

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ,
МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
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***PREPARATION TASKS
FOR MASTERS' EXAM***

Навчальний посібник

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Навчальні матеріали призначені для студентів IV курсу природничих спеціальностей університету. У посібнику подані лексичні та граматичні тести для підготовки бакалаврів до іспиту з англійської мови. Матеріал організовано відповідно до вимог цього іспиту. Структура посібника дозволяє використовувати його як для аудиторної, так і для самостійної підготовки студентів.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Посібник спрямований на підготовку студентів-бакалаврів природничих спеціальностей до вступного іспиту в магістратуру з англійської мови.

Його структура допоможе викладачеві обрати оптимальні способи організації роботи для ефективного засвоєння матеріалу та аналітичної обробки інформації. Наявність відповідей надасть студентам можливість самостійної роботи з наданими матеріалами.

Посібник складається з двох частин. Перша частина спрямована на тренування лексичних навичок студентів. Тексти за екологічною та геолого-географічною тематикою є базовим матеріалом, на якому будуються лексичні завдання, що дають можливість бакалаврам набути навичок виконання таких вправ, як True/False activity, Multiple Choice, Matching with Definitions and Determining the Key Message of the Text, etc. без великої витрати навчального часу.

У другій частині надані граматичні тести для тренування та закріплення граматичного матеріалу.

Цей навчальний посібник допоможе студентам краще опанувати англійську мову, сформувати стійкі навички володіння загальнонауковою, геолого-географічною, екологічною лексикою та граматику англійської мови, підготуватися до вступного іспиту до магістратури.

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TEXT 1

DRYING FORESTS RAISE GLOBAL RISKS

(1) Tropical forests may dry out and become vulnerable to devastating wildfires as global warming accelerates.

Soaring greenhouse gas emissions, driven by a surge in coal use in countries such as China and India, threaten temperature rises that will turn damp and humid forests into tinderboxes, said Chris Field, co-chair of the UN's Nobel prize-winning Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Higher temperatures could see wildfires raging through the tropics and a large – scale melting of the Arctic tundra, releasing billions of tones of carbon into the atmosphere that will accelerate warming even further, he claimed.

10 (2) Field, director of global ecology at the Carnegie Institute, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Chicago that the panel's report on climate change in 2007 had underestimated the severity of global warming this century. The report concluded that Earth's temperature is likely to rise between 1.1 C and 6.4 C by 2100, depending on carbon emissions.

15 (3) "We now have data showing that from 2000 to 2007, greenhouse gas emissions increased far more rapidly than we expected, primarily because developing countries, like China and India, saw a large upsurge in electric power generation, almost all of it based on coal", Field said.

(4) The next report, which he will oversee, is due in 2014 and will now include future scenarios where warming is more serious than previous reports have suggested. Field said a particular concern was the impact of climate change in the tropics, where higher temperatures could have a dramatic impact on the environment.

If the regions become dry enough for fires to start, tropical forests will pass a "tipping point" from absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to releasing it.

25 (5) Tropical forests are essentially not flammable. You couldn't get a fire to burn there if you tried. But if they dry out just a little, the result can be very large and destructive wildfires. It is increasingly clear that as you produce a warmer

world, lots of forested areas that had been acting as carbon sinks could be
30 converted to carbon sources. The result is a feedback effect that could potentially
lead to runaway warming.

“We don’t want to cross a critical threshold where this massive release of carbon
starts to run on autopilot”.

I. Read the text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-G) for each part (1-5) of the text. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

- A. Greenhouse gas emissions accelerate climate warming.
- B. Rise of Earth’s temperature.
- C. Developing countries began generating and using more power than ever.
- D. Climate change in the tropics.
- E. Tropical forests can release carbon dioxide instead of absorbing it.
- F. Massive release of carbon dioxide in tropics.
- G. Carbon sinks can be converted into carbon sources.

II. Read the text. For statements (6-15) choose “True” if the statement is true according to the text, “False” if the statement is false:

- 6. Tropical forests will become thick and nice.
- 7. Global warming will accelerate this century.
- 8. Greenhouse gas emissions are decreasing in China and India.
- 9. Use of coal in China and India threatens temperature rise.
- 10. Arctic tundra releases billions of tones of carbon into the atmosphere.
- 11. Climate Panel’s report has overvalued the severity of global warming.
- 12. The Carnegie Institute is concerned about the Earth’s temperature rise.
- 13. Electric power generation has dropped in developing countries.
- 14. Lots of forested areas can become flammable.
- 15. Tropical forests will release carbon dioxide if the regions become dry.

III. Read the text. For questions (16-20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- 16. Tropical forests may
 - a) dry out
 - b) become lush
 - c) resettle
 - d) grow in Africa
- 17. Global warming
 - a) slows down
 - b) accelerates

- c) becomes more interesting
- d) leads to a new Ice age
- 18. Coal use in countries such as China and India
 - a) slows down
 - b) causes changes in the infrastructure
 - c) may lead to drying of tropical forests
 - d) improves
- 19. Greenhouse gas emissions
 - a) grow more rapidly than expected
 - b) are coming to an end
 - c) can be the cause of cold winters
 - d) are the result of human activity
- 20. Tropical forests
 - a) will absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
 - b) may start releasing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere
 - c) are difficult to burn
 - d) can be caught in wildfires

IV. Match (21-30) with their definitions (A-L). There are two definitions that you do not need to use.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 21. vulnerable | A. going upward |
| 22. devastating | B. stern, strict |
| 23. soaring | C. weak, easily attacked |
| 24. severe | D. completely destructive |
| 25. impact | E. the force of one object hitting another |
| 26. upsurge | F. an act of rising suddenly |
| 27. concern | G. animals and plants which live and grow wild |
| 28. flammable | H. without needing operation by man |
| 29. autopilot | I. easily excited |
| 30. wildlife | J. serious care or interest |
| | K. very strong |
| | L. important |

Supplementary Tasks:

I. For statements (1-10) choose the best alternative (A, B or C) to replace the expressions in italics:

1. ...and become *vulnerable* to devastating wildfires... (line 1)

A. defenseless	B. endangered	C. protected
----------------	---------------	--------------
2. *Soaring* greenhouse gas emissions... (line 3)

A. decreasing	B. growing fast	C. leveling off
---------------	-----------------	-----------------
3. ...driven by a *surge* in coal use (line 3)

A. swell	B. drop	C. slow movement
----------	---------	------------------

4. ...will turn damp and humid forests into *tinderboxes*... (line 4)
 A. a box of matches B. a box of chocolates C. a thing that is readily ignited
5. Higher temperatures could see wildfires *raging* through the tropics... (line 7)
 A. tolerant B. kind C. very powerful
6. ...a *large-scale* melting of the Arctic tundra... (line 7)
 A. small B. occupying a big area C. restricted
7. ... the panel's report on climate change in 2007 had *underestimated* ... (line 12)
 A. paid little attention B. overvalued C. underrated
8. ... China and India saw a huge *upsurge* in electric power generation... (line 17)
 A. result B. stop C. a sudden large increase
9. ...a particular concern was the *impact* of climate change in the tropics... (line 21)
 A. takeover B. influence C. development
- 10....tropical forests will pass "a *tipping point*" from absorbing CO2 ... (line 24)
 A. a small part B. a critical point C. advice

II. Determine the key message of the text. Choose the best alternative (A, B, C, D or E):

- A. Higher temperatures could lead to wildfires in tropics.
 B. Global warming results in drying out of wet lands.
 C. Carbon emissions are destructive to atmosphere.
 D. Climate change leads to global warming and destruction of tropical rainforests.
 E. Coal burning influences greenhouse emissions.

TEXT 2

EARTH

(1) The Earth is different from the other planets in the Solar System because it has water and the atmosphere containing oxygen, so life can exist here. The earth goes around the Sun in a great orbit once every year. This causes the seasons. The earth also spins round on its own axis once every 24 hours, and this causes day
 5 (when one side faces the Sun) and night (when the same side faces away). The earth is tiny when compared with many other planets, or with the Sun. The planets Mercury, Venus, Mars and Pluto are smaller: Jupiter and Saturn are hundreds of times bigger. The Sun is over a million times bigger than the Earth.

(2) In the distant past the earth looked very different. The continents and the

10 oceans have changed tremendously. For example, 200 million years ago there was no Atlantic Ocean. North America, Europe and part of Asia were joined as one continent which we call Laurasia. South America, Africa, India, Australia and Antarctica formed a large southern continent called Gondwanaland. We can work out when the Atlantic began to open up, and how wide it was at different times.

15 (3) This continental drift seems evident when we see how well the coastlines match up. For example, Africa and South America fit nearly together. Also, the sands and mud on the bottom of the ocean can be dated accurately, and they become younger and younger as you get nearer to the centre of the ocean.

(4) What is happening is that there is a deep crack right up the middle of the Atlantic which is like a line of small volcanoes. Molten rock is forced up the crack and the two halves of the Atlantic are pushed apart. A new ocean floor is created in the middle with Africa westwards. This movement is only 1 to 10 cm per year. The surface of the Earth is divided up into several large plates, and these are all moving in different directions. North America will eventually reach Russia to the west. California may drift away from the rest of North America.

25 (5) Scientists do not know exactly what the Earth is like inside. We live on the outer part which is made from hard rocks and covered with water in places. This is the crust. The inside of the earth is very hot, and below about 70 km the rocks are all in the form of molten liquid. We know this because miners have found that the rocks become warmer and warmer down deep mines, and molten rock often comes to the surface through volcanoes. The main inner layer, the mantle, is made of molten rock, and the inner core of the earth is made from solid and liquid metal.

I. Read the text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-G) for each part (1-5) of the text. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

- A. The earth's past.
- B. The inside of the earth.
- C. Rotation of the earth is the cause of seasons.
- D. The outcome of the continental drift.
- E. The contents of the crust.

F. Creation of new ocean floor.

G. The structure of mantle.

II. Read the text. For statements (6-15) choose "True" if the statement is true according to the text, "False" if the statement is false:

6. The Earth is different from the other planets in the Solar System.
7. Life is impossible on the earth.
8. The earth's rotation around the Sun is the cause of the seasons.
9. The earth is enormous when compared with many other planets.
10. The Sun is over a million times smaller than the Earth.
11. In the distant past the earth looked very different.
12. Africa and South America do not fit together.
13. Sands and mud on the bottom of the ocean cannot be dated accurately.
14. The surface of the Earth is divided up into several large plates.
15. The inside of the earth is very hot.

III. Read the text. For questions (16-20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

16. The continents and the oceans have
 - a) changed tremendously
 - b) slowed down their pace of movement
 - c) dried up
 - d) shrank
17. The earth
 - a) rotates in the universe
 - b) spins round on its own axis
 - c) is far from the Mars
 - d) is the moon of the Jupiter
18. Molten rock is
 - a) hot
 - b) goes down the crack
 - c) cools slowly
 - d) forced up the crack
19. The surface of the Earth
 - a) is covered with big masses of ice
 - b) is being continuously transformed
 - c) is divided up into several large plates
 - d) is very smooth
20. We live on the outer part which is
 - a) made from hard rocks and covered with water in places
 - b) frozen subsoil
 - c) lifeless
 - d) difficult to study

IV. Match (21-30) with their definitions (A-L). There are two definitions that you do not need to use.

- | | | |
|----------------|----|--|
| 21. vulnerable | A. | a line of division caused by splitting |
| 22. tiny | B. | careful and exact |
| 23. evident | C. | plain, clear |
| 24. tremendous | D. | substance not solid or gas |
| 25. accurate | E. | very small indeed |
| 26. crust | F. | a mountain with a large opening at the top |
| 27. crack | G. | a cover |
| 28. liquid | H. | very great in size, amount, or degree |
| 29. volcano | I. | a hard outer covering |
| 30. mantle | J. | not well protected |
| | K. | great wickedness or misfortune |
| | L. | annoying or made angry |

Supplementary Tasks :

I. For statements (1-10) choose the best alternative (A, B or C) to replace the expressions in italics:

- The earth also *spins* round... (line 3)
A revolves B rotates C circles
- The earth is *tiny* when compared with... (line 5)
A small B round C distant
- The continents and oceans have changed *tremendously*... (line 9)
A quickly B sufficiently C greatly
- ...Europe and part of Asia were *joined* as one continent... (line 11)
A connected B divided C separated
- This continental drift seems *evident*... (line 15)
A obvious B hidden C visible
- ...mud on the bottom of the ocean can be dated *accurately*... (line 17)
A vaguely B exactly C approximately
- Molten* rock is forced up the crack... (line 20)
A solid B liquid C gaseous
- North America will *eventually* reach Russia... (line 24)
A primarily B annually C finally
- Scientists* do not know exactly what the earth is like... (line 26)
A researchers B teachers C engineers
- We live on the *outer* part... (line 26)
A internal B inner C external

II. Determine the key message of the text. Choose the best alternative (A, B, C, D or E):

- History of the Earth.
- Origin of the Earth.

- C. The Earth as a heavenly body.
- D. Inner processes occurring in the earth.
- E. Rocks formation of the Earth.

TEXT 3

MINERALS

(1) Minerals that make up rocks are defined as inorganic substances which occur naturally and have a definite chemical composition and physical properties which vary within known limits.

The major properties are colour, crystal form, hardness, cleavage and others.

- 5 Cleavage is one of the most diagnostically useful mineralogical properties which can be found throughout the mineral.

(2) Minerals of use to man can be grouped into two broad categories:

- 1) metals, such as aluminium, copper, gold, silver, iron, tin, platinum, chromium, nickel, lead and zinc, and 2) non-metallic minerals, such as diamonds, salt,
10 limestone, cement, sulphur, and asbestos. When minerals occur so that they can be worked at a profit they are called ore deposits. Mineral deposits are seldom equally rich throughout.

Economic minerals are those which are of economic importance and include both metallic and non-metallic minerals.

- 15 (3) Most minerals consist of several elements. Such elements are oxygen, silicon, titanium, aluminium, iron, magnesium, calcium, sodium, potassium and hydrogen. They make up more than 99 per cent by weight of all the rock-forming minerals. Of these, aluminium, iron and magnesium are industrial metals. The other metals are present in small quantities, mostly in igneous rocks.

- 20 (4) For example, iron is one of the most abundant metals in the Earth's crust. There are three important classes of iron deposits: deposits associated with igneous rocks; residual deposits and sedimentary deposits. Iron deposits associated with igneous rocks are usually small but very rich bodies either of haematite or magnetite. Large concentrations have been successfully mined in Pennsylvania (the
25 USA) and in the Russian Federation. Residual deposits of iron minerals are formed

wherever weathering occurs. Iron deposits formed this way are very widespread. It should be stressed that the residual deposits were among the first to be exploited by man.

(5) Sedimentary iron deposits make up most of the world's current
30 production. As the essential component of every variety of steel, iron is obviously the most important of all industrial metals. It has played a large part in the development of our modern civilization. Iron ores are mainly used for producing cast iron, steels and ferroalloys. From a scientific point of view, iron's most important property is that it becomes magnetized.

35 The magnetic iron ore is the main wealth of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly (KMA). Iron fields are worked by surface mining which is more economical. But the KMA is rich not only in iron ores. Its deposits contain bauxite, phosphorite, cement, sand and clays.

I. Read the text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-G) for each part (1-5) of the text. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

- A. How residual deposits are formed.
- B. Composition of minerals
- C. Definition of minerals.
- D. Minerals useful to man.
- E. Economic minerals.
- F. Industrial metals.
- G. The main wealth of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly.

II. Read the text. For statements (6-15) choose "True" if the statement is true according to the text, "False" if the statement is false:

- 6. Minerals that make up rocks are inorganic substances.
- 7. Minerals that make up rocks have a definite chemical composition.
- 8. Cleavage is one of the least diagnostically useful mineralogical properties.
- 9. Mineral deposits are always equally rich throughout.
- 10. Economic minerals are those which are of no economic importance.
- 11. Most minerals consist of several elements.
- 12. Iron is one of the most abundant metals in the Earth's crust.
- 13. Sedimentary iron deposits make up least of the world's current production.
- 14. Iron is the most important of all industrial metals.
- 15. Iron ores are mainly used for producing cast iron.

