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## АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Методическая разработка тестов по грамматике  
и текстов для перевода для студентов 1–2 курсов  
всех специальностей гуманитарного факультета

А 64 АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК: методическая разработка тестов по грамматике и текстов для перевода для студентов 1–2 курсов всех специальностей гуманитарного факультета / сост.: Е. В. Докучаева, С. П. Салиева, Л. М. Лукина. Бишкек: КРСУ, 2017. 80 с.

Методическая разработка предназначена для студентов 1–2 курсов гуманитарного факультета. Может быть использована в качестве дополнения к основному учебнику по английскому языку. Данная методическая разработка включает в себя 12 объемных тестов (из 2-х вариантов), направленных на проверку всех рассмотренных грамматических тем, представленных в основном учебнике.

Разнообразные текстовые задания обеспечивают многостороннюю проверку знания каждой темы. Задания расположены по степени нарастания трудностей: от простого задания грамматической формы до ее применения в конкретном грамматическом контексте.

Также в методическую разработку включены 10 текстов для письменного перевода на различную тематику, что позволяет проверить преподавателю и студенту уровень владения навыками письменного перевода, а также может служить дополнением к модульным заданиям основного учебника по английскому языку.

Методическая разработка может применяться не только для проверки знаний преподавателем, но и являться прекрасным способом самоконтроля.

## CONTENTS

TESTS .....	4
Test 1. The noun .....	4
Test 2. The article .....	7
Test 3. The pronoun .....	12
Test 4. The adjective .....	15
Test 5. The adverb .....	18
Test 6. The simple and continuous tense forms .....	22
Test 7. The perfect tense forms .....	27
Test 8. Tenses in the active voice .....	32
Test 9. The sequence of tenses .....	38
Test 10. The passive voice .....	43
Test 11. Conditional sentences .....	48
Test 12. Modal verbs .....	52
TEXTS FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.....	58
Text 1. How do you know when someone is lying? .....	58
Text 2. 10 ways to improve your memory .....	60
Text 3. The pursuit of happiness .....	62
Text 4. The other population crisis .....	64
Text 5. The invisible thread .....	66
Text 6. When the room not a room .....	68
Text 7. The education gender gap .....	70
Text 8. It and communications .....	72
Text 9. Stars in their eyes .....	74
Text 10. The phantom hand .....	76
ЛИТЕРАТУРА .....	78

## TESTS

### TEST 1. THE NOUN

#### Variant I

##### I. Choose uncountable nouns.

1. Furniture.
2. Bucket.
3. Tea-pot.
4. Silver.
5. Baggage.
6. Job.
7. Blood.
8. Journey.
9. Honey.
10. Franc.
11. Monkey.
12. Advice.

##### II. Change the number of the noun.

1. Cargo.
2. Photo.
3. Key.
4. Factory.
5. Badge.
6. Leaf.
7. Match.
8. Army.
9. Housewife.
10. Language.
11. Cliff.
12. Beauty.

##### III. Translate the words in brackets.

1. He discovered many interesting (явлений) ..... in this field.
2. (Гуси) ..... saved Rome.
3. At the Hermitage there are hundreds of wonderful (часов) .....
4. When she put on her (очки) ..... we could hardly recognize her.

5. These (лестница) ..... are made of marble.
6. This lot of (товара) ..... was two weeks delayed.
7. There is no information about it in my (данных) ..... base.
8. The dentist had to pull out two (зуба) .....

**IV. Select the right form of the verb according to the meaning.**

1. No news ..... good news.  
a) is; b) are.
2. Sledge ..... the only means of transportation in winter.  
a) was; b) were.
3. Deer ..... very noble creatures.  
a) is; b) are.
4. Your hair ..... very long again. You need a haircut.  
a) have grown; b) has grown.
5. We could find the entrance quite easily as there ..... many gates.  
a) were; b) was.
6. Heavy traffic ..... the environment.  
a) contaminates; b) contaminate.
7. Her wages ..... twice during this month.  
a) was raised; b) were raised.
8. The papers I bought yesterday ..... boring.  
a) was; b) were.

**Variant II**

**I. Choose uncountable nouns.**

1. Window.
2. Accommodation.
3. Passage.
4. Traffic.
5. Innovation.
6. Idea.
7. Travel.
8. Aluminum.
9. Mosquito.
10. Knowledge.
11. Butter.
12. Sandwich.

**II. Change the number of the noun.**

1. Wolf.
2. Toy.

3. Piano.
4. Supply.
5. Bench.
6. Life.
7. Snowball.
8. Butterfly.
9. Watch.
10. Month.
11. Roof.
12. Potato.

**III. Translate the words in brackets.**

1. Such (кризисы) ..... may happen in any country.
2. Your (брюки) ..... are short again, you grow too fast.
3. I forgot some (формулу) ..... at the exam and couldn't solve the problem.
4. It's necessary to write the (содержание) ..... of your term paper.
5. I usually buy my (одежду) ..... in France or Italy.
6. To reduce the nuclear (вооружение) ..... in our countries is very important.
7. The fence is very long. I wonder if there is a (ворота) ..... in it.
8. These (быки) ..... are very helpful in the village.

**IV. Select the right form of the verb according to the meaning.**

1. The goods ..... been delivered in time.  
a) has; b) have.
2. My watch ..... five minutes late.  
a) is; b) are.
3. There ..... so many different tasty fruits in this country!  
a) is; b) are.
4. Carrots ..... almost everywhere, in any climate.  
a) grows; b) grow.
5. The money transferred yesterday.  
a) was; b) were.
6. These fish ..... wonderful. Where did you catch them?  
a) looks; b) look.
7. His clothes ..... always rather elegant.  
a) are; b) is.
8. These famous sheep ..... transported here from Australia.  
a) was; b) were.

## TEST 2. THE ARTICLE

### Variant I

#### I. Choose the correct article.

- Harrison & Company was not ..... enormous international firm.  
a) – ; b) an; c) the.
- He turned and walked away across ..... sunlit grass.  
a) – ; b) an; c) the.
- There had been ..... chill light in those blue eyes before he turned and went away.  
a) the; b) – ; c) a.
- It was going to take a long time to finish..... wall.  
a) a; b) – ; c) the.
- Sorry, if ..... truth hurts.  
a) – ; b) the; c) a.
- From her window she had ..... enthralling view of the city.  
a) the; b) an; c) –.
- We come from different sides of ..... track, and I prefer my side.  
a) the; b) – ; c) a.
- She heard ..... sound of hooves and turned around.  
a) – ; b) a; c) the.

#### II. Fill in “the” where necessary.

- Except for ..... waiters clearing up he was alone in ..... restaurant.
- ..... houses of Cairo are high.
- ..... Roman Empire was destroyed by ..... attacks of ..... barbarians.
- ..... Kings live in ..... palaces.
- An educated man is not happy without ..... books.
- There were ..... French windows open at one end of ..... long room.
- ..... ships coming from ..... countries where cholera is raging are subjected to ..... quarantine.
- ..... palm trees along the beach are very tall.

#### III. Supply the right article.

- a) a / an; b) the.
- We decided to postpone ..... party for ..... week.
  - John Mortimer has written six plays on ..... life of Shakespeare.
  - It was ..... ugly house with too many passages and ..... glass porch.
  - Pete is ..... friend of Greg’s.

- James Bond took ..... blue leather notebook out of his inside pocket and turned ..... leaves.
- Suddenly there was ..... crash; ..... ship had struck ..... rock.
- ..... boy was going to swim to ..... empty boathouse because it frightened him so much.
- They tried to break ..... lock with ..... sledgehammer.

#### IV. Put the right article.

- She remembered ..... night she had met him at a party in Paris.  
a) a; b) – ; c) the.
- I promised Sam I would be home to ..... dinner.  
a) the; b) – ; c) a.
- There were no shadows at..... dawn.  
a) – ; b) the; c) a.
- He bought his haberdashery at ..... Charvet’s but his suits, shoes and hats in London.  
a) the; b) – ; c) a.
- It amused these rich ladies to be taken to bohemian bistros near ..... Hyde Park.  
a) – ; b) a; c) the.
- He paid no attention to his lessons when at school, but worked hard when he went to ..... college.  
a) – ; b) the; c) a.
- It is not ..... lunch I would forget in a lifetime.  
a) the; b) a; c) –.
- The house had none of the elegance of the old frame houses of ..... New England.  
a) the; b) a; c) –.

#### V. Insert the correct articles where necessary.

- I won’t forget you in ..... hurry.  
a) the; b) – ; c) a.
- I didn’t just arrive in this country by ..... chance.  
a) – ; b) a; c) the.
- He recognized her at ..... first sight.  
a) a; b) the; c) –.
- I ..... received permission to go.  
a) a; b) – ; c) the.

5. You can't imagine what a thrill it is to read the Odyssey in ..... original.  
a) the; b) a; c) - .
6. I'm afraid they don't take ..... trouble to look around.  
a) a; b) the; c) - .
7. Thousands of daffodils I saw at ..... glance, quivering and dancing in the wind.  
a) a; b) the; c) - .
8. When we last played ..... golf you were terrible.  
a) a; b) the; c) - .

### Variant II

#### I. Choose the correct article.

1. .... shadow of your smile when you're gone will colour all my dreams and light the dawn.  
a) - ; b) a; c) the.
2. .... food was excellent if a little rich.  
a) - ; b) a; c) the.
3. They watched the changing lights of ..... London skyline through the window.  
a) the; b) a; c) - .
4. It gave Sara ..... sense of power to sit at the desk which once had been her father's.  
a) the; b) - ; c) a.
5. The problem of ..... light was worrying the painter.  
a) the; b) - ; c) a.
6. What would you like? I was going to have ..... steak.  
a) a; b) - ; c) the.
7. Nick Rawdon had become ..... shadow on her mind.  
a) - ; b) the; c) a.
8. She could see a distant patch of ..... glittering water which was the Thames.  
a) a; b) the; c) - .

#### II. Fill in "the" where necessary.

1. .... clothes are necessary in ..... cold climates.
2. .... flowers produce) ..... honey to attract ..... insects.
3. .... cotton of Egypt is of good quality.
4. .... palm trees are useful.
5. .... houses of ..... peasants in this country are made of ..... mud.

6. .... fire that raged in London destroyed many houses.
7. It was very hot for ..... time of year.
8. His face was serious; ..... blue eyes held ..... certainty, ..... immovable power.

#### III. Supply the right article.

- a) a / an; b) the.
1. John Mortimer is ..... playwright, novelist and former barrister.
2. She knew him well enough to understand ..... hint he had given her.
3. Michael Mont had been ..... partner in ..... firm of "Dauby and Winter" for ..... year when ..... case of Bicket occurred.
4. Here is ..... book I told you about.
5. She sat by ..... window looking out over ..... green hills.
6. .... boy's arrival brought about ..... change in their quiet life.
7. In front of ..... station there was ..... elm tree.
8. There was ..... untidy unmade bed in ..... corner.

#### IV. Put the right article.

1. I received a note from him asking me to have ..... lunch at Claridge's.  
a) - ; b) the; c) a.
2. He made ..... University seem to Elliot very like a select club.  
a) - ; b) a; c) the.
3. .... Bradley who settled here was what you might call a farmer.  
a) a; b) the; c) - .
4. "You've never heard of ..... Rawdon's Bank?" he asked.  
a) the; b) - ; c) a.
5. When I came back from France they all wanted me to go to ..... college.  
a) the; b) - ; c) a.
6. I called up and asked her if she wouldn't prefer to lunch in ..... town.  
a) a; b) - ; c) the.
7. "Titian! He wouldn't know ..... Titian if he saw one!" he exclaimed.  
a) - ; b) a; c) the.
8. For the first time in forty years Elliot was not spending ..... spring in Paris.  
a) the; b) - ; c) a.

**V. Insert the correct article where necessary.**

1. "Honey", said Winni-the-Pooh in ..... deep whisper.  
a) a; b) the; c) – .
2. He repeated it over and over again until he knew it by ..... heart.  
a) a; b) the; c) – .
3. I'm afraid, you've taken two copies instead of one by ..... mistake.  
a) a; b) the; c) – .
4. I have ..... mind to leave it all to you.  
a) a; b) the; c) – .
5. There's ..... great many walks in the vicinity.  
a) a; b) the; c) – .
6. We can say that on ..... whole the project has been completed.  
a) a; b) the; c) – .
7. And so, you've missed him, as ..... result.  
a) the; b) a; c) – .
8. You seem to be at ..... loss what to do.  
a) the; b) – ; c) a.

**TEST 3. THE PRONOUN**

**Variant I**

**I. Choose the correct form of the missing pronoun.**

1. .... are my children, Susan and Paul.  
a) this; b) that; c) it; d) these.
2. I've got three sisters, ..... one lives in a different country.  
a) each; b) every; c) either; d) all.
3. You can't use these pens ..... of them writes.  
a) either; b) every; c) neither; d) another.
4. We had to stay at my aunt's. During the season ..... room at the hotel had been booked.  
a) either; b) every; c) neither; d) each.
5. Who is Mr. Grooves? ..... is our new neighbour.  
a) it; b) this; c) he; d) she.
6. It was ..... who told you, not my brother.  
a) I; b) my; c) mine; d) me.
7. You can use both expressions ..... is correct.  
a) either; b) neither; c) every; d) none.
8. This sister of ..... is always eavesdropping.  
a) your; b) yours; c) us; d) him.

**II. Complete the sentences.**

- a) all; b) the whole; c) everything; d) everybody; e) both.
1. .... likes him here. He is a nice man.
2. .... house was dark. There was not a single lit window.
3. She usually works ..... day long from morning till night.
4. .... has been taken away and everybody was dancing.
5. .... the things were neatly packed and labelled.
6. There were trees on ..... sides of the road.

**III. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronoun.**

- a) many; b) much; c) few; d) little; e) a few; f) a little.
1. Tom has eaten so ..... that he can't move.
2. I have so ..... things to do that I don't know what to do first.
3. I'm very busy these days. I have very ..... time for watching TV.
4. Can you describe the situation in ..... words?
5. Do you know German? – Just ..... I can read with a dictionary.
6. She was glad to see me because I was English and there were ..... English people there.

#### IV. Choose the appropriate pronoun.

- a) some; b) any; c) no; d) none; e) no one.
1. .... urgent measures should be taken. I think a rescue team should be sent there.
  2. .... is perfect, we all make mistakes.
  3. Do you happen to have ..... interesting books to read? – Yes, I have some.
  4. You may take either knife. I see ..... difference.
  5. Shall I help you to cook ..... salad? – Thank you.
  6. We looked for a taxi, but there was ..... around.
  7. I think he has seen more than ..... of us in a lifetime.
  8. He knew English well and was in ..... need of an interpreter.

