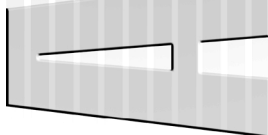




**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**  
**Національний авіаційний університет**



**АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА**  
**ЗБІРНИК КОНТРОЛЬНИХ РОБІТ**  
Практикум для слухачів  
підготовчих курсів

**VIVERE!**  
**VINCERE!**  
**CREARE!**

**Київ 2017**

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Збірник містить тестові завдання з англійської мови різного рівня складності. Система складених тестів сприятиме набуттю слухачами підготовчих курсів навичок правильного виконання тестових завдань під час підготовки до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання.

Для слухачів підготовчих курсів, а також для учнів шкіл, гімназій, ліцеїв, абітурієнтів, учителів загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів.

**УДК 811.111:373.57(08)**  
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## ПЕРЕДМОВА

Збірник містить контрольні роботи і домашні завдання з дисципліни «Англійська мова», передбачені для виконання на курсах з підготовки до вступу до вищих навчальних закладів і складання ЗНО з цієї дисципліни. Контрольні роботи призначені для перевірки навчальних досягнень слухачів за рейтинговою системою оцінювання набутих знань та вмінь.

Контрольні роботи виконуються з метою формування та закріплення у слухачів теоретичних знань і практичних навичок за вивченими темами. Кожна з чотирьох контрольних робіт має чотири варіанти, складені за єдиною схемою, аналогічно до тієї, що наведена в тестових зошитах ЗНО з англійської мови і розроблена УЦОЯО.

Контрольна робота складається із завдань трьох рівнів. Загальна кількість завдань контрольної роботи – 5. На виконання завдань контрольної роботи відведено 45 хв. Виконання контрольної роботи оцінюється за 60-бальною системою.

Розподіл балів за завданнями здійснюється таким чином:

**Рівень I. Завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді (кількість завдань – 2).**

До кожного з п'яти речень у завданні пропонується чотири варіанти відповідей, серед яких лише одна правильна. Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо слухач вибрав і позначив правильну відповідь. Кожне речення оцінюється в один бал. Усього за завдання I рівня – 10 балів.

**Рівень II. Завдання на заповнення пропусків у тексті (кількість завдань – 1).**

У завданні пропонується доповнити речення в тексті словами або словосполученнями з поданих варіантів. Завдання вважається виконаним правильно, якщо слухач вибрав і позначив правильний варіант відповіді (літеру від А до Н навпроти кожної цифри від 1 до 5). Кожна правильна відповідь оцінюється в два бали. Усього за завдання II рівня – 10 балів.

**Рівень III. Завдання з розгорнутою відповіддю (кількість завдань – 2).**

Завдання 4, 5 оцінюються в 20 балів кожне. Усього за завдання III рівня – 40 балів.

Домашні завдання виконуються слухачами з метою самостійної систематизації, закріплення та розширення теоретичних знань з англійської мови за вивченими темами і рекомендуються як спосіб підготовки до подальшого виконання контрольних робіт. Кожне з двох домашніх завдань також має чотири варіанти з трьома рівнями складності у кожному, але кількість завдань у ньому – 6. На виконання завдань контрольної роботи відведено 60 хв. Виконання домашнього завдання також оцінюється за 60-бальною системою.

**Рівень I. Завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді (кількість завдань – 2).**

До кожного з п'яти речень у завданні пропонується чотири варіанти відповідей, серед яких лише одна правильна. Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо слухач вибрав і позначив правильну відповідь. Кожне речення оцінюється в один бал. Усього за завдання I рівня – 10 балів.

**Рівень II. Завдання на заповнення пропусків у тексті (кількість завдань – 1) та на встановлення відповідностей (кількість завдань – 2).**

У завданні на заповнення пропусків у тексті (завдання 3) пропонується доповнити речення в тексті словами або словосполученнями з поданих варіантів. Завдання вважається виконаним правильно, якщо слухач вибрав і позначив правильний варіант відповіді (літеру від А до Н навпроти кожної цифри від 1 до 5). У завданні на встановлення відповідностей (завдання 4) пропонується підібрати твердження до відповідного фрагмента тексту. Завдання вважається виконаним правильно, якщо слухач встановив правильну відповідність і позначив правильний варіант відповіді (літеру від А до Н навпроти кожної цифри від 1 до 5). Кожна правильна відповідь оцінюється в два бали. Усього за завдання II рівня – 20 балів.

**Рівень III. Завдання з розгорнутою відповіддю (кількість завдань – 2).**

Завдання 5, 6 оцінюються в 15 балів кожне. Усього за завдання III рівня – 30 балів.

**Контрольна робота 1**  
**ІМЕННИК. АРТИКЛЬ (THE NOUN. THE ARTICLE)**

**ВАРІАНТ 1**

**I рівень**

*1. Choose the equivalent for the sentence using the possessive case where possible.*

**1. The name of this lady is Terence.**

- A) This ladys' name is Terence.
- B) This lady's name is Terence.
- C) This ladie's name is Terence.
- D) The name of this lady is Terence.

**2. This is the car of my parents and this is the house of my brother.**

- A) This is my parents' car and this is my brothers' house.
- B) This is my parent's car and this is my brother's house.
- C) This is my parents' car and this is my brother's house.
- D) This is my parent's car and this is my brothers' house.

**3. She knows the name of this book.**

- A) She knows this name's book.
- B) She knows this book's name.
- C) She knows this book's name.
- D) She knows the name of this book.

**4. Do you like the wall-paper in this room?**

- A) Do you like this room's wall-paper?
- B) Do you like this wall-paper's room?
- C) Do you like this wall's-paper room?
- D) Do you like the wall-paper in this room?

**5. My relatives went to the country in the car of my father-in-law.**

- A) My relatives went to the country in my father's-in-law car.
- B) My relatives went to the country in my father-in-law's car.
- C) My relatives went to the country in my father's-in-law's car.
- D) My relatives went to the country in the car of my father-in-law.



**II. Insert articles (a, an, the) if necessary.**

**1. ... Hawaii are situated in ... Pacific Ocean.**

- A) –, –      B) –, the      C) the, –      D) the, the

**2. Mr. Hanson plays both ... chess and ... draughts.**

- A) –, –      B) –, the      C) the, –      D) the, the

**3. Joseph always stays at ... Hilton when he comes to ... Hague.**

- A) –, –      B) the, –      C) the, the      D) –, the

**4 When I was in ... New York I visited ... Rockefeller Centre and ... Carnegie Hall.**

- A) –, –, the      B) the, the, –      C) –, the, the      D) the, –, the

**5. ... Jupiter and ... Saturn are ... planets of ... solar system.**

- A) –, –, the, the      C) the, the, –, the  
B) –, –, –, the      D) the, the, –, –

**II рівень**

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

For years, parents have been limited to traditional methods of keeping an eye on their children's movements: standing in the playground, watching from the window, or asking them to phone home **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_. But now anxious mothers and fathers are being offered a distinctly hi-tech method of monitoring their child's every movement – tracking them by satellite.

The *Num8 watch* is said to be the first tracking device specifically designed to help parents keep tabs **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_.

The £149 *Num8* looks much like any ordinary digital wristwatch, but it has a GPS chip. This constantly follows the location of the child – it is accurate to within 3 metres – and sends it back to *Num8's* website **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_.

Relatives can receive text messages about the watch's location direct from the device, pointing to the street address of their youngster **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_. Removing the watch is followed by a warning that is sent to the mobile phone of a parent.

Sieve Salmon, *Num8*'s chief executive, said that he hoped it would be used as a way to give children more freedom, rather than restricting them or (5) \_\_\_\_\_. «Only 20 % of children are now allowed to go out and play. *Num8* will help parents feel more comfortable about letting their children go out to play», he said.

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> the standards of behaviour       | <b>E</b> will let you stroll      |
| <b>B</b> when they visit a friend's house | <b>F</b> for monitoring           |
| <b>C</b> helping lazy parenting           | <b>G</b> at the touch of a button |
| <b>D</b> profound hope that               | <b>H</b> on naughty kids          |

### III рівень

**IV. Make the sentences plural with all necessary changes.**

1. This woman is a secretary.
2. It was a photo of his father-in-law.
3. The play was very funny, and I liked it very much.
4. This radio is out of order.
5. That gentleman bought a piano for his child.

**V. Give appropriate Ukrainian equivalents of the noun-groups below.**

- 1) Women's Royal Voluntary Service;
- 2) Second World War torpedo boat;
- 3) global positioning system technology;
- 4) factory equipment modernization;
- 5) system software developer.

### ВАРІАНТ 2

#### I рівень

**I. Choose the equivalent for the sentence using the possessive case where possible.**

**1. We cannot find the gloves of Betty.**

- A) We cannot find the Betty's gloves.
- B) We cannot find Bettie's gloves.
- C) We cannot find Betty's gloves.
- D) We cannot find the gloves of Betty.

**2. We met at the house of George and Helen.**

- A) We met at George and Helen's house.
- B) We met at George's and Helen house.
- C) We met at George's and Helen's house.
- D) We met at the house of George and Helen.

**3. An apple fell down on the head of Bob.**

- A) An apple fell down on a Bob's head.
- B) An apple fell down on the Bob's head.
- C) An apple fell down on Bob's head.
- D) An apple fell down on the head of Bob.

**4. The roof of this house needs repairing.**

- A) This house's roof needs repairing.
- B) This houses' roof needs repairing.
- C) This house' roof needs repairing.
- D) The roof of this house needs repairing.

**5. In this box she kept the photos of her children.**

- A) In this box she kept her childrens' photos.
- B) In this box she kept her children's photos.
- C) In this box she kept her childrenses' photos.
- D) In this box she kept the photos of her children.

**II. Insert articles (a, an, the) if necessary.**

**1. ... tea is imported from ... Sri Lanka.**

- A) -, -
- B) -, the
- C) the, -
- D) the, the

**2. Manila is ... capital of ... Philippines.**

- A) -, -
- B) -, the
- C) the, -
- D) the, the

**3. ... Davidsons had ... light breakfast.**

- A) -, a
- B) the, -
- C) the, the
- D) the, a

**4. ... Moldova is separated from ... Romania by ... Prut River.**

- A) the, the, -
- B) the, the, the
- C) -, -, -
- D) -, -, the

**5. ... official residence of ... President of ... USA is ... White House.**

- A) an, the, -, -  
B) an, the, the, -

- C) the, the, -, the  
D) the, the, the, the

## II рівень

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

Life is easier if you are right-handed. You can open **(1)** \_\_\_\_ tomatoes, use **(2)** \_\_\_\_ scissors or write a cheque without problems.

In earlier times left-handed people were sometimes thought to be bad or even dangerous and were sometimes even killed. Even quite recently, children who wanted to use their left hands were taught to use their right instead. The teacher of King George VI of England (1895-1952) tied his left hand behind his back to make him use his right, and it was probably because of this that he had **(3)** \_\_\_\_ later in his life. However modern ideas about how children use their hands are very different. Some doctors now think that the choice is made when babies are still very young.

But why is anyone left-handed?

Psychologist Dr. Marian Annett thinks that a long time ago people used both hands equally; what changed things was that human beings learned to speak.

The left hemisphere controls the right-hand side of the body and the right controls the left. Speech became connected to the left **(4)** \_\_\_\_ of the brain; and as speech became more and more important, so the left hemisphere became more powerful, and so the right-hand side of the body was used more. This means that left-handers are often slower to speak and read than right-handers. But left-handed people have advantages too.

According to the recent scientific theories, left-handed people have **(5)** \_\_\_\_ of becoming great sportsmen. Left-handedness emerges most strikingly in the arts; back in the Renaissance, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Hans Holbein were all notable left-handers. There are even famous left-handed people in the world of music like Beethoven and Paganini. You may also add such talented individuals as Paul Klee, Charlie Chaplin, Lenny Bruce, Greta Garbo, Marilyn Monroe, and the problem of left-handedness will never bother you again.

- A a pair of
- B a worse chance
- C speech problems
- D superior to the other

- E a can of
- F a better chance
- G hemisphere
- H reading problems

### III рівень

#### ***IV. Make the sentences plural with all necessary changes.***

1. His sister-in-law has got a goose and a turkey.
2. A policeman has caught the thief owing to the finger-tip he left on the key.
3. In the street I saw a passer-by looking like an Eskimo.
4. Even a child, to say nothing of a grown-up, can explain this phenomenon.
5. This sheep was eaten by a wolf.

#### ***V. Give appropriate Ukrainian equivalents of the noun-groups below.***

- 1) halogen light bulb reliability;
- 2) team work results;
- 3) four bedroom modern family home;
- 4) apple jam factory management;
- 5) Liberty human rights organization.

