ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине 2.1.1.1 «Иностранный язык»

Уровень образования

аспирантура

Научная специальность

2.1.2 - Основания и фундаменты, подземные сооружения

(код, наименование направления подготовки/специальности)

Разработчик

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Фонд оценочного средств обсужден на заседании кафедры ИЯ
«14» 06 2023 г., протокол №10

Зав. кафедрой

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г. Махачкала 20__
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1. Область применения, цели и задачи фонда оценочных средств

2. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости, а также аттестации по итогам освоения курса «Иностранный язык»

2.1 Задания и вопросы для входного контроля

2.2. Типовые контрольные задания, иные материалы и методические рекомендации, необходимые для оценки сформированности компетенций в процессе освоения дисциплины

3. Примерный перечень вопросов и заданий к зачёту / аттестации / или тем рефератов

4. Вопросы для беседы о научной деятельности аспиранта / соискателя
1. Область применения, цели и задачи фонда оценочных средств

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) является неотъемлемой частью рабочей программы дисциплины Инструментальный язык и предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу данной дисциплины. Целью фонда оценочных средств является установление соответствия уровня подготовки обучающихся требованиям ФГОС ВО по научной специальности 2.1.2 «Основания и фундаменты, подземные сооружения».

Рабочей программой дисциплины Инструментальный язык предусмотрено формирование следующих универсальных компетенций:
-готовность участвовать в работе российских и международных исследовательских коллективов по решению научных и научно-образовательных задач;
-готовность использовать современные методы и технологии научной коммуникации на государственном и иностранном языках.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен:

Знать:
- базовую лексику общего языка и терминологию своей специальности.

Уметь:
- читать на иностранном языке художественную и научную литературу и тексты общественно-политического и делового характера, переводить тексты по специальности со словарем;
- вести беседу на профессиональные и бытовые темы;
- подготовить письменное и устное сообщение на профессионально-ориентированную тему (доклад, статья).

Владеть:
- лексикой по бытовой и специальной тематике и речевым формулам для стандартных ситуаций общения;
- методикой самостоятельной работы над совершенствованием своих умений и навыков чтения, восприятия иностранной речи на слух, говорения, реферирования и аннотирования.
2.1. ВХОДНОЙ ТЕСТ

I. The Verb. Tenses in Active Voice

1. Where is Robert? -------------- a shower?
   a) Does he have      b) Has he       c) Is he having
2. Jerome------------ with our company for five years. He is one of our best.
   a) has been         b) was          c) is
3. Denis was out of breath because he ------------- for an hour.
   a) has jogged       b) jogged        c) had been jogging
4. At nine o’clock yesterday morning, we---------- for you there.
   a) were waiting     b) waiting       c) have been waiting
5. Hurry up! The concert ----------- at 7 o’clock.
   a) will start       b) is starting    c) starts
6. The Dutch---------Manhattan from Indians for twenty-four dollars.
   a) have bought      b) bought        c) brought
7. “Have you ever been to Ireland?” “ We----------there for our holiday last Year
   a) have gone        b) have been going c) went
8. At this time tomorrow we----------to Paris
   a) will be flying   b) would fly      c) will fly

II. The Verb. Tenses in Passive Voice

1. The new computer software -- last week
   a) Installed        b) was installed   c) will be installed
2. We can’t cross the street here, because the road ---------- .
   a) is being repaired b) is repaired    c) been repaired
3. The children-------- yet.
   a) Didn’t woke up    b) were woken up   c) haven’t been woken up
4. The students---------- about our decision by the end of this week.
   a) will be informed  b) were informed   c) will have been informed

III. The Infinitive and the -ing form(s)

1. You are gaining weight. I advise you ---------- more exercises.
   a) to do            b) doing          c) do
2. Jack---------- in this climate very quickly.
   a) Got used to living b) used to live   c) got used to live
3. As Steve walked past his neighbor’s house, he saw him------the car.
   a) to wash          b) washing         c) washed
4. Someone suggested----------this useless discussion.
   a) Finish           b) to finish      c) finishing

[8] [4] [4]
4. Modal Verbs
1. Suddenly all the lights went out. We----------- see a thing.
   a) were not able  b) can’t  c) couldn’t
2. “Could we picnic here?” – “I’m afraid you-------- --.”
   a) needn’t  b) can’t  c) couldn’t
3. I had my keys a moment ago. They-------- be here somewhere.
   a) must  b) might  c) may
4. David -------- to hurry. He had lots of time.
   a) doesn’t need  b) needn’t have  c) didn’t need

5. Conditionals
1. If the weather is fine, we-------- a picnic outside.
   a) would have  b) will have  c) have
2. If you hadn’t helped us we-------- the work so quickly.
   a) finished  b) will have finished  c) wouldn’t have finished
3. I wish you ----------all juice. I’m so thirsty!
   a) wouldn’t drink  b) hadn’t drunk  c) haven’t drunk
4. If I-------- you , I would have come.
   a) were  b) had been  c) would be

6. Adjectives and Adverbs
1. I feel -------- than I did yesterday.
   a) more bad  b) worser  c) worse
2. I ---------- missed the train I was only just in time to catch it.
   a) mostly  b) nearly  c) near
3. Everything takes--------than you expect.
   a) more longer  b) longer  c) the longer
   a) the saddest  b) saddest  c) the most sad

7. Nouns
1. The boy was excited because he had caught ---------- .
   a) two fishs  b) two fish  c) two fishes
2. I have two rooms. That’s my room and that’s my---------- room.
   a) sisters’  b) sisters  c) sister’s
3. I have a lot of other --------- -- . I know you won’t follow it.
   a) advice  b) advise  c) advises
4. If you want to be healthy, your diet should include ---------- .
   a) many fruits  b) much fruit  c) much fruits
8. **Articles**

1. Have you already had -------- breakfast?
   
   a) the  b) a  c) an  d) –

2. Could you close--------door, please?
   
   a) the  b) a  c) an  d) –

3. They met him -------- hour ago.
   
   a) the  b) a  c) an  d) –

4. I saw--------man going into the house. I don’t know who the man was.
   
   a) the  b) a  c) an  d) –

9. **Pronouns**

1. I lost my key. I’m sure it must be --------in the house.
   
   a) where  b) somewhere  c) anywhere

2. Do you mind waiting--------minutes?
   
   a) a little  b) a few  c) few

3. I could hardly see --------.
   
   a) anything  b) something  c) someone

4. Can we discuss your plan first and then we’ll discuss --------
   
   a) myself  b) my  c) mine

Total: 4

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Контрольная работа № 1.

1. The travel agent says we___a great time in Spain.
   a) will have       b) would have
   c) have           d) will have had
2. His mother insists on his___with his studies.
   a) to go on       b) going on
   c) having go on   d) be going on
3. I usually wear skirts but today I____black trousers.
   a) wears          b) am wearing
   c) wearing        d) was wearing
4. Have you ever been to France? – Yes, I___there last August.
   a) had been       b) went
   c) have been      d) were
5. It’s Mr Smith,____?
   a) is it          b) is not it   c) isn’t it  d) isn’t he
6. I think John_____translate this document.
   a) have to        b) will have
   c) has            d) will have to
7. I___breakfast when the phone rang.
   a) had            b) have
   c) am having      d) was having
8. I have no intention____here any longer.
   a) to stay        b) have started
   c) of staying     d) at staying
9. When I received the telegram, I____home at once.
   a) starting       b) have started
   c) was started    d) started
10. I____do it yesterday because of my headache.
    a) wasn’t able    b) shouldn’t
    c) wasn’t able to d) was

Контрольная работа № 2.