#### V. Insert a reflexive pronoun where necessary.

1. He prides ..... on his writing.
2. She was very nervous and couldn't relax .....
3. They blamed ..... for what had happened.
4. Everything is on the table, please help .....
5. He always shaves ..... in the morning and in the evening before the show.
6. Be careful, you can hurt .....

#### Variant II

#### I. Choose the correct form of the missing pronoun.

1. Whose dog is that? ..... is always in our garden.  
a) she; b) he; c) it; d) one.
2. He is much taller than ....., but I am much stronger.  
a) I; b) me; c) my; d) mine.
3. He was the eldest in the family. He had good advice for ..... of us.  
a) each; b) every; c) either; d) no.
4. He enjoyed ..... minute of his holiday.  
a) each; b) all; c) either; d) every.
5. The guests sat on ..... side of a long table.  
a) neither; b) each; c) either; d) every.
6. I didn't like the sisters, though they seemed nice. It was a pity I liked ..... of them.  
a) neither; b) every; c) either; d) each.
7. I'd like to try one of ..... shirts on.  
a) this; b) these; c) that; d) those.
8. I've known him for many years. He is an old friend of .....  
a) me; b) I; c) my; d) mine.

#### II. Complete these sentences.

- a) all; b) the whole; c) everything; d) everybody; e) both.
1. She believed that ..... was watching her.
  2. .... city is being reconstructed.
  3. You and I, we ..... know the truth.
  4. He reads a lot and remembers ..... the details.
  5. How was ..... the information collected?
  6. I told you ..... There is hardly anything to add.

#### III. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronoun.

- a) much; b) many; c) little; d) few; e) a little; f) a few.
1. I tried to keep it a secret. Very ..... people know about it.
  2. Leave the child alone. There is ..... harm in it.
  3. My sister spends so money ..... on her clothes. It costs her husband a fortune.
  4. Ann has had ..... visitors lately. She looks tired.
  5. Why don't you eat? Try ..... of everything.
  6. The station looked almost deserted. There were ..... people waiting for the last train, a woman and three men.

#### IV. Choose the appropriate pronoun.

- a) some; b) any; c) no; d) none; e) no one.
1. I wanted to find some coffee but there was ..... in the house.
  2. He is here all day. You can find him ..... time between nine and six.
  3. You are expecting ..... to call, are you?
  4. Would you have ..... more tea? – Thank you.
  5. I see ..... cucumbers in the salad; why haven't you added any?
  6. There isn't ..... milk left. Will you buy some?
  7. Why are ..... people so boring?
  8. That's the only way out. There is ..... other choice.

#### V. Insert a reflexive pronoun where necessary.

1. He came in and introduced .....
2. She cut ..... so badly that she had to be taken to hospital.
3. I even didn't know how to behave ..... in his presence.
4. She isn't feeling ..... well. She can't talk to you now.
5. Wash and dress ....., you are not a child any more.
6. Don't worry, I can take care of .....

## TEST 4. THE ADJECTIVE

### Variant I

#### I. Choose the correct form of the adjective in the following sentences.

- Our younger son doesn't want to be a teacher like his ..... brother.  
a) older; b) elder; c) eldest.
- Have you heard the ..... news?  
a) last; b) latest; c) least.
- Let's stop further argument. Australia is much ..... from Europe.  
a) further; b) far; c) farther.
- I have a ..... headache today than I did yesterday.  
a) worst; b) worse; c) bad.
- The ..... you climb, the farther you fall.  
a) higher; b) highest; c) high.
- The ..... things in life are free.  
a) better; b) good; c) best.
- John didn't do as ..... as Helen in the exam.  
a) better; b) good; c) well.
- Please, send the letter back without ..... delay.  
a) farther; b) further; c) farthest.

#### II. Give three degrees of comparisons of these adjectives.

- certain; 2. expensive; 3. old; 4. fashionable; 5. funny; 6. good; 7. great;
- pretty; 9. Little; 10. important; 11. careful; 12. bad; 13. angry; 14. far;
- pleasant; 16. thin.

#### III. Complete the sentences with the missing parts (a, b, c, d, e, f, g). There is one extra letter you won't need to use.

- I'm getting old. I can't work ..... hard as I used to. I was very strong then.
- The bus was ..... quick as the train. It took us two hours more to get there.
- What a huge apple! An average apple is ..... the size
- He has built up a big library. He has ..... many books as I have.
- Actions speak louder ..... words.
- The children were quarreling. "I have only 5 nuts and you have 10. I have ..... many nuts as you have," little Johnny cried.  
a) half; b) like; c) as; d) twice as; e) than; f) not so; g) half as.

#### IV. Use the word given in the brackets to form adjectives.

- This musical instrument produces a ..... sound. (POWER).
- They were sitting round a big ..... table. (WOOD).
- Is this the ..... colour of your hair? (NATURE).
- You can't rely on him. He is an ..... man. (RESPONSIBLE).
- The situation is pretty ..... There is nothing we can do. (HOPE).
- I like this scheme. I find it very ..... (ATTRACT).
- He was a big strong ..... man. (HEALTH).
- The last scene in the film was very ..... (EXCITE).

#### V. Translate the sentences.

- Это весьма интересный доклад.
- Большую часть времени мужчины обычно проводят на работе.
- Нил гораздо длиннее Днепра.
- Эта задача немного сложнее, но вы с ней справитесь.
- Большинство людей предпочитают жить в городе.
- Это кресло намного удобнее. Советую его купить.

### Variant II

#### I. Choose the right form of the adjective in the following sentences.

- He is very ..... at math and physics, but hopeless at languages.  
a) well; b) good; c) better.
- The quicker we finish, the ..... we'll go home.  
a) soon; b) soonest; c) sooner.
- German is a useful language if you are in business but it is not half as ..... to learn as English.  
a) easier; b) easiest; c) easy.
- She is actually a good deal ..... than she looks.  
a) elder; b) older; c) old.
- It is the ..... of two evils.  
a) lesser; b) less; c) least.
- We have no ..... information.  
a) further; b) farther; c) farthest.
- It is the ..... point west.  
a) far; b) furthest; c) farthest.
- I bought the ..... (the most recent) edition of the book.  
a) last; b) latest; c) least.



## II. Give three degrees of comparisons of these adjectives.

1. cold; 2. gentle; 3. valuable; 4. tiny; 5. important; 6. bad; 7. unhappy;
8. intelligent; 9. slow; 10. simple; 11. good; 12. fit; 13. useful; 14. handsome;
15. far; 16. much.

## III. Complete the sentences with the missing parts (a, b, c, d, e, f, g). There is one extra letter you won't need to use.

1. The food nowadays is ..... good as it used to be in my youth.
2. The letter should be ..... short as possible. They don't read long letters.
3. You need more room. You'd better take this box. It is ..... wide.
4. Cats, as we all know, are much quieter ..... dogs.
5. This is Mrs. Steel. – Oh! I thought she was his daughter. She is ..... his age.
6. Our house is much smaller than yours. We have ..... many bedrooms as you have.  
a) half; b) than; c) not so; d) twice as; e) as; f) like; g) half as.

## IV. Use the word given in the brackets to form adjectives.

1. A watch which uses figures to show the time is called a ..... watch. (DIGIT).
2. This book includes a good ..... chapter. (INTRODUCE).
3. People don't live in the ..... part of the island. (NORTH).
4. Everything went wrong. It was an ..... day. (FORTUNATE).
5. Although she was told that the operation would be ....., she still was very nervous about it. (PAIN)
6. She bought ..... shoes for mountain-climbing. (SENSE).
6. Greece is ..... for the Parthenon and its beautiful islands. (FAME).
7. It is ..... to drive under the age of 16. (LEGAL).

## V. Translate the sentences.

1. Большинство молодых людей любят музыку и танцы.
2. Это крайне важный вопрос.
3. Он истратил большую часть своих денег на посещение музеев.
4. У вас гораздо больше свободного времени, чем у меня.
5. Эта дорога немного длиннее, но зато более приятная.
6. Сын намного выше отца. Вы его сразу увидите.

## TEST 5. THE ADVERB

### Variant I

#### I. Choose the correct word.

1. The director ..... praised him saying he would "fly" .....  
a) high; b) highly.
2. It was a ..... nut, I could ..... crack it.  
a) hard; b) hardly.
3. There was a ..... pause and the door was opened .....  
a) slightly; b) slight.
4. Is she coming? I haven't seen her ..... – Don't worry, she is always .....  
a) late; b) lately.
5. She opened her mouth ..... she hadn't known that her new friend was a ..... known person.  
a) wide; b) widely.
6. Today your dictation isn't ....., you've written your dictation ..... as of late.  
a) badly; b) bad.
7. Your description is quite ..... now I ..... know what she looks like.  
a) exactly; b) exact.
8. "It's ..... you've been hurt in that accident," she said and looked ..... at me.  
a) sadly; b) sad.

#### II. Fill in the appropriate word.

- a) long; b) a long time; c) long ago; d) lately.
1. I have known Susan for ..... We went to school together.
2. Have you worked much .....? You look tired.
3. You won't stay at hospital ..... Just for some tests.
4. We visited aunt Peggy not ..... it was her birthday last week.  
a) far; b) a long way; c) far away; d) far from.
5. We went ..... and at last we saw the lake.
6. How ..... did you go? – As far as the old bam is near the river.
7. The theatre is not ....., you can walk there.
8. The newspaper accounts are ..... being true.

#### III. Select the correct word.

- a) very; b) very much; c) the very.
1. You must remember the actress, she appears at ..... beginning of the film.

2. He wasn't ..... surprised at the news.
3. My leg hurts, I can't walk ..... quickly.
4. I enjoyed the concert .....  
a) enough; b) much; c) little.
5. Will \$5 be ..... to cover the journey?
6. We didn't believe ..... of what we heard.
7. I'm not sure I'll be able to pass on your message. I see ..... of him nowadays.
8. She doesn't move ..... to lose some weight.

**IV. Insert the correct word.**

- a) too; b) also; c) either.
1. She plays the piano and sings .....
  2. We haven't seen him today, .....
  3. Harry has ..... been to Canada. He travels a lot.
  4. Ron isn't invited, ..... Don't be upset  
a) hard; b) hardly; c) nearly
  5. It's raining ..... I've got wet through
  6. I'm so tired, I can ..... walk.
  7. Day is breaking. It's ..... time to start.
  8. I ..... know her. I was introduced to her at the Smiths', that's all.

**V. Translate the following sentences.**

1. Америка была открыта еще в XVI веке.
2. Директор еще не пришел, подождите, пожалуйста, в приемной.
3. Какие еще у тебя проблемы?
4. Уже одиннадцать утра, а она все еще спит.
5. Кто еще заходил сегодня?
6. Когда никто не видел, ребенок взял еще одно пирожное.
7. Спи, еще только шесть утра.
8. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, еще одно яблоко.

**Variant II**

**I. Choose the correct word.**

1. We got into the cinema ..... During the continuous performance one can come and go .....  
a) freely; b) free.
2. He tried ..... but by noon he had ..... done half of the work.  
a) hardly; b) hard.

3. You can jump very ....., the coach thinks ..... of you.  
a) high; b) highly.
4. It's quite ..... now, your example ..... shows the difference.  
a) clearly; b) clear.
5. If you give ..... figures and say what ..... you want, I'm sure, I'll find the house you're looking for.  
a) exactly; b) exact.
6. The car was s ..... that he was ..... run over by it.  
a) near; b) nearly.
7. He was a ..... man, he acted ..... under the circumstances.  
a) bravely; b) brave.
8. .... I have to break some bad news to you, he came in ..... in the race.  
a) last; b) lastly.

**II. Fill in the right word.**

- a) far; b) a long way; c) far away; d) far from.
1. Do you usually walk as ..... as that?
  2. My house is not ..... the metro station. It takes me 5 minutes to get there.
  3. Unfortunately I can't come often. It is ..... and I am old and weak.
  4. The market is not ....., just round the corner, you can walk there.  
a. long; b) a long time; c) long ago; d) lately.
  5. Have you played tennis much .....? You look fit.
  6. He has been working with us for ..... I even don't remember since when.
  7. I saw him last ..... We haven't met since we left school.
  8. He is always late, but today I can't wait for him ..... I have an appointment in half an hour.

**III. Select the correct word.**

- a) very; b) very much; c) the very.
1. I was ..... happy when I received your letter.
  2. You are ..... man I want to see.
  3. I am ..... afraid that he won't find us in that crowd.
  4. I'll be ..... surprised if he succeeds.  
a) enough; b) much; c) little.
  5. We didn't have ..... food to stay in the camp one more day.
  6. We slept very ..... last night. Our neighbors had a noisy party.
  7. Don't mention it. I didn't help you .....
  8. He is a good writer but he is ..... known. I can't understand why.

#### IV. Insert the correct word.

- a) too; b) also; c) either.
1. I have been to Paris, .....
  2. I don't know the answer, .....
  3. He not only read the book, but he ..... remembered what he had read.
  4. He didn't give evidence against the man .....  
a) hard; b) hardly; c) nearly.
  5. He works ..... at his English.
  6. .... had we got into the country when it began to rain.
  7. It is ..... one o'clock, five minutes to one to be exact.
  8. There were so few people there that they ..... cancelled the performance.

#### V. Translate the following sentences.

1. Подождите еще неделю, что-то может подвернуться.
2. Собрание закончилось? – Нет, они все еще обсуждают последний вопрос.
3. Этот прибор был изобретен еще в XVIII веке.
4. Какие еще музеи вы посетили в Лондоне?
5. Еще только пять часов, а ты уже волнуешься. Мы не опоздаем.
6. Строительство еще не завершено. Идут отделочные работы.
7. Кто еще звонил сегодня?
8. Замечательное желе! Дайте мне, пожалуйста, еще немного.

### TEST 6. THE SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS TENSE FORMS

#### Variant I

#### I. Choose the correct tense form in the sentences.

1. I think a storm .....  
a) comes; b) is coming.
2. I ..... high school life really enjoyable.  
a) find; b) am finding.
3. Henry ..... soon after your call.  
a) was leaving; b) left.
4. He ..... the Channel between six and seven pm.  
a) is crossing; b) will be crossing.
5. The moment the sun rises, we .....  
a) will get up; b) are getting up.
6. Outside the apartment house a young man ..... with the engine of a black Opel when Bond passed by him, went up to the door and pressed the bell.  
a) working; b) was working.

#### II. Select the right verb form.

1. I ..... the train to London this evening.  
a) catch; b) will be catching; c) am catching; d) will catch.
2. The train to London ..... at eight o'clock.  
a) leaves; b) is leaving; c) will leave; d) will be leaving.
3. When was that? – It happened in that period of my life, when I ..... Russian in Berlin.  
a) taught; b) used to teach; c) was teaching; d) was going to teach.
4. I ..... you everything in the morning.  
a) am telling; b) will tell; c) will be telling; d) tell.
5. This time next week you ..... the Pacific on your way home.  
a) will cross; b) are crossing; c) crosses; d) will be crossing.

