of the company's chairman, who loved the first chapter of the book.

In 1995 Bloomsbury advised Rowling that she had little chance (8) _____ making money writing children's books. Today she has a fortune of around \$1 billion. Rowling believes that people who have a lot of money should (9) _____ sure they use it responsibly. For this reason, she has given (10) _____ millions of dollars to charitable causes.

1	A	for	B	of	C	on	D	to
2	A	up	B	on	C	in	D	back
3	A	arrived	B	left	C	reached	D	went
4	A	brought	B	fetched	C	came	D	took
5	A	off	B	on	C	over	D	through
6	A	it down	B	down it	C	it up	D	up it
7	A	had	B	done	C	given	D	made
8	A	to	B	for	C	of	D	about
9	A	do	B	make	C	have	D	get
10	A	away	B	back	C	in	D	out

6. For questions 1–10, read the text below and choose the correct variant (A, B, C or D). (0) is done for you as an example. Example: (0) A

(0) _____ the time people sit an exam they usually (1) _____ for several weeks. (2) _____ it is a stressful time, students should find time to relax as well as work. Many factors are involved in passing an exam. Some research suggests that the colour of the paper may make a difference. In the experiment green paper increased the results by up to 10%. Not only can the paper make a difference, (3) _____ the time of day. Most people work better in the morning. Although it is natural to worry before an exam, if you are too nervous you are less likely (4) _____ well.

It is also natural to remember your mistakes. As soon as the exam has finished most candidates think of things that they wish they (5) _____ differently.

'If I had remembered more, I think I (6) _____.'

'(7) _____. I knew a man who tried to cheat in an exam by writing all the answers on the soles of his shoes.'

'Did he pass?'

'No. It (8) _____, so the ink had washed off.'

'I'm not kidding! (9) _____. I knew a woman who had not done any preparation at all. Of course, she panicked the night before, believing she would

fail. So she (10) _____ all her notes on the bed hoping that by sleeping on her notes she would learn everything.'

'And?'

'She failed.'

0	A	By	B	At	C	C Before
1	A	have been revised	B	were revising	C	C have been revising
2	A	In spite	B	Although	C	C Despite
3	A	but also	B	but	C	C and also
4	A	to do	B	to make	C	C do
5	A	did	B	had done	C	C have done
6	A	will pass	B	had passed	C	C could have passed
7	A	I too	B	Me too	C	C I also
8	A	had been raining	B	was raining	C	C rained
9	A	Honest	B	Honestly	C	C Absolutely honest
10	A	lied	B	lay	C	C laid

7. For questions 1–15, choose from options A or B to complete the notice below. (0) is done for you as an example. Example: (0) B

NOTICE

MEETING OF **SAVE THE WORLD 0** _____ 30 NOVEMBER

PLACE: LECTURE ROOM 1, NEW COLLEGE, TINTON

TIME: 6.30 PM

World peace is now under real (1)_____. Countries are continuing to invest vast amounts of money (2)_____ manufacturing arms. (3)_____ arms were sold this year than in any previous year. (4)_____, far less money should be spent on weapons of all kinds. Famine and disease are major problems (5)_____. We should spend our money (6)_____ hospitals and medicine. We can do little to help people in times of famine and hardship if we (7)_____ proper medical supplies and trained nurses. *Save the World* has already (8)_____ a great deal to help people in many parts of the world. But there is still a great need (9)_____ more help. If there is a nuclear war, everyone will be (10)_____. (11)_____ will be safe. Everybody (12)_____ to act now before it is too late. If you're serious (13)_____ reducing the risk of war, join us now. Then we shall be able to succeed (14)_____ peace and international understanding to the world. (15)_____, we need your support and help.

0	A	at	B	on
1	A	danger	B	threat
2	A	in	B	on
3	A	More	B	More of
4	A	According to our opinion	B	In our opinion
5	A	these days	B	in these days
6	A	for	B	on
7	A	lack	B	are lacking
8	A	made	B	done
9	A	of	B	for
10	A	touched	B	affected
11	A	None	B	Nobody
12	A	has	B	have
13	A	in	B	about
14	A	to bring	B	in bringing
15	A	Shortly	B	In short

ЗАДАНИЯ НА ЗАПОЛНЕНИЕ ПРОПУСКОВ

1. Сначала быстро просмотрите все предложения, чтобы понять, о чём текст, и получить правильное представление об искомом элементе.
2. Внимательно смотрите на слова, стоящие до пропуска и после него, чтобы понять, какого рода ответ вы должны дать.
3. Прочитайте предложение полностью с заполненным пропуском, чтобы убедиться, что оно имеет смысл и ответ верен.
4. Убедитесь, что вы не допустили ошибки в орфографии.

1. For items 1–10 fill in the gaps, using the words in the box. There are some extra words you don't have to use.

arranged, at, exciting, historic, historical, Imperial, near, nearby, on, quiet, quite, relaxed, scene, scenery, serving, shade, shadow, the Imperial, wander, within, wonder

Stay at (1) _____ Hotel.

Relax and enjoy the beautiful (2) _____ around you.

Would you like a game of golf and tennis? Or would you prefer to (3) _____ in remote hills on a sunny day? Or would you like just a (4) _____ rest in the (5) _____ of the garden?

Situated on the banks of the Thames, the hotel has a lot of facilities for young and old.

It is also (6) _____ easy reach of several interesting (7) _____ buildings, dated back to the 18th century.

Special food can be (8) _____ for vegetarians and those on a diet.

We can meet you at the (9) _____ station, called 'The Thames Gardens', (10) _____ arrival. It's only a 5-minute drive from the station to the hotel.

Reasonable prices.

You will really enjoy staying here.

2. For questions 1–10, fill in the gaps with the correct words. Use only one word for each gap. The first sentence is done for you as the example.

REVISING FOR EXAMS

Apply good study 0 from the beginning of your course, rather than seek magical solutions 00 before the exam. Ideally every evening you should read through the

notes you made that day, improving them and (1) _____ sure they are useful. In this way, essential information will be committed (2) _____ your long-term memory and will be readily recalled, even under stressful exam conditions. (3) _____ the long run this will help you to avoid last-minute cramming, (4) _____ is seldom useful.

When your teacher gives you practice exams to do in class time, enter into these wholeheartedly. They won't (5) _____ you any harm, on the contrary, they will help you to assess your progress. Afterwards take note (6) _____ the feedback you receive, pinpoint the mistakes you made. Did you include too little information, misread the questions, (7) _____ out of time?

Sometimes exams are failed not because (8) _____ too little work. Often the brightest students work too hard at revision and worry unnecessary. If you are nervous, then (9) _____ all means carry on gentle revision until the last moment: you can start worrying, if you have too much time on your hands. But be sure not to go into the exam room tired (10) _____ overwork.

3. For questions 1–10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE WORD in each space. (0) is done for you as an example.

MODELS FOR YOU

If you are a student, unemployed or retired (0) with time on your hands and fancy doing something you have always wanted to do but never had the confidence, a bit of modelling, perhaps, or appearing in your favourite soap opera, this could be the right time. (1) _____ glamour nor good looks are necessary to (2) _____ a go of it. Modelling agencies aren't just looking for beauty; they also need normal models to appear (3) _____ TV aids, while similar candidates (4) _____ wanted by casting agencies as extras for film and TV. (5) _____ you are exceptionally lucky, you won't earn a huge amount, but it can provide the extra you need to get (6) _____ on. Nor, as some may hope, (7) _____ it likely to lead to a new career as an actor. But most people, though, do find it enjoyable and appreciate the chance to meet people.

Since you don't need experience or training, anyone has the potential to become an extra as (8) _____ as you are reliable, available (9) _____ short notice and are prepared to do any work that comes your way. If you think modelling is more your style, then your best bet is to approach one of the big model agencies that have real-looking people in their books. You'll be surprised at how much demand there is (10) _____ "the average person" from the advertising world.

ЗАДАНИЯ НА РЕШЕНИЕ КРОССВОРДА

1. При выполнении задания помните, что слово должно подойти в кроссворд как по количеству букв, так и лексически и грамматически подходить по контексту.

2. Обращайте внимание на правильное написание найденного вами слова – орфографическая ошибка может помешать вам сделать задание полностью.

3. Помните, что сам формат задания может вам помочь. Начните с тех слов, где известны некоторые буквы. Вписывайте сначала те слова, в которых вы уверены. С каждым правильным словом, вписанным вами в кроссворд, у вас появляется больше шансов отгадать остальные слова, так как у вас появляются новые буквы. Но каждое неправильное слово в кроссворде уменьшает ваши шансы отгадать остальные слова, так как у вас появляются неправильные буквы в кроссворде.

4. Если вам дан связный текст, прочитайте его со вставленными вами словами по окончании выполнения задания – текст должен иметь смысл.

1. For questions 1–10, solve the clues and complete the puzzle. Sentence (0) has been done for you as an example.

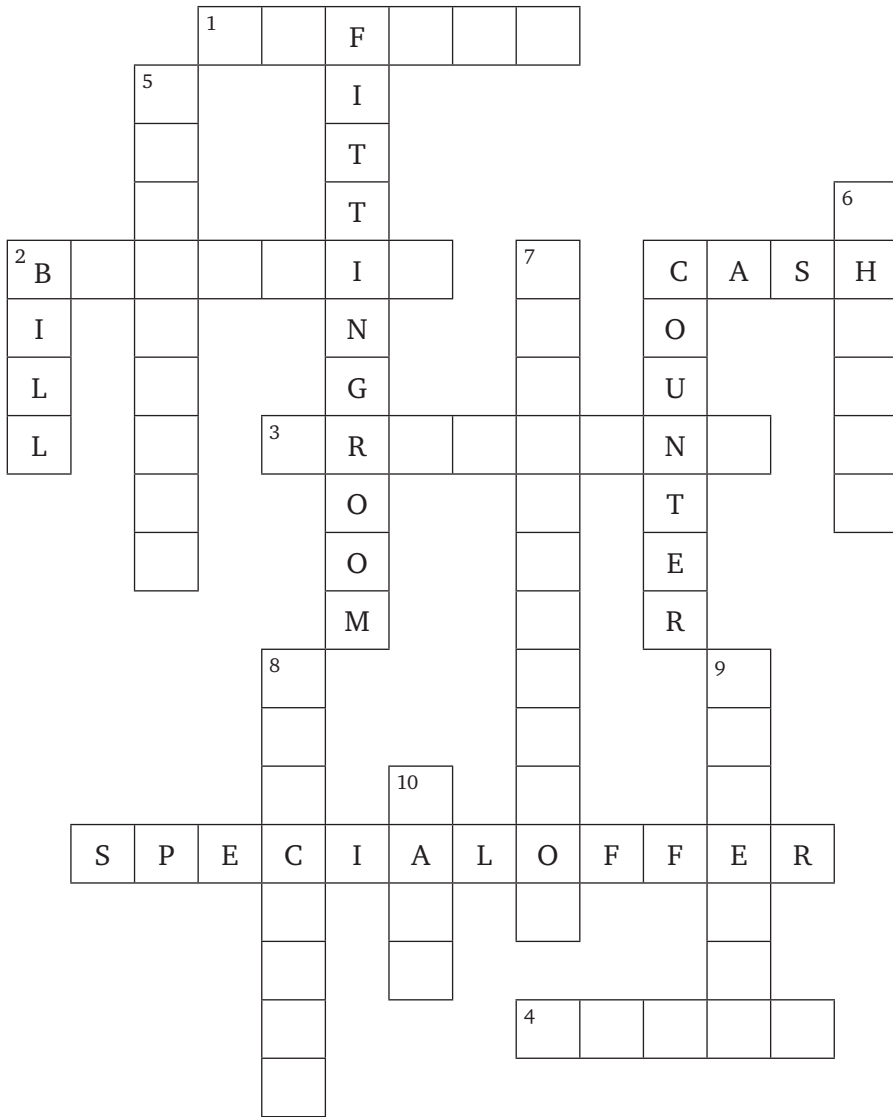
0	Erupting volcano has discharged massive quantities of dust, steam and gases into the atmosphere.
1	The ozone _____ prevents harmful ultraviolet light from the sun from reaching the Earth.
2	If you wear a fur coat in public you risk coming under attack from _____ right activists.
3	Rain which contains large amounts of harmful chemicals as a result of burning substances such as coal and oil is known as _____ rain.
4	A long period when there is little or no rain is called _____.
5	_____ is a large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry.
6	An increase in the amount of waste gases in the atmosphere which is believed to be the cause of a gradual warming of the surface of the Earth is called the _____ effect.

1	– Can I have my money back please? – I'm sorry, we don't give _____.
2	– Were those shoes expensive? – Not at all. They were a real _____.
3	– Are you looking for anything in particular? – Not really. I'm just _____.
4	– I'm afraid I've broken your vase. – Don't worry. It wasn't _____ anything.

Down:

•	– Can I try this jacket on before I buy it? – Certainly. I'll show you to our <u>fitting room</u> . (<i>There are two words written in one.</i>)
•	– I can't possibly eat any more. – Neither can I. Let's ask for the <u>bill</u> .
•	– Do you sell fresh prawns? – Yes, we do. They are over the fish <u>counter</u> .

5	– Are you going to buy that new coat? – I can't. My account is already _____.
6	– Have you got anything smaller than a 20\$ note? – I'm sorry, I've run out of _____.
7	– Do you get this magazine by post every month? – Yes, I pay an annual _____.
8	– How many tickets would you like? – Ten please. Do we get a group _____?
9	– I think I've been overcharged. – Really? Could you show me you _____ please?
10	– Why aren't you travelling by train? – I can't afford the _____.

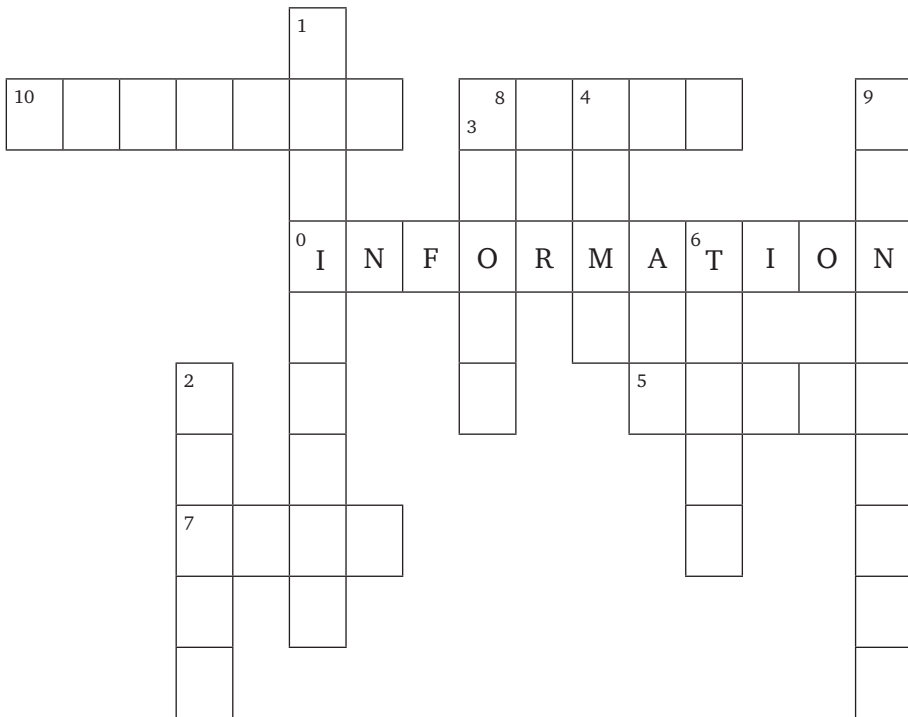


3. For questions 1–10, read the text about computers and solve the puzzle by putting the missing words into the crossword below. The first word (0) is done for you as an example.

The main advantage of computers is that it's easy to find out **0 (across)** like how to travel somewhere. This means that people don't need to look in books or newspapers. However, there is too much information **1 (down)**. The further disadvantage is that people **2 (down)** their computers away after a few years. This results in a lot of **3 (across)**.

At the **4 (down)** time there are a **5 (across)** of advantages for children such as being able to play games. In addition computers make learning more fun. But this leads to children spending too much time on the computer. It is easier to stay in **6 (down)** with friends by emails. Another advantage is that you can send photos. It leads to people sending emails rather than talking to each other. I sometimes think people **7 (across)** on computers too much and if a computer goes **8 (down)**, for instance in a hospital, it might be **9 (down)**.

In conclusion, I think computers **10 (across)** our lives in lots of ways and the advantages are more important than the disadvantages.



4. For questions 1–10, read the text about alternative comedy and solve the puzzle by putting the missing words into the crossword below. (0) been done as an example to help you.

6. For questions 1–8, read the text about distance learning. Solve the crossword puzzle by replacing the underlined words or word combinations with their synonyms. (0) (down) and (00) (down) at the beginning of the text have been done as examples to help you.