1. They____come to us tonight.
   a) couldn’t       b) are
   c) may            d) ought
2. Tomorrow it____be cold.
   a) need           b) has
   c) is to          d) might
3. I asked my mother if I____visit a friend of mine.
   a) may            b) can
   c) could          d) must
4. She answered that I____to do my homework first.
   a) must           b) can
   c) have to        d) had
5. You____visit your friend in the evening.
a) are able    b) will be permitted to
6. You will have a nice time here.
   a) can  b) need  c) ought  d) are

1. ___ my people go!
   a) Have to  b) Able  c) Let  d) Has

2. I’d like ___ to the cinema after dinner.
   a) going  b) to go  c) have gone  d) went

3. She didn’t know if she ___ to meet all their requirements.
   a) will be able  b) can  c) could  d) would be able

4. I speak Russian but Helen ___ Russian.
   a) not speak  b) can  c) doesn’t speak  d) speaks not

Контрольная работа № 3.

1. Brickton is a little village _______ from Manchester.
   a) not far  b) not long  c) not near  d) not away

2. “Would you like a cigarette?” - “No, thank you, I ___.”
   a) am not smoke  b) do not smoke  c) don’t smoke  d) do not smoking

3. Mike _______ to the cinema.
   a) doesn’t go often  b) doesn’t often go  c) is not often going  d) don’t often go

4. The students _______ a lecture on Literature on Mondays.
   a) usually have  b) have usually  c) usually having  d) having usually

5. I can’t understand why _______ this mistake again.
   a) make you  b) you make  c) you do  d) you have made

6. We shall not begin the meeting until everybody _______.
   a) come  b) will come  c) came  d) comes

7. When they came to the station, the train _______.
   a) has already left  b) already has left  c) had already left  d) has to speak

8. “What did he say?” “I don’t know. I _______.”
   a) wasn’t listen  b) wasn’t listening  c) didn’t listen  d) didn’t listening

9. This new book _______ about.
   a) has spoken  b) is much spoken  c) will much speak  d) has to speak

10. Her parents didn’t want _______ married.
    a) her to get  b) her get  c) that she get  d) that she gets

11. His mother _______ a footballer.
    a) not want him to be  b) didn’t want him to be  c) wanted not him to be  d) didn’t want his to be
12. I sent the letter two weeks ago, but they haven’t received it______.
   a) still  c) yet
   b) already  d) never

13. Why________me like that?
   a) you are looking at  c) do you look at
   b) are you looking at  b) do you look to

14. He is not satisfied with his present position and he wants to get______and earn more money.
   a) a better job  c) the better job
   b) a better work  d) a better employment

15. When he came home his children______.
   a) was sleeping  c) slept
   b) were sleeping  d) have slept

Контрольная работа № 4.

1. Ann speaks_______English.
   a) perfectly  c) well
   b) perfect  d) badly

2. Why can’t you find your book? It is in______.
   a) it’s usual place  c) its usual place
   b) its usually place  d) its place usual

3. Did you buy anything?” “No, I________any money.”
   a) hadn’t  c) didn’t have
   b) hasn’t  d) haven’t had

4. I’ll be thinking of you while you_______away.
   a) will be  c) are being
   b) are  d) will have been

5. Now close your books and see how much________.
   a) could you remember  c) did you remember
   b) you can remember  d) do you remember

6. We shall not begin the meeting until everybody______.
   a) come  c) came
   b) will come  d) comes

7. You________worry about it.
   a) not must  c) mustn’t
   b) don’t must  d) must not to

8. Helen and Mary____________friends since the age of three.
   a) had been  c) were
   b) have been  d) are

9. The Washington Monument_________by hundreds of people every day.
   a) is visited  c) has visited
   b) visited  d) was visited

10. It isn’t very warm today. It was much_______ yesterday.
    a) more warm  c) warm
    b) warmer  d) warmest

11. Meat________in a refrigerator or it will spoil.
    a) be kept must  c) must to be kept
    b) must be kept  d) must kept

12. India has been an independent country________1947.
    a) from  c) in
    b) by  d) since
13. ________ car have you got?  
   a) What of kind  
   b) What kind of  
   c) Which kind of  
   d) Which kind  

   a) a daily is paper  
   b) a daily paper is  
   c) is daily a paper  
   d) is a daily paper  

15. “Are the papers in your room?” “Yes, I ________ yesterday.”  
   a) put in there  
   b) put them there  
   c) put there them  
   d) there put them  

Контрольная работа № 5.  

1. Does your sister ________ English people?  
   a) know much  
   b) know many  
   c) knows much  
   d) knows many  

2. Mike ________ to the cinema.  
   a) doesn’t go often  
   b) doesn’t often go  
   c) is not often going  
   d) don’t often go  

3. Perhaps ________ there next year.  
   a) I’m coming  
   b) I’m going  
   c) I go  
   d) I’ll go  

4. Ann asked me if I ________ the trip.  
   a) enjoyed  
   b) has enjoyed  
   c) had enjoyed  
   d) have enjoyed  

5. If you see Jane, can you give ________ ?  
   a) to her this letter  
   b) her this letter  
   c) this letter her  
   d) this letter to hers  

6. When they came to the station, the train ________ .  
   a) has already left  
   b) already has left  
   c) already left  
   d) had already left  

7. Some people think that Russian is ________ than English.  
   a) more difficult  
   b) most difficult  
   c) much difficult  
   d) difficulter  

8. I have looked ________ for my bag and I still haven’t found it.  
   a) wherever  
   b) nowhere  
   c) anywhere  
   d) everywhere  

9. My friend persuaded me ________ .  
   a) have my hairs cut  
   b) to have my hair cut  
   c) having my hairs cut  
   d) to have my hair cutting  

10. I’m not as clever as you are. You are ________ I am.  
    a) clever than  
    b) more clever  
    c) cleverer as  
    d) cleverer than  

11. Her parents didn’t want ________ married.  
    a) her to get  
    b) her get  
    c) that she get  
    d) that she gets  

12. When I came home my children ________ .  
    a) was sleeping  
    b) were sleeping  
    c) slept  
    d) have slept  

13. Does the assistant ________ this machine?  
    a) know to operate  
    b) know how operate  
    c) know how to operate  
    d) know operating  

14. The English ________ strong traditions.
Globalization is no longer an abstraction but a stark reality that virtually all firms, large and small, face. Firms that want to survive in the 21st century must confront this all encompassing force that pervades every aspect of business. In a wide range of industries from automobiles to food and clothing, firms face the pressures of global competition at homes as well as in international markets is no longer an option. All firms, regardless of their size, have to craft strategies in the broader context of world markets to anticipate, respond and adapt to the changing configuration of these markets.

