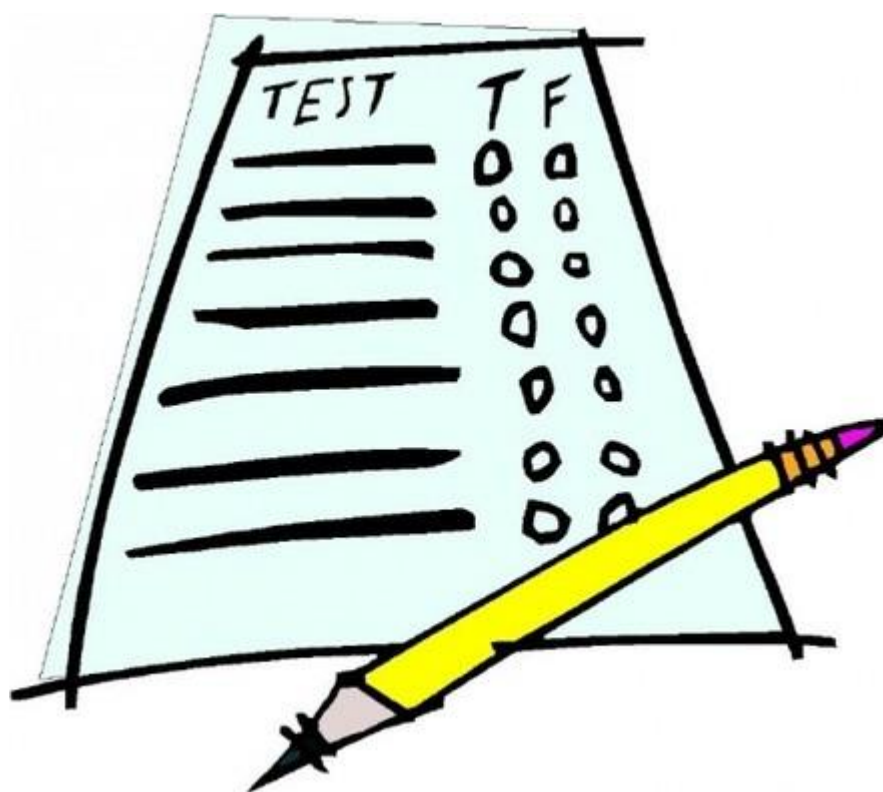


Присяжна О. Д., Варчук Л. В.

Методичні вказівки

**«Перевірка знань іноземної мови
(англійської) студентами 1 курсів усіх
спеціальностей. Нульовий контроль»**



Міністерство освіти і науки України
Вінницький національний технічний університет

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Методичні вказівки сформовано відповідно до Програми з англійської мови з урахуванням досвіду викладачів кафедри іноземних мов із використання тестів у навчальному процесі. Методичні вказівки охоплюють теоретичний і практичний матеріал усіх основних розділів курсу вивчення англійської мови і передбачають різні за функціональним призначенням завдання.

Призначено для студентів перших курсів усіх спеціальностей, а також використання їх викладачами, вчителями та учнями, особливо випускних класів, та абітурієнтами, що сприятиме актуалізації і систематизації знань на різних етапах контролю і перевірки знань.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Система управління освітою потребує об'єктивної картини її реального стану для забезпечення обґрунтованості рішень, які приймаються. Сучасні соціально-економічні та політичні зміни в державі стали передумовою реформування національної системи освіти. Основною соціальною вимогою суспільства є якісна освіта. Усі функції, які виконує педагогічний моніторинг як частина педагогічної діяльності, підпорядковані підвищенню якості навчання і виховання, забезпеченню наукового підходу до управління навчальною та виховною діяльністю студентів, підвищенню якості освіти в цілому. Моніторинг та оцінювання – невіддільні. Вони є необхідними інструментами управління якістю освіти. Призначення як моніторингу, так і оцінювання полягає в тому, щоб впливати на прийняття рішень щодо вдосконалення, переорієнтації, зміни стратегії навчання тощо.

Метою методичних рекомендацій «Перевірка знань іноземної мови (англійської) студентами 1 курсів усіх спеціальностей. Нульовий контроль» є перевірка початкових знань з англійської мови у студентів-першокурсників, шляхом виконання завдань призначених для визначення умінь і навичок, набутих ними під час вивчення шкільного курсу іноземної мови.

На початку методичних рекомендацій представлений спеціальний зразок для виконання та правильного оформлення завдань. Методичні рекомендації складаються із 10 варіантів, кожний з яких презентує вправи різних видів для перевірки знань з фонетики, граматики та орфографії. Для того, аби успішно вирішити проблему підвищення якості вивчення студентами іноземної мови, необхідно визначити рівень володіння ними англійською мовою.

При складанні тестових завдань враховано досвід студентів, набутий впродовж навчання у школі, та досвід виконання тестових завдань під час підготовки до «Зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання». Таким чином, програмний навчальний матеріал з іноземної мови (англійської) трансформовано у контекст змістових тестів, які передбачають декілька варіантів відповідей, одна з яких правильна. Для їхнього виконання необхідно скористатись знаннями з граматики, а також особливо умінням читати іншомовний текст та сприймати його суть, виділяти основне і виокремлювати його у тексті від другорядного. Тексти містять цікаву та актуальну інформацію з реального життя, а лексичне наповнення тестів забезпечує перевірку засвоєння необхідної на даному етапі лексики.

Структура тестів передбачає роботу з перевірки навичок та вмінь аналізувати текстові структури, що забезпечується наявністю після текстових завдань, які в подальшому допоможуть організувати аудиторну роботу, заповнюючи тим самим прогалини, які можливі у найменш підготовлених студентів. Різноманітні види завдань дають змогу викладачам визначити якість засвоєння матеріалу.

ЗРАЗОК ДЛЯ ВИКОНАННЯ ТЕСТУ

Task I. Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (a, b, c or d) which you think fits best according to the text

Can you imagine what our lives will be like in the year 2050? Perhaps you will be flying off for a holiday on the moon, or maybe you will be taking your dog for a walk in the virtual reality. We recently carried out a survey of 1,000 people from different countries to find out what they think life will be like in the future. The results clearly demonstrate both our hopes and fears.

The survey suggests that friendship – one of the most important human relationships – will have changed dramatically. People will make friends through the Internet. What is more, a large number of people will even come across their future husbands or wives in this way! Computers will have become absolutely essential by 2050. Even now, some people describe them as their best friend! Others, however, say that we will become much more isolated from each other because we will have little real human contact.

Education will have changed a lot too. As more and more children will be using computers in schools, certain abilities, such as mental arithmetic, won't be necessary since there will be computer programmers for most calculations. Even writing by hand will have become a thing of the past.

According to the survey, home life will be better. Most people believe that by 2050 robots will be doing the housework and we will be eating readymade food. A lot of people think that we might only cook for fun in the future.

Space exploration will become increasingly popular. Fifty per cent of the people we talked to believe that man will regularly visit Mars. They also believe that travel on our own planet will probably change. Almost everyone thinks that there will be no cars in the city centres. Some even think that environmentally friendly electric or solar-powered cars will have replaced the cars we use nowadays.

Pollution is something that seems to worry many people. Some fear that it will continue to get worse, and that our planet will become impossible to live on. Others even foresee that one day we'll have to pay for clean air just like we do now for clean water.

On the other hand, people seem to be quite optimistic about the benefits of genetic engineering, as they think scientists will use it to cure diseases like cancer and AIDS. If scientists manage to find a cure for these, we'll have a much healthier society.

Some people worry about the future, while others are full of hope and enthusiasm. No matter how dark or bright it may seem, it is up to us to look after our planet and try to make it a better place to live.

