

Exam training: Reading
Test 1 (Variants 1 and 2)

Exam training: reading

Test 1

Variant 1

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.

1. A Wild Plant
2. Funny Charity
3. Bad-tempered Reptiles
4. Traffic Jams
5. Getting Around
6. A Nicknamed Politician
7. A Notorious Area
8. A Sea Centre

A. Aberdeen Maritime Museum is situated on the historic Shiprow in the heart of the city of Aberdeen, near the harbour. The museum tells the story of the city's long relationship with the North Sea. Collections cover shipbuilding, fast sailing ships, fishing and port history, and displays on the North Sea oil industry. The collection includes ship plans and photographs from the major shipbuilders of Aberdeen. Displays show ship and oil rig models, paintings, and "North Boats" material, fishing, whalers and trawlers, the North Sea oil industry, and the marine environment.

B. In 1988 the "Comic Relief" charity organization introduced a new festival to the British culture – Red Nose Day. The event takes place in the spring every second year and is often treated as a semi-holiday, with, for example, schools having non-uniform days. As the name suggests, the day involves wearing of plastic / foam red noses which are available, in exchange for a donation, from many shops. All the money goes to support starving children in Africa and people with AIDS. Many pop stars take part in this festival, they sell their things and possessions at auctions and give the money to "Comic Relief". Once even Queen Elizabeth II took part in the festival chatting with common people at a pub.

C. Margaret Thatcher is a British politician, who was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990 and Leader of the Conservative Party from 1975 to 1990. She is the first and only woman to hold either post. Thatcher's tenure as Prime Minister was the longest continuous period in office since the tenure of Lord Liverpool who was Prime Minister in the early 19th century. She was the first woman to lead a major political party in the UK, and the first of only three women to have held any of the four great offices of state. Among other things, she defiantly opposed the Soviet Union, and her tough-talking rhetoric gained her the nickname the "Iron Lady". She currently has a life peerage as Baroness Thatcher, of Kesteven in the County of Lincolnshire, which entitles her to sit in the House of Lords.

D. Paddington is a district in the City of Westminster. Its name was first recorded as "Padington" in the year 1056. Three important features in the Paddington district include London Paddington station, designed by the British Engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel and opened in 1847, St. Mary's Hospital and Paddington Green police station (considered the most important high-security police station in the United Kingdom). Early on the morning of October 10, 1992, the IRA (Irish Republican Army) detonated explosives hidden within a telephone box outside the police station. This was intended to act as a demonstration to the British security services.

E. The Venus fly trap is a very interesting example of a carnivorous plant. Most plants get their nutrients from the soil only, but the Venus fly trap is able to get them from the soil and any unfortunate insects that land in its trap. When an insect lands in the trap, the trap closes and the insect is slowly dissolved. The ability of the trap to detect a victim and close is a mystery since Venus fly traps do not have a nervous system of any sort. The digestive process typically takes a week or two, after which the trap opens and expels the leftover exoskeleton, which cannot be fully digested.

F. Anacondas in the wild spend most of their time in rivers hunting for their food. They are solitary creatures that are thought to be somewhat shy and not many of them are

easily seen. They are very well camouflaged in the swamps in which they thrive. There are some historical reports of early European explorers of the South American jungles seeing giant anacondas up to 110 feet long and some of the native peoples of the South American jungle have reported seeing anacondas up to 50 feet long, although there has been no recorded evidence of anacondas of those sizes having been caught. Anacondas have a reputation for poor character. That and the massive size mean that anacondas are less popular as pets than other boas.

G. The transport system in Northern Ireland is very well developed. Translink operates the Ulsterbus, Metro Bus service and N1 Railways integrated public transport system – you can reach every corner of every county in a couple of hours. Taxis are also an economical option for short journeys. All legal taxis should display taxi license plates. Taxis are generally meter-reading fares; if a taxi does not have a meter, ask the fare to your destination before setting off. In Belfast, taxi ranks are also available; these are generally in the city centre or at some points of entry, and are London-type black cabs. There are also good cross-border buses and rail links from the Irish Republic.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Variant 2

Установите соответствие между заголовками **1–8** и текстами **A–G**. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании один заголовок **лишний**.