Technology is rapidly altering the nature of competition and strategy in many industries. Then global proliferation of relatively inexpensive computing power and global linkages of computer networks through telecommunications have resulted in an information-rich, computation-rich and communication-rich organizational environment. Telecommunications and computer networks are changing the way in which managers work and interact, providing links between country-centered organizations, and permitting technology to be rapidly shared and learning transferred throughout the organization.

As a result, speed of technological diffusion and change is rapidly increasing. At the same time, the growing technological orientation of many industries and use of computers and telecommunications technology have created greater knowledge intensity and dependency.

Competition is also intensifying, as globalization changes the boundaries of competition and new sources of competition emerge. The basis for competition is also changing, as new players are able to enter the market with an ease unknown even ten years ago.

Information technology has dramatically transformed the costs of doing business and enabled firms to bypass stages in the value chain, for example, going directly to customers, or outsourcing functions and operations. Such factors have changed the nature of the value chain in many industries, enabling new and non-traditional competitors to enter the market rapidly and compete effectively.

15. ________ Romans grew grapes in Britain.
   a) The   c) --
   b) A   d) Any

ЗАЧЁТНАЯ КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

Task 1: Give a written interpretation in Russian:

GLOBALIZATION
The word “globalization” stirs powerful emotions. Some see it as highly beneficial – a key to future world economic development, more opportunities and higher living standards across the world. Others see it as a malign force that increases inequality within and between nations, disempowers the weak, threatens employment and living standards, and increase poverty.

Most people agree that the forces driving globalization – technological change, lower communication and transport costs, increased trade and financial integration among countries - are powerful. But they need to be harnessed to make globalization work for the good of all.

Clearly the gap between rich and poor is too wide and may even be widening. Today’s central development challenges are to improve the lives and prospects for the nearly three billion people now living in poverty. Only if the economies in which they live grow faster, can the lives of this enormous group of people be improved. Globalization can contribute to this faster growth. But it also increases the need for stronger policies at the national level. And it means that the international community must adapt the way in which it assists poor countries.

Globalization is no longer an abstraction but a stark reality that virtually all firms, large and small, face. Firms that want to survive in the 21st century must confront this all encompassing force that pervades every aspect of business. In a wide range of industries from automobiles to food and clothing, firms face the pressures of global competition at homes as well as in international markets is no longer an option. All firms, regardless of their size, have to craft strategies in the broader context of world markets to anticipate, respond and adapt to the changing configuration of these markets.

Technology is rapidly altering the nature of competition and strategy in many industries. Then global proliferation of relatively inexpensive computing power and global linkages of computer networks through telecommunications have resulted in an information-rich, computation-rich and communication-rich organizational environment. Telecommunications and computer networks are changing the way in which managers work and interact, providing links between country-centered organizations, and permitting technology to be rapidly shared and learning transferred throughout the organization.

As a result, speed of technological diffusion and change is rapidly increasing. At the same time, the growing technological orientation of many industries and use of computers and telecommunications technology have created greater knowledge intensity and dependency.

Competition is also intensifying, as globalization changes the boundaries of competition and new sources of competition emerge. The basis for competition is also changing, as new players are able to enter the market with an ease unknown even ten years ago.

Information technology has dramatically transformed the costs of doing business and enabled firms to bypass stages in the value chain, for example, going directly to customers, or outsourcing functions and operations. Such factors have changed the nature of the value chain in many industries, enabling new and non-traditional competitors to enter the market rapidly and compete effectively.

Task 2: Answer the questions and be ready to discuss the problems noted in them:
1. What does the notion “globalization” imply according to your vision?
2. Why do some people see globalization as a key to higher living standards across the world and others see it as the malign force that increases inequality and threatens living standards? What’s your own opinion?
3. How many people are now living in poverty: a) 500 million; b) 3 billion; c) 1 billion
4. Why is the gap between rich and poor widening?
5. What is the role of international financial institutions – IMF and the World Bank – in the poverty reduction strategies?

Task 3: Read the international words and guess their meaning:
organize, organization, well-organized, leading, leader, leadership, professional, theory, theoretical, practice, practical, invest, investor, investment, finance, financial, financier, business, businessman, situation.

Task 4: Translate into Russian:
1. They need to be harnessed to make globalization work for the good of all.
2. It means that the international community must adapt the way in which it assists poor countries.
3. Globalization is no longer an abstraction but a stark reality that virtually all firms, large and a small, face.
4. Telecommunications and computer networks are changing the way in which managers work and interact.
5. Competition is also intensifying, as globalization changes the boundaries of competition and new sources of competition emerge.

Task 5: Give English equivalents to the following:
по всему миру; внутри и между нациями; уровень жизни; может внести вклад; это означает, что; все стороны бизнеса; так же как; больше не; обеспечивая связи; как результат

Task 6: Translate into English:
1. Расстояние между бедными и богатыми очень большое и с каждым годом всё больше увеличивается.
2. Технологии с огромной скоростью меняют характер конкуренций и стратегий во многих отраслях промышленности.
3. Некоторые рассматривают «глобализацию» как ключ к будущему развитию мировой экономики и более высокому уровню жизни.
4. Надо сделать так, чтобы глобализация работала на всеобщее благо.
5. Глобализация больше не абстрактное понятие, а реальная действительность.

ПРИМЕРНЫЕ ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

1. The latest news from the Middle East countries_____disturbing. A close-up camera shoved a man running somewhere. His face was bruised and his clothes ____torn.
   A was, was C was, were
   B were, were D were, was

2. One hundred pounds______a large sum for her and she decided to put the money on her_____account.
3. Bread and cheese ______ his usual meal and he has been living on ______ for two months.
   A was, savings   C were, saving’s
   B was, saving’s   D were, saving’s

4. His ______ decreased because his salary was cut by 7 ______.
   A earnings, per cent
   B earnings, per cents
   C earning, per cents
   D earning, percentage

5. This is the ______ cloakroom, and that one is for ______.
   A ladies’, gentlemen’s
   B lady’s, gentlemen’s
   C ladies’, gentlemen
   D lady, gentlemen

6. The ______ at the ______ talks made a deep influence on everybody.
   A Minister of Foreign Trade’s speech, peace’s
   B Minister of Foreign Trade’s speech, peace
   C Minister of Foreign Trade’s speech, peaceful
   D Minister of Foreign Trade’s speech, peace

7. The ______ history goes back to 1808.
   A state’s newspaper’s
   B state’s newspaper
   C state newspaper’s
   D state newspapers’

8. We must organize ______ little dinner to celebrate ______ event. Tell her to come and see me at ______ noon. We’ll speak about it.
   A ______, an, the   C the, the,
   B a, the, the   D a, the, ___

9. At last ______ war ended, but the transition from ______ war to ______ peace was painful for both sides.
   A the, the, the   C a, a, a,
   B _____, _____   D the, __, ___

10. ______ tiger lives in Asia and belongs to ______ same genus as ______ lion, leopard, and jaguar.
    A The, the, the   C ______, the, __
    B A, __, __   D The, __, ___

11. At the end of the 16th century the first explorers of ______ South Seas mapped ______ southern sky, which was largely unknown to ______ ancients.
    A ____, the, ____   C the, the, the
    B _____, a, the   D the, __, ___

12. ______ East End has frequently been characterized by ______ poverty, crime, and slums.
    A The, the   C ______,
    B The, _____   D _____, the

13. ______ American inventors Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell applied for ______ patent on ______ telephone on the same day.
    A The, a, the   C ______, a, a,
    B ____, the, the   D The, the, ___

14. ______ porcelain was ______ first made by ______ Chinese.
    A The, __, the   C ______, ___, the
15. E-mail and Internet are latest technologies that are spreading American English.