#### III. Fill in the spaces with the correct "time" words.

1. He will come .....  
a) the other day; b) soon; c) always.
2. She is ..... complaining of something or other.  
a) often; b) never; c) always.
3. He played football .....  
a) lately; b) forever; c) when at University.
4. I was upset to learn that you would ..... be leaving home at nine o'clock.  
a) often; b) soon; c) just.

5. They are coming .....  
a) tomorrow; b) frequently; c) for a while.
6. The snow is falling .....  
a) often; b) still; c) all day.

**IV. Complete the right verb form.**

1. Looking out of the window, we saw that a large number of policemen standing around.  
a) are; b) have been; c) were.
2. I'm at my wits' end ..... we tell Mother?  
a) shall; b) do; c) – .
3. .... you coming to dinner this evening?  
a) were; b) are; c) have been.
4. They are not coming to the cinema tonight because they ..... doing their homework at that time.  
a) are; b) were; c) will be.
5. What time ..... he come tomorrow?  
a) does; b) will; c) did.

**V. Translate the following sentences.**

1. Я приготовлю чай, пока ты пишешь записку.
2. Сегодня утром я проснулся перед самым восходом.
3. В какое время она, как правило, приходит сюда?
4. Когда он придет, я поговорю с ним.
5. Она вечно задает всем этот глупый вопрос.

**VI. Read the passage below and write the appropriate form of each verb in brackets.**

Dear Mary,  
I (1. write) ..... to invite you to our new country house. My brother (2. return) ..... from the East yesterday and (3. stay) ..... with us for a while. He (4. meet) ..... your brother Jim when he (5. pass) ..... through Delhi and (6. take) ..... some photographs of him. You (7. be) ..... glad to see them, I am sure. If you (8. be) ..... free to come next Friday, I (9. meet) ..... you at the station.

The afternoon train (10. leave) ..... from Paddington at three o'clock. Please, come. The Cronins (11. come) too. They (12. bring) ..... their new film and I (13. not want) ..... you to miss the opportunity to see it. You (14. call) ..... me on Sunday?

**VII. Write the correct "tag" to complete the question.**

1. Both men look very much alike, .....?
2. Henry left at two o'clock, .....?
3. It is beginning to rain, .....?
4. Helen won't sail on the same ship, .....?
5. They didn't know each other, .....?
6. William never buys his clothes in Paris, .....?

**Variant II**

**I. Choose the correct tense form in the sentences.**

1. He ..... when I arrive tonight.  
a) will sleep; b) will be sleeping.
2. We ..... TV when it happened.  
a) were watching; b) watched.
3. I ..... it, not ever.  
a) will not be forgetting; b) will not forget.
4. What a funny play! I ..... it very much.  
a) am liking; b) like.
5. Where is John? – He ..... your picture.  
a) admires; b) is admiring.

**II. Complete the verb form.**

1. More than one person ..... looking at them that night.  
a) are; b) was; c) have been.
2. What time ..... the train usually leave?  
a) does; b) will; c) do.
3. What time ..... we arrive in Manchester if we take the 3.40 bus?  
a) do; b) will; c) did.
4. I'm at a loss. What ..... we do about it?  
a) do; b) shall; c) did.
5. .... you coming, Andrew?  
a) will be; b) was; c) are.

**III. Select the right verb form from the variants.**

1. The plane to Manchester ..... at 4.30.  
a) takes off; b) will take off; c) is taking off; d) will be taking off.
2. They ..... tomorrow at 8.  
a) leave; b) will leave; c) will be leaving; d) are leaving.
3. He ..... you to the airport, I'm sure.  
a) will be driving; b) will drive; c) is driving; d) drives.

4. Will Mike come with you? – No, he ..... with his friends at present.  
a) will be staying; b) stays; c) is staying; d) will stay.
5. When did you write this story? – I ..... in Warsaw at the time.  
a) lived; b) was going to live; c) would live; d) was living.

**IV. Fill in the spaces with the correct “time” words.**

1. I expect that I will hear from him .....  
a) in a day or two; b) always; c) simultaneously.
2. It was raining hard .....  
a) seldom; b) at six o'clock; c) for a long time.
3. He ..... distrusts his own judgement.  
a) not often; b) always; c) for ever.
4. How are you feeling .....?  
a) usually; b) lately; c) at the moment.
5. He spoke English .....  
a) recently; b) in his childhood; c) for two hours.

**V. Translate the following sentences.**

1. Ты непрестанно сомневаешься в моих словах.
2. Летом солнце всегда садится поздно.
3. Когда я сходил с трамвая, я ушиб ногу.
4. Я уверен, он будет писать отчет, и мы застанем его дома.
5. Я думаю, мы останемся здесь.
6. О чем ты думал, когда ты выбрал этот поворот?

**VI. Read the passage below and write the appropriate form of each verb in brackets.**

Hello! I (1. be) ..... Felix. I (2. hurry) ..... to the bus station to meet my friend, Joice. The bus (3. arrive) ..... at 6.10. She (4. hate) ..... waiting around and I (5. not want) ..... to spoil everything by upsetting her before we (6. start) ..... our evening. We (7. have) ..... dinner at a Greek restaurant and later on we (8. go) ..... to the theatre. We usually (9. go) ..... to some show once a week. Yesterday I (10. meet) ..... y friend Patrick on the way to the underground. He (11. meet) ..... his fiancée that evening. We (12. decide) ..... to spend next together. He (13. ring) ..... me tomorrow to say if they (14. come) .....

**VII. Write the correct “tag” to complete the question.**

1. He never goes there in the morning, .....?
2. He gave him the books, .....?
3. She didn't post any packages, .....?
4. You won't tell Mother, .....?
5. He will be driving to Bournemouth, .....?
6. She was telling you her secret, .....?

## TEST 7. THE PERFECT TENSE FORMS

### Variant I

#### I. Choose the correct tense form in sentences.

1. I ..... to him about it many times.  
a) had spoken; b) have spoken.
2. He ..... that book since April.  
a) has been reading; b) had been reading.
3. I ..... them all the news before Father came.  
a) have told; b) had told.
4. Much water ..... under London Bridge before we meet again.  
a) will have been flowing; b) will have flown.
5. The kitchen smelled of fish. The boys ..... again.  
a) had been fishing; b) have been fishing.
6. By June I ..... on the farm for three months.  
a) will have been working; b) will have worked.

#### II. Complete the verb form.

1. I ..... waiting for you here since four o'clock.  
a) am; b) was; c) have been.
2. How many times ..... you crossed the ocean?  
a) had; b) have; c) –
3. By the time we reached home we ..... counted six wrecks of cars.  
a) had; b) have; c) were
4. She ..... playing the piano for two hours when we come back.  
a) was; b) will have been; c) is.
5. He is so ill that summer ..... come and gone before he can hope to leave his bed.  
a) will; b) have; c) will have.
6. The child was wet from head to foot. She ..... watering the flowers again.  
a) had been; b) was; c) is.

#### III. Select the right verb form.

1. At last we ..... this difficult problem.  
a) will have solved; b) had solved; c) have solved; d) have been solving.
2. The detective reported that he ..... everywhere for the thief without success.  
a) has looked; b) had been looking; c) has been looking; d) had looked.
3. We ..... this work by six o'clock tomorrow.  
a) have done; b) will have done; c) will do; d) will have been doing.

4. The streets are wet because it ..... for hours.  
a) had been raining; b) has rained; c) had rained; d) has been raining.
6. They were very tired because they ..... all day.  
a) had travelled; b) have travelled; c) have been travelling; d) had been travelling.
7. We ..... for seven hours when the sun sets.  
a) will have flown; b) have been flying; c) have flown; d) will have been flying.

#### IV. Fill in the spaces with the correct "time" words.

1. We will have finished everything .....  
a) at four; b) since four; c) by the end of the week.
2. Mother has ..... come from the market.  
a) lately; b) just; c) always.
3. He smiled. He had heard that explanation .....  
a) for an hour; b) always; c) before.
4. .... have you been waiting?  
a) how often; b) how long; c) when.
5. Do you remember our neighbours from the last flat? They had been quarreling .....  
a) for hours; b) recently; c) lately.
6. In June we will have been living here .....  
a) since last year; b) for ten years; c) for ever.

#### V. Translate the following sentences.

1. Что случилось с холодильником?
2. Я звоню вам с утра.
3. Все уже легли спать, когда они вернулись домой.
4. К тому времени вы забудете этот случай.
5. Я выглянул в окно. Все говорило о том, что ночью был сильный снегопад.
6. Завтра будет четыре года, как я вожу эту машину.

#### VI. Read the passage below and write the appropriate form of each verb in brackets.

I am now in the cafe at the crossroads. I (1. sit) ..... here for two hours and I (2. drink) ..... a whole pot of tea. Why my friends (3. not arrive) ..... yet, I wonder. They (4. telephone) ..... me before they started on their journey. We (5. move) ..... to a new place recently. It is not easy to find our new house. That's why I (6. wait) ..... patiently for them so long – to show the way.

– Hello, Patsy! Sorry, we (7. keep) ..... you waiting all this time. But you see, no sooner we (8. drive) ..... half a mile, the police stopped us. There (9. be) ..... bad car crash, and the police directed us to another road.

– Oh, I am happy you (10. come) ..... safe. Let's go. Mother (11. cook) ..... dinner and everybody (12. assemble) ..... to meet you by the time we reach the place.

### VII. Write the correct "tag" to complete the question.

1. You have never taught at school, .....?
2. He has warned you, .....?
3. Sure, they will have finished that room by then, .....?
4. You think he has been thinking too long, .....?
5. She hasn't agreed, .....?
6. He did tell you we had won, .....?

### Variant II

#### I. Choose the correct tense form in sentences.

1. They ..... the bridge at last.  
a) have built; b) had built.
2. We ..... for you since three o'clock.  
a) had been waiting; b) have been waiting.
3. He ..... his exams by next June.  
a) will have passed; b) will have been passing.
4. Mr. Jones, who ..... for some time, frowned.  
a) had written; b) had been writing.
5. By that time I ..... all my letters.  
a) have written; b) had written.
6. Next month he ..... with us for ten years.  
a) will have worked; b) will have been working.

#### II. Complete the verb form.

1. The sun ..... set by the time we reach home.  
a) was; b) will have; c) has
2. I ..... trying to solve this problem for an hour.  
a) am; b) was; c) have been.
3. During the last twenty years science ..... made tremendous advances.  
a) has; b) had; c) was.

4. When I returned home, I noticed that all my plants ..... died.  
a) – ; b) have; c) had.
5. We ..... been smoking for some time in silence, when he spoke.  
a) had; b) have; c) were.
6. How long ..... we have been working together next spring?  
a) would; b) will; c) – .

#### III. Select the right verb form.

1. Our school ..... every team it has played so far this season.  
a) had beaten; b) has been beating; c) has beaten; d) had been beating.
2. When I called at his house, they told me he ..... an hour before.  
a) had been leaving; b) had left; c) has been leaving; d) has left.
3. We were thirsty because we ..... in the sun.  
a) have walked; b) have been walking; c) had walked; d) had been walking.
4. We ..... this book for three months next week.  
a) have been translating; b) have translated; c) will have translated; d) will have been translating.
5. They ..... their minds by the election time next April.  
a) have made up; b) had made up; c) will have made up; d) will have been making up.
6. You look so pleased. You ..... again.  
a) had shopped; b) have shopped; c) had been shopping; d) have been shopping.

#### IV. Fill in the spaces with the correct "time" word.

1. They have ..... dispatched the post.  
a) soon; b) lately; c) already.
2. We will have spent all the money .....  
a) soon; b) in a month; c) by then.
3. I knew the man. I had met him .....  
a) before; b) since the war; c) for an hour.
5. It has been raining .....  
a) often; b) always; c) since 5 o'clock.
6. .... had she been talking when I came in?  
a) how often; b) how long; c) how soon.
7. In May I will have been using this computer .....  
a) very often; b) for three months; c) for long.

#### V. Translate the following words.

1. Когда мы вернемся, он уже уедет.
2. Он разыскивал тебя по всему дому с утра, когда ты позвонил.
3. С тех пор она больше не приезжала.

4. До приезда в наш город они жили в деревне.
5. Ты слышишь меня? Я говорю с тобой уже целых пять минут.
6. Завтра будет пять лет, как я путешествую по этой стране.

**VI. Read the passage below and write the appropriate form of each verb in brackets.**

Dear Luke,

I (1. write) ..... letters to you all over the world these last three years. We (2. spend) ..... together about five years all in all since our wedding. Before you started this last project of yours, the children and I (3. travel) ..... along with you for some time. But now the children (4. grow up) ..... and (5. go) ..... to school and University, and I (6. start) ..... work on my own career of a painter. I want to have a permanent home. I (7. look for) ..... a suitable plot of land to build a house and at last I (8. find) ..... a beautiful place. The construction already (9. begin) ..... By the way, I was able to buy some land when I (10. sell) ..... three of my pictures. So, when you return, the builders (11. finish) ..... the first floor, and I (12. live) ..... there for at least three months already.

**VII. Write the correct "tag" to complete the question.**

1. They haven't started the tests yet, .....?
2. They will have already left by that time, .....?
3. He has had the same car for ten years, .....?
4. They didn't drop everything when they had been making such good progress .....?
5. You have never thought about it, .....?
6. They have been coming and going all these years, .....

**TEST 8. TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE**

**Variant I**

**I. Choose the correct tense form in the sentences.**

1. I ..... his work for some time; he looks promising.  
a) am watching; b) have been watching.
2. .... anything of my new pair of scissors?  
a) Have you seen; b) Did you see.
3. Charles Dickens ..... many novels.  
a) has written; b) wrote.
4. I ..... a telephone call any minute, now.  
a) am expecting; b) have been expecting.
5. He ..... here all his life.  
a) has lived; b) lives.
6. The minute he ..... me, he walked quickly away.  
a) had seen; b) saw.
7. A taxi hit him as he ..... the street.  
a) was crossing; b) crossed.
8. She ..... Jim well enough.  
a) knows; b) has known.

**II. Complete the verb form.**

1. When the pirates opened the chest they found that someone ..... taken the map.  
a) have; b) were; c) had.
2. Hurry up! He ..... expecting you for some time.  
a) is; b) has been; c) was.
3. .... you brought the letter I sent you?  
a) have; b) were; c) do.
4. We ..... spending our holidays here. We are happy here.  
a) have been; b) are; c) - .
5. .... he ever smile?  
a) do; b) did; c) does.
6. I ..... never forget what you have told me.  
a) don't; b) - ; c) will.