III. Read the text. For questions (16-20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

16. Minerals that make up rocks are defined as
 - a) organic substances
 - b) inorganic substances
 - c) liquid compounds
 - d) one-element structures
17. Cleavage is
 - a) the least studied property
 - b) chemical property
 - c) one of the most diagnostically useful mineralogical properties
 - d) characteristic of all minerals
18. Ore deposits are
 - a) accumulation of minerals
 - b) places of interest
 - c) interesting rocks
 - d) minerals that can be worked at a profit
19. Iron is
 - a) one of the most abundant metals in the Earth's crust
 - b) found only in China
 - c) used in chemical production
 - d) not fully studied metal
20. The magnetic iron ore
 - a) is used in metallurgy
 - b) is found only in Siberia
 - c) is a chemical compound
 - d) is the main wealth of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly

IV. Match (21-30) with their definitions (A-L). There are two definitions that you do not need to use.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 21. mineral | A. a division or break caused by splitting |
| 22. cleavage | B. more than enough |
| 23. profit | C. to let fall and leave lying |
| 24. abundant | D. left over, remaining |
| 25. to deposit | E. necessary |
| 26. residual | F. a large number |
| 27. weather | G. two or more different metals |
| 28. essential | H. money gain |
| 29. wealth | I. any of various solid substances formed naturally in the earth |
| 30. alloy | J. to be changed by the air and weather |
| | K to praise highly |
| | L the solid stonework |

Supplementary Tasks:

I. For statements (1-10) choose the best alternative (A, B or C) to replace the expressions in italics:

- 1... The *major* properties are colour, crystal form,... (line 4)
A essential B main C simple
- 2.... can be grouped into two *broad* categories...(line 7)
A wide B narrow C economic
3. ...they can be worked at a *profit*...(line 10)
A economy B benefit C loss
- 4.... iron is one of the most *abundant* metals...(line 20)
A scarce B rare C wide-spread
- 5.... three *important* classes of iron deposits... (line 21)
A grand B significant C valuable
- 6... deposits *associated* with igneous rocks...(line 21)
A tied B combined C connected
7. ... concentrations have been successfully *mined*...(line 24)
A extracted B flooded C lowered
8. *Residual* deposits of iron minerals are formed...(line 24)
A precipitated B remanent C sediment
9. ...were among the first to be *exploited* by man...(line 27)
A mined B extracted C used
10. ...make up most of the world's *current* production. (line 29)
A present-day B routine C modern

IV. Determine the key message of the text. Choose the best alternative (A, B, C, D or E):

- A. Occurrence of minerals.
- B. Properties of minerals.
- C. Economic value of minerals.
- D. Important classes of iron deposits.
- E. What are minerals and their importance for the man.

TEXT 4

WHAT IS AN EARTHQUAKE

(1) An earthquake is the vibration of the earth produced by the rapid release of energy. Most often, earthquakes are caused by slippage along a fault in the earth's crust. The energy released radiates in all directions from its source, called the focus, in the form of waves. These waves are analogous to those produced

5 when a stone is dropped into a calm pond. Just as the impact of the stone sets water waves in motion, an earthquake generates seismic waves that radiate throughout the Earth. Even though the energy dissipates rapidly with increasing distance from the focus, sensitive instruments located around the world record the event.

(2) Over 30,000 earthquakes that are strong enough to be felt occur
10 worldwide annually. Fortunately, most are minor tremors and do very little damage. Generally, only about 75 significant earthquakes take place each year, and many of these occur in remote regions.

(3) However, occasionally a large earthquake occurs near a large population centre. The tremendous energy released by atomic explosions or by volcanic
15 eruptions can produce an earthquake, but these events are relatively weak and infrequent. What mechanism produces a destructive earthquake? Ample evidence exists that the Earth is not a static planet.

(4) We know that the Earth's crust has been uplifted at times, because we have found numerous ancient wave-cut benches many metres above the level of the
20 highest tides. Other regions exhibit evidence of extensive subsidence. In addition, we also have evidence that indicates horizontal movement. These movements are usually associated with large fractures in the Earth's crust called faults. Typically, earthquakes occur along preexisting faults that formed in the distant past along zones of weakness in the Earth's crust.

(5) Some are very large and can generate major earthquakes. One example is
25 the San Andreas Fault that separates two great sections of the Earth's lithosphere: the North American plate and the Pacific plate. It trends in a northwesterly direction for nearly 1,300 kilometres through much of western California. Other faults are small and produce only minor and infrequent earthquakes. However, the
30 vast majority of faults are inactive and do not generate earthquakes at.

I. Read the text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-G) for each part (1-5) of the text. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

- A. Earthquakes worldwide.
- B. The cause of earthquakes.

- C. Earth is in constant motion.
- D. Some examples of earthquakes
- E. Movements of the Earth
- F. Horizontal movement of the Earth.
- G. Seismic waves.

II. Read the text. For statements (6-15) choose "True" if the statement is true according to the text, "False" if the statement is false:

- 6. During the earthquake energy releases very quickly.
- 7. The focus is the wave energy radiating from the source in all directions.
- 8. It is impossible to record the seismic waves at a big distance.
- 9. Energy dissipates very slowly after the explosion.
- 10. Earthquakes are usually felt in remote regions of the world.
- 11. Atomic explosion can cause an earthquake.
- 12. The rock-forming process is still active.
- 13. The earth's crust is fractured and is in constant motion.
- 14. Western California is seismically inactive.
- 15. Most faults never produce earthquakes

III. Read the text. For questions (16-20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- 16. An earthquake
 - a) can cause big devastations
 - b) never happen in the mountains
 - c) is the vibration of the earth
 - d) can be felt on a large area
- 17. Earthquakes
 - a) are caused by slippage along a fault
 - b) can be only felt in the oceans
 - c) produce seismic waves
 - d) are dangerous
- 18. The energy released
 - a) never comes out to the surface
 - b) radiates in all directions
 - c) is very insignificant
 - d) equals to an atomic explosion
- 19. the Earth's crust
 - a) is stable all the time
 - b) is very smooth
 - c) has been uplifted at times
 - d) is looks amazing from the space
- 20. the vast majority of faults
 - a) are inactive
 - b) can produce huge earthquakes

- c) are felt far from big cities
- d) are minor.

IV. Match (21-30) with their definitions (A-L). There are two definitions that you do not need to use.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 21. lithosphere | A. a crack in the earth' surface |
| 22. vibration | B. explosion and pouring out of fire |
| 23. uplift | C. the act of destroying |
| 24. evidence | D. words that prove a statement |
| 25. destruction | E. the force of one subject hitting another |
| 26. eruption | F. distant in space or time |
| 27. fault | G. outer rocky cover of the earth |
| 28. remote | H. upward movement of the earth' surface |
| 29. impact | I. a sudden shaking of the earth' surface |
| 30. earthquake | J. a slight continuous movement |
| | K. cease developing and become very fixed |
| | L. the study of minerals |

Supplementary Tasks :

I. For statements (1-10) choose the best alternative (A, B or C) to replace the expressions in italics:

1. ... produced by the *rapid* release of energy... (line 1)
 A. fast B. strong C. slow
2. ... earthquakes are caused by *slippage* along a fault... (line 2)
 A. increase B. decrease C. leveling
3. The energy released *radiates* in all directions... (line 3)
 A. absorbs B. emits C. decays
4. Even though the energy *dissipates* rapidly... (line 6)
 A. absorbs B. disperses C. separates
5. ... *significant* earthquakes take place each year... (line 11)
 A. marginal B. trivial C. essential
6. The *tremendous* energy released by atomic explosions(line 14)
 A. giant B. small C. titanic
7. ...evidence exists that the Earth is not a *static* planet. (line 16)
 A. dynamic B. immovable C. active
8. Other regions exhibit evidence of *extensive* subsidence...(line 20)
 A. local B. vast C. restricted
9. ...faults that formed in the *distant* past ... (line 23)
 A. close B. near C. faraway
- 10.....produce only minor and *infrequent* earthquakes. (line 28)
 A. occasional B. rapid C. quick

IV. Determine the key message of the text. Choose the best alternative (A, B, C, D or E)

- A. Earthquakes are natural phenomena that occur all over the world every year.
- B. Causes of most earthquakes as seen today.
- C. Volcanic eruption as a source of earthquakes.
- D. History of the earth's crust motion.
- E. Earthquakes are produced by a release of tremendous energy.

TEXT 5

UNDERSTANDING THE SOURCES OF RISING CARBON DIOXIDE

(1) Every time we get into our car, turn the key and drive somewhere, we burn gasoline, a fossil fuel derived from crude oil. The burning of the organic materials in fossil fuels produces energy and releases carbon dioxide and other compounds into the Earth's atmosphere. Greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide trap heat in our atmosphere, warming it and disturbing the Earth's climate.

(2) Scientists agree that human activities have been the primary source for the observed rise in atmospheric carbon dioxide since the beginning of the fossil fuel era in the 1860s. Eighty-five percent of all human-produced carbon dioxide emissions come from the burning of fossil fuels like coal, natural gas and oil, including gasoline. The remainder results from the clearing of forests and other land use, as well as some industrial processes such as cement manufacturing. The use of fossil fuels has grown rapidly, especially since the end of World War II and continues to increase exponentially. In fact, more than half of all fossil fuels ever used by humans have been consumed in just the last 20 years.

(3) Human activities add a worldwide average of almost 1.4 metric tons of carbon per person per year to the atmosphere. Before industrialization, the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere was about 280 parts per million. By 1958, the concentration of carbon dioxide had increased to around 315 parts per million, and by 2007, it had risen to about 383 parts per million. These increases were due almost entirely to human activity.

(4) While we are able to accurately measure the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, much about the processes that govern its atmospheric

concentration remains a mystery. Scientists still do not know precisely where all the carbon dioxide in our atmosphere comes from and where it goes. They want to learn more about the magnitudes and distributions of carbon dioxide's sources and the places it is absorbed. This knowledge will help improve critical forecasts of atmospheric carbon dioxide increases as fossil fuel use and other human activities continue. Such information is crucial to understanding the impact of human activities on climate and for evaluating options for mitigating or adapting to climate change.

(5) Scientists soon expect to get some answers to these and other compelling carbon questions, thanks to the Orbiting Carbon Observatory, a new Earth-orbiting NASA satellite set to launch in early 2009. The new mission will allow scientists to record, for the first time, detailed daily measurements of carbon dioxide, making more than 100,000 measurements around the world each day.

I. Read the text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-G) for each part (1-5) of the text. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

- A. Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
- B. The role of human activity in greenhouse gases release.
- C. The role of fossil fuels in greenhouse gases release.
- D. The processes that govern greenhouse gases atmospheric concentration.
- E. Critical forecasts of greenhouse gases growth.
- F. Future plans as to climate change.
- G. Daily measurements of carbon dioxide.

II. Read the text. For statements (6-15) choose "True" if the statement is true according to the text, "False" if the statement is false:

- 6. We drive our cars by burning gasoline.
- 7. Fossil fuels are organic materials used to produce energy.
- 8. Greenhouse gases do not influence the Earth's climate.
- 9. Scientists believe that the intensive use of fossil fuel began in the nineteenth century.
- 10. One third of all fossil fuels have been already consumed.
- 11. Human activities encourage carbon emissions into the atmosphere.
- 12. The use of fossil fuels has stopped growing at present.
- 13. The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere can be easily measured.
- 14. To forecast the increase of atmospheric carbon dioxide scientists should know where it comes from.

15. A new NASA satellite will help the scientists to forecast climate change.

III. Read the text. For questions (16-20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

16. Fossil fuel
a) is widely used in industry
b) is derived from crude oil
c) is found everywhere
d) pollutes the atmosphere
17. Greenhouse gases
a) cause climate change
b) pollute the air we breathe
c) trap heat in our atmosphere
d) have created the ozone hole
18. Human activities
a) encourage carbon emissions
b) result in climate change
c) help destroy the fragile environment
d) are the cause of atmospheric pollution
19. The use of fossil fuels
a) has led to climate warming
b) has caused lush growth of forests
c) has decreased at present
d) has grown rapidly
20. Fossil fuels have been consumed
a) last century
b) in just the last 20 years.
c) in 5 years
d) by industrial countries only

IV. Match (21-30) with their definitions (A-L). There are two definitions that you do not need to use.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 21. encourage | A. an apparatus containing a very powerful spring |
| 22. trap | B. to give courage or hope |
| 23. fuel | C. produced or expressed by multiplying |
| 24. exponential | D. exactly |
| 25. precisely | E. a material that is used for producing heat |
| 26. mystery | F. a statement of future events |
| 27. distribution | G. division among several or many |
| 28. forecast | H. to lessen the seriousness |
| 29. crucial | I. gasoline |
| 30. mitigate | J. something which cannot be explained |
| | K. important |
| | L. an apparatus by or in which substances are mixed |

Supplementary Tasks :

I. For statements (1-10) choose the best alternative (A, B or C) to replace the expressions in italics:

1. ... we burn gasoline, a *fossil* fuel (line 1)
A organic B buried C developed
2. ... a fossil fuel derived from *crude* oil... (line 2)
A manufactured B raw C natural
3. Greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide *trap* heat in our atmosphere... (line 4)
A capture B release C charge
4. The remainder results from the *clearing* of forests... (line 10)
A planting B cutting C burning
5. In fact, more than half of all fossil fuels have been *consumed* in the last 20 years.
(line 13)
A used B added C sold
6. While we are able to *accurately* measure the amount (line 21)
A approximately B exactly C distinctly
7. This knowledge will help improve *critical* forecasts ... (line 26)
A decisive B negative C distinctive
8. Such information is *crucial* to understanding the impact on climate... (line 28)
A stable B important C critical
9. ...evaluating options for *mitigating* or adapting to climate change. (line 29)
A lessening B aggravating C reducing
10. Scientists soon expect to get some answers to these and other *compelling*
carbon questions... (line 31)
A urgent B present C important

IV. Determine the key message of the text. Choose the best alternative (A, B, C, D or E):

- A. Burning of the organic materials releases carbon dioxide polluting the atmosphere.
- B. Greenhouse gases trap heat in our atmosphere warming it.
- C. Rise in carbon dioxide concentration leads to irreversible climate changes.
- D. Climate change is thought to be a result of human activities.
- E. Carbon emissions are increasing due to industrial development.

TEXT 6

EARTH FIGHTS BACK

1) Several times in the past couple of million years the ice left its polar fastness and headed towards the equator, covering much of the world's continents in ice sheets over a kilometre thick, and sucking water from the oceans in order to do so. As a consequence, at times when the ice was most dominant, global sea levels were as much as 130m lower than they are today.

(2) Each time the ice retreated, sea levels shot up again, sometimes at rates as high as several metres a century. In the mid 1990s, as part of a study funded by the European Union, we discovered that in the Mediterranean region there was a close correlation between how quickly sea levels went up and down during the last ice age and the level of explosive activity at volcanoes in Italy and Greece.

(3) The link was most obvious following the retreat of the glaciers about 18,000 years ago, after which sea levels jumped back up to where they are today, triggering a 300% increase in explosive volcanic activity in the Mediterranean in doing so. Further evidence for a flurry of volcanic action at this time comes from cores extracted from deep within the Greenland ice sheet, which yield increased numbers of volcanic dust and sulphate layers from eruptions across the northern hemisphere, if not the entire planet.

(4) But how can rising sea levels cause volcanoes to erupt? The answer lies in the enormous mass of the water pouring into the ocean basins from the retreating ice sheets. The addition of more than a hundred metres' depth of water to the continental margins and marine island chain, where more than 60% of the world's active volcanoes reside, seems to be sufficient to load and bend the underlying crust.

This in turn squeezes out any magma that happens to be waiting for an excuse to erupt. It may well be that a much smaller rise can trigger an eruption if a volcano is critically poised and ready to blow.

(5) Eruptions of Pavlof volcano in Alaska, for example, tend to occur during

the winter months when, for meteorological reasons, the sea level is barely 30cm higher than during the summer. If other volcanic systems are similarly sensitive then we could be faced with an escalating burst of volcanic activity.

The Earth is responding as a single, integrated system to climate change driven by human activities. Global warming is not just a matter of warmer weather, more floods or stronger hurricanes, but is also a wake-up call to Terra Firm.

I. Read the text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-G) for each part (1-5) of the text. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

- A. The retreat of the ice stream.
- B. Pavlof's volcanic eruption.
- C. Loss of ice's polar fixedness.
- D. Climate change can make volcanic system.
- E. The Earth is responsible for climate change.
- F. What is the cause of volcanic eruption?
- G. Sea levels come up and down.

II. Read the text. For statements (6-15) choose "True" if the statement is true according to the text, "False" if the statement is false:

- 6. In the course of history the ice has been stable on the poles.
- 7. Ice sheets cover was insignificant.
- 8. Sea levels were unstable when ice retreated.
- 9. Sea levels and explosions of volcanoes in Italy and Greece were connected.
- 10. Volcanic dust and sulphates were found deep within the Greenland ice sheet.
- 11. The ocean basins are filled with water from the retreating ice sheets.
- 12. Most active volcanoes are on continental margins.
- 13. Huge water weight can bend the underlying crust.
- 14. Eruptions of Pavlof volcano in Alaska most often occur during the summer months.
- 15. Global warming concerns only warmer weather.

