



ГОТОВИМСЯ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ



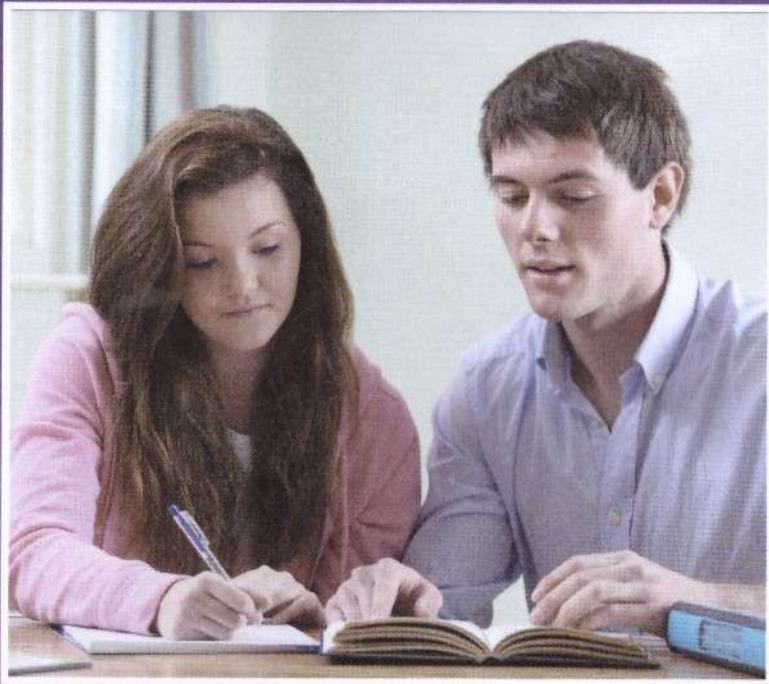
Р. П. Мильруд

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ЕДИНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКЗАМЕН



ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА



ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Пособие «Английский язык. Единый государственный экзамен. Грамматика и лексика» разработано для выпускников общеобразовательных организаций и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка, готовящихся к сдаче Единого государственного экзамена по английскому языку.

Цель данного пособия — сформировать у учащихся чёткие лексико-грамматические представления, закрепить навыки грамматически правильной речи, обобщить и конкретизировать случаи корректного употребления слов в предложении, систематизировать наиболее распространённые в английском языке модели словообразования, расширить запас аутентичных оборотов речи.

Отобранный для пособия языковой материал полностью соответствует формату заданий ЕГЭ раздела «Грамматика и лексика», а также отражает лексико-грамматические нормы современного английского языка.

Учитель имеет возможность постепенно формировать у учащихся умения и навыки правильного употребления слова в предложении и образования грамматически корректной словоформы. После можно перейти к повторению и закреплению умений и навыков трансформации слов с помощью моделей словообразования. Далее возможна тренировка умений и навыков употребления слов в предложении с учётом коллокаций (типичных словосочетаний), устойчивых выражений, фразовых глаголов и др. Для каждого из направлений тренировки предлагается по 20 заданий. Возможна как последовательная, так и параллельная работа над заданиями разных разделов.

В пособии имеется 60 тренировочных заданий (грамматика, словообразование и аутентичный язык) раздела «Грамматика и лексика» в формате ЕГЭ. В пособие также включены 10 экзаменационных тестов (30 заданий) для пробного экзамена. Всего пособие «Английский язык. Единый государственный экзамен. Грамматика и лексика» содержит 90 заданий лексико-грамматического характера.

Пособие включает приложение, которое содержит основные элементы словообразования, а именно суффиксы и приставки существительных, глаголов и прилагательных. Отдельно рассматриваются приставки отрицания для прилагательных и других частей речи, а также способы перехода одной части речи в другую.

В приложении также представлены фразовые глаголы, предлоги и союзы.

Дополнительный справочный материал размещён на интернет-ресурсе www.prosv.ru

В конце пособия даны ключи для самопроверки.

Автор надеется, что пособие «Английский язык. Единый государственный экзамен. Грамматика и лексика» не только послужит эффективным средством повышения показателей учащихся на ответственном интеллектуальном испытании, но и поможет сделать ещё один шаг на пути к овладению современной грамматикой и лексикой, расширит кругозор учащихся и укрепит интерес к изучению английского языка.

ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

ТРЕНИРОВОЧНАЯ СЕРИЯ ЗАДАНИЙ 1 ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАВЫКИ

ГРАММАТИКА СЛОВА В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ

1.1

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—7, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—7.

Umbrellas, umbrellas...

1

Anyone with some knowledge of British culture will know that for centuries umbrellas _____ an important role on the isles.

PLAY

This is certainly due to the weather.

2

No wonder there is a great supply of umbrellas to all tastes starting from rain protection _____ passengers from a taxi to the hotel door.

ACCOMPANY

3

There are umbrellas of every shape, size and colour. White umbrellas _____ for the wedding ceremony.

BUY

4

Brightly coloured light umbrellas are _____ chosen not against the rain but rather the sun.

RIGHT

5

Many more different types of umbrella _____ everywhere. A classic umbrella is our old friend.

SELL

6

An automatic umbrella can shoot out by the button _____.

PRESS

7

Stationary umbrellas protect us from sun rays on the beach. Golf umbrellas _____ in case of a sudden rain during the game.

USE

1.2

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An ancient city

- | | | |
|----------|---|------------------|
| 1 | The city of Varanasi _____ on the west bank of the river Gang. It is an important holy city for both Hindus and Buddhists. | SITUATE |
| 2 | According to the legend, it _____ 5,000 years ago. Modern scholars believe it to be around 3,000 years old. | FOUND |
| 3 | The name Varanasi possibly _____ from the names of the two rivers flowing nearby in the past. | ORIGINATE |
| 4 | Varanasi _____ by many names but they have been forgotten since. Varanasi _____ in the past as an important industrial centre, famous for its silk fabrics, perfumes, ivory and sculpture. Nowadays it has chemical industry. | KNOW |
| 5 | | GROW |
| 6 | Buddha _____ to have founded Buddhism here around 528 BC. | BELIEVE |
| 7 | Varanasi _____ a cultural and religious centre of North India for several thousand years making it a major place for tourism and pilgrimage. | BE |

1.3

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—7, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—7.

A truly green house

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------|
| 1 | Wigwams, _____ "houses" 8—10 feet tall, are Native American shelters that were used by Indians in the woodland regions. | MEAN |
| 2 | They are made of wooden frames which are covered with mats of _____ grass and sheets of tree bark. | WEAVE |
| 3 | The frame can be shaped like a dome, like a cone, or like a rectangle with an _____ roof. | ARCH |
| 4 | Once the cover is in place, ropes or strips of wood are wrapped around the wigwam _____ the bark in place. | HOLD |
| 5 | Wigwams are good houses for people _____ in the same place for months. | STAY |
| 6 | In the past, most Indians lived together in settled villages during the farming season, but during the winter, each family group _____ move to their own hunting camp. | WILL |

7 Wigwams are small and easy to build and _____ uninviting to live in. **LOOK**

1.4 Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—7, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—7.

As cold as ice

1 Antarctica is a continent that so far _____ by the civilization. **TOUCH**

2 This is the only continent where no human ever _____ for a long time with an exception of some expeditions. **SETTLE**

3 96 percent of the island _____ with ice, which is more than a mile thick. The number of people conducting and supporting scientific research and other work on the continent _____ from about 1,000 in winter to about 5,000 in summer. **COVER**

4 Penguins, whales, seals and seabirds as a family use the waters around Antarctica as feeding grounds _____. **VARY**

5 It is their homeland, though the _____ place on earth does not make it a cozy home for humans yet. With the global warming the ice is melting quickly, _____ the whole ecosystem of Antarctica and the rest of the world. **SURVIVE**

6 _____ the whole ecosystem of Antarctica and the rest of the world. **COLD**

7 _____ the whole ecosystem of Antarctica and the rest of the world. **THREATEN**

1.5 Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—7, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—7.

Secrets of happiness

1 Happy people have some useful habits. They smile _____ than others. **OFTEN**

2 Besides, when a friend, a relative, a colleague _____ help, a happy person is most eager to lend a hand. **NEED**

3 Overall happiness can _____ by physical exercises, because activity produces hormones of happiness. **PREDICT**

In response to exercise, the body releases chemicals that improve our moods. One of the largest predictors of hap-

- 4 piness is the amount of time _____ with friends and family because humans are social creatures. **SPEND**
- 5 Happy people are also more likely _____ a purpose in life. They set long-term goals and achieve them. **HAVE**
- 6 Part of _____ a happy person is to be grateful for the small good things you have in life. Happy people are ready to face stress. They experience hardships but do something so that stress _____ with. Finally, happy people always remain optimistic. **BE**
- 7 _____ with. Finally, happy people always remain optimistic. **DEAL**

1.6

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A family of geniuses

- 1 Many families these days practise homeschooling for their children. Recently one of the mothers _____ up the secret about her children's incredible success. **OPEN**
- 2 Six of her kids _____ colleges at the age of 12. **ENTER**
- 3 By that time three other children _____ from college and got degrees of a doctor, an architect, and a spacecraft designer. **GRADUATE**
- 4 The next down the line _____ her master's degree at the moment. Other two — 12 and 14 years old — are finishing the bachelor's degrees. **DO**
- 5 Despite the incredible achievements at such young age, the parents insist their family _____ the people who discover special talents in their children or unusual passion for knowledge in them. **BE**
- 6 The children _____ keep saying they are not geniuses. Instead, they explain their achievements by _____ education between school and family. **THEY**
- 7 _____ education between school and family. **HALVE**

1.7

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Dancing on burning embers

- | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|
| 1 | In Bulgaria there is a curious tradition of _____ on burning embers. This tradition dates back to old times and is religious by origin. | DANCE |
| 2 | Traditionally, the right to perform a dance on the _____ embers is inherited by children from their parents. A son or a daughter receives the right _____ on the dying fire only when a parent is too old or ill to continue. | BURN |
| 3 | | DANCE |
| 4 | While a dancer performs this ritual, a sacred drum _____. | PLAY |
| 5 | The icons of some saints _____ to the scene. The ceremony starts in the evening and a large fire is made. | BRING |
| 6 | A sick person gets a chance to play the drum because it _____ that playing the drum cures the drummer. Nowadays the ritual dance on the burning embers _____ all the year round for tourists. | BELIEVE |
| 7 | | PERFORM |

1.8

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School for monkeys

- | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|
| 1 | The most unusual school _____ in a Chinese zoo this year. | OPEN |
| 2 | Over thirty monkeys right from the wildlife _____ to study at this school of the circus art. | RECRUIT |
| 3 | They _____ lessons on saluting people with a friendly gesture, shaking hands, walking on stilts and doing sums. This is only the beginning of the programme and later they _____ advanced skills of service and hospitality. They receive daily their "academic" training, _____ more and more complex intellectual skills. | GIVE |
| 4 | | TEACH |
| 5 | | MASTER |
| 6 | The trainers say the "students" _____ very well in their studies and show strong motivation. They can even set a good example to some children at school. | DO |
| 7 | After the completion of training, the monkeys _____ to work at numerous performing companies, where the animals will prove how clever they are. | SEND |

1.9

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Ecology and health

1

The role that ecology and the environment have in human health and well-being _____ more and more.

RECOGNITION

2

Many specialists support the idea of creating green spaces _____, relax and feel well without medication. The best cure comes from forests, seas and oceans, clean air and pure water.

EXERCISE

3

People are beginning to understand that our health is connected to our natural environment. The better the environment, the _____ we are.

HEALTH

4

Ecological science must develop _____. It must ensure that the green spaces and diversity of wildlife become a reality.

QUICK

5

Many ecologically friendly technologies _____ presently worked out.

BE

6

A car driven by hydrogen is one of the _____ projects in engineering.

NEW

Recycling and purification systems prove to be quite efficient.

Cutting on oil and gas burning also appears very _____.

PROMISE

1.10

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A discovery during a night dream

1

Quite a few people who _____ with a crossword remember how their thinking _____ in the right direction during a night dream.

**STRUGGLE
FLOW**

2

3 All they had _____ was to sleep on the problem. Sleeping on a puzzle may lead to major scientific discoveries.

DO

4 Dmitri Mendeleev _____ with finding a logical way to organise the chemical elements.

OBSESS

5 The solution _____ in his mind for many months. In 1869 he wrote the elements' names on cards — one element on each card. He then wrote down the properties of every element.

WANDER

6 He understood that _____ atomic weights were important in some way.

ELEMENT

7 Mendeleev _____ the cards several times before he fell asleep at his desk. In his dream he miraculously saw a table with all the elements in their right place.

MOVE

1.11

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Scientific method

1 In order to prove new knowledge, researchers prefer _____ a scientific method to participating in long debates.

USE

2 Scientific method of research _____ by René Descartes. He built much of the theory used by modern scientists.

FIND

3 If René Descartes _____ this method, modern science would perhaps not be as successful.

DISCOVER

4 René Descartes taught his pupils that a scientist should be skeptical. Every idea should be doubted until it _____. A scientist should not accept anything as true until all reasons for doubt are ruled out.

PROVE

5 A big problem should _____ into many small parts to provide for an easy solution. A researcher should start with the _____ question, rising step by step to more complex knowledge. Small details should

DIVIDE

6 _____ because without them a research may lack objectivity.

EASY

OMIT

1.12

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Tasty job

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| 1 | One of the world's _____ jobs is done by a school-girl from Switzerland, Alice by name. She is the chief taster in a factory of sweets. | SWEET |
| 2 | _____ job is to test top secret recipes. She got the job after winning a competition with hundreds of other boys and girls. | ALICE |
| 3 | After her first day at her new job, she said she felt like _____ Chocolate Kingdom. | VISIT |
| 4 | Her special gift is that she can describe the chocolate flavour and smell in _____ of shades. | TEN |
| 5 | No wonder it was she who _____ the chief taster of the whole company out of many contestants. | SELECT |
| 6 | As well as tasting the sweets, she will also monitor every step of production because she can smell where the quality is _____. | BAD |
| 7 | This is definitely not just the sweetest job but also the _____ one. | RARE |

1.13

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Japanese style department store

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| 1 | A typical Japanese department store _____ into levels. The food department is in the basement. At the ground level is usually the cosmetics department. | DIVIDE |
| 2 | Moving up, the first few levels are often _____ fashion, while fashion for men and the sports department are on the next couple of levels. | WOMAN |

3 _____ above are usually one or two levels given to interior goods, stationery and toys.

LOCATE

These days, it is not uncommon to see at department stores shop assistants serving small children who
4 _____ customers just as adults. The top level is usually the restaurant floor.

RESPECT

At the exit door you will always see many customers leaving the department and looking satisfied. They must
5 _____ what they wanted.

BUY

In the morning, the moment the second hand of the clock shows the
6 _____ time, the doors are opened.

OPEN

The customers are met by bowing staff. The day
7 _____.

BEGIN

1.14

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Birds' nests

Bird's nest is a dish of Chinese cuisine. These nests
1 _____ of branches, sticks or leaves.

MAKE

Instead, they are made of saliva — water in the mouth
2 _____ during _____. One particular species of birds in China produces such saliva in the process of pecking its food.

