ПЛЕХАНОВСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
(заочный тур 2021-2022 год)

READING

Task 1. Read the text about places of natural beauty in Britain. For questions 1 -10 choose from the places (A-D). The places may be chosen more than once.

EXPLORING THE PLACES OF NATURAL BEAUTY IN BRITAIN

The President of the Woodland Trust, an organisalion which encourages people to enjoy the woodlands of Britain, selects his favourite places for an autumn walk.

A. Hampstead Heath

Where better for a country walk in autumn than north London? Hampstead Heath is just a few kilometers from the centre of town, but it is one of the capital's best-known beauty spots. And covering very nearly 325 hectares, certainly one of the largest. It is called a heath, although it is in fact a patchwork of not just heath but also parkland and hedgerow, laid out paths, open hillside and overgrown thickets, lakes and ponds - and plenty of woods and trees. The City of London Corporation is now responsible for its upkeep. They fuss about the swimming, designate cycle paths, regulate the fishing, and put up notices about all such dangerous activities. But despite their best efforts, the Heath still feels quite wild. From one popular vantage point there is a panoramic view of central London, where visitors stop to admire the crowded streets and skyscrapers they have come to the Heath to get away from. It's at its best later in the year. When it's warm and sunny it can feel too crowded with casual visitors. But frosts and mist, rain and snow deter the Heath's fair-weather friends.

B. Hainault Forest

This remnant of what was once the vast Forest of Essex is now an attractive stretch of woodland easily reached by the London Underground. The woods around here were a royal forest, but an Act of Parliament of 1851 authorised the cutting down and removal of its trees. And removed they were, grubbed up by all too efficient men and machines - hectare upon hectare laid waste within weeks of the passing of the Act. The devastation stirred the beginnings of the modern conservation movement - local people led by a politician called Edward North Buxton saved and restored Hainault. It is now owned and managed by the Woodland Trust. Hainault is a unique site, which features open heathland, some of which has been recently planted up with native trees by the Woodland Trust, and the dense woodland of the ancient forest.

C. Glen Finglas

Far away from London and the South East, the Trossachs is a strikingly beautiful corner of Scotland. Among the best of the Trossachs is Glen Finglas, the Woodland Trust's 4,000-hectare estate, which can truly take the breath away, particularly during the late autumn when the frosted peaks and still, cold lochs take on an ethereal splendour. For the enthusiastic hill walker, there is a challenging 25-kilometre trail around the hill called The Mell, which takes you on a meander through woodland, alongside a reservoir and into the upper part of the glen, where the remnants of an ancient royal hunting forest give way to the open hillsides of Meall Cala, reaching a height of 600m. It's certainly not a gentle stroll, but is worth the effort as the views are spectacular. For those after a slightly less arduous journey there are many shorter routes around the site too.

D. Ardkinglas Woodland Gardens

For a slightly different woodland walk in the west of Scotland, head for the Ardkinglas. In addition to native species it features many specimens of firs and pines and other trees from overseas planted in the 19th century, when plant hunting was all the rage. There is plenty of scope for a good walk around its ten hectares. Ardkinglas's sheltered location, high rainfall and warm temperatures all encourage spectacular tree growth, and they claim to have the tallest tree in Britain - a Grand Fir, Abies grandis- standing at last time of measuring 64.5 metres high . If you are skeptical of such claims, bring a tape measure and a long ladder. There are many other mighty trees that are impressive all year round but on a clear November day the views towards the loch are fantastic. A couple of miles away on Loch Fyne itself, next to the famous oyster restaurant, Ardkinglas runs a tree shop. So if you want to create your own forest you can buy it and plant it, tree by tree.

Of which place are the following stated?