Example: (0) (down) *components*

(00) (down) *commitments*

DISTANCE LEARNING

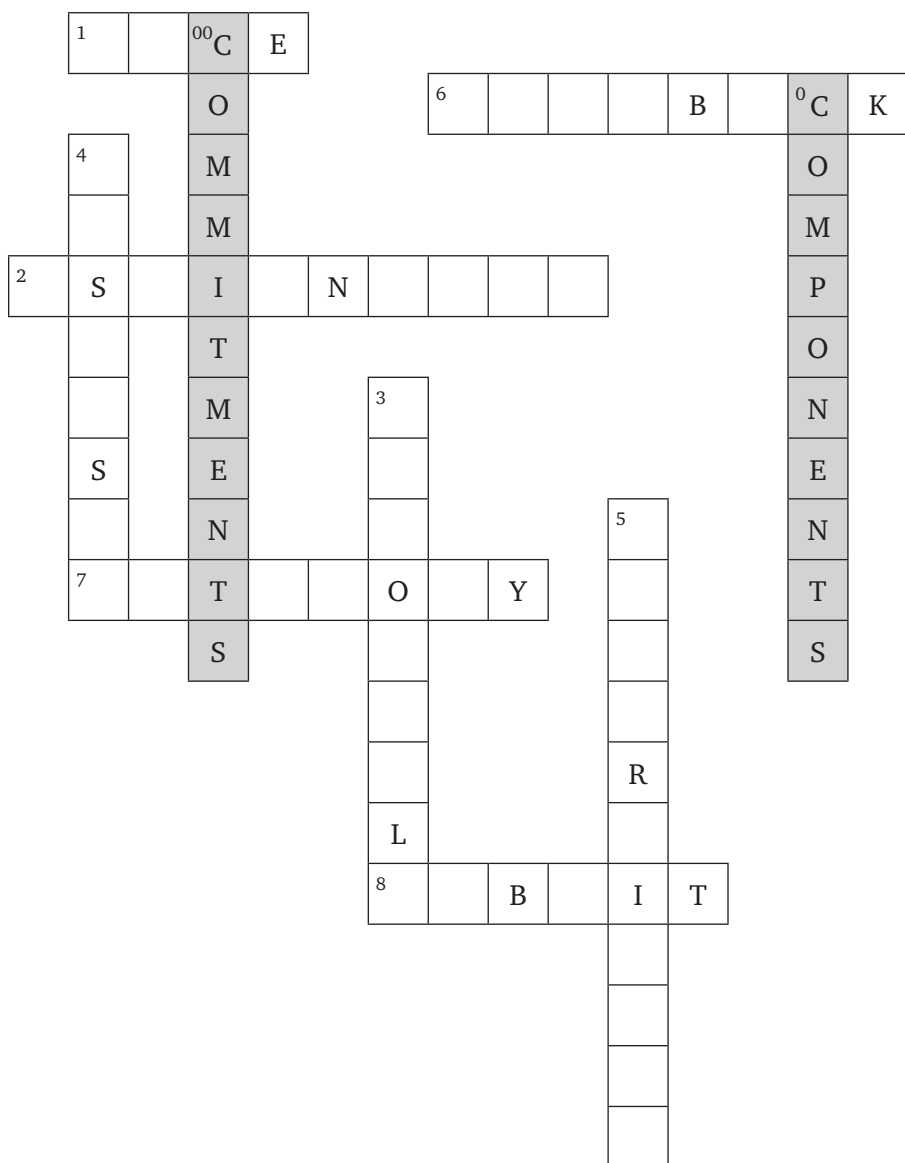
The method of study you will use with the distance learning is called “supported learning”. This means that the course is carefully structured and you are taken through the (0 **down**) parts step by step.

Having decided to study towards an academic degree with distance learning, you may now be wondering what it will entail and what (00 **down**) responsibilities it will require from you. Distance learning involves you in becoming an active learner, which means that you take responsibility for motivating yourself, (1 **across**) find the right speed for your studies, trying not to go too fast, and manage your workload to suit your own circumstances. You will be learning mostly on your own, in your own time, and in the space that you have organised yourself, but with the support from the distance learning centre.

There are deadlines to meet such as written (2 **across**) task dates and exam dates, but matters such as how, when and where you study are very much up to you. In order to learn effectively from this method, you need to become actively involved in your own learning process. Thus, you will have to take part in occasional (3 **down**) seminars via the Internet and then (4 **down**) evaluate what you have learned as you go.

Many courses will include project work which means that you will have to plan and then do a small piece of research work. However, there may not be an opportunity for lengthy discussions with your (5 **down**) instructors and it is unlikely that they will give (6 **across**) their opinion on your project development.

Although distance learning gives you flexibility and allows you to have more (7 **across**) independence as a student, the reverse side of the coin is that you need self-discipline to meet deadlines and (8 **across**) turn in work on time, since you are responsible for your learning.



ЗАДАНИЯ НА ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

1. В данном задании необходимо употребить фразовые глаголы в нужной грамматической форме. Задание проверяет ваше знание данных лексических единиц.

2. В некоторых случаях, для облегчения задания, даются синонимические эквиваленты требуемых фразовых глаголов.

3. Особое внимание следует уделить различным семантическим значениям фразовых глаголов. Некоторые фразовые глаголы могут иметь несколько абсолютно разных значений, которые могут никаким образом не соотноситься друг с другом.

4. Для правильного выполнения этого задания необходимо обращение к лексикографическим источникам, в которых фразовым глаголам отводится особое место. Данные лексические единицы рекомендуется выписывать и запоминать.

1. For questions 1–6, complete the sentences below using the CORRECT GRAMMAR FORM of the separable and non-separable phrasal verbs. To help you to do it, the equivalents of the suitable phrasal verbs are given to you. There is an example (0) done for you.

0	arouse from bed / arise a) He gets up early. b) Jane gets her husband up by six every morning.
1	disassemble / stop functioning a) Max ... his bike into sixty parts. b) Luckily the plane ... before it took off.
2	maintain / continue a) It costs a lot to ... that car. b) ... the good work, girls! You're doing fine!
3	search for / respect a) Young boys often ... to famous athletes. b) I spent hours ... those words.
4	succeed / distinguish a) Her hand writing made it possible to ... her address. b) She ... well on these investments.

	distribute / faint
5	a) The heat was so intense that many people ... b) The captain ... aspirin tablets to all of us.
	leave / remove
6	a) They ... their coats when they entered. b) I can't stand this concert! Let's ... !

2. For questions 1–5, complete the sentences below using the **CORRECT GRAMMAR FORM** of the phrasal verbs in the box. There are three odd phrasal verbs which you do not need to use. There is an example (0) done for you.

**make up take back send off bring round
go up take off get by come across come around**

0	Ronaldo <i>was sent off</i> during yesterday's football match.
1	If you _____ my glasses, please let me know as I can't see anything without them!
2	Train fares _____ twice already this year. It's really outrageous.
3	Please _____ what you just said and apologize to Jack.
4	Don't believe anything Alison says. She's always _____ stories.
5	The doctors managed to _____ David _____ after the accident, but he had to stay in hospital for a while to recover from the consequences.

3. For questions 1–5, fill in the gaps by finding one verb which **FITS IN THREE SENTENCES**. (0) is done for you as an example.

0	Why does the teacher always _____ on me? I'm not the only one who comes late. She decided to _____ out a red scarf to go with her dress. Could you _____ them up from school tonight?	<i>pick</i>
1	In the afternoon the rain really _____ in and we had to cancel our trip. I took my bike to the shop because I've got no idea how to _____ about repairing a puncture. I have a small trust fund, which was _____ up by my grandfather.	
2	I think our plan to build an extension on the house is going to _____ off . It was too hot in the shops, I fainted and it took me a minute or two to _____ round . Don't let one little quarrel _____ between you.	

3	He stole thousands of pounds from the company and managed to _____ away with it. The idea is good, but now you should try to _____ it across to the boss. Persuade him to talk to investors. The new machine has not arrived yet. So we'll have to _____ by without it.	
4	The fire brigade couldn't _____ out the fire for five hours. Don't tell him all the unpleasant aspects of the work – you'll _____ him off . It's a good idea to _____ aside a sum of money to cover unexpected expenditure.	
5	Look at the photo. She really seems to _____ after her mother. He watched the plane _____ off and disappear in the sky. I won't _____ up any more of your valuable time.	

4. For items 1–8, match each person (1–8) with an appropriate phrasal verb (A–K) and a suitable object (a–i). There are two extra verbs in the second column, which you do not have to use. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example: 0. B–a

0	a parent	A	brings out	a	a child
1	a dangerous driver	B	brings up	b	a thief
2	a dressmaker	C	drops by	c	a new book
3	a judge	D	gets away	d	a person of a lower social class
4	a publisher	E	lets off	e	a pedestrian
5	a snob	F	takes off	f	with the money
6	a successful criminal	G	looks up	g	on a journey
7	a traveler	H	runs down	h	a dress
8	a visitor	I	sets out	i	for a cup of coffee
		J	takes in		
		K	looks down on		

ЗАДАНИЯ НА СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

1. В этом задании необходимо заполнить пропуски в предложениях словами, данными в конце каждого предложения, поставив их в нужную форму. Например, вы должны будете образовать существительное от прилагательного с помощью словообразовательных формантов.

2. Особое внимание стоит обратить на употребление правильных приставок или суффиксов для образования отрицательных прилагательных. Нередки случаи нерегулярного употребления того или иного словообразовательного форманта, в которых не работают правила аналогии.

3. Установите, какую именно часть речи требует контекст.

4. Убедитесь, что вы не допустили ошибки в правописании вновь образованного слова.

1. For questions 1–10, read the sentences below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0	School inspectors have found out that, contrary to all expectations , children don't dislike homework at all.	EXPECT
1	Our whole ... system is fatally flawed.	ELECT
2	He's a very ... politician.	CHARISMA
3	Overall ... of imported fruits has rocketed.	CONSUME
4	I'm just sick of all your ... and hypocrisy.	DECEIVE
5	She's had her eyes ... altered!	SURGERY
6	Downloading music illegally is now ... by up to ten years in jail.	PUNISH
7	People don't trust the government, but there's widespread ... with the opposition parties too.	ILLUSION
8	If you are going to have your nose done, be careful who you go to. There are lots of badly qualified ... out there.	PRACTISE
9	The past few years have seen a major ... in asthma among those who are most prone to it.	REDUCE
10	She is not exactly an oil ... , is she?	PAINT

2. For questions 1–10, read the sentences below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0	School inspectors have found out that, contrary to all ... , children don't dislike homework at all.	EXPECT
1	I'm sorry, but I'm not prepared to sit here and listen to all these horrible ... jokes.	SEX
2	He had a breakdown last year and has been on anti- ... ever since .	DEPRESSED
3	She went right up in my ... after she told the boss to get lost.	ESTIMATE
4	My fear is that racist attacks will just lead to ... of certain communities.	GHETTO
5	They're developing a new ... for Alzheimer's.	TREAT
6	We were held up at It was terrifying.	GUN
7	Let him watch it if he wants to. There's nothing wrong with a bit of harmless ... , is there?	ESCAPE
8	I just think there's an ... on oil, that's all.	RELY
9	... stress disorder (PTSD) is a mental illness which can develop after a very bad experience such as a plane crash.	TRAUMA
10	As a writer, he's always had a very irreverent attitude towards the ... – and that's why they've had him arrested.	ESTABLISH

3. For questions 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0	resignation
---	--------------------

SOB STORY

Margaret Thatcher wept after her (0) ... as Prime Minister.	RESIGN
When did you last cry? Did it cause you any (1) ...? After all, it can seem a bit (2)...to cry. Babies do it all the time	EMBARRASS
because it's their only way of catching people's (3).... But	CHILD
sobbing actually helps get rid of the (4)...substances	ATTEND
	HARM

which tend to build up in your body when your life is (5) ...	STRESS
Researchers say the tears we produce when we feel (6) ...	MISERY
are different from those caused by an (7) ... in the eye.	IRRITATE
(8) ... tears contain a substance which makes us feel depressed.	EMOTION
If we cry, we get rid of it and feel better!	
So it can be (9) ... to hold back tears. If you don't express	HEALTH
your (10) ... you risk becoming more upset and this can even	FEEL
have an effect on the body's immune system making you more	
likely to get ill.	

4. For questions 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0	outnumbered
---	-------------

PET LOVERS

The dog is no longer top of the pet world. He is now (0)...	NUMBER
in British homes by the cat. After years of steady (1)...	GROW
the dog (2) ... reached a peak of 7 million in 1993.	POPULATE
Since then the (3) ... of dogs has declined and	POPULAR
there has been a slow (4)... in numbers. Meanwhile the	REDUCE
number of cats has crept up almost (5)... The reason	NOTICE
is one of economics. A cat is a much more (6)... and less	PRACTICE
demanding pet for couples who are out at work all day.	
If you have to be a dog, it pays to be a (7) ... one. You	FAITH
could become seriously (8) ... Last week, a dog called	WEALTH
Whisp found herself richer by £50,000 on the (9) ... of	DIE
her master, John Jones. It was Mr. Jones' (10) ... that the money	INTEND
should be used 'to find a suitable home with a person who will	
love and care for my dog Whisp for the rest of her life'.	

5. For items 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0	decision
---	----------

HOME GYM

When you have made the (0).. to begin exercising,	DECIDE
you need more than just enthusiasm – you need to use (1)...	EQUIP
which is high quality, safe and (2)... . The Classic Home	RELY
Cycle is a basic model with a (3)... distance meter and timer.	MECHANIC
It has a strong construction and enclosed flywheel for (4) ...	SAFE
and both the seat and handlebars are (5) ... to different	ADJUST
(6) ... so the user can pedal in the most comfortable position.	HIGH
With a rowing machine you can (7) ... the arms and legs as	STRONG
well as exercise the back. Brisk rowing is just as (8) ... for	EFFECT
burning calories as running at 11 km an hour. The (9)...	REASON
priced Classic Rower has a seat which moves smoothly (10)	THROUGH
... the whole rowing programme, and is suitable for all home exercisers.	

6. For items 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0	development
---	-------------

RUSSIAN IMPRESSIONISM

Impressionism is a very natural stage of art's (0)...	DEVELOP
Russian painters had started their (1) ... of experiments with light and modified colour schemes before they visited France and got acquainted with French impressionism.	HEARD
And yet, there is a difference between Russian and French impressionistic (2) ... in terms of the subject matter, light and colour scheme.	DEPICT
As far as French artists were (3) ..., they portrayed life differently compared to Russian painters.	CONCERN
However, Russian impressionists never attempted to break away from (4)	REAL
Strictly speaking, Vasily Polenov can be regarded as a (5) ... in this field.	BLAZE
He was one of the first Russian painters who visited Paris in the 1870s and became (6) ... fascinated by impressionism.	ENORMOUS
He didn't abandon his own distinct painting style, but he made every effort to (7) ... his students in Russia with his French findings and encouraged their own artistic explorations.	FAMILIAR
Thanks to his (8) ... support, his like-minded contemporary artist Konstantin Korovin felt confidence to work differently.	ENTHUSIASM

Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and (9) ... had never had landscape painting classes as this genre was seen as the one for amateurs.	ARCHITECT
V. Polenov was the first to introduce such classes and he was (10) ... besieged by the students who wanted to paint nature.	VIRTUAL

7. For questions 1–10, fill in the gaps with the words, derived from the words on the right. Put the words in the correct grammar form. There is an example (0) for you.

It must be said that Dover was not 0 <i>vastly</i> improved by daylight, but I liked it. I liked its small scale and cozy air, and the way everyone said 'Good morning', and 'Hello', and 'Dreadful weather – but it must 1 _____ up', to each other, and the sense that this was just one more in a very long series of quiet, well-ordered, pleasantly 2 _____ days. Nobody in the whole Dover would have any particular reasons to remember 21 March 1973, except for me and a 3 _____ of children born that day. I didn't know how early one could decently begin asking for a room in England, so I thought I would leave it till mid-morning. With time on my hands, I made a thorough search for a guesthouse that looked 4 _____ and quiet, friendly and not too costly, and at the stroke of ten o'clock presented myself on the doorstep of the one I had carefully selected, taking care not to 5 _____ the milk bottles.	VAST
	BRIGHT
	EVENT
	HAND
	ATTRACT
	COMPOSE
	PROPRIETOR
	LINE
	BEWILDER
	REPAIR
	CALL

8. For questions 1–10, fill in the gaps with the words, DERIVED FROM or RELATED TO the words on the right. Put the words in the correct grammar form. Put only ONE WORD in each gap. There is an example (0) for you.