1. Many people believe that in 2050 ...
 - a) we will not pay for computers.
 - b) we will never leave our homes.

- c) we will not have any friends.
d) we will find partners through computers.
2. The article suggests that in 2050 ...
a) students won't write by hand.
b) fifty per cent of people will have travelled to Mars.
c) lessons will be very different.
d) everyone will learn to cook.
3. As far as cars are concerned, some people believe that ...
a) we will not have any.
b) they won't run on petrol.
c) they will be even more harmful to the environment.
d) people won't be able to afford them.
4. Some people believe that pollution will have ...
a) disappeared.
b) killed everyone on the planet.
c) become an even bigger problem.
d) made our planet a better place to live.

Answer:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| d | b | b | c |

Task II. Make up all types of questions

1. Peter comes to school at eight.

Answer:

- ✓ Does Peter come to school at eight?
- ✓ Does Peter come to school at eight or nine?
- ✓ Peter comes to school at eight, doesn't he?
- ✓ Who comes to school at eight?
- ✓ At what time does Peter come to school?
- ✓ Doesn't Peter come to school at eight?

Task III. For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap.

The ancient Greeks were the first people to hold organized athletic (1) ... and in around 776 BC, they held the first Olympic Games at Olympia. In the (2) ... of the second century BC, the Romans took (3) ... of Greece and the emperor Theodosius I banned the Olympic Games. Historians believe that he probably

did this (4) ... of the connection between the Games and the ancient Greek gods. In 1887, Baron Pierre de Coubertin had the idea of bringing back the Olympic Games in (5) ... to promote amateur athletics around the world and peace among nations. The first modern Games were held in Athens in 1896. (6) ... then, the Olympic Games have continued to (7) ... in popularity, and today they are seen (8) ... the most important amateur athletics event in the world.

- | | a) | b) | c) |
|----|----------|--------------|---------|
| 1. | parties | competitions | matches |
| 2. | end | center | middle |
| 3. | rule | control | power |
| 4. | because | due | part |
| 5. | addition | fast | order |
| 6. | since | for | by |
| 7. | lift | increase | raise |
| 8. | as | such | like |

Answer:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| b | a | c | a | c | a | b | a |

Task IV. Choose the right variant

- He eats a lot of ... meat.
 - a
 - an
 - the
 - no article
- ... only jazz musician I like is Miles Davis.
 - a
 - an
 - the
 - no article
- I can't stand the ... in this city.
 - traffic
 - traffics
- There is ... immigration to Canada now than there used to be.
 - less
 - fewer
- This is ... problem she has ever had.
 - great
 - more great
 - the greatest
 - greater
- Happiness ... than money.
 - important
 - the most important
 - more important
 - importanter

7. ... told me that she had a boyfriend.
 a) someone
 b) anyone
8. My uncle lives in Mexico. ... lives in Mexico.
 a) he
 b) she
 c) we
 d) they
9. I talked to him ... the weekend.
 a) at
 b) in
 c) on
10. The dog is asleep ... the tree.
 a) over
 b) against
 c) under
11. I have to go ... work in about ten minutes.
 a) at
 b) in
 c) to
12. ... she usually work 5 days a week?
 a) does
 b) do
 c) did
 d) will do
13. I ... a shower when you called.
 a) was taking
 b) took
 c) was taken
14. Where ... last night?
 a) have you gone
 b) did you went
 c) did you go
15. I never ... you that I loved her, I only said that I liked her.
 a) told
 b) have told
 c) was telling
16. Football for hundred of years.
 a) has played
 b) has been played
 c) was played
17. It's a big company. It ... two hundred people.
 a) is employed
 b) employs
 c) employing
18. I will go to the concert, but ... you go as well.
 a) only if
 b) unless
19. I ... be able to help you, but I'm not sure yet.
 a) might
 b) would
20. Entrance to the museum was free. We ... pay to get in.
 a) needn't
 b) didn't need to
21. «My grandfather is going to cook dinner for us.» She told me that her grandfather ... dinner for us.

VARIANT 1

Task I. Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (a, b, c or d) which you think fits best according to the text

One of my favorite Thanksgiving dinners when I was growing up wasn't even turkey; it was pizza. We were supposed to go to my aunt's house for dinner, but my sister and I woke with colds, so we couldn't go. This was before grocery stores were open 24 hours, so my mother had to feed us the only food we had in the house: a frozen pizza. She was upset, but for my sister and me, there was something gloriously naughty about not having turkey for Thanksgiving. Between coughing and sneezing, we enjoyed our rebellious pizza and couldn't wait to tell our friends about it.

At another Thanksgiving, I walked into the kitchen to help my mother serve the turkey and we both saw the possible disaster at the same time: the cat on the kitchen counter next to the turkey. I will never forget the sight of my mother's horrified face as we listened to the guests in the next room blissfully unaware of the turkey less possibilities. There was a long pause as she weighed her options. My mother swore me to secrecy and we served the turkey. She never told anyone else why she threw half of it away. She told me that was just a precaution, because as she slowly explained, she didn't really think the cat had actually touched the turkey but she didn't want anyone to eat something that had cat breath on it. (Uh oh, you won't tell my relatives will you?)

Another favorite Thanksgiving of mine was the first one that my husband cooked when we were newlyweds. My husband had proudly decided that he would cook the turkey. He was excited about doing it until he realized that in order for us to eat at lunch time he would have to get up at 5:30 AM to put the turkey in.

Men's need to carve turkeys always amuses me. Did you ever notice that men can lounge all day in front of the television doing nothing to help with dinner, but they spring to action when the turkey is set on the table. Suddenly the women who have been cutting, chopping and peeling for hours (sometimes days) can't be trusted to hold sharp objects. Only men can carve the sacred bird.

Every year on Thanksgiving, I consider cooking something different: maybe ham or roast beef, but I can't quite bring myself to change the tradition. But I always make sure to have a frozen pizza just in case.

1. What was so special for the author about having a pizza at Thanksgiving?
 - a) It was her favorite dish
 - b) It was against the norm
 - c) The pizza was frozen
 - d) It was a traditional dish in their family

2. When they found the cat beside the turkey, the author's mother believed that ...
 - a) the cat had eaten some of the turkey
 - b) the cat had not eaten any of the turkey
 - c) the guests had seen the cat sitting there
 - d) She wouldn't serve this turkey to the guests
3. In their first year of marriage, the author's husband got up early ...
 - a) to cook dinner
 - b) to prepare the turkey
 - c) to go shopping
 - d) to go jogging
4. What does the author serve at Thanksgiving nowadays?
 - a) pizza
 - b) turkey
 - c) something different every year
 - d) roast turkey with vegetables

Task II. Make up all types of questions

1. Her brother teaches chemistry at school in Kiev.

Task III. For questions 1–6, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap.

The most frustrating part of being a tour guide is guiding people who don't understand what they have got themselves into. After so many years at this (1) ..., I have realized that people travel to different places without taking their interests into account. For instance, if you need to go to a museum at home, what makes you think you will (2) ... one in another country and not be (3) ...?

I lead wildlife tours and some people turn (4) ... not to be interested in wildlife and constantly complain about walking in the woods! Well, what can you say?

It's amazing how many people (5) ... or don't read the literature at all and (6) ... for something completely different.

| | a) | b) | c) | d) |
|----|--------|------------|---------------|---------|
| 1. | work | duty | job | career |
| 2. | go | try | visit | attend |
| 3. | dull | bored | nervous | curious |
| 4. | out | into | down | on |
| 5. | misuse | complicate | misunderstand | mistake |
| 6. | wait | expect | wish | hope |

Task IV. Choose the right variant

1. I like living in this ... city.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) no article
2. Hurry up. We don't have ... lot of time.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) no article
3. I went to the tourist office to get ... information.
a) a few
b) a little
4. He bought up a lot of interesting ... during the lecture
a) point
b) points
5. Things are ... now than they used to be.
a) the busiest
b) busier
c) more busy
d) busy
6. These trousers are too small. I need ... size.
a) the largest
b) more large
c) large
d) larger
7. I went to the tourist office to get ... information.
a) some
b) any
8. My cousin and her friend were at the mall. ... were at the mall.
a) she
b) they
c) you
d) we
9. Will you be ... home today?
a) at
b) in
c) on
10. I have not seen him ... the summer.
a) since
b) for
c) from
11. ... you and me, I don't think he's a very good teacher.
a) though
b) between
c) among
12. she always follow the doctor's advice ?
a) will do
b) do
c) does
d) did
13. John ... in San Diego for the past 3 years (*and he still lives there*).
a) lived
b) was lived
c) has lived
14. I ... able to sleep well for a week now.
a) didn't was
b) was not
c) haven't been

VARIANT 2

Task I. Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (a, b, c or d) which you think fits best according to the text

Without someone protecting the world's interesting and ancient sites, they could easily be swept away by the changing world.

