

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

TEST : GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Time: 30 minutes

PART 1

Questions 1-20. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to fill in the spaces in 1-20.

1. Whenever I came to visit my Uncle Joe, he _____ me a little present.

- (A) should give
- (B) must have given
- (C) would give
- (D) had better give

2. I still haven't got _____ the shock of failing to win the race.

- (A) through
- (B) off
- (C) together
- (D) over

3. I am going to get a degree in English Literature, _____ long it takes.

- (A) no matter
- (B) however
- (C) nevertheless,
- (D) while

4. Everyone whose qualifications meet our _____ will be considered.

- (A) criterions
- (B) criterias
- (C) criteria
- (D) criterion

5. The black bear suddenly appeared from _____ the tent.

- (A) behind
- (B) out
- (C) with
- (D) after

6. Robert _____ before having his photo taken.

- (A) cut his hair
- (B) got hair cut
- (C) got cut his hair
- (D) got his hair cut

7. Noise pollution generally receives less attention than _____ air pollution.

- (A) does
- (B) it does
- (C) over
- (D) it does over

8. I'm really sleepy today. I wish I _____ Bob to the airport late last night.

- (A) didn't have to take
- (B) weren't taking
- (C) hadn't had to take
- (D) didn't take

9. Platinum _____ a rare and valuable metal, white in colour, and next to silver and gold, the easiest to shape.

- (A) is
- (B) was
- (C) has been
- (D) be

10. The car changed the direction suddenly to avoid _____ the pedestrian.

- (A) hitting
- (B) to hit
- (C) that it hit
- (D) not to hit

11. Let's go to the theatre tonight, _____?

- (A) will we
- (B) do we
- (C) won't we
- (D) shall we

12. If I hadn't worked hard when I was young I _____ where I am now.

- (A) won't have been
- (B) would be
- (C) hadn't been
- (D) wouldn't be

13. He is so _____-minded and often forgets his keys.

- (A) loose
- (B) absent
- (C) distant
- (D) strong

14. Tommy admitted _____ the rock through the window.

- (A) throwing

- (B) being thrown
- (C) to throw
- (D) to be thrown

15. He studies _____ than me.

- (A) much hard
- (B) more hard than
- (C) more hardly
- (D) much harder

16. We'll have taken our exams _____ this time next month.

- (A) by
- (B) on
- (C) during
- (D) for

17. They _____ heard us coming, we were making a lot of noise.

- (A) must have
- (B) must
- (C) might
- (D) could

18. What time _____ on television?

- (A) is the news
- (B) are the news
- (C) is news
- (D) is the new

19. I _____ I had been able to meet her.

- (A) hope
- (B) want
- (C) think
- (D) wish

20. I _____ Peter this afternoon.

- (A) am seeing
- (B) see
- (C) have been seeing
- (D) would see

PART II

Questions 1-5. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to fill in the spaces in 1-5.

1. After the Norman Conquest in 1066 _____ became the official language in England.

- (A) Latin

- (B) Anglo-Saxon
- (C) French
- (D) Middle English

2. Identifying symbols of Wales are: _____.

- (A) rose, St. George's Cross and white colour
- (B) daffodil, the Dragon of Cadwallader and the red colour
- (C) thistle, St. Andrew's Cross and the blue colour
- (D) harp, shamrock and the green colour

3. Traditionally a _____ is placed into the Christmas pudding. It is believed to bring good luck to a person who will find it.

- (A) coin
- (B) button
- (C) medal
- (D) candy

4. Which city is considered to be *the Birthplace of Jazz*?

- (A) New York
- (B) New Orleans
- (C) Los Angeles
- (D) Chicago

5. The UK is bordered to the south by _____.

- (A) the North Sea
- (B) the Atlantic Ocean
- (C) the English Channel
- (D) the Southern Ocean

PART III

Questions 1-5. Choose A, B, C or D which doesn't normally collocate* with the word in bold.

1. There's always _____ **traffic** on the motorway, so I usually take the minor roads.

- (A) busy
- (B) heavy
- (C) strong
- (D) congested

* Collocate – words that collocate are often used together.