There exist different sorts of (0) <i>collections</i> in the world. People collect a large (1) _____ of objects: stamps, postcards, dolls. Some people collect objects which are connected with (2) _____ events or with famous people. Some people collect kitchen utensils or	COLLECT
	VARY
	MEMORY

similar (3) _____ items, such as spoons, plates or glasses.	HOUSE
Kevin Baker from Cardiff has 10 000 eggcups at home. Not	
(4) _____, his favourite eggcup is one in the shape of a typical	SURPRISE
(5) _____. Kevin's hobby began several years ago, after he	WALES
lent an elephant eggcup to his granddaughter who took such a	
(6) _____ to it that she insisted on keeping it. Kevin saw a few	LIKE
eggcups he liked at a (7) _____ at a local shop, and started	SELL
collecting them	
Others like Kevin's eggcups too. "I've just bought a (8) _____	PLACE
for one of my favourites, which mysteriously (9) _____ last	APPEAR
week," he said. Nowadays he locks the cupboard with the eggcups	
to (10) _____ that nobody can steal them.	SURE

9. For questions 1–7, fill in the gaps with the words, DERIVED FROM OR RELATED TO THE WORDS ON THE RIGHT. Put the words in the correct grammatical form. There are examples (0) and (00) for you.

We are (0) <u>really</u> glad that you have accepted our job offer and	REAL
joined our small and enthusiastic team. We are a (00) <u>handful</u> of	HAND
people, trying to turn hotel business into art. We hope that this	
information	
(1) _____ will help you to orient yourself to the peculiarities of our	LEAF
business and behave appropriately.	
Firstly, all our (2) _____ are provided with a uniform which	EMPLOY
they are obliged to wear while on duty. Please note that male staff	
are not permitted to wear (3) _____ of any kind and female staff	JEWEL
must not wear rings or earrings which are (4) _____ large.	EXCESS
Wristwatches are permitted but must be acceptable in size and	
design.	
Secondly, female staff should avoid high-heeled (5) _____ for	FOOT
their safety, since floors in the building are often (6) _____.	SLIP
Finally, we would (7) _____ appreciate if you talk politely to	TRUE
our customers and make them feel comfortable in our hotel.	

ЗАДАНИЯ НА ПОИСК СЛОВА, ПОДХОДЯЩЕГО В ТРИ КОНТЕКСТА

1. В этом задании необходимо заполнить пропуски в предложениях одним и тем же словом, подходящим ко всем трём предложенным контекстам.

2. Задание проверяет ваше знание полисемантических лексических единиц. До того, как принять решение относительно искомой лексической единицы, обязательно прочитайте все три предложения. Как правило, в одном из трех предложений будет устойчивое словосочетание, в котором нельзя будет употребить никакого другого синонимичного слова, кроме требуемого. Однако, надо проверить, подходит ли данное слово во все три предложения. Легче ошибиться, если основывать свой выбор на одном или двух предложениях из трёх возможных.

4. Прочитайте все три предложения полностью с заполненными пропусками, чтобы убедиться, что они имеют смысл и ответы верны.

1. For questions 1–5, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example:

A) Could you do me a _____ and hold the door open while I bring in the shopping?

B) All those in _____ of the proposal please raise your hand.

C) After being out of fashion for years the painter is now in _____ with the critics.

Example: FAVOUR

1	A) I was sitting at the next table to them so I couldn't _____ overhearing their conversation. B) My financial situation is pretty bad anyway, so this unexpected bill doesn't exactly _____. C) I wish you wouldn't _____ yourself to my CDs without asking me first.
2	A) They _____ to lose a lot of money if they are forced to close down their business. B) He has treated me very badly for a long time and I think the time has come for me to _____ up to him. C) Rose is very selfish and she can't _____ it when she doesn't get her own way.

3	A) I know you are very upset now but I'm sure the feeling will _____ soon. B) His comment was so rude that I couldn't let it _____ without telling him that I thought he shouldn't have said it. C) Luckily she managed to _____ the test.
4	A) Helen is always gossiping about other people – I wish she'd _____ her own business. B) _____ your head when you go through the doorway, it's rather low for someone tall. C) I've had enough from John. I'm going to give him a piece of my _____.
5	A) I bought my nephew a toy clock because he's just learning to _____ the time. B) I expect the boss is going to _____ me off for not getting my work done on time. C) Mary and her sister look so alike that I simply can't _____ them apart.

2. For questions 1–10, think of one word only which can be used in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0	I expect we'll _____ again one day, but bye for now. The company's service didn't _____ my requirements. You're going to _____ a lot of problems as you go through life.
---	---

(0) meet

1	Don't worry – the numbness from the injection will _____ off after about an hour. Sportsmen _____ out a pair of running shoes every three months. All the stress and extra travel is beginning to _____ him down.
2	Please _____ the terrible state of this room. I haven't had time to tidy it up. I know that she's under a lot of pressure, but nothing can _____ her terrible behaviour. Would you _____ me for a moment – I need to leave the room and make a phone call.

3	He was going to _____ to us the events which led to his escape. The series is very popular because viewers can _____ to the main characters in it. The examples given here don't _____ to my personal experience.
4	Could you give me a _____ with this suitcase? I picked up a book that happened to lie at _____ and read a few pages. Could you help me _____ out the copies, please? Make sure every student gets one.
5	The latest _____ of the magazine includes interviews with all sorts of celebrities. This is a very important _____ and we should discuss it seriously. When she decided to leave the job, money wasn't the _____ – she left because of the hours.
6	After long negotiations, they _____ the dispute without going to a court of law. We looked at lots of apartments to rent and finally we _____ on this one. My family moved to Canada and _____ in Toronto many years ago.
7	Could you _____ me at the next corner? I can walk from there. The temperature tends to _____ sharply at night at this time of year. I think we should _____ this subject before we have a big argument about it.
8	Will you _____ to the holiday arrangements? I'm afraid I can't _____ you off at the airport. Let me _____ – I think we can talk to the manager about your complaint.
9	Is there anything of _____ on the news? It is not in your _____ to leave the company now. We had to pay a very high _____ rate on the loan from the bank.
10	I'm going to _____ her to a special meal in an expensive restaurant for her birthday. Paul is an unpopular boss because he tends to _____ his employees very badly. The doctors are sure that it's the best medicine to _____ her illness.

ЗАДАНИЯ НА РЕДАКТИРОВАНИЕ

1. В этом задании необходимо исправить ошибки, т.е. удалить неверно употреблённые элементы в связном тексте.

2. Задание проверяет знание грамматических правил и правил лексической комбинаторики.

3. Старайтесь внимательно читать каждое предложение, чтобы точно определить, какой именно элемент является избыточным в данном контексте.

1. For questions 1–15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct put a tick in the space on the left. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space on the left. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

Example:

0	V
00	far

THE PLAZA HOTEL

0	The Plaza is situated close to the centre of town and only
00	20 minutes' drive far from the airport. There are 605 guest
1	rooms providing a luxurious accommodation for tourists
2	and business people alike. Each room it is equipped with
3	a colour television, a mini bar and an individually-controlled
4	air conditioning. Guests have the choice of five superb
5	restaurants. Why not to sample local specialities in the Bistro
6	on the ground floor or enjoy yourself the finest international
7	cuisine in the fabulous Starlight Room with its panoramic
8	view of the city? There is a wide range of facilities for
9	relaxation and enjoyment including of a swimming pool,
10	health club, beauty salon and karaoke bar. In addition,

11	our modern conference centre which has been
12	designed to meet all your business needs. Why should you not stay
13	elsewhere when you can be sure of a warm welcome
14	and excellent service at The Plaza? For reservations
15	and information please to call 010 534 766 (24 hours).

2. For questions 1–15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct put a tick in the space on the left. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space on the left. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

Example:

0	<i>V</i>
00	<i>about</i>

FLYING THE SLOW WAY

0	The day of my journey to Geneva was very foggy
00	and I was afraid about the flight might be cancelled.
1	When I rang the airport, they told me I should be check
2	in at the normal time. On the way to there in a taxi the
3	fog seemed to be getting thicker but as we arrived I saw
4	a plane landing, which it cheered me up. There were
5	a lot of people in that departure lounge at the first but
6	more and more of them disappeared as their flights
7	were called. After an hour in there were only about six
8	of us left and then we had heard the words I'd been
9	dreading: 'We are regret to announce the cancellation
10	of Flight 267 to Geneva.' Naturally, we all demanded
11	to know if what was going to happen to us and, in the
12	end, the airline put us on a plane to Dublin. From there
13	we were caught a flight to Paris, where we had to travel
14	to a different terminal by the bus before finally boarding
15	a plane for Geneva. We arrived, exhausted, five hours late.

3. For questions 1–15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct put a tick in the space on the left. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space on the left. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

Example:

0	V
00	<i>up</i>

PILOT

0	My job as an airline pilot is to fly the aircraft and also
00	to take up responsibility for the safety of the passengers
1	and the crew. It may seem as a glamorous job because
2	I go to the exciting places but that isn't the whole story.
3	You don't get much time for sightseeing around and,
4	if you are flying on short trips, you sometimes feel a bit
5	like a bus driver, just going from backwards and forwards.
6	The maximum number of hours I'm allowed to fly in
7	any month is 100 but this doesn't include of the time
8	I spend with completing paperwork or learning about
9	new aircraft or new routes. I need to arrive at the airport
10	about two hours before the flight for to meet the
11	engineer and the cabin crew, and check the weather
12	conditions. After then I have to go through airport security,
13	just like the passengers, before preparing the flight deck
14	on the plane. Once that all the passengers are aboard, and
15	we have a permission from air traffic control, we can take off.

4. For items 1–10, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word that should not be there.

If a line is correct, put a tick (V) by the number. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word down.

Have you ever been to a clairvoyant to find out what the future may have	0	V
in store for you? Have you ever had your palm looked at it or have you ever	00	it

been made to believe that your future might be predicted?	1	
Apart from human seers, there are also countless of sites on the Internet	2	
nowadays where you can have a tarot reading done, or where you can	3	
read your daily horoscope. Can there really be anything out there in the	4	
stars that has a strong influence over our lives? These days there are a great	5	
many of people who are searching for answers, who want to discover what	6	
the purpose of their lives might not be. Others, of course, are quite happy to	7	
go through life without questioning.	8	
I admit to have being one of those who are fascinated by the unknown, by	9	
what might be 'out there'. I can spend all the day thinking about mysterious life.	10	

ЗАДАНИЯ НА ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЮ

1. При выполнении задания попытайтесь угадать, какую грамматическую конструкцию, фразовый глагол или устойчивое выражение от вас ждут.

2. Обращайте внимание на правильное написание слов – орфографические ошибки в данном задании учитываются.

3. Обращайте внимание на количество слов, которое вам нужно вставить – пересчитывайте вставленные вами слова.

4. Обращайте внимание на ключевое слово – оно дается в задании в той форме, в которой оно должно быть вами использовано в трансформированном предложении.

1. For items 1–10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0	The pool isn't deep enough to swim in. too The pool _____ swim in.
---	--

0	is too shallow to
---	---------------------------------

1	It won't help if you worry about it. point There is _____ about it.
2	I just can't decide where to go on holiday. mind I just can't _____ where to go on holiday.
3	Make sure you kill all the germs by boiling the water. so The water must _____ to kill all the germs.
4	I can't believe you stayed so calm. temper I'd _____ if I'd been in your shoes.

5	I hope you haven't got flu coming on. down I hope you're _____ the flu.
6	He's really keen to start his new job. forward He's really _____ his new job.
7	Could you move up so that we can sit down too? room Could you _____ to sit down too?
8	There will have to be a change in his attitude or he won't continue to work here. order There will have to be a change in his attitude _____ to work here.
9	Although it was snowing heavily, they decided to go for a ride. spite They decided to go for a ride _____ the snow.
10	I didn't realize your office was so far from the bus stop. such I didn't realize your office _____ way from the bus stop.

2. For questions 1–10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0	The pool isn't deep enough to swim in. too The pond _____ to swim in.
---	--

0	is too shallow to
---	--------------------------

1	The only exercise she takes is to jog in the morning. apart She doesn't take any exercise _____ in the morning.
2	They think that anything up to 300 people might have died. believed Up to 300 people _____ dead.
3	They've only got half the boys they need to make up a team. twice They need _____ to make up a team.

4	There is nothing like as varied a mix of people as in London. cosmopolitan It's nowhere _____ London.
5	It's possible that he forgot about the task. might He _____ about the task.
6	She's constantly pushing people around. boss All _____ about.
7	You could always stay with us for a few days, if necessary. put We could always _____ for a few days, if necessary.
8	Beijing University is similar to Oxford or Cambridge University. Chinese Beijing University is _____ of Oxford or Cambridge.
9	She's never flown before. first This is _____ by air.
10	It's really against the law to do this, so don't tell anyone. we Strictly speaking, _____ this.

3. For questions 1–10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0	The pool isn't deep enough to swim in. too The pond _____ to swim in.
---	--

0	is too shallow to
---	--------------------------

1	Make sure you kill any germs by boiling the water. so The water must _____ kill any germs.
2	The transport system back home is miles better than it is here. comparison There is _____ the transport system back home and the one here.

3	She treats me like a little boy. seems She _____ that I'm a little boy.
4	The boy said that he hadn't done anything wrong. denied The boy _____ anything wrong.
5	After seeing all the candidates they will announce their decision. once They'll announce their decision _____ all the candidates.
6	He talked to me for ages about his new girlfriend. going He _____ about his new girlfriend.
7	It was reported that thousands of people were affected by the rail strike. said Thousands of people _____ by the rail strike.
8	She always tells you exactly what's on her mind. mincing She's _____ her words.
9	He only studies and nothing else. ever All he _____ is study.
10	I'll only phone if there's a problem. hear Don't expect to _____ there is a problem.

4. For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0	Our school sports day is held at the end of the summer term. place Our school sports day _____ at the end of the summer term.
0	takes place
1	It's a pity I don't know how to play the guitar! knew I _____ how to play the guitar!

2	Our coach thinks it should be easy for us to win this match. far As _____ concerned, it should be easy for us to win this match.
3	Jim will be late for school unless he hurries up! hurry Jim will be late for school _____ up!
4	Hi, Lee, can I borrow your pen for a moment, please? mind Hi, Lee, _____ I borrow your pen for a moment, please?
5	Anna said she thought Greta had eaten all the ice-cream. accused Anna _____ all the ice-cream.
6	My brother thinks of some very interesting ideas for his poems. comes My brother _____ some very interesting ideas for his poems.

5. For items 1–10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0	The pool isn't deep enough to swim in. too The pool _____ swim in.
---	---

0	is too shallow to
---	--------------------------

1	Laura had to pay a fine of 50 dollars because she didn't have a ticket. dollar Laura had to pay _____ because she didn't have a ticket.
2	The concert wasn't as good as we had expected. live The concert didn't _____ our expectations.
3	I've been too busy to answer my emails, but I'll do it soon. round I haven't _____ my emails yet, but I'll do it soon.
4	It's nearly lunchtime, so would you like to eat something? feel It's nearly lunchtime, so _____ something to eat?

5	Complaints about the food! That's all I ever hear from you! always You _____ the food!
6	They took advantage of the day-off at work and went to the seaside! most They _____ of the day-off at work and went to the seaside!
7	Two detectives investigating the robbery questioned us for over an hour. enquiries Two detectives _____ the robbery questioned us for over an hour.
8	Jake was the person who started my interest in collecting pottery. got It was Jake _____ in collecting pottery.
9	He really wanted to impress the interviewers. desperate He _____ the interviewers a good impression.
10	Because he was injured he couldn't play in the next game. prevented His _____ in the next game.

ЗАДАНИЯ НА СИНТАКСИЧЕСКУЮ СВЯЗНОСТЬ

1. В данном задании необходимо соединить части предложений, которые являются либо цитатами выдающихся людей, либо афоризмами, пословицами и поговорками.

2. Для правильного выполнения задания совсем не обязательно знать наизусть все афоризмы и высказывания. Прежде всего, необходимо внимательно прочитать все предложения и попытаться соотнести их правильно лексически и грамматически таким образом, чтобы предложения имели смысл. Особое внимание следует уделить местоимениям – их употребление в единственном или множественном числе зачастую помогает правильно определить нужное окончание предложения.

3. Следуйте правила – от простого к сложному. Соедините сначала те части, которые вам кажутся логичными и сочетаются как грамматически, лексически, так и семантически, затем соедините оставшиеся части.

4. После выполнения задания еще раз перечитайте вслух все предложения, чтобы убедиться, что логика высказывания не нарушена.

1. For questions 1–4 restore famous English phrases first matching their beginnings (A–E) with the endings (1–6), there is one odd ending you don't need to use, and then match the phrases with their Latin equivalents. There is an example (0) for you.

A	The times	1	is human. (Seneca)
B	To live	2	is power. (Francis Bacon)
C	Repetition	3	change, and we change with them.
D	Knowledge	4	are our future.
E	To err	5	is to think. (Cicero)
F	Scientists	6	is the mother of learning.

0	Errare humanum est.	E1
1	Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.	
2	Repetitio est mater studiorum.	
3	Scientia est potentia.	
4	Vivere est cogitare.	

2. In the table below there are quotations from famous people. For questions 1–7, match the beginning of the quotation from column A with its corresponding ending from column B. There are 4 extra endings which do not correspond to any quotation.