III. Read the text. For questions (16-20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- 16. The ice left ...
 - a) its softness
 - b) its stretch
 - c) its thickness
 - d) its polar fastness
- 17. The ice retreated, sea levels...

- a) went up
 - b) shout up
 - c) went down
 - d) jumped back up
18. The enormous mass of the water pours into the ocean basins ...
- a) from the rain
 - b) from snow melting
 - c) from the retreating ice sheets
 - d) from the precipitation
19. Global warming is ...
- a) a matter of warmer weather, more floods
 - b) interesting thing
 - c) a new Ice age
 - d) climate change
20. Eruptions of Pavlof volcano ...
- a) in America
 - b) in Alaska
 - c) in Asia
 - d) in Ukraine

IV. Match (21-30) with their definitions (A-L). There are two definitions that you do not need to use.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 21. couple | A. dense |
| 22. fastness | B. a slowly moving mass of ice |
| 23. to discover | C. to come up |
| 24. global | D. to make known or visible |
| 25. close | E. quick to detect or respond to slight changes |
| 26. glacier | F. atmospheric conditions |
| 27. to erupt | G. cause |
| 28. trigger | H. a stronghold, fortress |
| 29. sensitive | I. an indefinite small number |
| 30. climate | J. be ejected from an active volcano |
| | K. worldwide |
| | L. the weather conditions |

Supplementary Tasks :

I. For statements (1-10) choose the best alternative (A, B or C) to replace the expressions in italics:

1. ...the ice left its polar *fastness* and headed towards the equator (line 1)
- A rigidity B stability C velocity
2. ...when the ice was most *dominant*, global sea levels were as much as 130m lower. (line 4)
- A prevalent B outstanding C inhibited

3. ...there was a close *correlation* between how quickly sea levels went up and down (line 8)

A independence B interdependence C transformation

4. The link was most obvious following the *retreat* of the glaciers about 18,000 years ago (line 11)

A arrival B advance C withdrawal

5.... *triggering* a 300% increase in explosive volcanic activity ... (line 13)

A starting B finishing C slowing

6. Further evidence for a *flurry* of volcanic action at this time comes... (line 14)

A bustle B explosion C attenuation

7. ...of volcanic dust and sulphate layers from *eruptions* across the northern hemisphere (line 16)

A extinction B delay C outbreak

8. The addition of more than a hundred metres' depth of water to the continental *margins*... (line 20)

A cores B edges C depths

9. ...if a volcano is critically *poised* and ready to blow... (line 25)

A developed B formed C balanced

10. ...we could be faced with an *escalating* burst of volcanic activity... (line 30)

A growing B slowing C widening

IV. Determine the key message of the text. Choose the best alternative (A, B, C, D or E):

A. Past history of the earth shows several big climatic changes.

B. The geological record shows that volcanic activity increases when sea levels change.

C. Climate change can make volcanic systems sensitive.

D. A rising sea level and the movement of oceanic plates might have been correlated in the past.

E. Volcanic eruptions and seasons change could be interdependent.

TEXT 7

CHARTING THE DEPTHS OF GEOLOGY

(1) Geology can be an inspirational subject. Crack open an igneous rock, cooled slowly within the earth's crust, and a veritable jewellery shop of multicoloured crystals sparkle into life. Split apart a lump of shale and you may come eye to eye with a perfect, glistening trilobite. Oolith, tufa, aa, pahoehoe, lopolith – even geological terms are poetic.

(2) But best of all are the maps. Maps produced by geographers are usually

dull, accurate affairs, but geology maps are a riot. Only the most garish colours will do – scarlet for granite, canary yellow for oolitic limestone, and bright green for greensand.

10 Modern geological maps of Britain embody the work of thousands of people. But the first, published in 1815, was the work of just one remarkable man.

(3) William Smith, born in 1769 of an Oxfordshire blacksmith, fell in love with all things subterranean at an early age. The curious objects used to counterbalance the butter scales in his uncle’s dairy, for example, fascinated him.

15 These “pound-stones” turned out not to be stones at all, but lithified sea urchins, nearly all of which weigh in at around 22 oz – a long pound, or about enough butter to keep a family going for two weeks. Few folks in the late 18th century gave these objects a second thought, but Smith was unable to take anything geological for granted. What were they? They seemed to be the remains of sea creatures, but how
20 did they find their way into the rocks of land-locked Oxfordshire?

(4) Some years later Smith went down a mineshaft in Somerset and noticed that the rocks in the walls were arranged in layers. Eventually Smith figured it out. All the rocks had once been laid down as sediments, he reasoned, the oldest layers at the bottom and the youngest at the top. Most importantly, different layers
25 yielded different fossils, and if the same creatures turned up elsewhere, then the rocks containing them would probably be of the same age. Thus was the science of stratigraphy, the cornerstone of all geology, born. Its inventor was only 23 at the time.

(5) These discoveries spawned an astonishingly ambitious project, as Smith
30 concluded that given enough outcrops of rock and the right know-how, the subterranean geography of, say, Somerset could be mapped. Or perhaps all of Britain. Perhaps even the world. Reining in his ambitions slightly, Smith decided to have a go at mapping Britain – on his own. Fourteen years later an 8ft by 6ft geological map of England, Wales and southern Scotland, the first map of the
35 underside of anywhere and the most exquisite creation in the history of geology, was ready for sale.

I. Read the text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-G) for each part (1-5) of the text. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

- A. The life of William Smith.
- B. The most exquisite creation in geology's history.
- C. William Smith's discovery of stratigraphy.
- D. An astonishing ambitious project.
- E. Geology is a spiritual subject.
- F. The first geological map is very popular.
- G. Geological maps.

II. Read the text. For statements (6-15) choose "True" if the statement is true according to the text, "False" if the statement is false:

- 6. Geology is a very dull subject.
- 7. Geological terms are poetic.
- 8. Geographical maps are usually approximate and dull.
- 9. Geological maps are very colourful.
- 10. Creation of British geological maps involves the work of many people.
- 11. The first geological map was produced by a team of people.
- 12. Smith was a rich Londoner.
- 13. Smith understood that different layers yielded different fossils.
- 14. He was an old man when he invented the science of stratigraphy.
- 15. The discovery of stratigraphy led Smith to produce the first geological map of Europe.

III. Read the text. For questions (16-20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- 16. Geology can be ...
 - a) an inanimate subject
 - b) an inspirational subject
 - c) classical subject
 - d) natural subject
- 17. Maps produced by ...
 - a) designers
 - b) geologists
 - c) painters
 - d) geographers
- 18. The first map was the work of ...
 - a) thousands of people
 - b) just one unknown man
 - c) just one remarkable man
 - d) famous men
- 19. William Smith invented ...

- a) the science of stratigraphy
 - b) the science of drawing
 - c) geology
 - d) mapping
20. The science of stratigraphy was invented in ...
- a) 1769
 - b) 1796
 - c) 1778
 - d) 1792

IV. Match (21-30) with their definitions (A-L). There are two definitions that you do not need to use.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 21. rock | A. relating to the present |
| 22. map | B. a person who makes and repairs in iron by hand |
| 23. to produce | C. the parts left over after other parts have been destroyed |
| 24. modern | D. the solid mineral material |
| 25. to embody | E. make or manufacture |
| 26. remarkable | F. become aware of |
| 27. blacksmith | G. an individual enterprise |
| 28. to fascinate | H. famous |
| 29. remains | I. present in a particular way |
| 30. to notice | J. attract the strong attention and interest |
| | K. include or contain |
| | L. a diagrammatic representation of an area of land |

Supplementary Tasks :

I. For statements (1-10) choose the best alternative (A, B or C) to replace the expressions in italics:

1. ...and a *veritable* jewellery shop of multi-coloured crystals sparkle. (line 2)
 A genuine B artificial C false
2. ... but geology maps are a *riot*. (line 7)
 A scarcity B abundance C lack
3. Modern geological maps of Britain *embody* the work of thousands of people. (line 10)
 A involve B distract C impact
4. ...was the work of just one *remarkable* man. (line 11)
 A unknown B outstanding C familiar
5. ...fell in love with all things *subterranean* at an early age. (line 12)
 A underground B surface C marine
6. ...*curious* objects used to counterbalance the butter scales... (line 13)
 A boring B indifferent C interesting
7. *Eventually* Smith figured it out. (line 23)

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|------------|
| | A initially | B slowly | C finally |
| 8. | ...different layers <i>yielded</i> different fossils. (line 25) | | |
| | A produced | B reduced | C defined |
| 9. | These discoveries <i>spawned</i> an astonishingly ambitious project. (line 30) | | |
| | A continued | B generated | C finished |
| 10. | ...the most <i>exquisite</i> creation in the history of geology... (line 36) | | |
| | A common | B elegant | C accurate |

II. Determine the key message of the text. Choose the best alternative (A, B, C, D or E):

- A. Stratigraphy as a part of geology inspires scientists to new discoveries.
- B. The foundations of stratigraphy were laid by a young uneducated man.
- C. Smith's insistence led to discovery of stratigraphy as a science.
- D. Smith's goal was to map Britain and other countries.
- E. The first geological map was the beginning of a new science.

TEXT 8

SOIL FORMATION

(1) A combination of physical and biological events forms soil. Soil building begins with the physical fragmentation of the parent material, which consists of ancient layers of rock or more recent geologic deposits from lava flows or glacial activity. The kind of parent material and the climate determine the kind of soil formed. Factors that can bring about fragmentation or chemical change of the parent material are known as weathering. Temperature changes and abrasion are two primary agents of mechanical weathering.

(2) Heating a large rock can cause it to fracture because rock does not expand evenly. Pieces of the rock flake off. These pieces can be further reduced in size by other processes, such as the repeated freezing and thawing of water. Water that has seeped into rock cracks and crevices expands as it freezes, causing the cracks to widen. Subsequent thawing allows more water to fill the widened cracks, which are enlarged further by another period of freezing. Alternating freezing and thawing fragments large rock pieces into smaller ones. The roots of plants growing in cracks can also exert enough force to break rock.

(3) The physical breakdown of rock is also caused by forces that move and rub rock particles against each other. For example, a glacier causes rock particles to

grind against one another, resulting in smaller fragments and smoother surfaces. These particles are deposited by the glacier when the ice melts. In many parts of the world, the parent material from which soil is formed consists of glacial deposits.

(4) Wind and moving water also cause small particles to collide, resulting in further weathering. The smoothness of rocks and pebbles in a stream or on the shore is evidence that moving water has caused them to rub together, removing their sharp edges. Similarly, particles carried by wind collide with objects, fragmenting both the objects and the wind-driven particles. Wind and moving water also remove small particles and deposit them at new location, exposing new surfaces to the weathering process. For example, the landscape of the Painted Desert in the southwest United States was created by a combination of wind and moving water that removed easily transported particles, while rock more resistant to weathering remained.

(5) In addition to wind, moving water, glaciers, and changing temperature, certain chemical activities also alter the size and composition of parent material and participate in the soil-building process. This process is called chemical weathering. Small rock fragments exposed to the atmosphere may be oxidized; that is they combine with oxygen from the air and chemically change to different compounds.

I. Read the text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-G) for each part (1-5) of the text. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

- A. Wind and moving water causes weathering.
- B. The formation of soil.
- C. Only heating causes the rock's fracture.
- D. Chemical weathering.
- E. The reasons of rock's destruction.
- F. A combination of physical events forms soil.
- G. The physical rock's breakdown.

II. Read the text. For statements (6-15) choose "True" if the statement is true according to the text, "False" if the statement is false:

6. Physical and biological factors contribute to soil formation.
7. The parent material does not take part in soil fragmentation.
8. The kind of soil formed depends on the climate.
9. Weathering includes chemical and physical processes.
10. Rock expands evenly at heating.
11. The roots of plants do not affect the destruction of rocks.
12. Rock particles move away from each other under the influence of a glacier.
13. Glacial deposits make up the parent material forming soil.
14. Wind and moving water are powerful factors in the destruction of rocks.
15. Resistant to weathering rocks are unchanged.

III. Read the text. For questions (16-20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

16. Soil is formed by ...
 - a) the physical fragmentation
 - b) the parent material
 - c) chemical change
 - d) a combination of physical and biological events
17. Temperature change is an agent of ...
 - a) physical weathering
 - b) chemical weathering
 - c) mechanical weathering
 - d) biological weathering
18. The roots of plants ...
 - a) break rock
 - b) expand rock
 - c) wide rock
 - d) rub rock
19. Wind and water ...
 - a) do not remove small particle
 - b) cause small particles to collide
 - c) do not break rock
 - d) deposit small particles at old location
20. Chemical weathering is ...
 - a) the process of rock's destruction
 - b) natural process
 - c) certain chemical activities
 - d) the soil-building process

IV. Match (21-30) with their definitions (A-L). There are two definitions that you do not need to use.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 21. soil | A. the degree of hotness of a substance |
| 22. material | B. to make or become greater in extent, volume, size |
| 23. to bring about | C. an extremely small piece of matter |
| 24. temperature | D. the top layer of the land surface |
| 25. weathering | E. any combination of two or more parts |
| 26. to expand | F. the mechanical and chemical breakdown of rocks by the action of rain, snow, cold |
| 27. to reduce | G. solid or meaningful quality |
| 28. particle | H. change |
| 29. to alter | I. to make or become smaller in size, number, extent |
| 30. combination | J. to cause to happen |
| | K. component or constituent matter |
| | L. a union of separate parts |

Supplementary Tasks :

I. For statements (1-10) choose the best alternative (A, B or C) to replace the expressions in italics:

- ...physical *fragmentation* of the parent material. (line 2)
A consolidation B breaking C solidification
- Temperature changes and *abrasion* are two primary agents of mechanical weathering. (line 6)
A melting B scraping C rubbing
- ...rock does not *expand* evenly... (line 8)
A enlarge B reduce C fold
- Water that has seeped into rock cracks and *crevices*.... (line 10)
A fissures B mound C fault
- Subsequent* thawing allows more water to fill the widened cracks... (line 12)
A consequent B previous C following
- Wind and moving water also cause small particles *to collide* (line 22)
A to push B to conflict C to stick
- ...caused them to rub together, removing their *sharp* edges. (line 24)
A dull B pointed C strong
- ...*exposing* new surfaces to the weathering process (line 27)
A showing B hiding C stabilizing
- ...while rock more *resistant* to weathering remained... (line 30)
A stable B unstable C permanent
- ...certain chemical activities also *alter* the size and composition ... (line 33)
A exchange B reduce C change

IV. Determine the key message of the text. Choose the best alternative (A, B, C, D or E):

- A. The formation of soil types is determined by climate and parent material.

- B. The process of heating causes the rock to fracture and disintegrate.
- C. Alternating freezing and thawing exert influence on rock destruction.
- D. Natural phenomena of wind and moving water encourage weathering and splitting of rock.
- E. Soil is a complex compound formed from a combination of physical and biological factors

TEXT 9

POLLUTION

(1) Pollution – the presence of harmful substances in the environment - is largely a result of human activities. Pollution is caused by various industrial and agricultural processes, population growth and movement, and transportation. For thousands of years, people lived off the land without permanently harming it.

5 However, since the beginning of the industrial age in the mid-1800s, the concentration of pollutants has increased greatly and has challenged the environment.

(2) The book “Silent Spring” by Rachel Carson, first published in 1962, awakened a passionate minority of environmentalists to the extent of the pollution

10 problem in the United States. Carson chronicled the toll that decades of indiscriminate pesticide use, in particular DDT, which has since been banned, had taken on land, water, and human health. In an era when the environmental movement was still in its infancy, and notions of protecting the environment remained alien to much of the public, the pollution described in Silent Spring

15 strongly affected many young readers.

(3) As the 1960s wore on, a series of high-profile episodes of industrial pollution lent increasing authority to the environmental movement and its call for comprehensive pollution regulations. Nineteen sixty-nine proved to be a particularly rough year for the public relations departments of industrial polluters.

20 In March of that year, the oil well operated by the Union Oil Company off the coast of Santa Barbara, California, blew out, covering more than four hundred square miles of ocean and thirty miles of beaches with bird- and fish-killing sludge.