EAT

Birds' nests can _____ in water and a thick soup can be cooked.

BOIL

This dish is extremely expensive _____ at \$2.000 per kilogram.

PRICE

The soup needs to be very thick. It _____ in large quantities and gives our body much energy.

SERVE

Bird's nest jelly can _____ to boiled rice, an egg tart or other desserts.

ADD

There are ready to eat birds' nests in ceramic containers on sale at delicacy shops. They _____ very well because numerous foreigners buy them with enthusiasm as a souvenir.

SELL

1.15

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Human language

- | | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| 1 | Unlike other animals, only humans _____ a language which is more than a set of signals. | DEVELOP |
| 2 | People _____ instinctively to other signals, but organise their speech and make it meaningful. | REACT |
| 3 | Our ancestors _____ their language one hundred thousand years ago, though, perhaps, they had a smaller vocabulary and a simpler grammar than now. | SPEAK |
| 4 | Perhaps, the origins of human language will remain forever unclear although this problem _____ the subject of very deep studies over the past two centuries. | BE |
| 5 | There are about 5,000 languages _____ in the world today (a third of them in Africa). | SPEAK |
| 6 | The theory is that all languages have come from one language that _____ before our time. | EXIST |
| 7 | Scientists believe that the original "first language" _____ surprisingly recently — as little as a few thousand years ago. | SPEAK |

1.16

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Secrets of successful studies

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | Success in one's studies _____ on cognitive skills, aptitude and efforts, though these qualities are not enough. | DEPEND |
| 2 | It is important to plan ahead, _____ your learning. Successful learners search for information better than | ORGANISE |
| 3 | others. They are cleverer at _____ resources. They handle a computer with ease. | ANALYSE |

- | | | |
|----------|--|-----------------|
| 4 | Besides, the skills of reading are essential as well as skilful information storage and exam _____. | TAKE |
| 5 | Another thing is learning motivation, that is the drive to study that _____ you even when you sit up late revising for the exam. | ENERGISE |
| 6 | Creativity is helpful because creative students make innovative decisions _____ than less creative group mates. | EASILY |
| 7 | Ability to adapt to unusual environment is also necessary. Every new task can turn out to be less familiar than others and you have _____ up to the challenge. | RISE |

1.17

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—7, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—7.

Reading one's mind

- | | | |
|----------|---|-------------|
| 1 | When we _____ hard to get inside someone's head, we monitor facial expressions and body language. We register the tone of voice. | TRY |
| 2 | You may notice that your partner _____ an awkward pause when seeing somebody entering the room. This can be a signal of embarrassment. | MAKE |
| 3 | If you are talking to someone and beginning to feel that the laughter _____ less and less easy, you might have said something wrong. | GET |
| 4 | Observing body language is a core component of mind _____. It can reveal people's emotions. | READ |
| 5 | Researchers _____ that observers can read sadness, anger, joy, disgust, fear, and romantic love. A tiny movement can be a useful give away. | SHOW |
| 6 | Facial expressions are also helpful and we can see others _____ through emotions. Tiny expressions betray many feelings. | LIVE |
| 7 | A person may remember _____ something wrong and we may notice it. | DO |

1.18

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—7, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—7.

Japanese food timeline

- | | | |
|----------|---|---------------------|
| 1 | In 300 BC the diet of the Japanese _____ of eat-able roots, grain, fish and shellfish. | CONSIST |
| 2 | Out of these ingredients soup was cooked in ceramic pots. Fish _____ on the steam. Grilling and frying were not in fashion. | PREPARE |
| 3 | The 6th century brought rice, miso soup and tea but the tea ceremony was still a long way _____. | GO |
| 4 | A ban _____ on any kind of meat and milk. | PUT |
| 5 | By the 7th century food rituals _____ their way to Japanese culture. In came the sticks, the tea ceremony and the rules of making food beautiful. | MAKE |
| 6 | In old times local cooking recipes did not even mention dessert dishes because before the 15th century the Japanese _____ other sweets but fruits, potatoes, and berries. | KNOW |
| 7 | The 17th century saw cookery books and the onset of tourism. People started to travel much and as a result, meat and milk _____. | REHABILITATE |

1.19

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The art of ikebana

- | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Ikebana is the Japanese art of _____ flowers, branches, leaves, grasses, and tree blossoms. | ARRANGE |
| 2 | In Japan, flower arrangement _____ just as painting, sculpture, architecture, photography and design. | VALUE |
| 3 | Since ancient times the Japanese _____ a strong desire to bring nature closer to them. | FEEL |

- 4 Foreign taxi passengers in Tokyo can _____ to notice that their taxi driver has hung a little vase with a flower at the windshield. **SURPRISE**
- 5 Nature is always changing. Plants grow and put forth leaves, flowers bloom, and berries _____ regularly. **BEAR**
- 6 Ikebana _____ at bringing a piece of nature into the house, but rather at creating a link between the indoors and the outdoors. **AIM**
- 7 Dry leaves, seed pods, and buds are used as often as living flowers and leaves. Asymmetry and empty space _____ to make ikebana look unique. **ADD**

1.20

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Secrets of artificial flavour

- 1 If you have eaten something with unusual taste, it may _____ to you with artificial flavours — chemicals that add taste to food. **COME**
- 2 The chemicals in food come in contact with sensory cells in the nose and on the tongue. This makes the sense of food even _____. **STRONG**
- 3 For example, a flavouring chemical _____ to a fruit drink can make it smell and taste like a real orange or banana. **ADD**
- 4 Mixing up something to produce the flavour that no one _____ before happens very rarely but is not impossible. **TASTE**
- 5 Take Juicy Fruit gum as an example. It _____ pleasant. **TASTE**
- 6 However, doctors do not approve of _____ the chewing gum to small children. **GIVE**
- 7 Another great example is potato chips. Some of us get so addicted to chips that we can't help _____ them again and again. **EAT**

МОДЕЛИ СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЯ

2.1

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Memory tips

1

The capacity of memory _____ is in fact the problem of _____ information. Even several attempts may not help.

**STORE
MEMORY**

2

3

Students may lack factual information such as dates or rules of grammar. They may also be _____ to answer specific questions asked.

ABILITY

4

Students need to memorise both images and verbal knowledge. Some say that _____ of verbal knowledge is more difficult.

MEMORY

5

To memorise better, learners need not only to _____ themselves to repeat the material several times but also to get a deeper understanding of it. This can be beneficial for both memory and thinking skills.

COURAGE

6

It is useful to visualise the material learned. This _____ students to know the material better through active and meaningful reading and taking short notes.

ABILITY

2.2

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Microwaves

- 1 The microwave oven is one of the most innovative and widely used kitchen _____ today.
- 2 Many _____ books suggest recipes of food for microwave ovens. Any food can be quickly warmed up there provided you have special utensils.
- 3 The first _____ product was not created until 1947. The weight of it was almost 800 pounds.
- 4 Big microwave ovens were _____ for users.
- 5 _____ customers were relieved to receive at last a computer-size microwave only in 1967. This led to the growth of business between 1970 and 1975. The amount of microwaves sold in stores grew dramatically.
- 6 Today, they are an _____ part of any household and at every supermarket the assistants will readily offer you food to be warmed up in your microwave oven.

APPLY

COOK

MARKET

CONVENIENCE

PATIENCE

ESSENCE

2.3

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Personal confidence

- 1 Confidence is a golden mean between being self-assured and _____.
 - 2 In a nutshell, confidence is a personal quality in which you demonstrate healthy self-respect without being _____ to others.
 - 3 It's always better to say little than much because _____ people either lack thought or tact.
 - 4 It is _____ to be direct and to speak one's mind straight away.
 - 5 Never feel _____ to say no if you are against something. Do it without hesitation and never give your ground up. Use "I" whenever you mean yourself. Do not overdo it, of course.
- If you need something, indirect request does not help.

DIFFERENCE

RESPECT

TALK

ADVICE

DECISIVE

- 6 Remember that _____ in your voice is a signal of your confidence. Economising on gestures and excuses is also worth noting. **CALM**

2.4 Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—6.

Tips to lead in business

- 1 The secret of demonstrating _____ in business is that you must have a big goal to drive you. Business is _____ without a goal. **LEAD**
- 2 The growth of capital is a condition for success in business. When one hits an obstacle, it would be a bad idea to show _____. So, being patient is one more tip. **IMAGINE**
- 3 Goals make your activity purposeful. Achieve something really _____ to you. **PATIENT**
- 4 Don't let people tell you that you can't do it. Keep trying because it is better to _____ than achieve nothing. **MEANING**
- 5 You will certainly work hard and do not be afraid to overwork. If you do not do your best, your competitors will _____ you. Finally, respect your customers and never do anything illegal. **ACHIEVE**
- 6 _____ you. Finally, respect your customers and never do anything illegal. **PERFORM**

2.5 Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—6.

Language learning

- 1 To learn a foreign language you need _____. **MOTIVE**
- 2 Once you have made your _____ to learn a language, be sure not to step back. **DECIDE**
- If you want to practise your new language, find somebody to talk to. In order to learn to speak fluently,

CERTAINLY

**CONVENIENCE
REHEARSE**

WILL

3 never feel _____ to interact with other language learners. Mind that practice makes perfect.

Sometimes it is worthwhile listening to others a lot and talking to yourself. Some people say it is _____ but talking to oneself gives another chance of _____.

4
5 Each of language learners makes mistakes because you can't learn without occasional slips. This means that you should take risks and use the language bravely and willingly. _____ even though there is a risk of making a mistake is important.

6

2.6

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—6.

Give it a touch

1
2 Soon, you'll be able to order jeans on your smartphone and feel the fabric by touching the screen. When you feel an object, your brain registers the _____ on your skin. Smartphones are going to be _____ among gadgets on the market by helping the users to be in touch with reality.

**VIBRATE
COMPETE**

3
4
5
6 Within the next five years, vibrators inside smartphones will mimic the vibrations experienced when your fingers touch a particular surface. Even though you'll just be touching glass, it will _____ feel like you're touching an object displayed on the screen. This means that a high level of _____ has already been achieved by computer industry. Perhaps this simulation is not _____ enough but it will become very _____ with time.

INSTANCE

EXCELLENT

**REAL
LIFE**

2.7

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Superstitions

1	Many superstitions are alive among _____ people.	SUPERSTITION
2	Some of such prejudices have roots in the unconscious. Ghosts are often depicted as _____	FEAR
3	creatures that haunt old castles and houses. To many people meeting a ghost is a _____ experience.	SCARE
4	We avoid crossing paths with black cats because they may bring us bad luck. Ladders have some _____ power over people because some of us would not walk under ladders for the same reason. The explanation can be fairly simple because walking under a leaning ladder can be unsafe. People of many cultures are afraid of spilling salt because such spillage may cause a quarrel. Similarly, people are fearful of breaking a glass, because such _____ is a bad sign. Another bad sign is a knife given as a _____ gift.	MYSTERY
5		BREAK
6		MARRY

2.8

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—6.

Why children do not behave well

1	There are many reasons why children become naughty and _____ sometimes. First of all, they need attention. If a child feels that he or she has been left out, they begin to attract attention to themselves. Parents say at such moments that children _____.	PATIENCE
2	Another explanation is that children _____ copy others. They are copycats and take up the roles of other children and adults, cartoon characters or heroes of computer games. Children are great _____ and like to test limits. Besides, they feel a _____ to experiment with their parents' reaction and break the rules for this purpose. Also, children are too small and lack social skills. This is because kids want independence and become _____ if they are denied the right to be on their own.	BEHAVE
3		READY
4		STRATEGY
5		TEMPT
6		OBEDIENT

2.13

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—6.

Children and parents

Parents are often heard complaining that their children _____.

1 _____ This means that parents are worried about their children being _____.

2 _____ The children, nevertheless, see the world differently. They are making their own discoveries and are undergoing a complex process of personality _____.

3 _____ That is why they experiment with people around them and parents are no _____.

4 _____ Parents are setting boundaries and limits to their kids and there is nothing left for the little ones but to _____

5 _____ the strength of these barriers. Also, parents want to provide security for the children and issue a lot of bans for them. This is exactly what the kids want to break to test the world around for safety. Besides, children need _____.

6 _____

**BEHAVIOUR
RULE**

**GROW
EXCEPT**

VALUE

DEPEND

2.14

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Exotic foods

1 Big deep-fried spiders are considered _____ in Cambodia. The spider is about the size of a human hand.

2 The dish is a _____ of tarantulas, garlic and salt. It is crispy on the outside and soft on the inside. Japanese like wasp _____.

3 Wasps are caught, boiled, dried and then mixed with dough to bake them. It has a _____ to chocolate cookies, but instead of chocolate chips you have wasps! Wasp cookies are extremely famous in Japan. An exotic dish from Scotland is haggis. The _____ is sheep's liver, heart and lungs, mixed with chopped onions and spices, which is put in the stomach of the sheep and cooked. It goes beyond _____,

4 _____, doesn't it? Tastes differ, you know, and so do national cuisines.

5 _____

6 _____

EAT

MIX

CRACK

RESEMBLE

STUFF

IMAGE

2.15

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—6.

Making the news

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Have you ever wondered how news is made? It's a very complex process requiring the _____ of many professionals. News reporters are on _____ to get the news 24 hours a day. News _____ involves information gathering, deciding on what news is and what is not, processing the material, editing it and reporting the events. News reporting is a serious matter. People's _____ are not just information but also explanation and comment. They like live interviews and reports from the epicentre. The reporters do their best to be in the right place at the right time because timely reporting is everything in news making while _____ sensations are of little worth. If somebody in the audience has hearing _____, footnotes are provided.

INVOLVE
ASSIGN
COVER

EXPECT

DATE
IMPAIR

2.16

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—6.

Aboriginal community

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

To get the understanding of an aboriginal community, one must recognise the _____ role that elders traditionally play there. Their prominent position is obvious because their _____ is keeping the knowledge of aboriginal cultural traditions and passing it down to younger _____. Elders — both men and women — are the “teachers”, the “healers” and the “judges” of the tribe. They are respected for their _____ and for their experience, and for the fact that, having lived a long life, they can heal the tribe in many ways. The belief is that for the _____ of the sick body, the mind and the spirit, one needs to heal all three in a _____ dialogue with nature. This is the way to a healthy community as in the good old past.

INFLUENCE

RESPONSE

GENERATE

WISE

COVER
HARMONY

2.17

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—6.

Flesh-eating plants

1

The plants that eat flesh are called carnivorous. They are very beautiful but this beauty is _____.

LEAD**2**

They can feed on ants, gnats and even lizards. They digest them by producing _____ juices and this is how they get all the needed nutrients.

DIGEST**3**

Surprisingly, they can catch their _____ prey either actively or passively because their very attractive flowers either wait

HELP**4**

for the victim or actively catch it. This is no _____

EXAGGERATE**5**

because some plants have gone in their evolution as far as the ability to catch small reptiles. The plants

OPEN**6**

have a pitfall trap with an _____ through which a reptile falls down and gets caught. Yet another device

STICK

is flypaper with _____ glue. Digestion goes on in a specialised container.

2.18

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—6.