**III. Select the right verb form.**

1. At last I ..... the key that was lost yesterday.  
a) found; b) have found; c) find; d) had found.
2. When I ..... this letter, I will be glad to go with you.  
a) will finish; b) will have finished; c) am finishing; d) have finished.



3. I ..... him on my way home the other day.  
a) had met; b) have met; c) met; d) was meeting.
4. She isn't crying, she ..... onions.  
a) was peeling; b) peeled; c) has been peeling; d) is peeling.
5. This time tomorrow I ..... over the Pacific.  
a) am flying; b) will be flying; c) fly; d) will fly.
6. He ..... to the concert so often before, that he did not want to go that night.  
a) went; b) has gone; c) had been going; d) had gone.

**IV. Fill in the spaces with the correct "time" words.**

1. I They haven't arrived .....  
a) soon; b) yet; c) still.
2. We haven't seen him .....  
a) often; b) long ago; c) lately.
3. She will be working .....  
a) at that time tomorrow; b) often; c) soon.
4. It was snowing .....  
a) usually; b) then; c) after that.
5. They ..... stay at this hotel.  
a) already; b) seldom; c) for ever.
6. .... have you been going to this school?  
a) how long; b) how often; c) how soon.

**V. Complete the sentences with one of the following verb forms.**

1. By the time we reached the store where he was, he ..... half he stock.  
a) bought; b) was buying; c) had bought; d) had been buying.
2. I ..... a lot of new clothes recently.  
a) am buying; b) buy; c) have been buying; d) have bought.
3. The package you ..... for since June has only just arrived.  
a) were looking; b) have looked; c) have been looking; d) look.
4. We ..... to the opera at least six times last winter.  
a) had gone; b) were going; c) went; d) had been going.
5. He looked worn out because he ..... all night.  
a) had been working; b) worked; c) was working; d) had worked.
6. They ..... him when he tries to cross the border.  
a) will have been shooting; b) will be shooting; c) will shoot; d) will have shot.

**VI. Translate the following sentences.**

1. Он учит английский к завтрашнему уроку.
2. Полиция охотится за этим грабителем со среды.
3. Я учился в средней школе в Спрингфилде три года.
4. Я прочел этот очерк три раза, но так и не понимаю его.
5. Я бегаю в парке по утрам.
6. Позвони мне перед выходом, и я встречу тебя.

**VII. Read the passage below and write the appropriate form of each verb in brackets**

They shared the car to the city.

"We (1. go) ..... the theatre after dinner," Mrs. Elliot said. "I (2. look) ..... forward to it. I (3. not/be) ..... to the theatre for weeks. There (4. be) ..... such an exciting atmosphere in the theatre, don't you agree? You (5. visit) ..... the theatre often in London, dear?"

"Quite often", Sara agreed. "I (6. enjoy) ..... it, too".

"Is this friend of yours ..... a close friend?" Mrs. Elliot asked. Sara hesitated. "I (7. see) ..... quite a lot of him lately," she admitted. The car (8. stop) ..... at the hotel and Sara (9. go) ..... out. Perry (10. wait) for her in the entrance hall. She (11. decide) ..... to tell him everything after they (12. eat) .....

**VIII. Write the correct "tag" to complete the question.**

1. They have written to you, .....?
2. He never asks any questions, .....?
3. There were many people at the concert, .....?
4. This book belongs to John, .....?
5. They are going to meet us tonight, .....?
6. He didn't go there, .....?
7. He hasn't been waiting too long, .....?
8. You will be there, .....?

**Variant II**

**I. Choose the correct tense form in the sentences.**

1. Where ..... you put the key when you went out?  
a) have; b) did.
2. Since that time he ..... as a librarian.  
a) works; b) has been working.
3. I ..... Arabic well.  
a) have learnt; b) learnt.

4. After it ..... dark, we made camp.  
a) got; b) had got.
5. Take the kettle off the stove, the water .....  
a) is boiling; b) boils.
6. We heard that someone ..... outside.  
a) sang; b) was singing.
7. I know where they .....  
a) are living; b) live.
8. I saw when he ..... the house.  
a) had left; b) left.

### II. Complete the verb form.

1. I ..... Finished everything you told me to do, what next?  
a) – ; b) had; c) have.
2. We ..... expecting to hear from you all week.  
a) were; b) have been; c) had been.
3. I'll let Tompson know you ..... coming.  
a) are; b) have been; c) were.
4. .... I go and bring you some coffee?  
a) do; b) shall; c) – .
5. .... you go there every year?  
a) do; b) – ; c) would.
6. China ..... soon become an important country.  
a) has; b) will; c) – .

### III. Select the right verb form.

1. Sally, the taxi you called for .....  
a) arrived; b) has arrived; c) had arrived; d) arrives.
2. He ..... English for three years and cannot speak it!  
a) learnt; b) learns; c) is learning; d) has been learning.
3. I ..... soon, but I cannot come tomorrow.  
a) will come; b) will be coming; c) comes; d) will have come.
4. She ..... her new dress at the party tomorrow.  
a) will wear; b) is wearing; c) will be wearing; d) wears.
5. He will have to give up football as he ..... too old.  
a) will get; b) got; c) is getting; d) gets.
6. A lot of important events ..... place since we last met, Anna.  
a) took; b) have taken; c) had taken; d) has taken.

### IV. Fill in the spaces with the correct "time" words.

1. He hasn't written to me .....  
a) long ago; b) often; c) since then.
2. They are ..... leaving the theatre.  
a) never; b) for ever; c) just.
3. This train ..... stops at our station.  
a) often; b) never; c) for a long time.
4. He has been sleeping .....  
a) lately; b) for two hours; c) late.
5. .... the rain had stopped.  
a) soon after that; b) before I was up; c) late in the evening.
6. .... we were turning round the corner.  
a) at six o'clock; b) next day; c) the next moment.

### V. Complete the sentences with one of the following verb forms.

1. I ..... Greek history since last October.  
a) have been studying; b) study; c) have studied; d) am studying.
2. He ..... to the bus station and didn't stop to talk with us.  
a) had hurried; b) had been hurrying; c) hurried; d) was hurrying.
3. When she ..... out of the house, she stopped to admire the roses.  
a) had gone; b) was going; c) went; d) had been going.
4. He picked up the book he .....  
a) read; b) had read; c) had been reading; d) was reading.
5. John ..... a letter by the window. Tell him he is wanted on the phone.  
a) writes; b) has been writing; c) has written; d) is writing.
6. I know Peter, we ..... in the same bank.  
a) have been working; b) work; c) are working; d) have worked.

### VI. Translate the following sentences.

1. Ты сейчас тратишь очень много денег?
2. Утром я прежде всего принимаю душ.
3. Последние десять лет они живут на этой улице.
4. Уже два часа, а я не голодна, я съела яичницу с беконом на завтрак.
5. Ты видел, как они оживленно разговаривали в фойе.
6. Не волнуйся, я подожду их на вокзале.

### VII. Read the passage below and write the appropriate form of each verb in brackets.

Sara (1. go) ..... through to the study and (2. pick) ..... up the receiver.

– Hello, Sara. This is Perry. I (3. speak) ..... from the airport. I (4. fly) ..... to New York in half an hour. I (5. be) ..... there at about three. Can we meet for dinner?

– Perry ..... I ..... of course, – She (6. stammer) ..... taken totally by surprise.

– I (7. ring) ..... you again, when I (8. arrive) .....

Sara (9. return) ..... to the hall to say good-bye to her sisters-in-law. They (10. leave) ..... to catch their flights. When they (11. go) ..... the house (12. seem) ..... very quiet.

### VIII. Write the correct “tag” to complete the question.

1. They will be here early, .....?
2. She studies with you, .....?
3. He doesn't always return so late, .....?
4. John didn't receive any change, .....?
5. The Moon is rising, .....?
6. You were all going to the party, .....?
7. You haven't read this book, .....?
8. There isn't much to be done, .....?

## TEST 9. THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

### Variant I

#### I. Rewrite the sentences in Reported Speech changing the verb tenses and pronouns if necessary.

1. “Why do you blame her for this?” he couldn't understand.  
He couldn't understand ..... for this.
2. “Now the Earth's climate is getting warmer”, the professor reminded.  
The professor reminded us that the Earth's climate ..... warmer.
3. “I'm seeing him tonight,” she whispered.  
She whispered that ..... him that night.
4. “He rang me up from the airport yesterday, so I'm sure he has left.”  
She was sure that ..... because ..... from the airport the previous day.
5. “Dick, do not bother calling me. I won't be home tomorrow.”  
Ann warned ..... calling because ..... home the next day.
6. “I spent a romantic weekend in Paris in 1998.” George smiled.  
Smiling, George remembered that. .... a romantic weekend in Paris in 1998.
7. “I have been speaking with Jane since you left,” she admitted.  
She admitted that ..... with Jane since .....
8. “You won't feel at ease there as you don't know the language,” he replied.  
He replied that..... at ease there as ..... the language.

#### II. Choose the correct tense form in the following sentences.

1. I heard they ..... for our department for three months already.  
a) worked; b) have worked; c) had been working; d) are working.
2. It was obvious that he ..... lonely here, with no relatives or friends.  
a) is feeling; b) was feeling; c) feels; d) had felt.
3. They faxed us, informing that they ..... to accept our proposal.  
a) decided; b) are deciding; c) had decided; d) have decided.
4. A week ago Joe thought that he never ..... in love again. But now it happened.  
a) fell; b) would fall; c) falls; d) will fall.
5. Ann had to admit that she ..... about that a week before.  
a) was informed; b) informs; c) was informing; d) had been informed.
6. Yesterday he mentioned they ..... this project at that moment.  
a) are supporting; b) supported; c) were supporting; d) had supported.
7. He announced that the Russian delegation ..... the session to show its protest.  
a) leave; b) would leave; c) will leave; d) was left.

8. I felt he ..... what he had told.  
a) regrets; b) will regret; c) regretted; d) had been regretted.

### III. Fill in the spaces with the correct word.

- He admitted that he had committed the crime .....  
a) six months ago; b) six months before.
- He answered that he couldn't find him .....  
a) here; b) there.
- They promised that ..... letters would be delivered next morning.  
a) these; b) those.
- I knew that the concert had taken place .....  
a) yesterday; b) the previous night.
- I could find out that they were developing a new project .....  
a) at that moment; b) now.
- They officially informed us that our father died .....  
a) two months ago; b) two months before.

### IV. Complete the sentences changing Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.

- "Will you join us tonight?"  
He wanted to know ..... that night.
- "Where were you when the car hit the lady?"  
The police asked ..... when the car ..... the lady.
- "Why can't you afford travelling abroad?"  
The lady wondered ..... travelling abroad.
- "How many children are dying of hunger every day?"  
He asked ..... of hunger every day.
- "Who was waiting for her at the station?"  
She was eager to find out ..... for her at the station.
- "What price did they offer for this flat?"  
The boss wanted us to remind him ..... for that flat.
- "How long have you been working for our branch in Moscow?"  
The interviewer asked me how long ..... for their branch in Moscow.
- "Are you really enjoying the jazz we play?"  
The musician wondered ..... the jazz they played.

### V. Translate the following sentences.

- Секретарь сказала, что встреча начнется, когда придет начальник.
- Он понял, что этот человек следует за ним уже два часа.
- Я спросила, читал ли он сегодняшние газеты.
- Она поинтересовалась, где я работаю и сколько получаю.
- Я предупредила вас, что надо быть очень внимательным.

- Они рассчитывали, что товары будут доставлены на следующей неделе.
- Кто первым доказал, что Земля вращается?
- Я полагал, что контракт был подписан два дня назад.

### VI. Read the passage below and write the appropriate form of each verb in brackets.

We were discussing the clothes we (1. plan) ..... to take for our trip. George said two suits of flannel (2. be) ..... sufficient as we (3. can) ..... wash them ourselves in the river when they (4. get) ..... dirty. We asked him if he ever (5. try) ..... washing suits in the river, and he replied that he (6. know) ..... some fellows who (7. do) ..... it before quite easily. We were weak enough to fancy he (8. know) ..... what he (9. talk) ..... about. We were to learn in the days to come, when it (10. be) ..... too late, that he (11. have) ..... no idea of the matter. If you had seen those suits after washing!

### Variant II

### I. Rewrite the sentences in Reported Speech changing the verb tenses and pronouns if necessary.

- "Life is getting so sad," she murmured.  
She murmured that life ..... so sad.
- "This man left the hotel ten minutes ago," the doorman answered.  
The doorman answered that the man ..... the hotel ten minutes before.
- "Dad, I've broken your watch. I'm so sorry," Jane apologized.  
Jane was sorry that she ..... his watch.
- "What issues will the Presidents discuss at the summit next week?"  
he wondered.  
He wondered what issues ..... at the summit the following week.
- "He won't like the concert because he can't understand music," she tried to explain.  
She tried to explain that ..... the concert because music.
- "I have always been honest with you," he insisted.  
He insisted that ..... always honest with me.
- "We think of going to Spain for our honeymoon," she said proudly.  
She said that ..... of going to Spain for their honeymoon.
- "As you know water consists of oxygen and hydrogen," the teacher reminded.  
We knew that water ..... of oxygen and hydrogen.

## II. Choose the correct tense form in the following sentences.

1. She admitted that she ..... the job here a month before.  
a) started; b) starts; c) had started; d) would start.
2. Jane asked if anybody ..... to the party tonight.  
a) go; b) would go; c) went; d) had gone.
3. I couldn't believe that Pete ..... English for a year. He speaks so well!  
a) learns; b) learnt; c) is learning; d) had been learning.
4. We got a letter confirming that they ..... to transfer the money as soon as possible.  
a) were planning; b) plan; c) have planned; d) would have planned
5. He assured us that the contract ..... the day before.  
a) concluded; b) was concluded; c) had been concluded; d) will be concluded.
6. Jane told me that every summer she ..... English in London, so she had to leave me.  
a) studied; b) was studied; c) will study; d) had studied.
7. I was worried that the little kid ..... sick after so much sweets.  
a) gets; b) would get; c) will get; d) would have got.
8. She explained why she never ..... the country.  
a) leaves; b) was leaving; c) had left; d) left.

## III. Fill in the spaces with the correct word.

1. I didn't know that he was dismissed .....  
a) a month ago; b) a month before.
2. He admitted that the goods had been sold .....  
a) yesterday; b) the previous day.
3. He assured me that we could spend a splendid holiday.  
a) here; b) there.
4. I knew that Pierre was at home .....  
a) yesterday; b) the previous day.
5. George was ..... person who had blackmailed me.  
a) this; b) that.
6. Dan managed to learn that she was writing a new detective story .....  
a) at that moment; b) now.