(4) In 1969, most Americans remained unconcerned about the environment. In fact, according to a White House poll conducted by Opinion
25 Research of Princeton, New Jersey, in May 1969, one month prior to the Cuyahoga River fire, a mere 1 percent of the public expressed concern for the environment. Less than a year later, however, on April 22, 1970, the nation's first Earth Day demonstration galvanized tremendous public support for the environmental movement. The event was organized by Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin as a
30 nationwide teach-in to inform Americans about the extent of pollution in their country, and what actions could be taken to prevent further environmental degradation. Earth Day 1970 turned out to be the largest organized demonstration in the nation's history, with over 20 million people participating in events held across the country. The enormous turnout meant that politicians could no longer
35 ignore the environmental movement and its legions of new supporters.

(5) The response from government was startlingly swift and effective. President Richard Nixon submitted a plan to Congress on July 9, 1970, to reorganize the numerous agencies responsible for overseeing environmental programs into one department. The result was the formation of the Environmental
40 Protection Agency (EPA) in December 1970 to develop and enforce the nation's pollution regulations.

I. Read the text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-G) for each part (1-5) of the text. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

- A. The Consequences of Nixon Administration.
- B. Not Numerous Participants of the Demonstration.
- C. The First Nationwide Earth Day Celebration.
- D. The Book That Was Never Released.
- E. Introduction to Environment Pollution.
- F. The oil Well Blowout.
- G. The Origins of the Environmental Movement.

II. Read the text. For statements (6-15) choose "True" if the statement is true according to the text, "False" if the statement is false:

6. Agricultural processes can't be the reason of environmental pollution.

7. Since the middle of the 19-th century the amount of pollutants has risen.
8. The excessive use of pesticides such as DDT was prohibited in the 60s.
9. A lot of youngsters were influenced by Rachel Carson's book.
10. During the 1960s there were many episodes of water pollution.
11. Over four hundred square miles of beaches were covered with oil in 1969.
12. The environmental demonstration was organized by Gaylord Nelson in 1969.
13. Less than twenty million people took part in the demonstration of 1970.
14. The plan of reorganization of many agencies into one department was suggested by President Richard Nixon.
15. The Environmental Protection Agency was formed to put all the pollution orders in force.

III. Read the text. For questions (16-20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

16. Environmental pollution D
 - a) was harmful for the land many years ago.
 - b) isn't caused by human activities.
 - c) existed thousands of years ago.
 - d) has risen since the industrial age started.
17. Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring* <4
 - a) attracted the attention of many people to the problem of pollution.
 - b) was prohibited for young readers in the United States of America.
 - c) described the influence of minimum pesticide use on land and water.
 - d) mentioned the well-known notions of protecting the environment.
18. At the end of the sixties 3
 - a) the Union Oil Company wasn't an industrial polluter.
 - b) there was a huge oil spill in Santa Barbara, California.
 - c) there were no cases of industrial pollution.
 - d) birds and fish in America didn't suffer from oil spill.
19. The nation's first Earth Day demonstration & D
 - a) took place in New Jersey in May, 1969.
 - b) was followed by a White House poll.
 - c) was the biggest in the history of America.
 - d) gathered 20 million participants in one place.
20. The Environmental Protection Agency was created P
 - a) to oversee environmental programs all over the world.
 - b) in response to environmentalists' request.
 - c) to submit a plan to Congress for approval.
 - c) to develop and implement the pollution orders.

IV. Match (21-30) with their definitions (A-L). There are two definitions that you do not need to use.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 21. substance | A. a chemical substance used to kill pests |
| 22. to cause | B. to forbid, esp. by law |

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 23. environment | C. petroleum |
| 24. to challenge | D. to lead to or be the reason of |
| 25. pesticide | E. a material; type of material |
| 26. to galvanize | F. to watch to see that work is properly done |
| 27. sludge | G. the natural conditions in which people, animals and plants live |
| 28. to ban | H. to shock someone into sudden action |
| 29. movement | I. official rule or order |
| 30. oil | J. dirty waste oil |
| | K. to test the abilities of person or thing |
| | L. a group of people who make united efforts |

Supplementary Tasks :

I. For statements (1-10) choose the best alternative (A, B or C) to replace the expressions in italics:

1. Pollution is caused by *various* industrial and agricultural processes. (line 2)
A. similar B. different C. same
- 2.... people lived off the land without *permanently* harming it. (line 4)
A. constantly B. continuously C. temporarily
- 3...the concentration has increased greatly and has *challenged* the environment (line 6)
A. fought B. demanded C. competed
4. ...awakened a *passionate* minority of environmentalists ... (line 9)
A. strong B. deep C. eager
5. ...strongly *affected* many young readers. (line 15)
A. influenced B. touched C. resulted
6. ...its call for *comprehensive* pollution regulations. (line 17)
A. wide B. thorough C. interesting
7. ...most Americans remained *unconcerned* about the environment (line 23)
A. not worried B. free C. anxious
- 8....demonstration *galvanized* tremendous public support ... (line 28)
A. received B. supported C. shocked
- 9...to prevent further environmental *degradation* (line 31)
A. improving B. worsening C. changing
10. The enormous *turnout* meant that politicians could... (line 34)
A. excitement B. appearance C. attendance

IV. Determine the key message of the text. Choose the best alternative (A, B, C, D or E):

- A. Causes of pollution.
- B. Pollution as human activities consequence.
- C. The first book that affected many young readers in the USA.
- D. Generation of environmental movement.
- E. Earth Day celebration.

TEXT 10

GLOBAL WARMING

(1) Global warming has become perhaps the most complicated issue facing world leaders. On the one hand, warnings from the scientific community are becoming louder, as an increasing body of science points to rising dangers from the ongoing buildup of human-related greenhouse gases — produced mainly by the burning of fossil fuels and forests. On the other, the technological, economic and political issues that have to be resolved before a concerted worldwide effort to reduce emissions can begin have gotten no simpler, particularly in the face of a global economic slowdown.

(2) Global talks on climate change opened in Cancún, Mexico, in late 2010 with the toughest issues unresolved, and the conference produced modest agreements. But while the measures adopted in Cancún are likely to have scant near-term impact on the warming of the planet, the international process for dealing with the issue got a significant vote of confidence.

(3) The agreement fell well short of the broad changes scientists say are needed to avoid dangerous climate change in coming decades. But it laid the groundwork for stronger measures in the future, if nations are able to overcome the emotional arguments that have crippled climate change negotiations in recent years. The package, known as the Cancún Agreements, gives more than 190 countries another year to decide whether to extend the frayed Kyoto Protocol, the 1997 agreement that requires most wealthy nations to trim their emissions while providing assistance to developing countries to pursue a cleaner energy future.

(4) At the heart of the international debate is a momentous tussle between rich and poor countries over who steps up first and who pays most for changed energy menus. In the United States the Environmental Protection Agency imposed its first regulations related to greenhouse gas emissions. The immediate effect on utilities, refiners and major manufacturers will be small, with the new rules applying only to those planning to build large new facilities or make major modifications to existing plants. Over the next decade, however, the agency plans

to regulate virtually all sources of greenhouse gases, imposing efficiency and
30 emissions requirements on nearly every industry and every region.

(5) But working through the E.P.A. has guaranteed a clash between the
administration and Republicans that carries substantial risks for both sides. The
administration is on notice that if it moves too far and too fast in trying to curtail
the ubiquitous gases that are heating the planet it risks a Congressional backlash
35 that could set back the effort for years. But the newly muscular Republicans in
Congress could also stumble by moving too aggressively to handcuff the
Environmental Protection Agency, provoking a popular outcry that they are
endangering public health in the service of their well-heeled patrons in industry.

I. Read the text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-G) for each part (1-5) of the text. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

- A. Global warming is an ambiguous issue.
- B. Successful global talks are very important nowadays.
- C. A cleaner energy future.
- D. Sources of greenhouse gases.
- E. Public health is in danger in the USA.
- F. A debate between the rich and the poor countries over the sources of greenhouse gases.
- G. The Cancún Agreements extend the Kyoto Protocol.

II. Read the text. For statements (6-15) choose “True” if the statement is true according to the text, “False” if the statement is false:

- 6. An increasing body of science points to decreasing dangers from human-related greenhouse gases.
- 7. Greenhouse gases are produced mainly by the burning of fossil fuels and forests.
- 8. The international process for dealing with the greenhouse gases issue has not got a significant vote of confidence in the world.
- 9. Broad changes are needed to avoid dangerous climate change in coming decades.
- 10. The Kyoto Protocol does not require most wealthy nations to trim their emissions.
- 11. Who pays most for changed energy is the most important issue.
- 12. The immediate effect on utilities, refiners and major manufacturers will be huge.
- 13. In the United States the Environmental Protection Agency plans to regulate virtually all sources of greenhouse gases.

14. Efficiency and emissions requirements will be imposed on nearly every industry and every region.
15. The administration is careful not to move too far and too fast in trying to curtail the ubiquitous gases that are heating the planet.

III. Read the text. For questions (16-20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

16. Global warming is ...
- the power of electrically charged particles interaction.
 - the modification of climates
 - melting of snow
 - terrestrial radiation by certain atmospheric gases
17. Greenhouse gas is ...
- electromagnetic wave
 - the cause of climate change
 - a gas that absorbs long-wave radiation
 - gradual raising of the temperature
18. Fossil fuels are...
- the beginning of coal deposits
 - any natural occurring fuel
 - sedimentary rocks
 - hydrocarbon fuel derived from the anaerobic decomposition of organic material
19. refinery is.....
- building and apparatus for refining metals, oil, or sugar
 - social action
 - a direct change
 - a period of reduced activity
20. emission is...
- harmful gases
 - something which is emitted
 - vacuum
 - water system

IV. Match (21-30) with their definitions (A-L). There are two definitions that you do not need to use.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 21. to define | A. the emission or transfer of radiant energy |
| 22. to accelerate | B. To produce electricity |
| 23. radiation | C. To spoil the form of, to make ugly |
| 24. to deform | D. To remove ice from |
| 25. interdependent | E. To describe the nature, or essential qualities of smth. |
| 26. simultaneous | F. To give the meaning of, describe exactly |
| 27. defend | G. relating to two or more things dependent on each other |
| 28. to generate | H. remove all the water from |

29. defrost
30. dehydrate
- I. to make or become greater in size
J. to keep safe from harm, protect against attack
K. to increase the velocity of smth.
L. occurring, existing, or operating at the same time

Supplementary Tasks :

I. For statements (1-10) choose the best alternative (A, B or C) to replace the expressions in italics:

1. Global warming has become perhaps the most *complicated* issue facing world leaders (line 1)
A. similar B. different C. difficult
2. ... *warnings* from the scientific community are becoming louder (line 2)
A. caution B. cognition C. learning
3. ...an increasing body of science points to rising *dangers* from ... (line 3)
A. opportunities B. risks C. benefits
4. ...before a *concerted* worldwide effort... (line 6)
A. solitary B. ordinary C. joint
5. ... particularly in the face of a global economic *slowdown*.(line 7)
A. recession B. speeding up C. deceleration
6. ... likely to have *scant* near-term impact on the warming of the planet (line 11)
A. hardly enough B. limited C. restricted
7. ... *avoid* dangerous climate change in coming decades ... (line 15)
A. elaborate B. miss C. produce
8. ... arguments that have *crippled* climate change negotiations in recent years (line 17)
A. competed B. weaken C. hurt
9. ...requires most wealthy nations to *trim* their emissions (line 20)
A. tidy B. put in order C. coordinate
10. ... *to pursue* a cleaner energy future (line 21)
A. to develop B. to launch C. to continue

II. Determine the key message of the text. Choose the best alternative (A, B, C, D or E):

- A. Talks on global climate change in Cancun.
B. Global warming is a result of human activity.
C. There are advantages and disadvantages of climate change.
D. The rich and the poor countries are responsible for global climate change.
E. A lot of scientists are worried about the future of the planet.

15. I know that Frank can do _____ sugar and milk.
A. through C. within
B. without D. throughout
16. I brought him my book and _____ gave his.
A. his C. she
B. he D. him
17. Kevin lost his pen and I gave him _____.
A. his C. her
B. me D. mine
18. Don took Tom's copy. Now its _____.
A. him C. himself
B. he D. his
19. They always make all the furniture _____ and nobody helps them.
A. themselves C. them
B. ourselves D. their
20. If you do it _____ you'll get some bonus.
A. your C. yours
B. you D. yourself
21. If there are _____ calls for me, can you ask to leave a message?
A. some C. any
B. none D. no
22. You may take _____ of these newspapers.
A. any C. something
B. nothing D. anything
23. There are two colours on this page: one is white, _____ is black.
A. others C. another
B. other D. the other
24. Are there _____ paintings in the Tate Gallery?
A. much C. few
B. little D. many
25. Lonely people very often talk to _____ even if there is _____ in the room.
A. they, nobody C. them, some
B. their, anybody D. themselves, nobody
26. The new house is _____ as the old one.
A. twice as largest C. twice as large
B. twice as the largest D. twice as larger
27. Jupiter is _____ planet of the solar system.
A. the largest C. large
B. largest D. larger
28. Hugh is _____ his elder brother.
A. the clever as C. so clever as
B. not clever as D. as clever as
29. Mr. Brown told us it was _____ day of his life.
A. worse C. bad
B. the worst D. badly

45. Three months later the truth _____.
 A. was revealed C. was being revealed
 B. has revealed D. is revealed
46. My flat _____ by Saturday.
 A. was repaired C. will have been repaired
 B. had repaired D. would be repaired
47. This problem _____ so quickly. It will take some time.
 A. can't be solved C. had been solved
 B. was being solved D. solves
48. We can't use the fitness centre yet because it _____.
 A. is still building C. is still being built
 B. has been built D. is still built
49. The new computer system _____ next month.
 A. has been installed C. is being installed
 B. will be installed D. was installed
50. Mr. Jones can't stand _____ at.
 A. has laughed C. being laughed
 B. laughing D. is laughed
51. The cake _____ before Susan arrived.
 A. was made C. has been made
 B. had already been made D. was being made
52. Mr. Brown _____ to give details of his bank account yesterday.
 A. made C. has made
 B. was made D. is being made
53. His wife _____ new products. It annoys us.
 A. is constantly buying C. had constantly bought
 B. was constantly buying D. buys constantly
54. Look! These clouds _____ so dark. I think it _____ rain.
 A. are, will C. have been, goes
 B. have, is going to D. were, is gone
55. Here is my report. I _____ it at last.
 A finish C finished
 B had finished D have finished
56. She left for the South and I _____ her since.
 A. didn't see C. hadn't seen
 B. haven't seen D. don't see
57. The process _____ in details now.
 A. has been studied C. was studied
 B. is being studied D. has been studying
58. After aunt Rosie _____ a letter she began to cry.
 A. had received C. received
 B. has received D. was receiving
59. I will let you know as soon as I _____ the information.
 A. had C. has
 B. have D. will have

60. We _____ to Turkey for our holidays last year.
 A. go C. is going
 B. have gone D. went
61. When I come _____ some English words I always look them _____ in the dictionary.
 A. to, for C. on, through
 B. for, into D. across, up
62. I have been looking _____ my book everywhere but I couldn't find it.
 A. to C. at
 B. for D. out
63. I am so sorry _____ being late. It's been so nice _____ you to wait _____ me.
 A. for, for, for C. of, of, of
 B. about, for, – D. for, of, for
64. This book is often referred _____.
 A. at C. to
 B. in D. for
65. This new film is much spoken _____.
 A. on C. at
 B. about D. for
66. The suspect said that he _____ those men before.
 A. never see C. never saw
 B. had never seen D. has never seen
67. The librarian asked us _____ so much noise.
 A. don't make C. didn't make
 B. not making D. not to make
68. He _____ me that the lecture was free.
 A. said C. told
 B. was saying D. told to
69. She couldn't understand why Jimmy _____ his letter.
 A. does not answer C. didn't answer
 B. had not answered D. has not answered
70. We knew that by the following year Thomas _____ his Master's degree.
 A. will take C. take
 B. will have taken D. would have taken
71. How _____ she say such awful things?
 A. may C. must
 B. should D. can
72. The chemist's was open, so luckily I _____ buy some aspirin.
 A. can C. was able to
 B. can't D. couldn't
73. Drink-driving _____ result in a heavy fine or imprisonment.
 A. should C. had to
 B. may D. is able to
74. Excuse me, _____ you tell me how to get to the University?
 A. may C. can
 B. must D. might