1. It combines the old and the new.
A **B** **C** **D**

2. A piece of information about it may be open to doubt.
A **B** **C** **D**

3. A popular activity led to the introduction of new items.
A **B** **C** **D**

4. Some people are unwilling to go there all year round.
A **B** **C** **D**

5. Action taken there led to wider similar action.
A **B** **C** **D**

6. Its name isn't strictly accurate.
A **B** **C** **D**

7. It is a good place for energetic people.
A **B** **C** **D**

8. Certain favourable conditions have enabled it to flourish.

A B C D

9. Official actions have not changed its fundamental character.

A B C D

10. It underwent rapid change over a short period.

A B C D

Task 2. For questions 11 – 16 decide whether the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the text below. Choose YES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer, NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer or NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.

THE FUTURE OF COAL AS A SOURCE OF ENERGY

Coal currently provides an estimated 40% of the world's electricity, and with that, millions of jobs for people working in the sector. It also produces 39% of global carbon dioxide, and causes serious health problems for many urban populations. As a source of energy, it provides us with heat and power, but it is often a disaster for local environments and the global climate.

The big question is not how we can make coal clean, which is impossible, but how to make it cleaner. In the USA, the Clean Air Act was a law that was introduced to reduce the emission of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from factories and power plants. The consequent reductions have been dramatic, showing that laws like this can and do make a difference. Unfortunately, less progress has been made with carbon dioxide regulations. Last year 34.5 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide were emitted from fossil fuels, the highest amount on record, with coal contributing the most. Cheap natural gas has recently reduced the demand for coal in the USA, but elsewhere demand is rising. Over the next twenty years several hundred million people worldwide will gain access to electricity for the first time, and it is likely that most of them will use power produced by coal.

American Electric Power's Mountaineer Plant in West Virginia supplies electricity to 1.3 million customers across seven states. Those customers pay relatively little to power the contents of their households: refrigerators, washers, dryers, flat screens and lights, but neither they nor any American power company have to pay anything for the right to pollute the atmosphere. However, to their credit, Mountaineer did carry out an experiment in containing the carbon they produced. Through a complex chemical process, they were able to compress over 37,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide and inject it into a large area of sandstone a mile below ground level. It was a successful system and they had planned to develop the project further to increase the amount of carbon dioxide that they could capture. However, they were unable to obtain the financial investment they needed from the United States Department of Energy, due to a change in climate change legislation, and they were forced to abandon it.

Trapping carbon dioxide underground is nothing new, however. Other companies in North America and Norway have also been experimenting with this

for the last few decades. Although some voices in the media have expressed concerns about the possibility of a sudden and catastrophic leak of carbon dioxide – which would be lethal to people and animals – the risk of this happening is extremely low. More worrying would be smaller leaks occurring over long periods of time that would defeat the purpose of storage. The task ahead, then, is to make carbon capture more efficient, and countries such as China are keen to make this happen. In Tianjin, about 85 miles from Beijing, a power plant called GreenGen is China's first power plant designed to capture 80% of its emissions, and likewise, in the U.S. a new power plant in eastern Mississippi has also come up with the technology to capture a high proportion of carbon dioxide. Technological innovation is only half a solution, though. It won't be adopted by other power companies until governments require it, for instance, by imposing a tax on the carbon that plants emit. This may be a small price to pay for the sake of our future.

11. The Clean Air Act has been disappointing in what it has achieved so far.
YES **NO** **NOT GIVEN**

12. The use of natural gas in the USA is likely to soon overtake the use of coal.
YES **NO** **NOT GIVEN**

13. People need to be more responsible in the way they use power in their homes.
YES **NO** **NOT GIVEN**

14. It was Mountaineer's own choice to give up its carbon dioxide storage project.
YES **NO** **NOT GIVEN**

15. There is only a small chance that stored carbon dioxide might escape from below ground.
YES **NO** **NOT GIVEN**

16. Carbon-storage technology will only spread if the government makes it compulsory.
YES **NO** **NOT GIVEN**

Task 3. Read the text and choose the best answer to Questions 17-21.

