

ТЕСТ

Вариант № 3

Тест состоит из 20 заданий (№ 1 – 20). Каждое из заданий № 1 – 15 включает 5 пунктов (a) – e). Выполните задания № 1 – 15, выбрав необходимый вариант ответа из предложенных. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов в строчке, соответствующей номеру задания, под буквой соответствующего пункта.

В заданиях № 16 – 20 Вам предлагается написать ответ в свободной форме в соответствии с условиями задания.

Задание № 1

Определите, падает ли главное ударение в паре слов на один и тот же слог, и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

1) да 2) нет

- a) patriot – patriotic
- b) defeat (n) – defeat (v)
- c) refer – reference
- d) conduct (n) – conduct (v)
- e) interview – interviewer

Задание № 2

Определите, при помощи каких префиксов (1) – 6) образуются антонимы слов (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Варианты не могут повторяться.

1) de- 2) il- 3) dis- 4) un- 5) non- 6) im-

- a) ...existent
- b) ...logical
- c) ...compose
- d) ...charge
- e) ...perfect

Задание № 3

Определите, какой глагол (1) – 7) в правильной форме должен быть употреблен в каждом из высказываний (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

1) break 2) catch 3) feel 4) come 5) take 6) set 7) make

- a) He _____ off in the middle of a sentence and left the room.
- b) You'd better consult a doctor, because this infection may _____ in.
- c) Our company was _____ over and we all lost our jobs.
- d) They promised to _____ by later.
- e) The whole story is _____ up, can't you see it?

Задание № 4

Определите, какой предлог (1) – 7) должен быть употреблен в каждом из высказываний (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e): Варианты не могут повторяться.

1) on 2) over 3) up 4) in 5) down 6) off 7) out

- a) The building was done ____ in a very original style.
- b) They are not planning to take ____ any new staff this year.
- c) 'I will never do that! Never!' she cut ____.
- d) Who is it? I can't make ____ in the darkness.
- e) When she heard the bad news, she broke ____ and started to cry.

Задание № 5

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски (a) – e) подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами (1) – 3). Внесите их номера в талон ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Pantomimes are (a) ____ stories, such as Cinderella, Jack and the Beanstalk, and Aladdin, and (b) ____ time. The (c) ____ is called the Principal Boy and is played by an attractive young woman. (d) ____ is the Dame who is a fat old woman, played by a man. Most cities (e) ____ pantomimes, and famous singer and television actors often play the main characters.

- (a) (1) basing on the traditional children (2) based on traditional children's (3) based on the children's traditional
- (b) (1) are performed around Christmas (2) are performing at Christmas (3) is performed at about Christmas'
- (c) (1) main male character (2) main female character (3) important male's character
- (d) (1) One of funniest characters (2) One of the most funny characters (3) The funniest character
- (e) (1) have had their (2) have their own (3) are having their

Задание № 6

Определите, какой артикль (1) – 3) должен быть употреблен в каждом из пропусков (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

1) a/an 2) the 3) –

In (a) ____ UK, people used to think of (b) ____ Trafalgar Square in London as (c) ____ place where you could go to feed the pigeons, and (d) ____ tourists used to have photographs taken with pigeons sitting their shoulders. But people are not allowed to feed them any more, and most of (e) ____ pigeons have been removed.

Задание № 7

Определите, какое из предложенных слов (1) – 7) может быть употреблено в правильной форме в парах предложений (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

1) *some* 2) *other* 3) *last* 4) *more* 5) *less* 6) *another* 7) *few*

- a) I visit my granny every ___ weeks. – The industry is now in crisis and customers are ___ and far between.
- b) I know we'll meet again ___ sunny day. – It will take ___ doing of course, but it's not quite impossible.
- c) I studied all the weekend! – Oh, tell me ___ one! – There's still ___ £10,000 to pay, don't forget about that.
- d) It's the ___ word in mobile devices. – He's the ___ person I'd expect to see at an opposition demonstration.
- e) She is quite original. – Extravagant, ___ like it! – If you know they are stingy, all the ___ reason not to ask them for money.

Задание № 8

Соотнесите высказывания (a) – e) со значениями видо-временных форм употребленных в них глаголов (1) – 7). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

a) I would have read the note if you had written it legibly.	1. Expressing annoyance at a repeated action
b) When are you leaving?	2. Arrangement in the near future
c) OK, I will answer the phone.	3. An action before a certain time in the past
d) The main character meets a nice girl, but she is engaged...	4. Actions in the recent past where the time is not known or not important
e) I haven't seen much of him recently.	5. Unreal situation in the past
	6. A sequence of events in a film, play or book
	7. An on-the-spot decision

Задание № 9

Завершите высказывания (a) – e), употребив подходящие по смыслу глаголы (1) – 8). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Варианты не могут повторяться.

1) *accuse* 2) *exclaim* 3) *promise* 4) *encourage* 5) *claim*
6) *insist* 7) *whisper* 8) *explain*

- a) The witness _____ to have seen the victim an hour before the crime.
- b) What? Are you _____ me of lying?

- c) Even if they raise cigarette prices, that may not ____ smokers to stop.
 d) ‘Wow! But that’s just great!’ he ____.
 e) Why are you ____? There’s no one around.

Задание № 10

Представьте, что Вы – корректор. Определите, есть ли пунктуационные ошибки в высказываниях (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- 1) ошибок нет 2) ошибки есть
2)

- a) Three months later, she saw an advertisement in a newspaper and answered.
 b) That’s the third time, she has written to us.
 c) ‘Don’t wake the baby, the doctor said.
 d) My hopes were shattered when my parents didn’t let me leave.
 e) Heat the water, until it boils.