75. You _____ have left the car unlocked.
 A. can C. may
 B. must D. mustn't
76. If I had continued the experiment, the snow _____ to water.
 A. would turn C. would have turned
 B. had turned D. will turn
77. "Would you rather _____ it off for a few days?" Mr. Flynn asked.
 A. put C. to put
 B. to be putting D. puts
78. You had better _____ and take them if you want my books.
 A. come C. to come
 B. came D. coming
79. She spoke in a very low voice, but I _____ understand what she said.
 A. could C. must
 B. can D. might
80. I wish they _____ us something to eat.
 A. would bring C. will bring
 B. brings D. to bring
81. Nobody seemed _____ that he had been hurt.
 A. notice C. had noticed
 B. to have noticed D. noticed
82. How can I make you _____ what I feel for you?
 A. understand C. understanding
 B. have understood D. to understand
83. My secretary won't allow you _____ again.
 A. have interrupted C. interrupts
 B. interrupt D. to be interrupted
84. Would you like me _____ to someone?
 A. to speak C. speak
 B. spoken D. spoke
85. Everything seemed _____ in order.
 A. are C. has been
 B. is D. to be
86. I was the first _____ what had occurred.
 A. have discovered C. discover
 B. discovered D. to discover
87. I was impatient to be home, _____ away for over a month.
 A. having already been C. are
 B. to be D. have been
88. He and I spent a happy weekend _____ London together.
 A. to visit C. visit
 B. visited D. visiting
89. _____ all this, I left them the following day and went on board the ship.
 A. Having been doing C. Doing
 B. Having done D. To do

90. If I failed the exam, I would feel _____.
A. disgusting C. disgusted
B. being disgusted D. disgust
91. The thought of going to the Moon is _____.
A. fascinated C. having been fascinated
B. being fascinated D. fascinating
92. Whenever I see a beggar, I feel _____.
A. depressing C. depressed
B. being depressed D. depress
93. Nicholas stopped at the service station to have the tank _____.
A. being filled C. filled
B. filling D. having been filled
94. It is known that _____ water is not safe for drinking.
A. polluted C. polluting
B. being polluted D. having been polluted
95. I don't object _____ there, but I don't want _____ alone.
A. to your living, you living C. you to live, your living
B. your living, you to live D. to your living, you to live
96. I don't care _____ your leaving and you know this quite well.
A. about C. to
B. on D. at
97. He congratulated me _____ University.
A. to enter C. on entering
B. with entering D. while entering
98. You _____ your children _____ their own way in the end.
A. are to let, to go C. have letting, going
B. have to let, go D. are to let, have gone
99. I want the article _____ in November.
A. to publish C. to be published
B. publishing D. has published
100. Someone suggested _____ for a walk.
A. to go C. going
B. of going D. go

GRAMMAR TEST 2

Choose the correct form

1. My little nephew wants to become _____ engineer.
A. a C. an
B. – D. the
2. Thank you for _____ invitation.
A. – C. the
B. a D. an
3. You're right. _____ food here could be better.
A. A C. An
B. The D. –

4. The North Pole and the South Pole are equally distant from ____ equator.
 A. the C. an
 B. – D. a
5. He was afraid to tell me ____ truth.
 A. – C. the
 B. a D. an
6. I'm going to ____ Crimea ____ weekend.
 A. the, this C. a, this
 B. –, this D. the, these
7. There isn't ____ in the garden.
 A. no one C. no people
 B. no person D. a person
8. The results of ____ analysis ____ different from those obtained last time.
 A. this, are C. this, is
 B. these, are D. that, are
9. Who are ____ people over there?
 A. this C. these
 B. that D. those
10. How did you find ____ house?
 A. Helen's and Tom's C. Helen's and Tom
 B. Helen and Tom's D. Helen and Tom
11. I don't think ____ phenomena ____ of interest to you.
 A. this, is C. those, is
 B. these, are D. that, are
12. 'If' is the title ____ a poem ____ Rudyard Kipling.
 A. of, by C. off, by
 B. for, with D. on, from
13. We congratulate you ____ your success.
 A. with C. about
 B. for D. on
14. Small children depend ____ their parents for survival.
 A. with C. on
 B. from D. to
15. He was responsible ____ conducting the survey.
 A. for C. on
 B. with D. under
16. We usually have fine weather ____ summer.
 A. at C. on
 B. in D. from
17. They did not reply ____ my letter.
 A. for C. to
 B. at D. on
18. Paris is famous ____ its fine art museums.
 A. for C. of
 B. herself D. her

19. I see ____ on Mondays.
 A. hers
 B. herself
 C. she
 D. her
20. They usually send messages to ____ in the evening.
 A. our
 B. we
 C. ours
 D. us
21. His parents wanted ____ to study economics.
 A. him
 B. he
 C. himself
 D. his
22. Give the money to ____ .
 A. they
 B. them
 C. their
 D. theirs
23. Nancy and Nick phone ____ every day.
 A. their
 B. themselves
 C. they
 D. each other
24. There is ____ snow on the ground.
 A. any
 B. some
 C. many
 D. few
25. The population of Japan has ____ density than that of Canada.
 A. a greater
 B. great
 C. the greater
 D. the greatest
26. He is ____ at Mathematics than his brother.
 A. best
 B. the best
 C. good
 D. better
27. Andrew is ____ person who we know.
 A. happier
 B. happy
 C. the happiest
 D. happiest
28. Does he really feel ____ day than he did yesterday?
 A. bad
 B. worse
 C. badly
 D. worst
29. Robert thinks his job is _____ than his friend's.
 A. more important
 B. most important
 C. important
 D. the most important
30. _____ you leave, _____ you will arrive at your destination.
 A. Sooner, earlier
 B. Soon, the earlier
 C. The sooner, the earlier
 D. The sooner, earlier
31. Of the three designs, this one is _____.
 A. the worst
 B. the worse
 C. worst
 D. worse
32. This is ____ film I've ever seen,
 A. more exciting
 B. most exciting
 C. the most exciting
 D. the more exciting
33. Your report is ____ than mine.
 A. as impressive
 B. impressive
 C. much more impressive
 D. much impressive

49. He _____ meet us at the airport tonight.
 A. is
 B. go to
 C. is going to
 D. will be
50. This time tomorrow _____ the Channel!
 A. we cross
 B. we'll cross
 C. we'll be crossing
 D. we crossed
51. By the end of the next month they _____ their research.
 A. will have completed
 B. have completed
 C. complete
 D. are completing
52. After he _____ several letters, he had supper and went to bed.
 A. writing
 B. had written
 C. having written
 D. has written
53. She _____ a cup of coffee when the telephone rang.
 A. was having
 B. having
 C. is having
 D. has had
54. Unfortunately, you can't go this way now. The road _____ .
 A. is repaired
 B. is being repaired
 C. was repaired
 D. being repaired
55. The story we've just read _____ by E. Hemingway.
 A. was written
 B. wrote
 C. written
 D. has written
56. I'll tell Anthony the news when I _____ him.
 A. see
 B. has seen
 C. saw
 D. seeing
57. If I _____ working immediately then, it would have been all right.
 A. stopped
 B. would stop
 C. had stopped
 D. have stopped
58. When _____ that article?
 A. did you write
 B. have you written
 C. you wrote
 D. you write
59. What's the weather like in Canada? How often _____ there?
 A. does it snow
 B. it snows
 C. is it snowing
 D. it is snowing
60. Which team _____ the game?
 A. did win
 B. won
 C. win
 D. winning
61. You left school five years ago, _____?
 A. don't you
 B. do you
 C. aren't you
 D. didn't you
62. He is not here, _____?
 A. isn't he
 B. wasn't he
 C. is he
 D. doesn't he
63. I wonder whether _____ the situation?
 A. will they improve
 B. they will improve
 C. they are improved
 D. would they improve

64. John gave _____ smoking because it was bad for his health.
 A. up C. out
 B. off D. without
65. He had been looking _____ a job for months before he found one.
 A. forward C. for
 B. at D. through
66. Are you interested _____ politics?
 A. in C. with
 B. about D. on
67. I would like to refer _____ this author's works in my paper.
 A. on C. about
 B. to D. with
68. The speaker reported that the problem _____ a week ago..
 A. was settled C. is settled
 B. had been settled D. will be settled
69. Alice said that she _____ the book the day before.
 A. had found C. has found
 B. finds D. will find
70. She told us she _____ to the theatre that evening.
 A. is going B. will go
 B. went D. was going
71. I knew that he _____ for somebody.
 A. is waiting C. waiting
 B. was waiting D. will wait
72. We couldn't see Alex at the meeting. He _____ before we arrived.
 A. had gone C. went
 B. has gone D. will go
73. He promised that he _____ a taxi.
 A. is taking C. would take
 B. takes D. has taken
74. He wrote that he _____ the money by the end of the next week.
 A. is returning C. will return
 B. would have returned D. will have returned
75. She _____ very quietly. I didn't hear her go.
 A. must have left C. has to leave
 B. must leave D. have left
76. I have so little money left that I don't think I _____ pay my bills.
 A. is able to C. am able
 B. will be able to D. able to
77. You should _____ a letter.
 A. write C. to write
 B. writing D. wrote
78. _____ we carry the box for you? – Oh, thanks!
 A. Do C. Shall
 B. Will D. Would

79. I'd like _____ travel more.
 A. can
 B. being able
 C. be able
 D. to be able to
80. He drove so fast that nobody _____ catch up with him.
 A. can
 B. couldn't
 C. could
 D. can't
81. I'm sorry I don't know how to improve this. I wish I _____ .
 A. know
 B. had known
 C. knew
 D. knowing
82. It is necessary that you _____ be involved in the project.
 A. should
 B. can
 C. must
 D. will
83. I wish we _____ in the conference last year.
 A. would participate
 B. participate
 C. had participated
 D. would have participated
84. She is known to _____ for that job last week.
 A. have applied
 B. has applied
 C. apply
 D. applying
85. You look as if you _____ the Nobel Prize.
 A. have won
 B. had won
 C. will win
 D. are winning
86. Some of his colleagues _____ be difficult to work with.
 A. are said
 B. say
 C. are said to
 D. say to
87. He is known _____ a lot of money to charity in the past.
 A. to donate
 B. to have donated
 C. donating
 D. having donated
88. The accident was seen by some people _____ at the bus stop.
 A. waiting
 B. having waited
 C. waited
 D. having been waiting
89. The information is thought _____ correctly.
 A. understanding
 B. has understood
 C. to have been understood
 D. having been understood
90. The man _____ down the street seems tired.
 A. walked
 B. walking
 C. has walked
 D. having walked
91. He was the last _____ .
 A. to arrive
 B. arrived
 C. having arrived
 D. arriving
92. _____ good films, I relax.
 A. watched
 B. to have watch
 C. watching
 D. having been watched
93. Would you mind _____ me the same message again?
 A. sending
 B. being sent
 C. to send
 D. having sent

- B. the
D. an
8. Look! Goods _____ displayed in the window.
A. is
B. are
C. has
D. had
9. Yes, you are right. _____ food here could be better.
A. an
B. the
C. a
D. –
10. _____ optimist is someone who thinks _____ future is uncertain.
A. an, a
B. a, the
C. an, the
D. –
11. The waste paper bin is full _____ crumpled sheets of paper.
A. with
B. for
C. to
D. of
12. The computer is capable _____ producing graphics.
A. to
B. of
C. for
D. in
13. Paris is especially famous _____ its elegant architecture.
A. for
B. of
C. with
D. at
14. I felt very ashamed _____ making such a stupid mistake.
A. of
B. for
C. at
D. to
15. We congratulate you _____ your success.
A. with
B. on
C. about
D. of
16. _____ should be present at the meeting. A very serious question will be discussed.
A. Someone
B. Any one
C. Everyone
D. Anyone
17. We've got too _____ petrol. We must fill in at the nearest service station.
A. a little
B. little
C. much
D. many
18. When the train arrived at the railway station _____ passengers got their suitcases.
A. other
B. others
C. some
D. another
19. I don't really enjoy going to the cinema _____.
A. by my own
B. with myself
C. on myself
D. with my own
20. It is not his fault. You cannot blame _____.
A. his
B. himself
C. him
D. he
21. I asked _____ about it and he answered me.
A. himself
B. him
C. his
D. he

22. Have you got _____ luggage? Let me help you.
 A. any C. some
 B. nothing D. anything
23. "Would you like _____ to eat?" asked Tom.
 A. — C. anything
 B. something D. some
24. "What do you want to eat?" " _____ . I'm so hungry."
 A Nothing C Something
 B Anything D Any
25. _____ came to visit him while he was in hospital.
 A. Nobody C. Any one
 B. None D. Some
26. Ukrainian footballers are good but Brazilian footballers are _____.
 A. the best C. good
 B. better D. best
27. The more electricity you use _____.
 A. your bill will be higher C. will be higher your bill
 B. the higher your bill will be D. higher will be your bill
28. He's a fast runner. I can't run as _____ as he.
 A. fast C. faster
 B. fastly D. fastest
29. The film was really boring. It was _____ I've ever seen.
 A. most boring film C. more boring film
 B. the more boring film D. the most boring film
30. My book is _____ interesting _____ yours.
 A. as, as C. as, like
 B. like, like D. like, as
31. My house is _____ height _____ his.
 A. as, as C. as, the same
 B. the same, as D. the same, the same
32. John's grades are _____ his sister's.
 A. the higher than C. higher than
 B. the highest as D. more high than
33. I feel _____ today than I did last week.
 A. much better C. no better
 B. more good D. more better
34. Of the two books, this one is the _____.
 A. the most interesting C. more interesting
 B. most interesting D. the more interesting
35. These shoes are _____ of all.
 A. less expensive C. the less expensive
 B. the least expensive D. least expensive
36. When Michael arrived, the Johnsons _____ dinner.
 A. were having C. had been having
 B. had D. was having

37. While Tom _____ a book, Mary _____ TV.
 A. was reading, watched C. was reading, was watching
 B. read, watched D. read, was watching
38. The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchen _____ delicious.
 A. is smelling C. smelt
 B. smells D. will smell
39. We called our friends yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we _____.
 A. will plan C. plan
 B. were planning D. have planned
40. Catherine is studying law at the university, and so _____ Nick.
 A. is C. was
 B. does D. were
41. According to the weather forecast it _____ be windy and cold tomorrow.
 A. will C. is going
 B. will have been D. will be going
42. It _____ outside; I do not like to walk in such weather.
 A. rains C. is raining
 B. is rain D. is rained
43. I _____ a very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam.
 A. will have C. have
 B. am having D. would have
44. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it _____ hard for two hours.
 A. had been raining C. had rained
 B. was raining D. is raining
45. We were good friends, we _____ each other for years.
 A. had known C. were knowing
 B. had knowing D. know
46. We were tired at the end of the journey. We _____ for more than 24 hours.
 A. had travelled C. had been travelling
 B. were travelling D. travel
47. I have lost my key again. I _____ things. I lose things too often.
 A. always lose C. have always lost
 B. am always losing D. was always losing
48. The economic situation is already very bad and it _____ worse.
 A. is getting C. got
 B. gets D. would be getting
49. The documents _____ to the Deputy Minister by e-mail half an hour ago.
 A. is sent C. were sent
 B. was sent D. did sent
50. His garage _____ when he bought a car.
 A. was building C. was built
 B. was being built D. were being built
51. She was walking along the road when the car _____.
 A. was crashing C. crashes
 B. had crashed D. crashed

52. He _____ for some time before the servant _____ the door.
 A. had been knocking, opened C. knocked, opened
 B. has knocked, was opening D. was knocking, was opening
53. By the time we _____ to the airport John's plane _____.
 A. get, arrived C. get, will have arrived
 B. got, arrived D. have got, is arriving
54. He was tired and by the time I _____, he _____ asleep.
 A. have come, has fallen C. came, fell
 B. came, had fallen D. had come, had fallen
55. Kate _____ for an hour when her roommate returns.
 A. will have been reading C. will be reading
 B. is going to read D. will read
56. A new supermarket _____ not far from this park now.
 A. is building C. is being built
 B. has built D. builds
57. When I _____ to the party, Julia and John _____.
 A. had got, were dancing C. got, danced
 B. got, were dancing D. has got, had danced
58. When I turned on the radio the President's speech _____.
 A. was being broadcast C. was broadcast
 B. broadcast D. has been broadcast
59. My flat _____ by next Saturday.
 A. was repaired C. will have been repaired
 B. had repaired D. would be repaired
60. We can't use the fitness centre yet because it _____.
 A. is still building C. is still being built
 B. has been built D. is still built
61. My little sister believes _____ fairies.
 A. on C. in
 B. into D. of
62. He blamed his friends _____ the accident.
 A. to C. at
 B. for D. out
63. She does not associate _____ her neighbours.
 A. with C. of
 B. about D. for
64. She couldn't decide _____ what to wear to the party.
 A. at C. to
 B. on D. for
65. The teacher explained the problem _____ the students.
 A. on C. to
 B. about D. for
66. He _____ me that the lecture was very interesting.
 A. said C. told
 B. was saying D. told to