In 1959, the government of Egypt was working on a plan to build a dam on the River Nile. It was called the Aswan Dam, and it was intended to generate electricity and allow the river water to be used for agriculture. There was one big problem with the plan, though. The dam would flood a nearby valley that contained ancient Egyptian treasures, including two enormous stone temples.

It can be difficult for governments to choose culture and history over economics. However, if countries always made decisions like this, the majority of the world's ancient sites would end up being destroyed. Luckily, UNESCO stepped in. They formed a committee that tried to convince Egypt to protect its ancient treasures. With support from many countries, they were finally successful. The huge temples were carefully removed from their original site and moved to a safe location so that the dam could be built.

UNESCO is a part of the United Nations that is concerned with science and culture. The United Nations is a partnership between countries from all over the world. They are joined to help promote world peace, enforce human rights, and help countries develop.

After their success in saving the temples in Egypt, UNESCO went on to save more sites around the world. They protected lagoons in Venice, ruins in Pakistan, and temples in Indonesia. Eventually, UNESCO formed the World Heritage Organization to protect important natural and historic sites wherever it was necessary. In Ukraine there are also some World Heritage Sites. They are: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra in Kyiv, the Ensemble of the Historic Centre in Lviv, Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians, Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans, Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora, Wooden Tserkvas of the Carpathian Region. With industrialization changing the world rapidly, there were many sites that needed to be saved.

By now, the World Heritage Organization has protected hundreds of sites ranging from beautiful natural islands to buildings in large cities to ancient ruins. If you're able to visit any of the many protected sites, you'll agree it was worth it.

1. Why did UNESCO get involved in Egypt?
 - a) Egypt was planning to build a dam that would harm ancient temples.
 - b) Egypt was planning to build a valley for agriculture and electricity.
 - c) Egypt was planning to create a dam right on top of an ancient temple.
 - d) When the dam flooded a valley, several treasures were discovered.

2. What is meant by the first sentence of the second paragraph?
 - a) Most governments prefer to sell their treasures.
 - b) Money sometimes seems more important than all other things.
 - c) Governments are never able to consider two things at once.
 - d) Governments usually don't know anything about their culture.
3. The United Nations would probably not be involved in ...
 - a) helping a poor country improve its agriculture.
 - b) trying to solve a conflict between two nations.
 - c) developing a new spacecraft for travel to the moon.
 - d) protesting against violation of human rights.
4. Why is the World Heritage Organization more important now than it would have been 200 years ago?
 - a) Countries didn't cooperate in the past.
 - b) Cities were smaller back then.
 - c) There were not as many interesting sites 200 years ago.
 - d) Modern business and production are changing the world.

Task II. Make up all types of questions

1. The government of Egypt was working on a plan to build a dam on the River Nile.

Task III. For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap.

Like tens of thousands of other people, I use public transport every day either to get to and from work or to go from one place to another. So I can (1) myself as a frequent user of the transport system, and to be (2) ... sometimes I'd (3) ... I wasn't.

I have to admit that there are times when it can be a very tiring and frustrating experience, (4) ... because of the way the other passengers behave. Some push and shove to squeeze in while others try to make their way to the doors in order to get off. And there I am, in a confined (5) ... with lots of frantic people around me, having difficulty breathing.

Isn't it (6) ... the law to fill up buses with so many people? I believe that there should be (7) ... laws as to how many passengers should be allowed on a bus. This may sound a little unrealistic, but I have been on buses in potentially dangerous situations, where people have fallen on each other because they didn't have anything to hold (8)

| | a) | b) | c) | d) |
|----|---------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1. | explain | describe | express | illustrate |
| 2. | simple | real | direct | honest |

| | | | | |
|----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 3. | rather | wish | better | like |
| 4. | complete | exactly | mainly | wholly |
| 5. | room | point | location | space |
| 6. | against | outside | wish | off |
| 7. | harder | stronger | bigger | stricter |
| 8. | from | on | onto | up |

Task IV. Choose the right variant

- Generally speaking, ... the boys are physically stronger than girls.
 - a
 - an
 - the
 - no article
- I can spell as well as ... most students.
 - a
 - an
 - the
 - no article
- Kids today spend so ... time on the Internet!
 - much
 - many
- I have to buy a lot of ... for my new apartment
 - furniture
 - furnitures
- She speaks in a ... voice than the last time.
 - the loudest
 - more loud
 - louder
 - loud
- Susan is ... person in the whole world.
 - wonderful
 - wonderfuller
 - more wonderful
 - the most wonderful
- The woman said they didn't have ... more applications.
 - some
 - any
- Peter is a little sick. ... is little sick.
 - it
 - he
 - I
 - you
- He is never late. He always comes ... time.
 - at
 - in
 - on
- I am going there ... three weeks.
 - since
 - for
 - from
- Did you do it ... purpose? – No, it was an accident!
 - by
 - in
 - on
- Where ... you go every day ?

- a) does
b) do
- c) did
d) will do
13. My brother ... in San Diego up until last year.
a) was lived
b) was living
c) has lived
14. When I first saw her, she ... on the balcony.
a) was standing
b) has stood
c) has been standing
15. I was afraid to ask her out because she ... me before.
a) was rejecting
b) had rejected
c) rejected
16. Everyone understands English. English ... by everyone.
a) is understood
b) has been understood
c) was understood
17. The employees brought up this issue during the meeting. This issue ... by the employees during the meeting.
a) has been brought up
b) is brought up
c) was brought up
18. I told him not to come, ... he came anyway.
a) since
b) unless
c) but
19. You ... not put your feet on the cafeteria tables.
a) must not
b) do not have to
20. If you continue to practise so hard, you ... beat me before too long!
a) can
b) could
c) will be able to
21. «My mother is taking the bus to work tomorrow.» He told me that his mother ... the bus to work tomorrow.
a) is taking
b) was taking
c) will take
22. «I will call you.» I told her that I ... her.
a) will call
b) would call
c) would have called
23. If you come tonight, I ... enchiladas.
a) will make
b) would make
c) will have made
24. Our cat ... you if you rub her belly.
a) will bite
b) would bite
c) would have bitten
25. Bill enjoys ... mystery novels.
a) to read
b) reading

VARIANT 3

Task I. Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (a, b, c or d) which you think fits best according to the text.

Right now, I am looking at a shelf full of relics, a collection of has-beens, old-timers, antiques, fossils. Right now, I am looking at a shelf full of books. Yes, that's right. If you have some spare cash (the going rate is about \$89) and are looking to enhance your reading experience, then I highly suggest you consider purchasing an e-reader. E-readers are replacing the books of old, and I welcome them with open arms (as you should).

An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of the text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices. Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book," but e-books can and do exist without any printed equivalent.

So now, you know what an e-reader is, but you still may be wondering why they put printed books to shame. E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not.

E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space. The average e-reader can store thousands of digital books, providing a veritable library at your fingertips. What is more, being the size and weight of a thin hardback, the e-reader itself is easy to hold and can fit in a pocketbook or briefcase easily.

In addition, e-readers are superior to books because they are environmentally friendly. The average novel is about 300 pages long. So, if a novel is printed 1000 times, it will use 300,000 pieces of paper. That's a lot of paper! For example, the Harry Potter book series has sold over 450 million copies. That's about 2 million trees! Since e-readers use no trees, they represent a significant amount of preservation in terms of the environment and its resources.