## IV. Complete the sentence changing Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.

1. "Who could tell her about the accident?"  
Peter worried ..... her about the accident.
2. "What did the country export a century ago?"  
He asked ..... a century ago.

3. "How are you feeling after the operation?"  
My doctor wanted to know ..... after the operation.
4. "Where have you been for so long?"  
Peter was interested ..... for so long.
5. "What dress was she wearing at the reception?"  
Ann asked ..... at the reception.
6. "Why didn't you invite Sue to the party?"  
He wondered ..... Sue to the party.
7. "Do you know who built the first computer?"  
My friend asked ..... the first computer.
8. "When did you receive this fax?"  
The manager tried to clear out when we ..... this fax.

## V. Translate the following sentences.

1. Оказалось, что конференция началась до того, как мы прибыли.
2. Она крикнула, что не придет вечером домой, и выбежала из комнаты.
3. Дон сказал, что ему очень понравился вчерашний концерт.
4. Он признался, что часто теряет самообладание.
5. Начальник сказал, что отправит меня в командировку.
6. Вернувшись, мы узнали, что нас уже вторые сутки ищут родители.
7. Нам сообщили, что мы сможем снять квартиру, если заплатим вперед.
8. Я знал, что он готовится к экзаменам, и не стал его беспокоить.

## VI. Read the passage below and write the appropriate form of each verb in brackets.

I'm proud of my ability to pack. Packing is one of those things that I feel I (1. know) ..... more about. So I told my friends that they had better leave the whole matter entirely to me. They agreed and set down. This was hardly what I (2. intend) ..... Yet, I (3. not say) ..... anything but started packing. It seemed a longer job than I (4. think) ..... it to be. When I finished at last Harris wondered if I (5. be going) ..... to put the boots in. I looked around and found I (6. forget) ..... them. I opened the bag and packed the boots in. Just as I (7. close) ..... the bag, George asked if the soap (8. be) ..... in. I couldn't remember whether I (9. pack) ..... or not. I had to turn everything out and, of course, I (10. not find) ..... it.

## TEST 10. THE PASSIVE VOICE

### Variant I

#### I. Choose the sentences which can be changed into the Passive Voice and change them using the Passive Voice.

1. He improved his pronunciation.
2. Jour invited me to the concert.
3. I'll do the work in the evening.
4. He arrived at 7 o'clock, just before dinner.
5. He opened the door.
6. They are discussing the problem now.
7. The train leaves at half past nine.
8. The library opens at 10 o'clock.
9. My mother helped me to make the dress.
10. It's raining hard.

#### II. Complete the verb form.

1. The news ..... broadcast every day.  
a) is being; b) is; c) has been; d) was.
2. At this very moment she ..... interviewed.  
a) is being; b) is; c) was; d) has been.
3. The water ..... boiled, you can drink it.  
a) is; b) was; c) has been; d) is being.
4. Their first child ..... born before they moved to St. Petersburg.  
a) is; b) has been; c) had been; d) was.
5. The construction was ..... last month.  
a) finishing; b) being finished; c) been finished; d) finished.
6. The new President ..... elected next year.  
a) is; b) will be; c) has been; d) is being.
7. I was waiting in the other office while the letters were .....  
a) typed; b) being typed; c) typing; d) been typed.
8. By the time you come back your work will .....  
a) be forgotten; b) have forgotten; c) have been forgotten; d) forgotten.

#### III. Choose the correct verb form in the sentences.

1. He looked around to see if he .....  
a) was watched; b) was being watched; c) is watched; d) will be watched.
2. The party was all that .....  
a) was expected; b) have been expected; c) had been expected; d) will be expected.

3. What ..... the thing .....? I have never seen such a thing before.  
a) was called; b) will be called; c) has been called; d) is called.
4. "Where did you hear that?" – "I ..... it by a man I know."  
a) was told; b) is told; c) have been told; d) had been told.
5. If we need you, you ..... for.  
a) are sent; b) will be sent; c) have been sent; d) will have been sent.
6. I never ..... with such kindness.  
a) am treated; b) has been treated; c) was treated; d) have been treated.
7. The family ..... of for mile now. Everybody knows the story.  
a) is talked; b) was talked; c) is being talked; d) has been talked.
8. We can't use our summer cottage now. It ..... only by June.  
a) will be finished; b) is finished; c) will have been finished; d) has been finished.

#### IV. Fill in the right preposition. There are two extra words you don't need to use.

- a) about; b) on; c) for; d) after; e) under; f) in; g) to; h) to; i) with; j) of.
1. He can't keep his word, he can't be relied .....
  2. I'm sorry to have missed your visit. Have you been looked ..... properly?
  3. They said that I would be called ..... if there was emergency.
  4. John can't be trusted. I know I'll be lied ..... as usual.
  5. At the beginning of May the engagement was announced. It was much spoken .....
  6. His books are often referred ..... in scientific papers.
  7. When we arrived the flames had been brought ..... control.
  8. He has never been heard ..... since the accident.

#### V. Translate the following sentences.

1. Вам послали сообщение по факсу вчера.
2. Вас пригласят в зал, когда все будет готово.
3. Меня часто посылают в командировки.
4. На него все смотрели с интересом, на нем бал странный костюм.
5. За этим профессором всегда посылают в трудных ситуациях.
6. Лектора слушали с большим вниманием.
7. В зале было необычайно тихо.

#### VI. Use the required active or passive tense form of the verbs in brackets.

George Moon was sitting in his office. His work (1. finish) .....  
He (2. linger) ..... there because he (3. not have) ..... the heart to go. He knew that at the moment a farewell dinner (4. prepare) ..... In the

evening everyone (5. be) ..... there. He (6. present) ..... with a silver tea service that he (7. not want) ..... in the least. Speeches (8. make) ..... He (9. reply) ..... suitably. His speech (10. prepare) ..... long before this day. He (11. wonder) ..... what (12. say) ..... of him. From an official stand-point his career (13. be) ..... a success, but from human one ..... He was too clever to think for a moment he (14. regret) .....

### Variant II

#### I. Choose the sentences which can be changed into the Passive Voice and change them using the Passive Voice.

1. She dropped her glove.
2. I'll begin the work in an hour.
3. He has changed the beginning of the story.
4. The stone dropped in the water.
5. He has already written the article.
6. The climate of the planet is changing.
7. The dog followed me to the door.
8. We should start immediately.
9. I bought that book at the book fair.
10. I don't live with my parents.

#### II. Complete the verb form.

1. I ..... asked at the lesson yesterday.  
a) has been; b) is being; c) was; d) is.
2. There used to be a Cathedral in that square. I didn't know it ..... ruined.  
a) has been; b) was; c) will be; d) had been.
3. You know mushrooms are ..... in autumn.  
a) being gathered; b) gathered; c) been gathered; d) gathering
4. I'm sorry, you'll have to wait. The hall is ..... now.  
a) being aired; b) been aired; c) airing; d) aired.
5. It's Monday. The translation ..... finished by the end of the next week.  
a) was; b) will be; c) has been; d) will have been.
6. The letter ..... typed and mailed. They'll receive it in two days.  
a) was; b) is being; c) has been; d) being.
7. I am not wearing my watch today. It is .....  
a) repaired; b) repairing; c) been repaired; d) being repaired.
8. In summer the horses are ..... to the fields.  
a) driven; b) being driven; c) been driven; d) driving.

#### III. Choose the correct verb form in the sentences.

1. There must be a mistake: the bill ..... by my wife before we left.  
a) has been paid; b) was paid; c) had been paid; d) paid.
2. The symphony ..... for the first time last week.  
a) is performed; b) was performed; c) has been performed; d) performed.
3. I don't have my pictures any more. They ..... by fire.  
a) were destroyed; b) destroyed; c) are destroyed; d) have been destroyed.
4. The children don't obey the teacher. He ..... to.  
a) isn't listened; b) hasn't been listened; c) wasn't listened; d) hadn't been listened.
5. I think this event ..... in his next book.  
a) is described; b) was described; c) has been described; d) will be described.
6. Barbara was scared. She felt that she .....  
a) was followed; b) has been followed; c) was being followed; d) was following.
7. Everyone is talking loudly, the possibility of new negotiations .....  
a) is being discussed; b) was discussed; c) are discussing; d) has been discussed.
8. By the time you come home the dinner .....  
a) was cooked; b) will be cooked; c) have been cooked; d) will have been cooked.

#### IV. Fill in the right preposition. There are two extra words you don't need to use.

- a) down; b) about; c) on; d) at; e) for; f) out; g) with; h) for; i) of; j) to.
1. This article is often referred ..... You should read it.
  2. We ought to deal with the problem before it got talked .....
  3. Don't worry. The children are being taken care .....
  4. Nobody likes to be laughed .....
  5. He is not respected. His instructions are not carried .....
  6. They don't like the new doctor, he is never sent .....
  8. Don't forget, all your words will be taken ..... and sent to the Headquarters.
  9. She agreed to be operated ..... in two days.

#### V. Translate the following sentences.

1. Летом детей повезут на дачу.
2. В музее нам показали много прекрасных картин.
3. Ее уже отправили в больницу.
4. За мальчиком шли несколько собак.
5. За Анной будет ухаживать ее сестра.
6. На эти цифры можно положиться, я проверил их несколько раз.

**VI. Use the required active or passive tense form of the verbs in brackets.**

“Let’s go and see what (1. do) ..... at our new house now,” said Dorothy.

The construction of a new house on the same street (2. plan) ..... for several years. The contractor (3. be) ..... at work only a few days.

“I’m sure the whole cellar (4. dig) ..... by this afternoon and they (5. begin) ..... to put in the wall,” continued Dorothy.

As they (6. approach) ..... the place which (7. call) ..... “our house lot” for several months already, they (8. see) ..... that the gravel (9. haul) ..... to the top of the hill where the bags of sand and cement already (10. unload) ..... and a small concrete mixer (11. set up) .....

Mr. Anderson, the contractor, (12. bow) ..... to them.

“All our preparation for mixing the concrete (13. finish) ..... by the end of this day and then we (14. start) ..... up the machine tomorrow,” Mr. Anderson said.

**TEST 11. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES**

**Variant I**

**I. Complete the verb form in the sentences.**

- If she ..... finished work by 4 o’clock, she will go home.  
a) will; b) is; c) has; d) – .
- If they understood the problem, they ..... find a solution, now.  
a) will; b) would; c) would have; d) can.
- If she ..... known the facts, she could have told us what to do.  
a) have; b) will have; c) would have; d) had.
- You’d better come by noon tomorrow. If you go by train, you ..... get there earlier.  
a) will; b) would; c) – ; d) would have.
- My car smashed into a wall the other day. If I could ..... there would have been no accident.  
a) have stopped; b) stopped; c) stop; d) be stopping.
- If I had ..... your advantages in my youth, I would be better off now.  
a) have; b) would; c) had; d) would have.

**II. Select the correct verb form.**

- If I ..... a spare ticket, I would take you to the concert tomorrow.  
a) have; b) had; c) had had; d) will have.
- If I ..... trying harder, I would have succeeded when I was younger.  
a) was trying; b) have been; c) had tried; d) am trying.
- If I were you, I ..... the facts before I wrote that letter. I wish you hadn’t sent it.  
a) would have checked; b) would check; c) could check; d) checked.
- If I ..... more time, I would take up tennis.  
a) had had; b) would have; c) will have; d) had.
- If I had been in a hurry, I ..... for dinner yesterday.  
a) would stay; b) wouldn’t stay; c) wouldn’t have stayed; d) will not stay.
- If a fire starts, the alarm ..... off.  
a) will go; b) would go; c) will have gone; d) would have gone.
- If you ..... the ticket in advance, we wouldn’t be jittery now.  
a) booked; b) had booked; c) would book; d) have booked.
- Your English ..... unless you study more.  
a) would improve; b) will improve; c) won’t have improved; d) won’t improve.

**III. Write the translation of the sentences.**

- Даже если бы вы позвонили вчера, я бы не смог прийти.
- Если я пойду в библиотеку, я возьму для тебя этот журнал.



3. Если бы у него было чувство юмора, он понял бы тогда эту шутку.
4. Если бы я был писателем, я бы написал об этом роман.
5. Вчерашняя вечеринка была бы гораздо веселее, если бы твой брат тоже пришел.
6. Если бы не эта умная собака, его бы никогда не нашли.

#### IV. Fill in the appropriate word.

- a) unless; b) if; c) but for.
1. .... I were you, I would send him a telegram.
  2. You will fail your exam ..... you work harder.
  3. .... your help I would have never been able to finish the work by Friday.
  4. She spends Sundays in the garden ..... the weather is awful.
  5. .... the snow we would have been on time.
  6. I would do it gladly ..... could only find the time.

#### V. Paraphrase the following sentences.

1. It's a pity you have given up your German class.  
I wish you ..... your German class.
2. It's a pity I am not good at sports.  
I wish I ..... good at sports.
3. Peter always late and it irritates me.  
I wish Peter ..... in time today for a change!
4. I regret I didn't answer his letters.  
I wish I ..... his letters.
5. I feel guilty that I don't have time to visit the old lady in the hospital.  
I wish I ..... time to visit the old lady in the hospital.
6. I'm sorry that my daughter had been so nasty to our dear aunt.  
I wish she ..... so nasty to our dear aunt.

#### VI. Translate the following sentences using different types of Conditional sentences.

1. Если вы не сообщите мне необходимую информацию, я не смогу помочь вам.
2. Если бы ты был более осторожным, ты бы не разбил мою любимую вазу.
3. Если бы я был премьер-министром, я бы повысил налоги.
4. Если погода улучшится, мы пойдем на прогулку.
5. Если бы ты позвонил вчера, я бы сегодня принесла тебе эту книгу.
6. Если бы я не забыл паспорт, я бы вчера получил ваш перевод.
7. Если ты будешь выходить, купи мне, пожалуйста, конверт.
8. Если бы ты не был таким рассеянным, ты бы не забыл вчера свой портфель в поезде.

## Variant II

### I. Complete the verb form in the sentences.

1. If she had passed the driving test, I ..... given her my car.  
a) had; b) would; c) would have; d) will have.
2. If I ..... busy, I'll visit you.  
a) isn't; b) will be; c) won't be; d) am not.
3. If I had left three weeks ago, I ..... be home now.  
a) will; b) would have; c) would; d) have.
4. If I hadn't worked hard when I was young I ..... own the firm now.  
a) – ; b) wouldn't; c) won't; d) had.
5. Unless you ..... stop wasting time, I'm leaving right now.  
a) will; b) can; c) – ; d) are.
6. What would you say, if I ..... you for advice now?  
a) asked; b) had asked; c) would ask; d) will ask.