The (0) has been done for you as the example. Example: 0. L

A	B
0. Good taste is better than bad taste,	A. who may get to be a boss and work twelve hours a day. <i>Robert Frost</i>
1. They know enough	B. you've understood all your life, but in a new way. <i>Doris Lessing</i>
2. Education is what survives when	C. who know how to learn. <i>Henry Brooks Adam</i>
3. That is what learning is. You suddenly understand something	D. and is essential for human happiness. <i>Galen</i>
4. It is true nature of mankind	E. what we are. <i>Claude-Adrien Helvitius</i>
5. Pennies do not come from heaven. They	F. what has been learnt has been forgotten. <i>B.F. Skinner</i>
6. The battle of Waterloo	G. to learn from mistakes not from example. <i>Fred Hoyle.</i>
7. Be not afraid of growing slowly, be afraid	H. can pay others to do for one. <i>W. Somerset Maugham.</i>
	I. have to be earned here on earth. <i>Margaret Thatcher</i>
	J. was won on the playing fields of Eton. <i>Duke of Wellington</i>
	K. only of standing still. <i>Confusius.</i>
	L. but bad taste is better than no taste. <i>Arnold Bennett.</i>

ЧАСТЬ 2

ЗАДАНИЯ НА ОЦЕНКУ УРОВНЯ СФОРМИРОВАННОСТИ СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ

ЗАДАНИЯ НА ИДИОМЫ

1. For questions 1–5 combine the beginnings of the idioms (A–F) with their endings (a–h) from the box below. There are two endings that you do not need. Then match the meaning of the phrases (1–5) to corresponding idioms. (0) is done for you as an example.

Example: 0. To cost a fortune – Bh

A to stay on	a one's head round something
B to cost	b hand to mouth
C to get	c the back
D to stab someone in	d your own two legs
E to get out of	e one's toes
F to live from	f the back of your hand
	g hand
	h an arm and a leg

1	To understand the reasons – _____
2	To become difficult to control – _____
3	To be on the alert – _____
4	To earn only just enough money for food – _____
5	To betray someone – _____

2. For questions 1–5 choose the correct option (a, b or c) to complete each idiom. To help you, the meaning of the idiom is given in brackets.

Example:

	He is very polite today. I smell a (0) _____ (<i>I suspect deception.</i>)				
a	pig	b	rat	c	horse

Correct answer: 0. b

1	I love football. I could watch it till the _____ come home! <i>(I could watch it for a very long time without getting bored.)</i>				
a	cows	b	pigeons	c	ducks
2	Where have you learnt about their engagement? I got it straight from the _____ mouth! <i>(I got the information from the person directly concerned with the engagement.)</i>				
a	bird's	b	dog's	c	horse's
3	The woman has a _____ in her bonnet about starting a new business. <i>(She has a fixed idea about starting a new business.)</i>				
a	fly	b	butterfly	c	bee
4	'We might have fine weather for our holidays.' 'Yes, and _____ might fly!' <i>(This is very unlikely to happen.)</i>				
a	cows	b	pigs	c	horses
5	He took all the praise even though his assistants had done all the _____ work. <i>(They had done all the hard, tiring and boring work.)</i>				
a	donkey	b	horse	c	dog

ЗАДАНИЯ НА УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ФОРМАЛЬНОГО, НЕЙТРАЛЬНОГО И НЕФОРМАЛЬНОГО СТИЛЕЙ РЕЧИ

1. For items 1–5, match the spoken informal words 1–5 to their neutral definitions A–J. There are some extra definitions which do not match.

Informal English	Neutral Equivalents
1. Oh well, don't let it <i>get you down</i> .	A) to borrow sth. for a short time
2. I wish you'd stop <i>going on</i> about it for hours on end.	B) to change one's mind
3. It really <i>bugs</i> me when people don't return my pen after they've borrowed it.	C) to fool sb.
4. My bicycle's been <i>nicked</i> .	D) to annoy sb.
5. He <i>flipped his lid</i> .	E) to upset sb.
	F) to steal sth.
	G) to argue
	H) to lose one's temper
	I) to speak steadily
	J) to surprise sb.

2. Match the spoken informal words 1–10 to the neutral equivalents a–j.

Informal English	Formal English
1. The moment he's become King, his life will start <i>for real</i> .	a) to risk giving my opinion, even though I may be wrong or other people may disagree with me
2. I <i>thumbed a lift</i> into town.	b) invitations
3. That guy in black <i>pinched</i> my wallet.	c) paid more money than I should have paid
4. I'm going to <i>stick my neck out</i> with some predictions for the next two years.	d) ten pounds
5. It only cost <i>ten quid</i> .	e) travelled to town by getting a free ride from the driver of a passing car
6. I'll try and bring crisps and things like that. What about the <i>invites</i> ?	f) relax and party
7. I <i>got ripped off</i> by the taxi driver coming from the airport.	g) I haven't seen you for a long time.

8. I need to go out and <i>let my hair down</i> .	h) liked each other the moment we met
9. Long time, no see.	i) stole
10. We just <i>hit it off</i> at once.	j) in earnest

3. Match the spoken informal words 1–10 to the neutral equivalents a–j.

Informal English	Formal English
1. I didn't <i>get in</i> until three last night.	a) man
2. You look a bit <i>down</i> .	b) stopped me going out with my friends as a punishment
3. I don't really <i>go for</i> redheads.	c) a lot of money
4. He seems like a really nice <i>bloke</i> .	d) more than two thousand pounds
5. His car cost over two grand.	e) unhappy
6. I got home at 2 am and Dad <i>grounded</i> me on the spot.	f) have you been doing
7. They must have <i>money to burn</i> .	g) far too extravagant
8. What've you been <i>up to</i> since I last saw you.	h) gone broke
9. I thought ten Rolls Royces at the wedding was a bit <i>over-the-top</i> .	i) like a particular type of person
10. Her company's really <i>gone to the dogs</i> .	j) get back home

4. Match the spoken informal words 1–10 to the neutral or formal equivalents a–j.

Informal English	Formal/Neutral English
1. 'What if the two of them find out about us...' Don't even <i>go there</i> !	a) in addition to other bad things that happened to me
2. Oh well, don't let it <i>get you down</i> .	b) It's the duty of the local council to slow the traffic down.
3. I wish you'd stop <i>going on</i> about it for hours on end.	c) Our car went at seventy miles an hour.
4. And then, <i>to top it all</i> , I lost my job....	d) it annoys
5. It really <i>bugs</i> me when people don't return my pen after they've borrowed it.	e) upset
6. <i>They</i> could do something to slow the traffic down.	f) stolen
7. We <i>did</i> an average of seventy on the motorway.	g) by the underground train in London
8. My bicycle's been <i>nicked</i> .	h) lost his temper
9. I came home <i>on the tube</i> when I missed the last bus.	i) speaking steadily
10. He <i>flipped his lid</i> .	j) don't think or talk about this

5. For questions 1–8, read the following informal note you have received from a friend and use the information to complete the numbered gaps in the formal notice. Then write the new words in the correct spaces on your answer sheet. Use one word for each gap. The number of letters in the words is given. Also some letters are given. There is an example (0) at the beginning. The words you need do not occur in the informal note.

Example: 0. l i m i t

INFORMAL NOTE

Jack,

I've got that information you asked me to get about the Young Person's Railcards. First of all, they are for people under 26. It seems that you can only buy one up to March 17th. It looks like a pretty good deal to me because it only costs £35 and you get a lot for that. The cards allow you to travel anywhere you want for six months and they also let you pay less at some hotels and restaurants.

You can only get them at the Student Travel Office in Piccadilly and you have to go and get one yourself and you have to prove your age and that you're doing a full-time course. You fill in the form at the office and you have to give them a passport-sized photograph.

It's really a good offer and I think you should encourage any of the students who can do so to get one before it's too late.

Glenn

FORMAL NOTICE

NOTICE TO STUDENTS

THE YOUNG PERSON'S RAILCARD

The Young Person's Railcards have the age (0) i t of 26. The Railcards are only (1) a i until 17th March and we advise you to get one because it is very good (2) e for money. The cards (3) p t you unlimited travel for six months and they also (4) e t e you to price reductions at certain hotels and restaurants.

The cards are (5) b n e only from the Student Travel Office in Piccadilly and you must (6) c t the card personally and you will need to take proof of your age. You will also need to prove that you are in full-time study. At the office, you fill in an application form and (7) r i d a passport-sized photograph.

The card is highly recommended, so if you are (8) e l b for one, remember that you should not hesitate to buy it.

6. For questions 1–5, complete a chat of british teenage friends with the phases from the box below. There are six extra variants in the box, which should not be used. (0) is done for you as an example.

A	Are you alright?
B	do me a favour
C	falling on my face
D	identify
E	How is your night treating you?
F	netflixed it
G	not doing well
H	What's up?
I	save me a lot of grief
J	had a unique opportunity to rent it online
K	What are you doing today?
L	easily spot

A: Hi, Mike! You look tired. (0) H?

B: Hey Matt. Completely worn out after my History exam. (1) _____?

A: The same old story. I have an exam tomorrow in my Literature course and I need a final cram session so as to avoid (2) _____ in the test.

B: What book do you have there?

A: Oh, it's the Da Vinci Code.

B: The Da Vinci Code? I just (3) _____ last week.

A: Really? So you can (4) _____ by letting me watch it instead of reading it!

B: You'd better read it. Your professor will (5) _____ which students took the easy way out by renting the film.

ЗАДАНИЕ НА УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ АМЕРИКАНСКОГО И БРИТАНСКОГО ВАРИАНТОВ ЯЗЫКА

For questions 1–20 read the four emails below. Solve the crossword puzzle by filling in the gaps in the emails. Pay special attention to the register (formal/informal) and the variant of English (British/American) needed. MIND YOUR SPELLING. In some cases synonyms are given in brackets (in two cases synonyms are not given). (0) in the first email has been done as an example to help you.

Date: 20/05/2012

Subject: Conference (0) (across) invitation

Dear Mr Hammond,

I attended your lecture on public speaking at the Communication Skills conference in London last week and I was very impressed.

I am involved in organising a similar conference in Exeter in September and I would be very (1) (down) _____ (*appreciative*) if you could come and speak at our conference on 15 September. The talk would need to last for 60 minutes (45 minutes for the talk and 15 minutes for questions). Please let me know if you (2) (across) _____ (*need*) any special equipment for your presentation.

The (3) (down) _____ (*preliminary version*) of the conference programme can be found on our website.

(4) (down) _____ (*if*) you have any further questions, please do not (5) (down) _____ (*be reluctant*) to contact me.

Looking forward to your (6) (across) _____ (*answer*).

Best (7) (down) _____ (*wishes*),

Helen Brown

Conference Organiser

Date: 05/21/2012

Subject: Re: Conference invitation

Dear Ms. Brown,

Thank you for your email of May 20, inviting me to speak at the conference in Exeter. I am afraid that I will be unable to attend the conference this year due to a (8) (down) _____ (*previous*) engagement. If you wish, I could recommend one of my colleagues to speak in my place.

Please contact me if you organize another conference in the future. Once again I would like to (9) **(across)** _____ (*say sorry*) for not attending the event this year and for any (10) **(across)** _____ (*trouble*) caused.

Yours (11) **(down)** _____ ,

James Hammond

Date: 18/06/2012

Subject: A talk in October?

Hi James,

Great talk last week on public speaking. Really enjoyed it.

(12) **(across)** _____ (*want*) giving a talk at an industry thing I'm getting together in Manchester in October?

Session needs to be an hour (45 mins for the talk and 15 mins questions). I know that you have a busy timetable in your Language Centre in Denver for this autumn semester, but still hope you can come.

I (13) **(across)** _____ (*send with the email*) the full prog. If you have any (14) **(across)** _____ (*questions*) about your ticket for the Conference dinner, just let me know (remember to bring a dinner jacket for the event!).

Hope to hear from you soon.

Best,

Lisa

Date: 06/19/2012

Subject: Re: A talk in October?

Hi Lisa,

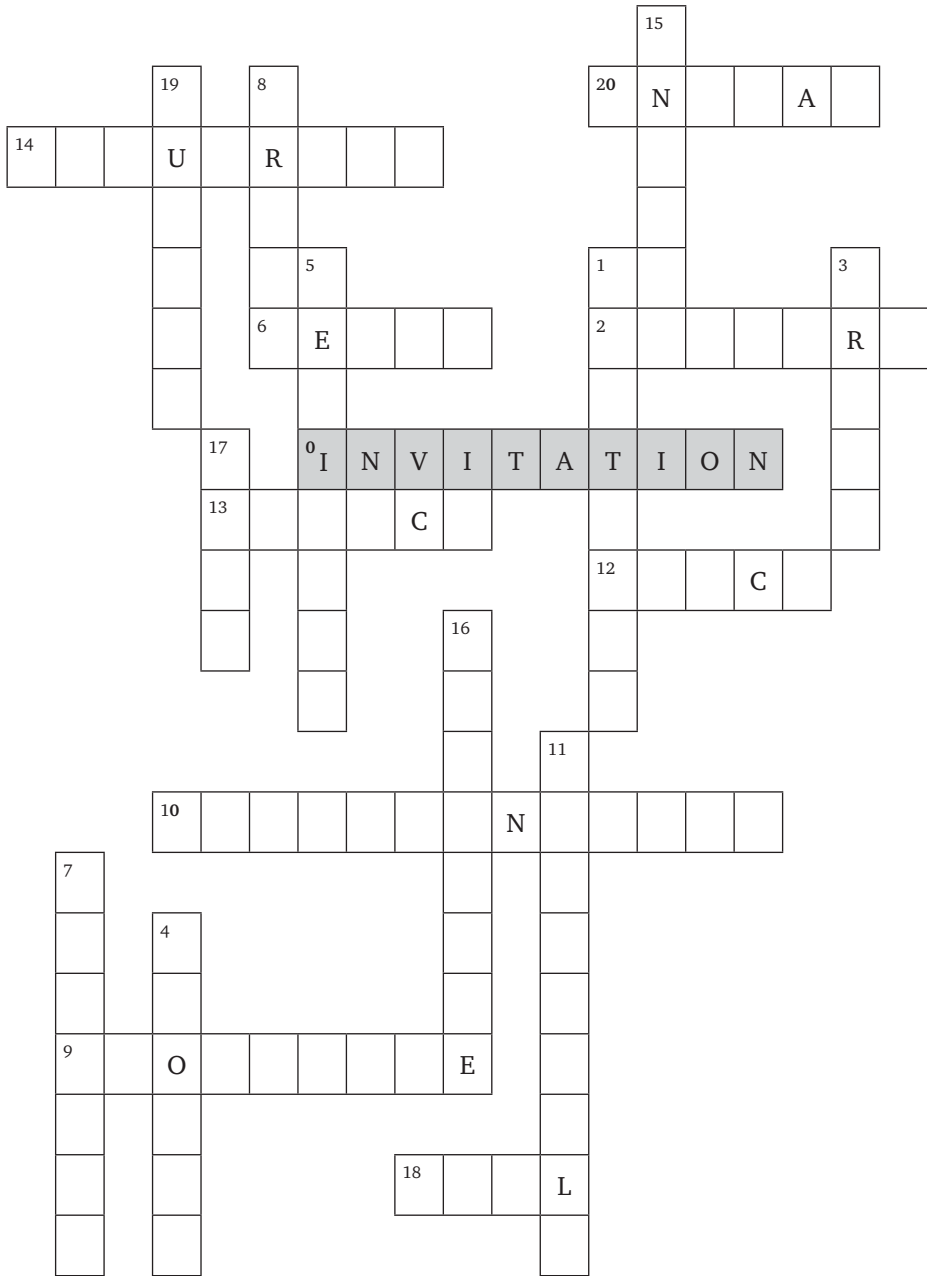
Thanks for your (15) **(down)** _____ (*invitation*) to talk at the conference in Manchester. Sorry, but I won't be able to make it as I've already gotten a busy (16) **(down)** _____ (*timetable*) for this (17) **(down)** _____ (*autumn*) semester in the Language Center. If you want, I can see if I can find someone to step in.

Please (18) **(across)** _____ free to let me know about any other stuff you are doing in the future. I prefer something where you need to wear jeans and sneakers, but not a (19) **(down)** _____ (*dinner jacket*)!

(20) **(across)** _____ (*Well*), sorry again for not coming and I hope it doesn't put you out too much.