Finally, e-readers are superior to books because they provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. The typical e-reader allows its user to customize letter size, font, and line spacing. It also allows highlighting and electronic bookmarking. While these are all nice features, perhaps the most helpful of all is the ability to get dictionary definitions at the touch of a finger.

It can be seen that e-readers are superior to printed books. They save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not.

1. In paragraph 1 the words “relics”, “has-beens”, “old-timers”, “antiques”, “fossils” describe something
 - a) ancient
 - b) useless
 - c) outdated
 - d) pathetic
2. The tone of the author can best be described as
 - a) shrewd
 - b) requesting
 - c) persuasive
 - d) authoritative
3. What is the author’s main idea in the passage?
 - a) If you have some spare cash and are looking to enhance your reading experience, then I highly suggest you consider purchasing an e-reader.
 - b) E-readers are replacing the books of old, and I welcome them with open arms (as you should).
 - c) An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a booklength publication in digital form.
4. According to the author e-readers are superior to books because they:
 - a) provide helpful reading tips.
 - b) allow their user to customize letter size, font, and line spacing.
 - c) allow highlighting and electronic bookmarking.
 - d) all of the above.

Task II. Make up all types of questions

1. They spent their holidays in Kiev 5 years ago.

Task III. For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap.

If you’re looking for a fun way to keep fit, get your skates on and try rollerblading. (1) ... the sport’s chief attractions is the fact that it gets you out into the fresh air and it’s very sociable. (2) ... of its young, trendy image, rollerblading is suitable for all ages and is a great activity for the whole family. The main venues are parks. In big city parks there are always other skaters around to give you (3) ... and in some parks you can even (4) ... a private lesson.

Looking at the slim, futuristic shape of a pair of in-line skates, it’s hard to (5) ... how you could even stand on them, let alone skate. To (6) ... confidence, start by trying them out on the living room carpet, as this will slow down the movement, so you feel more (7) ... control. If you’ve never skated, roller-skated or skied you’ll (8) ... find it strange at first.

| | a) | b) | c) | d) |
|----|------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. | between | one | all | among |
| 2. | addition | spite | order | case |
| 3. | suggestion | opinion | warning | advice |
| 4. | reserve | rent | book | programme |
| 5. | imagine | assume | suppose | realize |
| 6. | take | earn | gain | collect |
| 7. | in | on | with | out of |
| 8. | entirely | mostly | maybe | probably |

Task IV. Choose the right variant

- Bill enjoys reading ... mystery novels.
 - a
 - an
 - the
 - no article
- Spain is one of ... largest European countries.
 - a
 - an
 - the
 - no article
- OK, let's do it! But hurry up, I don't have ... time!
 - much
 - many
- After the party, there was a lot of
 - garbage
 - garbages
- Of the three girls, this one is the
 - pretty
 - more pretty
 - prettiest
 - prettier
- He is also a ... person than Paul.
 - polite
 - politer
 - more polite
 - the most polite
- ... called you last night.
 - someone
 - anyone
- Does your aunt know what happened? Does ... know what happened?
 - we
 - it
 - he
 - she
- How many students are ... your class?
 - at
 - in
 - on
- We had our party ... 20 o'clock until 22 o'clock.
 - since
 - for
 - from

11. It's ... time you told him the truth!
 a) about c) on
 b) in
12. We ... go to London till May.
 a) shan't c) don't
 b) won't d) doesn't
13. I worked as a graphic designer before I ... to England.
 a) came c) did come
 b) have come
14. Really? You moved to a new apartment? How long ... there?
 a) have you been living c) did you living
 b) did you live
15. I ... to music when she came in.
 a) was listening c) have been listening
 b) listened
16. The professor told him not to talk in class. He ... by the professor not to talk in class.
 a) has been told c) was being told
 b) was told
17. They say that women are smarter than men. Women ... to be smarter than men.
 a) were being said c) are said
 b) were said
18. Do not do anything ... you hear from him first.
 a) unless c) therefore
 b) since
19. ... you open the window, please.
 a) can
 b) may
20. I ... move the table. It was too heavy.
 a) couldn't c) shouldn't
 b) b) mustn't d) wouldn't
21. «I have been there.» She told me that she ... there.
 a) had been c) was
 b) has been
22. «I will be studying tomorrow.» I told him that I ... tomorrow.
 a) will be studying c) will study
 b) would be studying
23. She ... to come to the party if she had known that her exboyfriend would be there.
 a) would not agree c) would not have agreed

b) did not agree

24. I ... you if I hadn't thought it was important.

a) will not tell

c) would not tell

b) wouldn't have told

25. I plan ... to college in the fall.

a) to go

b) going

VARIANT 4

Task I. Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (a, b, c or d) which you think fits best according to the text.

Nepal, a small, mountainous country tucked between India and China, may seem completely foreign to Americans. Cows walk down busy streets unharmed, 24 different languages are spoken, and people eat two meals of rice and lentils every day. Nepali holidays, many of which are related to the Hindu religion, can seem especially bizarre to Americans unfamiliar with this culture. However, if we look beyond how others celebrate to consider the things they are celebrating, we find surprising similarities to American culture.

The biggest holiday in Nepal is *Dashain*, a ten-day festival for the Hindu goddess Durga that takes place in September or October. According to Hindu beliefs, Durga defeated the evil demons of the world. To thank the goddess, people visit temples in her honour and sacrifice goats or sheep as offerings. Throughout the year, most Nepalis do not eat much meat because it is expensive, but *Dashain* is a time to enjoy meat every day. Children fly colourful, home made kites during *Dashain*. People also construct enormous bamboo swings on street corners and in parks. Every evening people gather at these swings and take turns swinging. Nepalis say that by swinging, people can relieve the earth of their weight. *Dashain* is a time for people to eat good food, relax, and enjoy themselves!

Aside from eating and enjoying themselves, during *Dashain* people also receive blessings from their elders. Schools and offices shut down so people can travel to be with their families. Reuniting with family reminds people of the importance of kindness, respect, and forgiveness. People clean and decorate their homes for *Dashain*. It is also a time for shopping. Children and adults alike get new clothes for the occasion. People express appreciation for all that they have, while looking forward to good fortune and peace in the year to come.

During American holidays, people may not sacrifice goats or soar on bamboo swings, but they do often travel to be with family members and take time off work or school to relax. No matter how they celebrate, many people around the world spend their holidays honouring family, reflecting on their blessings, and hoping for good fortune in the future.

1. According to the passage, Hindus believe that the goddess Durga
 - a) sacrifices goats and sheep
 - b) defeated the evil demons of the world
 - c) visits temples
 - d) enjoys meat every day
2. Which of the following sentences from the passage best indicates why the author thinks Nepal would seem very foreign to many people?

- a) "Cows walk down busy streets unharmed, 24 different languages are spoken, and people eat two meals of rice and lentils every day."
- b) "Every evening people gather at these swings and take turns swinging."
- c) "People clean and decorate their homes for *Dashain*."
- d) "During American holidays, people may not sacrifice goats or soar on bamboo swings, but they do often travel to be with family members and take time off work or school to relax."
3. As used in paragraph 1, *bizarre* most nearly means
- a) unbelievable
- b) unknown
- c) awkward
- d) strange
4. The colourful kites and bamboo swings are both used as examples of
- a) the ways people relax and enjoy themselves during Dashain.
- b) the things people honour and reflect on during Dashain.
- c) the offerings to the goddess Durga.
- d) the ways people reunite with family during Dashain.

Task II. Make up all types of questions

1. Ingrid and Dorothy are giggling and whispering in the class room together.

Task III. For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap.

When Jake (1) ... the door, he knew someone (2) ... in the house. Things were different. Earlier that morning, he (3) ... a man standing outside, and now he wondered if this man (4) ... for him to leave the house. Jake went into the kitchen. The window was open. He was sure he (5) ... it earlier.