Famine and agriculture

1

A famine is a widespread _____ of food bringing suffering to people. It is caused by several factors including

SCARCE**2**

crop _____. The frequency and intensity of famine was changing throughout history. Much depended on the rising food demand because of the population

FAIL**3**

_____. Famine was first eliminated in England in 17th century, due to the _____ of agriculture and the improved farming techniques.

GROW**4**

The last peace-time famine in England was in 1623—24 and there have been no more _____ of famine there ever since.

COMMERCE**5**

By the 18th century, English agriculture had become the most productive in Europe. The food situation in Europe stabilised but famine still occurred in some European countries.

OCCUR**6**

Gradually, wider _____ came to the continent.

PROSPER

2.19

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Hot water springs

Iceland is one of the world's best known natural wonders — the land of ice, fire and hot water springs. This mixture means that there are _____ geysers all over the country. Some of the hot springs are _____ hot but others have the perfect temperature to bathe in. The popularity of these hot springs is equally high among travellers and locals alike. Some are situated high in the mountains and present a very _____ sight although they are not recommended for people who are afraid of _____. Those who venture to get there enjoy all the pretty _____ hot springs on their way. Bathers should be warned that there are no facilities for changing clothes up there. These springs are of _____ origin.

**NUMERAL
BOIL**

IMPRESS

**HIGH
BUBBLE**

VOLCANO

2.20

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1—6.

The Arctic and the Antarctic

Both Arctic and Antarctic are the Poles but the Arctic is in the North, while the Antarctic is in the South. The Arctic is an ocean _____ by continents, but the Antarctic is a continent in the ocean. The Antarctic is the coldest place on Earth and the Arctic is _____ warmer. It seems _____ but despite the freezing temperatures, approximately four million people call the Arctic _____ their home. The ice of the Arctic contains around ten percent of the world's fresh water. The most popular species here is the polar bear. Another though less known _____ of wildlife is an arctic fox. The celebrities of the Antarctic are emperor penguins known for their _____ posture and "dinner-iackets".

ROUND

**NOTICE
BELIEVE
WILD**

PRESENT

RIGHT

АУТЕНТИЧНЫЕ ОБОРОТЫ РЕЧИ

3.1

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Adventurous tour

Unexpectedly, the wilderness in the middle of nowhere opened to us hundreds of walking **1**_____, a lot of rivers and lakes, many mountain peaks, and flowing creeks to say nothing of the legendary hot springs. The most exciting moment came when we left the shore on a boat heading towards the **2**_____ mountains on the other bank of the lake. Watching the mountains in all their glory was an unforgettable experience in itself and **3**_____ our feet on the mountain foothills was really amazing. The picture in front of us featured rocks climbing out of the water and rising step by step to the sky. We hurriedly snapped some pictures with our cameras and decided to put up a tent that we had brought **4**_____. We wanted to spend some time by the lake taking our time and for some time putting **5**_____ further discoveries. We knew that the place was rich in minerals and were looking **6**_____ to mining for a couple of rubies, emeralds and sapphires but a picnic lunch ahead was no less tempting. After coffee and freshly made sandwiches we headed towards the mountains with an intriguing sense of adventures. We had a trained instructor in our group and our initial idea was that the young man was there to give us some sense of security but it turned out that he was more concerned about the safety of the unique environment protecting it from any damage that can be **7**_____ by groups of tourists or individual travellers.

1 1) routes 2) roads 3) ways 4) directions

Ответ:

2 1) lowering 2) towering 3) bending 4) hanging

Ответ:

3 1) putting 2) setting 3) jumping 4) running

Ответ:

4 1) down 2) up 3) on 4) along

Ответ:

- 5) 1) down 2) up 3) off 4) in

Ответ:

- 6) 1) off 2) forward 3) at 4) into

Ответ:

- 7) 1) done 2) made 3) performed 4) accomplished

Ответ:

3.2

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

A thousand dollars

Two poor men were begging on a street corner. It was a clear night and it was getting cold. The beggars were watching helplessly as people were walking **1** _____, ignoring them. Once in a while, a kind-hearted woman or a child would **2** _____ a coin in their hat lying in front of them. Some would even leave a bill or two. The night was not bad for begging. The two were able to collect money for a meal at a cheap sandwich shop down the street. As people were getting scarce, they started to pack **3** _____ their things. The moment they were about to rise, a man started to walk towards them. He looked quite wealthy wearing a well-tailored business suit and a gold watch **4** _____ in his pocket. The two tried not to look at the rich man as he was approaching them. The man reached **5** _____ his pocket and took something out. It looked like a loaf of bread, wrapped **6** _____ in cellophane, which he carelessly dropped in the hat. "He could have left us a few coins," said the first beggar and rose up leaving bread on the ground. The second beggar also rose up and looked down at the bread and then at his friend who had already risen. He decided to take the bread home for dinner. At home to his surprise he found inside the bread a thousand-dollar **7** _____ carefully put in the bread by the rich man.

- 1) 1) through 2) by 3) into 4) up

Ответ:

- 2) 1) drop 2) throw 3) toss 4) fling

Ответ:

- 3) 1) off 2) on 3) in 4) up

Ответ:

- 4** 1) belt 2) box 3) chain 4) case

ОТВЕТ:

- 5** 1) out 2) into 3) of 4) for

ОТВЕТ:

- 6** 1) up 2) in 3) from 4) of

ОТВЕТ:

- 7** 1) bill 2) money 3) note 4) buck

ОТВЕТ:

3.3

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Useful invention

As far back as the 19th century, several individuals created forms of fencing that were later **1** "barbed wire". It was a type of fence with sharp points attached to it. Usually it was a wooden rail with a series of sharp spikes. The idea was that this rail with spikes would prick animals when they **2** into contact with the rail and keep them from breaking through the fence. Another **3** idea was to attach the spikes called "barbs" directly to a piece of wire. By suggesting this idea the inventors came very close to the modern barbed wire as we know it. The final touch was added when a farmer's wife worrying about the herd of cows was pressing on her husband so hard to **4** something that he finally decided to cut the long story short and to bend short pieces of wire around a long piece with the sharp pins looking sideways. The process of manufacturing the wire was so convenient that many farmers **5** attention and the product was ready for sale. No wonder it was successfully patented even though there were competitors on the market. The name of the successful inventor was Joseph Glidden who advertised his product, which was cheaper than **6**. On the farms with no trees around the farmers badly needed a cheap and efficient fencing material. Barbed wire was selling like hot **7** and the beginning to this business was laid, as it often happens, by a woman.

- 1** 1) named 2) termed 3) called 4) nicknamed

ОТВЕТ:

- 2** 1) came 2) went 3) moved 4) ran

ОТВЕТ:

- 3 1) sparkling 2) bright 3) radiating 4) shining

Ответ:

- 4 1) make 2) invent 3) produce 4) do

Ответ:

- 5 1) paid 2) found 3) had 4) shown

Ответ:

- 6 1) mud 2) dirt 3) soil 4) ground

Ответ:

- 7 1) pancakes 2) cakes 3) pies 4) bread

Ответ:

3.4

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Just another day

Jenny was sitting on her bed **1** _____ up a hole in her father's old shirt with a needle while her mother was busy with a sewing machine rocking the foot to make the machine work. The branches of bare trees were knocking on the window and that meant there was a strong cold wind outside.

Laughter came from Jenny's younger brother and sister who were playing on the floor and it **2** _____ a smile to her face. However, when she glanced back at their mother the smile disappeared from her face.

Jenny knew that her parents worked very hard without **3** _____ a break. They worked day and night to do something for a living.

Her father was always at the factory and the mother was looking **4** _____ the children, cooking something on the stove, doing the laundry, baking bread and sewing clothes for the rest of the time to sell and to buy something.

Jenny remembered her mother smiling and singing and telling jokes at one time but that was before life **5** _____ apart. Eventually she stopped saying much, but she had never sung or smiled again, too.

The door opened and Jenny's father came in. "Cold day out there. Freezing," he puffed out. "Well, I've got warm meal for you and a hot drink too," replied his wife. She rose from the sewing machine and began **6** _____ the table for dinner as her husband relaxed in a chair by the fireplace.

"I know. I noticed it when I was outside. Smells so **7** _____ that I hurried home."

1 1) sewing 2) repairing 3) mending 4) stitching

ОТВЕТ:

2 1) brought 2) caused 3) made 4) put

ОТВЕТ:

3 1) making 2) taking 3) performing 4) fixing

ОТВЕТ:

4 1) for 2) over 3) at 4) after

ОТВЕТ:

5 1) fell 2) broke 3) went 4) moved

ОТВЕТ:

6 1) making 2) laying 3) lying 4) preparing

ОТВЕТ:

7 1) well 2) nicely 3) attractively 4) good

ОТВЕТ:

3.5

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Ford's assembly line

In 1913 the first assembly line was installed for the mass production of automobiles. This innovation reduced the time it **1** _____ to build a car from more than 12 hours to 2 hours and 30 minutes. Henry Ford, a famous car manufacturer, came up with this idea.

Ford noticed that the cars produced at his plant were not inexpensive enough and he wanted to lower the price. He wanted to find a way to build automobiles more efficiently and to bring his business **2** _____.

Originally, the workers put some automobile parts together on the floor and had to drag the parts to another place as they worked **3** _____ the car.

Ford broke the assembly process into 84 steps and trained each of his workers to do just one operation and to be good **4** _____ it. Meanwhile, machines were created that could stamp out automobile parts automatically.

The most significant piece of Ford's innovation was the assembly line. He was looking **5** _____ the idea to assemble cars and the answer was prompted

by the disassembly line at poultry-packing factories, on which a whole chicken was disassembled into parts on the moving belt before being packed.

Ford installed moving lines to assemble pieces of cars. The lines were driven by motors and moved **6** _____ a speed of two metres per minute.

When the first conveyor belt was turned on, more cars were produced that were cheaper than before. That's how business of making an automobile for everyone took **7** _____.

1 1) had 2) used 3) took 4) needed

Ответ:

2 1) off 2) down 3) up 4) over

Ответ:

3 1) with 2) on 3) over 4) for

Ответ:

4 1) in 2) on 3) with 4) at

Ответ:

5 1) on 2) at 3) for 4) into

Ответ:

6 1) with 2) at 3) in 4) on

Ответ:

7 1) off 2) up 3) down 4) in

Ответ:

3.6

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

The history of the "sarafan"

The word "sarafan" takes its origin from the Persian language but the clothing came into **1** _____ in Russia back in the 13th century and survived well until the 20th century. The clothing is now living through its rebirth due to the revival of national clothes traditions, although the folk style has not become mainstream fashion trend yet.

Sarafan might be familiar to many and most people would not make a **2** _____ mistake recalling how a traditional Russian costume looks. The sara-

fan is a trapeze-shaped dress resembling a long and broad shirt that was initially worn by men and later became a wardrobe must for women.

Originally, it consisted of a single piece with thin shoulder straps. It was worn with a sleeveless vest called a "dushegreya". The combination of the sarafan and the vest not only looked **3**_____. Importantly, the vest would cover the shoulders making the woman feel warm.

The sarafans were made of plain fabrics for work and daily wear, but could look remarkably festive when made for special celebrations, **4**_____ people's eyes. Interestingly, the width of the sarafan **5**_____ not only the wearer's social status, but also her regional background and even the type of occasion.

The sarafan's popularity was unrivaled until the beginning of the 18th century, when Peter the Great radically reformed the look of upper and middle classes. Saving themselves the **6**_____, noble people now had to wear European clothing and the long-standing tradition of sarafans made **7**_____ for European fashion.

1 1) sight 2) view 3) eyes 4) notice

ОТВЕТ:

2 1) big 2) large 3) heavy 4) important

ОТВЕТ:

3 1) beautifully 2) nicely 3) beautiful 4) greatly

ОТВЕТ:

4 1) attracting 2) directing 3) magnifying 4) catching

ОТВЕТ:

5 1) differed 2) distinguished 3) shown 4) differentiating

ОТВЕТ:

6 1) trouble 2) worry 3) calm 4) comfort

ОТВЕТ:

7 1) place 2) room 3) way 4) road

ОТВЕТ:

37

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

An encounter

Lily was walking lazily along the coastal street and the hot sun was directly overhead. Her umbrella protected her but nothing could save her from the heat. She felt absolutely crushed and couldn't help **1** _____ about a cold drink.

Occasionally a car would go past, leaving its smell last long in the still windless air. The street looked deserted. In her long white Sunday dress you might have taken Lily **2** _____ fourteen or fifteen. In fact she was twelve, a happy, uncomplicated child with her black, long hair.

On the dusty turn twenty yards ahead of Lily a car pulled up. She had noticed it but could not make **3** _____ the driver through its dark windows. As she was walking past the car, the driver's glass started to open.

"Hello, Lily," she heard. She paused and turned. A slight colour rose on her cheeks. If somebody were around, they would disapprove **4** _____ a young girl having a chat with an adult man. Sam was tall and lean, and always well-dressed. She saw his black eyes and white teeth **5** _____ now and then in the sunlight as he spoke.

Everyone in town knew Sam, and Lily often heard her unmarried sisters talk sadly of how one of them might marry him, if only their father **6** _____ alive and they still had land. And then they would have a quarrel over who of them it might be and laugh at Lily because she was too young for any man to get **7** _____ with her.

- 1** 1) to think 2) to have thought 3) thinking 4) think

ОТВЕТ:

- 2** 1) for 2) at 3) up 4) down

ОТВЕТ:

- 3** 1) up 2) out 3) off 4) over

ОТВЕТ:

- 4** 1) about 2) to 3) at 4) of

ОТВЕТ:

- 5** 1) flashing 2) flash 3) flashed 4) to flash

ОТВЕТ:

- 6** 1) was/were 2) were 3) was 4) had been

ОТВЕТ:

- 7** 1) out 2) on 3) off 4) in

ОТВЕТ:

3.8

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The discovery of penicillin

Alexander Fleming was looking for ways to destroy bacteria. He was growing lots of bacteria on special plates. The lab was rather untidy, and on the plates mold appeared from time to time. Fleming noticed that no bacteria were growing around the mold. Straight **1** _____ Fleming saw that this might be important.

Fleming worked hard on his discovery. He got out some "mold juice" which he called penicillin. But he couldn't get much penicillin from the mold. It wouldn't keep even in the fridge. By 1934 Fleming gave **2** _____ on penicillin. He went on **3** _____ different work.

Other scientists decided to continue research **4** _____ penicillin. They infected eight mice with bacteria which would normally kill them. Four were given penicillin. The four treated mice stayed healthy — but the other four died.

The scientists didn't give up. They collected more penicillin and used it **5** _____ a 15-year old boy who had an infection after an operation. The boy was cured.

The scientists showed the value of penicillin in destroying bacteria. The next problem was making enough of it to supply the demand of the soldiers in World War II. In Britain all the big laboratories and factories were busy **6** _____ this research.

The scientists took their mold to the United States where some of the big chemical companies helped them make penicillin **7** _____ a large scale. Penicillin became available to everyone, and the history of infectious diseases changed for ever.