1. Marriage Values of the Past
2. Free-of-charge Fun
3. An Embarrassing Situation
4. Underwater Connection
5. Conducting Expenses
6. A New Hit Style
7. Career Choice
8. A New Energy Source

A. My best friend had a candy-filled piñata* at her party. I planned to impress the guy I liked by crashing the piñata really hard. My friends spun me around 15 times and I was off-balance, but I finally located the piñata to my left. I swung with all my might, felt the bat make contact, but then heard a scream. As I took off the blindfold, I thought I'd see candy strewn all over the floor, and instead I found some girl kneeled over in pain. I felt so bad!

B. Have you ever wondered how much electricity it takes to use an MP3-player like an iPod? Owen Louis, a student from Portsmouth, was worried about the amount of electricity he was using, so he experimented with a new form of power – onion power! And it works. You make two holes in an onion, soak it in an energy drink and put a USB cable into the onion. It will charge your iPod for an hour! “The only problem is you have no control over how long it may work for... and it can be smelly!” says Owen.

C. The Royal Museum is located in Edinburgh. It is part of the National Museums of Scotland, adjacent to the Museum of Scotland. The museum contains artifacts from around the world on geology, archaeology, natural history, science, technology and art. One of the more notable exhibits is Dolly the sheep, the first successful clone of a mammal from an adult cell. Others include Ancient Egyptian exhibitions, one of Elton John's extravagant suits, a suspended whale skeleton and the Millennium clock. Admission, other than for special temporary exhibitions, is free.

D. There hadn't been a land link between Britain and Europe for 8,000 years – since the last Ice Age. But in May of 1994, the Queen of the UK and France's President Francois Mitterrand opened the Channel Tunnel with a big, formal ceremony. The Tunnel under the English Channel seemed like a miracle! But not everyone celebrated. While the French saw the Tunnel as a symbol of a united Europe, the British were sceptical. Some were afraid that it would now be easier for animals with rabies to enter the UK. For others, it would attract illegal immigrants or even terrorists. But for many, it

* *Piñata* – фигурка животного, наполненная сладостями; во время праздника подвешивается к потолку, одному из присутствующих завязывают глаза и просят разбить фигурку палкой.

just didn't feel right. Was Great Britain getting too close to Europe?

E. Much like some developing countries today, the English men and women of the past got married and then stayed married. Divorce was tricky, socially frowned upon and very expensive. It also took a long time to complete, the combination of which was enough to put most people off the thought.

F. If you consider your pocket money allowance too small, there may be ways to increase this figure. Think about, for example, taking on a steady part time job or taking on extra chores around the house. Pocket money can be the burden of any teenager's existence. No matter how much you get, it never seems enough. Of course this is the point of pocket money, to teach you to budget and save and become responsible for your purchases. Prove to your parents that you are equal to the task and you just might be pleasantly surprised by the results!

G. Ska comes from Jamaica. It became very popular there and then travelled across to the United Kingdom when people migrated for economic reasons from the West Indies during the 1950s and 60s. Ska music combines elements of traditional Jamaican music with a rhythm and blues sound. It was welcomed by the British public for its contagious fun, and quickly became a chart topper. Today ska is still going but seems to be returning to its roots as more and more bands play full blown traditional ska.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

2. Exam training: Derivation

Tests 1 – 8

Exam training: derivation

Test 1

Complete the sentences with the words derived from the words in brackets.