Next, he went into the garden. Jake knew something very strange (6) ... on. He went back into the house. He had just got to the top of the stairs (7) ... he heard a noise coming from the bedroom. Slowly, he opened the door and there, lying in the middle of the bed, was his sister! She (8) ...! Jake was very relieved.

| | a) | b) | c) |
|----|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. | Has opened | opens | opened |
| 2. | had been | is | has been |
| 3. | was seeing | had seen | has seen |
| 4. | is | waited | had been waiting |
| 5. | had closed | was closing | had been closing |
| 6. | was going | went | have been going |
| 7. | after | when | while |
| 8. | was sleeping | slept | had slept |

Task IV. Choose the right variant

1. ... girl that I told you about is standing over there.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) no article
2. I spoke with ... Chinese film director that I told you about.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) no article
3. We only know ... people in the city.
a) a little
b) a few
4. Your ... are due on September 15th.
a) essay
b) essays
5. China has got ... population in the world.
a) larger
b) more largest
c) the largest
d) large
6. She has ... job of all.
a) the most difficult
b) more difficult
c) difficult
d) difficulter
7. I need ... time to think about this.
a) some
b) any
8. The door is locked. ... is locked.
a) it
b) they
c) he
d) you
9. The teacher wrote something ... the board.
a) at
b) in
c) on
10. I have been sick ... Sunday.
a) since
b) for
c) from
11. The soccer player was ejected because he had done something that was ... the rules.
a) against
b) without
c) outside
12. Why Tom return the book to the library yesterday?
a) don't
b) doesn't
c) didn't
d) won't
13. ... reading the paper yet?
a) were you finished
b) have you finished
c) are you finishing

VARIANT 5

Task I. Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (a, b or c) which you think fits best according to the text

As a teenager growing up in a small town in Oregon in the 1950s, I had no desire to finish high school. For one thing, my dad never finished. Also, my big ambition in life was to be a cartoonist, and I was, in fact, already selling some of my cartoons to small magazines. My hero, Walt Disney, had never finished high school, and I felt that if he could quit and succeed, so could I. But my mother would never hear of it, so, I continued to go.

In about my sophomore year I began to sell cartoons to a small magazine in Thousand Oaks, California. It was called Computer News and was a trade journal about the computers of that time. These were nothing like the laptops we know today ... they were huge Univac computers, which filled an entire room. I knew nothing about them, but still somehow managed to come up with cartoons about them.

In my correspondence with the editor, Mr. Jackson Granholm, I mentioned my desire to quit high school and go into cartooning full time. He wrote back urging me to stay in school, spouting off all the reasons why school was important. To convince him I knew better, I told him about how Walt Disney had quit.

A few weeks later, I was standing at the mailbox, waiting to see if any magazines had bought any of the cartoons I had recently submitted. When the mail came, I was quite surprised to see one letter addressed to me from Walt Disney studios.

It was from their personnel department, and I was sure it was a job offer. Not so. They told me that Mr. Jackson Granholm had contacted them on my behalf and explained my attitude about finishing high school. They advised me very strongly to stay in high school, pointing out that they never even considered applicants without a high school education and preferred some college.

It took the winds out of my sails, but I guess it taught me two things: I was no Walt Disney, and times had changed. I finished high school, and went on for two years of college. Years later, I worked for Walt Disney studios, as well as a couple of other major film studios, plus I have been doing cartooning on a freelance basis for years. To date I have been published in hundreds of publications, so I admit the college education was no deterrent at all.

1. Who wanted the author to stay in school?
 - a) his mother
 - b) his father
 - c) Walt Disney
2. Why did the author want to quit high school?
 - a) He didn't like his schoolmates.

- b) He had received a job offer from Walt Disney studios.
 - c) He felt he was fit for working life.
3. Which statement is TRUE according to the text?
 - a) The author finally quit high school.
 - b) After high school, the author did four years at college.
 - c) The author has worked for several film studios.
 4. Which statement is NOT TRUE according to the text?
 - a) The author was strongly recommended to get higher education.
 - b) College education wasn't necessary for the author.
 - c) High school and college education helped the author to get a good

Task II. Make up all types of questions

1. My parents will be packing their things when he comes.

Task III. For questions 1–6, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap.

Libraries have become a (1) ... need of most societies around the world. The first libraries appeared in the Middle East between 3000 and 2000 BC and contained a variety of materials. (2) ... , the Sumerians built libraries housing a large (3) ... of business and legal records. Then came the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans who all (4) ... important libraries. Even during the troubled Middle Ages, libraries continued to play an important (5) ... in European culture. (6) ... it wasn't until the invention of printing in the 15th century that books became readily available.

| | a) | b) | c) | d) |
|----|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. | main | chief | principal | basic |
| 2. | for instance | besides | furthermore | moreover |
| 3. | set | collection | series | variety |
| 4. | caused | created | generated | produced |
| 5. | role | function | activity | mission |
| 6. | In addition | therefore | however | just then |

Task IV. Choose the right variant

1. Where did you go last night? We went to ... restaurant that you recommended.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article

2. ... Sahara is the world's biggest desert.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article
3. There are ... things that I want to say to you.
 - a) so many
 - b) so much
4. I went to the market and bought a lot of
 - a) fruit
 - b) fruits
5. I'm not so ... as a horse.
 - a) stronger
 - b) strongest
 - c) strong
 - d) the most strong
6. I think dogs are ... than cats.
 - a) clever
 - b) the most clever
 - c) more clever
 - d) the cleverest
7. Is there ... evidence that he's guilty?
 - a) some
 - b) any
8. My friend Linda and I are going on a trip. ... are going on a trip.
 - a) they
 - b) you
 - c) we
 - d) she
9. Many people work ... this building.
 - a) at
 - b) in
 - c) on
10. They have been sick ... three days.
 - a) since
 - b) for
 - c) from
11. You shouldn't pick ... him just because he's different.
 - a) to
 - b) with
 - c) on
12. ... his father usually drive a car very fast?
 - a) does
 - b) do
 - c) did
 - d) will do
13. I ... in love three times in my life.
 - a) was being
 - b) was
 - c) have been
14. I ... smoking three years ago.
 - a) have stopped
 - b) have been stopping
 - c) stopped
15. Last night I ... that I was living in China.
 - a) dreamed
 - b) have dreamed
 - c) dreamt
16. She would reject the offer. The offer ... by her.
 - a) will have been rejected
 - c) will be rejected

- b) would be rejected
17. This surprises me. I ... by this.
a) would have been surprised c) am surprised
b) will be surprised
18. ... she likes to play basketball, her favorite sport is tennis.
a) while c) since
b) because
19. ... you speak French? - Only a few words, but my Ukrainian is pretty good.
a) can
b) could
20. ... you help me move this table? (*Both answers are possible. Choose the more polite request*)
a) can
b) could
21. «I have seen that movie.» He told me that he ... that movie.
a) had seen c) has seen
b) will have seen
22. «I am flying to India tomorrow.» He told me that he ... tomorrow.
a) is flying c) will fly
b) was flying
23. If I lose my job, I ... for a new one.
a) will look c) look
b) would look
24. If I were you, I ... to the beach instead of going to work.
a) will have gone c) would go
b) will go
25. I suggested ... to a restaurant after the movie.
a) to go
b) going

VARIANT 6

Task I. Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (a, b or c) which you think fits best according to the text

Scienceworks is a museum with a difference. It's an educational, adventure playground that aims to explain to visitors the workings of science and technology by allowing them to look, touch, and play with the exhibits.

One of the main differences between *Scienceworks* and other museums, is its location. While most museums are generally located in the city amongst modern office blocks, this one is in a working class suburb of Melbourne, Australia. Factories surround the museum like an industrial theme park. There is even a disused sewerage processing plant within the *Scienceworks* complex.

The museum is home to both temporary and permanent exhibitions. The four permanent exhibitions are called Inventions, Energy, Travel and Materials. The displays in each section are accompanied by information about how the technology works, the story behind its invention and the ways in which it has affected people's daily lives both at home and at work. The museum's curator, Richard Gillespie, believes the museum works because its exhibits are well-chosen examples of technology that are familiar to visitors. "Having this kind of connection with exhibits, helps simplify science instead of complicating it like so many other science museums do," says Richard.