Best,

James



ЗАДАНИЯ НА ОЦЕНКУ ЗНАНИЙ КУЛЬТУРНЫХ РЕАЛИЙ

1. For items 1–10, match the items 1–10 to the phenomena A–M. There are some extra phenomena which do not match.

1. The Trail of Tears	A) the artist who made his masterpieces by putting the painting on the floor and then walking around it, letting the paint drip from sticks
2. John Bull	B) a figure who stands for the USA sometimes represented by the figure of a man with a white beard and tall hat
3. The Great Gatsby	C) This book deals with a poor Cockney girl who is taught how to speak and behave like an upper class lady as a scientific experiment.
4. Prohibition	D) the period from 1919 to 1933 in the US when the production and sale of alcoholic drinks was illegal
5. Louisiana Purchase	E) an English filmmaker of the 20-th century who specialized in thrillers
6. Pygmalion	F) the massive area of land bought from France in 1803 which doubled the US size
7. The Great Depression	G) a figure who stands for England in literary and political satire
8. Jackson Pollock	H) a group of eight old and respected universities in the Northeastern US
9. The Ivy League	I) the path that the Cherokees, forced to move away from their homes, travelled in the autumn and winter of 1838 to 1839
10. Alfred Hitchcock	J) the severe economic problems that followed the Wall Street Crash of 1929 and resulted in the failure of many banks and businesses
	K) This novel describes the rise and fall of the main character, who extravagantly lives from bootlegging. He loves a beautiful woman who is the cause of his downfall.
	L) an English animator of the 20-th century who is famous for inventing some of the best-known cartoons
	M) Oxford and Cambridge together

2. Match the items 1–15 to the phenomena a–o.

1. The Forty-Niners	a) The Nobel Prize Winner for Literature (1954)
2. Andrew Lloyd Webber	b) His idea of government was one “of the people, by the people, for the people”.
3. The Oregon Trail	c) The novel about the destructive and passionate love between two children, who grew up on the same farm.
4. The Grapes of Wrath	d) One of the biggest horse-race meetings in the UK famous for its spectators wearing their best hats.
5. Ernest Hemingway	e) He wrote either in Latin or in Modern English.
6. Chaucer	f) He was criticized for his overeating and drinking, his gambling and for the way he treated his wife.
7. A. Lincoln	g) His longest-running musical is <i>Cats</i> .
8. Royal Ascot	h) He became very popular with the British people during the Second World War.
9. King George IV	i) Early gold prospectors during the Gold Rush.
10. The Plymouth Plantation	j) It is a well preserved example of a typical late 18th century town house with the original furniture and fittings.
11. Wuthering Heights	k) The novel about poor Midwestern farmers in the 1930s.
12. Georgian House	l) It recreates one of the places where the Pilgrims lived when they arrived in America
13. Martin Luther King	m) A US route used in the 19th century by pioneers travelling west in horse-drawn covered wagons to settle new lands.
14. King George VI	n) He wrote in Middle English.
15. Francis Bacon	o) The Nobel Peace Prize Winner (1964)

3. Match the items 1–15 to the phenomena a–o.

1. King Edward VIII	a) a meal consisting of fish covered with batter (a mixture of flour and milk) and cooked in oil, served with long thin pieces of potato also cooked in oil
2. Andy Warhol	b) a large group of different museums and scientific institutions in Washington, D.C.
3. Prince Albert	c) a soft toy in the shape of a bear called so in honor of an American President

4. the Ashmolean	d) a building in an original and unusual oriental style built in Brighton for the Prince of Wales, who later became George IV
5. fish and chips	e) an immigrant from Bavaria who first started selling denim pants to gold miners
6. Pride and Prejudice	f) It took the sculptor and his son 14 years to finish the unprecedented monument in South Dakota.
7. The Smithsonian	g) He made the popular imagery of everyday objects into art, he portrayed American popular idols like Elvis Presley and Merlyn Monroe.
8. The Royal Pavilion	h) The novel deals with the conflict between humans colonizing the red planet and the native creatures they encountered there.
9. Mount Rushmore	i) His 11-month-reign was followed by his abdication in order to marry American divorcee Wallis Simpson.
10. The Armada	j) The 14 th century poet wrote a collection of stories told by a group of pilgrims on their way to the town.
11. teddy bear	k) a famous collection of ancient history and archaeology in Oxford which also contains paintings, jewellery and historical documents
12. The Canterbury Tales	l) The invasion that came after years of growing tension between England and Spain.
13. Christopher Columbus	m) His untimely death devastated Queen Victoria. A lasting memorial to him was open 10 years after in Kensington Gardens.
14. The Martian Chronicles	n) This novel describes the everyday life of people in the upper-middle class circles and the only role of a woman of that class to find a rich husband.
15. Levi Strauss	o) The king and queen of Spain sponsored him to sail west.

4. For questions 1–8, read the text below and choose A, B or C to fill in the gaps.

Thanksgiving is probably the most favorite American holiday. The history of the holiday started in colonial time. In 1. _____ a group of English people who were unhappy with the way the Church of 2. _____ was organized set sail from Plymouth on a ship called the 3. _____. They wanted to found a new church in America.

After six weeks at sea, the 4._____ landed at what is now Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts. They had a hard winter and nearly half of them died. But the local Indians provided seeds for the corn, which the Europeans had never seen before. They also helped the English settlers to hunt and fish.

Fortunately the first year's harvest was good. The English settlers wanted to thank both God and also the Indians. So the governor declared a feast and invited the Indians to join in. About ninety Indians brought along fish, deer meat, 5._____, corn and pumpkin. They feasted with the English settlers for three days.

The next year no Thanksgiving celebrations were held, and it didn't become an annual event until the 1780s. It was made a national holiday in 1863 by President 6._____. At that time the country was in the middle of 7._____, and the president thought that the establishment of a national holiday would help to unite American people.

Today, Americans celebrate this happy harvest festival on the fourth 8._____ of November with much of the same food as had been eaten at the first Thanksgiving.

1	A. 1498 B. 1620 C. 1775	5	A. chicken B. turkey C. duck
2	A. Britain B. America C. England	6	A. George Washington B. Abraham Lincoln C. Thomas Jefferson
3	A. Mayflower B. Santa Maria C. Independence	7	A. the War of Independence B. the Civil War C. World War I
4	A. Pilgrims B. Founding Fathers C. Confederates	8	A. Tuesday B. Sunday C. Thursday

5. For questions 1–5, put the abbreviations from the box in the appropriate context and write down the full form of the abbreviation. One abbreviation is not used.

Note! Write only the full form.

c/o FYI BTW PTO ext. asap Dr

Example:

0	From a business report: A recent example is the project led by <u>Dr</u> Alan Green at Brown University. Full form: Doctor
---	--

1	An e-mail message: "Susan, check those figures _____!" Full form:
2	An e-mail message: "I am, _____, very interested in what you said about the high cost of software." Full form:
3	The address on a letter (used on letters to a person staying at sb. else's house): "Mr. Brown, _____ John Smith" Full form:
4	An instruction: "If you want to reach a coworker whose _____ is 8529, simply press 8529 on your phone." Full form:
5	An e-mail message: "_____ : Tomorrow I'll be out of office." Full form:

6. For questions 1–10, read the text about the 19th century British novelists and fill in the gaps with the appropriate names and titles from the box. There are some extra names and titles in the box.

NINETEENTH-CENTURY BRITISH NOVELISTS

Writers: Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, William Wilkie Collins, Charles Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson, William Makepeace Thackeray, Oscar Wilde

Literary works: *Ivanhoe*, *Jane Eyre*, *King Lear*, *The Lady in White*, *Oliver Twist*, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, *Pride and Honour*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Vanity Fair*, *The Woman in White*

The 19th century in British literature was marked by the triumph of the novel. (1) _____ brought the novel of family life to its highest point of perfection. Her works were untouched by the ugliness of the outside world; she kept the action to scenes familiar to her through her own experience. Though she wrote her books in troubled years which included the French revolution, her novels are calm pictures of society life. She understood the importance of the family in human affairs and, though two of her brothers were in the navy, she paid little attention to the violence of nations.

The title given to her first novel was *Elinor and Marianne* (1795), but this was later rewritten and published as *Sense and Sensibility* (1811). In 1796 she started *First Impressions*, which was later published as (2) _____ (1813). *Mansfield Park* appeared in 1814 and *Emma* in 1816. *Northanger Abbey* (1818) and *Persuasion* (1818) were published in the same year and were her last novels.

Before he turned to the historical novel, (3) _____ wrote historical verse – a kind of verse that formed for him a suitable introduction to the prose that he wrote later.

The writer soon discovered that he could not write poetry as good as Byron's, and so he turned away from it; but as a historical novelist he has no rival. He read the older novelists, and began to write *Waverley* in 1805. It appeared in 1814, and for the next eighteen years he wrote novel after novel. In 1826 he lost all his money through the business failure of his publisher and printer. He owed £100,000, but refused the money with which his friends offered to help him. He sat down to pay the immense debt by writing, but died before he could do so. In spite of that, his books brought in enough money after his death to pay off his debts. Among his best-known novels are (4) _____ (1819), *Kenilworth* (1821), *Quentin Durward* (1823), *The Talisman* (1825), *Woodstock* (1826), and *The Fair Maid of Perth* (1828).

(5) _____ is generally considered to be one of the greatest English novelists. He began with *The Pickwick Papers* (1836–7), which came out in parts and gave English literature some of its most charming and amusing characters. Sometimes his novels were written partly with the purpose of improving social conditions. (6) _____ (1837–8), the story of a poor boy's cruel treatment and miserable adventures, includes descriptions of hunger, stealing, murder and hanging. *David Copperfield* (1849–50) is based on the writer's own life, which had a sad beginning. It is one of the most popular of his novels, but it cannot be called cheerful.

His prose varies in quality, but he is nearly always readable. In his different novels he describes and attacks many kinds of unpleasant people and places – bad schools and schoolmasters, government departments, bad prisons and dirty houses. His characters include thieves, murderers, men in debt, stupid and unwashed men and women, hungry children, and those who do their best to deceive the honest. Although many of his scenes are terribly unpleasant, he usually keeps the worst descriptions out of his books; therefore, the reader does not throw the book into the fire, but continues to read.

(7) _____ studied and described the nobility instead of the poor. His best-known book, (8) _____ (1847–8), describes the adventures of two girls of different sorts: Rebecca (Becky) Sharp, a clever, brave and poor girl without a conscience; and Amelia Sedley, the gentle daughter of a rich Londoner.

He was not a romantic, and he did not produce his characters for the purpose of expressing violent feelings. From this point of view, his novel was very different from Shakespeare's, for example. However, he could describe strange qualities in human beings, and he could also show life's cruelties and people's weaknesses. He wrote as an educated man. Some of the characters in one novel are related to those in another. This gives an appearance of reality to the families concerned; yet many people find him hard to read. He is suspected of being very conscious of the importance of noble rank and good family, and this is looked on as a fault in the twenty first century.

Practically the first English novelist to write detective stories was (9) _____. The book (10) _____ (1860) is a complicated story about Walter Hartright, a drawing-master, who teaches a rich girl, Laura Fairlie. A famous character in the book is the fat, calm and evil Count Fosco, who is at last killed by a member of a secret society.

7. For items 1–15, fill in the gaps in the text choosing an appropriate name or word from the right-hand column. Choose one word/name only. Write the correct word/name in your answer sheet. There are extra names/words in the right-hand column, which you do not have to choose.

Much early American writing is derivative. European forms and styles were simply transferred to the new (1) _____. Even the well-wrought tales of *Washington Irving*, (2) _____ “*Rip Van Winkle*” and “*The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*”, seem comfortably European (3) _____ their New World settings.

Perhaps the first American writer to produce strikingly new fiction and poetry was (4) _____. In 1835, he began writing short stories – including “*The Fall of the House of Usher*” and “*The Murders in the Rue Morgue*” – that explore previously hidden levels of human psychology and push the (5) _____ of fiction toward mystery and fantasy.

Henry James confronted the Old World – New World dilemma by writing directly about it. (6) _____ born in New York, he spent most of his adult years in England. Many of his novels center (7) _____ Americans who live in or travel to Europe. With its intricate, highly qualified sentences and dissection of emotional nuance, his fiction can be rather (8) _____, even incomprehensible. Among his more accessible works are the novellas “*Daisy Miller*”, about an (9) _____ American girl in Europe, and “*The Turn of the Screw*”, an enigmatic ghost story.

At the beginning of the 20th century, American novelists were (10) _____ fiction’s social spectrum to encompass both high and low life. They also expressed the disillusionment following upon the war. (11) _____ saw violence and death first-hand as an ambulance driver in World War I, and the senseless carnage persuaded him that abstract language was mostly empty and misleading. He cut out unnecessary words from his writing, simplified the sentence structure, and concentrated on concrete objects and actions. He adhered (12) _____ a moral code that emphasized courage under pressure, and his protagonists were strong, silent men who often dealt awkwardly with women. “*The Sun Also Rises*” and “*A Farewell to Arms*” are (13) _____ considered his best novels.

In addition to fiction, the 1920s were a rich period for drama. A (14) _____ original American playwright was *Tennessee Williams*, who expressed his southern heritage in poetic (15) _____ sensational plays, usually about a sensitive woman trapped in a brutish environment. Several of his plays have been made into films, including “*A Streetcar Named Desire*” and “*Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*”.

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*Walt Whitman**William Faulkner*

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ЧАСТЬ 3

ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ ТЕСТЫ

ТЕСТ 1

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 60 minutes

Task 1. For items 1–5, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Write down the needed word in your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

Hard Work of Rescue Teams

Example: (0). *by*

Last year over 200 climbers were rescued from the mountains of Scotland alone (0) ... local rescue teams who go out in all weathers to do whatever they can to help when disaster strikes. These people are volunteers, giving their time and energy freely and, (1) ... occasion, putting themselves in danger. They risk life and limb in an emergency when they are called on to rescue foolhardy or unlucky climbers.

A whole range of things can go wrong up in the mountains. A storm can brew up without warning, reducing visibility (2) ... virtually zero. Then only the most experienced mountaineers could find their way back down to safety. And it is easy to (3) ... to grief, breaking a leg – or worse. Many climbers owe a huge debt of gratitude to the rescue teams!

While rescue teams work for no pay, there are considerable costs involved in maintaining an efficient service. Equipment such as ropes and stretchers (4) ... of some vital importance, as are vehicles and radio communications devices. Though some of the costs are borne by the government, the rescue teams couldn't operate without donations from the public. Fortunately, fund-raising for a good cause like this is not difficult; anyone who has ever been up in the mountains will gladly (5) ... a contribution.

Task 2. For items 6–10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **DO NOT CHANGE** the word given. You should use between three and six words, including the word given. Write down the needed words in your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

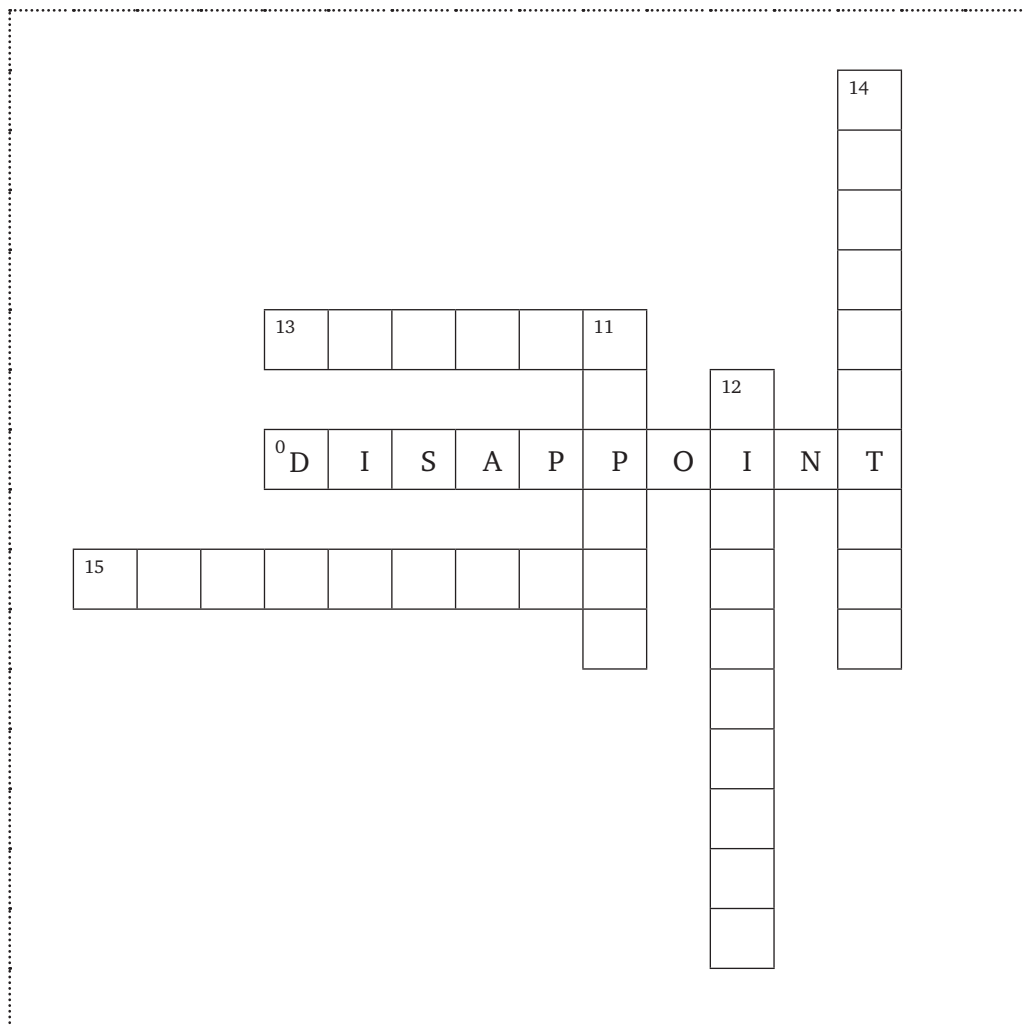
Example:

0	I consider him my worst enemy. LOOK I _____ enemy.
0	I <i>look upon him as my worst</i> enemy.
6	Even if we drive very fast, we'll never get to the theater on time. HOW No _____, we'll never get to the theater on time.
7	At no time did we think that Mike might be planning to leave London. OCCURRED It _____ that Mike might be planning to leave London.
8	Paula had just reached the gate when it began to rain. THAN No sooner _____ it began to rain.
9	He behaved in an incomprehensible way at the party. BEYOND His _____ our comprehension.
10	You may not have noticed but Sam is wearing an engagement ring. ESCAPED It _____ notice but Sam is wearing an engagement ring.