1 1) on 2) up 3) down 4) away

ОТВЕТ:

2 1) up 2) in 3) over 4) about

ОТВЕТ:

3 1) doing 2) making 3) performing 4) to do

ОТВЕТ:

4 1) for 2) at 3) on 4) of

ОТВЕТ:

5 1) on 2) in 3) for 4) at

ОТВЕТ:

- 6 1) at 2) with 3) in 4) on

Ответ:

- 7 1) in 2) at 3) on 4) for

Ответ:

3.9

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British people in old Russia

The first known British person to visit Moscow was Richard Chancellor, who went as far as Arkhangelsk in August 1553. He wanted to work **1** a route to India via the North Sea.

This trip was immediately reported to the Russian czar at the time, Ivan IV, who paid his **2** to the visitor and invited Chancellor to Moscow, treated him as an important guest and agreed to establish duty-free trade between the two countries.

It so happened that the first Englishmen who **3** started cooperation with Russia were mainly merchants. They used a stone house not far from the Kremlin as their residence.

The house also served as a reception chamber. Simply **4** it was the first English Embassy in Russia. One of the rare remaining examples of the 16th century architecture, the building now houses a museum called The Old English Yard. It was opened in 1994 by Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip in Moscow.

Englishmen and Scotsmen worked in Moscow as merchants, doctors and craftsmen. Their skills were in **5** in the 17th century. Scottish architect and engineer Christopher Galloway was hired by the first Romanov, Czar Mikhail, to assemble a clock for Spasskaya Tower.

The clock was unusual: the dial-plate moved and its only **6** stood still. Galloway explained that, "the Russians are unlike other nations, so their clock should be different from the others."

In addition, Galloway contributed **7** the image of Spasskaya Tower by creating its famous tented roof in 1626.

- 1 1) in 2) out 3) off 4) for

Ответ:

- 2 1) money 2) time 3) notice 4) respects

Ответ:

- 3 1) began 2) had 3) got 4) was

Ответ:

- 6 1) at 2) with 3) in 4) on

Ответ:

- 7 1) in 2) at 3) on 4) for

Ответ:

3.9

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Ответ:

- 2 1) money 2) time 3) notice 4) respects

Ответ:

- 3 1) began 2) had 3) got 4) was

Ответ:

- 6 1) at 2) with 3) in 4) on

Ответ:

- 7 1) in 2) at 3) on 4) for

Ответ:

3.9

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- 1 1) in 2) out 3) off 4) for

Ответ:

- 2 1) money 2) time 3) notice 4) respects

Ответ:

- 3 1) began 2) had 3) got 4) was

Ответ:

- 4) 1) put 2) told 3) stated 4) pronounced

Ответ:

- 5) 1) want 2) need 3) demand 4) fame

Ответ:

- 6) 1) arm 2) hand 3) leg 4) finger

Ответ:

- 7) 1) on 2) for 3) into 4) to

Ответ:

3.10

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Stingy Jack and Jack O'Lantern

Stingy Jack was a bad man who took pleasure in playing tricks **1** _____ everyone, and even the Evil Spirit.

Once he came **2** _____ with an idea and tricked the Evil Spirit onto an apple tree and after he climbed up the tree, Stingy Jack quickly put crosses on the trunk of the tree. The Evil Spirit was unable to get down for many hours.

Stingy Jack took pity **3** _____ the Evil Spirit and promised to remove the crosses so that he could get off the tree if the Evil Spirit solemnly swore that he would not take Stingy Jack's soul after he died.

Once the Evil Spirit swore not to **4** _____ Stingy Jack's soul, Jack took the crosses away and the Evil Spirit was free to climb down the tree.

Many years later, when Jack died, he went to the gates of Heaven but was told by Saint Peter that he was a mean and cruel person and had lived worthless life on earth. Jack had to go down to hell but there the Evil Spirit would not let him in either **5** _____ the word he had given before.

Jack was about to break **6** _____. Taking pity on Jack, the Evil Spirit threw him burning embers from hell and Jack put the embers in the empty turnip and made a lantern to walk in the dark.

Later, Irish immigrants in the USA began to use pumpkin for their Jack O'Lantern, killing two **7** _____ with one stone. They emptied the inside for treat and lit a candle in the hollow inside.

- 1** 1) with 2) for 3) to 4) on

Ответ:

- 2) 1) in 2) for 3) up 4) down

Ответ:

- 3) 1) on 2) for 3) to 4) in

Ответ:

- 4) 1) ask 2) claim 3) require 4) call

Ответ:

- 5) 1) taking 2) keeping 3) promising 4) holding

Ответ:

- 6) 1) down 2) up 3) off 4) over

Ответ:

- 7) 1) hairs 2) rabbits 3) birds 4) hens

Ответ:

3.11

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Porridge

Porridge has been part of British breakfast for thousands of years. A bowl of oats is not only warming but very **1**_____ and is a great source of energy.

In the British Isles this dish has taken several forms, such as, "plum porridge" with beef, dried fruit, prunes and barley boiled until water is let **2**_____.

Since medieval times porridge oats have been grown and eaten in Scotland and porridge is one of the most popular breakfasts in the region. It is especially good during the freezing winters somewhere in the Highlands. Many Scots insist that true porridge is prepared only with water and a pinch of salt, whereas others keep saying that milk, butter or cream with sugar make a **3**_____.

Traditionally porridge should be served in a wooden bowl and stirred with a wooden rod. Another tradition not regularly **4**_____ these days is that the dish should be eaten standing up.

Some say standing while eating is a mark of respect while others explain that this came **5**_____ due to the haste, in which men had to eat their breakfast not to be late for their work.

In Wales they are used to **6**_____ several tablespoons of flakes to a pint of milk and boiling the mix until thickened with four tablespoons of sugar. The dish tastes like a pudding.

In Ireland hot porridge is used not only for food but also as a cure for the **7** cold. Many Irish houses have stores of oats to make porridge and to bake bread.

- 1** 1) filling 2) full 3) tasty 4) tempting

ОТВЕТ:

- 2** 1) on 2) in 3) up 4) off

ОТВЕТ:

- 3** 1) change 2) difference 3) improvement 4) progress

ОТВЕТ:

- 4** 1) planned 2) held 3) observed 4) found

ОТВЕТ:

- 5** 1) in 2) out 3) about 4) over

ОТВЕТ:

- 6** 1) mixing 2) adding 3) putting 4) giving

ОТВЕТ:

- 7** 1) general 2) popular 3) common 4) usual

ОТВЕТ:

3.12 Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

An adventure

It was freezing. The day was cold and grey. The man turned aside from the main road and climbed the hill where a ski **1** led southward:

It was a very steep hill and he paused for breath at the top. There was no sun nor even light of the sun, though there was not a cloud in the sky. The day was **2** but gloomy and that was due to the absence of sun.

The gloom of the day did not worry the man. He was used to **3** of sunlight in the North. It had been days since he had seen the sun.

A few more days were to pass before a big disk of the sun would rise a little above the skyline making life more **4**. It would just peep up and dip down immediately.

As he turned to go on, he spat on the ground. Immediately there was a sharp, explosive crackle in the air. That frost was **5** indeed. He spat

again, and again. The spittle crackled in the air before this small piece of ice could fall to the snow.

The man knew that at fifty degrees below zero a spittle crackled on the snow but not in the air. Undoubtedly it was colder than fifty below but it did not **6** _____ a lot.

The camp where his companions were already was not far away and the man was hoping to **7** _____ it to the camp in a couple of hours. That would be a bit after dark but he was used to finding the road at night.

1 1) way 2) track 3) line 4) trace

Ответ:

2 1) clean 2) light 3) clear 4) pure

Ответ:

3 1) little 2) low 3) much 4) lack

Ответ:

4 1) cheerful 2) cheering 3) wonderful 4) sad

Ответ:

5 1) low 2) severe 3) strong 4) cruel

Ответ:

6 1) mean 2) tell 3) matter 4) communicate

Ответ:

7 1) make 2) get 3) have 4) take

Ответ:

3.13

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

James Bond's character

The biography of James Bond has never been written but his life details can be gathered from the series of stories about this legendary agent 007. Though his profession requires that he should be merciless, he is unwilling to be **1** _____ and is seldom aggressive, disobeying orders to kill.

James Bond's birth date is unknown because the writers to this day **2** _____ changing the dates from time to time. Most researchers conclude that he was born sometime between 1917 and 1924.

Nobody knows about his place of birth either. In one of the novels Bond is the son of a Scottish father and a Swiss mother. That is all we know and little progress has been **3**_____.

As a boy he spends much of his early life abroad becoming multilingual in German and French, and **4**_____ up some other languages as well.

After his parents were killed in a mountain climbing accident, 11-year old James is orphaned. Nothing is said about the people or the family who **5**_____ care of him and brought him up.

In 1941, Bond lied about his age in order to enter the Royal Navy during World War II and this is how he came to a **6**_____ to start his military career.

He is described as slim, with a vertical scar on his right cheek, with blue-grey eyes, a "cruel" mouth, short black hair, 183 centimetres in height and 76 kilograms in weight. The actors playing the part of James Bond have to meet this standard or to come to **7**_____ with lack of luck.

1 1) cruel 2) fearful 3) furious 4) severe

Ответ:

2 1) go 2) continue 3) keep 4) make

Ответ:

3 1) done 2) made 3) achieved 4) performed

Ответ:

4 1) gathering 2) learning 3) taking 4) picking

Ответ:

5 1) gave 2) took 3) showed 4) did

Ответ:

6 1) solution 2) idea 3) decision 4) conclusion

Ответ:

7 1) result 2) terms 3) agreement 4) do

Ответ:

3.14

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

pudding party

I love a good pudding. That's why I decided to **1** a pudding party. I am not sure what came over me. I am used to doing big buffet parties and I am used to hosting several parties a year. For several reasons, I hadn't done a pudding party before.

So in October I decided to **2** this wrong and to host a new type of Christmas party. And I decided that that one would be all puddings. My invitation cards clearly said "Pudding party".

The invitations went **3** in late October and I had the usual moans from friends that I was inviting them too early and they didn't know what they were going to be doing on that date. However, that was the usual thing.

With the guest list done, the menu was to be decided. I planned to cook a carrot cake, lemon cookies, triple chocolate brownies, flourless chocolate lime cake, mince pies, chocolate crunch bites, trifle, raspberry crumble, Victoria sponge, banana and golden syrup cake – to name but **4**. The joy of — puddings was that one can make most in advance and freeze them.

By eight o'clock, having removed my coats from the coat stand so we would have somewhere to put guests' coats, I was ready. No chance was left to call the event **5**.

The party went on smoothly apart from me **6** into my Christmas tree and knocking it down.

Plenty of food was left over and the guests were sent home with "doggy **7**".

- 1** 1) throw 2) invite 3) gather 4) hold

ОТВЕТ:

- 2** 1) improve 2) correct 3) right 4) change

ОТВЕТ:

- 3** 1) in 2) out 3) off 4) on

ОТВЕТ:

- 4** 1) few 2) little 3) a little 4) a few

ОТВЕТ:

- 5** 1) on 2) out 3) off 4) in

ОТВЕТ:

- 6** 1) hacking 2) backing 3) knocking 4) running

ОТВЕТ:

- 7** 1) packs 2) food 3) bags 4) meal

ОТВЕТ:

3.15

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Crazy Horse

Crazy Horse was a legendary warrior and leader of Native Americans. He fought an all-**1**_____ war to preserve Native American traditions and their way of life, demonstrating exceptional battle skills.

Resisting efforts of the central government to force the tribe to a reservation, he fought **2**_____ alongside with other tribes in the American-Indian War. He brought many defeats on American soldiers. Eventually, he was killed although there were rumours that he had escaped. Many people believed in those rumours and that was how the legend was born.

His fellows attempted to hold the **3**_____ in remote areas of the country, but soldiers hunted them relentlessly. Having lost a number of battles, the Indians gave themselves up and spent some time awaiting the assignment to a reservation that had been promised them for surrendering.

The events affecting the story of Crazy Horse during that long summer were full of dramatic episodes. Deceptions and betrayals followed him, but many plots fell **4**_____.

He was disliked by some of the older Indian leaders, and because of his popularity among the young warriors, rumours were spread that he was planning to **5**_____ off.

When he was arrested by soldiers, he offered no resistance at first. But when he saw that he was to be **6**_____ up in a guardhouse, he struggled with his captors and was stabbed to death.

From that day this incident has been described in several versions, all contributing to the mystery of Crazy Horse. Many of the facts that have reached us do not **7**_____ up.

- 1** 1) in 2) out 3) up 4) over

Ответ:

- 2** 1) against 2) together 3) back 4) up

Ответ:

- 3** 1) place 2) territory 3) region 4) ground

Ответ:

- 4** 1) down 2) apart 3) through 4) off

Ответ:

- 5) 1) go 2) break 3) take 4) run

Ответ:

- 6) 1) put 2) brought 3) locked 4) blocked

Ответ:

- 7) 1) make 2) add 3) stick 4) put

Ответ:

3.16

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Telephone language

Communicative skills are very important, especially when people spend much time on the phone. Communicating your ideas properly when you are online is especially necessary, as the person you are speaking to cannot see your facial movement or your body language. They rely completely on what you are saying, and how well you **1** your ideas home to the listener.

As well as speaking clearly when talking on the phone, it is vital to use the right level of formality. For example, if you are inappropriately informal with the secretary, you may not succeed in being put **2** to the right person. You had better choose a businesslike manner of communication.

Another point is that when you are calling somebody, it is advisable to speak **3** or else a person on the other end of the phone line may not hear you well. The problem is that the line may sometimes be too bad, and a series of cracks and whistles may interfere with communication.

There are a couple of more things to remember. It's not always a good idea to crack a practical joke on somebody hoping to take him or her **4**. Not only are such things unwelcome but also the person who you are talking to may take offence and hang **5**. This is especially true when you are calling during the working hours.

It frequently happens that somebody is calling you when you are busy **6** you on the spot. In such situations it is advisable to excuse oneself and to promise to **7** back later.

- 1) 1) bring 2) take 3) give 4) get

Ответ:

- 2) 1) out 2) on 3) through 4) on

Ответ:

3 1) down 2) up 3) off 4) out

ОТВЕТ:

4 1) in 2) out 3) on 4) off

ОТВЕТ:

5 1) down 2) off 3) out 4) up

ОТВЕТ:

6 1) taking 2) putting 3) forcing 4) making

ОТВЕТ:

7 1) telephone 2) call 3) ring 4) call/ring

ОТВЕТ:

3.17

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Christmas

The little girl liked Christmas very much. As soon as Thanksgiving was over, she was looking **1** _____ to Christmas, sending letters to Santa Claus and asking for the presents of her dream. Santa Claus never answered and the girl would give **2** _____. Perhaps he was too busy having so many children all around the world and each writing a letter to him.

That year she had a wonderful Christmas. The night before the parents sent her to bed early, and she readily agreed as there was no point in **3** _____ out. In the morning she was up earlier than others and immediately found packages of candy, and oranges and grapes, and books and balls, and many more small presents. The presents meant that Christmas story was not **4** _____ up.

The girl's elder sister got a new silk umbrella, and her papa and mamma received pieces of coal wrapped up in coloured paper, just as they always had every Christmas. Well, the girl did not **5** _____ much interest in those presents because she had a lot more and just what she was dreaming to get.