A. _____, _____, _____, the
B. _____, the, the
C. The, the, the
D. The, the, the

16. When I met her, _____ her parents had perished and she was dependent upon _____. She did not want _____ help and lived on _____ own.

A. either, her, anybody, her
B. any of, hers, somebody’s, hers
C. both, herself, anybody’s, her
D. both of, oneself, everybody, oneself

17. _____ of them quite knew what she meant, but _____ was sure that she could not bring _____ to do it.

A. Nobody, all, her
B. Somebody, every, oneself
C. No one, each, _____
D. None, everybody, herself

18. I phoned her ____ day, but she refused to tell me _____

A. another, something
B. another, anything
C. the other, something
D. the other, anything

19. It was clear he was hungry. He ate a considerable _____ of fried meat _____ quicker than _____ and asked for _____ helping.

A. number, lot, others, other
B. amount, far, the others, another
C. deal, a lot, the other, the others
D. quantity, ____, anthers, an another

20. She goes to Cyprus _____ summer, _____ of them can assure you of it. Shall I send you _____ details?

A. each, every, some
B. either, all, any
C. every, everybody, any
D. every, each, some

21. Why are you afraid to ask for help? _____ of them will be glad to solve your little problem, especially Jack. He is goodness _____.

A. Everybody, himself
B. Each, itself
C. Every, itself
D. Each, himself

22. Colonies were _____ used as sources of raw materials _____ as markets for products of the home country.

A. either, and C. either, or
B. neither, or D. either, nor

23. Only _____ nations in the world export diamonds with South Africa and Russia the biggest importers, while _____ are far behind them.

A. little, other C. few, the others
B. a little, the other D. a few, others

24. It is more shameful to distrust _____ friends than to be deceived by _____.

A. their, theirs C. his, themselves
25. She learnt both classics and philosophy, but knows _______ of them well. Though she can speak on _______ subject in general.
   A none, any          C neither, either
   B nothing, some      D either, neither

26. _______ is waiting for the signal. _______ two minutes and the match will begin. _______ players are anxious to win.
   A Everybody, Another, Every
   B Anybody, Some, All
   C Everybody, Another, All the
   D All, Other, Each

27. He was pleased with _______ because _______ of them noticed _______.
   A him, nobody, anything
   B himself, any, nothing
   C them, no one, nothing
   D himself, none, anything

28. _______ husband _______ wife were responsible for the religious development of their household members.
   A Either, or
   B Neither, nor
   C Both, and
   D Every, and

29. In the early part of the Modern English period the vocabulary was enlarged by the widespread use of one part of speech for _______ and by increased borrowings from _______ languages.
   A the other, others
   B another, other
   C other ones, another
   D others, another

30. _______ they hurried _______ it was they would be in time see him off. They came _______ after his departure.
   A The more, the less obvious, short
   B The more, more obviously, shortly
   C The more, the less obvious, shortly
   D The more, the least obviously, short

31. It was far _______ than he expected, so he made up his mind to spend twice as _______ money as he had wanted.
   A more cheaper, more
   B more cheap, a lot
   C the cheapest, the most
   D cheaper, much

32. He was a _______ promising student in Math and Physics at Cambridge and always felt a lingering interest in the _______ subject.
   A very, last          C highly, latter
   B ___, latest         D quite, later

33. The name mountain is usually applied to region of land that is raised rather above the surrounding terrain. Temperatures in the mountains are generally _______ than at sea level.
   A highly, much low
   B high, far lower
   C high, a lot more lower
D highly, more lower
34. Computerized tests adapt to the skill level of the individual test-taker. Each correct answer given by a student is followed by a _____ question, and incorrect answers are followed by _____ questions. _____ the question, _____ points the student can score.
   A more difficult, less difficult, The more difficult, the more
   B less difficult, less difficult, More difficult, more
   C more difficult, more difficult, More difficult, the most
   D more difficult, less difficult, The more difficult, the most

35. The islands were named after British explorer and navigator James Cook, who _____ sighted them in 1773.
   A firstly C first
   B at first D at the first

36. In the _____ 1990s several companies introduces electronic books, or e-books. These _____ devices display the text of books on a small screen designed to make reading _____.
   A late, computerized, easily
   B last, computerizing, easily
   C late, computerized, easy
   D latest, computerizing, easily

37. Although some _____ cigars are made _____ by hand, most cigars are manufactured by machine.
   A highly-quality, entirely
   B high-quality, entire
   C highly-quality, entire
   D high-quality, entirely

38. A man who _____ in the compartment said that the place _____ by a passenger who _____ out to the diner.
   A was sitting, is taken, went
   B sat, had been taken, has gone
   C was sitting, was taken, had gone
   D had been sitting, had taken, went

39. Do you see a couple in the corner? Their dessert _____ now. As soon as they _____ it, we _____ their table.
   A is served, finish, will take
   B is serving, will finish, take
   C is being served, finish, will take
   D has been served, will have finished, will take

40. What’s the matter? _____ - Yes, my mother _____ badly ill since yesterday.
   A Have you cried, is
   B Have you been crying, has been
   C Did you cry, was
   D Are you crying, had been

41. _____ to London? – Yes, I _____ there when there _____ an exhibition of our goods.
   A Have you ever been, was, was
   B Have you ever been, have been, was
   C Were you ever been, was, was
   D Had you ever been, had been, had been

42. When I _____ to Riga, it was cold, a strong northern wind _____ and it _____ for a fortnight.
   A came, blew, was raining
   B had come, had been blowing, had rained
C came, was blowing, had been raining  
D was coming, had blown, was raining

43. The fishing industry, which traditionally____underdeveloped,____.
   A had been, is expanding  
   B has been, had expanded  
   C is, had been expanding  
   D has been, is expanding

44. They_____married for seven years when their first son____.
   A have been, was born  
   B had been, was born  
   C had been, had been born  
   D were, had been born

45. The first English colony in North America_____by the Pilgrims, who_____from
     the English city of Plymouth in the Mayflower and_____in Massachusetts Bay in
     1620.
   A was founded, had sailed, had landed  
   B was found, sailed, landed  
   C had been found, sailed, landed  
   D was founded, sailed, landed

46. I felt I_____but there was nobody in the sight.
   A had watched  
   B was watched  
   C was being watched  
   D had been watching

47. Look at him! He_____the same clothes for years.
   A wears  
   B has been wearing  
   C had worn  
   D had been wearing

48. The train_____just as he_____the station.
   A came, reached  
   B had come, had reached  
   C came, had reached  
   D has come, reached

49. He has said that he_____me if I_____easily to do it by myself.
   A would not help, was able  
   B would not help, would be able  
   C will not help, am able  
   D will not help, will be able

50. Don’t you remember _____ me at the Brown’s last summer? We used_____at
     their place every Friday.
   A to see, to meet  
   B to see, meeting  
   C to see, meeting  
   D seeing, meeting