Scienceworks also encourages its visitors to interact with the exhibits. The Inventions exhibition is real 'hands-on' stuff. You can press buttons, pull levers and watch in amazement as engines start and models come to life. The Energy exhibition challenges you to provide the energy for a hand-powered washing machine and an old-fashioned hand saw. If that doesn't tire you out, move on to *Sports Works* where you can have your physical fitness levels tested while racing a virtual Olympic sprinter.

When your body wants a rest, but your mind's hungry for more, head to the *Scienceworks* Planetarium. A unique digital computer and projection system takes you on a journey through space and time. From the comfort of a reclining chair you will travel to the moon and stars and beyond to other galaxies and the dawn of the universe. The planetarium also hosts a special sleepover package for kids during school holidays where they get to go on a scary ghost tour and observe the stars through telescopes.

Whether you're five or ninety-five, a visit to *Scienceworks* is definitely a must. It's fun, it's informative, and everyone should go!

1. The museum's location is unusual because
- a) it is inside a factory.
- b) it is surrounded by office blocks.
- c) it is not in the city centre.
- d) it is next to a sewerage plant.

2. The curator believes the museum is popular because
 - a) the exhibitions change often.
 - b) the exhibits were invented by ordinary people.
 - c) visitors understand how the technologies work.
 - d) other science museums are boring.
3. At the Sports exhibition visitors can
 - a) get some exercise.
 - b) do their washing.
 - c) have a rest.
 - d) touch the exhibits.
4. If you get tired, the writer recommends
 - a) going home and sitting in a comfortable chair.
 - b) taking a virtual tour of the galaxy.
 - c) eating something at the Planetarium cafe.
 - d) leaving your children overnight at the museum.

Task II. Make up all types of questions

1. They will be sending you invitations to dinner at their house all summer.

Task III. For questions 1–7, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap.

New York city has (1)... into the second largest city in North America. It is now a major business, cultural and shopping centre (2)... millions of visitors each year. Most tourists stay in the (3)... of the city, in Manhattan. It is easy to see the sights of Manhattan on foot or you can take a tourbus. There are cycle (4)... in the city if you want to hire a bicycle but you need to be brave! The subway is the quickest means of public transport but you will want to avoid the (5)... hour. And, of course, there are the famous yellow taxis. There are few taxi (6)... – just wave your arm at a taxi with its light on. You will certainly want to visit Central Park, a huge open (7)... which is ideal for relaxing on a hot summer day.

| | a) | b) | c) | d) |
|----|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | become | grown | increased | extended |
| 2. | appealing | advancing | arriving | attracting |
| 3. | heart | interior | focus | eye |
| 4. | roads | streets | lanes | ways |
| 5. | busy | rush | crowded | hurry |
| 6. | ranks stations | stalls | kiosks | stations |
| 7. | surface | region | space | estate |

Task IV. Choose the right variant

1. He is ... really good person.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) no article
2. ... Nile is the longest river in the world.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) no article
3. Mary always tells me that she wants to have ... children.
a) much
b) many
4. There are so many different type of ... in the world.
a) people
b) peoples
5. Of the two skirts, that one is the
a) smart
b) smartest
c) smarter
d) most smarter
6. Don't talk about them. Let' s talk about something
a) interesting
b) more interesting
c) the most interesting
d) more interest
7. I haven't seen her for ... time now.
a) some
b) any
8. Am I a good student? – Yes, ... are a good student.
a) you
b) I
c) he
d) we
9. I will meet you ... 7 o'clock.
a) at
b) in
c) on
10. I will be ready ... 30 minutes.
a) since
b) for
c) in
11. Being a nurse is hard work, especially if you're ... call all the time.
a) in
b) with
c) on
12. He ... back next Monday.
a) shall be
b) will be
c) be
d) is
13. I ... in love with Mary, but she left me for another man.
a) have been
b) was being
c) was
14. I ... for seven hours last night.
a) was slept
b) slept
c) has slept

VARIANT 7

Task I. Read the text given below. For questions (1–5), choose the answer (a, b or c) which you think fits best according to the text

Dear Editor, I am writing in response to the article “Protecting Our Public Spaces” in issue 14, published this spring. In it, the author claims that “all graffiti is vandalism, pure and simple, and offers no benefit to our public spaces.” I would like to point out that many people believe that graffiti is an art form that can benefit our public spaces just as much as sculpture, fountains, or other, more accepted art forms.

People who object to graffiti usually do so more because of where it is, not what it is. They argue, as your author does, that posting graffiti in public places constitutes an illegal act of property damage. But the location of such graffiti should not prevent the images themselves from being considered genuine art.

I would argue that graffiti is the ultimate public art form. Spray paint is a medium unlike any other. Through graffiti, the entire world has become a canvas. No one has to pay admission or travel to a museum to see this kind of art. The artists usually do not receive payment for their efforts. These works of art dotting the urban landscape are available, free of charge, to everyone who passes by.

To be clear, I do not consider random words or names sprayed on stop signs to be art. Plenty of graffiti is just vandalism, pure and simple. However, there is also graffiti that is breathtaking in its intricate detail, its realism, or its creativity. It takes great talent to create such involved designs with spray paint.

These creators not artists just because they use a can of spray paint instead of a paintbrush, or because they cover the side of a building rather than a canvas?

To declare that all graffiti is vandalism, and nothing more, is an overly simplistic statement that I find out of place in such a thoughtful publication as your magazine. Furthermore, graffiti is not going anywhere, so we might as well find a way to live with it and enjoy its benefits. One option could be to make a percentage of public space, such as walls or benches in parks, open to graffiti artists. By doing this, the public might feel like part owners of these works of art, rather than just the victims of a crime.

Regards,
Derrick Milton

1. In his letter, Derrick Milton argues that graffiti
 - a) is the only art form that is free.
 - b) provides more public benefits than sculpture or fountains do.
 - c) is best viewed on public walls rather than canvas.
 - d) should be judged on its artistic qualities rather than its location.

2. Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that the author of the article “Protecting Our Public Spaces” apparently believes that graffiti
 - a) is not an art form.
 - b) can only sometimes be considered a work of art.
 - c) should be restricted to places where it is allowed.
 - d) is too simple to be considered art.
3. According to Derrick Milton, random words sprayed on stop signs are not
 - a) vandalism
 - b) art
 - c) illegal
 - d) creative
4. In paragraph 4, Derrick Milton states, “Plenty of graffiti is just vandalism, pure and simple.” He most likely makes this statement in order to
 - a) agree with the author of “Protect Our Public Spaces”.
 - b) clarify the limits of his position.
 - c) support his overall argument.
 - d) summarize the counterargument to his own position.
5. Derrick Milton concludes his letter by
 - a) criticizing the magazine.
 - b) offering a solution.
 - c) restating his position.
 - d) identifying the benefits of graffiti.

Task II. Make up all types of questions

1. The pupils had translated a very difficult text in English before the bell rang.

Task III. For questions 1–7, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap.