Задание № 11

Соедините выражения (a) – e) и (1) – 9) так, чтобы получились названия произведений англоязычной литературы. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1) – 9) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

a) The Pilgrim’s...	1) ... Orange
b) Wuthering...	2) ... Way
c) A Clockwork...	3) ... Men
d) Brave New...	4) ... Blood
e) All the King’s...	5) ... Progress
	6) ... World
	7) ... Women
	8) ... Heights
	9) ... Woman

Задание № 12

Восстановите последовательность реплик (1) – 7) в диалоге. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- 1) Yes, a job is always a job.
 2) Well, sure.
 3) No, I’m working here for a few weeks.
 4) Thanks. Sorry, but you are American, aren’t you? So am I.
 5) Is it okay if I sit here?
 6) Well, no way.
 7) Are you on vacation?

Задание № 13

Завершите высказывания (a) – e), выбрав толкования идиоматических выражений (1) – 7). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) If you are in somebody's bad books...	1) ...you feel ashamed or sorry
b) If you are marking time...	3) ... you annoy that person
c) If you take your time...	4) ... you are closely watching the time
d) If you feel bad...	5) ...you do something slowly or carefully
e) If you cook books...	6) ...you ignore somebody's opinion of yourself
	7) ...you change facts or figures dishonestly
	8) ...you are not doing very much except waiting for something else to happen

Задание № 14

Завершите высказывания (a) – e), используя в правильной форме слова, связанные с наименованиями частей дома или предметов мебели (1) – 7). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *door* 2) *floor* 3) *roof* 4) *wall* 5) *table* 6) *window* 7) *bed*
2)

- a) When my teacher called my parents, they both went through the ____.
- b) All the payments were made under the ____ so it's impossible to prove anything now.
- c) Her life hasn't been a ____ of roses, but she is always cheerful.
- d) Never darken my ____ again! Can you hear me?
- e) What about your principles? Have they gone out of the ____?

Задание № 15

Определите, какое из предложенных устойчивых выражений (1) – 9) может быть в правильной форме употреблено в высказываниях (a) – e) вместо подчеркнутых выражений. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

1) *give way to* 2) *the way of the land* 3) *have a way with* 4) *just her way*
5) *have it her own way* 6) *a bit out of the way* 7) *go out of the way* 8) *not in the way*
9) *get in the way of*

- a) It's a great little restaurant, but it's in a remote place.
- b) My surprise was replaced by anger.
- c) Don't worry or be surprised by her rudeness - that's her typical style of behaviour.
- d) Nothing must interrupt or hinder your studies.
- e) Your niece seems to be good at dealing with young children.

Задания № 16 – 20

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст и выполните задания № 16 – 20 после него.

Perry Banks, marketing executive

Children are much easier to reach with advertising than adults are - they like it and they **pick up on** it really fast. So, it's the advertiser's job to capitalise on this.

We have a term, 'pester-power', which means the marketing potential of children nagging their parents to spend money. The trick is to produce adverts that appeal to both children and adults - to split the message in two.

Another key concept for advertisers is 'the playground pound'. Children want what their friends have - playground credibility is very important. In other words, brands give children a sense of identity and help them fit in with a peer group. For instance, if you have the wrong brand of trainers, you're not **included**. Brands have the power to show that you're the right sort of kid. If you get it a little bit wrong, it's completely wrong.

I'd love to be a child today. They really know what they want and they have so many more choices. Advertisers respect children's opinions.

Terry Hartley, headteacher

Basically, children nowadays are being **constantly** brainwashed by all the advertising that goes on around them. I tell you what - if the children in my school remembered any of their school work as well as they remember the advertising jingles they hear on television, my job would be a pleasure.

At our school Friday is a non-uniform day, and that's when you really see the power of advertising. The kids are dressed from head to toe in labels, mainly sports stuff like Adidas, Nike, that sort of thing. And they all look the same!

I really believe it's time the government put a stop to all this aggressive television advertising.

Mind you, it's worse in America **apparently**. Schools are actually being subsidised by companies like McDonalds and Pepsi. The school gets free equipment from these big companies, but then the children have to add up burgers or multiply cans of Pepsi in their maths lessons. I think it's terrible to think that the schools end up promoting a product that's not even good for the children. I mean, where will it end?

I think it's really sad that children are being forced to be consumers from such an early age. I don't think all this choice is liberating for children - it just means that they're getting older younger, and that's a **shame**.

Задание № 16

Выполните следующее задание на основе прочитанного текста:

Find **five** words or phrases which show how advertising influences children.

Задание № 17

Предложите по одному **синониму** следующих **слов** в тексте:

Pick up on _____

Exclude _____

Constantly _____

Apparently _____

Shame _____

Задание № 18

Предложите краткое толкование следующих слов и фраз в тексте:

“Children are much easier to reach”

“capitalise on”

“fit in with a peer group”

“a non-uniform day”

“dressed from head to toe in labels”

Задание № 19

Определите способ образования указанных слов и приведите по два собственных примера слов, образованных таким же способом.

Advertiser: _____

Two examples of your own:

Playground: _____

Two examples of your own:

Задание № 20

Выполните следующее задание на основе прочитанного текста:

Suggest a title for the text and explain your choice. Use 40-50 words.