DEALING WITH PROBLEM PEOPLE

You know the type - the boss who is always moving the goalposts, uncooperative colleagues, underlings who fail to do things as well as you do. If you are plagued by these or other problem types, perhaps you think the situation is beyond your control. If so, think again. A good starting point is to recognize that behaviour breeds behaviour, which is one of those great truths that hasn't really dawned on a lot of people. Through your behaviour you may, quite unintentionally, be triggering a behaviour pattern in someone else that is for you a problem.

One of the commoner problem types is the authoritarian. Authoritarians talk too much and don't listen enough. They assume that people are basically lazy, can't

be trusted and must not be allowed to make their own decisions because they would get it wrong. Authoritarians expect unswerving obedience and for someone with ideas and initiative it can be very frustrating. Doing nothing is not a good idea - unless it suits you to have someone taking all the decisions and telling you what to do.

You can alter your perception of the problem by recognizing that authoritarian behaviour indicates not strength but rather feelings of inadequacy. But there is little point in trying to persuade authoritarians to change, so try to modify the situation. Nobody is authoritarian all the time: sometimes they are extremely bossy, sometimes less so. The key lies in understanding what sort of situation triggers their authoritarian behaviour. It could be the risk of chaos, which authoritarians loathe. Or it might be a threat to or violation of a non-negotiable matter, or insubordination by a junior. You will reduce the problem if you are compliant on the issues that are sacrosanct and non-negotiable, but otherwise assertive. A useful approach is to assume that it's all right to do things until told otherwise. This will give you some space for initiatives, and you can win their trust slowly - but make sure that any initiatives you take do not jeopardize the orderliness which the authoritarian holds so dear.

The defensive person is another problem type. Defensive people do not accept responsibility for their actions, and therefore never learn from their experience. Nothing is ever their fault; there is always a seemingly plausible explanation. The best way to tackle a defensive person is to choose a time when he has made a mistake and invite him to join you in analysing why it happened and what should be done to avoid it happening again. A softly-softly approach is essential to stop the defensive barriers being raised. So start by asking for their advice, initially about what you should do differently, and then slowly turning it round to establish what they are going to do differently in future. This will provoke more defensiveness, but you must not let them off the hook. Just keep repeating your challenge and eventually they will accept responsibility for their part in the mistake. When they do, ease up on them. In this way they will learn that defensiveness doesn't pay.

17.What should people realize about 'problem people' in general?

A. Their behavior results from personal ambition.
B. Their behavior is not necessarily a problem for others.
C. Their behavior stems from a lack of clear purpose.
D. Their behavior will get worse if it is not controlled.

18.Which of the following is true of authoritarians, according to the writer?

A. They are disguising their own lack of self-control.
B. They do their jobs less efficiently than they think they do.
C. They are a problem for everyone who has to work with them.
D. They fear that other people are trying to get their jobs.

19.The writer advises that when dealing with authoritarians you should

A. try to discuss things with them when they are feeling tolerant.

B. challenge their attitude to people who show initiative.
C. try to make them realize that they are being unreasonable.
D. obey every order that they give to you without question.

20. When approaching defensive people, you should
A. express disbelief of the explanations they give.
B. suggest that you have made mistakes yourself.
C. accuse them of being to blame for something.
D. wait until they have made a particularly bad mistake.

21. The best way of solving the problem of defensive people is to
A. force them to admit that nobody else is to blame.
B. prevent them from becoming defensive.
C. show them the advantages of admitting guilt.
D. accept some of their denials of responsibility.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 4. For questions 22-31 choose a suitable response to each remark with a proverb from the list (A - O) below. There are more proverbs than you will need.