One of the concerns (1)... parents (2)... about home education is that children (3)... become isolated, without the chances for social interaction a school provides. Educational psychologists (4)... parents to do all they can to make sure their children have adequate opportunities for socializing with all sorts of children of all different ages. It (5)... children confidence and security, (6)... an ability to think (7)... themselves.

| | a) | b) | c) | d) |
|----|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. | many | a lot | a lots of | a plenty of |
| 2. | rise | have risen | arouse | raise |
| 3. | are able to | could | might have | manage to |

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 4. insist | suggest | will make | advise |
| 5. gets | makes | gives | has |
| 6. as soon as | as long as | as well as | as much as |
| 7. to | for | on | after |

Task IV. Choose the right variant

- My brother is ... expert at fixing cars.
 - a
 - an
 - the
 - no article
- I haven't seen him in ... five years.
 - a
 - an
 - the
 - no article
- ... of my courage comes from my upbringing.
 - much
 - many
- He has one of the most expensive ... on the market.
 - computer
 - computers
- The weather was not very good yesterday, but it's ... today.
 - good
 - the best
 - better
 - goodder
- Money is important, but it isn't ... thing in life.
 - important
 - importantest
 - the most important
 - more important.
- Have you seen my notebook? I can't find it
 - somewhere
 - anywhere
- My cats are hungry. ... are hungry.
 - it
 - its
 - they
 - we
- Let's meet ... Wednesday.
 - at
 - in
 - on
- Kelly has not seen him ... two weeks.
 - since
 - in
 - for
- She's the kind of girl who knows everything ... everyone.
 - about
 - in
 - on
- They ... have a dictation yesterday.
 - didn't
 - don't
 - doesn't
 - won't

13. Frank ... tennis for three years when he was at school.
 a) played c) was play
 b) has played
14. I ... that you were here.
 a) wasn't knowing c) didn't know
 b) didn't knew
15. The movie that we ... last Monday was really awful.
 a) have seen c) were seeing
 b) saw
16. John bought the Picasso painting. The Picasso painting ... by John.
 a) was bought c) is bought
 b) will have been bought
17. Most students misunderstand this story. This story ... by most students.
 a) was misunderstood c) is misunderstood
 b) has been misunderstood
18. He has always done well on exams. This time, ..., he failed.
 a) however c) moreover
 b) accordingly
19. ... I go to the bathroom, please?
 a) may c) would
 b) must
20. His excuse ... be true, but I don't believe.
 a) can
 b) may
21. «My friend will help me study.» She told me that her friend ... her study.
 a) will help c) would help
 b) helps
22. «Mary is living in Miami.» My friend told me that Mary ... in Miami.
 a) lives c) is living
 b) was living
23. If I ... at the airport so late, I would not have missed my flight.
 a) didn't arrive c) would not arrive
 b) hadn't arrived
24. I would come if I ... a car.
 a) would have
 b) had
25. I really miss ... as a flight attendant.
 a) to work
 b) working

VARIANT 8

Task I. Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (a, b or c) which you think fits best according to the text

As we enter the new millennium, the challenge for humankind is to transform the existing economy into one that does not threaten or destroy the environment. This Environmental Revolution can be compared to the Agricultural Revolution and the Industrial Revolution of the past.

Archaeological findings reveal that the great civilizations at the dawn of history pursued economies that were fairly destructive to the environment. However, the people then were unable to change what they were doing because they did not understand what was happening. Either that or they could not persuade their governments to bring about the necessary changes.

Today, however, we have the power to bring about changes to stop the destruction of the environment because we are becoming more aware of how our lives are shaped by the environment. Even when events do not directly affect us, reports in the mass media expose us to the extensive damage caused by such events. Fishery collapses, water shortages, rainforests burning uncontrollably, sudden deaths of birds, dolphins and fish, record heat waves, and raging storms that cause widespread destruction only serve to increase our awareness that our survival depends on the weather which in turn depends on our ability to maintain the ecological balance.

Decades before only environmental activists played a dominant role in drawing attention to the gradual destruction of the environment. Today, directors of large corporations, government ministers, prominent scientists and intelligence agencies are speaking out on the need to change. They have a clear sense of what has to be done for they know that the current economy cannot take us as far as we want to go under the present circumstances.

People can now make decisions that will help restructure economies. Consumers in the United States, for example, can choose to buy power from ‘green’ sources as consumers become more aware of different energy sources available. Governments can also decide to become a ‘green consumer’ by opting for sources of electricity that are climate friendly and buying paper that has a high recycled content.

1. Why do you think the author compared the Environmental Revolution to the Agricultural Revolution and the Industrial Revolution ?
 - a) These Revolutions had a great impact on the lives of people.
 - b) These Revolutions took place a long time ago.
 - c) These Revolutions took place over many, many years.
 - d) These Revolutions brought about bloodshed.
2. Why couldn't people in the past stop the destruction of the environment ?
 - a) They were ignorant peaceful people.

- b) They did not realize that their actions were slowly destroying the environment.
 - c) They did not know people in the governments.
 - d) Their governments did not believe that the environment was being destroyed.
3. The people of today have become more aware of the relationship between the weather, environment and global economies because of
- a) the havoc caused by storms and heat waves.
 - b) the efforts of governments.
 - c) extensive media coverage.
 - d) collapsed fisheries.
4. Who is paying more attention to preserving the environment today?
- a) Environmental activists as opposed to big companies.
 - b) Strong individuals as opposed to weak individuals
 - c) Public corporations as opposed to individuals
 - d) Ecologists as opposed to economists

Task II. Make up all types of questions

1. Her parents like to gather mushrooms in the forest not far from our town in summer.

Task III. For questions 1–7, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap.

Scientists believe that rainforests (1)... be home to more than ten million different forms of wildlife. The largest group (2)... of insects, which climb or fly easily from tree to tree. Most people are familiar (3)... colourful parrots, but they are only one part of the total bird (4)..., which goes from tiny hummingbirds to huge toucans.

Many rainforest animals have developed for living in the treetops. Some monkeys have thin webs of skin between their legs that (5)... them to almost fly between (6)... . Others have long, strong tails, like an (7)... arm.

| | a) | b) | c) | d) |
|----|----------|----------|------------|---------|
| 1. | may | can | should | would |
| 2. | keeps | consists | holds | claims |
| 3. | with | to | of | by |
| 4. | set | company | population | society |
| 5. | let | allow | make | admit |
| 6. | branches | leaves | flowers | plants |
| 7. | accurate | equal | extra | alive |

Task IV. Choose the right variant

1. ... Paris is a beautiful city.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) no article
2. I don't like ... dogs, but I like my brother's dog.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) no article
3. We would like ... time to thinking about this.
a) a little
b) a few
4. What kind of ... do you want to talk about?
a) thing
b) things
5. Your case is
a) heavy
b) heavier
c) the most heavy
d) more heaviest
6. I suppose you know him well probably ... than anybody else.
a) better
b) the best
c) good
d) more good
7. I haven't shown you ... of my photos yet.
a) some
b) any
8. Mr. Jones is a good teacher. ... is a good teacher.
a) she
b) he
c) they
d) it
9. I am going to Japan ... seven days.
a) at
b) in
c) on
10. She slept ... one hour.
a) since
b) for
c) in
11. She is, ... a doubt, the best student in the class.
a) outside
b) without
c) about
12. ... you always come here on Sundays ?
a) do
b) does
c) did
d) will do
13. ... me last night?
a) Have you called
b) Did you call
c) Were you called
14. When I came to this city, I ... anyone.
a) haven't known
b) didn't know
c) wasn't knowing

VARIANT 9

Task I. Read the text given below. For questions (1–6), choose the answer (a, b or c) which you think fits best according to the text

H. G. Wells was born in 1866 in Bromley. He claimed to have a very ordinary brain, but in fact he predicted air attacks and atomic bombs long before they existed. He took no pleasure in being right though. Instead it just added to his growing feeling of pessimism. His last book was *Mind at the End of its Tether*, a work full of despair. In his final year he spent his time painting a mural in his home which showed the process of evolution, ending with the figure of Man. Beneath this figure he wrote “*Time to Go*”.

Wells’ parents were, at various times, shopkeepers and servants. Wells was destined to become a shop assistant, but after suffering an accident as a child he was forced to spend a long time in bed. This period of inactivity gave him a love of reading which developed his imagination. After leaving school he first worked in a curtain shop, then trained as a teacher and biologist, but after this decided to write books for a living. At the age of 27, working by candlelight in a room in Kent (his landlady complained he used too many candles), he wrote the book that made his name, *The Time Machine*. It is the story of an unnamed time traveller who meets strange people in the future and witnesses the end of the world. It was a great success with Victorian readers.

Wells went on to produce “scientific romances” and short stories which were serialized in publications like *the Strand Magazine*. Many science fiction themes – aliens coming to earth, planetary disasters and so on – were dealt with in these early stories. Wells’ ability to create such original work was amazing. He turned everyday events into incredible fantasies: a conversation about colonialism became *The War of the Worlds* and a walk round London was turned into *The Invisible Man*. Some of the predictions made in his books included the use of aeroplanes and tanks in war, the rise of the middle class, the liberation of women and the need for a world state.