82. He did not want his speech _____.
 A. to be interrupted C. interrupt
 B. to interrupt D. interrupting
83. Nobody expected the president of this company _____ to the party.
 A. coming C. come
 B. to come D. to have come
84. She noticed the children _____ behind the tree but pretended to see nothing.
 A. hiding C. hide
 B. to hide D. to have hiding
85. I was finishing the book, _____ on it for over a year.
 A. having working C. work
 B. worked D. having worked
86. He and I spent a happy weekend _____ London together.
 A. to visit C. visit
 B. visited D. visiting
87. _____ all this, I left them the following day and went on board the ship.
 A. Having been doing C. Doing
 B. Having done D. To do
88. Whenever I see a beggar, I feel _____.
 A. depressing C. depressed
 B. being depressed D. depress
89. They expected the meeting _____ in a conference hall.
 A. to hold C. holding
 B. to be held D. to be holding
90. What makes him _____ so high of himself?
 A. to think C. think
 B. thinking D. to have thought
91. I am thinking _____ my country house.
 A. selling C. to sell
 B. of selling D. sell
92. I would rather _____ her the truth.
 A. have told C. telling
 B. to tell D. tell
93. I don't mind _____ out.
 A. against eating C. eating
 B. eat D. to eat
94. I want my brother _____ the work as soon as possible.
 A. finishing C. finishes
 B. to finish D. finish
95. He was clever enough _____ _____ in this delicate situation.
 A. avoiding, speaking C. avoiding, to speak
 B. to avoid, to speak D. to avoid, speaking
96. The government intends _____ social programmes.
 A. starting C. to start
 B. having started D. start

26. She is ____ at public speaking than anybody else in our group.
 A. best C. good
 B. the best D. better
27. Andrew is ____ person among all of my friends.
 A. tall C. tallest
 B. a taller D. the tallest
28. We've got a free access to the library. You can take ____ book you want.
 A. any C. nothing
 B. anything D. something
29. Sandra is sure that her job is _____ than mine.
 A. more important C. important
 B. most important D. the most important
30. _____ we start, _____ we can cope with the task.
 A. The earlier, sooner, C. Earlier, the sooner
 B. The earlier, the sooner D. Earlier, sooner
31. It's been ____ winter that I can remember!
 A. the worst C. worst
 B. the worse D. worse
32. Out of all the universities in this country, ours is ____ .
 A. more outstanding C. most outstanding
 B. the most outstanding D. the more outstanding
33. I don't think that your theme is ____ than his.
 A. as relevant C. most relevant
 B. relevant D. more relevant
34. The team played ____ last Sunday.
 A. very terrible C. terrible
 B. too terrible D. terribly
35. Ann sings _____ than anyone else I've ever heard.
 A. beautiful C. more beautifully
 B. beautifully D. most beautiful
36. You look _____ today.
 A. most wonderfully C. more wonderfully
 B. the most wonderfully D. wonderful
37. He feels _____ because she has smiled _____ to him.
 A. happy, kindly C. happily, kindly
 B. happy, kind D. happily, kind
38. He _____ from the university two years ago, _____ he?
 A. has graduated, hasn't C. graduates, doesn't
 B. graduated, didn't D. graduated, did
39. You live in the country, _____ you?
 A. hadn't C. haven't
 B. don't D. aren't
40. They _____ that means for five years when it became wide-spread.
 A. was using C. had been using
 B. using D. use

41. We ____ about it for three hours. Let us have a coffee-break.
 A. have been speaking C. are speaking
 B. speak D. speaking
42. The members of the club ____ in the competition next week.
 A. meets C. met
 B. are meeting D. meeting
43. He'll do his best to help you if you ____ for advice.
 A. ask C. asked
 B. will be asking D. would ask
44. Since it ____, I had to stay at home.
 A. is raining C. was raining
 B. rains D. will rain
45. This time tomorrow I ____ for you at the same place.
 A. will be waiting C. will wait
 B. were waiting D. was waiting
46. This is the first time I ____ a car!
 A. drive C. was driving
 B. have driven D. drove
47. He ____ on business to Warsaw last month.
 A. is travelling C. travels
 B. has travelled D. travelled
48. Aren't you tired? You ____ since you left home.
 A. have been walking C. walk
 B. are walking D. walked
49. Ann has told us about her plans: She ____ to study music in Vienna.
 A. will go C. is going
 B. goes D. went
50. This time yesterday we ____ the Channel!
 A. cross C. are crossing
 B. were crossing D. have crossed
51. When ____ your research?
 A. have you completed C. had you completed
 B. you completed D. did you complete
52. After he ____ to the boss, he wrote several letters and left the office.
 A. speaks C. is speaking
 B. had spoken D. has spoken
53. We ____ dinner when he arrived at last.
 A. were having C. was having
 B. will be having D. have had
54. Take care! This road ____ .
 A. is repaired C. was repaired
 B. will repair D. is being repaired
55. Do you know that paper ____ by the Chinese?
 A. was invented C. have been invented
 B. invented D. has invented

56. I'll be happy if we _____ again.
 A. met C. meet
 B. have met D. have been meeting
57. If I _____ the lottery, I would spend the money on charity.
 A. win C. will win
 B. won D. have won
58. I wouldn't have invited the Butlers last time if I _____ that you were coming.
 A. did know C. knew
 B. had known D. have know
59. How long _____ in this subject?
 A. you are interested C. you have been interested
 B. are you interested D. have you been interested
60. He _____ this research since he was at university.
 A. has been carrying out C. carries out
 B. is carrying out D. will be carrying out
61. The survey _____ before the detailed plan was agreed on.
 A. was started C. had been started
 B. start D. is started
62. They asked why _____
 A. hadn't he come earlier C. he doesn't come earlier
 B. he hadn't come earlier D. doesn't he come earlier
63. I wonder whether _____ to the party next Friday.
 A. will you come C. you are coming
 B. do you come D. are you coming
64. It sounds great that you decided to give _____ smoking.
 A. at C. out
 B. off D. up
65. He had to look _____ his nephew, because the kid's parents were at work.
 A. after C. for
 B. at D. through
66. What are you interested _____ besides studies?
 A. in C. with
 B. about D. on
67. This article is so topical. It is referred _____ in many theses.
 A. on C. about
 B. through D. to
68. At the last session, that speaker's report _____ by a hot discussion.
 A. was followed C. is followed
 B. followed D. will be followed
69. He told us that he _____ for a new job.
 A. looks C. was looking
 B. is looking D. will look
70. She said she _____ to go to work on Saturday.
 A. is B. will
 B. had D. must

86. He ____ to be difficult to communicate with.
 A. is said C. said
 B. is saying D. says
87. This man is known _____ a village school last year.
 A. to support C. be supported
 B. to have supported D. to have been supported
88. They were afraid of _____ the truth.
 A. to tell C. telling
 B. to be told D. told
89. This information can _____ a number of content bits.
 A. be divided into C. to be divided into
 B. being divided for D. having been divided for
90. Look at the man _____ down the street. He seems a stranger.
 A. walked C. being walked
 B. walking D. having walked
91. We were the first _____ .
 A. to arrive C. having arrived
 B. arrived D. arriving
92. I look forward _____ a good film, I relax.
 A. to watch C. to watching
 B. having watched D. having been watched
93. Do you enjoy _____ fiction?
 A. reading C. to reading
 B. to read D. read
94. It's worth _____ them for advice.
 A to ask C being asked
 B asking D to have asked
95. _____ , the article was published.
 A. Checking C. Being check
 B. Having been checked D. Having checked
96. Aren't you tired _____ so much free time every day?
 A. of having C. to have
 B. having D. have
97. I can't stop _____ about it.
 A. to think C. think
 B. thinking D. having been thought
98. She was thought _____ a writer.
 A. being C. to be
 B. be D. having been
99. I know you _____ at the same university now.
 A. studying C. study
 B. to be studying D. to have studied
100. We expect you _____ a new questionnaire.
 A. develop C. to develop
 B. developing D. to be developed

43. She was nervous because she _____ never _____ before.
 A. has flown C. had flown
 B. has not flown D. had not flown
44. The first modern Olympics _____ in Athens more than a hundred years ago.
 A. were taking place C. have taken place
 B. took place D. had taken place
45. A lot of concerts _____ by amateur actors in this theatre.
 A. was given C. gave
 B. were given D. give
46. The plan of work _____ for four hours.
 A. discussed C. had been discussed
 B. is discussed D. has been discussed
47. An experiment _____ next week on Monday.
 A. will be made C. is made
 B. will make D. is being made
48. Last month they _____ most houses out of wood.
 A. built C. were building
 B. have built D. had built
49. The article _____ discussed.
 A. is already being C. has already been
 B. has already D. had already
50. A lot of new English words _____ this year.
 A. had been learnt C. have learnt
 B. are learnt D. have been learnt
51. The doctor _____ for before you came.
 A. is sent C. was sent
 B. had been sent D. has been sending
52. He has been quite different since he _____ married.
 A. has been getting C. got
 B. gets D. has got
53. The bridge _____ reconstructed by tomorrow morning.
 A. will have been C. will be
 B. is being D. was
54. Last year many people _____ to be homeless after the floods.
 A. have reported C. were reported
 B. are reported D. reported
55. At the police station he _____ a lot of questions.
 A. has asked C. had been asking
 B. had been asked D. was asked
56. This question _____ at the meeting now.
 A. had been discussed C. was discussed
 B. is discussing D. is being discussed
57. They _____ to get married very soon.
 A. are expected C. expect
 B. expected D. will expect

58. I _____ with children before, so I know what to expect in my new job.
 A. was worked C. worked
 B. have worked D. work
59. By that time, Sam's photo _____ to the policemen.
 A. had already shown C. have already been shown
 B. had already been shown D. were already shown
60. The letter _____ two weeks ago.
 A. wrote C. was written
 B. was writing D. was being written
61. The criminal _____ from the policeman who was holding him.
 A. broke away C. broke in
 B. broke out D. broke back
62. Different qualities _____ a person's character.
 A. make for C. make up
 B. make from D. make out
63. All the arrangements have been _____ for the newsmen to meet the Queen.
 A. set over C. set out
 B. set in D. set up
64. Every year the children _____ to having the holidays.
 A. look ahead C. look to
 B. look away D. look forward
65. Sometimes I feel like _____ the struggle to live on my income.
 A. giving up C. giving to
 B. giving in D. giving away
66. He said that he _____ to study English 10 years before.
 A. began C. begin
 B. had begun D. has begin
67. My friend said that he _____ to Canada next spring.
 A. would go C. went
 B. will go D. would have gone
68. The mother asked her son _____ the dog out for a walk.
 A. taking C. has taken
 B. had taken D. to take
69. The teacher told Sarah _____ her exam.
 A. not to miss C. not missing
 B. do not miss D. did not miss
70. Kate said that European hotel managers _____ a very difficult job then.
 A. had had C. had
 B. would have D. have
71. The phone rang but I did not hear it. I _____ have been asleep.
 A. could C. must
 B. can D. might
72. John _____ speak three foreign languages.
 A. can C. must
 B. may D. has to

88. Jenny stopped _____ last year to have a baby.
 A. to work C. to be working
 B. working D. work
89. I can't bear _____ stupid questions.
 A. to be asked C. being asked
 B. having been asked D. to have asked
90. The doctor doesn't allow _____.
 A. him to smoke C. for him to smoke
 B. his smoking D. him smoke
91. He doesn't recommend _____ in fast food restaurants.
 A. to eat C. to be eating
 B. eating D. eat
92. The president will attempt _____ inflation in the next four years.
 A. reducing C. to be reduced
 B. to reduce D. to have reduced
93. The problem _____ is of great importance for practicing physicians.
 A. to discuss C. will discuss
 B. discussing D. to be discussed
94. Mary insisted on _____ the bus instead of the plane.
 A. taken C. to take
 B. taking D. being taken
95. Jane stopped _____ too fast, because she is afraid of car accidents.
 A. drive C. to drive
 B. driving D. to be driving
96. She spoke very quickly over the phone so I had great difficulty _____ her.
 A. understand C. to understand
 B. having understood D. to have understood
97. Elisa congratulated herself on _____ the first prize in the competition.
 A. having won C. have won
 B. having win D. having been winning
98. _____ to buy new books for the children mother kept her promise.
 A. Having been C. Had promised
 promising
99. I don't believe in Sarah's _____ of telling lies. I know she is very honest.
 A. accused C. having accused
 B. being accused D. have been accused
100. Go and apologize to the teacher for _____ the lesson.
 A. have spoilt C. spoiling
 B. having been spoilt D. being spoilt

30. The film was really boring. It was _____ film I've ever seen.
 A. most boring C. more boring
 B. the more boring D. the most boring
31. Mary draws as _____ as her sister.
 A. worse C. better
 B. well D. the best
32. We slept in a double-bedded room, which was _____ that the little inn could do for us.
 A. good C. the best
 B. better D. worse
33. Susan appeared so _____ that I couldn't help making her a compliment.
 A. beautifully C. beauty
 B. beautiful D. more beautiful
34. This dish tastes a bit _____.
 A. strange C. strangest
 B. strangely D. stranger
35. Mary doesn't speak very _____. I often have trouble understanding her.
 A. clearly C. clearer
 B. clear D. clearest
36. When Mark arrived, the Johnsons _____ dinner, but stopped in order to talk to him.
 A. were having C. had been having
 B. had D. was having
37. The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchen _____ delicious.
 A. is smelling C. smelt
 B. smells D. will smell
38. It _____ outside, I do not like to walk in such weather.
 A. rains C. is raining
 B. has rained D. had rained
39. I _____ to the cinema but my friend persuaded me to stay.
 A. am not going C. did not go
 B. was going D. had been going
40. We always go to Saint Petersburg for our holidays. We _____ there for years.
 A. have been going C. go
 B. are going D. were going
41. Our new neighbours _____ in Arizona for ten years before moving to their present house.
 A. had been known C. were knowing
 B. had been knowing D. know
42. The news _____ on the radio two hours ago.
 A. were announced C. have been announced
 B. was announced D. announced
43. Reports at the conference _____ by all the students.
 A. had been made C. were made
 B. made D. make

44. The plan of work _____ by all the students at five tomorrow.
 A. is discussing C. is being discussed
 B. will be discussed D. will discuss
45. When workers _____ advertisement _____ in newspapers.
 A. want, is placed C. wanted, is placed
 B. are wanted, placed D. are wanted, is placed
46. And here are the main points of the news again. The pound _____ against the dollar.
 A. fell C. is fallen
 B. falls D. has fallen
47. At that time we _____ in the caravan for about six months already.
 A. lived C. had been living
 B. had left D. were living
48. Nina showed me the article, which _____ by her brother.
 A. was translated C. translated
 B. had been translated D. has been translated
49. Your little robot dog will even bark if you _____ sound files into his body.
 A. will put C. had put
 B. put D. are put
50. By summer you _____ English for two years.
 A. will study C. will have been studying
 B. have studied D. are studying
51. I _____ these sentences for an hour.
 A. am writing C. have been written
 B. have been writing D. was writing
52. All the information _____ to me, before I found her address.
 A. had given C. was given
 B. had been given D. is given
53. Don't worry! The child _____ better.
 A. get C. have got
 B. gets D. is getting
54. Doctor Black _____ people for heart trouble.
 A. is treating C. treats
 B. has treated D. was treated
55. This dictionary _____ much and is very valuable to me.
 A. has cost C. had cost
 B. cost D. costs
56. I didn't know his name. But I was sure I _____ him before.
 A. saw C. haven't seen
 B. have seen D. had seen
57. We _____ it for half an hour when the teacher entered.
 A. have discussed C. discussed
 B. were discussing D. had been discussing
58. I was furious because I _____ and missed the train.
 A. had overslept C. have overslept