### ВАРІАНТ 3

#### I рівень

#### ***I. Choose the equivalent for the sentence using the possessive case where possible.***

1. **The beauty of Canada is really breathtaking.**
  - A) The Canada's beauty is really breathtaking.
  - B) Canada's beauty is really breathtaking.
  - C) Canadas' beauty is really breathtaking.
  - D) The beauty of Canada is really breathtaking.
2. **The house of Jim is as large as the house of Alice.**
  - A) Jim and Alice's houses are similar in size.
  - B) Jim's and Alice houses are similar in size.

- C) Jims' and Alice's houses are similar in size.  
 D) The house of Jim is as large as the house of Alice.

**3. The leg of a cat has claws.**

- A) The cat's leg has claws.                      C) A cat's leg has claws.  
 B) Cat's leg has claws.                         D) The leg of the cat has claws.

**4. The heel of a shoe of Kate has broken off.**

- A) Kate's shoe's heel has broken off.  
 B) Shoe's Kate's heel has broken off.  
 C) The heel of Kate's shoe has broken off.  
 D) The heel of a shoe of Kate has broken off.

**5. The term grades of pupils depend on their tests.**

- A) The pupils' term grades depend on their tests.  
 B) The term pupil's grades depend on their tests.  
 C) Pupils' term grades depend on their tests.  
 D) The term grades of pupils depend on their tests.

**II. Insert articles (a, an, the) if necessary.**

**1. Sarah has made ... progress in learning ... English language.**

- A) -, -      B) -, the      C) a, the      D) a, -

**2. John broke ... arm and was sent to ... hospital.**

- A) the, -      B) the, a      C) an, the      D) a, -

**3. "It's time to go to ... bed", mother told ... children.**

- A) -, -      B) -, the      C) the, the      D) a, the

**4. It was ... winter morning and ... sky was overcast with ... clouds.**

- A) -, -, the      B) the, the, -      C) a, the, -      D) a, the, the

**5. ... Hoverla is ... highest peak in ... Carpathians in ... Western Ukraine.**

- A) -, the, -, the      C) -, the, the, -  
 B) the, a, the, -      D) the, -, the, the

## II рівень

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

Ivy Bean is perhaps the oldest user of social networking sites. She has become famous for her Twitter site IvyBean104. On September the 8th, 2009, her 104th birthday, Ivy had 38,670 followers. This makes her one of the most followed people in cyberspace! She said she preferred Twitter to Facebook **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_. In one of her birthday posts, she wrote: «I have just opened all my cards. It's taken me 20 minutes». She usually writes about things like getting her hair done, watching her favourite TV shows or eating fish and chips. The world's media covered Ivy's birthday. CNN and Sky News both wrote stories **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_.

Ivy Bean was born in Bradford, a town in the north of England, in 1905. She was one of eight children. She has seen huge changes in technology in her lifetime. Her first job was working in a cotton mill. The biggest innovation in her life then was the start of Britain's telephone network in 1912. The first computers arrived in the world **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_. She would have to wait several decades to actually use one. Before she found digital communication, Ivy won a gold medal in the Frisbee **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_. She also likes bowling on her Nintendo Wii. Ms Bean said being famous hasn't changed her, although she joked **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_.

- A probably the oldest tweeter
- B that her friends were jealous of her worldwide popularity
- C because it was easier to update
- D about her new-found fame
- E whether to shut down social media sites
- F their site was useful to the police
- G when Ivy hit half a century
- H throwing event at the Bradford Over-75 Olympics

## III рівень

**IV. Make the sentences plural with all necessary changes.**

1. A deer was ravaging the man's field.
2. The thief has left a finger-tip on the key.
3. It is a necessary criterion to become a judge.

4. On the bench I saw a lady with a forget-me-not.
5. This woman has a problem tooth.

***V. Give appropriate Ukrainian equivalents of the noun-groups below.***

- 1) California gold mine workers;
- 2) mainstream climate scientists;
- 3) environmental protection problems;
- 4) input signal amplification circuit;
- 5) 10 per cent a year inflation.

**ВАРІАНТ 4**

**І рівень**

***I. Choose the equivalent for the sentence using the possessive case where possible.***

**1. In spring children have holidays that last a week.**

- A) In spring children have week's holiday.
- B) In spring children have a weeks' holiday.
- C) In spring children have a week's holiday.
- D) In spring children have holidays that last a week.

**2. Koumiss refers to milk given by mares.**

- A) Koumiss refers to mare's milk.
- B) Koumiss refers to mares' milk.
- C) Koumiss refers to the mare's milk.
- D) Koumiss refers to milk given by mares.

**3. This flat belongs to Alex.**

- A) This is Alex's flat.
- B) This is Alexes' flat.
- C) This is Alex's flat.
- D) This flat belongs to Alex.

**4. The children of Sam and Mary go to school.**

- A) Sam and Mary's children go to school.
- B) Sam's and Mary children go to school.
- C) Sam's and Mary's children go to school.
- D) The children of Sam and Mary go to school.



**5. The walls in the kitchen of Jane need painting.**

- A) Pamela spends her weekends at the mother-in-law's house.
- B) Pamela spends her weekends at her mother-in-law's house.
- C) Pamela spends her weekends at her mother's-in-law house.
- D) Pamela spends her weekends at the house of her aunt.

**II. Insert articles (a, an, the) if necessary.**

**1. ... India is situated in ... Hindustan Peninsula.**

- A) -, -      B) -, the      C) the, -      D) the, the

**2. ... Baikal is ... deepest fresh water lake in the world.**

- A) -, -      B) -, the      C) the, -      D) the, the

**3. Mary's mother goes to ... work in ... morning and in ... afternoon goes to visit ... friends.**

- A) -, -, the, the      C) a, -, the, -
- B) a, the, the, -      D) -, the, the, -

**4. ... Washington Memorial has ... form of ... pencil.**

- A) -, the, the      B) the, the, -      C) the, the, a      D) -, a, the

**5. ... residence of ... British Prime-Minister is ... Downing Street ... 10.**

- A) a, the, -, the      C) the, the, -, -
- B) a, -, the, -      D) the, -, -, the

**II рівень**

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

Oxford University, founded in 1214, is the oldest university in Britain. There is no campus as such, but you will find some very beautiful historic buildings that are used (1) \_\_\_\_\_ – the Bodleian Library, the Radcliffe Camera, the Sheldonian Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum in the centre of Oxford. The individual colleges are scattered (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Each college is protected by a high wall, which is entered through the

porter's lodge at the main gate. The only way to see what a college is like is to go inside a few.

There are walking tours of the colleges, and the open-top buses go on a continual tour round the town (with your ticket you can get on and off at will). Go on (3) \_\_\_\_\_, then go round again getting on and off at those places and colleges that took your fancy.

The town of Oxford stands (4) \_\_\_\_\_, and the river is an important part of the university life, particularly in summer time. The Oxford University Boat Race crew trains here in winter and in summer, when the less serious and more spectacular Summer Eights (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A with many people from around the world
- B take place
- C one complete tour to get a general impression
- D by all the colleges
- E on the River Cherwell
- F of the many varieties
- G around the centre as well
- H make up the university

### III рівень

#### ***IV. Make the sentences plural with all necessary changes.***

1. This is my sister's child.
2. My chief has a good salary.
3. That ship belongs to a Dutch company.
4. This swine likes bread.
5. This man is a German who has just returned from a long journey.

#### ***V. Give appropriate Ukrainian equivalents of the noun-groups below.***

- 1) national economy stabilization plan;
- 2) long-range nuclear weapons testing;
- 3) Disney California Adventure Park;
- 4) The former BBC Tomorrow's World science correspondent;
- 5) Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer.

## Контрольна робота 2

### АКТИВНИЙ ТА ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛОВА. ЗАЙМЕННИКИ. ПРИЙМЕННИКИ (THE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES. PRONOUNS. PREPOSITIONS)

#### ВАРІАНТ 1

#### I рівень

#### *I. Insert prepositions where necessary.*

- Sarah must be ... a hurry.**  
A) with    B) without    C) in    D) at
- Mary had a kind heart hidden ... her rude ways.**  
A) about    B) above    C) under    D) off
- We think he should apologize ... Mr. Hennessey.**  
A) on    B) to    C) at    D) with
- The wind was so strong that it had blown ... a lot of pears.**  
A) up    B) for    C) out    D) off
- I couldn't hear much ... what they were speaking ... .**  
A) from; –    B) from; of    C) of; about    D) off; about

#### *II. Complete the sentences with proper pronouns.*

- Peter has sold ... car and now is looking for a new ... .**  
A) this; that    B) one; it    C) that; this    D) his; one
- I will take one orange and you will take ... .**  
A) another    B) the other    C) any    D) others
- My sisters make their dresses ... . They can sew ... .**  
A) them; anything    C) themselves; anything  
B) their; everything    D) herself; something
- Bob has broken his pen and asks me to give ... .**  
A) himself; my    C) him; my  
B) him; mine    D) himself; mine

**5. You can take ... bus. They ... go to the stadium.**

- A) every; all    B) any; both    C) both; all    D) either; both

**II рівень**

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

Scientists have long wanted to know what happens inside the human brain when deep asleep. You may be unconscious, but your brain cells are busy with activity. Neurons, brain cells that conduct electricity, keep your mind humming even while your body is resting.

In a new study, a team of scientists found that neurons "take breaks periodically as a person heads into deep sleep. These pauses in neuron activity help keep people asleep, **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_. Sydney Cash, a neurologist at Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School in Boston, and his team found a way to study electricity in the brain, inside and out.

Scientists use different tools to study electrical currents in the brain. One of the most useful is the EBG, or electroencephalogram. An EEG represents the brain's activity as a graph that looks like a long series of differently shaped waves. The height, width and closeness of those waves give scientists a peek at what's happening in a person's head. Even though they can study the patterns, **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_.

In the study led by Cash, the researchers were interested in a particular type of EEG squiggle called a K-complex. To people who don't understand EEG patterns, a K-complex just looks like a squiggle that's larger than the lines around it. To a trained scientist, a K-complex shows a significant change in the electrical activity in the brain.

A K-complex may show up on an EEG when the sleeping person hears a noise or has his or her sleep disturbed. Or these squiggles may be caused by other reasons.

EEGs can't see everything, however. They only measure electric signals – including K-complexes – on the outside of the brain. In the new study, the scientists found a way to see even deeper into the brain. They studied patients with epilepsy, **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_. Epilepsy is believed to be caused by overactive neurons.

In previous surgeries, the people with epilepsy had had tiny electrodes implanted deeper inside their brains. Electrodes are also used to study electrical currents, and doctors had hoped (4) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Cash, who studies epilepsy, realized that those same electrodes could be used to study electrical activity deeper inside the brain while at the same time an EEG told the scientists what was happening on the surface. By comparing the two sets of information, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A even if they hear noises or are touched
- B but scientists also need to know what these cells do when they're not at work
- C that neurons on the inside were taking a break
- D that these devices would help them identify the source of the epileptic seizures
- E a medical condition that can cause a person to suffer from serious seizures
- F which means that only some neurons take a break at any given time
- G the scientists thought they could better understand brain activity
- H scientists don't know what causes the waves to form

### III рівень

#### *IV. Change the sentences to the Passive Voice.*

1. Mark bought his computer two months ago.
2. Peter will paint the fence tomorrow.
3. You must return this book to the library.
4. They sell meat at the butcher's.
5. Mary has eaten a whole packet of cookies.

#### *V. Change the sentences to the Active Voice.*

1. This work will be done tomorrow.
2. *The Three Musketeers* was written by A. Dumas in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
3. When I came home, a thriller was being shown on TV.
4. Hands must be washed before each meal.
5. This boy will be sent to Oxford.

## ВАРІАНТ 2

### I рівень

#### *I. Insert prepositions where necessary.*

- 1. Mother says I must keep ... the shade these days.**  
A) in          B) on          C) out          D) up
- 2. The patient was very weak and could hardly stand ... .**  
A) up          B) in          C) by          D) on
- 3. She says Ann might give it ... her aunt.**  
A) in          B) to          C) on          D) at
- 4. Robert's cheeks were burning ... shame.**  
A) in          B) with          C) from          D) of
- 5. Alex couldn't answer ... the teacher's question.**  
A) on          B) to          C) at          D) –

#### *II. Complete the sentences with proper pronouns.*

- 1. Paul always irons his trousers ... and never trusts it to ... .**  
A) themselves; somebody          C) himself; nobody  
B) themselves; everybody          D) himself; anybody
- 2. If you lend me ... car now, one day I will lend you ... .**  
A) your; my          B) yours; mine          C) yours; my          D) your; mine
- 3. Some of us went by train , ... preferred a bus.**  
A) another          B) the other          C) others          D) the others
- 4. Bob and Sam got a bad mark ... . ... of them gave the right answer.**  
A) either; both          B) each; neither          C) both; none          D) all; no one
- 5. Ann and Kate are friends. They always help ... .**  
A) themselves          B) each other          C) everybody          D) the other

## II рівень

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

Her scientific name is *Ardipithecus ramidus*, and scientists call her Ardi for short. She is ancient – her bones are 4.4 million years old – and is making scientists think about the distant past in a whole new way.