Then she waited around till the big meal was served with turkey and cranberry source, and plum pudding, and Turkish paste, and nougat, and sugary cherries, and Christmas pudding with nuts and raisins and oranges on the tea table **6** _____ near the big Christmas tree. The tree was brightly lit standing in a wastebasket in the middle of the sitting room and the candles were twinkling and **7** _____.

- 1) up 2) down 3) forward 4) straight

Ответ:

- 1) up 2) down 3) off 4) to

Ответ:

- 1) walking 2) playing 3) going 4) hanging

Ответ:

- 1) done 2) made 3) told 4) invented

Ответ:

- 1) give 2) take 3) show 4) express

Ответ:

- 1) lied 2) covered 3) laid 4) served

Ответ:

- 1) cracking 2) creaking 3) squeaking 4) crackling

Ответ:

3.18

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Intuition in decision-making

People often say that they find it hard to make decisions. In its simplest sense, decision-making is an act of choosing between two or more solutions. But before choosing a solution one has to hold one's **1** _____ not to jump into a conclusion.

Decisions can be made through either intuition or reasoning. Sometimes it is a combination of the two to get the best of both **2** _____.

Intuition is using your **3** "_____ feeling" about possible courses of action.

Although people talk about it as if it was something magical, intuition is actually a combination of past experience and subconscious memory.

It is worth taking your intuition into **4** _____, because it reflects your learning about life. It is, however, not always based on reality, only your prior perceptions. Much of your early knowledge may have come to you by **5** _____ and such conclusions may not be very useful as a result.

It is therefore worth examining your intuition closely, especially if you have a very strong feeling against a particular **6** _____ of action, to see if you can work out why, and whether the feeling is justified.

Intuition is a perfectly acceptable means of making a decision, although it is generally more appropriate when the decision is of a simple nature or needs to be made quickly. Not to sit on the **7** _____ in more complicated decisions, people require a more formal and structured approach, usually involving both intuition and reasoning. It is important to be wary of impulsive reactions to a situation.

- 1** 1) cows 2) thoughts 3) horses 4) mules

ОТВЕТ:

- 2** 1) areas 2) worlds 3) parts 4) regions

ОТВЕТ:

- 3** 1) stomach 2) heart 3) soul 4) gut

ОТВЕТ:

- 4** 1) account 2) opinion 3) view 4) position

ОТВЕТ:

- 5** 1) hearsay 2) hearing 3) rumours 4) gossips

ОТВЕТ:

- 6** 1) way 2) road 3) course 4) route

ОТВЕТ:

- 7** 1) wall 2) fence 3) roof 4) bench

ОТВЕТ:

3.19

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Learn in style

If you love to learn, you will certainly want to know which learning is best for you. Well, here are the seven styles of learning that may help you to **1** _____ things right. If your learning style is visual, you prefer to use images and other visual media to support your studies. Just replace words with pictures and use colour to highlight major ideas.

If you are auditory, the best technique for you will be listening to information, rhythm and rhyme to remember the material better. Play it **2** _____ several times if you want to remember it for life.

If you feel at ease with speaking and writing, then your learning style is verbal. Read aloud, work with others, role-play and participate in discussions. **3** _____ the books and your success is guaranteed.

Solitary style means that you prefer to learn alone and self-study is the best mode for you. It is in solitude that you can harmonize your objectives with your beliefs, values and abilities and keep **4** _____ with your inner rhythm.

Social style means that you are really good **5** _____ working in a team, carrying out group projects, taking leadership and being part of the collective.

Logical style means that you can extract key points from the text, sequence them in the correct order, prioritize your tasks, achieving the goal step by step, classify and systematize, reason and think critically. You never **6** _____ off more than you can chew. But you are not very strong **7** _____ changing your existing behaviour and meeting the deadlines.

1 1) put 2) get 3) make 4) perform

ОТВЕТ:

2 1) again 2) back 3) forward 4) more

ОТВЕТ:

3 1) read 2) use 3) strike 4) hit

ОТВЕТ:

4 1) steps 2) progress 3) pace 4) tempo

ОТВЕТ:

5 1) in 2) at 3) for 4) over

ОТВЕТ:

6 1) eat 2) swallow 3) bite 4) take

ОТВЕТ:

7 1) at 2) with 3) in 4) of

ОТВЕТ:

3.20

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

A girl and a dog

A girl was standing on a street-corner. Sunshine beat upon the pavement, and a lazy summer wind was **1** _____ yellow dust from the road.

After a time, a little dark-brown dog came along. A short rope was dragging from his neck. Occasionally he trod upon the end of the rope and **2** _____ on it. He stopped opposite the child, and the two looked at each other.

The girl put **3** _____ her hand and called the dog. The dog came close, and the two had an interchange of friendly signs. The dog was becoming more

enthusiastic with each moment, until being overjoyed he threatened to knock the girl down. The girl lifted her hand and struck the dog a blow upon the head.

This thing seemed unfriendly to the little dark-brown dog, and wounded him to the heart. When the blow was repeated, the dog turned away but, at the same time, he was making **4** _____ to the child.

The dog looked so comical that the child was greatly amused and gave him little taps repeatedly. The little dark-brown dog took this tapping in the most serious way, and wiggled the tail in the friendliest manner. He surely wanted to **5** _____ up a friendship.

At last the girl grew tired of this amusement and turned toward home. This came as a surprise to the dog as he **6** _____ pleasure in this relationship.

He jumped to his feet and started after the girl trying not to lose **7** _____ of her.

- 1** 1) making 2) rising 3) raising 4) causing

Ответ:

- 2** 1) fell 2) stumbled 3) tripped 4) overturned

Ответ:

- 3** 1) out 2) off 3) away 4) forward

Ответ:

- 4** 1) glances 2) advances 3) steps 4) gestures

Ответ:

- 5** 1) begin 2) start 3) make 4) strike

Ответ:

- 6** 1) took 2) got 3) felt 4) had

Ответ:

- 7** 1) view 2) vision 3) sight 4) silhouette

Ответ:

ТЕСТЫ ДЛЯ ЭКЗАМЕНА*

ТЕСТ 1

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19—25, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19—25.

* В тестах для экзамена используется нумерация демонстрационной версии ЕГЭ.

Not only abilities

- 19** Many successful language learners _____ to have special abilities. In reality, research in second language studies tells a different story. **SAY**
- 20** A number of studies _____ that motivation is a consistently strong predictor of successful language learning. **FIND**
- 21** It certainly makes sense that motivation would _____ with second language achievement since language learning requires a long-term commitment to devote much time to language learning. **ASSOCIATE**
- 22** It is also true that _____ a specific goal in language learning helps students focus their efforts and maintain their drive. **HAVE**
- 23** Another thing in speaking a foreign language is self-expression. Witty people cannot be as _____; warm people cannot express their care and empathy, etc. And most people sound _____ than usual. **AMUSEMENT**
- 24** _____ **INTELLIGENCE**
- 25** When we are asked to talk about _____ in front of others, we are put on the spot. **WE**

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 26—31, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 26—31.

Intelligence and genius

- 26** Being intelligent does not always mean being a genius. History remembers _____ names that have changed the rules of the game by contributing new knowledge and practice in their respective fields. **FAME**
- 27** _____ in one's performance can earn a scientist acceptance into many respected universities indicating exceptionally high intelligence but not necessarily genius. **EXCEL**
- 28** The phenomenon of genius is not well understood yet. Intelligence can be enhanced by _____ children's lives but many geniuses were brought up in poverty. **RICH**
- 29** Genetic influence is quite strong but _____ of a genius has never been conditioned by a genius ancestor. **EMERGE**

- 30** The high end of the IQ is not a _____ indication either. Quite a few geniuses were not the smartest learners and often _____, breaking discipline at school.
- 31**

RELY
BEHAVIOUR

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32—38. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 32—38, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

The Thames is back to life

London is about 70 kilometres up the Thames from the North Sea, and sea mammals have not once shown their face outside the Houses of Parliament, having lost their **32** _____.

The earliest record of a marine mammal in the River Thames was in 1240. It took place more than 600 years before the tower housing the bell called Big Ben was built. That year, in 1240 a whale was spotted, and then **33** _____ upriver, where it was butchered for meat.

History repeats itself. Forty-nine whales have been spotted in the River Thames over the last ten years, research has revealed. The animals are among a wide **34** _____ of seals, dolphins and otters that have become visiting inhabitants of the river. The Zoological Society of London said that over a ten-year period, more than 2,700 sightings had been reported. The seals were the most common animals seen.

These cases prove that the Thames Estuary can become an important area for the **35** _____ of the North Sea mammals.

The last decade has seen the return of the Thames from the dead. It is becoming a **36** _____ for a diverse range of marine mammals. The sightings are being reported far upstream to the south-east.

Given that, just 50 years ago, the Thames was described as “biologically **37** _____” and too polluted for marine life to survive, it is now a relief to say that those times are over for **38** _____ and the tide has firmly turned. Beneath the waves, the Thames is full of life.

- 32** 1) road 2) route 3) way 4) direction

Ответ:

- 33** 1) followed 2) moved 3) pushed 4) chased

Ответ:

- 34** 1) variety 2) choice 3) selection 4) assortment

Ответ:

- 35** 1) preservation 2) reservation 3) conservation 4) protection

Ответ:

- 36 1) place 2) habitat 3) region 4) area
 Ответ:
- 37 1) extinct 2) out 3) killed 4) butchered
 Ответ:
- 38 1) bad 2) good 3) ever 4) now
 Ответ:

ТЕСТ 2

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19—25, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19—25.

Reinventing the wheel

- 19 A British inventor _____ the wheel which has seemed impossible so far. **INVENT**
- 20 He decided to use springs instead of spokes in the wheel, giving it a _____-in support structure. **BUILD**
- 21 The new wheel is to go on sale following a hugely successful campaign to raise money for the project. **NOTICE**
- 22 This engineer came up with idea after _____ a mother pushing a child in a pushchair up a stair. **SIT**
- 23 The man _____ in an airport and saw how bumpy for the baby that experience was. **SUSPEND**
- 24 He wondered why the wheel couldn't have its own _____, quickly drew the idea down, and then did nothing about it for two years. **MAKE**
- 25 Then in a spare afternoon he remembered the idea, and decided that the springs inside the wheel can _____ from plastic. It worked perfectly. **PERFECT**
- 26 He spent four years _____ the idea. **PERFECT**

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 26—31, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 26—31.

Poor school performance

At least one in five students will have trouble keeping up academically at some point during junior high and high school. School failures require immediate attention, before the damage to self-esteem is _____ or a youngster develops an aversion to school _____.

26

27

28

While the root of the problem may be _____ and unique for a particular student, a drop in grades can be a warning sign that urgent actions are needed.

A slump in performance may be caused by medical problems. Another reason is intelligence going below average together with specific learning _____.

29

A learner may have an attention deficit disorder being _____ during a lesson and moving all the time.

30

Emotional problems can contribute to poor school performance, depression being not the best factor for learner _____.

31

REPAIR

ATTEND

REGULATE

ABLE

ACTIVITY

PRODUCE

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32—38. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 32—38, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

An impatient wait

Waiting seemed very long and the man was moving **32** _____ in his car in front of the gate of that strange and gloomy house. There was not a stir inside.

The man was tender-hearted and never **33** _____ for trouble but he did not like the wild screams he sometimes heard at midnight from that abandoned house next to his. The house had been deserted for no less than a decade.

He was watching very nervously the narrow gate in the high stone wall, frequently consulting his watch and wondering what he would do should the screams start and why he did not **34** _____ the case to the police.

If he had seen somebody in the house he would surely have **35** _____ the person over.

The man did not like to wait so long in the dark being alone in such a place. He had been sitting in his car for no less than an hour when he **36** _____ some treading or tapping on the walk inside the gate.

Then he heard a gentle sound of the gate lock and it slowly opened with a creak. The door swung inward and he could now see the yard and the front door of the house. There was not a soul either in the yard or near the gate. The open gate did not **37** anything out.

He felt sorry he had not **38** up at the opposite side of the road when he saw a shadow on his windscreen.

- 32** 1) patiently 2) restfully 3) restlessly 4) secretly

ОТВЕТ:

- 33** 1) asked 2) looked 3) sought 4) worked

ОТВЕТ:

- 34** 1) bring 2) report 3) take 4) bring

ОТВЕТ:

- 35** 1) put 2) got 3) fought 4) turned

ОТВЕТ:

- 36** 1) saw 2) noticed 3) sensed 4) witnessed

ОТВЕТ:

- 37** 1) bring 2) get 3) take 4) make

ОТВЕТ:

- 38** 1) stopped 2) pulled 3) moved 4) driven

ОТВЕТ:

ТЕСТ 3

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19—25, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19—25.

Games

Games are part of every culture and are one of the _____ forms of interaction and entertainment.

19

OLD

These days some gamers enjoy _____ beyond the immediate reality and even prefer to do things in an imaginative way.

20

GO

- 21** Common features of games include uncertainty of outcome, _____ rules, competition, place and time requirements, elements of fiction and chance, desirable goals and personal enjoyment. **AGREEMENT**
- 22** Games are known for _____ the essence of certain cultures and passing them on to the next generation. **CAPTURE**
- 23** They have been important as socially bonding events, as teaching tools and as markers of _____ social status. **ONE**
- 24** Some games _____ common features of court culture. They were given as expensive gifts. **BECOME**
- 25** People used the games to teach spiritual and ethical lessons and some _____ as a way to develop strategic thinking and mental skills. **SEE**

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Swans

- 26** Swans are _____ of myth and the general belief is that they mate with their partners for life, bow gracefully to each other and sing when they die. **CREATE**
- 27** Much of what is said is true. During their _____ rituals the birds face each other, raise their wings and bow as if doing a ballet dance. **COURT**
- Indeed, swans perform a mating dance wearing attractive feathers and call softly to each other. They are also skilled at _____ swimming. **SYNCHRONY**
- 28** Swans really bond for life because they learn from their mistakes, support each other and _____ when losing each other. **SAD**
- 29** Swans leave their partners when things go badly, bearing _____ to humans. One of the reasons is repeated failure to have offspring. As well as divorcing, **RESEMBLE**
- 30** swans do _____ "cheat" in their marital relationship. **CASE**
- 31**

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The origin of language

There are over five thousand languages spoken on this planet and we do not have a **32** _____ about their origin.

According to the Old Testament's story of Babel, there was just one language known to all. Then people of Babylon decided to build a tower to heaven. Their ambitions so offended God that He made a **33** _____ of tongues and the building team broke up. Verbal communication became impossible.

Evidence about language origin can be **34** _____ through the analysis of the global language families such as Indo-European.

Scientists locate systematic parallels between these languages in grammar, sounds, and words. If the languages take **35** _____ each other, then they are part of one specific language family.

Now linguists can confirm that one hundred or so languages are known as the Indo-European language family. Each can be linked to one of ten distinct branches, although some languages are now extinct. The main subgroups still in existence include Balto-Slavic, Celtic, Germanic, and Italic. By looking **36** _____ the Germanic language family, we eventually recognize modern languages such as Swedish, Dutch, Danish and English.