Task 3. For items 11–15, fill in the crossword by working out the meanings of the phrasal verbs in the clues. Underlined phrasal verbs require synonyms. Write down the required synonyms in your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example:

0	(across) Why do you always <u>let me down</u> by arriving so late?
0	disappoint
11	(down) The guarantee is due to <u>run out</u> next week.
12	(down) I hope my words do not <u>put you off</u> .
13	(across) The coach doesn't <u>get into</u> Victoria until 6 p.m.
14	(down) It isn't possible to <u>take in</u> all these phrasal verbs.
15	(across) The waving of a white flag can signify that one side in a battle is prepared to <u>give up</u> .



Task 4. For items 16–20, choose from the box the necessary animal (1–13) that would fit in the gap of the given sentences (16–20) to produce a proverb or an idiom, then match the sentence with the correct definition (A–F). There are some extra words in the box, which you do not have to use. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example:

0 It's raining ... and.... .

0 2, 6 E

1 – cat, 2 – cats, 3 – cow, 4 – dog, 5 – dogs, 6 – dogs, 7 – goats,
8 – horse, 9 – lion, 10 – mice, 11 – rabbit, 12 – sheep, 13 – tiger

16	When the ...’s away the ... will play.
17	That’s a ... of a different colour.
18	Better to be a live ... than a dead
19	To separate the ... from the
20	To go to the

Definitions:

A	a situation or a subject far from what you expected
B	there are some situations when being a coward is an advantage
C	when a person in authority is absent, those under the person’s rule will enjoy their freedom
D	to deteriorate, to become bad
E	something that you say when it is raining very heavily
F	to group people or things into superior and inferior

Task 5. For items 21–30, identify the names of an English or an American city/town, hidden in the sentences below. Write down the correct names in your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example:

0	After competing in a triathlon, <u>Donna</u> was very tired. (the capital of the UK)
---	---

0	<u>London</u>
---	----------------------

21	The bank won’t be able to issue a new credit card if for some reason you forget your PIN, so be extra careful. (the capital of Wales)
22	The pilot had to decide whether to initiate a go-around or land on the ground in inclement weather. (a city in the U.S. state of Florida, Walt Disney World Resort, also the name of a famous Hollywood star, whose surname is Bloom)
23	The gingerbread ingredients are on the table. I will help you to make it. (the names of two cities, situated in the UK and the USA, and a homograph to an activity connected with books)
24	Housekeepers usually prefer washing to not doing anything. (the name of a city that is associated with the first name of a famous American writer and the surname of an American president)

25	The local Congressman Chester Charing spoke about the environmental problems of the region. (people who live in this city are called Mancunians)
26	A person who wants to purchase a car usually either buys it brand new or leans towards getting a used one. (a major United States port on the Mississippi river, known also as the birthplace of jazz)
27	Please, use the suggestion box for direct comments about the quality of the food in our restaurant. (a city where Lewis Carroll lived and worked)
28	The sacrament of marriage is one of the key rituals of the Catholic Church. (the capital of California)
29	Mabel fastened her seat belt before the plane took off. (the capital of Northern Ireland)
30	As one considers history, it becomes quite apparent that living like a nomad is on the border of civilization and absence of culture. (a city named after the 4 th president of the USA, the author of the Bill of Rights)

TECT 2

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 60 minutes

Task 1. For items 1–5, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Write down the needed word in your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example: (0). *among*

Dangers Involved

Panic is rising (0) ... hair stylists in Denmark. Some of those who often colour, perm or highlight hair are complaining (1) ... the symptoms which may indicate brain damage. Authorities have been forced to investigate, and it appears that many stylists are (2) ... from memory loss and frequent headaches. The reason is that the chemicals used produce harmful fumes. The hairdressers' unions are funding investigations into the problem. However, scientists are skeptical because the quantity of chemicals (3) ... not enough to be harmful. Many stylists are now worried, so Denmark has introduced strict regulations. Manufacturers must now list all the chemicals contained in the products. Ample ventilation must be provided in hairdressing salons and clients will wear a special perm-helmet, directing the fumes away from the stylist. All of Europe will have to comply (4) ... these new regulations. At the moment, everything is still (5) ... the committee stage, but soon the revolutionary perm will be worn in all salons. Final decisions will be made when hairdresser's unions meet in Brussels to discuss the problem.

Task 2. For items 6–10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **DO NOT CHANGE** the word given. You should use between three and six words, including the word given. Write down the needed words in your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example:

0	I consider him my worst enemy. LOOK I _____ enemy.
---	---

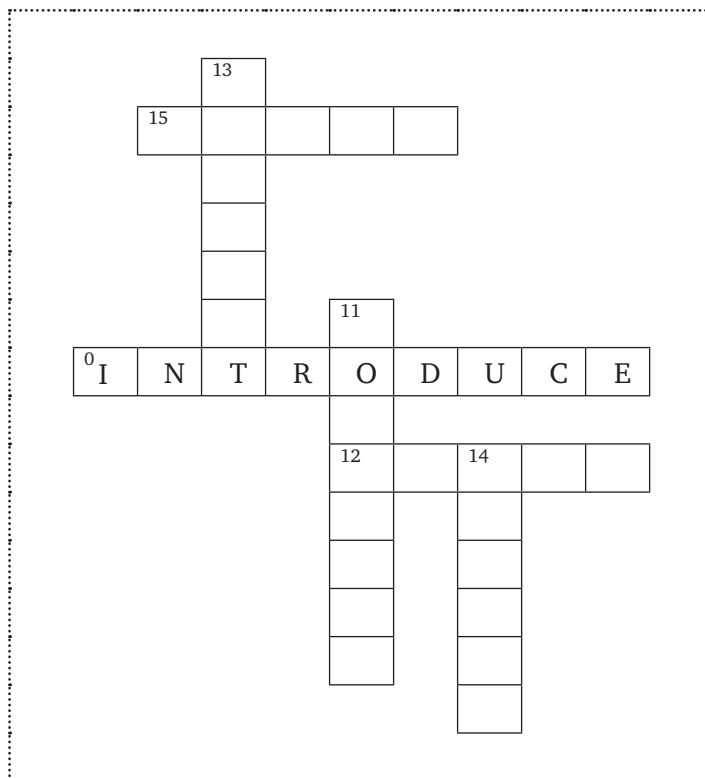
0	I <u>look upon him as my worst</u> enemy.
6	I really hate it when people speak to me like that! BEING I really object _____ like that!
7	Jack tried to do the exercise, but without success. MATTER No _____ couldn't do the exercise.
8	We couldn't understand the film at all. SENSE We could _____ the film.
9	Everyone was shocked by the success of the play. SHOCK The success of the play came _____ everyone.
10	You must never let anyone else use your passport. SHOULD Under _____ let anyone else use your passport.

Task 3. For items 11–15, fill in the crossword by working out the meanings of the phrasal verbs in the clues. Underlined phrasal verbs require synonyms. Write down the required synonyms in your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example:

0	(across) He is going to <u>bring up</u> the subject of school attendance.
0	introduce

11	(down) If you <u>keep on</u> nagging me, I will leave the room!
12	(across) Be careful. He likes to <u>take</u> people <u>in</u> .
13	(down) I <u>look up to</u> him tremendously.
14	(down) We rely on the scientists to <u>come up with</u> new devices to make our lives easier and safer.
15	(down) The customs officers usually <u>hold up</u> the train for an hour.



Task 4. For items 16–20, choose from the box the necessary animal (1–12) that would fit in the gap of the given sentences (16–20) to produce a proverb or an idiom, then match the sentence with the correct definition (A–F). There are some extra words in the box, which you do not have to use. The first example (0) is done for you.

1 – cat, 2 – cats, 3 – cows, 4 – deer, 5 – dog, 6 – dogs, 7 – donkey,
8 – horse, 9 – mice, 10 – monkey, 11 – sheep, 12 – wolves

Example:

0	It's raining ... and.... .
0	2, 6 F
16	Like a ... caught in the headlights.
17	A ... in gloves catches no
18	You can't teach an old ... new tricks.
19	Until the ... come home.
20	To lock the barn door after the ... is gone.

Definitions:

A	to try to deal with something after it is too late
B	to be so frightened or surprised that you cannot move or think
C	for a long time
D	it is difficult to make someone change the way they do something when they have been doing it the same way for a long time
E	sometimes you cannot get what you want by being careful and polite
F	something that you say when it is raining very heavily

Task 5. For items 21–30, identify the names of an English or an American city/town, hidden in the sentences below. Write down the correct names in your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example:

0	After competing in a triathlon, Donna was very tired.
0	<u>London</u>

21	I would have lost my credit card if Fred hadn't been with me yesterday. (the capital of Wales)
22	If you want to see something unusual, going to a garage sale may be your best bet. (the city, notorious for witch trials that took place in the 17 th century)
23	Joseph can play the tuba, the trombone, or the drums. He really enjoys them all. (a famous English resort associated with Jane Austen's novels)
24	The local Congressman Chester Charing spoke about the environmental problems of the region. (people who live in this city are called Mancunians)
25	The sacrament of marriage is one of the key rituals of the Catholic Church. (the capital of California)
26	Please, use the suggestion box for direct comments about the quality of the food in our restaurant. (a city where Lewis Carroll lived and worked)
27	Would you like a copy of my new Portobello cheeseburger recipe? (a famous resort in the state of Rhode Island, home to the International Tennis Hall of Fame)
28	Mabel fastened her seat belt before the plane took off. (the capital of Northern Ireland)
29	Housekeepers usually prefer washing to not doing anything. (the name of a city that is associated with the first name of a famous American writer and the surname of an American president)
30	A person who wants to purchase a car usually either buys it brand new or leans towards getting a used one. (a major United States port on the Mississippi river, known also as the birthplace of jazz)

TECT 3 USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 60 minutes

Task 1. For items 1–10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **DO NOT CHANGE** the word given. The number of words you should write is specified in each sentence. Write down the needed words on your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example:

0	I consider him my worst enemy. look I _____ my worst enemy.
---	--

0	I <i>look upon him as</i> my worst enemy.
---	---

1	I don't want to take part in the project. rather I _____ take part in the project.
2	People will always want entertainment, providing that they have the time to enjoy it. long There will always be a need for entertainment _____ people have the time to enjoy it.
3	The play was not as good as we had expected. live The play did not _____ our expectations.
4	They have replaced the old glass bottles with new plastic ones. substituted New plastic bottles _____ the old glass ones.
5	Ann realized she'd forgotten to buy milk the moment she came home. sooner No _____ she realized she'd forgotten to buy milk.

6	I was just about to call you to cancel the party. point I was on _____ you to cancel the party.
7	They were supposed to publish my article in April but it's been delayed. due Although my article _____ be published in April, it's been delayed.
8	I planned to visit her on Friday but I heard she'd gone on holiday. would I _____ her on Friday but I heard she'd gone on holiday.
9	I'm going to make you responsible for this department. charge I'm going to put you _____ this department.
10	I thought very hard but couldn't remember his name. racked I _____ trying to remember his name.

Task 2. For items 11–20, choose a word from the box to fill in the gaps in the sentences. The meaning of the word is given in brackets. Write the correct letter on your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

(A) ankle, (B) arm, (C) back, (D) chest, (E) ear, (F) elbow, (G) eye, (H) face, (I) finger, (J) foot, (K) hair, (L) hand, (M) head, (N) heart, (O) knee, (P) leg, (Q) lip, (R) mouth, (S) neck, (T) nose, (U) shoulder, (V) throat, (W) thumb, (X) toe, (Y) tooth, (Z) wrist

Example:

0	The minute ... of the clock isn't moving (<i>a part of a clock or watch that points to the numbers</i>).
0	L
11	Teddy, I think I have found our bottle ... (<i>a hindrance to progress</i>).
12	The car broke down, so he had to pull it over onto the hard ... (<i>an area at the side of the road, where a driver can stop if there is a serious problem</i>).
13	Being able to speak French gave her a ... start over the other candidates (<i>an advantage that somebody already has before they start doing something</i>).

14	Quebec is at the ... of the St. Lawrence River (<i>the part of a river where it joins the sea</i>).
15	No matter how hard Sue tried, she couldn't get the thread through the ... of the needle (<i>the small gap in a needle, with just enough space for thread to pass through</i>).
16	Her books and clothes were packed into a big ... and shipped across to Russia (<i>a large strong box, usually made of wood, used for storing things in and/or moving them from one place to another</i>).
17	In October the museums and art galleries are less crowded, and there's more ... room in cafes and shops (<i>enough space in which to move easily</i>).
18	Take one ... of corn and put it in boiling water (<i>the top part of a grain plant, such as wheat or corn, that contains the seeds</i>).
19	The men looked tired as the carriage approached the final ... of the trip to the big house on the hill (<i>one part of a long journey or race</i>).
20	He ran his finger around the ... of the cup (<i>the edge of a container</i>).

Task 3. For items 21–30, match the names of American states (column 1) with their capitals (column 2). There are 2 extra names in column 2 which you don't have to use.

1	2
21. Alaska	A. Albany
22. California	B. Atlanta
23. Georgia	C. Austin
24. Louisiana	D. Baton Rouge
25. Massachusetts	E. Boston
26. New Mexico	F. Juneau
27. New York	G. Nashville
28. Texas	H. Sacramento
29. Tennessee	I. Salt Lake City
30. Utah	J. San Francisco
	K. Santa Fe
	L. Philadelphia

TECT 4

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 60 minutes

Task 1. For items 1–10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **DO NOT CHANGE** the word given. The number of words you should write is specified in each sentence. Write down the needed words on your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example:

0	I consider him my worst enemy. look I _____ my worst enemy.
---	--

0	I <i>look upon him as</i> my worst enemy.
---	---

1	The new plan cannot be implemented immediately. effect The new plan cannot be _____ immediately.
2	The only thing I didn't love about the party was the food. from I loved everything about the party _____ the food.
3	You should be in bed by now. high It's _____ to bed!
4	It will be a pleasure for us to see you next Monday. looking We are _____ you next Monday.
5	It was heavy snow on the line that delayed the train. held The train would have arrived on time if it _____ up by heavy snow on the line.

6	You've worked very well, so I'm going to raise your salary. raise You've worked very well, so I'm going to _____ in salary.
7	I allow you to eat during the performance. mind I don't _____ during the performance.
8	"I think Frank should seriously reconsider his plans", said the teacher. recommended The teacher _____ seriously reconsider his plans.
9	This milk is bad – it smells terrible! off This milk _____ – it smells terrible!
10	I assume you will be at the meeting tonight. granted I _____ you will be at the meeting tonight.

Task 2. For items 11–20, choose a word from the box to fill in the gaps in the sentences. The meaning of the word is given in brackets. Write the correct letter on your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

(A) ankle, (B) arm, (C) back, (D) chest, (E) ear, (F) elbow, (G) eye, (H) face, (I) finger, (J) foot, (K) hair, (L) hand, (M) head, (N) heart, (O) knee, (P) leg, (Q) lip, (R) mouth, (S) neck, (T) nose, (U) shoulder, (V) throat, (W) thumb, (X) toe, (Y) tooth, (Z) wrist

Example:

0	The minute ... of the clock isn't moving (<i>a part of a clock or watch that points to the numbers</i>).
0	L

11	I don't know how they have the ... to charge that much! (<i>a confident attitude that makes you able to do unreasonable or shocking things without feeling embarrassed</i>).
12	There were several unsuccessful attempts to climb the North of Mount Everest (<i>a steep vertical surface or side</i>).
13	The new factory will give the local economy a much needed shot in the ... (<i>a boost or act of encouragement</i>).

14	A disagreement about the boundaries is at the ... of the dispute (<i>the central part of a problem</i>).
15	My daughter has a sweet She loves candies and ice cream (<i>to love sweet food</i>).
16	The symbol was painted on each side of plane's ... (<i>the pointed front end of a plane</i>).
17	Judges who ... their noses at presidents are thought to be good for democracy (<i>to show no respect</i>).
18	Ann realized that she had to ... the line if she wanted to keep her job (<i>to do what you are ordered or expected to do</i>).
19	He was afraid to put his ... in his mouth, so he decided to keep silent (<i>to make a tactless remark</i>).
20	I picked up a hammer and hit the ... of the nail as hard as I could (<i>the larger end of a nail</i>).

Task 3. For items 21–30, match the names of American states (column 1) with their capitals (column 2). There are 2 extra names in column 2 which you don't have to use.