Ardi is an example of an extinct species that may help scientists understand how human beings evolved the way we did. She is a hominid, (1) \_\_\_\_\_. It's not clear whether Ardi was a direct ancestor of humans.

Scientists have just published more than a dozen studies on Ardi's species – and this is just the first wave. Ardi's skeleton is so surprising that «no one could have imagined it without direct fossil evidence», says Tim White, an anthropologist at the University of California, Berkeley, (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Ardi first started to show up in 1992, when scientists found her fossilised teeth in Ethiopia. In 1994, her hand bone was found. For three years after that, scientists worked to remove more of her skeleton, (3) \_\_\_\_\_. She was believed to be female because she had a relatively small skull and small canine teeth. Between 1981 and 2004, scientists removed other skeletons of other individuals of the same species from the same area. They also removed fossils of other animals and plants.

White says *Ardipithecus* looks different from any living primate, so it's hard to get an idea of Ardi's appearance by looking at modern primates (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

Some scientists have believed that the common ancestor of people and apes resembled a chimpanzee, but Ardi shows that idea may not be true. Ardi's partial skeleton that scientists have found shows that she could walk upright and easily climb trees and move along branches – traits more easily identified in monkeys or apes. It also shows (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

In Ardi's teeth, Lovejoy sees the beginning of an evolutionary process that led to human beings. «This is one of the most revealing hominid fossils that I could have imagined», he says.

- A who has studied Ardi
- B which means she belongs to the same evolutionary family as people
- C including her arms, hands, pelvis, legs and feet
- D to learn more about how Lucy's species evolve
- E when they're fighting over females
- F that Ardi probably couldn't swing from branch to branch
- G an anthropologist at Pennsylvania State University in the University Park
- H such as monkeys or apes

### III рівень

#### IV. Change the sentences to the Passive Voice.

1. The spy has stolen a lot of secret documents.
2. The designers had completed the testing by 2 p.m.
3. Simon was doing his morning exercises from 7 till 7.20 a.m.
4. You can buy this magazine at a news stall.
5. Mrs. Reeves often sends her granddaughter to the chemist's.

#### V. Change the sentences to the Active Voice.

1. The experiment hasn't been completed yet.
2. Football is played in most countries.
3. *The Pickwick Papers* will be staged at our theatre next year.
4. The floor should be cleaned and the room – aired.
5. Johnny was sent to the summer camp last week.

### ВАРІАНТ 3

#### I рівень

#### I. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. I said his name but he didn't even turn his head ... the radio?  
A) forward B) at C) toward D) on
2. We had a lot ... fun ... the party.  
A) by; to B) with; on C) for; in D) of; at



**3. I don't like to walk ... the rain.**

- A) on      B) into      C) at      D) in

**4. I'm awfully sorry that the things have turned ... this way.**

- A) in      B) by      C) out      D) at

**5. The pirate was blind ... the left eye.**

- A) at      B) on      C) of      D) for

***II. Complete the sentences with proper pronouns.***

**1. When John joined our team, we asked ... to tell us about ... .**

- A) him; himself      B) his; him      C) it; himself      D) himself; him

**2. Michael decided to buy ... computer.**

- A) other      B) another      C) either      D) the other

**3. Is this hat ... or ... ?**

- A) your; her      B) yours; hers      C) yours; her      D) your; hers

**4. I had three dictionaries, but now I can find ... .**

- A) any      B) no      C) no one      D) none

**5. I saw ... Ann ... Mary at the meeting. Both of them were absent.**

- A) either; or      B) neither; nor      C) neither; or      D) both; and

**II рівень**

***III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.***

Alcatraz Island was one of the strangest prisons in the world. It lay smack in the middle of San Francisco Bay. The views were spectacular. The Golden Gate Bridge and the Marin Headlands lay to the west. Berkeley and the Oakland Hills were to the east. The whole city of San Francisco lay to the south, (1) \_\_\_\_\_. The fog rolling in from the Pacific and sailboats (2) \_\_\_\_\_ offered an eye-catching panorama. For decades this was the spectacle afforded to America's most hardened criminals.

The story of Alcatraz maximum security federal penitentiary began in the 1770s, when a Spanish explorer named it for the *Alcatrazes* or

pelicans he found (3) \_\_\_\_\_. It was not until the 1850s, following the Gold Rush, that the US Army was spurred to construct a military base and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ on Alcatraz. The objective was to protect the growing gold mining industry from foreign prowlers. The island quickly became a stark symbol of American military might with a massive battery of 36,000 pound guns.

Soon the location's natural strengths as a prison were recognized. The freezing water and sharp currents around the island made (5) \_\_\_\_\_. The Army turned its attention to constructing detention facilities, and the island began housing disciplinary offenders and deserters. It remained an army prison until the 1930s. The rules were strict, but there were also activities that made spending time here far less gruesome than it became during the next 30 years. It was those three decades as a federal prison that really gave «the Rock» its reputation.

- A swimming away nearly impossible
- B living on this roughly 20-acre rock
- C inspiring the movie
- D gardening and boxing
- E a glittering diamond of light at night
- F which included a handful of cells
- G the first lighthouse on the West Coast
- H gliding across the waves

### III рівень

#### IV. Change the sentences to the Passive Voice.

1. Sam had done his homework by 6 p.m.
2. Mary is teaching English to senior pupils.
3. They will show all matches of the FIFA World Cup on TV.
4. The boss may not allow us to finish work earlier today.
5. Susan always invites Helen to her birthday parties.

#### V. Change the sentences to the Active Voice.

1. Gunpowder was invented in China.
2. Michael's bicycle had been repaired by the time I called on him.
3. Has anybody told Jim the news?
4. Your blood pressure should be measured.
5. The report is being listened to with great attention.

## ВАРИАНТ 4

### I рівень

#### *I. Insert prepositions where necessary.*

- 1. Johnny didn't want aunt Emily to see him and hid ... the tree.**  
A) off      B) before      C) behind      D) at
- 2. Where have you been? I've been waiting ... you so long!**  
A) at      B) for      C) by      D) on
- 3. Simon's reaction ... the news was violent.**  
A) at      B) on      C) about      D) over
- 4. It was very difficult to tell the two sisters ... each other.**  
A) with      B) of      C) from      D) off
- 5. The man in the handcuffs was accused ... robbery.**  
A) at      B) for      C) of      D) in

#### *II. Complete the sentences with proper pronouns.*

- 1. Helen bought ... a new hat. It suits ... perfectly.**  
A) her; her    B) her; herself    C) herself; her    D) herself; herself
- 2. We got easily on the bus as there were ... people in it.**  
A) many    B) much    C) little    D) few
- 3. Mr. Jenkins has got two cars. One is red, ... white.**  
A) other    B) another    C) either    D) the other
- 4. The man ... dictionary we are using is our English teacher.**  
A) whom    B) which    C) whose    D) that
- 5. Fred says he won't go ... this summer as he has ... money for travelling.**  
A) nowhere; some                      C) somewhere; little  
B) anywhere; no                         D) everywhere; any

## II рівень

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

The most important thing any businessman can do is to keep accurate records. Every entrepreneur is great at the job or service they perform and will work day and night perfecting their skills, however they tend to put record keeping at the bottom of their to-do list! If the bad habit of poor record keeping does not cause their, business to eventually fail, **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_.

QuickBooks is a computer program that every start-up company should have. It Is easy to use and has the ability to not only help you keep your records straight but can be the perfect tool for forecasting the growth of your company, and recognizing business trends **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_.

If you do not have an accounting background it is important that you either study the user guide of this program, hire an accountant to set it up for you, or have your business coach set it up. If your business coach does not know how to set this easy program up for you, **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ and get a different business coach.

Schedule a time either daily or weekly where you input all your business information into this program. You can use it to write job estimates, prepare invoices, job costing, prepare payroll checks and **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_. There are too many things you can use this program for based on your industry to write in this article.

Cash receipts and mileage expense are the two things that get left out of record keeping more than anything else. You come in from the field or go home at night and the first thing you do is **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_. Many of those trash items are cash receipts for small purchases or business lunches you had that day. Since they are cash receipts, they are usually small amounts and people tend to think they are not worth fooling with. That line of thinking can break your company! Every penny you spend on your business is important. Quite often those expenses need to be passed on to your customers, but poor record keeping keeps you from being reimbursed. When you throw away a reimbursable cash

receipt, it is equivalent to making a sale to a customer and then handing them cash back and saying «I am going to throw these two dollars away, would you like to have them?»

- A** that you have never noticed before
- B** make your payroll tax deposits
- C** it will impede the company from growing
- D** do yourself a favour
- E** or the type of company you have
- F** clean out all the trash you accumulated in your pockets that day
- G** to deduct 55 cents for every business mile
- H** you should not miss it

### **III рівень**

#### ***IV. Change the sentences to the Passive Voice.***

1. They are building a new stadium for the Olympic Games.
2. My grandfather broke his glasses yesterday.
3. When Sam arrived at the meeting, they had already discussed the most important questions.
4. I cannot understand his handwriting.
5. They are speaking about the new novel of this writer.

#### ***V. Change the following into the Active Voice.***

1. My book hasn't been brought back to me by Sarah.
2. I was shown the nearest way to the Piccadilly Circus.
3. English is spoken in many countries all over the world.
4. He must be informed about the accident.
5. He felt that he was being looked at by everyone.

### Контрольна робота 3

## ІНФІНІТИВ І КОМПЛЕКСИ З ІНФІНІТИВОМ. GERУНДІЙ ТА КОМПЛЕКСИ З GERУНДІЄМ. ВІДМІННОСТІ У ВЖИВАННІ GERУНДІЯ ТА ІНФІНІТИВА (THE INFINITIVE AND INFINITIVE COMPLEXES. THE GERUND AND GERUNDIAL COMPLEXES. THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GERUND AND INFINITIVE)

### ВАРІАНТ 1

#### I рівень

#### *I. Complete the sentence.*

- 1. Jim was sorry ... ill as I couldn't go to the party.**  
A) to fall  
B) to be fallen  
C) to have fallen  
D) to have been fallen
- 2. Mary was very frustrated and I didn't know whom ... for help.**  
A) to ask  
B) to be asked  
C) to have asked  
D) to have been asked
- 3. John didn't want ... , so he pretended ... .**  
A) to disturb, to be sleeping  
B) to be disturbed, to sleep  
C) to be disturbed, to be sleeping  
D) to have been disturbed, to sleep
- 4. He was wearing dark glasses as he didn't want ... .**  
A) to recognize  
B) to be recognized  
C) to have recognized  
D) to have been recognized
- 5. Michael seems ... since he came.**  
A) to read  
B) to be reading  
C) to have read  
D) to have been reading

#### *II. Complete the sentences using the right form of the infinitive or gerund.*

- 1. Jim isn't very good at ... chess.**  
A) play  
B) playing  
C) being played  
D) having played

2. **Mary agreed ... her new job as soon as possible.**
- A) to start  
B) to be starting
- C) starting  
D) having started
3. **I don't fancy Susan ... for two hours.**
- A) wait  
B) to wait
- C) waiting  
D) to be waiting
4. **Mr. Finch practices ... three times a week.**
- A) to jog  
B) jogging
- C) to be jogging  
D) having jogged
5. **John was short of money and I offered ... him some.**
- A) to lend  
B) lending
- C) to be lent  
D) having lent

## II рівень

***III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.***

It's not easy to determine how early to start children in organized sports. Children of the same age vary considerably in their physical and psychological maturation. Assuming the child has shown interest, five or six is the generally accepted earliest starting age for organized team sports. At the early ages participation should be limited **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ and encourage the development of major motor muscles.

Children in grades 1-4 can benefit most from games **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_. Play and fun are more important to this age group than highly structured sports that emphasize the outcome rather than the process. Parents and coaches are usually the ones **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_. When helping your child select a sport, keep balance in mind. Encourage your children to try many sports and activities when young and not to think of specializing or playing competitively until they reach middle school. Make sure a balance also occurs between adult organized activities and free playtime. Children need time to just be kids and to play with other kids **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_.

The most important decisions to make are which youth sports organizations and which coaches are best for your child. Make sure that

you take the time to find out about the league, its leaders and coaches. Better yet, get involved and volunteer to coach. Participating in sports is a healthy way, both physically and socially, for your children to channel their youthful energy in a positive direction. Make sure your children's first experience encourages them (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

There are many other options besides team sports available to a child who wants to participate in sports. Parents should also encourage their children to become involved in individual and lifetime sports such as bowling, golf, swimming, tennis, gymnastics and martial arts.