51. He is afraid_____to Mrs. Priestly. In his place I would rather_____her. He may
     depend on her_____the problem properly.
   A of speaking, trusting, understanding  
   B to speak, trust, understanding  
   C of speaking, to trust, understanding  
   D to speak, to trust, to understand

52. Let her_____it herself. She is considered_____a careful researcher and can’t
     stand_____.
   A do, being, to be helped
53. I only know that when a child of seven I was a proud owner of a pony and used to _____ riding with papa. I was not afraid_____ at all.
   A go, to fall C go, of falling
   B going, of falling D going, to fall

54. They tried their best_____ solutions to the problem, but finally they suggested _____ the building and offered_____ us.
   A to find, restoring, to help
   B finding, to restore, helping
   C finding, to restore, to help
   D to find, restoring, helping

55. Bill continued_____ the old man faithfully,_____ in his will.
   A serving, hope to remember
   B to serve, hoping to be remembered
   C serving, hope to be remembered
   D to serve, with a hope remembering

56. I_____________________ to the beach. The sea was rough and no one dared__________________.
   A needn’t have gone, to swim
   B needn’t go, swimming
   C can’t have gone, swim
   D shall not go, to swim

57. We_____ at seven, but I_____ come here in time. I think he_____ till I came.
   A had to meet, couldn’t have, may wait
   B were to meet, was not able, should have waited
   C were to have met, couldn’t, might have waited
   D had to have met, might not have, should wait

58. When I came up to the post office, it was closed. I______ a bit earlier.
   A can’t have come C has to come
   B must come D ought to have come

59. Your face seems familiar to me. We______ somewhere.
   A should have met C must meet
   B must have met D should meet

60. If we had not known it was a funny song, we______.
   A might have wept C should weep
   B could not have wept D must weep

61. I_____ hard from morning till night. I_____ our depts.
   A must work, may pay
   B should have worked, might have paid
   C am to have worked, could have paid
   D have to work, ought to pay

62. You_____ to prepare the room for our guests. They_____ arrive tomorrow or the day after.
   A must, must C can, can
   B may, may D need, may

63. He wished he_____ her the money. She never returned it.
   A had lent C did not land
   B hadn’t lent D lent
64. If I_____you, I_____him. It’s high time you_____his advice.
65. Parliament ordered that the customs office _______ the taxes more efficiently.
   A would collect  C collect  
   B collects  D had collected  

66. National parks request that visitors _______ wild animals.
   A not feed  C would not feed  
   B did not feed  D do not feed  

67. I pretended not to be interested in what they said, and treated them as if I _______ their speaking.
   A would not have understood  
   B have not understood  
   C did not understand  
   D do not understand  

68. He wished they _______ his embarrassment at the moment she was introducing him.
   A hadn’t noticed  
   B would have noticed  
   C would not have noticed  
   D didn’t notice  

69. But for his provision they _______ of hunger.
   A have died  C would have died  
   B had died  D would die  

70. The sellers demanded that payment _______ within five days.
   A were made  
   B would be made  
   C should be made  
   D is made  

71. If I were you, I _______ it _______ yesterday.
   A would wish, had been done  
   B would have wished, had been done  
   C wished, would have been done  
   D had wished, would be done  

72. The teacher required that everyone _______ the meeting.
   A attend  C would attend  
   B attends  D to attend  

73. But for your help we _______ in time.
   A hadn’t finished  C should not have finished  
   B would not finish  D didn’t finish  

74. He was very fond _______ his sister and meant always to take care _______ her. She was glad _______ his company too.
   A of, of, with  C of, of, of  
   B for, for, of  D with, for, for  

75. Four cottages with cheerful green and white windows stood _______ an open place _______ the big trees.
   A at, between  C at, beneath  
   B in, among  D on, under  

76. They decided to go _______ their car, and I was looking _______ our trip _______ all my heart.
   A by, upon, by  
   B in, forward, with
C into, to, at
D in, forward to, with

77. She smiled _____ me and said, «I don’t mind _____ organizing the party if he has no objections _____ giving it.»
   A at, to, _______ C for, from, upon
   B at, ___, to D at, ___, for

78. _____ my opinion, he was always a little ahead ____ me. But he was a snob: he was always interested ___, and envious ____ those who had some sort of social position.
   A From, of, ___, for
   B In, of, in, of
   C On, from, in, ___
   D For, for, of, to

79. Ireland is famous _____ its contributions _____ world literature.
   A for, in C for, to
   B of, of D as, for

80. The prime minister is appointed by the president _____ nomination by the lower house. The government is responsible _____ the lower house of the national legislature.
   A after, to C on, for
   B with, for D before, before

81. She loved giving orders _____ the servants, and they loved _____ obeying her.
   A ___, ___ C ___, to
   B to, ___ D to, to

82. Farming is _____ only minor importance _____ the provincial economy.
   A ___, for C of, in
   B of, from D for, in

83. «Ask me questions and I will _____ my best to answer them», he said and burst _____ laughing.
   A do, in C do, out
   B make, out D make, in

84. Harrison who was laughing loudly suddenly broke _____.
   A away C on
   B off D ___

85. Don’t worry, Mom, Nick will soon get ____ the disease.
   A on C against
   B over D after

86. We expected him to join _____ us, but he never turned ___.
   A ___, up C with, in
   B to, out D ___, upon

87. Don’t get _____, and _____ every minute, you are getting _____ my nerves.
   A up, down, on
   B to, for, to
   C to, back, on
   D on, off, at

88. I have a little money put _____ for a rainy day.
   A down C away
   B off D out

89. You will break _____ if you work too hard.
   A down C up
   B over D ill

90. People began to _____ sheep for wool about 6,000 years ago.
A raise          C arise
B rise            D arouse

91. My marriage__in 1996___me with three children.
   A set up, leaving
   B broke up, having left
   C went up, left
   D turned up, being left

92. I was_____by hearing my own name____a whisper.
   A awoken, having spoken by
   B awakened, spoken in
   C awaken, speaking with
   D waken, speak with

93. She was not used to____in any hurry____.
   A to be, also           C to be, neither
   B being, either        D being, too

94. I saw Herbert_____the idle____.
   A is standing between, looker-ons
   B standing among, lookers-on
   C to stand, among lookers-on
   D stood among, lookers-ons

95. A cat,____, crept from the shadow of the gigantic barn.
   A hunting field mice
   B hunted field’s mouse
   C having hunted field mouses
   D hunting field mice

96. You_____better_____a slice of ham or an egg, or_____with your tea.
   A would, have, something
   B had, to have, anything
   C had, have, something
   D would, had, anything

97. You_____very____if you went to bed_____late.
   A may feel, exhausted, such
   B could have felt, exhausting, so
   C must have felt, exhausted, so
   D might feel, exhausting, such

98. Bob is the_____of the two brothers. But his younger brother is_____taller than he is.
   A oldest, much more      C elder, much
   B eldest, more           D older, more much

99. The trip was_____and he was____, but_____ten miles_____passed.
   A tiring, exhausting, other, were
   B tiring, exhausted, another, were
   C tired, exhausting, another, was
   D tiring, exhausting, the other, was