22. **A:** What a day! My car broke down and my wallet has been stolen.
B: _____C_____.
23. A: I feel frustrated that it takes me so much effort to set up my own business.
B: Have patience. _____O____
24. **A:** My friend Lucy told me that her husband and she are determined to save up enough money to go travelling, but they don't know how to do this.
B: _____E_____.
25. **A:** During our outing we had no tent, so we made a shelter out of branches and leaves to protect ourselves from the storm.
B: Really? So, people are right when they say, "_____H_____".
26. **A:** I'm doing three jobs at the moment to pay for my studies.
B: Take a positive look at it. ___I_____.
27. **A:** I think we should buy extra travel insurance for our skiing trip.
B: I agree. _____J_____.
28. **A:** I heard that shop offers laptops at half-price.
B: You had better hurry. _____M_____.
29. **A:** It's a shame you missed your flight, but at least we can spend more time together.
B: Oh, yes. _____F_____.
30. **A:** Can you imagine! We have just been offered a free two-week holiday, but we are hesitating whether to take up the offer.
B: I don't understand you! _____B_____.

31. **A:** When I get my exam results I shan't be bothered applying to different universities and will just apply to one.

B: I think you are wrong. _____L_____ .

A. The squeaky wheel gets the grease.
B. Never look a gift-horse in the mouth.
C. It never rains but it pours.
D. Two wrongs don't make a right.
E. Where there's a will, there's a way.
F. Every cloud has a silver lining.
G. Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
H. Necessity is the mother of invention.
I. Variety is the spice of life!
J. Better to be safe than sorry.
K. Birds of a feather flock together.
L. Don't put all your eggs in one basket.
M. It's first come, first served.
N. All that glitters is not gold.
O. Rome wasn't built in a day.

Task 5. For questions 32-41 Choose the grammatically correct sentence that has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

32. Although it may seem difficult, it is not impossible.
A. It is hardly possible, though it is difficult.
B. May it seem difficult, however it is possible.
C. Difficult as it may seem, it is not impossible.
D. As it is difficult, it is impossible.

33. The rain started suddenly and the children ran to the nearest shelter.
A. The rain having started suddenly, the children had run to the nearest shelter
B. When the rain started the children had run to the nearest shelter.
C. Ran the children to the shelter and the rain came down suddenly.
D. Suddenly down came the rain and the children ran to the nearest shelter.

34. 'Do go to a dentist, Jack, before your toothache gets any worse,' I said.
A. I advised Jack to go to a dentist before his toothache would get any worse.
B. I urged Jack to go to a dentist before his toothache got any worse.
C. Before his toothache will get any worse I recommended Jack to go to a dentist.
D. I told Jack he should go to a dentist because his toothache had got worse.

35. Just after the play started there was a power failure.
A. Having there been a power failure when the play started.
B. The play had started when there was a power failure.
C. Hardly had the play started when there was a power failure.

D. There was a power failure when the play hadn't started.

36. Although I enjoyed the holiday, I was glad to be home.

A. Much as I enjoyed the holiday, I was glad to be home.

B. Whatsoever I was glad to be home, I enjoyed the holiday,

C. Nevertheless I indeed enjoyed the holiday, I was glad to be home.

D. Indeed, I enjoyed the holiday, whereas I was glad to be home.

37. Though the results seem unlikely, they are nevertheless correct.

A. Correct as the results seem, they are nevertheless unlikely.

B. Nevertheless correct, the results didn't seem unlikely.

C. In spite of seeming unlikely, the results are however correct.

D. Unlikely as the results seem, they are nevertheless correct.

38. 'Remember to insure your luggage before the flight,' my father said.

A. My father said that I must to insure my luggage before the flight.

B. My farther reminded me to insure my luggage before the flight.

C. I was told by my farther if I had insured my luggage before the flight.

D. Before the flight my farther reminded me of my luggage being insured.

39. If the government raised interest rates, they would lose the election.

A. If the election hadn't been lost, the government would raise interest rates.

B. Supposing the government raising interest rates, they would lose the election.

C. Were the government to raise interest rates they would lose the election.

D. The government wouldn't have lost the election unless the interest rates hadn't been raised.

40. Though the scenery was beautiful, it wasn't as impressive as in Scotland.

A. Nothing else can't compare to the Scotland's scenery.

B. Beautiful though is was, the scenery wasn't as impressive as in Scotland.

C. As impressive as in Scotland, the scenery still can't be compared.

D. However beautiful the scenery was, in Scotland it was much more better.

41. 'Alex, why don't you cut your hair?' his mother said. 'You will find it much easier to get a job if you look tidy.'