- A also encourage their children to become involved in individual and lifetime sports
- B to begin a lifelong interest in physical activities and good health
- C there is no practical method of measuring maturity
- D without a set of rules or adult involvement
- E that are modified to meet their needs and abilities
- F concerned about winning and losing
- G to sports that involve a lot of physical activity
- H by visiting the facilities

### III рівень

#### *IV. Translate into English using infinitives or infinitive constructions.*

1. Я радий, що допоміг вам.
2. Вони бачили, як вона йшла додому.
3. Цей будинок не досить міцний, щоб витримати землетрус.
4. Нам було важко зрозуміти поведінку Пітера.
5. Казали, що Фред п'ять років подорожував Південною Африкою.

#### *V. Translate into English using gerunds or constructions with a gerund.*

1. Його присутність там нас дуже здивувала.
2. Вивчення англійської мови – важка, але цікава робота.
3. Джон забув, що позичив Бобу цю книгу.
4. Я не заперечую проти того, Брайан приходив сюди.
5. Йому соромно за те, що він це зробив.



## ВАРІАНТ 2

### I рівень

#### *I. Complete the sentence.*

- 1. Bob was disgusted with himself. ... the chance he had been waiting for so long!**  
A) to miss  
B) to be missing  
C) to have missed  
D) to have been missing
- 2. As there was nothing else ... , the boys had ... .**  
A) to do, to leave  
B) to be done, to be leaving  
C) to have done, to leave  
D) to do, to have left
- 3. The house was too expensive, and Sam couldn't afford ... it.**  
A) to buy  
B) to be buying  
C) to have bought  
D) to have been bought
- 4. It was my Simon's birthday yesterday. I am very sorry ... about it.**  
A) to forget  
B) to be forgotten  
C) to have forgotten  
D) to have been forgotten
- 5. Try ... quiet, children! Mom seems ... in the next room.**  
A) to have been, to sleep  
B) to be, to be sleeping  
C) to have been, to be sleeping  
D) to be, to have been sleeping

#### *II. Complete the sentences using the right form of the infinitive or gerund.*

- 1. Sarah's teacher expected her ... well in her test.**  
A) to do    B) to be doing    C) doing    D) having done
- 2. Bob is keen on ... pictures.**  
A) take    B) to take    C) taking    D) to be taking
- 3. David suggested ... to the beach.**  
A) to go    B) to have gone    C) having gone    D) going

4. Police are warning all citizens ... extra care.

- A) to take    B) taking    C) to be taking    D) having taken

5. My grandfather gave up ... twenty years ago.

- A) smoke    B) to smoke    C) smoking    D) to be smoking

## II рівень

*III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.*

Celebrating Mother's Day is a tradition that came from England and became an official holiday in the United States in 1915. On Mother's Day morning some American children follow the tradition of (1)\_\_\_\_\_.

Other children will give their mothers gifts which they have made themselves or bought in stores. Adults give their mothers red carnations, (2)\_\_\_\_\_. If their mothers are deceased they may bring white carnations to their grave sites. This is the busiest day of the year for American restaurants. On her special day, family members (3)\_\_\_\_\_.

The United States is one of the few countries in the world that has an official day on which (4)\_\_\_\_\_.

On the third Sunday in June, fathers all across the United States are given presents, treated to dinner or otherwise made to feel special.

The origin of Father's Day is not clear. Some say that it began with a church service in West Virginia in 1908. Others say the first Father's Day ceremony was held in Vancouver, Washington. In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson approved of this idea, but it was not until 1924 when President Calvin Coolidge (5)\_\_\_\_\_. Since then, fathers have been honored and recognized by their families throughout the country on the third Sunday in June.

- A establishing the relations between fathers and children
- B how much they appreciate their mothers
- C do not want Mom to cook dinner
- D serving their mothers breakfast in bed
- E the official Mother's Day flower
- F how often they help mothers
- G made it a national event
- H fathers are honored by their children

### III рівень

#### IV. Translate into English using infinitives or infinitive constructions.

1. Я радий, що мені допомогли.
2. Я вважаю, що її думка помилкова.
3. Найкращим для вас у цій ситуації буде все нам розповісти.
4. Схоже, вони прийняли нашу пропозицію.
5. Ця українська компанія першою вийшла на ринки країн Азії.

#### V. Translate into English using gerunds or constructions with a gerund.

1. Я пам'ятаю, що говорив тобі про це.
2. Він пишався тим, що познайомився з відомим футболістом.
3. Вибір професії – дуже важливий крок у житті молодої людини.
4. Хелен намагалася уникнути зустрічі з Чарльзом.
5. Він наполягав на тому, щоб йому дали копію документа.

### ВАРІАНТ 3

#### I рівень

##### I. Complete the sentence.

1. **Try to be sincere with her. She hates ... lies.**

A) to tell  
B) to be told  
C) to be telling  
D) to have been told

2. **The main thing was ... to the station in time not ... the train.**

A) to get, to miss  
B) to get, to be missing  
C) to have got, to have missed  
D) to have got, to have been missing

3. **I am happy ... so many places of interest last week.**

A) to show  
B) to be shown  
C) to have shown  
D) to have been shown

4. **Pyramid Cheops is known ... in the third millennium B.C.**

A) to build  
B) to be built  
C) to have built  
D) to have been built

**5. Paul and Alex happened ... in Liverpool eight years ago.**

- A) to meet                                      C) to have met  
B) to be meeting                                D) to have been meeting

**II. Complete the sentences using the right form of the infinitive or gerund.**

**1. Did you remember ... air tickets for tomorrow's flight?**

- A) to buy    C) to have bought  
B) buying                                         D) having bought

**2. Helen enjoys ... detective novels.**

- A) to read                                         C) reading  
B) to be read                                      D) having read

**3. A usual way of ... in deserts is by camel.**

- A) travel    B) to travel    C) being traveled    D) traveling

**4. Jane misses ... in the entertainment industry.**

- A) to work                                         C) working  
B) to be working                                 D) having worked

**5. Teachers always encouraged us ... global issues.**

- A) to discuss                                      C) to be discussing  
B) discussing                                      D) being discussed

**II рівень**

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

Admirers of James Bond have been thrilled with the release of the new Bond book «Devil May Care», which was published on 28<sup>th</sup> May 2008. Ian Fleming was the creator of the fictional character James Bond 007 and wrote 14 Bond books **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_, including some of the very well-known ones, such as «Casino Royale», «Goldfinger» and others.

Ian Fleming died in 1964 but the legacy of Bond **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_. Sebastian Faulks, a reputable novelist, was authorized to write the latest Bond book.

Faulks is not an author (3) \_\_\_\_\_, so there was some speculation that he would make a great effort to write a Bond novel successfully. A review in the British newspaper, *the Guardian*, said, «The book, though, is a smart and enjoyable act of literary resurrection. Amongst the now 33 post-Fleming Bonds, this must surely compete with Kingsley Amis's for the title of the best».

«Devil May Care» is set in 1967 during the Cold War and it is said that Bond will once again travel between continents, appearing at exotic locations and in some of the world's (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

It's a double bonus for Bond fans as the new Bond film has been released recently. The name of the new film was «Quantum of Solace», a very confusing title as literally, «quantum» means the smallest amount of something, especially energy, and «solace» means somebody or something that provides comfort at a time of sadness, grief or disappointment. Daniel Craig has been the latest James Bond and (5) \_\_\_\_\_. The new film was the sequel to the 2006 film «Casino Royale». Craig said he felt «Casino Royale» was «a walk in the park» compared to «Quantum of Solace».

- A through his films
- B most people think of first
- C most thrilling cities
- D stressed the need for adventures
- E known for written thrillers
- F carries on
- G during his lifetime
- H starred again in «Quantum of Solace»

### III рівень

#### ***IV. Translate into English using infinitives or infinitive constructions.***

1. Джон зупинив машину, щоб діти вийшли.
2. Причину його поведінки легко зрозуміти.
3. Ми знали, що він поїхав до Америки.
4. Я не хочу, щоб мене там бачили.
5. Відомо, що Лондон – одне з найбільших міст світу.

***V. Translate into English using gerunds or constructions with a gerund.***

1. Добре подумайте перед тим, як купувати машину.
2. Сестра Девіда була зайнята готуванням вечері.
3. Я знав про те, що він бував тут раніше.
4. Мері відмовилася від ідеї поїхати на Гавайї.
5. Я здивувався, що Ендрю мені зателефонував.

**ВАРІАНТ 4**

**I рівень**

***I. Complete the sentence.***

- 1. Linda awoke from her trance; there was a decision ... .**  
A) to make    C) to have made  
B) to be made                                      D) to have been made
- 2. Mr. Jenkins' car looks so old. It seems ... many years ago.**  
A) to buy    C) to have bought  
B) to be bought                                      D) to have been bought
- 3. Little Johnny likes ... fairy-tales as he cannot still read himself.**  
A) to read    C) to have read  
B) to be read    D) to have been read
- 4. Susan seemed ... no attention to what was happening.**  
A) to pay    C) to have paid  
B) to be paying                                        D) to have been paying
- 5. Everything comes to him who knows how ... .**  
A) to wait    C) to have waited  
B) to be waiting                                        D) to have been waiting

***II. Complete the sentences using the right form of the infinitive or gerund.***

- 1. Helen would like ... the Maldives next summer.**  
A) going    B) having gone    C) go    D) to go

**2. Our coach dislikes ... kept waiting.**

- A) to be    B) being    C) to have been    D) having been

**3. I felt tired of ... and stopped ... a rest.**

- A) walk, to have    C) walk, having  
B) walking, having    D) walking, to have

**4. It's no use ... over spilt milk.**

- A) cry    B) to cry    C) crying    D) to be crying

**5. I learnt ... Japanese when I lived in Tokyo.**

- A) to speak    C) having spoken  
B) speaking    D) to be speaking

## II рівень

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

When choosing a small pet, consider how much time you have to dedicate to the upkeep of your new companion. Many small mammals are physically easy to care for (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

A lower-maintenance small pet is the fancy rat, which lives about 3 years. Rodents are very social and it's good to get a pair at a time; just make sure they are the same gender! Rats need grains and meat protein, which can be provided with dry dog food or mealworms. Domestic rats usually aren't aggressive; however, make sure you choose a pet from a reputable store or breeder (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Rabbits are also gentle and low-maintenance but they can live at least 10 years, (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Rabbits generally eat pellets and plenty of green vegetables; they will also eat hay. They like to be held but shouldn't be handled too much the first few days after purchasing, in order to adjust. Rabbits need plenty of out-of-cage exercise; many pet stores carry rabbit leashes, (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

Even small mammals need plenty of space. For any small mammal, choose a cage with a solid bottom rather than a wire one, to prevent injuries to the paws. A rabbit needs a cage or hutch of at least 1.5 feet wide by 2.5 feet long, by 2 feet deep. Rabbits can be kept outside but

make sure their hutch is well-sheltered. Small mammals need bedding for their homes; shredded paper or paper towels work best. Wood shavings work as well, (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Bedding needs to be changed about 3 times a week.

- A if an animal also expresses interest in you
- B so they are a serious commitment
- C but avoid cedar or pine chips because of the oil they contain
- D if brushed with a baby's hairbrush
- E so you can keep your pet close by when outside
- F so as social animals they do better in pairs
- G but require a lot of attention and affection
- H so as not to get bitten

### III рівень

#### *IV. Translate into English using infinitives or infinitive constructions.*

1. Сталося так, що Майкл виявився свідком аварії.
2. Вони були сердиті через те, що спізнилися на потяг.
3. Міст, який буде тут побудовано, з'єднає Поділ з лівим берегом Дніпра.
4. Вам необхідно поїхати туди, щоб в усьому розібратися.
5. Ми раді, що Алісі присудили першу премію на пісенному конкурсі.

#### *V. Translate into English using gerunds or constructions with a gerund.*

1. Цю проблему треба розв'язати.
2. Ми не можемо піти додому, не закінчивши цієї роботи.
3. Деякі учні мають погану звичку писати щось на столах.
4. Ми з нетерпінням чекатимемо на ваше повернення.
5. Він розповідав нам про те, як його дружина замолоду була актрисою.