2. I can't _____ any **conclusions** from what she said.
 (A) arrive at (B) draw (C) come to (D) do
3. I didn't _____ **hope** of being released.
 (A) abandon (B) refuse (C) lose (D) give up
4. It was always my dream to _____ my own **business**.
 (A) run (B) make (C) own (D) have
5. He _____ a **speech** and it was broadcast on national radio.
 (A) delivered (B) gave (C) made (D) did

ПЕРЕНЕСИТЕ СВОИ РЕШЕНИЯ В ЛИСТ ОТВЕТОВ !!!
--

Конкурс понимания письменного текста

READING

Time: 60 minutes

Part A

You are going to read an extract from a book about the growth of English as an international language. Seven sentences have been removed from the passage. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

ONE WORLD, ONE LANGUAGE

Many people feel that the only realistic chance of breaking the foreign-language barrier is to use a natural language as a world lingua franca.

1	
---	--

Today, English is the main contender for the position of world lingua franca.

There are few competitors. Several other languages have an important local role as a lingua franca but no comparable level of international use,

such as Russian in Eastern Europe, or Spanish in South and Central America. Some authorities place Chinese and the Indic languages ahead of English; others only Chinese. Both Chinese and Indic, however, are terms covering a large number of mutually unintelligible dialects, and though the number of speakers of these languages may seem impressive, communication within the languages is much more restricted than in English. What is more in the West Chinese and Indic are too unfamiliar to be serious contenders.

Many factors contribute to the gradual spread of a language – chiefly political and military might, economic power, and religious influence (all of which artificial languages lack). These same factors mean that the development of a world language is not viewed with enthusiasm by those who would have to learn it. Such a language, it can be argued, would give its originating culture an unprecedented ³ influence in world affairs and scientific research.

Furthermore, it is thought, a world language would inevitably erode the status of minority languages and pose a threat to the identity of nations. ⁴

Ironically, the main danger to the growth of a world language comes from within. ⁵

In the course of time these new varieties might become mutually unintelligible. How far this diversification will affect ⁶ English cannot be predicted.

A hundred years ago, predictions were being made that British and American English would by now be mutually un⁷intelligible.

- A Many people thus view the current progress of English towards world-language status with concern and often with antagonism.
- B As a consequence, Africa is a continent of lingua francas.

- C It is not always easy to weigh the trend towards unity that results from increased modern contacts through travel and communications.
- D French is still widely used, but far less than it was a century ago.
- E Linguistic predictions have a habit of being wrong.
- F For example, scientists who used it as a mother tongue would be in a privileged position: they would not have to spend time learning it and would more easily assimilate ideas expressed in it.
- G As a language becomes used in all corners of the world, by people from all walks of life, so it begins to develop new spoken varieties which are used by local people as symbols of their identity.
- H The history of ideas already provides precedents with Latin used as a medium of education in western Europe throughout the Middle Ages and French used as the language of international diplomacy from the 17th to the 20th centuries.

Part B

You are going to read a newspaper article. For questions **8-15**, choose the answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

Travelling sensitively

A tour operator which specializes in environmentally sensitive holidays has banned the use of all cameras. Is this the future of tourism? Asks Mark Hodson.

The days of the camera-toting tourist may be numbered. Insensitive travelers are being ordered to stop pointing their cameras and camcorders at reluctant local residents. Tour companies selling expensive trips to remote corners of the world, off the well-trodden path of the average tourist, have become

increasingly irritated at the sight of the visitors upsetting locals. Now one such operator plans to ban clients from taking any photographic equipment on holidays. Julian Mathews is the director of *Discovery Initiatives*, a company that is working hand-in-hand with other organizations to offer holidays combining high adventure with working on environmental projects. His trips are not cheap; two weeks of white-water rafting and monitoring wildlife in Canada cost several thousand pounds.

Mathews says he is providing 'holidays without guilt', insisting that *Discovery Initiatives* is not a tour operator but an environmental support company. Clients are referred to as 'participants' or 'ambassadors'. 'We see ourselves as the next step on from eco-tourism, which is merely a passive form of sensitive travel – our approach is more proactive.'

However, says Mathews, there is a price to pay. 'I am planning to introduce tours with a total ban on cameras and camcorders because of the damage they do to our relationships with local people. I have seen some horrendous things, such as a group of six tourists arriving at a remote village in the South American jungle, each with a video camera attached to their face. That sort of thing tears me up inside. Would you like somebody to come into your home and take a photo of you cooking? A camera is like a weapon; it puts up a barrier and you lose all the communication that comes through body language, which effectively means that the host communities are denied access to the so-called cultural exchange.'

