

Задание № 1: "Is there \_\_\_\_\_ computer in your classroom?" "No, there isn't".

Ответы:1). a 2). the 3). - 4). an

Задание № 2: Some people need glasses because \_\_\_\_\_ eyes are weak.

Ответы:1). their 2). them 3). our 4). us

Задание № 3: I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ money in my pocket.

Ответы:1). no 2). a 3). some 4). any

Задание № 4: Solve the task and choose the correct answer: "24 – 10 = \_\_\_\_\_"

Ответы:1). fourteen 2). forty 3). four 4). fourteenth

Задание № 5: I'm making spaghetti but there is no pasta \_\_\_\_\_ the cupboard.

Ответы:1). behind 2). among 3). between 4). in

Задание № 6: It seems likely to me \_\_\_\_\_ these girls are all at the same school.

Ответы:1). what 2). which 3). who 4). that

Задание № 7: \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining, they didn't play tennis.

Ответы:1). If 2). So 3). Because 4). Although

Задание № 8: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a new jacket on Saturday?

Ответы:1). Have \_\_\_ bought 2). Did \_\_\_ buy 3). Do \_\_\_ buy 4). Does \_\_\_ buy

Задание № 9: I \_\_\_\_\_ my old phone. I \_\_\_\_\_ a new one last week.

Ответы:1). lost, bought 2). lose, bought 3). lose, buy 4). lost, buy

Задание № 10: Dan and Sophie \_\_\_\_\_ both \_\_\_\_\_ new jobs last night.

Ответы:1). was \_\_\_ given 2). have \_\_\_ been given 3). were \_\_\_ given 4). are \_\_\_ given

Задание № 11: Last year was \_\_\_\_\_ of my life. I moved to England and had to find a new job.

Ответы:1). harder 2). hard 3). the hardest 4). hardest

Задание № 12: I \_\_\_\_\_ rather stay home than go out.

Ответы:1). shall 2). would 3). must 4). may

Задание № 13: If plants \_\_\_\_\_ enough water, they don't grow.

Ответы:1). don't get 2). get 3). got 4). doesn't get

Задание № 14: Передайте прямую речь в косвенную: "I've never been to Wales." She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ to Wales.

Ответы:1). had never been 2). have never been 3). has never been 4). would never been

Задание № 15: \_\_\_\_\_ down from the tower we saw many people walking in the street.

Ответы:1). Looked 2). Looking 3). Look 4). Looks

Задание № 16: She refused \_\_\_\_\_ the invitation.

Ответы:1). accept 2). accepting 3). accepted 4). to accept

Задание № 17: They are afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea.

Ответы:1). swims 2). swim 3). to swim 4). swimming

Задание № 18: Образуйте существительное от глагола, данного в предложении: Someone who trains people to do something is a \_\_\_\_\_.

Ответы:1). training 2). trainee 3). train 4). trainer

Задание № 19: \_\_\_\_\_ my experience, a small family is better.

Ответы:1). to 2). on 3). in 4). as

Задание № 20: Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ and have some coffee.

Ответы:1). in 2). through 3). up 4). off

Задание № 21: Подберите по смыслу соответствующее прилагательное: The shop assistant was very \_\_\_\_\_ – he answered all our questions.

Ответы:1). helpful 2). hard-working 3). patient 4). lazy

Задание № 22: Подберите по смыслу соответствующее существительное: A \_\_\_\_\_ is a room in a school where lessons take place.

Ответы:1). course 2). classroom 3). board 4). dictionary

Задание № 23: Закончите предложение: According to the text, mobile phones \_\_\_\_\_.

## MOBILE REVOLUTION

No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now. Mobile phones are no longer just the domain of the teenager and, in fact, just as many 40- and 50-something now own a mobile phone as the 15 to 20 age group (slightly below 70%). Even among the over 65s more than 40% now have a mobile. Innovation in mobile phones has been

happening so fast that it's difficult for consumers to change their behaviour. Phones are constantly shallowing up other products like cameras, calculators, clocks, radios, and digital music players. There are twenty different products that previously might have been bought separately that can now be part of a mobile phone. Mobiles have changed the way people talk to one another, they have generated a new type of language, they have saved lives and become style icons. There are obviously drawbacks to mobiles as well: the regular use of mobile phones can negatively affect people's health; many accidents happen as people drive with a mobile in one hand. But, overall, mobile phones have proved to be a big benefit for our society.

Ответы:1). continue to become cheaper and more powerful. 2). are modified too fast. 3). are more complicated to operate than radios. 4). are incorporated into cameras.

Задание № 24: No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now.

Catch on имеет значение: \_\_\_\_\_

### **MOBILE REVOLUTION**

No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now. Mobile phones are no longer just the domain of the teenager and, in fact, just as many 40- and 50-something now own a mobile phone as the 15 to 20 age group (slightly below 70%). Even among the over 65s more than 40% now have a mobile. Innovation in mobile phones has been happening so fast that it's difficult for consumers to change their behaviour. Phones are constantly shallowing up other products like cameras, calculators, clocks, radios, and digital music players. There are twenty different products that previously might have been bought separately that can now be part of a mobile phone. Mobiles have changed the way people talk to one another, they have generated a new type of language, they have saved lives and become style icons. There are obviously drawbacks to mobiles as well: the regular use of mobile phones can negatively affect people's health; many accidents happen as people drive with a mobile in one hand. But, overall, mobile phones have proved to be a big benefit for our society.