1	2
1. Alabama	A. Albany
2. Colorado	B. Austin
3. Hawaii	C. Boston
4. Massachusetts	D. Denver
5. Missouri	E. Honolulu
6. New York	F. Jefferson City
7. Texas	G. Montgomery
8. Utah	H. Montpelier
9. Vermont	I. Richmond
10. Virginia	J. Salt Lake City
	K. Santa Fe
	L. Washington

TECT 5 USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 60 minutes

Task 1. For items 1–10 fill each of the numbered gaps (1–10) in the following passage with one suitable word. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example: 0. of

People who think (0) ... themselves as tough-minded and realistic tend to take it for (1) ... that human nature is selfish and that life is a struggle (2)... which only the fittest can survive. In accordance (3) ... this philosophy, the basic law (4) ... which man must live is the law of the jungle. The “fittest” people are those who can bring to the struggle superior force, superior cunning, and superior ruthlessness. The wide acceptance of this philosophy allows people who act selfishly, whether in personal rivalries, business competition (5) ... international relations, to calm their conscience by telling themselves that they are just obeying the law of nature. However, a disinterested observer is entitled (6) ... ask whether the ruthlessness of the tiger and the cunning of the fox (7)..., in their human applications, actually evidence of human fitness to survive. If human beings are (8)... pick up pointers from the lower animals, are there any animals other (9) ... the beasts of prey from which we might learn lessons in survival? We might, for example, point to the rabbit or the deer and define fitness to survive (10) ... superior rapidity in running away from our enemies.

Task 2. For items 11–20 choose from the box the necessary parts of the body (1–20) that would fit in the gap of the given sentences (11–20) to produce an idiom, then match the sentence with the correct definition (A–K). There are some extra words in the box, which you do not have to use. The first example (0) is done for you.

1 – back, 2 – brains, 3 – cheek, 4 – chest, 5 – chin, 6 – ear, 7 – eye,
8 – face, 9 – feet, 10 – finger, 11 – hair, 12 – hand, 13 – head, 14 – leg,
15 – neck, 16 – shoulder, 17 – skin, 18 – stomach, 19 – throat, 20 – tongue

Example:

0	a firm ...
0	<u>12 E</u>

11	to pull somebody's ...
12	to have butterflies in one's ...
13	to have a chip on one's ...
14	to get something off one's ...
15	to play something by ...
16	to rack one's ...
17	to have one's ... against the wall
18	to have a lump in one's ...
19	let one's ... down.
20	by the ... of one's teeth

Definitions:

A	just barely
B	to try very hard to think of something
C	to relax and enjoy oneself without worrying what other people will think
D	to seem angry all the time because you think you have been treated unfairly or feel you are not as good as other people
E	a strong sense of management; a high degree of discipline and direction
F	to kid, fool, or trick someone
G	to improvise; to decide one's next steps after one is already involved in a situation
H	to have very serious problems which limit the ways in which you can act
I	to feel very nervous, usually about something you are going to do
J	the feeling you experience when you are going to cry
K	to unburden oneself; to confess something

Task 3. For items 21–40 fill in the gaps with one word, which fits in the context.

William Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564, in Stratford-upon-Avon. His father John Shakespeare was a (21).... maker and tradesman, and his mother Mary Arden was the daughter of an affluent farmer. As the third of eight children, young William grew up in this small town 100 miles northwest of London, far from the cultural and courtly center of England.

Shakespeare attended the local grammar school, where the curriculum would have stressed a classical education of Greek mythology, Roman comedy, ancient history, rhetoric, grammar, the (22)... and Greek languages. Throughout his childhood, Shakespeare's father struggled with serious financial debt. Therefore, unlike his fellow playwright Christopher Marlowe, Shakespeare did not attend (23) and did not get any degree. Rather, in 1582 at the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, a woman eight years his senior. His three children were born between 1583 and 1585.

Sometime between 1585 and 1592, he moved to (24) ... and began a successful career there as an actor, writer, and part-owner of a playing company later known as the King's Men. The exact order in which Shakespeare's plays were written or first produced is not known with certainty. His earliest plays date from the 1590s and include such comedies as *THE COMEDY OF* (25) (1592–93), *THE* (26) ... *OF THE SHREW* (1593), *LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST* (1594–95), and *A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S* (27) ... (1595–96); history plays based on the lives of the English (28)..., including *HENRY VI, Part 1* (1589–92), *RICHARD III* (1592–93), and *RICHARD II* (1595–96); and the early tragedy (29) ... *AND JULIET* (1594–95). These early works are influenced by prevailing contemporary dramatic conventions but are also marked by vivid characterizations and an unprecedentedly rich and inventive use of the English (30)....

Shakespeare's works written just before the turn of the century comprise mostly comedies, including *THE MERCHANT OF* (31) ... (1596–97), *MUCH* (32)... *ABOUT NOTHING* (1598–99) and (33) ... *NIGHT* (1600–1601), and histories such as *HENRY IV, Part 1* (1597–98), and *JULIUS CAESAR* (1599–1600), which was the first of the several plays, based on the events which took place in ancient (34) The comedies take the mishaps of romantic courtship as their characteristic theme. The history plays center on struggles between individuals for supreme power in the state and interweave the presentation of real historical events with Shakespeare's own increasingly subtle and complex dramatic characters.

In the early 17th century, Shakespeare produced his great tragedies, which mark both the summit of his art and one of the high points in the history of Western literature. The four principal tragedies are *HAMLET* (1600–01), *OTHELLO* (1604–05), (35) ... *LEAR* (1605–06), and *MACBETH* (1605–06). These plays examine with great psychological subtlety how personality flaws in the main (36) ... lead almost inevitably to the tragic destruction of themselves and others around them. However, these faults serve also as vehicles for profound explorations of human character, morality, and spirit.

Shakespeare's last plays combine elements of romance, comedy and (37) *THE WINTER'S* (38) ... (1610–11) and *THE TEMPEST* (1611) are clearly experimental in their lighthearted and fanciful but tragic form. The plays differ from Shakespeare's earlier works in their resolution of the dramatic conflict

through penitence and forgiveness and in their emphasis on hope through mutual reconciliation.

Shakespeare's poetry was published in 1609. The 154 (39) ... refer cryptically to the author's relations with various persons. They are characterized by the expression of strong feeling within an exquisitely controlled artistic form.

Shakespeare died on April 23, 1616. When William Shakespeare died in his birthplace of Stratford-upon-Avon, he was recognized as one of the greatest English playwrights of his era. In the four (40) ... since, he has come to be seen as not only a great English playwright, but also the greatest playwright in the English language. Reflecting upon the achievement of his peer and sometimes rival, Ben Jonson wrote of Shakespeare, "He was not of an age, but for all time."

Task 4. For items 41–50 match the parts of the sentences in the first column (41–50) with the right ending in the second column (a–k) so that they make famous quotations of William Shakespeare. There are some extra endings in the second column, which you do not have to use. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example: 0. f

0. To be, or not to be: that	a) of our discontent.
41. Nothing will come	b) but once.
42. So wise so young, they say,	c) that have not patience.
43. You pay a great deal too dear for what	d) is not gold.
44. There is nothing either good or bad,	e) by virtue fall.
45. Some rise by sin, and some	f) is the question.
46. All that glisters	g) of nothing.
47. When sorrows come, they come not single	h) do never live long.
spies,	i) do it by themselves.
48. Some are born great, some achieve	j) that wears the crown.
greatness, and some have greatness	k) is given freely.
49. Cowards die many times before their deaths;	l) that run fast.
the valiant never taste of death	m) but thinking makes it so.
50. Wisely and slow; they stumble	n) thrust upon them.
	o) but in battalions.

TECT 6 USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 90 minutes

Task 1. For items 1–10 complete the idioms filling each of the gaps in the following phrases (1–10) with one word from the column on the right. Some words can be used more than once. There are some extra words, which you do not have to use. Write the word you choose on your answer sheet.

The first example (0) is done for you.

Example:

0	white
0	My mum bought a new CD player for me, but it's a ... elephant. I don't need it, I don't even have any CDs!

1	I kept trying to convince him that it was a good idea until I was ... in the face, but he's so stubborn, he just kept disagreeing with me!	beige
2	This garden used to look so beautiful when my mum lived here. She definitely had a (an) ... thumb.	black
3	... goods include electronic items such as televisions, DVD players, stereos, and home entertainment systems.	blue
4	I'm just trying to point out the ... lining in your cloudy life.	bronze
5	Winter brings many dangers for the motorists, with one of the most threatening being slippery and hard-to-spot ... ice.	brown
6	Now imagine for a moment your spouse comes home to announce he or she has been given the ... slip. How will you react to this news about his or her dismissal?	crimson
7	Their company has been in the ... ever since the new owner took over, and changed it all around! They are making huge profits!	golden
8	The company Chairman received a huge ... handshake when he retired.	gray
9	Learning to overcome jealousy means becoming more comfortable with feeling vulnerable, and recognising that the ...-eyed monster feeds on fear.	green
10	Unfortunately that witness was just a (an) ... herring. She had no justification to her story, and it was a waste of valuable time.	navy
		olive
		orange
		pink
		purple
		red
		silver
		white
		yellow

Task 2. For items 11–15 write down the words that would fit the definitions using the letters given. There can be 2–7 extra letters for each word, which you do not have to use.

The first example (0) is done for you.

Example:

0	spices
0	TSPECIES are seeds, roots or other plant substances primarily used for flavoring, coloring or preserving food. They are distinguished from herbs. <i>(There are 2 extra letters in this case.)</i>
11	A national song chosen by a country or organization to be sung on special occasions is a(n) HAEITNMS .
12	A(n) APLCAQPUTIOEIN is a decoration or ornament, as in needlework, made by cutting pieces of one material and applying them to the surface of another.
13	A list of foods and a set of instructions telling you how to cook something is a(n) RCOSEIPET .
14	A person who has a weak COMPNTUSTILEXTION has a weak health and body.
15	A scientist who studies natural phenomena such as heat, light, sound, electricity, magnetism is a(n) PHISYTCSIAN .

Task 3. For items 16–50 choose the correct option A, B, C or D. Circle the correct option on your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example:

0	A			
0	A. Winston Churchill	B. Franklin D. Roosevelt	C. Neville Chamberlain	D. George Washington

(0)..., the greatest Britain's prime minister, the first British person to be made an honorary citizen of the United States, inspiring orator, and winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, was born at Blenheim palace in 1874. From age two to six, he lived in (16) ... It was then that he first developed his fascination with military matters watching the many parades pass by the Vice Regal Lodge, the official residence of the President of Ireland. He enjoyed wars and was the first prime minister since the Duke of Wellington to have fought in battle.

As a student he performed poorly in virtually every subject except history and English composition. He was particularly (17) ... at foreign languages. He also had a lisp that continued throughout his career.

He served in the British Parliament under six monarchs. In 1900 he entered the (18) ... as a member of the Conservative Party, but after four years he crossed the floor to sit as a member of the (19) ... party. His income while out of office was almost entirely made from writing books. He wrote about 20 books over the course of his life. He was also a(n) (20) ... artist. His best known paintings are impressionist landscapes, many of which were painted while on holiday in the South of France, Egypt or Morocco. He was passionate about science and technology. In an unpublished manuscript *Are We Alone in the Universe?* he investigates the possibility of (21) ... life in a thorough scientific way.

(22) ... was born in 1882 in New York. He grew up in an atmosphere of privilege and got an exceptional education. He attended a(n) (23) ... school in Groton, Massachusetts and then entered Harvard College in nearby (24) His undergrad studies seemed to be a piece of cake for him. It only took him three years to earn a bachelor's degree in history from Harvard. He then enrolled at Columbia University Law School. His political career started in 1910, when he won his first election to the New York State (25) In 1921 he was stricken with polio, which cost him the use of his legs and put his future political career in (26) ... , but he attempted to recover from the illness, and founded the treatment center for people with polio in Warm Springs, Georgia. As a dominant leader of the (27) ... party, he built the New Deal Coalition, defining American liberalism throughout the middle third of the 20th century. He (28) ... the record for the longest-serving American president. In 1944, he was elected to his fourth term. No one can ever challenge this feat.

Collecting stamps was a lifelong passion for him. He started up with this hobby around the age of 8. In the White House, he found working on his collection a form of stress (29) ... from the demands of his presidency. He took an active role in the creation of new stamps as well. He approved more than 200 new stamps during his time in office.

(30) ... was born in 1727 and was the son of a weaver. By the age of 13 he had impressed his father with his ability to sketch out drawings in pencil and his father allowed him to go to London to study art. He preferred landscapes to portraits, and is credited as the originator of the 18th-century British landscape school. However, he had to paint portraits of nobility to earn his living. His landscapes were often painted at night by candlelight, using a tabletop arrangement of stones, pieces of mirrors, broccoli, and the (31) ... as a model. He was the first to introduce lyrical freedom into British painting. He painted quickly, and the works of his maturity are characterised by a light palette and easy (32) In 1780 he painted portraits of king (33) ... and his queen and when he died in 1788 he was buried at St. Anne's Church, Kew, as was his wish – a wish he expressed to the king.

(34) ... was born in 1775 in London. His father was a barber and wig maker. He entered the Royal Academy of Art when he was 14 years old. At first he decided to be an architect, but was advised by the architect Thomas Hardwick to continue painting. His first watercolour painting *A View of the Archbishop's Palace* was accepted for the Royal Academy summer exhibition of 1790 when he was 15. As a probationer in the academy, he was taught drawing from (35) ... casts of antique sculptures. In 1796, he exhibited *Fishermen at Sea*, his first oil painting of a (36) ... moonlit scene, which was praised by contemporary critics and founded his reputation as both an oil painter and a painter of maritime scenes. His favourite subjects were shipwrecks, fires (such as the burning Parliament in 1834, an event which he rushed to witness first-hand, and which he transcribed in a series of watercolour paintings), natural catastrophes, and natural phenomena such as sunlight, storm, rain, and fog. He died in 1851. At his request he was buried in (37) ... , where he lies next to many famous people.

(38) ... was born in 1840 in Dorset, England. Because the family lacked the means for a university education, his formal education ended at the age of sixteen, when he became (39) ... to a local architect. He moved to London in 1862 and became a student at King's College. He won prizes from the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Architectural Association. However, he never felt at home in London, because he was acutely conscious of class divisions and his social inferiority. After five years he returned to Dorset and decided to dedicate himself to writing.

At the age of 22 he began to write poems but then was persuaded to try writing a novel. The novel entitled *The Poor Man and The Lady* was rejected and as a result he destroyed the manuscript but continued to write. In 1874 he wrote *Far from the Madding Crowd* which was successful enough for him to give up architectural work and pursue a literary career. Over the next twenty-five years he produced ten more novels. His works (40) ... and *Jude the Obscure* caused controversy although were successful and he vowed never to write another novel again. He died on January 11, 1928; his ashes were buried at Poet's Corner in (41) ... in London.

(42) ... is one of the most famous poets Britain had to offer and even has a night dedicated to him in his native (43) After his death celebration of his life and works became a national charismatic cult. He was born on January 25, (44) The son of a farmer, he did not receive any formal schooling. He, along with his six brothers, took over the family farm when their father died. He remains to this day one of the finest poets to come from the United Kingdom and wrote many songs as well as poems. They include *Auld Lang Syne* (which is often sung at Hogmanay), *Lament for Culloden* and *A Red, Red Rose* to name but a few. In Russia, he became popular as the "people's poet". A new translation of his poems begun in 1924 by (45) ... proved enormously popular, selling over 600,000 copies. In 1956, the Soviet Union was the first country to bring out commemorative stamps in his honour. In 2009, the Royal (46) ... issued a two-pound coin featuring a quote from *Auld Lang Syne*.

(47) ... was born on April 3, (48) ... , the same week the British ceased fire that ended the American Revolution; so his mother named him after the hero of the revolution. At the age of six, with the help of a nanny, he met his (49) ... , who was then living in New York City after his inauguration as president. He made his literary debut in the *Morning Chronicle* with a series of observational letters. After moving to England for the family business in 1815, he achieved international fame with the publication of *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent*. He is best known for his short stories (50) ... and *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. He is largely credited as the first American writer to earn his living solely by his pen.