**Контрольна робота 4**  
**УМОВНИЙ СПОСІБ У РЕЧЕННЯХ РІЗНОГО**  
**ТИПУ (THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN DIFFERENT**  
**TYPES OF SENTENCES)**

**ВАРІАНТ 1**

**I рівень**

***I. Complete the conditional sentences below.***

**1. If John ... Mary's phone number, he ... her.**

- A) will know, will call      C) had known, had called  
B) knew, would call      D) knows, would have called

**2. If we ... at 10, we ... a lot of time.**

- A) meet, will have      C) met, had  
B) will meet, will have      D) had met, would have

**3. If the weather ... fine, he ... to the country.**

- A) is, go      C) were, would go  
B) will be, will go      D) had been fine, will have gone

**4. If it ... , the children ... skiing.**

- A) shows, wouldn't go      C) will snow, will go  
B) snowed, wouldn't go      D) had snowed, wouldn't have gone

**5. What ... now if they ... you about it yesterday?**

- A) will you do, told      C) would you be doing, have told  
B) would you do, had told      D) would you have done, told

***II. Complete the sentences using the right form of the Subjunctive Mood.***

**1. I feel very sad; I wish there ... a way out .**

- A) is      B) will be      C) were      D) should be

**2. Bit for the thunderstorm, I ... out then.**

- A) went      B) would go      C) should go      D) would have gone



actually have more time outside of class (4) \_\_\_\_\_, so THAT is your real classroom.

Then, compare the prices of programmes in the area you want to live. Just remember that price is not the best indicator of a programme's quality, though keep in mind that better and more experienced instructors are often paid more, and thus, the tuition reflects this. Also, the school might provide good computer, recreational, and educational facilities (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to a good learning atmosphere, and thus, this can be added to your tuition cost. Thus, as the experience shows, you get what you pay for.

- A how long they have been teaching
- B that can contribute
- C what will be studied in the class
- D to interact with people in the community
- E high standards of excellence
- F caused by the poor preparation
- G who speak your language
- H spread out around the world

### III рівень

#### *IV. Translate into English using the Subjunctive Mood where necessary.*

1. Якби ти говорив тихіше, вони б тебе не почули.
2. Ми виграємо кубок, якщо гратимемо краще за інші команди.
3. На твоєму місці я б обрала червону сукню.
4. Якби в мене було більше грошей, я купив би цей комп'ютер.
5. Якби я не знав його так добре, то не повірив би йому.

#### *V. Translate into English using the right form of the Subjunctive Mood.*

1. Туристи боялися, що запізняться на потяг.
2. Якби не лінощі, Бен був би успішним бізнесменом.
3. Яка гарна погода! Шкода, що тебе немає зі мною.
4. Якби я мав кращу роботу!
5. Пропозиція директора, щоб ми почекали до наступного тижня, є досить слушною.

## ВАРІАНТ 2

### I рівень

#### *I. Complete the conditional sentences below.*

**1. If we ... the beach, we ... there for another two days.**

- A) will like, will stay                      C) has liked, would stay  
B) liked, stayed                                D) had liked, would have stayed

**2. If Deborah ... it to anybody, it ... a secret any longer.**

- A) tell, isn't                                      C) would tell, hadn't been  
B) tells, won't be                                D) would have told, wouldn't have been

**3. If Sam ... the fine, he ... in jail now.**

- A) pays, wouldn't be                          C) had paid, wouldn't have been  
B) paid, won't be                                 D) had paid, wouldn't be

**4. Brian ... the key if he ... on the coffee table.**

- A) will find, looked                          C) would have found, had looked  
B) would find, had looked                    D) would have found, looked

**5. If Melanie ... enough money, she ... to Australia last year.**

- A) had, would go                                C) had had, would have gone  
B) has had, would have gone                D) had had, would go

#### *II. Complete the sentences using the right form of the Subjunctive Mood.*

**1. Bob feels as if he ... a mile.**

- A) ran                      B) had run                      C) should run                      D) would have run

**2. The guide ordered that the tourists ... the bus.**

- A) got on    C) would get on  
B) should get on                                 D) had got on

**3. My phone is out of order again! I wish I ... it at all.**

- A) didn't buy                                      C) shouldn't buy  
B) hasn't bought                                 D) hadn't bought

**4. It's high time you ... studying for your entrance examinations.**

- A) start                      B) started                      C) would start                      D) would have started

**5. John had to leave, otherwise he ... here now.**

- A) was      B) were      C) should be      D) would be

**II рівень**

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

The recent hot and muggy weather has us all thinking about how to take the temperature down a notch. With that in mind, we've gathered the top eight ways consumers can cut into the 22 tons of carbon dioxide **(1)**\_\_\_\_. Take these small and not-so-small steps and you'll help ensure a more comfortable future for us all (all carbon savings are annual averages).

1) Replace five incandescent light bulbs in your home with compact fluorescents: swapping those 75-watt incandescents with 19-watt CFLs can cut 1275 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub>.

2) Instead of short flights of 500 miles or so, **(2)** \_\_\_\_ and bypass 1310 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub>.

3) Replace refrigerators more than 10 years old with today's more energy-efficient Energy Star models **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ .

4) Whenever possible, dry your clothes on a line outside **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_. If you air-dry half your loads, you'll dispense with 723 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub>.

5) Cut down on the red meat. Since it takes more fossil fuels to produce red meat than fish, eggs and poultry, switching to these foods will slim your CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 950 pounds.

6) Leave the car at home and take **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_. Taking the average US commute of twelve miles by light rail will leave you 1,386 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> lighter than driving. The standard, diesel-powered city bus can save 804 pounds, while heavy-rail subway users save 288.

- A** to five minutes
- B** public transportation to work
- C** rely on natural gas heating
- D** or a rack indoors
- E** and save more than 500 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub>
- F** each of us produces
- G** you'll save 226 pounds from AC use
- H** take the train

### III рівень

#### *IV. Translate into English using the Subjunctive Mood where necessary.*

1. Ми би допомогли Роберту, якби знали про його проблеми.
2. Що б ти зробив, якби в тебе був мільйон доларів?
3. Якби вона піклувалася про своє здоров'я, то так часто не хворіла б.
4. Якщо тобі знадобиться допомога, приходь до мене.
5. На твоєму місці я б послухався батькової поради.

#### *V. Translate into English using the right form of the Subjunctive Mood.*

1. Хлопчик був зовсім блідий, і мати боялася, що він застудився.
2. Вони йшли вкритою пилом дорогою так, ніби це був проспект.
3. Тобі вже час повернути мою книгу.
4. Бос наказав, щоб усі зібралися в залі засідань.
5. Ми йшли дві години! Шкода, що нам не трапилась ніяка машина.

### ВАРІАНТ 3

#### I рівень

#### *1. Complete the conditional sentences below.*

##### **1. If Sarah ... her own fruit, she ... to buy them.**

- A) grow, won't have                      C) grew, wouldn't have  
B) had grown, didn't have              D) grows, wouldn't have had

##### **2. If we ... , we ... to the cinema to see it again.**

- A) didn't like, won't go                  C) hadn't liked, didn't go  
B) don't like, wouldn't go              D) didn't like, wouldn't have gone

##### **3. If Tom ... the bus, he ... here now.**

- A) didn't miss, will be                  C) hadn't missed, would be  
B) doesn't miss, will be                D) hasn't missed, would be

##### **4. If I ... time, I ... you then.**

- A) have, will help                        C) had, would help  
B) had, helped                            D) had had, would have helped



stone-carved ancient city in Jordan, whose royal family led a campaign for it. Rio de Janeiro's Statue of Christ the Redeemer also made the cut after an appeal by Brazil's president for his compatriots to vote. There were two other winners from America – Machu Picchu in Peru and Chichen Itza in Mexico – representatives of ancient civilizations unknown to Antipater of Sidon, the Greek writer who drew up the original list of wonders two thousand two hundred years ago. The last two wonders were Rome's Colosseum, described in its introduction (4) \_\_\_\_\_, and the Taj Mahal. That was announced by Bollywood star Bipasha Basu.

The Pyramids at Giza, the only wonder on the original list still standing, had been made an honorary candidate, guaranteed a mention. But Egyptian officials shunned the whole initiative anyway as too commercial. At the ceremony's close, its Swiss organizer, Bernard Weber, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ – a global poll on the seven natural wonders of the world».

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>A</b> on the Moon             | <b>E</b> as a symbol of joy and suffering |
| <b>B</b> at a ceremony in Lisbon | <b>F</b> announced his next initiative    |
| <b>C</b> just attract the best   | <b>G</b> in random                        |
| <b>D</b> completely honoured     | <b>H</b> presented the ceremony           |

### III рівень

#### ***IV. Translate into English using the Subjunctive Mood where necessary.***

1. Якби я помітив Алекса, то, зупинив би його.
2. Якщо ти хвилинку зачекаєш, я піду з тобою..
3. Ми пішли би до ресторану, якби замовили заздалегідь столик.
4. Якби Джордж не був вчора грубий з Джулією, вона не була би сьогодні такою сердитою.
5. Ти би почувався набагато краще, якби не куриш.

#### ***V. Translate into English using the right form of the Subjunctive Mood.***

1. Шкода, що ти прибираєш свою кімнату так рідко.
2. Зі мною привіталися так, ніби я був членом цього клубу.
3. Джон ще не прийшов. Боюсь, він міг загубити мою адресу.
4. Лікар порадив, щоб Аліса не сприймала це серйозно.
5. Якби не ця прикра помилка, все було б чудово.



## ВАРІАНТ 4

### I рівень

#### *I. Complete the conditional sentences below.*

**1. If Bob ... Spanish, he ... what those Chileans were speaking about.**

- A) knew, could have understood      C) has known, can understand  
B) had known, could understand      D) knows, could understand

**2. John ... a bullfight if he ... to Spain.**

- A) would attend, traveled      C) will attend, will travel  
B) will attend, would travel      D) would have attended, traveled

**3. Water ... to ice if you ... it.**

- A) turns, heat      C) would turn, had heated  
B) will turn, would heat      D) would have turned, heated

**4. If I ... Jill, I ... her to call you.**

- A) see, would remind      C) has seen, reminded  
B) saw, will      D) had seen, would have reminded

**5. If Jim ... harder, he ... passed the exam.**

- A) study, will pass      C) will study, would have passed  
B) studies, has passed      D) had studied, would have passed

#### *II. Complete the sentences using the right form of the Subjunctive Mood.*

**1. But for Susan's bad temper, she ... this job.**

- A) was offered      C) would have been offered  
B) were offered      D) should be offered

**2. If only my mother ... younger.**

- A) was      B) were      C) should be      D) would be

**3. Without their help, we ... this problem.**

- A) would still be solving      C) should still be solving  
B) were still solving      D) could still be solving

**4. Tom feared least he ... punished for the bad mark.**

- A) was            B) were            C) should be      D) would be

**5. They were talking as if nothing ... .**

- A) happened                                      C) had happened  
B) has happened                                 D) would have happened

**II рівень**

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

When we think of Americans, we usually **(1)** \_\_\_\_ colourful clothes, noisy behaviour and overweight. But what are they really like? What values do they have? It is not possible to answer this question explicitly but it seems that some American characteristics are a legacy of the Puritan ideology.

The Puritans thought of themselves as a special people able to build 'a city upon a hill'. They considered their success and increasing **(2)** \_\_\_\_ a sign of God's grace and did not respect those who failed. They promoted hard work, self-reliance and believed in man's unlimited ability **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_. Even today their ideas are still popular. The special significance of succeeding in life has come to characterize the American culture ever since.

Americans see their country as a vast continent **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_, the Promised Land where everyone has a chance to become perfect and successful. Success means money; hence Americans seem to be preoccupied with the thought of how to make money. Many of them still believe in the myth 'from rags to riches'. However, not everyone becomes a millionaire in the richest country in the world. The vast majority of Americans have their own house, a good car and a well-paid job. The less fortunate ones rent a sleazy apartment and live on unemployment benefits. It is also commonly accepted that in that country of welfare there are some people living in cardboard boxes, sleeping on the pavement and carrying their belongings in plastic bags.

Another (5) \_\_\_\_, apart from money, is being fit and healthy. Illnesses make life complicated, hence Americans put a lot of effort into prevention. They regularly see specialists, take tons of vitamins, minerals and pills, practise sports (especially jogging), and keep a healthy, low-fat diet. Paradoxically, there are more overweight people in the States than anywhere else. It is not surprising since they are constantly tempted by calorific 'junk food' snacks, fry-ups, hot-dogs, hamburgers, pizza, chocolate bars, chips, cookies and so on.

- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> the essence of life        | <b>E</b> associate them with    |
| <b>B</b> to make progress           | <b>F</b> fortunate and progress |
| <b>C</b> of unlimited possibilities | <b>G</b> American obsession     |
| <b>D</b> prosperity                 | <b>H</b> to make money          |

### III рівень

**IV. Translate into English using the Subjunctive Mood where necessary.**

1. На твоєму місці я б перепросив її.
2. Якби я зарядив акумулятор, відеокамера працювала б зараз нормально.
3. Якби я знайшов гаманець, я повернув би його власнику.
4. Якщо буде дощ, я залишуся вдома.
5. Якби я вчора був біля твого будинку, я б зайшов до тебе.