Ответы:1). the act of gaining control. 2). attract attention. 3). discover by chance. 4). become popular.

Задание № 25: Закончите предложение: Two disadvantages of mobile phones that are not mentioned in the text are \_\_\_\_\_ (необходимо выбрать два верных ответа)

### **MOBILE REVOLUTION**

No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now. Mobile phones are no longer just the domain of the teenager and, in fact, just as many 40- and 50-something now own a mobile phone as the 15 to 20 age group (slightly below 70%). Even among the over 65s more than 40% now have a mobile. Innovation in mobile phones has been happening so fast that it's difficult for consumers to change their behaviour. Phones are constantly shallowing up other products like cameras, calculators, clocks, radios, and digital music players. There are twenty different products that previously might have been bought separately that can now be part of a mobile phone. Mobiles have changed the way people talk to one another, they have generated a new type of language, they have saved lives and become style icons. There are obviously drawbacks to mobiles as well: the regular use of mobile phones can negatively affect people's health; many accidents happen as people drive with a mobile in one hand. But, overall, mobile phones have proved to be a big benefit for our society.

Ответы:1). health risk. 2). increased danger to road users. 3). high operating costs. 4). higher crime rate.

Задание № 26: Закончите предложение: Cars have enabled us to \_\_\_\_\_.

### **THE RISE OF THE MASHINES**

The changing face of our motorised world Cars have given us freedom. We can go wherever we want to go, whenever we want to go. They have also given us independence. We don't have to compromise or consider where other people wish to travel. Cars provide us with a personalised, door-to-door transport solution that's always available. But they also change the world we live in. If you had to consider the impact of cars on your town, first of all you would probably think of traffic jams and the difficulty of getting about (передвижения) in a car in the rush hour. Or maybe you would think of pollution, and how the toxic fumes erode the facades of buildings along busy thoroughfares (автомагистрали). But there is a much bigger change we almost never think about. Cars change the face of the towns themselves. As people buy more and more cars, roads keep getting widened to accommodate the increasing volume of traffic. They encroach upon (посягать) formerly green spaces: lawns, flowerbeds, or trees that used to line the roads. They expand until the pavements become a thin strip along the foot of the buildings, further narrowed by the parked cars that invade the last remaining inches of pedestrian space. Preferring our freedom to sharing transport with others, we get into our cars to get to our workplaces, to do our shopping, to go out to the theatre, and many would even drive to go for a walk in the fields. And wherever we drive to, we have to park, too. Parking spaces are huge areas of land used up by empty cars waiting for hours on end for their passengers to return. What used to be a vast grassy meadow now becomes a small muddy field (criss-crossed by the tyre-tracks of vehicles that use the field to take a shortcut (кратчайший путь) out of the parking lot) fringed (окруженный) by a square of concrete and tar (бетоном и смолой). And what cars have changes will never be like it used to be, ever again.

Ответы:1). find a shortcut out of the parking lot. 2). narrow down the pavements. 3). travel freely and independently of others where we like. 4). find shopping and entertainment centres enjoyable.

Задание № 27: Закончите предложение: Cars have enabled us to \_\_\_\_\_.

### **THE RISE OF THE MASHINES**

The changing face of our motorised world Cars have given us freedom. We can go wherever we want to go, whenever we want to go. They have also given us independence. We don't have to compromise or consider where other people wish to travel. Cars provide us with a personalised, door-to-door transport solution that's always available. But they also change the world we live in. If you had to consider the impact of cars on your town, first of all you would probably think of traffic jams and the difficulty of getting about (передвижения) in a car in the rush hour. Or maybe you would think of pollution, and how the toxic fumes erode the facades of buildings along busy thoroughfares (автомагистрали). But there is a much bigger change we almost never think about. Cars change the face of the towns themselves. As people buy more and more cars, roads keep getting widened to accommodate the increasing volume of traffic. They encroach upon (посягать) formerly green spaces: lawns, flowerbeds, or trees that used to line the roads. They expand until the pavements become a thin strip along the foot of the buildings, further narrowed by the parked cars that invade the last remaining inches of pedestrian space. Preferring our freedom to sharing transport with others, we get into our cars to get to our workplaces, to do our shopping, to go out to the theatre, and many would even drive to go for a walk in the fields. And wherever we drive to, we have to park, too. Parking spaces are huge areas of land used up by empty cars waiting for hours on end for their passengers to return. What used to be a vast grassy meadow now becomes a small muddy field (criss-crossed by the tyre-tracks of vehicles that use the field to take a shortcut (кратчайший путь) out of the parking lot) fringed (окруженный) by a square of concrete and tar (бетоном и смолой). And what cars have changes will never be like it used to be, ever again.