100. Without_____to her, he began looking for a flat near her_____house.
    A telling anything, parents
    B speaking something, parents’
    C talking something, parents
    D saying anything, parents’

101. _____twenty years and you’ll_____all about it.
    A Another, have forgotten
    B The other, forget
102.  I can’t help _____ that he does so _____ work. That is why he deserves _____ the exam.
   A think, a little, failing
   B thinking, little, to fail
   C to think, little, to fail
   D thinking, few, failing

103.  He met _____ of people but he knew _____.
   A the number, neither
   B a number, none
   C a number, neither
   D the number, none

104.  Would you like _____ wine? – No. I used to _____ a lot in my youth, but then I gave up _____.
   A any, drinking so, drinking
   B any, to drink too, drinking
   C some, to drink quite, to drink
   D some, to drink quite, drinking

105.  Mr. Chairman, _____ discuss this question all day? I don’t think it is worth _____ so much time on this.
   A can we, spend
   B will we have to, spending
   C shall we be able to, to spend
   D need we, being spent

106.  He comes here every _____ day. He is looking forward to _____.
   A other, give
   B another, being given
   C other, being given
   D another, giving

107.  She is not _____ person to give _____ secret.
   A the, away a  C the, out the
   B a, out a  D a, away the

108.  Despite _____ various assertions, you cannot learn when you are _____.
   A of, sleep  C ____, asleep
   B ___, asleeping  D of, sleeping

109.  It is _____ how ideas come, like a _____ of lightening.
   A funny, flash  C funny, clap
   B funnily, stroke  D funnily, bit

110.  You needn’t _____ to me those lies of __________.
   A explaining, your
   B have explained, you
   C to explain, yours
   D explain, yours

111.  She looked at him _____ and her words sounded ______.
   A cold, sharp  C cold, sharply
   B coldly, sharply  D coldly, sharp

112.  I _____ my work urgently and I decided to have a stroll.
   A shouldn’t finish
   B did not need to finish
   C must not finish
   D can’t have finished
113. I like travelling ______ by train ______ by car. ______ of them is attractive.

A either, or, Any
B both, or, Each
C either, and, Every
D both, and, Either

114. The new ______ has arrived. Where shall we put ______?

A equipment, them  C machineries, them
B machines, it D machinery, it

115. I always regretted ______ Egypt. I can’t help ______ its ancient civilization.

A not visiting, admiring
B do not visit, admire
C not to visit, to admire
D not having visited, to have admired

116. If I ______ that you ______ I certainly ______ at home.

A knew, came, would have stayed
B had known, would come, would have stayed
C had known, would have come, would stay
D knew, will come, will have stayed


A the, the, the, the, the
B the, , the, the, the
C , , the, , the, the
D , , the, , the, the

118. She ______ and, looking ______ in his face, said, «What right do you have to question me? ______ is nothing to tell you».

A rose, straightly, There
B raised, straight, It
C rose, straight, There
D raised, straightly, It

119. Do you see a woman ______ the street? She is said ______ a famous actress in ______ 1950s.

A having crossed, to be, ____
B crossing, to have been, the
C to cross, to have been, the
D cross, to be, ____

120. Mr. Jones seems ______ all about illnesses. He said that mumps ______ not a serious disease and ______ was nothing to worry about.

A to be knowing, were, there
B to know, was, there
C knowing, was, it
D to know, were, it

121. Something ______. She ______ by 9.

A must happen, must come
B should have happened, was to come
C must have happened, was to have come
D need have happened, had to come

122. They worked ______ day and ______ night, and seemed ______ no progress.

A a, a, to do
B a, a, to have done
C the, the, to be making
123. I am afraid I don’t understand you, Pete. I ______ my mind. Have you changed ______?
   A) haven’t changed, your one
   B) didn’t change, your
   C) haven’t changed, yours
   D) didn’t change, yourself

124. He ______ on the phone when Emma came in. ______ she been listening?
   A) was speaking, Had  C) spoke, Was
   B) is speaking, Is  D) had been speaking, Has

125. His feelings were too ______ for the words; he himself had ruined his life and his family ______ the money.
   A) deeply, stealing  C) deeply, having stolen
   B) deep, by stealing  D) deep, to steal

126. I propose the chairman and secretary ______.
   A) to elect  C) be elected
   B) to be elected  D) elect

127. Why, have you come ______ me? ______ was no need for you ______.
   A) to meet, There, to bother
   B) meeting, There, bothering
   C) to meet, It, bothering
   D) meeting, It, to bother

128. I ______ him about it; he knew it already.
   A) mustn’t have told  C) needn’t have told
   B) can’t have told  D) may not have told

129. They could ______ recognize us in ______ dark, that’s why they did not stop ______ to us.
   A) hard, the, talking  C) ever, ____, talking
   B) hardly, the, to talk  D) never, ____, to talk

130. He stared ______ me as if I were ______ from ______ world.
   A) ____, anyone, another
   B) on, somebody, the other
   C) at, anybody, the other
   D) at, someone, another

131. The speaker ______ a short pause to stress his words. The audience ______ him with great attention.
   A) did, was listening to
   B) made, was hearing
   C) did, were hearing
   D) made, were listening to

132. The resorts at the Red Sea are said ______ the best in Africa. Imagine ______ there in winter.
   A) to be, to go  C) to be, going
   B) being, going  D) being, to go

133. It is no good ______ a car in such ______ nasty weather.
   A) to use, a  C) using, ____
   B) to have used, ____  D) use, a

134. But there was no ______ way out: he was ______ in debt.
   A) another, deeply
   B) other, deeply
   C) the other, deep
   D) other, deep
135. It was difficult_____me to think these were her real reasons_____to get rid _____me
   A for, to want, from   C for, for wanting, of
   B to, of wanting, of   D of, to want, with

136. Ann_____quietly and seemed_____.
   A breathed, to be as sleeping
   B was breathing, to be as sleeping
   C was breathing, to be asleep
   D breathed, to be asleep

137. _____English theatre director Peter Brook is_____founder of the company.
   A The, the     C_____, the
   B ____, ___     D The, ___

138. In some households the man was referred _____ _____ «the master»
   A for, like     C to, as
   B ____, as     D on, as

139. He was just a year_____than John, but was already_____and much_____.
   A younger, as taller, strong
   B as younger, taller, stronger
   C younger, as tall, stronger
   D as young, as tall, more stronger

140. She_____rather_____alone.
   A had, to leave     C had, leave
   B would, to be left   D would, be left

141. They had three little boys,_____one is a baby,_____others twins of nine.
   A ____, the     C_____, __
   B the,____   D the, the

142. Her white dress and a lace umbrella made her_____as though she_____to a garden party.
   A to look, had come     C look, had come
   B looking, came   D look, would come

143. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of the____four oceans, covering
   more than_____third of the_____surface and containing more than _____half of
   its free water.
   A world’s, a, earth, a
   B world,______earth’s, a
   C world’s, a, earth,
   D world’s, a, earth’s, a

144. _____man is_____a worshipper of idols and a lover of kings.
   A ____, natural     C_, naturally
   B A, naturally     D The, natural