- B. overslept D. oversleep
59. They _____ us several telegrams last week.
 A. send C. have sent
 B. sent D. are sending
60. This time last month Nick _____ in Moscow.
 A. lived C. will live
 B. was living D. has lived
61. I have _____ coffee. Will you have tea?
 A. run from C. run away
 B. run into D. run out of
62. More men are needed to _____ the police force to its full strength.
 A. make for C. make from
 B. make up D. make out
63. This cream is best _____ the face at night.
 A. applied with C. applied upon
 B. applied on D. applied to
64. I can't _____ to London, the lines are all busy.
 A. get through C. get on
 B. get round D. get about
65. Never _____ till tomorrow what you can do today.
 A. put out C. put up
 B. put in D. put off
66. The driver was requested _____ so fast.
 A. do not drive C. not driving
 B. has not driven D. not to drive
67. Steve said that he _____ for me since five o'clock.
 A. had waited C. has been waiting
 B. had been waiting D. was waiting
68. Nick said that he _____ to attend the seminar as he was going to leave.
 A. will not be able C. had not been able
 B. would not be able D. will not have been able
69. The doctor said I _____ and could attend lectures.
 A. had recovered C. recovered
 B. has recovered D. was recovered
70. Tom said that he _____ that day.
 A. works C. worked
 B. had worked D. will work
71. _____ you speak any foreign languages?
 A. Could C. Must
 B. Can D. Might
72. She spoke in a very low voice, but I _____ understand what she said.
 A. could C. must
 B. can D. might
73. They have not lived here for very long. They _____ know many people.
 A. could C. can not
 B. should not D. might

16. There are _____ organizations operating in our market and even _____ we would consider real competitors.
 A. a few, many C. little, some
 B. some, fewer D. many, fewer
17. "The system of education is not superb", she said. "Too _____ mathematics _____ usually taught at school".
 A. many, are C. much, are
 B. much, is D. many, is
18. Tom and Ann stood in front of the mirror and looked at _____.
 A. their C. one another
 B. themselves D. them
19. _____ came to visit him while he was in hospital.
 A. Nobody C. Anyone
 B. None D. Some
20. When we travelled we spent _____ money.
 A. few C. plenty
 B. a lot of D. many
21. Usually men don't do _____ house work.
 A. a lot C. a little
 B. little D. much
22. We have got too _____ petrol. We must have the car filled.
 A. a little C. much
 B. little D. many
23. All the tickets have been sold. There is _____ left.
 A. no of them C. nothing
 B. not any D. none
24. It is not his fault. You cannot blame _____.
 A. him C. his
 B. himself D. he
25. I don't really enjoy going to the cinema _____. I'd rather have _____ to go with me.
 A. by my own, no one C. on myself, someone
 B. by myself, someone D. by my own, anyone
26. He's a fast runner. I can't run as _____ as he can.
 A. fast C. faster
 B. fastly D. fastest
27. The salary of a professor is higher than _____ a secretary.
 A. — C. has
 B. one of D. that of
28. This encyclopedia costs _____ the other one.
 A. more C. twice as many as
 B. twice more than D. twice as much as
29. This play is _____ at our theatre.
 A. the most interesting C. more interesting
 B. most interesting D. the more interesting

30. The film was really boring. It was _____ film I've ever seen.
 A. most boring C. more boring
 B. the more boring D. the most boring
21. What's the _____ news of today?
 A. latest C. lately
 B. last D. later
32. The sea is _____ unknown part of our planet.
 A. largest C. larger
 B. the largest D. the larger
33. The damage of the car could be _____ than we expected.
 A. bad C. the worst
 B. worse D. the worse
34. I haven't got much money. If I travel this year, I'll have to do it _____.
 A. cheap C. cheaply
 B. cheaper D. cheapest
35. Mary doesn't speak very _____. I often have trouble understanding her.
 A. clearly C. clearer
 B. clear D. clearest
36. While Tom _____ a book, Nick _____ TV.
 A. was reading, was watching
 watched
 B. read, watched D. read, was watching
37. Catherine is studying law at the University, and so _____ Nick.
 A. is C. was
 B. does D. were
38. My colleagues _____ four days a week, and this week they _____ five days.
 A. work, work C. are working, are working
 B. are working, work D. work, are working
39. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom _____ a delegation in the office.
 A. will receive C. will be receiving
 B. is receiving D. would receive
40. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it _____ hard for two hours.
 A. had been raining C. had rained
 B. was raining D. is raining
41. We were good friends, we _____ each other for years.
 A. had known C. were knowing
 B. had been knowing D. know
42. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We _____ for more than 24 hours.
 A. had travelled C. had been travelling
 B. were travelling D. travel
43. Water _____ at 100 degrees.
 A. boils C. will boil
 B. is boiling D. will have been boiling

44. The first modern Olympics _____ in Athens more than a hundred years ago.
 A. were taking place C. have taken place
 B. took place D. had taken place
45. English is the main foreign language which _____ within most school systems.
 A. had been taught C. teaches
 B. is taught D. is teaching
46. Needless to say, hands _____ before and after eating.
 A. must wash C. wash
 B. must be washing D. must be washed
47. My father _____ by our family doctor that roast meat is not healthy.
 A. persuaded C. has persuaded
 B. has been persuaded D. persuades
48. Last month they _____ most houses out of wood.
 A. built C. were building
 B. have built D. had built
49. Do you know how many paintings _____ by vandals?
 A. are destroyed C. have been destroyed
 B. are being destroyed D. are destroying
50. Scotland _____ from London but in many ways it is a separate nation.
 A. governed C. is governing
 B. has governed D. is governed
51. Students _____ next Friday.
 A. will be examined C. were examined
 B. will examine D. have been examined
52. All the information _____ to me, before I found her address.
 A. had given C. was given
 B. had been given D. is given
53. Trained dogs _____ by the police to find drugs.
 A. use C. used
 B. are using D. are used
54. Last year many people _____ to be homeless after the floods.
 A. is reported C. were reported
 B. are reported D. reported
55. The novel _____ into many languages.
 A. has been translated C. has translated
 B. had been translated D. had translated
56. The news _____ on the radio two hours ago.
 A. were announced C. have been announced
 B. was announced D. announced
57. Nobody likes when he _____ for the offence, which he did not commit.
 A. blames C. is blamed
 B. was blamed D. blamed
58. I _____ John's mobile phone because I left mine at home.
 A. use C. used
 B. was using D. had been using

89. They told me at the garage that my old car wasn't worth _____.
 A. repair C. repairing
 B. repaired D. being repaired
90. It was mother's birthday yesterday and I forgot _____ her.
 A. congratulate C. congratulating
 B. to congratulate D. to have congratulated
91. The temperature of the melted ice _____, the movement of its molecules is speeded up.
 A. was rising C. rising
 B. will rise D. will be rising
92. I wouldn't be so angry with him if he had apologized for _____ such cruel words.
 A. being said C. had said
 B. having been said D. saying
93. The problem _____ is of great importance for practicing physicians.
 A. to discuss C. will discuss
 B. discussing D. to be discussed
94. We dislike _____ in the city because of air pollution.
 A. living C. be living
 B. live D. have lived
95. When we were little children, every night our mother used _____ "Good night".
 A. saying C. said
 B. says D. to say
96. She spoke very quickly over the phone so I had great difficulty _____ her.
 A. understand C. to understand
 B. having understood D. to have understood
97. When _____, this substance is decomposed.
 A. heating C. was heated
 B. heated D. having been heated
98. _____ to buy new books for the children mother kept her promise.
 A. Having been C. Had promised
 promising
 B. Having promised D. Have promised
99. They told him the story _____ with elections.
 A. dealing C. having been dealt
 B. having dealt D. have been dealt
100. The question _____ is to be discussed at the seminar.
 A. involved C. having involved
 B. involving D. being involved

GRAMMAR TEST 8

Choose the correct form

1. The queen of Great Britain is not ... absolute monarch.
A. the
B. an
C. –
D. a
2. Open ... door, please.
A. –
B. a
C. the
D. an
3. There are ... flowers on the table.
A. A
B. The
C. An
D. –
4. What colour are ... walls in your room?
A. the
B. –
C. an
D. a
5. I have ... lot of English books.
A. –
B. a
C. the
D. an
6. I'm going to _____ Crimea _____ weekend.
A. the, this
B. –, this
C. a, this
D. the, these
7. There isn't _____ in the canteen.
A. no one
B. no person
C. no people
D. a person
8. The results of _____ analysis _____ different from those obtained yesterday.
A. this, are
B. these, are
C. this, is
D. that, are
9. The park is so beautiful and ... trees are so high.
A. his
B. their
C. its
D. him
10. How did you find _____ flat?
A. Mike's and Nick's
B. Mike and Nick's
C. Mike's and Nick
D. Mike and Nick
11. I don't think _____ phenomena _____ of interest to you.
A. this, is
B. these, are
C. those, is
D. that, are
12. There are a lot of flowers ... the building of our institute.
A. around
B. after
C. for
D. with
13. There is no chair ... the corner.
A. of
B. on
C. on
D. at
14. They are not showing any designs ... us
A. for
B. into
C. –
D. to

15. He was responsible _____ conducting the survey.
A. for C. on
B. with D. under
16. We usually have bad weather _____ autumn.
A. at C. on
B. in D. from
17. They did not reply _____ my letter.
A. for C. to
B. at D. on
18. We are answering ... questions.
A. ours C. them
B. him D. their
19. I see _____ on Sundays.
A. hers C. she
B. herself D. her
20. He usually sends letters to _____ on Sunday.
A. our C. ours
B. we D. us
21. Tom has no mother. ... mother is dead.
A. us C. his
B. him D. her
22. The students are in the classroom. Lets go there and tell ... about our plans.
A. they C. their
B. them D. theirs
23. Tim and Nick phone _____ every day.
A. their C. they
B. themselves D. each other
24. Give me ... magazine, please.
A. any C. many
B. some D. few
25. The population of Russia has _____ density than that of Ukraine.
A. a greater C. the greater
B. great D. the greatest
26. He is _____ at Law than his sister.
A. best C. good
B. the best D. better
27. Masha is _____ person who we know.
A. happier C. the happiest
B. happy D. happiest
28. Does she really feel _____ day than he did yesterday?
A. bad C. badly
B. worse D. worst
29. I don't think driving is _____ stressful as flying.
A. less C. so
B. more D. as

60. Which team _____ the game?
 A. did win
 B. won
 C. win
 D. winning
61. You left home three years ago, _____?
 A. don't you
 B. do you
 C. aren't you
 D. didn't you
62. The lawyers _____ large fees.
 A. are paying
 B. pay
 C. paid
 D. are paid
63. I wonder whether _____ the situation?
 A. will they improve
 B. they will improve
 C. they are improved
 D. would they improve
64. John gave _____ smoking because it was bad for his health.
 A. up
 B. off
 C. out
 D. without
65. I don't like these posters, so I'm going to take them _____.
 A. down
 B. out
 C. up
 D. away
66. Are they interested _____ law?
 A. in
 B. about
 C. with
 D. on
67. How are we going to deal _____ the problem?
 A. up
 B. with
 C. on
 D. to
68. The speaker reported that the problem _____ a week ago.
 A. was settled
 B. had been settled
 C. is settled
 D. will be settled
69. Nick said that he _____ the magazine the day before.
 A. had found
 B. finds
 C. has found
 D. will find
70. They told us they _____ to the theatre that evening.
 A. are going
 B. will go
 C. went
 D. were going
71. He knew that she _____ for somebody.
 A. is waiting
 B. was waiting
 C. waiting
 D. will wait
72. We couldn't see Tom at the meeting. He _____ before we arrived.
 A. had gone
 B. has gone
 C. went
 D. will go
73. Mark promised that he _____ a taxi.
 A. is taking
 B. takes
 C. would take
 D. has taken
74. He wrote that he _____ the book by the end of the next week.
 A. is returning
 B. would have returned
 C. will return
 D. will have returned

- B. pass
D. passing
90. Wages are agreed ____ by five per cent.
A. to be raising
C. to be raised
B. to raise
D. to have been raised
91. She was the last ____ .
A. to arrive
C. having arrived
B. arrived
D. arriving
92. ____ good films, I relax.
A. watched
C. watching
B. to have watch
D. having been watched
93. The system was adopted without ____ at all.
A. testing
C. to test
B. being tested
D. to be testing
94. I'd like the money ____ immediately, please.
A. to have transferred
C. to be transferred
B. to transfer
D. to be transferring
95. _____ , the paper was submitted.
A. Checking
C. Having checked
B. Having been checked
D. Having been checking
96. Someone suggested ____ a break.
A. having
C. to have
B. having had
D. have
97. I don't remember ____ a cheque.
A. to write
C. having written
B. to have written
D. have written
98. I was aware of not ____ for some time.
A. to eat
C. having eaten
B. eating
D. have eaten
99. We know him ____ at this university now.
A. studying
C. studies
B. to be studying
D. to have studied
100. I expect you _____ another story next week.
A. to read
C. reading
B. have read
D. to be read

GRAMMAR TEST 9

Choose the correct form.

1. Who opened ____ door?
A. –
C. a
B. an
D. the
2. ____ information I've gathered is confidential.
A. A
C. An
B. The
D. –
3. He turned and saw _____ crying boy.
A. –
C. an
B. a
D. the

4. _____ British are a nation of newspaper readers.
 A. – C. An
 B. A D. The
5. What _____ beautiful picture you've bought!
 A. – C. an
 B. a D. the
6. _____ Times is the most popular newspaper among British readers.
 A. – C. An
 B. A D. The
7. _____ Dead Sea is very salty.
 A. The C. –
 B. A D. An
8. _____ Nile is _____ longest river in _____ Africa.
 A. –, the, an C. The, the, an
 B. The, the, – D. The, a, –
9. I promise to tell _____ truth, _____ whole truth and nothing but _____ truth.
 A. a, the, a C. the, the, –
 B. the, –, – D. a, –, –
10. Sally will stay _____ her mother comes.
 A. to C. from
 B. until D. upon
11. Last year Jane received one letter a week, _____ the average.
 A. between C. on
 B. in D. at
12. My friend rang me up and asked me out _____ a walk.
 A. into C. for
 B. at D. to
13. How long have you and Bill known each _____ ?
 A. other C. others
 B. another D. the other
14. We had to walk home because there was _____ bus.
 A. any C. few
 B. some D. no
15. It was _____ who came running into the classroom with the news.
 A. me C. mine
 B. my D. myself
16. I see that he has lost _____ pencil; perhaps you can lend him _____?
 A. his, your C. hers, yours
 B. his, yours D. hers, your
17. Bill had a great holiday. He enjoyed _____.
 A. ourselves C. yourself
 B. herself D. himself
18. We've got _____ time before the train leaves. Let's go and have a drink.
 A. few C. little
 B. a few D. a little

19. She's lucky. She doesn't have _____ problems.
 A. many C. much
 B. a few D. a little
20. It was quite _____ that he passed the exam.
 A. surprising C. as surprising
 B. more surprising D. most surprising
21. This man is _____ than me.
 A. more tall C. tallest
 B. taller D. the tallest
22. The book was so _____ that I couldn't put it down.
 A. better C. well
 B. the best D. good
23. _____ we get up, _____ we'll leave.
 A. The earliest, the soonest C. The earlier, the sooner
 B. Earliest, soonest D. Earlier, sooner
24. Go by train! It's _____.
 A. a most cheaper C. most cheaper
 B. the most cheaper D. much cheaper
25. When James found a new job, he became _____ on his parents.
 A. most dependent C. the least dependent
 B. less dependent D. the more dependent
26. Kids listened to the new teacher _____ we expected.
 A. more patiently then C. patiently then
 B. more patiently than D. patiently than
27. By yesterday the teacher _____ all the students.
 A. has examined C. examined
 B. was examined D. had examined
28. He _____ just _____ two big sandwiches.
 A. was, eaten C. was, eating
 B. has been, eaten D. has, eaten
29. When they entered the hall the performance _____.
 A. has already begun C. had already begun
 B. was already begun D. already began
30. Ben _____ to us since he changed his address.
 A. hadn't written C. hasn't written
 B. didn't write D. doesn't write
31. We _____ about it for three hours. Let us have a coffee-break.
 A. have been speaking C. are speaking
 B. speak D. speaking
32. The members of the club _____ in the competition next week.
 A. meets C. met
 B. are meeting D. meeting
33. He'll do his best to help you if you _____ for advice.
 A. ask C. asked
 B. will be asking D. would ask

94. Michael is glad _____ her before her departure.
 A. to be seeing C. to have been seen
 B. to have seen D. to be seen
95. He is believed _____ somewhere in the mountains.
 A. be hidden C. hidden
 B. to be hiding D. hiding
96. I'm very busy, I don't feel like _____.
 A. interrupting C. having been interrupted
 B. being interrupted D. having interrupted
97. _____ in the company for many years, he knew everyone and everything.
 A. Being worked C. To work
 B. Worked D. Having worked
98. He is tired of _____ in that office.
 A. work C. working
 B. to work D. having been worked
99. I want him _____ the car.
 A. washing C. wash
 B. to wash D. would wash
100. Her parents saw her _____ in the garden.
 A. danced C. have danced
 B. having been dancing D. dancing

GRAMMAR TEST 10

Choose the correct form.