### II. Select the correct verb form.

1. Why didn't you warn him? If I were you, I ..... him.  
a) warned; b) had warned; c) would have warned; d) will warn.
2. If I had known the rule, I ..... the mistake in my test.  
a) wouldn't make; b) wouldn't have made; c) had made; d) made.
3. If it ..... next weekend, we won't be able to plant the vegetables.  
a) rains; b) will rain; c) would rain; d) had rained.
4. I could have saved some food for you, if I ..... you were coming.  
a) had known; b) have known; c) would know; d) will know.
5. He ..... very tired today, if he hadn't played rugby yesterday.  
a) weren't; b) wouldn't be; c) wouldn't have been; d) won't be.
6. Unless you ..... your mind, I won't be able to help you.  
a) changed; b) change; c) will change; d) would change.
7. Even if you ..... ten thousand dollars, I wouldn't go down a coal mine.  
a) had given; b) give; c) gave; d) will give.
8. I ..... that mistake, if I had read the instructions.  
a) won't make; b) made; c) had made; d) wouldn't have made.

### III. Write the translation of the sentences.

1. Вы бы пошли куда-нибудь вечером, если бы я пригласил вас.
2. Если я увижу ее в ближайшее время, я расскажу ей об этом.
3. Если бы я жил за городом, я выращивал бы овощи.
4. Если бы у меня тогда были деньги, я купил бы эту замечательную машину.
5. Если я женюсь, мне понадобятся деньги.
6. Я помог бы тебе сейчас, если бы у меня не было столько дел.

#### IV. Fill in the appropriate word.

a) if; b) unless; c) but for.

1. .... the wind the weather would be fine.
2. the questions had been easier, I would have passed the test.
3. He'll probably get lost ..... someone shows him the way.
4. .... you rest, you'll make a full recovery.
5. You are not allowed to park here ..... you are a member of staff.
6. .... his cold he would go hiking with us.

#### V. Paraphrase the following sentences.

1. I am sorry, I didn't explain everything to you then.  
I wish I ..... everything to you then.
2. I'm so sorry I didn't know you then.  
I wish I ..... you then.
3. If only she had a car when we lived in the country.  
I wish she ..... a car when we lived in the country
4. I often dream to be really wealthy.  
I often wish I ..... really wealthy.
5. I feel guilty I was rude to her yesterday.  
I wish I ..... to her yesterday.
6. I'm talking to you and you're watching TV.  
I wish you ..... TV while I am talking to you.

#### VI. Translate the following sentences using different types of Conditional sentences.

1. Если вы счастливы, вы будете жить долго.
2. Если бы ты больше двигался, ты бы был всегда в форме.
3. Если бы вчера вы сообщили, что заболели, мы бы сегодня прислали вам замену.
4. Если бы я не забыл паспорт, я бы вчера получил ваш перевод.
5. Если бы завтра была хорошая погода, мы бы устроили пикник.
6. Если она позвонит, попросите ее оставить сообщение.
7. Если бы он пришел вовремя, этого могло бы не случиться.
8. Если бы ты мне вчера напомнила, я бы сегодня принесла тебе эту книгу.

## TEST 12. MODAL VERBS

### Variant I

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

1. I am sure he ..... do this work tomorrow.  
a) could; b) will be able to; c) was able to.
2. I ..... wear a formal dress; I was having an interview that day.  
a) must; b) had to; c) was to.
3. When you meet him, you ..... be very careful not to upset him.  
a) had; b) are to; c) must.
4. When I was young I ..... run for miles.  
a) could; b) can; c) was able.
5. Though he could hardly speak he ..... finish the lecture.  
a) could; b) was able to; c) will be able.
6. When he is better he ..... have a walk in the garden when it's fine.  
a) will be allowed to; b) can; c) may.
7. You have wonderful cigars, Mr. Wilt ..... I take one with your kind permission?  
a) can; b) may; c) am allowed.
8. Dear Mum, I ..... have a minute's rest since you left.  
a) couldn't; b) wasn't able to; c) haven't been able to.

#### II. Find the right verb which makes the action necessary.

1. "You ..... take one of these pills before every meal," the doctor's order was.  
a) have to; b) must; c) are to.
2. Our car had broken down and we ..... walk to the station.  
a) had to; b) must; c) were to.
3. According to the agreement the rent ..... be paid strictly in advance.  
a) had to; b) must; c) was to.
4. When her mother died she ..... run the hotel alone.  
a) was to; b) had to; c) must.
5. "You look tired. You ..... stop working so hard," she advised.  
a) have to; b) must; c) should.
6. Why do I always ..... do the shopping?  
a) must; b) are to; c) have to.
7. There were thirty poems in the collection and he ..... receive a dollar a piece.  
a) was to; b) had to; c) must.
8. Everyone ..... do his duty.  
a) have to; b) should; c) is to.

### III. Choose the correct modal verb to complete the sentence.

1. You have broken the device. You ..... have read the instructions carefully.  
a) must; b) should; c) had to; d) need to.
2. "You're running high temperature, you ..... drink lots of water," the doctor instructed me.  
a) must; b) should; c) have to; d) need to.
3. I feel I ..... speak to him today, otherwise it'll be too late.  
a) should; b) have to; c) must; d) am to.
4. You ..... tell her that you're sorry. I could always rely on my mother's advice.  
a) must; b) should; c) had to; d) need to.
5. It's my day off, I ..... go to work today.  
a) mustn't; b) needn't; c) shouldn't; d) don't have to.
6. I don't feel well. I quite understand I ..... see a doctor.  
a) should; b) have to; c) must; d) am to.

### IV. Translate the following sentences.

1. Надо было предупредить меня, что вы придете, я бы испекла пирог.
2. Врачи советуют: зубы необходимо чистить, по крайней мере, два раза в день.
3. Напрасно ты послал этот документ по факсу, им необходим оригинал.
4. Мне не нужно носить очки, у меня еще довольно хорошее зрение.
5. Зря ты пришел. Лекцию отменили.
6. Я спал до двух. Мне не надо было идти на работу, это был мой выходной день.
7. Чтобы посещать этот клуб, необязательно быть его членом.
8. Тебе не следовало так не вежливо разговаривать с ней, она обиделась.

### V. Select the appropriate verb form.

1. It can't ..... there now. I heard the weather forecast.  
a) rain; b) be raining; c) have been raining.
2. "It's impossible, he couldn't ..... it!" exclaimed Phil.  
a) do; b) have been doing; c) have done.
3. Can he ..... to a teacher like that yesterday? I can't believe it.  
a) be speaking; b) have spoken; c) have been speaking.
4. Will you go with me? You may ..... things that I can miss.  
a) have noticed; b) be noticing; c) notice.
5. "It's no easy matter to find the man," the policeman said to me. He might ..... my thoughts.  
a) be reading; b) have been reading; c) read.

6. When is your mother to return? You must ..... her terribly all that time.  
a) have missed; b) miss; c) have been missing.
7. They didn't understand me, I realized that I must the wrong word.  
a) use; b) have used; c) be using.
8. I must ..... there for a quarter of an hour before I noticed the letter.  
a) be sitting; b) have sat; c) have been sitting.

### VI. Rewrite the sentences using one of the modal verbs from the list.

- a) must; b) must have; c) might; d) might have; e) can't; f) can't have; g) can; h) can have.
1. He doesn't know the city well. Perhaps he lost his way.  
He ..... lost his way.
2. I am sure we've taken the wrong bus. We've never passed that Cathedral before.  
We ..... taken the wrong bus.
3. Possibly, I'll show you the film again at the end of the term.  
I ..... show you the film again at the end of the term.
4. I don't think you've lost your glasses. I'm sure they are somewhere around here.  
You ..... lost your glasses.
5. I can't believe he is joking. He's always so serious about it.  
..... he be joking?
6. Probably he is late. Don't worry.  
He ..... be late.
7. I doubt John told a lie then.  
..... he ..... told a lie then?
8. I don't think he is telling the truth.  
He ..... be telling the truth.

### Variant II

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

1. I ask you to sign here, Mr. Right?" the aide asked the Minister.  
a) can; b) may; c) am allowed.
2. Though the opponent was rather strong Dan ..... win the game.  
a) could; b) can; c) was able to.
3. She was so weak after the operation that we ..... visit her.  
a) may not; b) were not allowed to; c) mustn't.
4. You ..... come to the meeting, the director is very strict about it.  
a) must; b) are to; c) can't.

5. I couldn't stay longer. It was getting late and I ..... go.  
a) must; b) had to; c) was to.
6. You're looking for a job. You can't use a word processor and don't know shorthand either. You ..... work as a secretary, I'm afraid.  
a) couldn't; b) can't; c) won't be able to.
7. In those days people in the village ..... read or write.  
a) couldn't; b) weren't able to; c) can't.
8. Excuse me, I ..... visit you lately. I had a bad fit of gout.  
a) couldn't; b) wasn't able; c) haven't been able.

### II. Find the right verb which makes the action necessary.

1. I have planned everything. Eliza, you ..... live here for the next six months, learning how to speak beautifully.  
a) must; b) have to; c) are to.
2. The land is wild, we ..... overcome lots of difficulties.  
a) will have to; b) will be to; c) must.
3. I ..... find the money for the operation. The case is serious, the doctor was quite sure of it.  
a) should; b) must; c) had to.
4. The guest professor ..... speak slowly at his lecture so that we could all understand him.  
a) must; b) had to; c) was to.
5. The time was fixed. He ..... sail in an hour.  
a) was to; b) must; c) had to.
6. While mother is away we ..... look after ourselves.  
a) are to; b) must; c) have to.
7. The doctor said I ..... stay in bed for 3 days.  
a) must; b) am to; c) have to.
8. They arranged their daily habits. They ..... have breakfast together every morning.  
a) must; b) were to; d) had to.

### III. Choose the correct modal verb to complete the sentence.

1. Why didn't you phone? You ..... have phoned to say you'd be late.  
a) must; b) need; c) had to; d) should.
2. The children miss you greatly. You ..... come and see us.  
a) have to; b) must; c) are to; d) need to.
3. Can you lend me five pounds? I ..... pay, this bill by the end of the week. I'm afraid the landlord will throw me out.  
a) should; b) must; c) had to; d) need to.
4. You drive carefully on a busy road, that's the rule.  
a) should; b) must; c) had to; d) need to.

5. You ..... wear your seatbelt during the whole of the flight.  
a) mustn't; b) shouldn't; c) don't have to; d) needn't.
6. When boarding the ferry cyclists ..... dismount, (a sign – табличка).  
a) should; b) must; c) have to; d) need to.

### IV. Translate the following sentences.

1. Вам необходимо регулярно посещать зубного врача.
2. Ты испортил прибор. Надо было внимательно прочесть инструкцию.
3. Зря ты убирала в квартире, завтра придет Люба делать уборку.
4. У него нет необходимости жить летом в городе. Летом он не работает.
5. Мне не надо было готовить обед, так как мы обедали у родителей в этот день.
6. Напрасно ты брала зонтик. Дождя так и не было.
7. Мне не пришлось звонить сапожнику. Я знала, что Джон уже позвонил ему.
8. Им не нужно носить форму. Это не обязательно.

### V. Select the right infinitive form.

1. There is light in his office. Can he ..... now? It's almost midnight.  
a) be working; b) have been working; c) work.
2. Everything is a mess. Who do you think could ..... it?  
a) be doing; b) have been doing; c) have done.
3. He is somewhere here, he can't ..... away.  
a) have gone; b) be going; c) go.
4. You've seen so many countries. You might ..... a book about your travels when you retire.  
a) be writing; b) have written; c) write.
5. Your house looks great. Your father must ..... well at present.  
a) do; b) have done; c) be doing.
6. Don't worry. He may ..... still. It happens at the end of each month.  
a) work; b) be working; c) have been working.
7. There are so many nice things for tea. You must ..... us.  
a) have been expecting; b) have expected; c) be expecting.
8. John has come back from his journey. He must ..... a lot of photos while he was on the islands.  
a) have taken; b) be taking; c) have been taking.

### VI. Rewrite the sentences using one of the modal verbs from the list.

- a) must; b) must have; c) might; d) might; e) can't have; f) can't; g) can't have; h) can; i) can have.
1. Perhaps he said that. I don't remember.  
He ..... said that.

2. I'm almost certain we've missed the turn.  
We ..... missed the turn.
3. I doubt you've met him. He's never been to St. Petersburg before.  
You ..... met him.
4. I can't believe he was so rude. His manners used to be impeccable.  
..... he ..... been so rude?
5. Possibly it is a mistake. It should be checked.  
It ..... be a mistake.
6. Don't move. It's possible you've broken your leg.  
You ..... broken your leg.
7. There is the bell. I think it's the doctor.  
It ..... be the doctor.
8. I doubt he will show up here.  
He ..... show up here.

## TEXTS FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION

### TEXT 1. HOW DO YOU KNOW WHEN SOMEONE IS LYING?

#### Modern lie detectors

Modern lie detector- also known as 'polygraphs'—rely on the same basic principle- that lying causes bodily changes, which can be detected and measured. Having agreed to do the test (if the test is done under duress, the extra stress caused makes the test unreliable), the suspect is connected to three devices measuring blood pressure, breathing rate and electrodermal response (the increased amount of electricity which flows to the skin when we sweat). Increased activity in these areas suggests increased stress ... which the subject might be lying.

Lie detectors have been widely used in the US since the 1950s but they remain controversial and their results are not always accepted by courts.

The results of a test taken by the British nanny Louise Woodward to support her plea of not guilty to killing a child in her care were not admitted as evidence at her trial in Massachusetts. Nowadays, polygraphs are used by US police, the CIA and the FBI to screen job applicants, but employees are not allowed to subject job candidates to polygraph examinations, except in a high-security industries like pharmaceuticals and money manufacturing.

#### Your voice

Cheaper and faster than a polygraph, the voice stress analyser, or VSA is based on the premise that our voice changes when we are under stress- when we are lying for example. The VSA detects changes, and will work on a telephone, tape recording or from the next room via a wireless mic or bug. The analyser monitors the subject's voice patterns and inflections, and electronically evaluates their relative stress patterns to determine if they are lying or not.

Now we can even buy a 'Truth Phone', so when your other half rings to say they are working late in the office, you can immediately know if it's true or not! Research indicates this technology is not very precise at picking up deceitfulness.

#### Hesitation

The period of time between the last word of an investigator's question and the first word of the subject's response is known as 'Response latency'. Research tells us that the average response latency for subjects who are telling the truth is 0.5 seconds...whereas the average latency for liars is 1.5 seconds. This is because the is mentally considering whether to tell the truth, part of the

truth, or a complete lie. Latencies of two or three seconds should be regarded as highly suspicious...in other words, he who hesitates ...is probably lying!