1. Mary makes a lot of mistakes. She listens to her teacher _____. (ATTENTIVE)
2. My parents have been to many countries. _____ is their hobby. (TRAVEL)
3. John often argues with adults. He shows his _____ manners. (POLITE)
4. Stuart took part in the English Literature contest last week. His _____ was perfect. (PRESENT)
5. I visit St. Petersburg every summer. The _____ of the city is very beautiful. (ARCHITECT)

Test 2

Complete the sentences with the words derived from the words in brackets.

1. My uncle likes to communicate with people. He is a _____ businessman. (SUCCESS)
2. Nick enjoys _____ walks in the park in the evening. (DAY)
3. Mary's homework was _____ prepared. So her mark was excellent. (CAREFUL)
4. Let's go to the concert. It will be a _____ show! (WONDER)
5. I like to go to London very much. There are a lot of _____ there. (ATTRACT)

Test 3

Complete the sentences with the words derived from the words in brackets.

1. My friend has got a huge _____ of coins.
(COLLECT)
2. John has a lot of hobbies. One of his hobbies is _____.
(READ)
3. My sister likes to go to the cinema very much. She _____ goes there on Saturdays. (USUAL)
4. A lot of conflicts threaten peace and make living in these places _____. (DANGER)
5. It is not difficult to fill in the _____ form if the customs officer helps you. (DECLARE)

Test 4

Complete the sentences with the words derived from the words in brackets.

1. _____ is a sport of the brave. (CLIMB)
2. It's high time to go home. My brother whistled and the dog came _____. (OBEDIENT)
3. My sister feels _____ when she is ill.
(DISAPPOINT)
4. I went to Paris last month. The _____ in the hotel was fine. (ACCOMMODATE)
5. «Ivanhoe» is a famous _____ novel by Walter Scott. (HISTORY)

Test 5

Complete the sentences with the words derived from the words in brackets.

1. The story was very _____. (BORE)
2. Mary always recites poems _____.
(BRILLIANT)
3. My niece has a lot of hobbies. One of them is _____.
(PAINT)
4. She knows a lot of interesting facts but some of them are _____. (ARGUE)
5. I like _____ stories very much. (MYSTERY)

Test 6

Complete the sentences with the words derived from the words in brackets.

1. The film was quite _____ . (INTEREST)
2. The weather is fine today. The sun is shining _____ in the sky. (BRIGHT)
3. John has visited many wild forests. Wilderness _____ is his hobby. (SURVIVE)
4. You are the best pupil in our class but you have a lot of mistakes in the test. It's _____ ! (POSSIBLE)
5. Stuart bought his granny a wonderful present. He is a _____ boy. (GENEROSITY)

Test 7

Complete the sentences with the words derived from the words in brackets.

1. Many weeks before Christmas shops start selling _____ Christmas cards and Christmas gifts. (VARY)
2. All kinds of traditional Christmas food are also _____ available. (WIDE)
3. Shop _____ decorate their shops with holly, candles and colourful paper chains and lanterns. (OWN)
4. One day Napoleon with several _____ came to the Great Pyramid of Cheops. There he wanted to be left alone. (SERVE)
5. Then he said _____, "Never mention this matter again. Never." (SAD)

Test 8

Complete the sentences with the words derived from the words in brackets.

1. If you ask the question what your favourite animal is, almost every boy and girl will answer without _____ . (HESITATE)
2. Now Earth Day is celebrated _____ around the Globe. (ANNUAL)
3. Australia's system of administration is based on the _____ tradition. (DEMOCRAT)
4. Australia is _____ autonomous. (FULL)
5. She ordered everyone to leave her and went into the _____ alone. (DARK)

Exam training: Reading
Test 2 (Variants 1 and 2)

Test 2**Variant 1**

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–7**. Одна из частей в списке **1–7** лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

A *skinhead* is a member of a subculture **A** _____, and then spread to other parts of the world. Named for their shaven heads, the first skinheads were greatly influenced by West Indian rude boys and British mods in terms of fashion, music and lifestyle. Originally, the skinhead subculture **B** _____. Since then, however, attitudes toward race and politics have become factors in which some skinheads align themselves.