145. In addition to using taxation_____money, governments may change taxes
   _____social and economic objectives or political popularity_____certain groups.
   A to have, achieving, from
   B by collecting, to achieve, on
   C on rising, having achieved, of
   D to raise, to achieve, with

146. _____ten minutes of thought got me no_____to an answer.
   A Still, closer     C Another, closer
   B Other, close   D The other, close

147. She stood_____looking_____the window.
   A motionlessly, into     C motionless, out from
   B motionless, out of   D motionlessly, in
148. A good husband will always regard his wife_____his equal and never address her with an air of authority, as if she_____a mere housekeeper.
   A to be, were    C as, were
   B be, was    D being, are

149. He was elected_____president to a_____term.
   A the, five-years    C ___, five-year
   B a, five year’s    D ___, five-years

150. She_____in front of him with hands on hips and elbows pulled forward, glaring at him as if she_____to tear the secret out of his heart.
   A was standing, wanted    C stood, was wanting
   B was standing, has wanted    D stood, wants

151. You will be free soon as you_____twenty-one, but I am a slave_____life.
   A will be, to    C will be, for
   B are, for    D are, to

152. The family_____all asleep, so we children_____down on the ground.
   A was, lay    C were, lay
   B was, laid    D were, laid

153. I was fond of these stories and _____evening after _____evening would go into grandma’s room, sitting with my back_____against the wall so that no warrior could slip behind me with a tomahawk.
   A an, an, close    C the, the, closely
   B ____, close    D ____, an, closely

154. The cattle_____killed, and the meat was placed into_____deep snow for preservation.
   A was, the    C was, __
   B were,____    D were, a

155. He seemed _____dissatisfied, so we asked him if there was_____that we could do for him.
   A to be, something farther    C to be, anything further
   B to have been, anything far    D to have been, something farther

156. Can I ever forget that night in the desert, when we walked _____ in _____ darkness, every step seeming to be the very last we could_____!
   A a mile after a mile, the, make
   B mile after mile,____, take
   C mile after a mile,____, take
   D mile after mile, the, take

157. He liked_____, to be petted and_____, to be well fed and caressed.
   A to be kindly treated, praised
   B to kindly treat, to praise
   C being kindly treated, praising
   D be kindly treated, praised

158. It made her_____that it was curious how much_____a person looked when he smiled.
   A thinking, more nicer
   B think, nicest
   C to think, more nice
159. He was a man who_____, but he was______ a man for love.
   A must be loved, hard
   B should love, hard
   C might be loved, hardly
   D may love, harder

160. Cowboys keep the cattle together, guide____ to pasture and prevent _____ from being mixed with other herds.
   A them, them
   B it, its
   C it, their
   D them, their

161. The time_____ when the wealthy men of our great North-West______ their summer residence on these hills and shores.
   A will come, will have
   B will come, have
   C comes, will have
   D comes, have

162. «How_____ you look!» I called. «So____!» they shouted altogether, and broke into peals of laughter.
   A pretty, are you
   B prettily, you are
   C pretty, do you
   D prettily, you do

163. In summer, when the trees were _____, he used____ there with his friend that played_____ trombone.
   A in bloom, sitting, __
   B in blossom, sitting, the
   C in flowers, to sit, __
   D in bloom, to sit, the

164. After my father______, my grandmother never let my mother______ into her house again.
   A married to her, to come
   B married her, come
   C got married her, come
   D got married to her, to come

165. Schliemann’s career as an archaeologist_____late in his life, after he ______ wealth in business.
   A has begun, has accumulated
   B began, had accumulated
   C had begun, accumulated
   D had begun, had accumulated

166. She kept____ they must be economical____ they were not rich.
   A on saying, though
   B say, till
   C saying, since
   D to say, as

167. _____ their Web sites, Internet booksellers allow buyers _____ from an enormous selection of books.
   A Through, to choose
   B Though, choosing
   C Via, choosing
   D Because of, to choose

168. _____ computers are used extensively in scientific _____ to solve mathematical problems, display complicated data, or model system that are too _____ or impractical to build.
   A The, researches, cost
   B The, research, cost
   C ___, research, costly
   D ___, researches, costly
169. Columbus never set____ on____ North America mainland.
   A food, ____  
   B feet,  
   C food, the  
   D feet, the

170. The well-being of children is____ regarded, and British middle-class families often substantial investment in order to provide the best education and life-enriching opportunities for their children.
   A high, do C high, make  
   B highly, do D highly, make

171. «I am afraid I____», he murmured, «and before I____. I insist on your answering a questions I put you some time ago.»
   A should go, am going, for  
   B must be going, go, to  
   C ought to go, would go, to  
   D must go, am going, ____

172. Henry tried____ me as if we____ each others for the first time.
   A treating, saw C to treat, have seen  
   B to treat, had seen D treating, had seen

173. ____ of us could help____, and we became friends at once.
   A Neither, laughing C None, to laugh  
   B Neither, to laugh D Nobody, laughing

174. He saw her hand coming out to____, and she looked at him____, in the eyes as she shook hands, frankly, a man.
   A him, straightly, like  
   B his, straightly, as  
   C his, straight, like  
   D him, straight, as

175. He waved his hand and muttered that____was nothing at all, what he had done, and that any fellow____it in his place.
   A there, will have done  
   B there, would do  
   C it, would have done  
   D it, will do

176. I think somebody is following____as. – Don’t look back, go on____as if you____nothing.
   A for, to walk, saw  
   B ____ , walking, saw  
   C towards, walking, had seen  
   D ____ , to walk, see

177. Money____anything that is____used____payments.
   A are, widely, to do  
   B is, widely, for making  
   C is wide, to make  
   D are, wide, for doing

178. You____to be loyal while you____.
   A ought, will be employed  
   B must, will employ  
   C have, are employed  
   D can ought, employ

179. The accused the author____not playing____with the reader.
   A for, fairly  
   C of, fair
B of, fairly  
D for, fair

180. Alaska____to the United State since 1867, when it____from Russia by Secretary of State William H. Seward.
A has belonged, was bought
B belonged, has been bought
C had belonged, has been bought
D has been belonged, was bought

181. Tourism is____important; the country____1.2 million visitors in 1998.
A increasingly, has had
B more increasing, had
C increasingly, had
D the most increasing, has had

182. Countries with_____populations and______resources risk______into what demographers call the demographic trap.
A raised, limited, to fall
B risen, limiting, falling
C rising, limiting, to fall
D rising, limited, falling

183. The people were tanned and_____skinned, but____most were no darker than sunburned, brown-haired Englishmen.
A brown,____ C brown, the
B brownly,____ D brownly, the

184. We_____our best at the American Museum of Natural History to answer _____hundreds of questions daily.
A make, to C do, to
B do,____ D make, ___

185. I found it_____believe that Dr. Brown officially retired from the museum 20 years ago, and is approaching_____his ninetieth birthday.
A hardly, ___ C hardly, to
B hard, ___ D hard, to

186. What should you do if you see someone____to take his book when he_____a restaurant?
A forget, will leave C forget, leaves
B forgetting, left D to forget, leaves

187. A man never sees all that his mother____to him till it’s too late to let her_____that he sees it.
A has been, know C had been, to know
B is, knowing D had been, know