By studying every language in this group, linguists have reconstructed a language called Proto-Indo-European, **37** _____ spoken five or six thousand years ago.

The goal of historical linguists is to study the existing structure of a language, and then determine which languages might be related to it. The criteria are that they descend from a **38** _____ ancestor, and the linguists trace it through time.

- 32** 1) idea 2) clue 3) knowledge 4) information

ОТВЕТ:

- 33** 1) disorder 2) mix 3) mess 4) mass

ОТВЕТ:

- 34** 1) uncovered 2) discovering 3) recovered 4) opened

ОТВЕТ:

- 35** 1) after 2) for 3) to 4) up

ОТВЕТ:

- 36** 1) at 2) up 3) for 4) into

ОТВЕТ:

- 37 1) unlikely 2) possible 3) probable 4) likely

Ответ:

- 38 1) general 2) family 3) common 4) mutual

Ответ:

ТЕСТ 4

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Talking birds

19 Some birds learn to communicate vocally by learning from others. Birds always _____ their language by parents and dominant birds in the flock.

TEACH

20 Birds lack vocal cords and make sounds using throat muscles and membranes. That is why their imitation abilities _____.

LIMIT

21 However it _____ recently that all species have some ability to mimic sounds and human speech mimicry among birds _____ widely.

SUGGESTION

22 Interesting news _____ that songbirds and parrots can learn human speech.

SPREAD

23 Pet birds _____ to speak by their owners through imitation. If then introduced to wild birds, the wild birds may also mimic the new sounds.

BE

TEACH

25 If long ago people had taught birds to speak, we might _____ out a common language by now. No?

WORK

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The first computer

- 26 Scientists were sure that the world's _____ computer was 2000 years old. Now we know that there was an older one, which sank beneath the waves in a wrecked ship. A new study of the ancient astronomical calendar and calculator has shown that this _____
- 27 found device may date back some 150 years older than the ship in which it sank during a storm. It's a fact which further ties this amazing bronze object with a _____ name like Archimedes.
- 28
- 29 82 fragments of this clogged mechanism with signs of _____ have been recovered.
- 30 A new expedition wants to find _____ against those who bring arguments casting doubt on the finding.
- The ship went down only seven years after the _____
- 31 _____ of Archimedes.

OLD

NEWS

HISTORY

CORROSION

ARGUE

DIE

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Landing on the Moon

In January 1959 a small Soviet sphere Luna 1 flew 32 _____ the moon at a distance of some 5,995 kilometres. Luna 1 did not touch the moon's surface, but showed that the moon had no magnetic field.

Later in 1959 Luna 2 became the first spacecraft to land on the moon's surface. A third Luna mission captured the first images of the far side of the moon, on which a lot of interesting details could be made 33 _____.

Eventually, in 1962 NASA 34 _____ its first spacecraft on the moon. It was Ranger 4. The Ranger missions were engineered to capture as many images as possible before crashing onto its surface.

Unfortunately Ranger 4 was unable to return any scientific data before 35 _____ at a fantastic speed into the far side of the moon.

Two years later, however, Ranger 7 was sent toward the moon with cameras and captured more than 4,000 photos in the 17 minutes before it 36 _____ into the surface stopping its existence. The images showed a very rough surface.

In 1966 the Soviet spacecraft Luna 9 overcame the moon's rocks and became the first vehicle to soft-land safely on the surface. Luna 10 launched later that year became the first spacecraft to successfully 37 _____ the moon.

These and other robotic probes paved the way to a giant leap forward in space exploration. On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin became the first people to 38 _____ down in the Sea of Tranquility.

- 32** 1) by 2) to 3) on 4) at
 Ответ:
- 33** 1) from 2) to 3) for 4) out
 Ответ:
- 34** 1) sent 2) placed 3) made 4) did
 Ответ:
- 35** 1) going 2) flying 3) slamming 4) soft-landing
 Ответ:
- 36** 1) fell 2) smashed 3) landed 4) hit
 Ответ:
- 37** 1) circle 2) round 3) orbit 4) surround
 Ответ:
- 38** 1) land 2) get 3) go 4) touch
 Ответ:

ТЕСТ 5

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Cats

- 19** The ability of cats to take the human illness away _____ in ancient Egypt. **NOTICE**
- 20** However, there _____ no evidence to support the theory up to now. **BE**
- 21** First, deep analysis of the _____ influence on people was carried out in the 1970s. **CAT**
- 22** Two groups of subjects _____ the same medication. People in the first group daily communicated with cats. **RECEIVE**

- A month later, all patients underwent a full examination. Test results improved both in the first and in the second group, but the state of patients included in the first group was _____ than satisfactory.
- 23
- 24 The experiment _____ in Britain, Canada, Germany, Japan, and every time a positive trend was noticed. Dogs, rabbits and other pets had a lesser effect. It turned out that _____ can improve the state of a patient as effectively as cats can.
- 25

MUCH
REPETITION

PET

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Money changes face

- The concept of money dates back to the beginning of civilization. Coins originally were a measure of weight of something valuable in them. That made coins _____.
- 26
- Long ago people used the barter method, although there is no _____ that there has ever existed a barter-only society.
- 27
- In Mesopotamia a coin weighed 160 grains of barley — staple food in those times. Similar practice continued until the _____ of gold and silver coins in ancient Greece.
- 28
- The world's earliest paper money used _____ coins appeared in China in the 7th century.
- 29
- Banknotes were first issued in Europe in 1661 and the coins also continued their _____.
- 30
- Paper money was _____ with fixed quantities of gold. They replaced gold coins in the 17—19th centuries.
- 31

TRUST

PROVE

INTRODUCE

ALONG

CIRCLE

CHANGE

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Teatime

The old woman in her red shawl muttered something and **32** _____ for the farmhouse. It was teatime in their old kitchen but she felt uneasy. The tea was not ready and the fruit rolls were not as hot.

"It's no use complaining of the tea," said the old woman's daughter hastily. "The kettle **33** _____ boil, and that's the truth of it."

The old woman turned to the stove where big fire was **34** _____ violently under a black kettle.

"It's been there for more than an hour, and nothing but **35** _____ smoke at first," explained the daughter.

"It's the damp wood," guessed the old woman. "You should have taken it in earlier for the pieces to dry."

"It must boil soon," said the daughter. "Perhaps a couple of minutes more."

"I thought it wouldn't boil in time for supper, nor for breakfast next morning, not even if the fire was left **36** _____ for the night," said the old woman.

"So what? What can't be cured must be endured. I could **37** _____ with a glass of milk," said the daughter.

But the tea was soon ready. They drank hot tea and ate fruit rolls but the two felt that something was in the air. Something potentially threatening, mysteriously troublesome and totally unknown.

"I suppose I'd better go and see how things are on the farm," the old woman said. The cows behaved strangely the other day as if something was wrong. "They are always that way when trouble comes. We'll have to **38** _____ out."

32 1) took 2) made 3) moved 4) stepped

ОТВЕТ:

33 1) won't 2) didn't 3) doesn't 4) can't

ОТВЕТ:

34 1) raging 2) sparkling 3) cracking 4) burning

ОТВЕТ:

35 1) thick 2) big 3) heavy 4) great

ОТВЕТ:

36 1) out 2) off 3) in 4) on

ОТВЕТ:

37 1) make 2) do 3) have 4) be

ОТВЕТ:

38 1) go 2) look 3) watch 4) find

ОТВЕТ:

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The second biggest diamond found

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|
| 19 | The second biggest diamond in the world _____ in Botswana. It is the biggest diamond to be found in a century. | RECOVER |
| 20 | This recent finding would be the _____ if the other one had not been discovered in South Africa in 1905. | LARGE |
| 21 | That first one _____ into nine separate stones. | CUT |
| 22 | The significance of this stone, the largest for more than a century, cannot _____. | ESTIMATE |
| 23 | This mine is getting famous indeed for several exceptional white diamonds _____ there. | FIND |
| 24 | Reporters said that during just one week several big diamonds _____ with the sixth largest gem in the world among them. | DISCOVER |
| 25 | The stones are _____ yet to know their worth, but potentially one of them is the most expensive in the world today. It would take more than a year to cut, polish and perfect. | VALUE |

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Cars that make decisions

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|
| 26 | An _____ car is also known as a self-driving car, robotic | AUTONOMY |
| 27 | car, or _____ car. It is a vehicle capable of doing the same as a traditional car but without a driver. | DRIVE |
| 28 | Decision-making cars use the radar, GPS navigation and computer vision system. They also have a central _____ unit. | PROCESS |

The clever machine interprets sensory information and does the interpretation or routes and obstacles. Then, it makes a

29 _____ where and how to go for a fast and safe drive. **DECIDE**

30 The car is _____ of distinguishing between different objects on the road. **ABILITY**

The first attempts to build a clever vehicle date back to the 1920s, but the first truly autonomous car did not make its appearance on the road until 1980s. The era of moving

31 _____ on the road began. **AUTO**

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Intelligence in the universe

Scientists have been **32** _____ the existence of extraterrestrial civilizations in the galaxy. Let's count how many stars there are in the galaxy and how many of those stars have planets. But over the past 20 years, astronomers have made remarkable **33** _____ in discovering planets around other stars. We now know that many stars have planets orbiting them.

This means that some creatures can actually live on some of those planets that have the right living conditions. These conditions may not be necessarily suitable for humans because **34** _____ life can perhaps take many forms.

Colonies of bizarre creatures live in the darkness of ocean depths. Radiation-resistant bacteria live happily in levels of radioactivity that would instantly kill a human being. And then there are organisms that can survive in boiling water. So the **35** _____ of life developing in other worlds seems very high.

Any form of life is very likely to develop intelligence capable of meaningful interaction with the environment. Many scientists even consider intelligent life inevitable with numerous colonies in existence. In this case the galaxy should be **36** _____ with countless alien civilizations.

If there are aliens in the galaxy, they can be found. Long space travels are limited by the speed of light, so maybe alien intelligence will **37** _____ a visit to us. But we should at least be able to detect alien radio signals that they may send.

The paradox is that theoretically alien civilizations should be common, yet we've seen no sign of them though they may **38** _____ up eventually.

32 1) forecasting 2) predicting 3) expecting 4) anticipating

Ответ:

33 1) progress 2) success 3) results 4) findings

Ответ:

- 34 1) clever 2) wise 3) human 4) intelligent

Ответ:

- 35 1) chance 2) occasion 3) probability 4) case

Ответ:

- 36 1) crowded 2) full 3) teaming 4) inhabited

Ответ:

- 37 1) give 2) pay 3) take 4) do

Ответ:

- 38 1) show 2) get 3) make 4) come

Ответ:

ТЕСТ 7

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Medicine without medicine

- 19 Healing plants _____ for thousands of years before recorded history. Ancient Chinese and Egyptian writings describe medicinal uses of plants as early as 3000 BC. Chinese medical system, in which herbal therapies _____, is the oldest among others. **USE**
- 20 Hippocrates, even though he _____ to be the father of modern medicine, did not believe in drugs. He thought them to be harmful to the human body. **USE**
- 21 Instead he _____ that all the human body needs is adequate rest, proper diet, exercise, clean air and herbs. **CONSIDER**
- 22 For centuries people _____ to merge natural remedies like herbs with conventional medicine to prevent side effects of drugs. **THINK**
- 23 Some herbal remedies _____ more and more popularity. For example, peppermint is known not only for _____ one's breath. It is a cure for your stomach, chest and nervous system. **TRY**
- 24 **GAIN**
- 25 **FRESH**

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Lovebirds

26

Lovebirds are species of small parrots. They are very social and _____.

AFFECT

27

Lovebirds are 13 to 17 centimetres in length and 40 to 60 grams in weight. They are among _____ parrots known.

SMALL

28

These parrots are _____ from Africa, though some of them originated in Madagascar.

COME

29

Their name comes from the parrots' strong pair bonding and the long periods of time which the two birds spend sitting together making a perfect match and _____.

ALLY

30

Lovebirds live in small flocks and eat fruit, vegetables, grasses and seed. Some of them have a special _____ requirement and eat insects and figs, without which they do not survive. This makes it sometimes problematic to

DIET

31

keep them in _____.

CAPTURE

Their affection may last for years.

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Somebody else's children

Annette had a good strong figure, healthy cheeks, short hair and a determined 32 _____. She wore a man's hat about the farm, and an old blue army overcoat when it was cold. When it was raining and wet, she would put 33 _____ top boots.

Annette had never thought of marrying. She had never been in love. At the age of twenty she 34 _____ down a marriage proposal, and now at the age of fifty she had not yet regretted it.

So, she was quite alone in the world, except for her dog, and a worker who lived nearby and 35 _____ after her animals. She had a few cows, a couple of mules. She also had a Bible.

One morning Annette saw four small children who, to all intents and purposes, might have **36** _____ out of the blue. This visit was both unexpected and unwelcome. They were the children of her nearest neighbour, Steve, who was not a near neighbour, at all.

A young woman came up accompanied by these four children. In her arms she carried a little baby. She dragged another one unwilling to get **37** _____. The other two followed looking lost.

The eyes of the young woman were red with tears. She had been called by the neighbouring hospital and told that her mother felt worse and needed somebody by her side. Her husband was away. The woman **38** _____ for the car and Annette was left with the children not knowing what to do next.

32 1) eye 2) appearance 3) expression 4) look

Ответ:

33 1) off 2) on 3) out 4) down

Ответ:

34 1) turned 2) sent 3) refused 4) put

Ответ:

35 1) worked 2) cared 3) looked 4) saw

Ответ:

36 1) appeared 2) come 3) fallen 4) walked

Ответ:

37 1) alone 2) along 3) on 4) up

Ответ:

38 1) made 2) went 3) moved 4) stepped

Ответ:

ТЕСТ 8

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Relativity theory

19 Thanks to relativity theory, theoretical physics _____
20 the key to understanding our world. After it _____,
relativity ideas changed classical mechanics created
by Isaac Newton.

**COME
PUBLISH**

21 In the field of physics, relativity improved the sci-
ence of elementary particles and their fundamen-
tal interactions, along with ushering in the nuclear
age. Relativity _____ extraordinary astronomical
phenomena such as neutron stars, black holes and
gravitational waves.

PREDICTION

22 Several theories _____ by relativity. Relativity
does not apply only to elementary particles, but also
to cosmology and astrophysics, including astronomy.
23 Also, relativity _____ as a tool for experimental-
ists in nuclear physics and quantum mechanics.

REPRESENT

24 First, the theory _____ difficult to understand.
However at around 1960 intensive research resulted
in making general relativity central to physics and as-
tronomy. Some very practical ideas _____ from
25 the initial theoretical guesses.

RECOGNITION

THINK

DEVELOP

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напеча-
танных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами
26—31, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лек-
сически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски
полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному
заданию из группы 26—31.*

False memories

26 It is _____ easy to lead people to believe they
remember things that did not happen in reality.

REMARK

27 Memories are _____ of past events with guesses
28 and beliefs. It is not _____ to make mistakes and
to falsely admit that you really witnessed something.

**CONSTRUCT
NORM**

29 False memories occur because if some information in
the report is missing, other people _____ the wit-
ness to think harder.