16	A. London	B. Cardiff	C. Cambridge	D. Dublin
17	A. fluent	B. inept	C. interested	D. marble
18	A. House of Commons	B. House of Lords	C. House of Representatives	D. Senate
19	A. Democratic	B. Republican	C. Liberal	D. Monarchy
20	A. accumulated	B. amused	C. accomplished	D. fluent
21	A. extraterrestrial	B. nocturnal	C. unusual	D. universal
22	A. Washington Irving	B. George Washington	C. Theodore Roosevelt	D. Franklin D. Roosevelt
23	A. nocturnal	B. boarding	C. public	D. apprenticed
24	A. Oxford	B. Cambridge	C. Cardiff	D. Philadelphia
25	A. House of Commons	B. House of Lords	C. Senate	D. House of Representatives
26	A. line	B. relief	C. risk	D. jeopardy
27	A. Democratic	B. Republican	C. Liberal	D. Labor
28	A. strikes	B. makes	C. takes	D. holds
29	A. relief	B. relax	C. free	D. proof
30	A. Christopher Wren	B. Thomas Hardy	C. Thomas Gainsborough	D. William Turner
31	A. all	B. like	C. same	D. most
32	A. stitches	B. strikes	C. strokes	D. lines
33	A. Edward VIII	B. George III	C. William I	D. William IV
34	A. Christopher Wren	B. Thomas Hardy	C. Thomas Gainsborough	D. William Turner
35	A. plaster	B. marble	C. silver	D. mate
36	A. nocturnal	B. extraterrestrial	C. marble	D. mint
37	A. Stonehenge	B. Buckingham Palace	C. St Paul's Cathedral	D. Windsor Castle
38	A. Robert Burns	B. Thomas Hardy	C. Christopher Wren	D. Aldous Huxley
39	A. dedicated	B. deviated	C. accomplished	D. apprenticed
40	A. <i>Brave New World</i>	B. <i>Tess of the D'Urbervilles</i>	C. <i>Rip Van Winkle</i>	D. <i>Scarlet Letter</i>

41	A. the Tower of London	B. Buckingham Palace	C. Westminster Abbey	D. St Paul's Cathedral
42	A. Dylan Thomas	B. Thomas Hardy	C. James Joyce	D. Robert Burns
43	A. Scotland	B. England	C. Wales	D. Ireland
44	A. 1638	B. 1759	C. 1837	D. 1907
45	A. Korney Chukovsky	B. Samuil Marshak	C. Sergey Mikhalkov	D. Daniil Harms
46	A. Post	B. Council	C. Mint	D. Family
47	A. James Joyce	B. Thomas Hardy	C. Dylan Thomas	D. Washington Irving
48	A. 1759	B. 1775	C. 1783	D. 1792
49	A. mate	B. namesake	C. sibling	D. twin
50	A. <i>Rip Van Winkle</i>	B. <i>Brave New World</i>	C. <i>Tess of the D'Urbervilles</i>	D. <i>Scarlet Letter</i>

ОТВЕТЫ К ЧАСТИ 1

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

ЗАДАНИЯ НА МНОЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ ВЫБОР

1.

1	D
2	B
3	C
4	A
5	D
6	C
7	D

2.

1	B
2	A
3	C
4	C
5	A
6	B
7	D

3.

1	B
2	C
3	A
4	A
5	B
6	A
7	D

4.

1	A	B	C
2	A	B	C
3	A	B	C
4	A	B	C
5	A	B	C
6	A	B	C
7	A	B	C

5.

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D

6.

1	A	B	C
2	A	B	C
3	A	B	C
4	A	B	C
5	A	B	C
6	A	B	C
7	A	B	C
8	A	B	C
9	A	B	C
10	A	B	C

7.

1	A	B	9	A	B
2	A	B	10	A	B
3	A	B	11	A	B
4	A	B	12	A	B
5	A	B	13	A	B
6	A	B	14	A	B
7	A	B	15	A	B
8	A	B			

ЗАДАНИЯ НА ЗАПОЛНЕНИЕ ПРОПУСКОВ

1.

1	the Imperial
2	scenery
3	wander
4	quiet
5	shade
6	within
7	historic
8	arranged
9	nearby
10	on

2.

1	Making
2	To
3	In
4	Which
5	Do
6	Of
7	Run
8	Of
9	By
10	Of

3.

1	Neither
2	make
3	in
4	are
5	Unless
6	by
7	is
8	long
9	at
10	for

ЗАДАНИЯ НА РЕШЕНИЕ КРОССВОРДА

1.

1	layer
2	animal
3	acid
4	drought
5	flood
6	greenhouse
7	climate
8	ecology
9	extinct
10	pollution

2.

1	refund
2	bargain
3	browsing
4	worth
5	overdrawn
6	change
7	subscription
8	discount
9	receipt
10	fare

3.

1	available
2	throw
3	waste
4	same
5	number
6	touch
7	rely
8	wrong
9	dangerous
10	improve

4.

1	taboo
2	aim
3	subject
4	establishment
5	air
6	boost
7	audience
8	fact
9	prime
10	priorities

5.

1	admire
2	appear
3	manage
4	investigate
5	confront
6	complete
7	discover
8	demonstrate
9	hide
10	reduce

6.

1	PACE	5	SUPERVISORS
2	ASSIGNMENT	6	FEEDBACK
3	TUTORIALS	7	AUTONOMY
4	ASSESS	8	SUBMIT

ЗАДАНИЯ НА ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

1.

0	get up – arouse from bed / arise a) He gets up early. b) Jane gets her husband up by six every morning.
1	break down – disassemble / stop functioning a) Max broke his bike down into sixty parts. b) Luckily the plane broke down before it took off.
2	keep up – maintain / continue a) It costs a lot to keep that car up. b) Keep up the good work, girls! You're doing fine!
3	look up – search for / respect a) Young boys often look up to famous athletes. b) I spent hours looking those words up.
4	make out – succeed / distinguish a) Her hand writing made it possible to make her address out. b) She made out well on these investments.
5	pass out – distribute / faint a) The heat was so intense that many passed out. b) The captain passed aspirin tablets out to all of us.
6	take off – leave / remove a) They took their coats off when they entered. b) I can't stand this concert! Let's take off!

2.

1	come across
2	have gone up
3	take back
4	making up
5	bring round

3.

1	SET
2	COME
3	GET
4	PUT
5	TAKE

4.

1	He	5	Kd
2	Jh	6	Df
3	Eb	7	Ig
4	Ac	8	Ci

ЗАДАНИЯ НА СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

1.

1	ELECTION
2	CHARISMATIC
3	CONSUMPTION
4	DECEPTION
5	SURGICALLY
6	PUNISHABLE
7	DISILLUSION/ DISILLUSIONMENT
8	PRACTITIONERS
9	REDUCTION
10	PAINTING

2.

1	SEXIST
2	ANTI-DEPRESSANTS
3	ESTIMATION
4	GHETTOISATION
5	TREATMENT
6	GUNPOINT
7	ESCAPISM
8	OVERRELIANCE
9	POST-TRAUMATIC
10	ESTABLISHMENT

3.

1	embarrassment
2	childish
3	attention
4	harmful
5	Stressful/stressed
6	miserable
7	irritation
8	Emotional
9	unhealthy
10	feelings

4.

1	growth
2	population
3	popularity
4	reduction
5	unnoticed
6	practical
7	faithful
8	wealthy
9	death
10	intention

5.

1	equipment
2	reliable
3	mechanical
4	safety
5	adjustable
6	heights
7	strengthen
8	effective
9	reasonably
10	throughout

6.

1	UNHEARD
2	DEPICTIONS
3	CONCERNED
4	REALISM
5	TRAILBLAZER
6	ENORMOUSLY
7	FAMILIARIS/ZE
8	ENTHUSIASTIC
9	ARCHITECTURE
10	VIRTUALLY

7.

1	brighten
2	uneventful
3	handful
4	attractive
5	discompose
6	propriety
7	outlined
8	bewilderingly
9	irreparable
10	recall

8.

1	variety
2	memorable
3	household
4	surprisingly
5	Welshman
6	liking
7	sale
8	replacement
9	disappeared
10	ensure/ insure

9.

1	LEAFLET
2	EMPLOYEES
3	JEWELRY/ JEWELLERY
4	EXCESSIVELY
5	FOOTWEAR
6	SLIPPERY/ SLIPPY
7	TRULY
8	replacement
9	disappeared
10	ensure/ insure

ЗАДАНИЯ НА ПОИСК СЛОВА, ПОДХОДЯЩЕГО В ТРИ КОНТЕКСТА

1.

1	HELP
2	STAND
3	PASS
4	MIND
5	TELL

2.

1	WEAR	6	SETTLED
2	EXCUSE	7	DROP
3	RELATE	8	SEE
4	HAND	9	INTEREST
5	ISSUE	10	TREAT

ЗАДАНИЯ НА РЕДАКТИРОВАНИЕ

1.

1	A
2	IT
3	AN
4	V
5	TO
6	YOURSELF
7	V
8	V
9	OF
10	V
11	WHICH
12	NOT
13	V
14	V
15	TO

2.

1	BE
2	TO
3	V
4	IT
5	THE (FIRST)
6	V
7	IN
8	HAD
9	ARE
10	V
11	IF
12	V
13	WERE
14	THE
15	V

3.

1	AS
2	THE EXCITING
3	AROUND
4	V
5	FROM
6	V
7	OF
8	WITH
9	V
10	FOR
11	V
12	AFTER
13	V
14	THAT
15	A

4.

1	V	6	OF
2	IT	7	NOT
3	V	8	V
4	V	9	HAVE
5	V	10	THE

ЗАДАНИЯ НА ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЮ

1.

1	no point in worrying; no point worrying
2	make up my mind
3	Be boiled/ boil so as
4	have lost my temper
5	not coming/going down with
6	looking forward to starting; looking forward to
7	make room for us; make some room for us
8	in order to continue; in order for him
9	in spite of
10	was such a long

2.

1	apart from jogging
2	are believed to be
3	twice as many boys as they've got
4	near as cosmopolitan as
5	might have forgotten
6	she does is boss
7	put you up
8	the Chinese equivalent
9	the first time she's gone/ travelled
10	we shouldn't do/ aren't allowed/ aren't supposed to do

3.

1	be boiled/ boil so as to	6	kept going on
2	no comparison between	7	were said to be affected
3	seems to think	8	not known for mincing
4	denied doing/ having done	9	ever does
5	once we've seen	10	hear from me unless

4.

1	wish I knew,
2	far as our coach is,
3	if he does not hurry/if he doesn't hurry,
4	do you mind if/ would you mind if,
5	accused Greta of eating,
6	comes up with

5.

1	a 50-dollar fine
2	live up to
3	got round to answering
4	do you feel like having
5	are always complaining about
6	made the most
7	making enquiries into/ about
8	who/ that got me interested
9	was desperate to give
10	injury prevented him from playing

ЗАДАНИЯ НА СИНТАКСИЧЕСКУЮ СВЯЗНОСТЬ

1.

1	A3
2	C6
3	D2
4	B5

2.

1	C	5	I
2	F	6	J
3	B	7	K
4	G		

ОТВЕТЫ К ЧАСТИ 2

ЗАДАНИЯ НА ОЦЕНКУ УРОВНЯ СФОРМИРОВАННОСТИ СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ

ЗАДАНИЯ НА ИДИОМЫ

1.

1	Ca
2	Eg
3	Ae
4	Fb
5	Dc

2.

1	A
2	C
3	C
4	B
5	A

ЗАДАНИЯ НА УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ФОРМАЛЬНОГО, НЕЙТРАЛЬНОГО И НЕФОРМАЛЬНОГО СТИЛЕЙ РЕЧИ

1.

1	e
2	i
3	d
4	f
5	h

2.

1	J
2	E
3	I
4	A
5	D
6	B
7	C
8	F
9	G
10	H

3.

1	J
2	E
3	I
4	A
5	D
6	B
7	C
8	F
9	G
10	H

4.

1	J
2	E
3	I
4	A
5	D
6	B
7	C
8	F
9	G
10	H

5.

1	Available	5	Obtainable
2	Value	6	Collect
3	Permit	7	Provide
4	Entitle	8	Eligible

6.

1	E
2	C
3	F
4	I
5	L

ЗАДАНИЕ НА УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ АМЕРИКАНСКОГО И БРИТАНСКОГО ВАРИАНТОВ ЯЗЫКА

1	grateful	11	sincerely
2	require	12	fancy
3	draft	13	attach
4	should	14	enquiries/ inquiries
5	hesitate	15	invite
6	reply	16	schedule
7	regards	17	fall
8	prior	18	feel
9	apologize	19	tuxedo
10	inconvenience	20	anyway

ЗАДАНИЯ НА ОЦЕНКУ ЗНАНИЙ КУЛЬТУРНЫХ РЕАЛИЙ

1.

1	i	6	c
2	g	7	j
3	k	8	a
4	d	9	h
5	f	10	e

2.

1	I
2	G
3	M
4	K
5	A
6	N
7	B
8	D
9	F
10	L
11	C
12	J
13	O
14	H
15	E

3.

1	I
2	G
3	M
4	K
5	A
6	N
7	B
8	D
9	F
10	L
11	C
12	J
13	O
14	H
15	E

4.

1	B	5	B
2	C	6	B
3	A	7	B
4	A	8	C

5.

1	as soon as possible
2	by the way
3	care of
4	extension
5	for your information/ for your interest

6.

1	JANE AUSTEN	6	OLIVER TWIST
2	PRIDE AND PREJUDICE	7	WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY
3	SIR WALTER SCOTT	8	VANITY FAIR
4	IVANHOE	9	WILLIAM WILKIE COLLINS
5	CHARLES DICKENS	10	THE WOMAN IN WHITE

7.

1	locales
2	notably
3	despite
4	Edgar Allan Poe
5	boundaries
6	although
7	on
8	daunting
9	enchanted
10	expanding
11	Ernest Hemingway
12	to
13	generally
14	strikingly
15	yet

ОТВЕТЫ К ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫМ ТЕСТАМ

ТЕСТ 1

1	on
2	to
3	come
4	is
5	make
6	matter how fast we drive
7	(had) never occurred to us
8	had Paula reached the gate than
9	behavio(u)r at the party was beyond
10	may/ might have escaped your
11	expire
12	discourage
13	arrive
14	understand
15	surrender
16	1, 10 C
17	8 A
18	4, 9 B
19	12, 7 F
20	5 D
21	Cardiff
22	Orlando
23	Reading
24	Washington
25	Manchester
26	New Orleans
27	Oxford
28	Sacramento
29	Belfast
30	Madison

TECT 2

1	of; about; at
2	suffering
3	is
4	with
5	at
6	to being spoken (to)
7	matter how hard he/Jack tried, he/Jack; matter what he/Jack tried, he/Jack
8	make (absolutely) no sense of
9	as a shock to
10	no circumstances/conditions should you (ever)
11	continue
12	trick
13	respect
14	invent
15	delay
16	4 B
17	1, 9 E
18	5 D
19	3 C
20	8 A
21	Cardiff
22	Salem
23	Bath
24	Manchester
25	Sacramento
26	Oxford
27	Newport
28	Belfast
29	Washington
30	New Orleans

TECT 3

1	would rather not
2	as long as
3	live up to
4	have been substituted for
5	sooner had Ann come home than
6	the point of calling
7	was due to
8	would have visited
9	in charge of
10	racked my brains/ brain
11	S
12	U
13	M
14	R
15	G
16	D
17	F
18	E
19	P
20	Q
21	F
22	H
23	B
24	D
25	E
26	K
27	A
28	C
29	G
30	I

TECT 4

1	put/ brought/ placed into effect
2	apart from
3	high time you went
4	looking forward to seeing
5	had not been held
6	give you a raise
7	mind you/ your eating
8	recommended that Frank should
9	has gone off
10	take it for granted/ take for granted that
11	S
12	H
13	B
14	N
15	Y
16	T
17	W
18	X
19	J
20	M
21	G
22	D
23	E
24	C
25	F
26	A
27	B
28	J
29	H
30	I

TECT 5

1	granted	26	TAMING
2	in	27	DREAM
3	with	28	kings/ monarchs
4	by	29	ROMEO
5	or	30	language
6	to	31	VENICE
7	are	32	ADO
8	to	33	TWELFTH
9	than	34	Rome
10	as	35	KING
11	14 F	36	character(s)
12	18 I	37	tragedy
13	16 D	38	TALE
14	4 K	39	sonnets
15	6 G	40	centuries
16	2 B	41	g
17	1 H	42	h
18	19 J	43	k
19	11 C	44	m
20	17 A	45	e
21	glove	46	d
22	Latin	47	o
23	university/ college	48	n
24	London	49	b
25	ERRORS	50	l

TECT 6

1	blue	6	pink	11	anthem
2	green	7	black	12	applique
3	brown	8	golden	13	recipe
4	silver	9	green	14	constitution
5	black	10	red	15	physicist
16	A	B	C	D	
17	A	B	C	D	
18	A	B	C	D	
19	A	B	C	D	
20	A	B	C	D	
21	A	B	C	D	
22	A	B	C	D	
23	A	B	C	D	
24	A	B	C	D	
25	A	B	C	D	
26	A	B	C	D	
27	A	B	C	D	
28	A	B	C	D	
29	A	B	C	D	
30	A	B	C	D	
31	A	B	C	D	
32	A	B	C	D	
33	A	B	C	D	
34	A	B	C	D	
35	A	B	C	D	
36	A	B	C	D	
37	A	B	C	D	
38	A	B	C	D	
39	A	B	C	D	
40	A	B	C	D	
41	A	B	C	D	
42	A	B	C	D	
43	A	B	C	D	
44	A	B	C	D	
45	A	B	C	D	
46	A	B	C	D	
47	A	B	C	D	
48	A	B	C	D	
49	A	B	C	D	
50	A	B	C	D	

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Курасовская Юлия Борисовна
Симомян Татьяна Арменовна
Титова Ольга Анатольевна

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