A. Alex's mother asked him why hadn't he had his hair cut and added that he would find it much easier to get a job if he would look tidy.

B. Mother asked Alex why he didn't cut his hair because it would be much easier to get a job if would look tidy.

C. Mother demanded to know why Alex didn't cut his hair and remarked that if he would look tidy it was much easier to get a job.

D. Alex's mother advised him to have his hair cut, adding that he would find it much easier to get a job if he looked tidy.

Task 6. For questions 42 - 51 decide which of the sentences in these pairs are alternative ways of saying the same thing. Which pairs have different meanings?

42. A. Despite the awful weather, the parade was a success.

B. Although the weather was awful, the parade was a success.

same different

43. **A.** Brilliant as he is, he can't find a suitable job.

B. Though he is brilliant, he can't find a suitable job.

same different

44. **A**. Even though I went to the party, I didn't see her.

B. Even if I went to the party, I wouldn't see her.

same different

45. **A.** In spite of the fact that this computer costs less, it's as good as the other one.

B. Despite its lower price, this computer is as good as the other one.

same different

46. **A.** This ice cream is very sweet and rich, though it's not very fattening.

B. This ice cream is very sweet and rich. It's not very fattening, though.

same different

47. **A.** The waiters in this restaurant are notoriously rude. However, customers keep coming back.

B. The waiters in this restaurant are notoriously rude. Even so, customers keep coming back.

same different

48. **A.** We were at the Norfolk Hotel, while the rest of the group was at the Grange.

B. While we were staying at the Norfolk Hotel the rest of the group moved to the Grange.

same different

49. **A.** Though delighted at her sister's success, Vicky couldn't help feeling somewhat envious.

B. Despite her delight at her sister's success, Vicky couldn't help feeling somewhat envious.

same different

50. **A.** Men usually have good spatial awareness, whereas women's linguistic skills are often better.

B. Whereas men usually have good spatial awareness, women's linguistic skills are often better.

same different

51. **A.** Chicken pox is much milder in children than in adults. It's still not pleasant, mind you.

B. Chicken pox is much milder in children than in adults. All the same, it's still not pleasant.

same different

Task 7. For questions 52- 61 think of one phrasal verb from the list (A - Q) which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. There are more phrasal verbs than you will need.

52. You should take some pills on holiday, in case the infection can _C___ again.
The pain in my legs tends to ____C____ when the weather is damp.
I put some more wood on the fire, and watched the flames____C____ .

53. In our family we don't seem to __I__ formal meals, we usually just eat in front of the television.
If you want to earn a lot of money, you should __I__ law or something like that.
There are several exams you can ___I____ if you want to improve your qualifications.

54. The white paint will never ___P____ my clothes.
This year, compared to its competitors, the company is expected to ____P____ badly, with profits of only $ 5 million.
We have been thinking of going on a trip to Africa for years, but I don't think it'll ever___P____.

55. I'm going to ___O____ at the next garage – I want to check the tyres.
We ran onto the platform just as the train was about to____O____.
The bank launched a new account and advertised it heavily to ___O___ thousands of new investors.

56. Manchester United have huge reserves of talent which they can___B____.
Writers often __B____ their personal experience to create stories and characters.
It will be necessary to ___B____ information from earlier studies in order to reach a conclusion.

57. Few companies will be willing to __N___ the new technology unless it can be shown to reduce production costs.
Try to ___N____ a few quotations from Shakespeare's plays to illustrate the point you are making.
They had to ___N___ a team of experts to investigate the causes of the accident.

58. ____F___ the black dress – it looks much better on you than the blue one.
How much did the painting __F___ in the end?
Ben lifted his arm and for a second I thought he was going to ___F____ me.

59. It was 2:00 am when I finally managed to __J____ to sleep.
After dinner, couples started to __J____to explore around the castle grounds.
In class, Kate seems to ___J_____ into her own world.