COURAGE

30 This explains numerous cases when witnesses re-
port to the police their imagination rather than what
really happened on the crime scene. The reason is
that human fantasy and mental pictures of the world
_____.

WEAVE

One of the reasons is that memories and what is spread by word of mouth are related. That is why reports from memory are often _____.

31

ACCURACY

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German princess, Snow White

“Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs” is one of the most known fairy tales in the world. It was first published in 1812 by the Grimm brothers.

Like many of the Grimm tales, it is believed that the tale has been in existence since the Middle Ages, 32 _____ down from generation to generation through word-of-mouth over the centuries.

In 1937, Walt Disney made his animated feature film of “Snow White”, and the story rose to 33 _____.

The story has generally been regarded as a fairy tale. However, recent research suggests the famous fairy tale may not be so 34 _____ after all.

The story tells the tale of a beautiful princess. Her stepmother was a witch and ordered a hunter to kill Snow White because she was envious of her beauty. But the hunter 35 _____ the girl free. Snow White came 36 _____ a small cottage, where she fell asleep.

When she awoke, seven dwarfs were looking down upon her. They told Snow White she could stay with them as long as she cleaned the house and cooked.

Snow White and the dwarfs were 37 _____ on very well until one day the witch dressed as an old woman asked for a 38 _____ of water and gave Snow White a poisoned apple. The princess lay in a deep sleep until the Prince came and his kiss awakened her.

According to some historians the story of Snow White was based on the life of a German princess who met a Spanish prince. Their love was politically harmful and the princess was poisoned by the courtiers.

- 32 1) sent 2) given 3) passed 4) told

Ответ:

- 33 1) popularity 2) fame 3) celebrity 4) recognition

Ответ:

- 34 1) invented 2) unreal 3) untrue 4) fictional

Ответ:

- 35 1) let 2) allowed 3) permitted 4) made

Ответ:

- 36 1) up 2) across 3) down 4) along

ОТВЕТ:

- 37 1) going 2) moving 3) getting 4) walking

ОТВЕТ:

- 38 1) gulp 2) bit 3) drip 4) drop

ОТВЕТ:

ТЕСТ 9

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19—25, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19—25.

The Universe

- 19 The Universe includes planets, stars, galaxies, intergalactic space, _____ particles known, and energy. **SMALL**
- Observations and the development of physical theories have led to many discoveries.
- 20 Throughout history, many scientific models _____ **PROPOSE**
21 to explain the Universe. The earliest models _____ **DEVELOP**
by ancient Greek and Indian philosophers.
- Over the centuries, astronomical observations led scientists to the discovery of gravity theory.
- 22 With the time it _____ that our galaxy is just one **DISCOVERY**
of many. Our Universe has neither an end nor a centre and it is both timeless and endless.
- 23 The Universe _____ with an increased speed, **EXPANSION**
though at one point it had a beginning, called the Big Bang.
- 24 Observations in the late 1990s _____ to the exist- **POINT**
ence of the previously unknown dark energy and dark matter.
- 25 The ultimate fate of the Universe _____ yet in the **STUDY**
future.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 26—31, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 26—31.

Ecotourism

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------|
| 26 | Ecological _____ is a booming business. | TOUR |
| 27 | Every year animals in the national parks suffer from _____ by millions of tourists coming to observe wildlife. It turns out crowds of tourists do damage to nature. | INVADE |
| 28 | This results in the _____ of animals' life in their natural habitat. Coastal areas, for example, are no longer safe places for the turtles to lay their eggs because of the human hordes around. | DISRUPT |
| 29 | Research shows that ecotourism _____ the animals. Regular human presence makes animals less cautious. | DANGER |
| 30 | Animals' _____ with humans results in the beasts letting down their guard. Some of them start behaving like home pets forgetting that they are still part of the battle, in which the strongest wins. | ACT |
| 31 | It is essential to study and understand the _____ impact massive human presence makes on animals. | REPAIR |

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32—38. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 32—38, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Orphan

The winter sun was moving down and the lights in the house were already **32** _____. Away from the building was a big park with leafless oaks and firs that stood **33** _____ against the dark trees.

The clock in the church-tower struck four, and the sound was both gentle and well heard. The whole place gave **34** _____ something pleasant, quite appropriate to the calm evening at this time of the year.

The boy who was standing at the front door waiting for it to open has just come by taxi from an orphanage where he had been left.

Thanks to the generosity of his elderly cousin, the boy had now come to live in this house. The offer came all of a **35** _____ both for the boy and for his distant relatives, because everybody who knew the cousin looked upon him as a person born to live alone.

Nobody knew anything about his habits or temper. He once lectured at the university but came into **36** _____ and immediately retired. His library was packed with ancient books into which nobody looked but the owner himself, and he had not done so for years.

In the house hall stood a marble statue, which was both expensive and good for **37** _____. The uncle wrote a number of articles describing the history of this unique marble piece but the subject was finally exhausted, the articles forgotten and copies of the scientific journal thrown **38** _____.

The door opened and the uncle appeared.

- 32** 1) off 2) out 3) on 4) in

Ответ:

- 33** 1) out 2) forward 3) on 4) at

Ответ:

- 34** 1) in 2) out 3) over 4) through

Ответ:

- 35** 1) surprise 2) shock 3) joy 4) sudden

Ответ:

- 36** 1) inheritance 2) money 3) fortune 4) luck

Ответ:

- 37** 1) much 2) all 3) nothing 4) something

Ответ:

- 38** 1) off 2) away 3) over 4) too

Ответ:

ТЕСТ 10

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19—25, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19—25.

Artificial intelligence

- 19** In the 1950s a claim was made that sometime in the future machines _____ capable of thinking and acting like humans. The term "artificial intelligence" was coined _____ the new field of science and engineering. **CREATION**
- 20** _____
- 21** Intelligent machines _____ to enable them to perceive their environment and to quickly make correct decisions. **NAME**
- 22** Artificial intelligence can _____ human chances of success in problematic situations. **DESIGN**
- 23** General intelligence is still among the _____ long-term goals, including reasoning, knowledge, planning, learning, language processing and communication, perception and the ability to move and manipulate objects. **MAXIMUM**
- 24** This field is interdisciplinary, in which during recent years a number of sciences and professions _____ together, including computer science, mathematics, psychology, linguistics, philosophy and neuroscience. **FIELD**
- 25** The research is booming but serious ethical questions _____ all the time. **BRING**
- RAISE**

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GMO

- 26** A _____ modified organism (GMO) is any plant or animal whose biological material has been changed affecting the look of it and inner qualities. **GENE**
- 27** GMOs are used in the production of medicine and food. They are also widely used for _____ research. The research has been going on since the first GMOs were produced in the 1980s. **SCIENCE**
- 28** The term GMO means either a new combination of genetic material or _____ of genes from another organism to a plant or animal. **ADD**
- 29** Despite some success, this issue is _____. On the one hand, such plants are resistant to diseases and yield higher crops. On the other hand, geneti- **CONTROVERSY**

30 cally modified food may not be quite safe to eat, causing allergies and other _____ effects.

31 Besides, it may be _____ dangerous.

WANT

ENVIRONMENT

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32—38. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 32—38, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Origami

Origami comes from “ori” meaning “folding”, and “kami” meaning “paper”. It is the art of paper folding, **32** _____ from Japanese culture.

In modern usage, the word “origami” has come into **33** _____ as a term for all folding practices, regardless of their culture of origin.

The goal is to transform a flat sheet of paper into a finished sculpture through folding techniques. Modern origami practitioners generally discourage the use of cuts, glue, or markings on the paper. Seemingly easy, origami is not a piece of **34** _____ at all.

The small number of basic origami techniques can be combined in a variety of ways to make intricate designs. The best-known origami model is the Japanese paper crane. In general, these designs begin with a square sheet of paper with the sides in different colours, catching one’s **35** _____.

Traditional Japanese origami has been **36** _____ since the period of 1603—1867. A butterfly design was very popular in those times. Origami was first used in rituals and later the art became a recreational pastime.

A genre similar to origami existed in Europe of the 17th—18th centuries. It was napkin folding but later it went into oblivion. Later the Japanese got **37** _____ on napkin folding and it was integrated into the Japanese tradition.

Today, popular origami models are birds, frogs and fish. The top level of mastery is to do the **38** _____ with paper in the air or to create a moving object. Specialized computer programs have been devised to help origami makers produce their paper models.

32 1) coming 2) rising 3) growing 4) beginning

ОТВЕТ:

33 1) sight 2) vision 3) view 4) knowledge

ОТВЕТ:

34 1) cake 2) candy 3) cookie 4) pudding

ОТВЕТ:

35 1) ear 2) eye 3) sight 4) attention

ОТВЕТ:

36 1) shown 2) trained 3) learned 4) practiced

ОТВЕТ:

37 1) begun 2) done 3) made 4) started

ОТВЕТ:

38 1) game 2) effect 3) trick 4) result

ОТВЕТ:

GRAMMAR SUPPLEMENT

WORD-BUILDING MODELS

Suffixes and prefixes

Part of speech	Suffixes	Examples	Prefixes	Examples
Noun	-age -al -ance -ant -cy -dom -ence -ent -er/-or -ery/-ry -ian -ism -ist -ity -ment -ness -ship -sion -tion	<i>baggage, shortage</i> <i>refusal</i> <i>attendance</i> <i>assistant</i> <i>frequency, urgency</i> <i>kingdom</i> <i>preference</i> <i>talent</i> <i>astronomer, doctor</i> <i>bakery</i> <i>Italian</i> <i>realism</i> <i>tobacconist</i> <i>inequality</i> <i>statement</i> <i>dullness</i> <i>friendship</i> <i>vision</i> <i>station</i>	co- counter- dis- im- in- inter- mis- over- re- under-	<i>co-owner</i> <i>counterargument</i> <i>discomfort</i> <i>impatience</i> <i>inattention, injustice</i> <i>interaction</i> <i>misbehaviour</i> <i>overdose</i> <i>reexamination</i> <i>underpayment</i>
Verb	-ate -en -fy -ise/ -ize	<i>differentiate</i> <i>strengthen</i> <i>simplify</i> <i>characterize</i>	co- de- dis- en- fore- inter- mis- out- over- pre-	<i>coexist</i> <i>destabilize</i> <i>disappear, disconnect</i> <i>enable, encourage</i> <i>foresee</i> <i>interact</i> <i>misbehave</i> <i>outperform, outplay</i> <i>overwork, overdo</i> <i>prepay</i>

Part of speech	Suffixes	Examples	Prefixes	Examples
			re- trans- un- under-	<i>rebuild, reorganize</i> <i>transplant</i> <i>unlock, undo</i> <i>underpay</i>
Adjective	-able -al -ed -ent -ful -ible -ic -ing -ive -less -ous	<i>eatable,</i> <i>respectable (respected by others)</i> <i>central</i> <i>excited</i> <i>different</i> <i>forgetful,</i> <i>respectful (to others)</i> <i>terrible, horrible</i> <i>artistic</i> <i>boring</i> <i>active</i> <i>sleepless</i> <i>famous</i>	dis- il- im- in- ir- re- semi- un-	<i>dishonest</i> <i>illegal</i> <i>impolite</i> <i>inconvenient</i> <i>irregular</i> <i>reactive</i> <i>semicircular</i> <i>uncomfortable, uncommon</i> NOTICE: <i>unjust, injustice</i>

Prefixes for negative adjectives

un-	in-	im-	il-	-ir
unable unbelievable unclear unemployed unhealthy unimportant unkind unpleasant unsolved unsteady unwise	inaccurate inactive inanimate incapable indecent indefinite inefficient insane	immobile immoral immortal impatient impolite impossible improper impure	illegal illegitimate illiterate illogical	irrational irregular irrelevant irremovable irresistible irresponsible irreversible
dis- disappointed, discouraged, dishonest, displeased				

Parts of speech conversion

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
ability	able	enable, disable	ably
accident	accidental		accidentally
achievement, achiever	achievable	achieve	

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
activity	active	activate	actively
addition	additional	add	additionally
admiration	admirable	admire	admirably
agreement	agreeable	agree	agreeably
aim	aimless	aim	aimlessly
argument	arguable	argue	arguably
shame	ashamed	shameful, shameless	shamefully, shamelessly
basis, the basics, base	basic	base	basically
beauty	beautiful	beautify	beautifully
belief	believable	believe	believably, unbelievably
bore	bored, boring	bore	boringly
bravery	brave		bravely
breath	breathless	breathe	breathlessly
breadth	broad	broaden	broadly
care	careful, careless, caring, uncaring	care	carefully, carelessly
circle		encircle, circle	
clarity	clear	clarify	clearly
closeness	close	close	closely
courage	courageous	encourage	courageously, encouragingly
company		accompany	
competition	competitive	compete	competitively
confidence	confidential, confident	confide	confidently, confidentially
confusion	confusing	confuse	confusingly
creation	create	create	creatively
danger	endangered, dangerous	endanger	dangerously
darkness	dark	darken	darkly

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
decision	decisive	decide	decisively, indecisively
decoration	decorative	decorate	decoratively
defence	defensive, defenceless	defend	defensively
definition	definite	define	definitely
denial	undeniably	deny	undeniable
determination	determined	determine	determinably
difference	different	differ, differentiate	differently
disappointment	disappointed, disappointing	disappoint	disappointingly
disturbance	disturb, disturbing	disturb	disturbingly
doing	done, overdone, undone	do, outdo, overdo, redo, undo	
domination (power and control) dominance (prevalence)	dominating, dominated	dominate	in a dominating way, showing dominance
doubt	undoubted, doubtful, doubtless	doubt	undoubtedly, doubtfully
dream, dreamer	dreamy, dreamless	dream	dreamily
ease	easy, uneasy	ease	easily, uneasily
end	endless	end	endlessly
energy	energetic	energize	energetically
event/eventuality (случайность)	eventful		eventually (в конце концов)
excellent	excellence	excel	excellently
excuse	excusable, inexcusable	excuse	excusably, inexcusably
expectancy, expectation	expected, unexpected	expect	expectedly, unexpectedly
familiarity	familiar	familiarize	familiarly
fame	famous, infamous		famously, infamously
fear	fearful, fearless, fearsome	fear	fearfully, fearlessly

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
final	final	finalize	finally
forgetfulness	forgetful	forget	forgetfully
forgiveness	forgiving, unforgiving	forgive	forgivingly
friend	friendly	befriend	
gladness	glad	gladden	gladly
grass	grassy	graze	
hand	handy	hand (in, out)	handily
hardship	hard	harden	hard (work hard) hardly (barely — can hardly breathe)
heart	heartly, heartless		heartily, heartlessly
hurry	hurried, unhurried	hurry	hurriedly
intention	intended	intend	intentionally, unintentionally
interest	interested uninterested (без интереса) disinterested (без корысти, непредвзятый)	interest	interestingly, disinterestingly
joke	joking	joke	jokingly
justice	just	justify	justly
enlargement	large	enlarge	largely
lateness	late (поздний, поздно)	belate (rare)	lately (недавно)
law	lawful, unlawful	outlaw	lawfully, unlawfully
legality	legal	legalize	legally, illegally
length	long	prolong, lengthen	
life	living	live, outlive	live [larv]
machine	mechanical	mechanize	mechanically
moment	momentary		momentarily
necessity	necessary	necessitate	necessarily, unnecessarily