Mathews started organizing environmental holidays after a scientific expedition for young people. He subsequently founded *Discovery Expeditions*, which has helped support 13 projects worldwide. With the launch of *Discovery Initiatives*, he is placing a greater emphasis on adventure and fun, omitting in the brochure all references to scientific research. But his rules of conduct are strict. 'In some parts of the world, for instance, I tell people they should wear long trousers, not shorts, and wear a tie, when eating out. It may sound dictatorial, but I find one has a better experience if one is well dressed. I don't understand why people dress down when they go to other countries.'

Mathews' views reflect a growing unease among some tour companies at the increasingly cavalier behaviour of well-heeled tourists. Chris Parrott, of *Journey Latin America*, says: 'We tell our clients that indigenous people are often shy about being photographed, but we certainly don't tell them not to take a camera. If they take pictures without asking, they may have tomatoes thrown at them.' He also reports that increasing numbers of clients are taking camcorders and pointing them indiscriminately at locals. He says: 'People

with camcorders tend to be more intrusive than those with cameras, but there is a payoff – the people they are filming get a tremendous thrill from seeing themselves played back on the viewfinder.’

Crispin Jones, of *Exodus*, the overland truck specialist, says: ‘We don’t have a policy but, should cameras cause offence, our tour leaders will make it quite clear that they cannot be used. Clients tend to do what they are told.’

Earthwatch, which pioneered the concept of proactive eco-tourism by sending paying volunteers to work on scientific projects around the world, does not ban cameras, but operates strict rules on their use. Ed Wilson, the marketing director of the company, says: ‘We try to impress on people the common courtesy of getting permission before using their cameras, and one would hope that every tour operator would do the same. People have to be not only environmentally aware but also culturally aware. Some people use the camera as a barrier; it allows them to distance themselves from the reality of what they see. I would like to see tourists putting their cameras away for once, rather than trying to record everything they see.’

8. In the first paragraph we learn that *Discovery Initiatives*
- A offers trips that no other tour company offers.
 - B organizes trips to places where few tourists go.
 - C has decided to respond to its customers complaints.
 - D has already succeeded in changing the kind of tourist it attracts.
9. Julian Matthews thinks that the function of the company is to
- A get people involved in environmental work.
 - B influence the way other tour companies operate.
 - C inform holidaymakers about environmental damage.
 - D co-operate with foreign governments to promote eco-tourism.
10. What does Matthews say in the third paragraph about cameras and camcorders?
- A They give local people a false impression of holidaymakers.
 - B They discourage holidaymakers from intruding on local people.
 - C They prevent local people from learning about other societies.
 - D They encourage holidaymakers to behave unpredictably.
11. What is Mathews keen for clients to realize?
- A that certain behaviour may spoil their enjoyment of a trip.
 - B that they may find certain local customs rather surprising.

- C that it is likely that they will not be allowed in certain places.
D that the brochure does not contain all the information they need.
12. Which of the following does Chris Parrot believe?
A Tourists are likely to agree to travel without cameras.
B Local people may react angrily towards tourists who use cameras.
C Tourists are becoming more sensitive about their use of cameras.
D Camcorders always cause more trouble with local people than cameras.
13. Crispin Jones says that his company
A expects its staff to prevent problems over the use of cameras.
B seldom encounters problems regarding the use of cameras.
C is going to decide on a firm policy regarding the use of cameras.
D advises clients about the use of cameras before they leave.
14. Which of the following best summarises the view of *Earthwatch*?
A Too many tour operators ignore the problems caused by cameras.
B Most tourists realize when they have caused offence to local people.
C There are more problems concerning the use of cameras these days.
D Cameras enable people to be detached from places they visit.
15. The word *intrusive* in the text means...
A becoming involved in something in a way that is not welcome.
B behaving towards other people in a pleasant way.
C willing to do things that are unfair, dishonest, or illegal.
D deserving to be blamed for something that has happened.

ПЕРЕНОСИТЕ СВОИ РЕШЕНИЯ В ЛИСТ ОТВЕТОВ !!!

TEST

Part I

1. C

Part II

1. C

2. D
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. A
11. D
12. D
13. B
14. A
15. D
16. A
17. A
18. A
19. D
20. A

2. B
3. A
4. B
5. C

Part III

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. B
5. D

Конкурс понимания письменного текста
READING

1	H
2	D
3	F
4	A
5	G
6	C
7	E
8	B
9	A
10	C
11	A
12	B
13	A
14	D
15	A