There are different political categories of skinheads. Anti-racist skinheads, sometimes known as *SHARPs* (Skinheads Against Racial Prejudice), are aggressively opposed to neo-Nazism and racism. The label *SHARP* is sometimes used to describe all anti-racist skinheads, even if they aren't members of a *SHARP* organization. Some anti-racist skinheads have been involved with political groups such as Anti-Fascist Action or Anti-Racist Action. White power and traditional skinheads sometimes refer to them as *baldies*.

Political skinheads **C** _____ or keep their personal political views out of the skinhead subculture.

Left wing skinheads are anti-racist and anti-fascist. **D** _____. The most well known organization in this category is Red and Anarchist Skinheads.

Right wing skinheads are conservative and patriotic, **E** _____. This type of skinhead is common in the United States.

White power skinheads, or neo-Nazi skinheads, are racist, extremely nationalist and highly political. Many Nazi skinheads have no connection to the original 1960s skinhead culture **F** _____. *SHARPs* and traditional skinheads often refer to them as *boneheads*. One group associated with this movement is *Hammerskins*.

1. in terms of style or interests
2. to oppose racial discrimination and hatred
3. but not necessarily extreme or fascist
4. that originated among working class youths in the United Kingdom in the 1960s
5. either oppose all politics in general

- 6. this category includes redskins and anarchist skinheads
- 7. was primarily based on those elements, not politics or race

A	B	C	D	E	F

Variant 2

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя**. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Scottish cuisine **A** _____ with cuisine of the other parts of the British Isles, but has its own distinctive features and recipes due to foreign and local influence, both ancient and modern. Traditional dishes **B** _____ brought by immigrants and the Scottish are eager to try new dishes.

Meat, dairy, fish, fruit and vegetables are **C** _____, simple with very few spices. However while many people consider dishes such as Scotch Broth (with barley, a piece of beef or lamb, and vegetables such as carrots, turnips, cabbage and leeks) healthy, many other national dishes **D** _____ which has led to the high rates of heart disease and obesity in the country.

In recent times eating fresh fruit and vegetables has become more important, but many Scots, **E** _____, continue to have extremely poor diets, which is a contributing factor to the high mortality rate.

In most towns, Chinese and Indian take-away restaurants **F** _____ with traditional Scottish restaurants. Larger towns and cities offer cuisine ranging from Thai and Japanese to Mexican and Turkish.

1. are very rich in fats
2. exist alongside with international foods
3. work side-by-side
4. learning to cook the traditional dishes
5. particularly those of low incomes
6. shares much in common

7. the major ingredients of traditional Scottish cooking

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание на 13.05.2020

Exam training: Grammar

Tests 1 – 8

Exam training: grammar

Test 1

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. London is the capital of the UK. It is worth _____ (to visit).
2. A man _____ (to launch) into space for the first time in 1961.
3. I _____ (to live) in Paris for three years.
4. Mary _____ (to done) her homework. You may check it.
5. I _____ (to go) to the Crimea last summer. It was great!

Test 2

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. John plays football very well. It is worth _____ (to take) part in a sports competition at the stadium.
2. World War II _____ (to declare) in 1939.
3. My sister _____ (to live) in London since childhood.
4. I have _____ (to cook) dinner. Help yourself!
5. I _____ (to visit) England last year. It was unforgettable!

Test 3

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. My mother _____ (to cook) supper by 6 o'clock yesterday.
2. The new rules _____ (to explain) to the students tomorrow.

3. Listen! Somebody _____ (to play) the piano in the next room.

4. We _____ (to work) without a break since 8 o'clock in the morning.

5. Nick is an artist. He _____ (to draw) these beautiful landscapes last week.

Test 4

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Mary _____ (to do) her homework before her father came.