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
need	needy, needless, needed	need	needlessly
neighbour	neighbourly		
news	new	renew	newly
norm	normal	normalize	normally
notice	noticeable	notice	noticeably
obedience	obedient	obey	obediently
offence	offensive	offend	offensively
opening	open	open	openly
opposition	opposite	oppose	opposingly
origin	original	originate	originally
part	partial	part	partially
person	personal	personalize, personify	personally
persuasion	persuasive	persuade	persuasively
picture	picturesque	picture	picturesquely
popularity	popular, unpopular	popularize	popularly
power	powerful	empower, overpower	powerfully
privacy	private	privatize	privately
proof	proved	prove	provingly
public	public	publicize	publicly
realism	real	realize	really
reliability	reliable	rely	reliably
repair	irreparable	repair	irreparably
repeat, repetition	repeated	repeat	repeatedly
right, rightness, rightfulness	right, rightful	right (to right the wrong)	rightfully, right (serves him right) rightly
sadness	sad	sadden	sadly
satisfaction	satisfactory, satisfied	satisfy	satisfactorily

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
scare	scared, scary	scare	scaringly
shortage	short	shorten	shortly (soon)
simplicity	simple	simplify	simply
smoothness	smooth	smooth, smoothen	smoothly
softness	soft	soften	softly (in a low voice)
solidarity	solid	solidify	solidly
storm	stormy	storm	stormily
storage		store	
strength	strong	strengthen	strongly
success	successful	succeed	successfully
suspect	suspicious	suspect	suspiciously
system	systematic	systematize	systematically
talk	talkative, talking	talk	talkatively
taste	tasty, tasteless	taste	tastefully
terror	terrible	terrify	terribly
thankfulness	thankful	thank	thankfully
threat	threatening	threaten	threateningly
title	titled, entitled	entitle	
waste	wasteful	waste	wastefully
watch	watchful	watch	watchfully
weakness	weak	weaken	weakly
week	weekly (once a week)		
width	wide	widen	widely
year	yearly		yearly
youth	youthful		youthfully

NOTE: some adjectives end in -ly, e. g.: *friendly* is an adjective, but *in a friendly/unfriendly way/manner* is an adverbial phrase. Other adjectives ending in -ly: *daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, yearly, early, elderly, lovely, likely, unlikely, costly, deadly, curly, manly, cowardly, orderly, timely.*

Typical phrasal verbs

Verb	Preposition	Meaning
bring	up off about round	raise (a family) provide success (for business) realize (a dream) deliver (to a place)
come	off into about across	tear off (about a button) inherit (a fortune) happen (a chance) meet/find unexpectedly
choke	with (gas, emotions) on (a piece of food) in (the words choked in her throat)	obstructing the breath with an object or overwhelming emotions
get	away on	leave (unpunished) continue (with sth or sb)
give	in off up	let go or happen (stop resistance) produce (a smell) let sb use (the seat on the bus)
go	off on about (sth) after (sth) ahead (with) along (with)	become bad (milk or an egg) continue take steps to do sth try to achieve a goal continue what has already been started agree with sth or sb
hold	on against	wait a little (on the phone) resist (sb)
keep	up on to	hold without letting go down continue stick to (a friend or an idea)
knock	down about off	send to the ground with a blow walk around aimlessly = hang about reduce the price, give a discount
let	off out up down	let go out (let off steam) increase the size of clothes become weaker (about rain) disappoint sb (разочаровать)
look	after into	take care of (sb) investigate (a problem)
make	off out up	run away to see small details with difficulty invent (a false excuse)

Verb	Preposition	Meaning
pick	on (sb) out up	constantly bully (sb) choose or select find (mushrooms or a word in the dictionary)
pull	over up back	take the transport to the side of the road stop the transport move the transport backward
put	forward up with off out	propose (an idea) agree unwillingly delay (an event) extinguish (fire or cigarette)
run	into down over out	meet suddenly very tired knocked by (transport) be completely used out (resources)
set	off out up	cause to start (process) start (set out on a journey) to establish (a company)
take	after down for off to in in	resemble in appearance write identify wrongly begin to fly from the ground begin to feel attraction (to a person) reduce in size (clothes) deceive (sb)
turn	on off up over	attack aggressively sb (a dog) switch on switch out come to be present inform the police (turn a criminal over to the police)
work	out up	produce (a plan, a programme, a system) increase through efforts (work up one's strength)

Additional list of phrasal verbs

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
add up	put together or make connected	<i>The phrases of your essay do not add up.</i>

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
be concerned about/for/with	concerned for/about sb or sth — feel interest, to care for and be worried about sb or sth; concerned with — be busy with or relevant to sth	<i>I am concerned about/for your health. Today's lesson is concerned with phrasal verbs.</i>
blow up	fill sth with air	<i>We must blow many balloons up for the birthday party.</i>
break up	stop being together	<i>The team broke up after a number of failures.</i>
break down	start crying with tears divide into parts	<i>On hearing the news, the poor girl broke down. Let's break this sum of money down and each will have one's portion.</i>
bring up	raise (a child)	<i>He was brought up on the farm by grandparents.</i>
call off	stop what is planned	<i>In case of an epidemic all the public gatherings will have to be called off.</i>
carry on	continue the activity	<i>Let's carry on with our experiment.</i>
come across	get to one's mind	<i>The message of this book does not come across (I can't understand it).</i>
come up with	produce an idea	<i>Resourceful people usually come up with interesting suggestions.</i>
do away with	liquidate sth	<i>It's time we did away with these tons of paper.</i>
dress up	wear nice clothing	<i>We must all dress up for this party at the embassy.</i>
eat out	have a meal in a café or restaurant	<i>At weekends we usually eat out for a change.</i>
fall apart	break into parts, fail	<i>Their plan fell apart when it came to realizing it.</i>
fall out	have a quarrel	<i>The two friends unexpectedly fell out with each other.</i>
fill out	write information in a form	<i>To get a visa you need to fill a couple of blank forms out.</i>
get along	remain friendly	<i>How do you manage to get along with such a boring person?</i>

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
get over	leave the problem behind	<i>Eventually, she got over her fear of travelling by air.</i>
get something across	let sb understand	<i>I wanted to get my ideas across to my friend but he would not listen.</i>
give up	stop doing sth	<i>It's time you gave up smoking.</i>
go on	happen	<i>What is going on here?</i>
go off	become spoiled	<i>If you keep the milk in the warm room, it will soon go off.</i>
hang out	spend time aimlessly	<i>Many teenagers are hanging out during school holidays.</i>
hold on	keep waiting on the phone	<i>Hold on, please! I am putting you through.</i>
look after	take care of	<i>The recovery depends on how well the patients are looked after.</i>
look forward to	expect with pleasure	<i>We are all looking forward to our holiday in Rome.</i>
look out	be especially aware of an immediate danger	<i>Look out! There's a car on your left again!</i>
look up	search in a reference book	<i>You will find her telephone number if you look it up in the yellow pages.</i>
make for	move in the direction	<i>After the words, he made for door.</i>
make out	hear and understand	<i>I can't make out what you are saying to me. It's a bad line.</i>
make up	invent a story and lie about sth	<i>Some children prefer to make up stories instead of telling the truth.</i>
pass out	fall asleep or become unconscious	<i>I was so tired that the moment I reached the sofa I passed out.</i>
put down	kill a sick or aggressive animal in a humane way	<i>The dog was old and sick and the owners agreed to put it down.</i>
put off	delay for some time	<i>The meeting was put off until tomorrow.</i>
put up with	take something patiently	<i>The teacher will not put up with bad behaviour of her students.</i>
show up	make appearance	<i>You always show up late. Please, do not do it this time.</i>

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
take off	begin to fly	<i>The gunshot was heard and the scared birds took off at once.</i>
turn up	come to an event	<i>Crowds of people turned up for the demonstration.</i>
watch out	be aware of danger now or later	<i>Watch out in the dark and mind the steps.</i>
work out	make calculations	<i>We must work out the total cost of this tour to Spain.</i>

NOTE: phrasal verbs usually have more than one meaning.

Prepositions

Prepositions with moments and time periods

on	on Sunday
in	in September, in February, in the morning, in 2040, in an hour
at	at night, at the weekend, at half past eleven, at the moment, at the top/bottom
since	since last year
for	for a decade
ago	a moment ago
before	before noon
to	a quarter to six
past	ten past nine
from ... to/ till	from January to/till May
till/until	till/until late at night
by	back by six o'clock
during	during the intermittence
into	continue into the early hours of the morning

Prepositions with place and direction

in	in the bedroom, in Lisbon, in the manuscript, in the car, in a taxi, in the picture/photo, in the world, in/on the tree, in/on the street
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at	at the door, at the railway station, at the table, at a concert, at the tea party, at the cinema, at school, at work, at the address, live at Oxford Street 10, at my friend's, write to me at aaa@bbb.com
on	on the wall, on the Volga, on the desktop, on the left/right, on the ground floor, on the bus, on a plane, on TV, on the radio, on the phone
by, next to, beside	by/next to/beside the carriage
under	under the floor
below	below the surface
over	where sth warm over the shirt, over 18 years, over (across) the bridge, jump over the wall
above	a path above the valley
across	swim across the river
through	through the hole in the wall
to	move to South Africa, go to church, go to bed
into	squeeze into a small cabin
towards	take steps towards victory
onto	rise onto the stage
from	fresh from the garden

Prepositions with possession, position, rates, manner and topics

from	a gift from my granny
of	the old watch of my father, a fragment of an old vase, the photo of my family house, to dream of (to cherish a dream)
by	an unknown poem by Pushkin
on	on foot, on horseback, a lecture on genetics, on top of that (to crown it all)
in	get in the car
off	get off the car, sail off the coast
out of	get out of the carriage
by	prices rose by 5 per cent, travel by car/taxi/bus/rail/see/air
about	dream about (night dream)

Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions

For explains reason or purpose (just like "because"), e. g.:

- *I go to the country every weekend, **for** I love to watch the nature.*

And adds one thing to another, e. g.:

- *I like to do sports **and** to spend my free time actively.*

Nor used to present an alternative negative idea to an already stated negative idea, e. g.:

- *I don't go for TV **nor** for the computer.*

But shows contrast, e. g.:

- *I don't read much **but** I like to relax with a good book.*

Or presents an alternative or a choice, e. g.:

- *In winter I go skiing **or** skating.*

Yet introduces a contrasting idea that follows the preceding idea logically (similar to "but"), e. g.:

- *I prefer to swim in the sea **yet** I go to the swimming pool more often.*

So indicates effect, result or consequence, e. g.:

- *I've started by university course, **so** there is less time left for sports.*

Subordinating conjunctions

after — *Let's have some food **after** we have done the job.*

although — ***Although** the situation is difficult, we will manage somehow.*

as — ***As** I progress with my work, I am beginning to understand that it's worth the effort.*

as long as — *I don't care what people think about me, **as long as** I am sure that I am right.*

because — *I continue my business **because** I believe the crisis will soon be over.*

before — *Just tell me what the matter is **before** you leave.*

even if — ***Even if** the sky is falling down, we must stay together.*

if — ***If** you say no, you will never have another chance.*

once — ***Once** you are in the game, you will never be out.*

now that — ***Now that** I know the truth, I will certainly take your side.*

since — *I will never take risks **since** taking risks in this situation is stupid.*

though — *You must continue doing your duty **though** you feel tired indeed.*

unless — *You will never reach your goal **unless** you get crazy about it.*

until — *We will not call it a day **until** we see the light at the end of the tunnel.*

when — ***When** I see my patients smile, I feel really proud of myself.*

where — *This is the place **where** I have never been before.*

while — *The whole world is changing **while** we pretend that nothing really happens.*

Correlative conjunctions

both ... and — *I'll have **both** chicken **and** pizza. Bring both for me too, please.*

whether/or (not) — *Nobody could tell **whether** he liked the joke **or** swallowed the bitter pill. I will give you a call **whether or not** the news pleases you. = I will give you a call **whether** the news pleases you **or not**.*

either ... or — *I will take **either** a piece of chicken **or** a slice of pizza.*

neither ... nor — *I want **neither** tea **nor** coffee.*

not ... but and not only ... but also — I am **not** eating anything **but** I am going to drink some freshly made juice.

so/as ... as — The Baltic Sea is not **so/as** warm **as** the Black Sea.

so/such ... that — The nature was **so** beautiful **that** we decided to stay there for a day more.

scarcely ... when — I had **scarcely** entered the hotel room, **when** the telephone rang.

hardly ... when — **Hardly** had I left the hotel, **when** it began raining.

as many ... as — There are **as many** rooms in the hotel **as** there are windows.

no sooner ... than — I will **no sooner** participate in this business **than** throwing my money away.

rather ... than — I will **rather** sleep **than** sit up late in front of the TV.

Collocations

have	do	make
have a bath have a drink have a good time have a haircut have a holiday have a problem	do business Do something! do someone a favour do the cooking do the housework do the shopping	make a difference make a mess make a mistake make a noise make an effort make furniture
have	do	make
have a relationship have a rest have lunch have sympathy	do the washing-up do your best do your hair do sports	make money make progress make room make trouble
take	break	catch
take a break take a breath take a chance take a look take a rest take a seat take a taxi take an exam take notes take the temperature take a bite	break a habit break a leg break a promise break a record break a window break someone's heart break the ice break the law break the news to someone break the rules	catch a ball catch a bus catch a chill catch a cold catch a thief catch fire catch sight of catch someone's attention catch someone's eye catch the flu
pay	save	keep
pay a fine pay attention pay by credit card pay cash pay interest (financial) pay someone a compliment pay someone a visit	save electricity save energy save money save one's strength save someone a seat save someone's life save something to a disk	keep a diary keep a promise keep a secret keep an appointment keep calm keep control keep in touch

pay	save	keep
pay the bill pay the price pay your respects	save space save time save yourself the trouble	keep quiet keep someone's place keep the change
come	go	get
come close come complete with come direct come early come first come into view come last come late come on time come prepared come right back come second come to a compromise come to a decision come to an agreement come to an end	go abroad go astray go bad go bald go bankrupt go blind go crazy go dark go deaf go fishing go mad go missing go on foot go online go out of business go overseas	get a job get a shock get angry get divorced get drunk get frightened get home get lost get married get nowhere get permission get pregnant get ready get started on something get the impression get the message
come	go	get
come to a standstill come to terms with come to a total of come under attack	go quiet go sailing go to war go yellow	get the sack get upset get wet get worried

Set phrases and idioms

do the dishes take a risk have/take a shower make a mistake/choice do an exercise have/lose a heart (боевой дух)	stale bread rotten apples regular exercise weak tea heavy smoke quick shower short question	cats purr fire burns snow/rain falls wind blows kettle sings
give a presentation give a call commit murder make a complaint place an order	fully aware completely satisfied terribly disappointed absolutely exhausted badly injured	finely chopped thinly cut well done simply put thoroughly prepared

Words to denote "a piece of something"

a bite/a mouthful of food
a chunk of meat/vegetables/money

a can of Pepsi
a tube of toothpaste