60. I'd really love to buy that house, if it ever is to ___L_____ sale.
The issue was reported to ____L___ debate in Parliament three days later.

In November, one third of the Senate is scheduled to __L_____ re-election.

61. The cathedral was likely to ___E_____ disrepair over the next fifty years.
The subjects you can study ____E____ three distinct groups.
Your role will ___E_____ two main areas: staff recruitment and training.

A. bring about
B. draw on/upon
C. flare up
D. put in for
E. fall into
F. go for
G. cut off
H. put up to
I. go in for
J. drift off
K. make off with
L. come up for
M. put through
N. bring in
O. pull in
P. come off
Q. make up for

Task 8. For questions 62 - 69 use the set phrases from the list (A - L) to complete the sentences below. There are more word combinations than you will need.

Erin: Did you enjoy the play?
Betsy: Well, (62) ____K_____ I think it was pretty disappointing. The plot's weak and a lot of the dialogue is wooden. The writer should have stuck to what he's good at and not tried experimenting with a futuristic theme.
Erin: Yes, I see what you mean. (63) ___B____ , I admire him for trying something different. It's easy to keep on producing the same sort of light comedy that goes down well with the public.
Betsy: That's true I suppose. Well, the male lead was very good, (64) ___D_____ ,so that made up a bit for the rest of it.
Erin: Are you going into town this evening (65) _____F_____?
Betsy: Yes, why?
Erin: Well, I'm going to a recital at the Guildhall, but my car's broken down, and I wondered ifyou could give me a lift.

Betsy: (66) _____E_____, I'd be happy to. I'm going to visit my mother at the hospital and I go past the door of the Guildhall (67) ____I____. Who's giving the recital?
Erin: A young opera singer called Maria Romanescu - she's not very well-known yet but I think she's (68) ____L_____ when it comes to singing Verdi.
Betsy: Oh, that sounds wonderful. I adore Verdi's music.
Erin: Well, why don't you join me? I'd enjoy your company.
Betsy: Thanks, but (69) ____J_____ I'd love to, I don't want to disappoint my mother.

A. all the more
B. all the same
C. all too often
D. at any rate
E. by all means
F. by any chance
G. every bit as
H. every once in a while
I. in any case
J. much as
K. on the whole
L. second to none

Task 9. For questions 70 - 76 read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

CLUTTER

Sometimes it seems that no matter how many possessions you have, you never feel **(70)** _____. While it is reasonable to have a basic nesting instinct and create a home which **(71)** _____ your needs, there is a point where the motivation for acquiring things gets out of control. Modern advertising is **(72)** _____ deliberately designed to play on our insecurities. 'If you don't have one of these you will be a **(73)** _____ human being' is one of the consistent **(74)** _____ messages we receive. To discover just how much you are influenced, I challenge you to try not to read any advertising billboards next time you go down the street. These multi-million dollar messages **(75)** _____ condition us in very persuasive ways without our ever realising it. We are bombarded by them - television, radio, newspapers, magazines, posters, the internet, you **(76)** _____ it - all encouraging us to buy, buy, buy.

70. A safely	**B** happily	C secure	**D** savings
71. A quenches	**B** satisfy	C meets	**D** respond to

72. A nonetheless	**B** moreover	**C** thereby	**D** whatever
73. A minor	**B** lesser	**C** deeper	**D** lower
74. A subdued	**B** provocatively	**C** underlying	**D** underhand
75. A relentlessly	**B** fierce	**C** trying	**D** create
76. A labeling	**B** tell	**C** say	**D** name

Task 10. For questions 77 - 95 choose the best variant (A, B, C or D).

77. Professor Simpson _____ us a lecture on French literature yesterday, but he didn't because he fell ill.

A. was to have given
B. should to give
C. must have given
D. couldn't be giving

78. Far _____ from me to pry into someone else's problems. I'm not a cop!

A. it should B. it is C. be it D. it would

79. Asian languages such as Vietnamese are quite difficult for learners whose first language is a European one. _____, European languages are difficult for learners whose language is an Asian one.