### **Blushing**

According to the researchers in the USA, when someone lies you get an instantaneous warming around the eyes...commonly known as 'blushing'. Dr. James Levine of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, speculates that people who lie are afraid of getting caught.' That fear triggers a primitive response to run away. Blood goes to the eyes so that the liar can more efficiently map out an escape route,' he says. A high- definition, heat-sensing camera can detect such blushes; the new technology has proved more reliable than conventional lie detectors and could offer a new tool for mass security screening at places like airports, office buildings and high- profile events.

## **TEXT 2. 10 WAYS TO IMPROVE YOUR MEMORY**

A good memory is often seen as something that comes naturally, and a bad memory as something that cannot be changed, but actually there is a lot of that you can do to improve your memory. However, it does mean taking responsibility and making an effort. Here the experts' top tips.

### **Take an interest- make an effort**

We all remember the things we are interested in and forget the ones that bore us. This no doubt explains the reason why schoolboys remember football results effortlessly but struggle with dates from their history lessons! Take an active interest in what you want to remember, and focus on it consciously. One way to 'make' yourself interested is to ask questions – the more the better!

### **Repeat things**

Repeating things is the best way to remember things for a short time, e.g. remembering a phone number for a few seconds. 'Chunking' or grouping numbers helps you to remember them, e.g. the following numbers would be impossible for most of us to remember: 1492178919318483. But look at them in 'chunks', and it becomes much easier 1492 1789 1931 8483.

### **Form a mental picture**

Another way to make something more memorable is to think about something visual associated with it. Form a mental picture, and the stranger the picture the better you will remember it! If an English person studying Spanish and for duck, 'pato' he/she could associate it with the English verb 'to pat' and imagine a picture of someone patting a duck on the head.

### **Invent a story**

To remember long lists, try inventing a story which includes all the items you want to remember. In experiments, people were asked to remember up to 120 words using this technique and when they were tested afterwards, on average they could remember ninety percent of them!

### **Organize your ideas**

If we organise what we know in a logical way then when we learn more about that subject we understand that better, and so add to our knowledge more easily. Make well-organised notes. Be sure things are clear in your mind. If not, ask questions you understand!

### **Listen to Mozart**

Many experts believe that listening to classical music, especially to Mozart, helps people to organize their ideas more clearly and so improves their memory. Sadly, rock music does not have the same effect!

### **Take mental exercise**

If you do not want to lose your memory as get older you need to keep your brain fit, just like your body: 'use it or lose it' is the experts advice. Logic puzzles, crossword and mental arithmetic are all good 'mental aerobics'.

### **Take physical exercise**

Physical exercise is also important for your memory, because it increases your heart rate and sends more oxygen to your brain, and that makes your memory work better. Exercise also reduces stress, which is also very bad for memory.

### **Eat the right things**

The old saying that 'eating fish makes you brainy' may be true after all. Scientists have discovered that the fats found in fish like tuna, sardines and salmon- as well as in olive oil- help to improve the memory. Vitamins C and E (found in fruits like oranges, strawberries and red grapes) and vitamin B (found in lean meat and green vegetables) are all good 'brain food', too.

### **Drink coffee**

Caffeine may not be too good for you, but like exercise, it increases your heart rate and sends more oxygen to your brain. A cup of coffee really does help you concentrate when you sit down to study. And if you don't like coffee, don't worry- experts believe that chewing gum has the same effect!

## **TEXT 3. THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS**

How are supposed to find happiness? Through good works and helping people? By finding religion or discovering the joys of downshifting? Whatever strategy you choose, where you find live might make a difference. The latest global analysis of happiness and satisfaction levels shows that the most 'satisfied' people tend to live in Latin America, Western Europe and North America, whereas East Europeans are the least satisfied.

It is not the first time such international league tables have been drawn up. What is new is how experts and politicians are taking such data increasingly seriously. Over past decade, the study of happiness, formerly the preserve of philosophers, therapists and gurus, has become a bona fide discipline. It even has its own journal, the *Journal of Happiness Studies*. As a result government policy advisers are getting interested, and politicians are using the research as the basis for new strategies.

What above all else has made systematic study possible data gathered from hundreds of surveys measuring happiness across different cultures, professions, religions, and socio-economic groups. Researchers can investigate the impact of money and inequality; they could explore, for example, how much money makes to a person's happiness after their basic needs have been met, and whether the inequality of wealth and status is as important a source of dissatisfaction as we might think. 'It is an exciting area', says Ruut Veenhoven, editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Happiness Studies*. 'We can now show which behaviors are risky as far as happiness goes, in the same way medical research shows what is bad for our health. We should eventually be able to show what kind of lifestyles suits what kind of person'.

While it is tempting to hold up that report the highest levels of happiness as a model for others to follow, this may be unwise. For one thing, the word 'happiness' has no precise equivalent in some languages. Another complication is that 'satisfaction' is not quite the same thing as 'happiness'. When asked how happy they are, people tend to consider first their current state. To get a better idea, researchers ask people to take a step back and consider how satisfied they are with their lives overall and how meaningful they judge their lives to be.

Comparisons between countries also need to be treated cautiously. Different cultures value happiness in very different ways. In individualistic western countries, happiness is often seen as a reflection of personal achievement. Being unhappy implies that you have not made the most of your life. Meanwhile, in the most collectivist nations of Asia, people have a more fatalistic attitude to happiness. How satisfied a person is with their life also depends on how successfully they adhere to their particular cultural standard. In Japan, for

instance, satisfaction may come from fulfilling family expectations and meeting social responsibilities. So, while in the US it is perfectly appropriate to pursue your own happiness, in Japan you are more likely to find your happiness by not pursuing it directly.

In view of these findings, it seems that governments would do well about the happiness of their electorate. There could be dangers, however. Paradoxically, by striving too hard to climb the global happiness rankings, governments are in danger of turning the pursuit of happiness into yet another competitive quest for status- just what researchers have shown is a sure path to making people miserable.

#### TEXT 4. THE OTHER POPULATION CRISIS

It is an unquestioned that has dominated international thinking for decades: that we live in an overcrowded world teeming with billions of humans who are destined to suffocate our cities and squeeze our planet of its precious resources. Our species is inexorably wrecking Earth: flooding valleys, cutting down forests and destroying the habitats of animals and plants faster than scientists can classify them. Our future is destined to be nasty, brutish and cramped.

Or is it? Now it seems, population analysts have suddenly started to question the 'self-evident' truth that we are described eventually to drown under own weight. While accepting that populations will continue to rise, they point out that this rise will not be nearly as steep or as long-lasting as once feared. They even claim they can envisage the day when world population numbers will peak and begin to decline.

As evidence, statisticians point to a simple, stark fact: people are having fewer and fewer children/ in the 1970s, global fertility rates stood at about six children per woman. Today the average is 2.9 and falling. Such a rate will still see the world's population increase to nine billion by 2050, a rise of fifty percent on today's figure. More to the point, statisticians predict that after 2050 the number of humans will go down. Such trends raise two key questions. Why has the rise in world populations started to die out so dramatically? And what will be the consequences of this decline?

Answers to the 1<sup>st</sup> question depend largely on locality. In Europe, for example, couples will have only one or two children when they might have three or four in the past. There are various reasons for this. Women now have their own career options, and are no longer considered failures if they do not marry and produce children in their twenties or thirties.

This has taken a substantial number of potential mothers. In addition, parents have aspirations for their offspring, choices not available to past generations but which cost money, for example, higher education and travel. These and other pressures have reduced the average birth rate in European countries to 1.4 per couple. Given that a country needs a birth rate of 2.1 to maintain its numbers, it is clear to see in the long term there will be fewer Europeans.

The impact of all this is harder to gauge. In Europe, demographers forecast a major drop in the numbers who will work and earn money, while the population of older people- who need support and help- will soar. So, the urging by a British politician that it is the patriotic duty of women to have children makes sense. There will be no workforce if people do not have children.

At present the median age of people is twenty-six; within a hundred years, if current trends continue, that will have doubled. More and more old



people will have to be supported by fewer and fewer young people. Pensions and incomes are simply not able to rise fast enough to deal with the crisis.

There are people who cling to the hope that it is possible to have vibrant economy without a growing population, but mainstream economists are pessimistic. On the other hand, it is clear that reduced human numbers can only be good for the planet in the long term. Until we halt the spread of our own species, the destruction of the last great wildernesses, such as the Amazon, will continue. Just after the last Ice Age, there were only a few thousand humans on Earth. Since then the population has grown ten thousandfold. Such a growth rate, and our imperfect attempts to control it, are bound to lead us into an uncertain future.

## TEXT 5. THE INVISIBLE THREAD

It lifts hearts and lengthens lives. It has been hailed as the ultimate good by philosophers and promoted by major religions. The wondrous good in question is friendship, Aristotle's highest goal for men and the third plank of French revolution- liberty, equality, fraternity- friendship is as old as humanity and as important as love or justice. But while bookshop shelves groan with self-help books on finding the perfect partner and philosophical texts on the nature freedom, friendship barely gets a mention among academics or policy-makers.

Friendship is the invisible thread running through society, yet its significance in our lives is, if anything, increasing. While the claim that 'friends are the new family' is an overstatement, it is certainly the case that friendships figure prominently in both lives people actually lead and the ones to which they aspire. Television programmes such as Friends portray a world in which close friendships define the contours of the participants' lives: parents and children are allowed, at best, walk-on parts.

One of the reasons why thinkers struggle to recognize this trend may be one of definition. after all, I am a friend to someone for 25 years. Aristotle divided friendships into three types: friendships for usefulness, for pleasure and of virtue. The first kind of friend is one who will get you a job or membership of an exclusive club; the second makes you laugh. But in both cases the point of the friendship is that they provide something of separate value to you, true friendship, the third kind is valued for itself.

There few numerical limits on the first two kinds- I can have a vast business network and hundreds of agreeable acquaintances- but true friendship is, by definition, a limited field: if someone has many friends, they have none. Virtuous friendship is long-term and committed and brings great psychological benefits, and there is plentiful research evidence showing that having at least one close friend is associated with a range of health benefits, from recovery times cardiac illness to reduced incidence of mental health problems.

However, friendship is not always an unalloyed good. Its benefits are unevenly spread and its impact on traditional liberal values, such as equality, diversity and mobility, is mixed. The first problem is that men are worse at friendship than women. It is now widely acknowledged that women do more of the 'social' work than men and have better-developed friendship skills, which leaves men at a disadvantage.

Secondly, friendship has political downsides for governments committed to social inclusion: it is, by definition, exclusive. People from a particular social class or educational background are highly likely to form friendships, or romantic relationships, with people from the same background. Given that

friends help each other, the danger is that the friendships of the affluent and successful hoard social advantage to the detriment of social mobility.

First of all, the issue of time needs to be considered. Friendship requires time to flourish: Aristotle reckoned one and a half bushels of salt needed to be consumed together before a friendship became solid. At present time, many people regard non-working hours as family time, but little allowance is made for the time needed to build friendships. Ironically, for politicians to discourage people from working long hours could be counter-productive, since a third of us make most of our friends through work. What the decision could do, however, is discourage the drive for commercial gain that squeezes conviviality out of the workplace.

Friendship is a virtue with some of the appearances of a social vice. It can promote or demote social mobility, underpin tolerance or bolster discrimination; erode or sustain hierarchies. Society could be composed of strong friendships between people of identical backgrounds who treat everyone else with contempt, intolerance or fear. The true test of the friendliness of a community is not simply the way its citizens treat their friends, but whether they behave generously towards the broader social world. We need not only the care of friends, but the kindness of strangers.

## TEXT 6. WHEN THE ROOM NOT A ROOM

There was a bit of a fuss at a Tate Britain exhibition of modern art a few years ago. A woman was hurrying through the large room that housed an intriguing work entitled *Lights Going On and Off in a Gallery*, in which, yes, lights went on and off in a gallery. Suddenly the woman's necklace broke and the beads spilled over the floor. As we bent down to pick them up, one man said: 'Perhaps this is part of installation.' Another replied: 'Surely that would make it performance art rather than an installation.' 'Or a happening', said a third.

These are confusing times for the visual arts audience, which is growing rapidly. More and more of London's gallery space is being devoted to installations, so what we need is the answer to three simple questions. What is installation art? Why is it become so ubiquitous? And why is it so irritating?

First question first. What are installations? 'Installations', answers the *Thames and Hudson Dictionary of Art* with misplaced self-confidence, 'only exist as long as they are installed'. Thanks for that. The dictionary continues more promisingly: installations are 'multi-media, multi-dimensional, and multi-form works for a particular space or site either outdoors or indoors, in a museum or gallery'. As a first stab at a definition, this isn't bad. It rules out paintings, sculptures, frescoes and other non-installational artworks. It also says that anything can be an installation so long as it has art status conferred on it, so the flashing fluorescent tube in your kitchen is not an art because it hasn't got the nod from the gallery.

The only problem is that the definition is incomplete. In some cases, installations have been bought and moved out of the gallery for which they were intended and reinstalled in a different context. Also, unlike looking at paintings or sculptures, you often need to move through or around installations to appreciate the full impact of the work. What this suggests is that we are barking up the wrong tree by trying to define installations. They do not all share a set of essential characteristics. Some will demand audience participation, some will be site-specific, some will be conceptual jokes involving a light bulb.

Which brings us to the second question: why are there so many of them around at the moment? There have been installations since Marcel Duchamp put a urinal in a New-York gallery in 1917. This was the most resonant gesture in twentieth-century art, discrediting the taste, skill, and craftsmanship, suggesting that everyone could be an artist. But why has the number of installations been going up so quickly?

American critic Hal Foster thinks he knows why installations are everywhere in modern art. He reckons that the key transformation in Western art since 1960s has been a shift from what he calls a 'vertical' conception to a 'horizontal' one.

Before then, painters were interested in painting, exploring their medium to its limits. They were vertical. Artists are now less interested in pushing a form such as painting or a sculpture it will go, and will go and more in using their work as a terrain on which to evoke feelings or provoke reactions. True, photography, painting, or sculpture can do the same, but installations have proved most fruitful- perhaps because installations there is less pressure to conform to the demands of a formal tradition and the artist can more easily explore what concerns them.

Why re installations so irritating, then? Perhaps, because in the many cases when craftsmanship is removed, art seems like the emperor's new clothes. Perhaps, also because installation artists are frequently so bound up with the intellectual history of art and its various 'isms' that they forget that those who are not educated in this neither care nor understand.

One of the examples is Double Bind, Juan Munoz huge work at the Tate Modern gallery in London. A false mezzanine floor in the massive main exhibition hall is full of holes, some real, some trompe l'oeil. A pair of lifts chillingly lit go up and down, heading nowhere. To get the full impact, and to go beyond mere illusionism, you need to go downstairs and look up through the holes. There are grey men living in rooms between floorboards, installations within the installation. I don't necessarily understand or like an installation art, but I was moved by this. It's creepy and beautiful and strange, but ultimately you, the spectator, need to make an effort to get something out of it.