2. The landscape _____ (to draw) by my friend yesterday.

3. It is early morning. The sun _____ (to shine) and the birds _____ (to sing) their beautiful songs.

4. I _____ (to live) in Moscow since childhood.

5. The competition _____ (to hold) at the stadium and a lot of fans came to the match.

Test 5

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Mary is looking forward to _____ (to see) your aunt.

2. John _____ (to cook) a meal when his brother came.

3. My sister _____ (to study) English for two years before she moved to London.

4. I _____ (not / to read) all the articles yet.

5. My friends _____ (to watch) TV at the moment.

Test 6

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Mike is not keen on _____ (to read) this book.

2. Kate _____ (to play) the piano when the phone rang.
3. My brother _____ (to write) a letter for half an hour before the electricity went off.
4. George _____ (not / to do) his homework yet.
5. I _____ (to cook) dinner now.

Test 7

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Children under sixteen _____ (not / to admit) to watch this movie.
2. If he _____ (to work) hard today can he have a holiday tomorrow?
3. You seem _____ (to know) this area very well.
4. It's time you _____ (to stop) making so many mistakes in tests.
5. I _____ (to take) my exam on Monday.

Test 8

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. This scientific theory _____ (to prove) to be false.
2. Unless he _____ (to sell) more, he won't get much commission.
3. He is said _____ (to be) the best surgeon in this country.
4. I wish I _____ (not / to try) to repair it. I only made it worse.
5. I _____ (to shop) for clothes with my elder sister on Saturday.

Exam training: Reading

Variants 3 and 4

Variant 3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–7**. Одна из частей в списке **1–7** лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Engineers around the world have been very busy working on a new generation of robots that can do most household chores.

Unlike robots of the past, these new robots can adapt to different situations **A** _____. Some can even interact directly with humans.

One such robot is a robot called “Domo”, **B** _____. Domo has cameras inside his eyes that enable him to “see” everything that happens in front of him.

The information that Domo “sees” is fed to twelve computers **C** _____. Domo can learn how big an object is, for example, and then decide how to put it on a shelf. Also, if Domo drops something in the middle of doing a task, he can stop, pick it up, and start again.

Across the Atlantic, researchers in Japan have developed the “Home Assistant Robot” or HAR. HAR is very good at carrying out many different kinds of household chores **D** _____. In recent demonstrations, HAR has shown that it can mop floors, tidy a room, clear a table, open and close doors, move furniture and even pick up and wash clothes.

HAR is so clever it can even learn from its own mistakes **E** _____.

The engineers who made Domo and HAR hope that these and similar robots will soon be able to assist those **F** _____. In this way, they will be able to live more independent lives.

Of course, these robots could also be useful in places other than homes, such as in factories, to help workers on assembly lines, or on farms.

1. which process the information and “decide” how to best deal with a situation
2. who are elderly or disabled with their everyday household tasks
3. and perform tasks without users always having to tell them what to do
4. because they could store information which was used at another time
5. which engineers at the MIT Humanoid Robotics Group have recently developed
6. which will probably make it very popular with home owners when it goes on sale
7. so any errors it makes, such as putting clothes in the fridge, are never repeated

A	B	C	D	E	F

Variant 4

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя**. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

One evening in early October, 1871, a small fire started in a shed behind the Chicago home of Mr and Mrs O’Leary.

Neighbours hurried to try to protect the house from the blaze. As the fire grew, the Fire Department was called, **A** _____.

When fire fighters were finally sent, they were sent in the wrong direction, **B** _____. Also, there was a strong wind from the southwest that evening, which drove the blaze towards the business and commercial districts of the city.

Wood was commonly used as a building material at the time, and this made the situation worse **C** _____.

Eventually, the mayor realized that the situation was out of control and called for help from neighbouring cities.

However, the fire fighters were forced to give up the fight
D _____.

At first, most of the residents of the city were not too worried about the fire, **E** _____.

Many people fled to the banks of Lake Michigan to escape the fire.

The fire burnt itself out more than twenty-four hours after it had started, **F** _____. At first, the smoking remains of the buildings were far too hot to be examined, so it was not possible to see how much damage had been caused for several days.