**V. Translate into English using the right form of the Subjunctive Mood.**

1. Вкрай важливо, щоб він знав про це всю правду.
2. Мері любить дітей, інакше вона не працювала б у дитячому садочку.
3. Чому я маю вислуховувати це!
4. Вони вирушили негайно, щоб не спізнитися.
5. Вона говорить так, ніби все знає.

## Домашнє завдання 1

### ПРИКМЕТНИК. ПРИСЛІВНИК. СТУПЕНІ ПОРІВНЯННЯ. ВИДО-ЧАСОВІ ФОРМИ ДІЄСЛОВА. УЗГОДЖЕННЯ ЧАСІВ (THE ADJECTIVE. THE ADVERB. THE TENSES OF THE VERB. THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES)

#### ВАРІАНТ 1

#### I рівень

#### *1. Choose the correct form of the verb.*

1. **By the time mother ... , Mary ... her room and ... the dishes.**  
A) comes; cleaned; is washing  
B) came; had cleaned; was washing  
C) had come; has cleaned; was washing  
D) will come; will have cleaned; will be
2. **Richard ... many cars before he ... his mechanic license.**  
A) repaired; had received      C) had repaired; received  
B) has repaired; received      D) will have repaired; will receive
3. **Dorothy ... a zebra before she ... South Africa.**  
A) never saw; has visited      C) had never seen; visited  
B) has never seen; had visited      D) will have never seen; visited
4. **What ... when it ... ?**  
A) did you do; had begun to rain  
B) were you doing; began to rain  
C) have you done; was beginning to rain  
D) have you been doing; has begun to rain
5. **It's impossible to believe how much Sarah ... since we last ... each other.**  
A) change; have seen      C) has changed; saw  
B) changed; sees      D) had changed; had been seeing

**II. Choose the correct degrees of comparison for the adjectives and adverbs.**

**1. The horse is ... than the goat.**

- A) taller    B) more tall    C) the most tall    D) the tallest

**2. The cheetah is ... of all animals.**

- A) faster    B) more faster    C) the most fast    D) the fastest

**3. Birmingham is the second ... city of Great Britain.**

- A) larger    B) more larger    C) largest    D) the largest

**4. To avoid getting in an accident you should drive ... .**

- A) carefullier    C) carefulliest  
B) more carefully    D) the most carefully

**5. Johnny knows three languages, but he speaks Italian ... .**

- A) better    B) the better    C) best    D) the best

**II рівень**

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

In Great Britain education is compulsory for all children. There are three stages in education. The first stage is primary education; the second is secondary education; the third is further education **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_. Before 5 some children attend Nursery Schools, while most children start their basic education in an Infant School which is the first stage of primary education. In Infant Schools children don't have real classes. They get acquainted with the classroom, desks, they mostly play and learn through playing. From 7 to 11 they attend Junior Schools, the second stage of primary education. In Primary Schools children are taught the so-called 3R's – **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_, as well as elementary science and information technology. They also have music, physical training and art classes.

At the age of eleven children transfer to Comprehensive Schools. These schools **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ and a wide range of academic courses leading to the public examinations taken at 16. They also provide some vocational courses.

After five years of secondary education, pupils take the General Certificate of Secondary Education examination. Pupils take «O-levels» – Ordinary levels – in as many subjects (4) \_\_\_\_\_; some take just one or two, others take as many as nine or ten. If you get good «O-level» results, you can stay on at school until you are 18. Here you prepare for Advanced Level Exams («A-levels»). Three good «A-level» exams lead to universities.

Higher education begins at 18 and usually lasts for three or four years. Students go to universities, polytechnics or colleges. The leading universities in England are Oxford, Cambridge and London. After three years of study, a student receives a Bachelor's degree. Some may continue their studies for two or more years to get their (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

British education has many different faces but one goal. Its aim is to realize the potential of all for the good of the individual and society as a whole.

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| A might be interested    | E the quantity of transmitted information |
| B give general education | F at university or college                |
| C from 5 to 16 years old | G Master's and Doctor's degrees           |
| D as they want to        | H reading, writing and arithmetic         |

**IV. Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

1 \_\_\_\_\_.

English is the mother tongue of approximately 450 million people today. But because of its importance as a language of business, science and popular culture, it is spoken and/or understood by roughly one-third of the 5,5 billion people in the world.

2 \_\_\_\_\_.

Because of this, there are many varieties of English (American, British, Canadian, Australian, Jamaican, Indian etc), as well as regional dialects. But despite the differences, all English speakers recognize that they are speaking the same basic language. Or do they?

3 \_\_\_\_\_.

When the English colonists arrived in North America, they found new people and languages. As they lived, fought, and traded with these people, many words, phrases, and usages were adopted into English. As

early as 1720, people began to notice that a new, distinct English was forming.

4 \_\_\_\_\_.

The industrial revolution in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries increased the differences between American and British English. Because technology developed separately in both countries, different words were used to describe the same object.

As the twentieth century moved on, opportunities for communication between the two nations grew more frequent. World War II brought millions of American troops to Great Britain. Although there was some tension the end result was a closer relationship and language.

5 \_\_\_\_\_.

But the real driving force for coming together was popular culture. 'Talking pictures' from the late 1920s, television, and rock music narrowed the gap by introducing idioms, words; and usages. This trend is accelerating today, with cheaper and quicker phone lines which allow data and video transmission throughout the world, and the spread of Hollywood movies and American TV worldwide.

A Coming together

B Speaking the same language

C Growing apart

G The mother tongue of many countries outside England

H A few million of British troops in the USA

D English as a world language

E A new land, a new language

F Language trend

### III рівень

#### V. Put the five types of questions to the sentence.

Jane was learning the new words when I phoned her.

#### VI. Translate into English.

1. Привіт, С'юзан! Де ти була і що робила весь цей час?
2. Дороті сказала, що зійде вниз, коли всі гості підуть.
3. Коли ми зустрілися, ішов сильний дощ.
4. У цьому місяці я витрачаю на англійську мову трохи більше часу, ніж у минулому.
5. Мій тато грає на різних музичних інструментах, але найкраще він грає на скрипці.

## ВАРІАНТ 2

### I рівень

#### *I. Choose the correct form of the verb.*

- When Barbara ... the room, her eyes were red because she ... .**  
A) entered; had been crying      C) entered; cried  
B) was entering; noticed; cried      D) has entered; was crying
- I ... on the beach for an hour by the time the rain ... .**  
A) am being; began      C) had been; began  
B) have been; had begun      D) had been being; has begun
- As soon as it ... my brother and I ... to the skating rink.**  
A) stops snowing; will go      C) has stopped; went  
B) stopped; were going      D) will stop snowing; will go
- Michael ... at Heathrow Airport for four years before he ... for Australia.**  
A) has worked; has left      C) had worked; had left  
B) was dined; left      D) had been working; left
- I ... the same computer for eight years. I ... of buying a new one.**  
A) am using; think      C) have used; have been thinking  
B) use; have thought      D) have been using; am thinking

#### *II. Choose the correct degrees of comparison for the adjectives and adverbs.*

- Melanie is ... child in the family.**  
A) older      B) elder      C) the oldest      D) the eldest
- Is the lion ... than the tiger?**  
A) stronger      B) more stronger      C) most stronger      D) the strongest
- Could you speak ... , please?**  
A) distinctlier      C) most distinctly  
B) more distinctly      D) the most distinctly





**IV. Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

Giving a speech in a foreign language can be a stressful experience but it doesn't have to be that way. Making the right preparations will help you gain confidence and practicing will help you overcome your fear of speaking in public. So what should you do to prepare for a speech in a foreign language?

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

The most important thing to consider when preparing for a speech is who you will be giving the speech to. What kinds of people are going to be sitting in the audience? Where do they come from? What is their professional and educational background? How much do they know about your speech topic?

**2** \_\_\_\_\_

Once you have your speech prepared the next step is to start practicing. Get in front of a camera and give your speech as if you were in front of an audience. Recording your speech allows you to see yourself the way your audience is going to see you. You will be able to see your body language and you'll hear your accent, your pronunciation and your tone of voice. It may be painful to listen to yourself speak, but going through this process is worth it for the self-awareness you will gain.

**3** \_\_\_\_\_

Next it's time to make corrections to your speech. You will undoubtedly have noticed ways that you could have worded a part of your speech better, and you will have found errors in your pronunciation. While one or two errors aren't a big deal, if you are consistently making the same mistakes your audience may perceive you as being less authoritative about your subject matter.

**4** \_\_\_\_\_

By now, you should have made so many changes to your speech that it is almost unrecognizable from before. Record yourself giving your speech in front of a camera again and see if you are still making the same mistakes. Repeat this process as many times in front of the camera as needed until you are comfortable with your performance. The more you practice the more comfortable you will be giving your speech. Your audience will see your confidence and they will take you more seriously.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

On the day of the speech, make strong eye contact with your audience. Most importantly, slow down when you talk. Keep calm and stay focused on your speech. Deliver it to your audience the same way that you delivered it a hundred times to your camera. If you make mistakes, don't worry about them and continue giving your speech.

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Keep calm during the speech | <b>E</b> Assess your audience         |
| <b>B</b> Record yourself             | <b>F</b> Listen to the best recording |
| <b>C</b> Repeat as necessary         | <b>G</b> Use English as a tool        |
| <b>D</b> Make corrections            | <b>H</b> While giving your speech     |

### III рівень

#### *V. Put the five types of questions to the sentence.*

Mr. and Mrs. Smith sometimes go for a walk after supper.

#### *VI. Translate into English.*

1. Твоя сестра любить подорожувати поїздом?
2. Джон зрозумів, що настала мить, на яку він чекав.
3. У липні буде п'ять років, як Брауни живуть у цьому будинку.
4. Бен Невіс – найвища гора у Великій Британії, але українська Говерла – ще вища.
5. Містер Хант відпочиває за кордоном частіше, ніж його брат.

### ВАРІАНТ 3

#### I рівень

#### *I. Choose the correct form of the verb.*

##### **1. If George ... being late to work, he ... his job.**

- |                               |                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A) keeps; will lose           | C) will keep; will lose            |
| B) is keeping; will be losing | D) will be keeping; will have lost |

##### **2. It ... all week. I hope it ... by tomorrow.**

- |                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A) rains; is going to stop       | C) has been raining; will stop |
| B) is raining; will have stopped | D) had rained; would stop      |

**3. James ... on the beach now. At this time tomorrow he ... there again.**

- A) lies; will lie  
B) lies; will be lying  
C) is lying; will lie  
D) is lying; will be lying

**4. When we ... to the swimming-pool, ... Mary and Jim ... .**

- A) got; swam  
B) got; were swimming  
C) have got; were swimming  
D) had got; had been swimming

**5. I hope the sun ... when we ... tomorrow morning.**

- A) will shine; get up  
B) will be shining; get up  
C) will be shining; will get up  
D) would be shining; will get up

**II. Choose the correct degrees of comparison for the adjectives and adverbs.**

**1. Tom says that yesterday it was ... day this summer.**

- A) hotter    B) more hot    C) the hottest    D) the most hot

**2. I need ... information to answer your question.**

- A) farther    B) further    C) the farthest    D) the furthest

**3. London is ... west than Helsinki.**

- A) farther    B) farthest    C) the farther    D) the farthest

**4. Tiffany's is one of ... shops in London.**

- A) more expensive  
B) the more expensive  
C) more expensive  
D) the most expensive

**5. London is ... than Madrid.**

- A) humider    C) most humid  
B) more humid    D) the most humid

## II рівень

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

New York City is the birthplace of Broadway, which began in the early 1900s and soon became the cultural center of New York. The theatre district fascinated large groups of middle-class people in search of

music, excitement, and romance. The best seats in the house cost only \$2.00. The relationship between audience and actors was lively and high-spirited. Audiences became caught up in the plays, (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

Broadway reached its prime during the 1920s. Lawrence Langner, organizer of the Theatre Guild, helped Broadway become a performing arts center (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

After the stock-market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression, Broadway plunged. The number of productions declined and (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Ironically, this became a creative period. Many of Broadway theatres now included dramas of social protest, (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

Broadway began to compare with television and movies during the 1940s. Most theatres on Broadway were turned into film houses. By this time, television was becoming a competitor. Television was providing the public with free entertainment.

Modern day Broadway is alive and well and Broadway theatre is considered the most prestigious form of professional theatre in the United States. Some ticket booths sell same-day tickets for many Broadway shows at half price. This service helps sell seats that would otherwise go empty, and (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Many theatres also offer special student rates, same-day "rush" tickets, or standing-room tickets to help ensure that their theatres are full.