## TEXT 7. THE EDUCATION GENDER GAP

Research into gender differences in education tended to focus on the poor performance of girls in science and maths, virtually ignoring the low achievement of boys in reading and writing. According to Cecilia Reynolds, from the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, it has long been recognized that girls did well in literacy and that boys did not, but there was no great concern about this because in the real world, boys were still going to get better jobs and salaries. However, a 2013 study by the Council of Ministers of Education, found that Canadian girls are outperforming boys in literacy skills by a wider margin than previously thought. Among thirteen-year-olds, about ten per cent more girls than boys meet expected for literacy, and among sixteen-year-olds, about seventeen per cent more girls write at an age-appropriate level.

As if that wasn't bad enough, recent testing has shown for the first time that the performance gap that once existed between boys and girls in science and maths has now almost disappeared too. Some experts even predict that in some time in future, girls may actually move ahead of boys in science. According to Paul Cappon, Director General of the Council of Ministers of Education, one of the consequences of this will be to put girls in the lead, in relation both to university entrance and to achievement in the labor market. Already, only forty-two per cent of university graduates in Canada are male, and that number is dropping each year.

While experts agree that now is the time to focus the long-standing gender divide in literacy, their explanations for it, and their solutions, vary widely. In a culture that favors equal opportunity and advocates political correctness, some have found it difficult to discuss this troubling gender gap without entering into the touchy domain of sexism.

Some educators have put the blame directly on policy and its implementation by women teachers, saying that since educational practice has aimed at improving the performance of girls, boys have been forgotten. Cecilia Reynolds has warned that it is important to address any differences between boys and girls assigning blame. Nevertheless, although she doesn't believe boys were forgotten, she does admit that insufficient attention may have paid to their different learning needs.

Others have pointed to a more subtle cause, to what Paul Cappon has called 'feminization' of education. Increasingly, teaching is becoming dominated by females as more young women enter the profession and more older men retire, he says. That leaves boys with few male role models in the classroom. 'It's women doing the teaching. Boys in the socialization process will tend to discount the importance of that particular subject area when it's only women teaching it,' he suggests.

Capon also thinks the kinds of reading materials available in schools may be better suited to girls than boys. As he points out, the current wisdom is that boys' reading preferences include factual and instructional material that will help them understand particular areas of interest, whereas girls are attracted to stories that explore interpersonal relationships.

Since there is now concrete evidence of a significant gender divide, there is a growing body of opinion which argues that the only way to ensure equitable treatment of boys and girls is to segregate them. Some schools have used this tactic to improve girls' performance in science and maths, but with the latest emphasis on literacy and boys, some now say full separation is the only solution.

Leonard Sax, the founder of an organization promoting single-sex education, points to the success of an inner-city school in Montreal which introduced single-sex classrooms five years ago. Since then, absenteeism has dropped and the rate of students going on to college has really doubled. Sax, a family doctor and psychologist, believes that many people in education are paralyzed by a feeling that it's politically incorrect to talk about innate differences in the boys and girls learn.

He argues, however, that genetic differences between boys and girls mean that it's impossible for them to learn successfully in the same classroom. According to Sax, every substantial choice made in schools benefits one gender and disadvantages another. As an example, he claims that girls hear better than boys and that part of the reason for boys falling behind is simply that they can't hear teacher. He also points to research which shows that there are key differences in the way boys and girls respond to confrontation. Girls shrink away from a confrontational teaching style under which many boys thrive.

What policy makers ultimately decide to do may depend on how far the results of the recent study are judged to be an accurate reflection of the general situation. Cecilia Reynolds emphasizes that gender differences are statistical, with significant numbers of individuals everywhere not following the general trend. Although she does not believe we should be seriously concerned, she does think that in future, parents and teachers will need to pay more attention to what is happening to boys both at home and in the classroom.

## TEXT 8. IT AND COMMUNICATIONS

It's difficult to remember a time when we lived without mobile phones, SMS, text messaging, and email. In those far-off days of landlines and snail mail, who could possibly have predicted that these technologies would become such an integral part of our daily lives. Text messaging especially was never predicted to take off in the way it has, becoming the norm in instant communication for everyone from primary school children to executives. In the same way, as a new generation of portable devices is emerging, the implications for how and we work and play are still taking shape.

Mobile devices never entirely replace the wired systems that define our workplaces, but they will offer a range of new working possibilities, allowing people the freedom for a workplace in ways better suited to their needs. The advantages for a workforce who adopt the new technologies are considerable, not least the impact on productivity. A range of products and services is now available to enable users to manage emails, access databases, or edit documents when they are on the move. A simple calculation of the benefits this provides can be quite surprising. If each employee spends a total of ten hours a week travelling, this represents millions of pounds a year in lost productivity.

The new technology also means that the component parts of a business can work together in real time. Whereas staff on the move have traditionally had for their return to the office in order to type notes or update their records, they can now enter information directly into the system from any location. Likewise, by being able to clients to access information on the move, employees can offer a more complete service to clients, accessing details from a central database and potentially placing orders on the spot.

The other advantage of the currently available technologies is the flexibility to adapt the devices which employees use to their particular role in an organization. Some might need laptops to manage larger documents, others might use hand-held devices for quick emails and product tracking purposes, but all the devices can feed into the same system in different ways. Currently the three main wireless technologies in operation are Bluetooth, GPRS and Wi-Fi. Each technology has different capabilities and particular strengths and weaknesses.

In situations where secure short-range connections between devices such as personal computer send mobile phones are required, Bluetooth technology provides an ideal cost-effective service. Bluetooth, which typically has a range of about ten metres, works well in small office space and provides flexibility for businesses where mobile employees come into an office to download information from their laptop computers or to access databases. The main disadvantage of Bluetooth is that data transfer is relatively slow at 1 MB a second.

If speed of data transfer is important, then Wi-Fi, short for Wireless Fidelity, is vastly superior to Bluetooth. Although it works over a relatively short range, it can transmit data at up to 54 MB per second. To do this, users have to locate a 'hotspot' near to where they happen to be, for example in a café or a public library. Hotspots operate over a range of 100 metres and allow access by 256 users at any one time.

GPRS, General Packet radio Service, is a technology related to mobile phones which allows transmission of emails and small amounts of data as well as high-speed access to the internet. It is ideal for reliable communication as well as internet browsing, but is not suitable for full mobile working in the way that Wi-Fi is, because of the restricted amounts of data that can be transmitted at any one time.

Two other aspects of the new technologies which need to be considered are security and cost. Currently, because it works within a limited environment, Bluetooth is more secure than Wi-Fi or GPRS, but in terms of cost GPRS is relatively cheap with mobile phone networks offering a range of value-for-money packages. Bluetooth technology is built into the latest versions of mobile phones and other devices, but an adapter which adds Bluetooth capability to a device costs only about 50 pounds. To set up a Wi-Fi hotspot can cost from 120 pounds to 150 pounds, but an individual network that card allowing users access at existing hotspots costs between 40 to 50 pounds.

With this range of technologies competing for users and others currently being developed, it is fascinating to speculate where this communications revolution will lead. The companies developing the technologies would like to see everybody connecting to the internet via hotspot in their local fast-food restaurant, or accessing their emails on high-speed trains via their laptop. In reality, however, it is the users, not the developers of the technology, who will finally decide which ideas take off and which remain the pipe-dreams of their inventors.

## TEXT 9. STARS IN THEIR EYES

It is dawn in the Andes. A grimy carpet of red dust stretches over rolling featureless hills towards a horizon dominated by the icy cone of Chile's Licancabur volcano. There are no trees, no bushes, not even a blade of grass in this lifeless landscape. Even the atmosphere is alien. At 5.0000 metres above the sea, oxygen levels are puny. Move suddenly, and bright spots blur your vision before you start to stagger and retch. This is Chanjnantor, the most inhospitable portion of Chile's Atacama desert, and one of the most world's arid places. The annual rainfall here is negligible- a few drops of moisture scattered yearly on desiccated, empty land. You wouldn't last a day unprotected in this dead zone. It is hostile, threatening, and in a few years is destined to provide astronomers with a new home.

It is extraordinary. Nevertheless, the European Southern Observatory has committed itself to begin building an array of giant microwave receivers on Chanjnantor. When completed, these machines will allow the world's astronomers to view the birth of thousands of planetary systems in the deepest recesses of our galaxy and probe the early universe's 'Dark Ages', when dust obscured the cosmos and the first stars flickered into existence. Unique knowledge is expected to flow from Alma, the Atacama large Millimetre Array.

Each Alma receiver will consist of a transportable structure supporting a dish measuring 10 metres in diameter. Extending outwards from the smooth metal surface of the dish will be three support arms that hold a sub-reflector. This will direct the radio waves down into the heart of the receiver, where signals can be amplified, recorded and analysed. To vary its angle it will be mounted on an elevation structure, beneath which will be around on the steel base, the cylindrical platform for the receiver.

The construction of sixty-four such telescopes on a vast, adjustable grid of tracks covering 40 square kilometres is daunting. The combined collecting surface of the receivers will measure 6.000 square metres, the size of a football pitch. Putting together such a mammoth piece of kit, with its 250 \$ million price tag, in the thin air and red dust of the central Chilean Andes, seems outrageously ambitious.

But why bother? Given that the night sky is full of bright galaxies, why do astronomers build telescopes manufactured to a billionth of metre accuracy, just to see faint ones? The answer is about looking back in time, says astronomer David Field of the University of Aarchus. 'The fainter the galaxy, the more distant it is. And given that light travels at a finite speed, faint galaxies are also the oldest. In other words, telescopes are time machines. They have shown us what the universe was ten billion years ago, how it evolved during its childhood.'

Scientists are now satisfied they know about the universe's birth and about its childhood. But they still need to learn about its early infancy thirteen billion years ago., after the newly-born cosmos had exploded into existence and the heavens had filled with superheated particles, a thin gruel of matter that somehow coalesced to produce heavy solid objects. 'We want to know how a hot, fluid the universe turned into one with galaxies and stars and planets and continents and, eventually, people,' says UK astronomer Dr. Paul Murdin. 'We want to know how heavens got structure. In short, we want to understand how we got from the Big Bang to human beings. 'One answer is to build even bigger optical telescopes to gather photons from even more distant- and therefore older- objects. However, really distant galaxies recede from us so rapidly that much of their light transformed – by an effect as the Doppler shift- into microwave radiation.

And that is why Chajnantor is so important. It receivers will be built specifically to collect tis precious microwave radiation and help astronomers to understand one of science's last major cosmological mysteries: the structured, solid nature of the cosmos. But collecting microwave radiation has one major drawback, as Esteban Illanes, of the European Southern Observatory, explains. 'It is absorbed by water. An observatory at sea level would pick up nothing. All the microwaves coming down from space would have absorbed by clouds or water vapor in the atmosphere before they reached our instruments. That is why we picked Chajnantor. It is high and dry-perfect for picking up microwaves.'

This section is also particularly appropriate, for mankind has been exploiting the aridity of the Atacama desert for millennia. This is the place where mummification-the process of drying corpses to preserve them-began. Now, the special conditions that made this possible are giving a chance to explain how the universe acquired the solidity that made life possible in the first place. It will be a key scientific milestone.

## TEXT 10. THE PHANTOM HAND

There is a very striking illusion in which you can feel a rubber hand being touched as if it were your own. To find out for yourself, ask a friend to sit across you at a small table. Set up a vertical partition on the table, rest your right hand behind it where you cannot see it, and place a plastic right hand in view. Ask your assistant to repeatedly tap and stroke your concealed right hand in a random sequence. Tap, tap, tap, stroke, tap, stroke, stroke. At the same time, while you watch, they must also tap and stroke the visible plastic dummy at exactly the same time in the same way. If your friend continues the procedure for about twenty or thirty seconds, something quite strange will happen: you will have an uncanny feeling that you are actually being stroked on the fake hand. The sensations you feel will seem to emerge directly from the plastic.

Why does this happen? Matthew Botvinick and Jonathan Cohen, at the University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Melon University, who reported the so-called rubber hand illusion in 2008, have suggested that the similarity in appearance fools the brain into mistaking the false hand for your real hand. They believe this illusion is strong enough to overcome the discrepancy between the position of your real hand and the site of the plastic hand you can see.

But that is not the whole story. William Hirstein and Kathleen Carrie Armel of the University of California discovered a further twist: the object your helper touches does not even need to resemble your hand. The same effect is produced if they tap and stroke the table. Try the same experiment, but this time get your acquaintance to rub and tap the surface in front of you while making matching movements on your real, concealed hand. You will eventually start feeling touch sensations emerge from the wood surface. This illusion is extraordinarily compelling the time you encounter it.

But how can scientists be certain that the subject really believes that they are feeling sensations through the table? Kathleen Carrie Armel again and Vilyanur S Ramachandran learned that, once illusion has developed, if you 'threaten' the table by aiming a blow at it, the person winces and even starts sweating. This reaction was demonstrated objectively by measuring a sudden decrease in electrical skin resistance caused by perspiration. It is as if the table becomes incorporated into a person's own body image so that it is linked to emotional centres in the brain; the subject perceives a threat to the table as a threat to themselves.

This may be all sound like a magic trick, but it does have practical applications. In fact, the experiments were inspired by work with patients who had phantom limbs. After a person loses an arm from inquiry, they may continue to sense its presence vividly. Often, the phantom seems to be frozen in a painfully awkward position. To overcome this, a patient was asked to imagine

putting their phantom arm behind a mirror. By then putting their intact arm on reflective side, they created the visual illusion of having restored the missing arm. If the patient now moved the intact arm, its reflection-and thus the phantom- was seen to move. Remarkably, it was felt to move as well, sometimes relieving the painful stamp.

Beyond a practical application, these illusions also demonstrate some important principles underlying perception. Firstly, perception is based largely on matching up sensory inputs. As you feel your hand being tapped and stroked and see the table or dummy hand being touched in the same way, your brain asks itself, 'What is the likelihood that what I see and what I feel could be identical simply by chance? Nil. Therefore, the other person must be touching me.' Secondly, this mechanism seems to be based on automatic processes that our intellect cannot override. The brain makes these judgments about the senses automatically; they do not involve conscious thought. Even a lifetime of experience that an inanimate object is not part of your body is abandoned in light of the perception that it is.

All of us go through life making certain assumptions about our existence. 'My name has always been Joe,' someone might think. 'I was born in San Diego,' and so on. All such beliefs can be called into question at one time or another for various reasons. One premise that seems to be beyond question is that you are anchored in your body, yet given a few seconds of the right kind of stimulation, even this obvious fact is temporarily forsaken, as a table or a plastic hand seem to become part of you.

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