It eventually became clear that the fire had destroyed an area of eight square kilometers and three hundred people had lost their lives.

1. as it meant that flying embers soon get other buildings on fire
2. but then people began to panic as the flames continued to spread
3. because nobody knew exactly how the fire started
4. which gave the flames more time to take hold
5. as the winds began to drop
6. but it seems that the officer on duty did not take the alarm seriously
7. when the flames destroyed the city's waterworks

A	B	C	D	E	F

Exam training: Reading

Variants 5 and 6

Variant 5

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя**. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

The history of coffee can be traced back at least as far as the 9th century. It was first grown, produced and enjoyed in the highlands of Ethiopia. From there it spread to Egypt and Yemen, and by the fifteenth century the bitter drink had reached Persia, Egypt, Turkey and Northern Africa.

At first, coffee was not very popular and it was even made illegal in some cases. In 1511, imams at a court in Mecca decided that the stimulating effect that coffee produced was not acceptable, **A** _____. However, the drink had become so popular that the Ottoman Turkish Sultan Selim I ordered the ban to be lifted in 1524.

Coffee began to spread from the Muslim world to Europe, **B** _____.

The first Europeans to import coffee on a large scale were the Dutch. At that time, it was illegal to export coffee plants or unroasted seeds from the Arab countries, but the Dutch managed to smuggle out some seedlings in 1690. They began to grow coffee in Java, **C** _____.

Now that coffee was more readily available in Europe, its popularity grew. People believed that the drink was healthy **D** _____.

Eventually, coffee reached North America. At first, it was not as successful as it had been in Europe. However, the Americans' taste for coffee grew during the early nineteenth century, following the war of 1812 **E** _____. Soon, coffee became an everyday drink in America, too.

Today coffee is enjoyed by people all over the world, **F** _____. It is the second most traded product after petroleum and is one of the world's most popular drinks.

1. which was then governed by Holland
2. and plays an important part in many countries' culture
3. when access to tea imports was cut off
4. where it became popular during the seventeenth century
5. which soon became the most popular drink of the time
6. and that it could cure many illnesses
7. so they forbade people to drink it

A	B	C	D	E	F

Variant 6

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–7**. Одна из частей в списке **1–7** лишняя. Занесите цифры, обо-

значающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

When mobile phones were first introduced in the 1980s, they were only used by the very wealthy or by business executives. Also, most were so large that they were permanently installed in vehicles as car phones.

In fewer than twenty years, however, mobile phones have become small, inexpensive items **A** _____.

In fact, apparently there are now more mobile phones in the UK than there are people. It is not surprising, therefore, that a "mobile culture" has developed, with mobiles being used to start and maintain relationships, show identity and belonging **B** _____.

However, mobiles have become an important item for a more basic reason – because they are a fantastic "all-in-one" device. After all, mobiles can be used as personal organizers, alarm clocks, cameras, address books and even music players, **C** _____.

The mobile phone has also become a fashion item and a way to express yourself, **D** _____. And let's not forget the huge business which has sprung up around mobile phone screensavers, wallpapers and ringtones.

Nevertheless, mobile phones do have their disadvantages. Users frequently speak loudly on their mobile phones in public places and forget to switch them off when in theatres, classrooms and restaurants. There are also safety concerns about mobile phone use, **E** _____.

Recently, some companies have even installed equipment to block mobile phone signals. For example, some train companies now provide "quiet carriages" where radio signals are jammed **F** _____.

All in all, however, the mobile phone is generally considered to be a fantastic invention that has changed the way people live.

1. so that people are not able to use their phones
2. which makes them incredibly useful
3. as a result of disruption from mobile phones ringing
4. with users decorating and accessorising their phones to reflect their personality

5. which nobody seems to be able to live without
6. such as accidents being caused by drivers using mobile phones
7. and even show social status

A	B	C	D	E	F