1. What made Wells become displeased in later life?
 - a) having an ordinary brain
 - b) making wrong predictions
 - c) being right about the future
 - d) being a pessimist
2. What type of work was Wells originally destined to do?
 - a) administration
 - b) writing
 - c) cleaning
 - d) sales
3. What helped his imagination to grow?
 - a) reading

- b) listening to his parents
 - c) making predictions
 - d) writing books
4. Wells' first book
 - a) was based on his own experience.
 - b) was written in London.
 - c) did not interest readers.
 - d) gained him popularity.
 5. What sort of stories did Wells write at first?
 - a) romantic
 - b) futuristic
 - c) war
 - d) mystery
 6. Wells' "incredible fantasies" were developed from
 - a) alien invasions of earth.
 - b) exploring planets.
 - c) ordinary incidents.
 - d) scientific predictions.

Task II. Make up all types of questions

1. I had been waiting for you near the new theatre for 20 minutes when you came.

Task III. For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap.

Today we take many inventions for granted but one of the most useful ones is the 'not so (1)... ' supermarket trolley. Before the 1930s women shoppers went into grocery stores with their own baskets. (2)..., they would only buy a few things because their baskets wouldn't (3)... much. Sylvan Goldman of Oklahoma (4)... this and decided that he had to think of a way to encourage people to buy more, especially since business was not (5)... very well.

He took a folding chair, (6)... wheels to the legs and placed two baskets on top. He put the trolleys near the door and waited to see his customers' (7)... . He was very disappointed. No one (8)... any notice. Nevertheless, being a very determined man, he didn't give up. He hired people to push them around the store filled with groceries. Customers were offered one to try out and his success story began.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| | a) | b) | c) | d) |
| 1. | critical | significant | meaningful | serious |
| 2. | Furthermore | In particular | However | Apart from that |

| | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| 3. put | keep | hold | take |
| 4. noticed | watched | regarded | viewed |
| 5. making | running | doing | heading |
| 6. included | added | combined | accompanied |
| 7. replies | remarks | reports | reactions |
| 8. took | got | made | had |

Task IV. Choose the right variant

- My ... teacher's name is William.
 - a
 - an
 - the
 - no article
- Someone call ... policeman.
 - a
 - an
 - the
 - no article
- I have to buy ... furniture for my apartment.
 - some
 - a
- What kind of ... would you like to buy?
 - milk
 - milks
- My case isn't very
 - heavier
 - the heaviest
 - heavy
 - the most heavy
- This room is not so ... as that one on the first floor.
 - more comfortable
 - comfortable
 - the most comfortable
 - more comfortabler
- Buy ... milk!
 - some
 - any
- Is Chinese a difficult language. – Yes, ... is difficult language.
 - they
 - you
 - he
 - it
- I met John ... my friend's party.
 - at
 - in
 - on
- My sister will be here ... two hours.
 - since
 - for
 - in
- ... our visit to Japan, we saw a lot of interesting places.
 - while
 - during
 - through
- Their family ... often go to the cinema.
 - doesn't
 - didn't

VARIANT 10

Task I. Read the text given below. For questions (1–6), choose the answer (a, b or c) which you think fits best according to the text

DARYL HANNAH

The pretty mermaid looked up from the golden sand and the world fell in love with her. The film was *Splash*, and the mermaid was the famous actress, Daryl Hannah, who has also starred in such films as *Roxanne* and *Blade Runner*.

Daryl is tall and slender. She has got long blond hair, large blue eyes and stunning features. She looks fantastic in expensive clothes, but she prefers casual clothes which show off her natural beauty.

She is more than just another pretty face, however. She is a complicated person whose character has many sides. She is often in the public eye, but she is actually a very shy person who dislikes the crowds and noise of Hollywood parties. Her shyness is a problem which she is trying to overcome with her friends' help. She is not the sort of person who expects help without giving anything back, however. Daryl is an extremely caring person, and she says that she forgets her own problems when she is helping others. She is also a romantic who believes in true love, so she wants to find someone very special before she starts a family.

Daryl's lifestyle is quite simple. When she is not working, her favorite activities are gardening, playing the piano and making pottery, all of which reveal the creative side of her character.

Daryl may prefer to sit in the shadows at parties, but when it comes to her beliefs she is not afraid to speak her mind. She has strong views on the environment. She believes that our modern lifestyle is destroying the environment. For this reason, she is currently looking for a place in the countryside where she can build an environmentally-friendly house. She says that she feels most relaxed when she is close to nature.

Underneath the success, shyness and simple lifestyle are Daryl's very strong views on life. As she says, "Find out what is important to you – and don't be afraid to live it!"

It is a pleasure to meet an actress who remains down-to-earth and sincere in a world where fame and success can often harm one's character.

1. In her everyday life, Daryl Hannah

 - a) is successful and selfish.
 - b) enjoys big parties.
 - c) never goes to parties.
 - d) feels uncomfortable in large groups of people.

2. One of Daryl's outstanding characteristics is that she

 - a) is always asking her friends for help.

- b) is willing to help others.
 - c) doesn't pay attention to her friends.
 - d) gets others into trouble.
3. In her free time Daryl enjoys
- a) doing creative activities.
 - b) being with ordinary people.
 - c) resting in her garden.
 - d) writing music.
4. Daryl wants to build her own home because she
- a) cannot find the one she likes.
 - b) cares about the environment.
 - c) wants people to know her views.
 - d) dislikes old houses.

Task II. Make up all types of questions

1. A new business center has been built in our big town by american builders.

Task III. For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap.

You may think that everybody knows how to make friends, but for some people it isn't so easy. (1) ... they want to be friends with others, they always seem to be alone. Sadly, some of them get depressed (2) ... this.

We wanted to find out how these people can make friends, (3) ... we asked a group of 14-year-olds what sort of people they prefer. The most important thing, they said, is that they can get (4) ... with them. They like to be friends with kind and generous people, who rarely get angry (5) ... others. They also like people who laugh at their jokes, and can tell (6) ... stories, too. They (7) ... be interested in what the group does, and perhaps even think of (8) ... new things to do.

| | a) | b) | c) | d) |
|----|----------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | Although | Even | Despite | However |
| 2. | for | about | of | under |
| 3. | since | because | so | as |
| 4. | on | down | back | in |
| 5. | to | against | with | by |
| 6. | amused | cheerful | smiling | funny |
| 7. | can | ought | need | should |
| 8. | annoying | exciting | embarrassing | disappointing |

Task IV. Choose the right variant

1. We got our son ... dog for Christmas.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) no article
2. They usually spend their holidays in ... mountains.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) no article
3. I have to cut my ... today.
a) hair
b) hairs
4. ... of the new immigrations to Los Angeles come from Mexico.
a) much
b) many
5. Do you know that the Dead Sea is a ... sea ?
a) salty
b) saltier
c) the saltiest
d) more salty
6. He spoke English ... than expected.
a) bad
b) worst
c) worse
d) badder
7. I didn't see ... that I knew at the party.
a) someone
b) anyone
8. My brother and I live together. ... live together.
a) he
b) you
c) we
d) they
9. She was sitting ... her car.
a) at
b) in
c) on
10. I have not eaten ... this morning.
a) since
b) for
c) in
11. ... the year, I've spoken to her five times.
a) during
b) in
c) throughout
12. He know them last year.
a) don't
b) didn't
c) doesn't
d) won't
13. I ... this upset in many years!
a) haven't been
b) was not
c) was not being
14. You ... my brother, have you?
a) haven't seen
b) didn't see
c) didn't saw

СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ

1. Граматика сучасної англійської мови : навчальний посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів денної та заочної форм навчання / О. В. Гончарова, Є. Д. Коротенко, Т. З. Косовська, Н. І. Ковальова. – Краматорськ : ДДМА, 2009. – 208 с.

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