A. Conversely B. Unlike C. Rather than D. As opposed

80. Will you go on a football match on Tuesday? Scotland _____ with France.

A. is played B. played C. has been playing D. are playing

81. Three-fourths of the pizza _____ already been eaten.

A. have B. has C. are D. is

82. If Dick _____ his ankle yesterday, he _____ football this afternoon.

A. hadn't hurt …..would play
B. hadn't hurt….would be played
C. wouldn't have hurt…would have played
D. didn't hurt….would play

83. Parliament ordered that the customs office _____ the taxes more efficiently.

A. would collect B. collect C. were collecting D. had collected

84. We feared lest the children_____ their way. They didn't know the city at all. It was high time for them to come back to the hotel.

A. should lose
B. hadn't lost
C. should have lost
D. didn't lose

85. A recent study suggested that building a network of good friends, _____maintaining close family ties, helps people live longer into old age.

A. despite of B. although C. however D. rather than

86. A number of students in my class _____ from China.

A. is B. are being C. are D. has been

87. There was a bank robbery last night. Twenty _____ stolen.

A. millions pounds were
B. millions pounds was

C. million pounds were
D. million pounds was

88. Have you heard the news? Shell _____ the price of petrol.
A. has been increased
B. have increasing
C. have increased
D. has increasing

89. I'd rather you _____ anyone this information. It's confidential.
A. wouldn't have told B. would tell C. didn't tell D. won't tell

90. _____ Ann arrives, we will have finished this group project.
A. By the time B. Until C. Now that D. Since

91. After working as a sales representative for 3 years my husband went on _____ a manager of the company.
A. to become B. become C. becoming D. became

92. The river was reported _____ the banks and _____ towards the suburbs of the city.
A. to have overflown ….advanced
B. overflowing……advancing
C. to have overflown….advancing
D. to have been overflown…..advanced

93. _____ by a shop window he paid attention to the picture exhibited there.
A. To pass B. Having passing C. Passing D. Being passed

94. The study looked at the different life chances of working-class children _____ to those of middle-class children.
A. as compared B. conversely C. in addition D. opposing

95. - You know I meant _____ something for supper but the shop was closed.
- OK. It means _____ sandwiches and tea for supper.
A. to buy……to have
B. buying…having
C. buying……to have
D. to buy…….having

COUNTRY STUDIES QUIZ

96. The furthest place from coastal waters in the United Kingdom is only 70 miles away. What is its name?
A. Slough in Berkshire
B. Newport Pagnell in Buckinghamshire
C. Ravensthorpe in West Northamptonshire
D. Coton in the Elms in Derbyshire

97. Which famous novel are the following characters from: Philip Pirrip, Miss Havisham, Mr. Joe Gargery, Estella?
A. "Vanity Fair"by William Makepeace Thackeray
B. "Wuthering Heights" by Emily Brontë
C. "Great Expectations" by Charles Dickens

D. "Kidnapped" by Robert Louis Stevenson

98. Which name is not appropriate for the list?

A. Thomas Gainsborough

B. John Singer Sargent

C. Sir Joshua Reynolds

D. William Hogarth

99. The Jungle Book (1894) is a collection of stories by the English author Rudyard Kipling. The book is arranged with a story in each chapter. Which one doesn't belong to it?

A. "Rikki-Tikki-Tavi"

B. "Toomai of the Elephants"

C. "Mowgli's Brothers"

D. "The Tabu Tale"

100. The UK has many beautiful lakes in all four of its constituent countries. Many of the UK's most picturesque lakes are in Scotland in the Scottish Highlands, in Snowdon National Park in North Wales and the Lake District in northern England. What is the United Kingdom's largest lake?

A. Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland.

B. Loch Ness in Scotland

C. LlynSyfaddon in Wales

D. Lake Windermere in England