- A using the slogan "Theatre as a Weapon"
- B makes seeing a show in New York more affordable
- C talking to the actors, clapping and cheering
- D giving a start to many stars
- E put many theatre people out of work
- F that influenced the theatre of the world
- G getting more and more famous
- H as well as the most well known to the general public

**IV. Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

I believe that if you want to learn English well, you cannot wait for your teacher to put knowledge into your head. You have to take charge of your learning. This guide shows you how you can do it in a fun and effective way.

My name is Thomas. My friend Mike and I taught ourselves to speak English fluently with some unusual learning techniques. In 2001, we started Antimoon with one goal: to show other people how they can do the same.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

You have to change your life a little – do crazy things like talking to yourself in English or spending your evening reading a dictionary. In order to do these things, and do them regularly, you have to enjoy doing them. If you are like most learners and don't feel like doing these things, you will have to work on your motivation.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

Improving your motivation for learning English: We share our psychological tricks that helped us enjoy learning English and that you can use to boost your motivation and make a difference in your English.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

English dictionary is the most important thing that you will need when learning English. Successful English learners use their dictionaries all the time – that's how they learn to use new words.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

Your grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation can get worse because of practice. When you speak or write with mistakes, you teach yourself bad habits. These bad habits may be difficult to eliminate.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

Because how you speak is the biggest thing that people notice about your English. English pronunciation is unpredictable. If you don't put effort into English pronunciation, you will make mistakes, and mistakes can turn into bad habits. The longer you ignore pronunciation, the more bad habits you will form. So don't put it off.

**Which part of the text is about \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A improving your motivation for learning English
- B the importance of studying English pronunciation
- C the things that are necessary to learn English well
- D avoiding mistakes
- E the need of a good English dictionary
- F learning English words correctly

- G** the ways you can damage your English
- H** the problems with your writing and speaking

### III рівень

#### ***V. Put the five types of questions to the sentence.***

The Johnsons have lived in this house for many years.

#### ***VI. Translate into English.***

1. Алекс узяв цуценя і обережно поклав його туди, де діти його знайшли.
2. Поки Мері чекала на місіс Харпер, її маленька донька гралася з іншими дітьми.
3. Ви закінчите цю роботу до того, як я повернуся?
4. Хелен було приємно, що її кімната ще краща за кімнату Джулії.
5. Що більше ми вчимо англійську мову, то краще ми її знаємо.

### ВАРІАНТ 4

#### I рівень

#### ***I. Choose the correct form of the verb.***

1. **John ... that if I ... to contact him, he ... at the Astoria hotel?**  
A) says; will need; is staying                      C) said; needed; was staying  
B) says; need; stays                                      D) said; needed; stayed
2. **David ... for an IT-company for twelve years and then ... his job.**  
A) worked; had changed                      C) had worked; would change  
B) was working; has change                      D) had been working; came; changed
3. **By the time Jack ... , the meeting ... .**  
A) arrived; had ended                                      C) had arrived; ended  
B) arrives; has ended                                      D) will arrive; will end
4. **While we ... dinner, it ... to snow.**  
A) had; was beginning                                      C) have had; had begun  
B) were having; began                                      D) had had; has begun
5. **The train ... at 10 p.m., so we ... to the station beforehand.**

- A) arrives; will get
- B) arrived; would get

- C) is arriving; will get
- D) will arrive; would get

**II. Choose the correct degrees of comparison for the adjectives and adverbs.**

**1. The Dnieper is ... river in Ukraine.**

- A) longer
- B) more longer
- C) longest
- D) the longest

**2. Sam has ... stamps in his collection than Bob.**

- A) less
- B) fewer
- C) the least
- D) the fewest

**3. It was ... day in his life.**

- A) worse
- B) the worse
- C) worst
- D) the worst

**4. ... the lecturer spoke ... boring his lecture seemed.**

- A) more; most
- B) the more; the more
- C) the most; the more
- D) the most; the most

**5. I've seen a lot of films but I liked ... *The Titanic*.**

- A) more
- B) the more
- C) most
- D) the most

**II рівень**

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

New study connects pollution to several common diseases that affect the lungs and airways.

Researchers have connected exposure to high levels of pollutants called polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, to a greater likelihood of having asthma and allergies. Inhaling air pollutants can trigger breathing problems, (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Asthma itself can be triggered by allergies. So physicians have observed that allergies, asthma and air pollution go hand in hand.

During an asthma attack, inflammation causes the inside of small airways in the lung to swell. This narrows those passageways, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in any given breath. This means people will have a hard time (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to breathe comfortably.



Researchers have now linked a common family of air pollutants to a breakdown in cells (4) \_\_\_\_\_. It plays a role in allergies. The cells they focused on are called T-regs (short for T-regulatory cells).

To probe the connection between PAHs and T-regs, Kari Nadeau of Stanford University and her co-workers looked at many different types of data. They collected blood tests, lung measurements and other health information from more than 150 children in Fresno, (5) \_\_\_\_\_. The scientists also measured PAHs in the air in and near the homes of these children. T-regs didn't work as well as they should in kids living in heavily polluted areas. Children exposed to high levels of PAH. also were much more likely to have asthma.

- A reducing how much air can move through them
- B meeting of scientists who study allergies
- C the California city with high levels of air pollution
- D such as asthma
- E involved in the immune system
- F caused by inflammation
- G used to protect against infections or toxic substances
- H drawing in enough air

***IV. Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.***

The concept of culture can be defined in many aspects like history and literature, art galleries and museums, food or music and education. It's the way of life of a group of people. This includes the accumulated habits, attitudes, beliefs, customs, arts, food, dress, etc. The total set of learned activities that identify the members of a culture group while also distinguishing those of another group.

- 1 There are estimated 6,400 visitor attractions in the United Kingdom. This includes museums and galleries like the National Gallery and the British Museum, historical houses and monuments like the Tower of London and Windsor Castle, churches and cathedrals like St Paul's Cathedral and other tourist attractions like the London Eye.
- 2 The United Kingdom contains some of the world's leading seats of higher education, such as the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, along with Imperial College, London School of Economics and University College of the University of London.

- 3 The United Kingdom has played a significant role in the development of science. It has produced innumerable scholars, scientists and engineers including Sir Isaac Newton, Bertrand Russell, Adam Smith, James Clerk Maxwell. The nation is credited with numerous scientific discoveries including hydrogen, oxygen, gravity, the electron, the structure of DNA, human evolution and natural selection and inventions including the chronometer, television, the modern bicycle, the electronic computer and the later development of the World Wide Web.
- 4 The United Kingdom has been influential in the development of cinema. Famous films include the *Harry Potter*, *Star Wars* and *James Bond* series which, although made by American studios, used British source materials, locations, actors and filming crew.
- 5 Notable composers from the United Kingdom have included Henry Purcell, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Arthur Sullivan. London remains one of the major classical music capitals of the world. The UK was, with the US, one of the two main contributors to the development of rock music, and the UK has provided some of the world's most famous rock bands including *The Beatles*, *The Rolling Stones*, *Led Zeppelin* and *Pink Floyd*.

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>A</b> Attractions | <b>E</b> Cinema     |
| <b>B</b> Music       | <b>F</b> Literature |
| <b>C</b> Drama       | <b>G</b> Sport      |
| <b>D</b> Science     | <b>H</b> Education  |

### III рівень

#### V. Put the five types of questions to the sentence.

My brother studied Spanish at school.

#### VI. Translate into English.

1. Девід знає всіх у своєму містечку, оскільки живе тут все життя.
2. Брайан приїде завтра. Я щойно розмовляв з ним телефоном.
3. Джордж сказав, що вчора опівдні він чекав на важливий телефонний дзвінок.
4. Ваша валіза набагато важча за мою.
5. Моррісони найчастіше їздять за місто влітку.



3. ... I have more cheese on my sandwich?  
 A) Could      B) Must      C) Would      D) Shall
4. Fred ... get bored in his job. It is so boring.  
 A) must      B) should      C) would      D) can't
5. Bob gives Sarah a lot of presents. He ... really love her.  
 A) can      B) must      C) should      D) need

## II рівень

**III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

The Olympic rings, (1) \_\_\_\_\_, are five interlaced rings of blue, yellow, black, green, and red on a white background. The flag was designed by Baron Pierre de Coubertin in 1913. The Olympic rings represent five continents (Africa, the Americas, Asia, Australia, and Europe) and are interlaced. At least one of the five colours is found in the flag of every nation in the world.

The first Olympic flag, which was approximately 10 feet by 6.5 feet, was made at the Bon Marché in Paris, France, and flew over the Olympic stadium during the 1920 games in Antwerp, Belgium. The Olympic motto "*Citius, Altius, Fortius*" was also on the flag, Latin for "faster, higher, stronger." The flag was made of satin and (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Because it first flew at the Antwerp Olympics, it was called "the Antwerp flag."

This original flag was flown at every Olympics from 1920 to 1984. After 64 years of use, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and a new flag made of Korean silk was presented by Korea. It was first flown in the 1988 Olympic Games.

If you look closely at the Olympic flag, you'll see how (4) \_\_\_\_\_ so that none can be removed. It's significant that (5) \_\_\_\_\_ meet at the Olympic games, where they are joined together in a common event.

- A the flag started showing signs of wear
- B the official emblem of the Olympic Games
- C a symbol of unity around the world
- D the five rings are interlaced
- E athletes and spectators from all over the world
- F demonstrate the power of the countries

- G** represent the union of these continents  
**H** the rings and motto were embroidered

**IV. Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

More than a quarter of the working people in Europe have it. Cairo, Bologna, and Paris have been offering it the longest. And you can now possibly get it by sitting at home at a computer. What is it? A university education, of course. So who goes to university and what do they get out of their experience?

**(1)** \_\_\_\_\_

Most universities don't let just anyone in. Grades in the subjects you take in the final years of secondary education are what is usually looked at. In many countries people also have to do an entry examination.

**(2)** \_\_\_\_\_

Take a quick name check of the leading writers, politicians or scientists in the UK or the USA and you should find the majority chose to spend their student years at Oxford and Cambridge or Harvard, Princeton and Yale.

**(3)** \_\_\_\_\_

For the majority of students, attending a university in a town or city near the place where they live is the only financially possible choice, but in Britain for many years going to university meant leaving home, with all the freedom and independence that implied. Universities traditionally offer cheap and clean accommodation in hostels or student houses.

**(4)** \_\_\_\_\_

A common feature of any university is attending lectures, which involves taking notes while a lecturer, a university teacher, is speaking to large groups of students. In Britain, you are also expected to present a subject perhaps once a term and comment on it in tutorials. These are small group discussions led by a lecturer at which closer analysis of a particular area is undertaken.

**(5)** \_\_\_\_\_

There is an old saying that «all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy», and prospective students expect a rich and varied social pastime.

Friendships and varied clubs and societies that exist at most universities may last a lifetime. And what does university education all add up to? There was the opinion of Theodore Roosevelt, a former US American President: «A man who has never gone to school may steal from a freight car; but if he has a university education, he may steal the whole railroad». Or is it as an American journalist, Sydney Harris, said? – «The primary purpose of a liberal education is to make one's mind a pleasant place in which to spend one's time».

- |                                |                                     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Accommodation         | <b>E</b> Special Courses            |
| <b>B</b> Social Life           | <b>F</b> Which One to Go to         |
| <b>C</b> Admission             | <b>G</b> University Library         |
| <b>D</b> Teaching and Learning | <b>H</b> Sport and University Teams |

### III рівень

#### ***V. Translate into English using participles or participial constructions.***

1. Прибувши до готелю, містер Паркер зареєструвався і піднявся до свого номера.
2. Кімната була яскраво освітлена розкішною люстрою.
3. Ми обідали на терасі, що виходить на море.
4. Аліса бачила, як він заходив до цього будинку.
5. Коли вибір було зроблено, він підвівся і вийшов з кімнати.

#### ***VI. Translate into English using modal verbs.***

1. Нам не треба поспішати, ми маємо багато часу.
2. Ви повинні кинути курити.
3. Джулія, можливо, приїде завтра.
4. Лекція має розпочатися о другій годині дня.
5. Я був дуже зайнятий, тому не міг тебе зустріти.

### ВАРІАНТ 2

#### I рівень

#### ***I. Complete the sentence using the proper participle.***

1. **We saw children ... football after school.**

A) playing	C) being played
B) played	D) having been played



ence engine." It took Babbage ten years to build just one section of his difference engine. When it was completed, (2)\_\_\_\_\_. But even as he was working on the difference engine he conceived of something even more ambitious: a machine that could be programmed with punch cards to perform even the most complex calculations. In other words, a mechanical computer.