1. In my left hand I was carrying _____ small bag with things I would need on the journey.
 A. — C. a
 B. an D. the
2. There's _____ oil in the salad, isn't there?
 A. — C. a
 B. an D. the
3. It was in _____ August on _____ motorway near _____ Birmingham.
 A. the, the, the C. —, the, the
 B. —, the, a D. —, the, —
4. We went on holiday with our friends, _____ Mitchells.
 A. — C. a
 B. an D. the
5. There is no bus service. I can't get to work without _____.
 A. problem C. problems
 B. a problem D. the problem
6. Let's hope we get _____ nice weather.
 A — C a
 B an D the
7. We travelled across America from _____ coast to _____ coast.
 A. —, — C. a, a

8. You can't possibly read in _____ dark.
 A. — C. a
 B. an D. the
9. Crowds of football fans _____ blue shirts were coming along the street.
 A. inside C. in
 B. into D. at
10. Let's look _____ the figures _____ the screen.
 A. at, on C. in, on
 B. on, at D. on, on
11. When they went _____ France _____ a holiday, they employed a house-sitter called John Brown.
 A. to, on C. in, on
 B. to, for D. in, for
12. Bill and Barbara Hawkins live _____ the village of Port Isaac _____ Cornwall.
 A. in, at C. at, in
 B. in, in D. at, at
13. The candidates _____ are allowed to vote in the election.
 A. they C. theirs
 B. them D. themselves
14. We are the same size. We can wear _____ clothes.
 A. each other's C. ours
 B. ourselves D. the other's
15. Is this portrait of your sister? It doesn't look like _____.
 A. her C. herself
 B. hers D. she
16. Those people over there are friends of _____.
 A. us C. ours
 B. ourselves D. our
17. Your camera is much better than _____.
 A. my C. me
 B. mine D. myself
18. If we are honest with _____, we must admit we've made a big mistake.
 A. ours C. us
 B. our D. ourselves
19. Peter has a very responsible job. There are sixty people working under _____.
 A. he C. him
 B. his D. himself
20. You know what _____. A job begun is a job half done.
 A. it says C. they say
 B. ones say D. peoples say
21. The longer the delay was, _____ the crowd became.
 A. the angrier C. angry
 B. angrier D. the angriest

22. People _____ at quizzes can earn a lot of money.
 A. good C. better
 B. well D. best
23. Your writing is _____ difficult to read.
 A. such C. such a
 B. so D. much
24. The weather was getting _____ all the time.
 A. bad C. worse
 B. bad and bad D. worst
25. Do you know where the _____ call box is?
 A. nearly C. nearer
 B. near D. nearest
26. The building is _____ the church.
 A. so old as C. older
 B. old as D. as old as
27. You seem to be breathing _____.
 A. quite heavy C. quite heavily
 B. quietly heavy D. quietly heavily
28. It's very _____ of you, Lisa, but I'm OK.
 A. more thoughtful C. thoughtful
 B. the most thoughtful D. as thoughtful as
29. Sorry, I can't talk now because _____.
 A. I'm driving C. I drove
 B. I drive D. I was driving
30. How long _____ this television? We _____ it for at least five years.
 A. did you have, had C. have you had, had
 B. do you have, had D. have you had, have had
31. You _____ the stadium before the public _____ in.
 A. are searching, allow C. will search, are allowed
 B. are searched, will be allowed D. will search, will be allowed
32. I'm enjoying the course. I _____ a lot by the time I've completed it.
 A. will learn C. will be learned
 B. will be learning D. will have learned
33. I _____ it carefully although I _____ a mistake.
 A. do, should have made C. do, am made
 B. am done, make D. did, made
34. You can't see anyone unless you _____ an appointment.
 A. haven't got C. would have
 B. have got D. wouldn't have
35. When she gets to the end, she _____ 1,600 miles.
 A. will walk C. will be walked
 B. walks D. will have walked
36. Would you like something to drink? – I _____ a cola, please.
 A. will have C. have
 B. am going to have D. had

37. I _____ my leg when I _____ basketball.
 A. was injured, was being playing C. injured, was playing
 B. injured, played D. was injuring, played
38. Sorry, Justin. I _____ an appointment. I must dash. See you.
 A. just remembered C. have just remembered
 B. just been remembered D. just remember
39. You've left _____ a word from this sentence.
 A. from C. with
 B. out D. away
40. The old traditions are still kept _____ today.
 A. at C. on
 B. up D. to
41. I couldn't ring home because I _____ my mobile.
 A. had forgotten C. was forgetting
 B. forgot D. had been forgotten
42. They inquired if I _____ any pills.
 A. was carrying C. carry
 B. am carrying D. had been carried
43. My parents were always very strict. I _____ even go out of my room.
 A. can't C. couldn't
 B. won't be able D. may not
44. I would love to _____ to sing, but I just can't.
 A. have to C. be able
 B. must D. can
45. If I had enough money, I _____ in a bigger house.
 A. would live C. lived
 B. will live D. live
46. If you add six and eight, you _____ fourteen.
 A. will get C. get
 B. would get D. are getting
47. The letter _____ two weeks ago.
 A. wrote C. was written
 B. was writing D. was being written
48. The criminal _____ from the policeman who was holding him.
 A. broke away C. broke in
 B. broke out D. broke back
49. Different qualities _____ a person's character.
 A. make for C. make up
 B. make from D. make out
50. All the arrangements have been _____ for the newsmen to meet the Queen.
 A. set over C. set out
 B. set in D. set up
51. Every year the children _____ to having the holidays.
 A. look ahead C. look to
 B. look away D. look forward

- B. will not have been ignored D. will not be ignored
67. The carpet _____ where someone _____ wine on it.
 A. was stained, had spilt C. stained, spilt
 B. was stained, was spilt D. stained, had spilt
68. The information looked interesting, so I printed it _____.
 A. out C. away
 B. in D. on
69. I was hot, so I took my jacket _____.
 A. out C. off
 B. from D. away
70. I asked you _____ a coffee.
 A. do you want C. will you want
 B. if you wanted D. did you want
71. I had a really interesting time and _____ to lots of people.
 A. told C. asked
 B. said D. talked
72. Somebody _____ have taken the coat by mistake.
 A. should C. may
 B. can D. could
73. I really _____ to hurry to get here in time.
 A. must C. should
 B. may D. had
74. If you _____ in the market, you will find some bargains.
 A. look C. will look
 B. looked D. would look
75. If I had seen you at the bus stop, I _____ you a lift.
 A. would have given C. would give
 B. gave D. had given
76. We prefer _____ the journey in two days.
 A. doing C. be doing
 B. to do D. to have done
77. I want _____ the test with an excellent grade.
 A. to be passing C. passing
 B. have passed D. to pass
78. We watched the old building _____ down.
 A. to have knocked C. being knocked
 B. to knock D. having been knocked
79. I found the vase _____ to pieces in a corner of the room.
 A. to be smashing C. smashing
 B. to smash D. smashed
80. I noticed a woman _____ two tins in her bag and _____ the store without paying.
 A. put, leave C. putting, to leave
 B. to put, to leave D. to put, leaving
81. I'm looking forward _____ away.
 A. going C. to going

97. If my grandmother _____ a chance to study, she would have achieved a lot.
 A. has C. had had
 B. had D. would have
98. If I _____ you, I would never give up.
 A. were C. am
 B. was D. have been
99. In court she strongly denied _____ anywhere near the scene of the crime.
 A. be C. was
 B. to be D. being
100. I tried _____ yesterday, but I didn't manage to get through to you.
 A. to call C. called
 B. to have called D. call

ANSWER SHEET **DRYING FORESTS RAISE GLOBAL RISKS** (Text 1)

TASK 1

1	2	3	4	5
A	B	C	D	E

TASK 2

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
F	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	T

TASK 3

16	17	18	19	20
A	B	C	A	B

TASK 4

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	D	A	B	C	F	J	I	H	G

Supplementary Tasks

TASK 1

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

TASK 2	D
--------	---

ANSWER SHEET EARTH (Text 2)

TASK 1

1	2	3	4	5
C	A	D	E	B

TASK 2

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
T	F	T	F	F	T	F	F	T	T

TASK 3

16	17	18	19	20
A	B	D	C	A

TASK 4

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
J	E	C	H	B	L	A	D	F	G

Supplementary Tasks

TASK 1

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

TASK 2	E
--------	---

ANSWER SHEET MINERALS (Text 3)

TASK 1

1	2	3	4	5
C	D	B	A	F

TASK 2

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
T	T	F	F	F	T	T	F	T	T

TASK 3

16	17	18	19	20
B	C	D	A	D

TASK 4

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
I	A	H	B	C	D	J	E	F	G

Supplementary Tasks

TASK 1

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

TASK 2	E
--------	---

ANSWER SHEET

WHAT IS AN EARTHQUAKE (Text 4)

TASK 1

1	2	3	4	5
B	A	C	E	D

TASK 2

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
T	T	F	F	F	T	T	T	F	T

TASK 3

16	17	18	19	20
C	A	B	C	A

TASK 4

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
G	J	H	D	C	B	A	F	E	I

Supplementary Tasks

TASK 1

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

TASK 2	A
--------	---

ANSWER SHEET **UNDERSTANDING THE SOURCES OF RISING CARBON DIOXIDE** (Text 5)

TASK 1

1	2	3	4	5
A	C	B	D	F

TASK 2

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
T	T	F	T	T	T	F	F	T	T

TASK 3

16	17	18	19	20
B	C	A	D	B

TASK 4

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	A	E	C	D	J	G	F	K	H

Supplementary Tasks

TASK 1

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

TASK 2	D
--------	---

ANSWER SHEET **EARTH FIGHTS BACK** (Text 6)

TASK 1

1	2	3	4	5
C	G	A	F	E

TASK 2

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
F	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	F	F

TASK 3

16	17	18	19	20
D	B	C	A	B

TASK 4

26	27	28	29	30	31	27	28	29	30
I	H	D	K	A	B	J	G	E	L

Supplementary Tasks

TASK 1

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

TASK 2	B
--------	---

ANSWER SHEET **CHARTING THE DEPTHS OF GEOLOGY** (Text 7)

TASK 1

1	2	3	4	5
E	G	A	C	B

TASK 2

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
F	T	F	T	T	F	F	T	F	F

TASK 3

16	17	18	19	20
B	D	C	A	D

TASK 4

26	27	28	29	30	31	27	28	29	30
D	L	E	A	K	H	B	J	C	F

Supplementary Tasks

TASK 1

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

TASK 2	C
--------	---

ANSWER SHEET **SOIL FORMATION** (Text 8)

TASK 1

1	2	3	4	5
B	E	G	A	D

TASK 2

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
T	F	T	T	F	F	T	T	T	T

TASK 3

16	17	18	19	20
D	C	A	B	D

TASK 4

26	27	28	29	30	31	27	28	29	30
D	K	J	A	F	B	I	C	H	L

Supplementary Tasks

TASK 1

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

TASK 2	E
--------	---

ANSWER SHEET POLLUTION (Text 9)

TASK 1

1	2	3	4	5
E	D	F	C	A

TASK 2

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	F

TASK 3

16	17	18	19	20
D	A	B	D	D

TASK 4

26	27	28	29	30	31	27	28	29	30
E	D	G	F	A	L	J	H	I	C

Supplementary Tasks

TASK 1

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

TASK 2	B
--------	---

ANSWER SHEET GLOBAL WARMING (Text 10)

TASK 1

1	2	3	4	5
A	B	C	D	E

TASK 2

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
F	T	F	T	F	T	T	T	T	T

TASK 3

16	17	18	19	20
B	C	D	A	B

TASK 4

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
F	K	A	C	G	L	J	B	D	H

Supplementary Tasks

TASK 1

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

TASK 2	E
--------	---

ANSWERS (TESTS)

TEST 1

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

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	C	C	B	B	B	D	D	A	D

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	A	D	D	D	C	A	D	B	D

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	A	D	C	A	A	A	A	B	C

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	C	B	A	A	C	A	C	B	C

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	B	A	A	D	B	B	A	B	D

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
D	B	D	C	B	B	D	C	B	D

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
D	C	B	C	B	C	A	A	A	A

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
B	A	D	A	D	D	A	D	B	C

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
D	C	C	A	A	A	C	B	C	C

TEST 2

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

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	D	C	A	B	C	A	D	D

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	D	B	A	D	C	B	A	C

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	C	B	B	B	A	B	A	C

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	D	C	C	B	D	C	A	C	C

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	B	A	B	A	A	C	A	A	B

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
D	C	B	A	C	A	B	B	A	D

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
B	A	C	B	A	B	A	C	D	C

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	A	C	A	B	C	B	A	C	B

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	C	A	B	B	B	C	D	B	A

TEST 3

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

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	A	A	B	C	B	C	A	C

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	A	B	B	A	B	B	A	D	A

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	C	A	A	B	A	C	B	B	A

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	C	A	A	A	C	B	A	C	B

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	A	C	B	A	C	B	A	C	C

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	B	A	B	C	C	D	A	C	B

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
B	B	B	B	A	A	A	C	C	C

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	A	B	A	D	D	B	C	B	C

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
B	D	C	B	D	C	D	D	C	B

TEST 4

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

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	D	B	A	D	B	C	A	D	D

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	D	C	B	A	D	D	A	A	B

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	D	D	C	D	A	B	B	C

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	B	A	C	A	B	D	A	C	B

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	B	A	D	A	C	B	B	D	A

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	B	C	D	A	A	D	A	C	B

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
C	B	A	D	B	B	A	D	B	C

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
D	A	D	D	A	A	B	C	A	B

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	C	A	B	B	A	B	C	B	C

TEST 5

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

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	A	B	B	C	C	B	B	D

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	C	D	C	C	D	A	A	C	A

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	D	B	B	B	D	C	A	C	D

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	B	C	B	B	D	A	A	C	D

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	C	A	C	D	D	A	B	B	C

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
A	C	D	D	A	B	A	D	A	C

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
C	A	C	B	A	A	A	D	C	A

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
D	A	B	C	B	A	D	B	C	A

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
B	B	D	B	B	C	A	B	B	C

TEST 6

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

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	B	A	C	D	C	B	A	B

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	A	A	B	C	C	C	A	C	D

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	C	B	A	A	A	B	C	B	A

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	B	C	B	D	D	C	B	B	C

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	B	D	C	D	D	D	A	B	B

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
D	B	D	A	D	D	B	B	A	C

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
B	A	C	A	B	D	B	A	C	B

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	B	C	A	D	A	A	C	C	B

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	A	D	A	A	C	B	B	A	A

TEST 7

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

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	D	C	B	B	D	B	B	A	B

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
D	C	C	A	B	A	D	D	C	D

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	B	B	A	C	A	D	C	A

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	C	A	B	B	D	B	A	C	D

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	B	D	C	A	B	C	C	C	B

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
B	B	C	C	B	B	D	A	A	C

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
C	C	B	C	A	C	A	A	A	B

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
A	B	C	A	D	C	D	B	C	B

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
C	D	D	A	D	C	B	B	A	A

TEST 8

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

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	D	D	A	B	C	D	D	D

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	B	D	B	A	D	C	B	D	C

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	C	C	A	A	B	A	D	A	A

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	C	C	C	B	B	C	A	D	B

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	B	A	C	B	B	A	A	B	B

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
D	D	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	D

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
B	A	C	B	B	B	A	A	D	C

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
B	A	C	A	B	C	C	A	D	C

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	C	B	C	B	B	C	C	B	A

TEST 9

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

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	A	D	A	B	D	D	A	A

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	D	C	D	B	B	D	D	C	A

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	A	C	A	B	D	A	C	B

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	A	D	C	C	A	D	C	A	D

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	D	B	C	B	C	D	C	B	D

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	B	A	B	D	A	C	D	B	B

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	D	A	A	D	B	B	C	B	C

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	C	B	C	A	B	A	C	A	B

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
B	A	D	A	B	B	D	C	B	D

TEST 10

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

B

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	B	D	A	A	C	B	D	C	C

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	A	B	C	D	D	C	C	A	D

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	D	D	B	D	A	C	C	B	B

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	A	C	C	A	C	C	A	C	D

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	A	B	A	D	A	C	D	B	C

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
B	B	A	B	C	D	A	A	C	B

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
D	C	D	A	A	A	D	C	D	A

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	D	B	A	A	D	D	A	A	B

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
B	B	A	A	A	D	C	A	D	A

Для нотаток

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Навчальне видання

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ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ ПІДГОТОВКИ МАГІСТРІВ

Навчальний посібник

PREPARATION TASKS FOR MASTERS' EXAM

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