188. Italy is poor_____natural resources, as_____of the land is unsuitable for agriculture due_____mountainous terrain or unfavourable climate.
A in, the most, of C with, a lot, with
B of, most, to D in, most, to

189. The city lies in a picturesque highland region between____Tiber River and____Lake Trasimeno.
A____,____ C the, ___
B the, the D____, the

190. Average_____density in 1999 was 10 people_____sq km.
A population, per C population, in
B population’s, in D population’s, per

191. Since the beginning of agriculture, the human population____more than two thousand times.
A had increased on C has been increased by
192. The white-tailed deer ______ the most numerous of the large animals.
A are          C have been
B were          D is

193. ______ E-mail enables computer users ______ messages and data quickly through a local area network or beyond through a nationwide or worldwide communication network.
A ____, sending                  C ____, to send
B The, to send                  D The, sending

194. ______ Saint Valentine’s Day is celebrated on February 14 by the custom ______ greeting cards or gifts to express affection.
A ____, sending                  C ____ , of sending
B The, to send                  D The, sending

195. We must organize ______ little dinner to celebrate ______ event. Tell her to come and see me at ______ noon. We’ll speak about it.
A ____, an, the                  C the, the,
B a, the, the                   D a, the, ___

3. ПРИМЕРНЫЙ ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ВОПРОСОВ И ЗАДАНИЙ К ЗАЧЁТУ / АТТЕСТАЦИИ ИЛИ ТЕМ РЕФЕРАТОВ

7.1. ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ ОБЩЕЙ БЕСЕДЫ:

1. What is your first name? What is your surname?
2. How old are you?
3. Where were you born? What is your date of birth?
4. What is your address?
5. What is your telephone number?
6. Are you an only child in the family?
7. What are your parents?
8. Who do you most take after, your mother or your father?
9. What are your household duties?
10. Do you always plan your day beforehand?
11. Are you a stay-at-home or do you prefer to go out when you have some time to spare?
12. Do you often have parties?
13. Who is your best friend? Can you describe him/her?
14. Do you have much of common or are you different?
15. What qualities do you most admire in people?
16. What characteristics annoy you most in people?
17. What do we call a person who expects good things to happen?
18. What do we call a person who expects bad things to happen?
19. What subject were you good at? What subject were you bad at?
20. Did you like your English classes?
21. What did you do during your English lessons?
22. When did you begin studying English?
23. Have you studied English before you entered the University?
24. What marks did you usually get in English?
25. Do you find English grammar easy or difficult to study?
26. What English-speaking countries do you know? Have you been to any of them?
27. Which variant of the English language do you like more: British or American?
28. Do you find languages easy or difficult to learn?
29. What other languages besides English would you like to learn?
30. What language is spoken in France? Germany? China?
31. Why is it important to know foreign languages?
32. What’s the difference between “to take an exam” and “to pass an exam”?
33. Do you read much?
34. What famous English writers do you know?
35. What famous American writers do you know?
36. Who are your favorite English (American) authors?
37. Which of their books have you read?
38. Who are your favorite Russian writers?
39. Do you like poetry? Which do you prefer to read, poetry or prose?
40. Who are your favorite Russian poets?
41. What famous English or American poets do you know?
42. Is it difficult for you to read English books in the original?
43. What kind of books do you know? What kind of them do you enjoy reading?
44. Have you got any books in English at home?
45. Do you read newspapers? What newspapers do you read?
46. What are your favorite magazines?
47. What newspapers and magazines do you subscribe to?
48. Which sections of a newspaper are you especially interested in?
49. Do you read any newspapers in English? What British newspapers do you know?
50. Do you like watching TV? How much time do you spend watching TV?
51. What TV programmes are the most popular with young people?
52. What are your favorite TV programmes?
53. What kind of films do you prefer? Who are your favorite actors?
54. Have you seen any film in English?
55. Who are your favorite composers?
56. Do you enjoy listening to classical music?
57. Who are your favorite popular singers and groups?
58. Do you play any musical instrument?
59. What outstanding scientists do you know?
60. Are there any outstanding politicians and public figures in our country?
61. What is environment?
62. What has man’s interference in nature led to?
63. Is international cooperation necessary to create a system of ecological security?
64. What countries is the UK made up of?
65. What is the capital of the UK?
66. What is the capital of Scotland?
67. Who is the Prime Minister of Great Britain?
68. Who is the Queen of Britain?
69. What places of interest in London do you know?
70. What do you know about the House of Parliament?
71. Where is the residence of the Queen?
72. What is the capital of the USA?
73. Who was the first president of the USA?
74. Who is the US President now?
75. What great Americans do you know?
76. Who discovered America?
77. What large cities in the USA do you know?
78. Which city is more American: Washington or New York?
79. What parts of Russia have you been to?
80. Who was Moscow founded by?
81. Can you describe the centre of Moscow?
82. What historical monuments in Moscow do you know?
83. What world-famous museums in Moscow do you know?
84. What are the most interesting tourist sites in your city?
85. Do you live in the centre or in the suburbs?
86. What kinds of public transport do you know?
87. Are you fond of travelling?
88. If you were free to travel wherever you wanted, what countries would you visit?
89. Why do you think so many people like travelling?
90. Which is the most convenient way of travelling? Which is the quickest one?
91. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air?
92. Have you ever been abroad?
93. Do you find time for sports?
94. What kinds of sports do you know?
95. What is your favorite kind of sport?
96. What sports do you enjoy watching?
97. What kinds of sports are popular in Britain?
98. What must we do to be in good health?
99. What are the most important national holidays in Russia?
100. What do we celebrate on the 9th of May?
101. What religious holidays do you know?
102. What is your favorite holiday?
103. What are the most important public holidays in Great Britain?
104. What are the most important public holidays in the United States?
105. How is New Year celebrated in your family?
106. Have you got a watch? What time is it now?
107. What are you doing now?
108. What were you doing at six o’clock in the evening yesterday?
109. If you were a millionaire, how would you spend your money?
110. Do we have an unemployment problem in Daghestan?
111. If you were a President of Daghestan what measures would you take to improve the political and economic situation in the republic?
112. What are the most promising branches of industry in Daghestan?
113. Which of the political parties do you sympathize with?
114. Which of the Russian or Daghestan politicians do you trust to?
115. What are your plans for future?

4. ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ БЕСЕДЫ О НАУЧНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ АСПИРАНТА / СОИСКАТЕЛЯ

1. What field of science are you engaged in (do you deal with)?
2. What problems is your S.P. devoted to?
3. What is the subject of your D.?
4. Has the subject of your D. been approved already?
5. What are the main ideas of your dissertation?
6. Have you published any articles on the subject of your dissertation? How many?
7. Have you drawn up the plan of the D.?
8. Have you compiled the bibliography for the dissertation?
9. Have you collected any material?
10. Have you written the first chapter of the D.?
11. Are you going to complete your work within the time limit?
12. When are you going to submit the D. for defense?
13. Do you find the subject chosen very important (topical)?
14. How many chapters does your D. consist of?
15. When did you take your entrance exam?
16. Who is your scientific supervisor?
17. How often do you see your scientific advisor?
18. Are you going to use any illustrations or tables in your scientific paper?
19. Do you use a special language or some special terms in writing your thesis?
20. What is the purpose of a research paper?