Babbage made hundreds of drawings outlining his new idea. He envisioned that this "analytical engine" would be about as big and heavy as a small locomotive, (3)\_\_\_\_\_. It would be able to add or subtract forty-digit numbers in a few seconds, and multiply similarly large numbers in about two minutes.

(4)\_\_\_\_\_, since this was a more than hundred years before the first electronic computer was created. (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to create the complex machine. He did, however, develop other more practical things, including something for those newfangled railroad locomotives.

- A people marveled at its sophistication
- B Babbage was a bit ahead of his time
- C it was designed to operate by steam
- D it became more and more complex
- E containing thousands of finely machined gears
- F technology was not far enough advanced
- G it contained ten thousand vacuum tubes
- H railroads were still brand-new in 1822

***IV. Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.***

This is the interview with the famous singer Sir Paul McCartney in which the 65-year-old Beatle explains why he became the unofficial face of the British Paralympics team and helped to raise £2m to send it to Beijing.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

Well, I admire it, you know. It's a great human effort when you are faced with something as devastating, or potentially devastating, as illness or injury. To be able to overcome it and make something of it, I think it's a good metaphor for a lot of things that happen in the world. It makes you think: 'Whoa, if they can overcome that, what am I moaning about?'



2 \_\_\_\_\_

One of the reasons that I love the Olympics is that I love athletics; on telly that's probably my favourite thing. I love the condensed effort of sprints; I like the 400, the 800, the longer ones, but by the time it gets to the marathon I'm a little bit bored because I have got a short attention span.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

A little bit, but not as much as I now know. That's one of the things: most of us know the Paralympics exist, but I thought it was probably a good idea to raise awareness of it. Also to raise some money, because they are pretty underfunded and, of course, with someone like Sophie it takes quite a lot to get her and her horse and her support team to Beijing.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

There was a guy, Matt Skelhon, with a kind of mohican cut, going for the groovy look. The idea that I picked up was: 'Look just because this has happened to me, I'm not going to shrink away. I'm going to be bold.' He's got a look that identifies him and he's a very positive guy. I am a great believer that if you can put a positive spin on things, it can attract luck back into your life.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

No, actually. I was terrible, pretty hopeless, really. I used to enjoy football in the street, but by the time it got a bit more formalized, I wasn't very good at it. That puts you off, there are always guys mightily bigger or better than you are. And that's how it was with the Beatles; none of us was very sports-minded. I like watching the football on the telly, I go to the occasional match, but I'm not a massive fan.

**A** We understand that you wanted to be involved with the British Paralympic team after meeting a disabled equestrian rider, Sophie Christiansen. How did your paths cross?

**B** Did you know much about the Paralympics?

**C** Were you surprised by the dedication and level of preparation of our disabled athletes?

**D** You must have met a lot of athletes – were there any individuals who particularly made an impact on you?

**E** You grew up in one of the most sport-obsessed cities in the world – has sport always been a passion of yours?

- F What about other sports?
- G Don't you think that sports build a strong character?
- H The dedication of disabled athletes makes them good role models for other people, doesn't it?

### III рівень

#### V. Translate into English using participles or participial constructions.

1. На уроці англійської мови ми обговорювали прочитане оповідання.
2. Бачили, як Роберт танцював із племінницею місіс Хардгрейв.
3. Не знаючи, як виразити свої почуття, Сем почувався ніяково.
4. Відремонтувавши машину, вони продовжили свою подорож.
5. Коли це питання було вирішене, збори закінчилися.

#### VI. Translate into English using modal verbs.

1. Паркери, напевне, продали свій будинок.
2. Завтра вона зможе тобі допомогти.
3. Матч був дуже цікавим. Тобі слід було його подивитись.
4. Фермери мусять працювати цілий рік.
5. Малим дітям не можна гратися сірниками.

### ВАРІАНТ 3

#### I рівень

#### I. Complete the sentence using the proper participle.

1. ... the text several times, **Bob was ready to retell it.**

A) read	C) having read
B) reading	D) having been read
2. **The boy ... the violin is a friend of mine.**

A) played	C) having played
B) playing	D) being played
3. **As I have heard this story twice, I felt ... to here it again.**

A) bored	C) being bored
B) boring	D) having bored



through his leg when he landed. He didn't buckle but stood up. He scored 9.7. With the painful broken leg, Fujimoto had one more thing to do. He managed to climb on top of the podium and stand tall as he was (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

- A awarded valuable pieces of art
- B allowed to participate in the games
- C presented with a gold medal
- D was given to first-place winners
- E compete in the ring competition
- F set a world and Olympic record
- G covered with a thin coat of pure gold
- H crowned with a wreath of olive leaves

***IV. Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.***

Internet and video game addiction starts young. Most young men are given computer or video games when they are five or six years old and therefore their childhood development is profoundly wired for these activities. Impact of the addiction causing their health getting poor, their social relationships have turned to crap, and they have no social confidence or real-world friends. Here are some tips on how to curb your Internet addiction that may help you put all your gadgets de-activated for a while.

1 \_\_\_\_\_. After a particularly long online browsing session, do something productive offline. Go for a walk outside for instant. Get a fresh air and try to relax your muscles. It may help you to be away from continuously browsing the Internet. You also can fulfill your time by having dinner with your friends outside, playing football, watching movies, or cook for your family in order for you to get close and in touch with your love ones.

2 \_\_\_\_\_. In other words, don't say "I'll only be on an hour today", and then be on five hours the next and think you did well. A good time for daily Internet usage is one hour, or two hours at the most. You can set a timer for this so you do not go off track. By doing this, you actually be able to control yourself by not keeping on using the Internet. You may only use the Internet when you have something to do with such online payment for bills, replying urgent emails etc.

3 \_\_\_\_\_. Trust me; you won't miss it as much as you think you might. You can always reactivate it, but taking a break might do you some good.

4 \_\_\_\_\_. How many websites are there that you have accounts on that you don't 100% need? YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, MySpace... sometimes people need their MySpace or Facebook for important things, like keeping in touch with people who don't live nearby, but YouTube and Twitter and Facebook are normally the accounts that MUST be deleted. Twitter/ Facebook is such a waste of time, and it's quite addicting, while YouTube is also addicting, and people you don't know want to interact too much. If you don't want to delete your account, just block the pages.

5 \_\_\_\_\_. Have plenty of things to do that you enjoy. If you don't have other hobbies, start looking for some. Travelling might be good if you are affordable to do so. Visiting new places and new culture will actually broaden your knowledge and experience too. You may surprise for something that you even don't know of its existing. So, by any chance if you have, please go for travel. Volunteering can be a great way to get you out and about doing something useful to the community.

- A Ask your parents to help you manage with software
- B Watch video fragments at home
- C Try deactivating your personal Facebook/Twitter account.
- D Be sure to maintain lots of offline activities
- E Delete accounts that you really don't need any more
- F Use the Internet for the same amount of time each time you use it
- G Do something in real life
- H Do it with your friend

### III рівень

*V. Translate into English using participles or participial constructions.*

1. Ми склали речення з вивченими словами.
2. Після того, як кімнату прибрали, ми увійшли і сіли пити каву.
3. Зазирнувши в кімнату, він побачив кошеня, яке сиділо на підстилці.
4. Директор дуже роздратувався, коли дізнався, що містер Блейк був відсутній на зборах.
5. Всі ми знали, що Мері пошила цю сукню в ательє.



3. Do you ... clean your room every day?

- A) must      B) have to      C) need      D) should

4. We ... come so early; we have an hour before the film begins.

- A) didn't have to      C) needn't have  
B) didn't need to      D) shouldn't have

5. I ... to remind you that you promised to pay more.

- A) need      B) should      C) dare      D) should have

## II рівень

*III. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one that best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.*

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876 – right? Well, actually, a German schoolteacher managed to do it fifteen years before Bell, (1)\_\_\_\_\_.

In 1860 Philip Reis rigged up what (2)\_\_\_\_\_.

This instrument was built from an improbable assortment of items: a violin, a knitting needle, an ear carved in wood, even a piece of sausage. "I succeeded in inventing an apparatus by which ...one can reproduce sounds of all kinds at any desired distance....! named the instrument [the] 'telephone.'"

It worked – but poorly. So Reis kept tinkering with it. He hooked up a wire between his workshop and the school, which convinced his students that he was using the telephone to eavesdrop on them. (3)\_\_\_\_\_ and his models became more and more sophisticated.

Eventually Reis sent some improved models of his telephone to scientists around the world. They could transmit music fairly well, (4)\_\_\_\_\_. "Single words were perceptible indistinctly," said one listener. Nobody seemed very impressed.

Most scientists at the time regarded the Reis telephone as little more than a toy. Crushed, (5)\_\_\_\_\_, and died of tuberculosis in 1874. Two years later, Alexander Graham Bell filed the patent that earned him the glory.

- A but speech came out garbled at best  
B he worked on his telephone for several years

- C financial rewards of telephone invention
- D he tried to build a better telegraph
- E but he didn't have very good PR
- F it was of no importance in a business light
- G he described as an "artificial ear"
- H he abandoned work on it

***IV. Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.***

The most common question I hear in the triathlon world about the mysteries of swimming efficiently usually involves something with breathing. In freestyle, it is the first step to get your body position right. Then, for many, you throw in breathing and everything goes haywire!

This has to do with lack of balance, using your head instead of your core to breathe, and a few other factors.

The top five challenges and their remedies are:

**1 \_\_\_\_\_**

There are two reasons why this typically happens when swimming freestyle. First, make sure you breathe out all of your air before you rotate to take a breath. When learning, some people try to exhale and inhale while they are rolling to the side for air. There simply is not enough time for this! Your exhalations should only be in the water in the form of bubbles. Initially the timing may seem difficult, but eventually you will get used to it. Second, you may be sinking as you breathe. Make sure you are rolling to the side to breathe, and not rotating your head and looking straight up.

**2 \_\_\_\_\_**

This is mainly a balance issue. While you breathe to one side, your other arm should be extending. For many swimmers, this extended arm pushes down into the water (elbow drops) and they are sinking while trying to inhale. The side kicking will also help to improve this. Another drill, discussed in Issue 8 of *Your Personal Trainer*, which will help with this challenge, is the fist drill, which forces you not to use your hands, therefore improves your balance in the water.



### 3 \_\_\_\_\_

A typical scenario is that you feel like you are cruising along just fine and then you take a breath and it feels like you have just lost all your momentum. To remedy this, when you breathe, concentrate first on breathing to the side (as in #1), then on having your mouth parallel to the water, instead of over the water. The latter will take a while to master, but once you do, it will take care of the pause, and improve your speed overall.

### 4 \_\_\_\_\_

You need to look up to see where you are going, and at the same time grab a breath. How can you do both? Start with bilateral breathing (breathing on both sides every three strokes). This will help you to see where you are without lifting your head up as much. When you need to lift your head up to sight, try not to look straight ahead - this will make your hips sink and throw you off balance. Instead, take a quick peek at your target, roll to the side to breath, and bring your head right back down into position.

### 5 \_\_\_\_\_

In practice, this will sometimes occur because of #1 and #2 above. In a race, the waves may cause the inhalation of water instead of air (bilateral breathing will help here as well). The drills to practice to improve balance and avoid this unpleasant occurrence are the side kicking and shark fin drills, as well as the one-arm drill. To perform the one-arm drill, swim a full stroke with one arm while your other arm rests at your side. Breathe on the opposite side of the stroking arm. This is a difficult drill and takes some practice, but it will pay off!

- A** Speed is sacrificed because of a "Pause" while breathing
- B** Difficulty breathing while navigating in a race
- C** Visualize the perfect swim
- D** Not Getting Enough Air
- E** Sucking in water while taking a breath
- F** Relax muscles and entire body
- G** Looking at the water surface
- H** Extended arm sinks while taking a breath

### III рівень

#### *V. Translate into English using participles or participial constructions.*

1. На столі я побачив записку, написану для мене Робертом.
2. Розмовляючи голосно, ці двоє хлопців заважали слухати співака.
3. Чули, як у сусідній кімнаті Джулія грала на піаніно.
4. Мінлива погода зіпсувала наш відпочинок на морі.
5. Фред чув, як назвали його ім'я.

#### *VI. Translate into English using modal verbs.*

1. Моя бабуся на пенсії, тож їй не треба ходити на роботу.
2. Вам не треба було бронювати номер. У цьому готелі взимку завжди є місця.
3. Коли я ввійшов до кімнати, то відчув запах троянд.
4. У нас закінчилася кава, тож мені доведеться піти купити її.
5. Допоможіть мені, будь ласка, пересунути цей стіл.

## СПИСОК ДЖЕРЕЛ

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*Навчальне видання*

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**ЗБІРНИК КОНТРОЛЬНИХ РОБІТ**  
Практикум для слухачів  
підготовчих курсів

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