Ответы:1). find a shortcut out of the parking lot. 2). narrow down the pavements. 3). travel freely and independently of others where we like. 4). find shopping and entertainment centres enjoyable.

Задание № 28: Закончите предложение: Cars have enabled us to \_\_\_\_\_.

### **THE RISE OF THE MASHINES**

The changing face of our motorised world Cars have given us freedom. We can go wherever we want to go, whenever we want to go. They have also given us independence. We don't have to compromise or consider where other people wish to travel. Cars provide us with a personalised, door-to-door transport solution that's always available. But they also change the world we live in. If you had to consider the impact of cars on your town, first of all you would probably think of traffic jams and the difficulty of getting about (передвижения) in a car in the rush hour. Or maybe you would think of pollution, and how the toxic fumes erode the facades of buildings along busy thoroughfares (автомагистрали). But there is a much bigger change we almost never think about. Cars change the face of the towns themselves. As people buy more and more cars, roads keep getting widened to accommodate the increasing volume of traffic. They encroach upon (посягать) formerly green spaces: lawns, flowerbeds, or trees that used to line the roads. They expand until the pavements become a thin strip along the foot of the buildings, further narrowed by the parked cars that invade the last remaining inches of pedestrian space. Preferring our freedom to sharing transport with others, we get into our cars to get to our workplaces, to do our shopping, to go out to the theatre, and many would even drive to go for a walk in the fields. And wherever we drive to, we have to park, too. Parking spaces are huge areas of land used up by empty cars waiting for hours on end for their passengers to return. What used to be a vast grassy meadow now becomes a small muddy field (criss-crossed by the tyre-tracks of vehicles that use the field to take a shortcut (кратчайший путь) out of the parking lot) fringed (окруженный) by a square of concrete and tar (бетоном и смолой). And what cars have changes will never be like it used to be, ever again.

Ответы:1). find a shortcut out of the parking lot. 2). narrow down the pavements. 3). travel freely and independently of others where we like. 4). find shopping and entertainment centres enjoyable.

ФГБОУ ВО УГНТУ Вариант № 5564(Английский язык)

Задание № 1: "Where is \_\_\_\_\_ car?" "It's over there."

Ответы:1). - 2). a 3). the 4). an

Задание № 2: I believe friendship will always be an important part of \_\_\_\_\_ lives.

Ответы:1). ourselves 2). us 3). ours 4). our

Задание № 3: Be quiet! Don't say \_\_\_\_\_.

Ответы:1). nobody 2). nothing 3). no one 4). anyone

Задание № 4: Choose the date the way it is spoken in English: "25 – Nov"

Ответы:1). November the twenty-five 2). twenty-fifth November 3). twenty-five of November 4). the twenty-fifth of November

Задание № 5: Who does that car belong \_\_\_\_\_?

Ответы:1). to 2). with 3). in 4). for

Задание № 6: It seems likely to me \_\_\_\_\_ these girls are all at the same school.

Ответы:1). that 2). what 3). which 4). who

Задание № 7: \_\_\_\_\_ I recognized her, I couldn't remember her name.

Ответы:1). While 2). So 3). Although 4). Because

Задание № 8: While he \_\_\_\_\_ to school, it started to rain.

Ответы:1). was walking 2). walked 3). walks 4). were walking

Задание № 9: We \_\_\_\_\_ a big lunch. Then we \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours!

Ответы:1). eat, sleep 2). eat, slept 3). ate, slept 4). ate, sleep

Задание № 10: The tables \_\_\_\_\_ yet. I'll clean them now.

Ответы:1). hasn't been cleaned 2). have been cleaned 3). has been cleaned 4). haven't been cleaned

Задание № 11: England is \_\_\_\_\_ than Greece and it rains a lot too.

Ответы:1). the coldest 2). warm 3). colder 4). cold

Задание № 12: I \_\_\_\_\_ to sleep recently.

Ответы:1). can't 2). haven't been able 3). couldn't 4). mustn't

Задание № 13: If I \_\_\_\_\_ her number, I would phone her.

Ответы:1). will know 2). knew 3). knows 4). to know

Задание № 14: Передайте прямую речь в косвенную: "I usually drink coffee in the mornings." She said that she usually \_\_\_\_\_ coffee in the mornings.

Ответы:1). drank 2). drink 3). is drinking 4). drinks

Задание № 15: The people drove off in a \_\_\_\_\_ car.

Ответы:1). stole 2). stolen 3). stealing 4). steal

Задание № 16: She refused \_\_\_\_\_ the invitation.

Ответы:1). to accept 2). accept 3). accepted 4). accepting

Задание № 17: I have finished \_\_\_\_\_ - come and eat!

Ответы:1). cooking 2). cook 3). cooks 4). cooked

Задание № 18: Образуйте существительное от глагола, данного в предложении: Something you publish, such as a book or a magazine, is a \_\_\_\_\_.

Ответы:1). publication 2). publisher 3). publishment 4). public

Задание № 19: According \_\_\_\_\_ a TV programme I saw, there are fewer big families now.

Ответы:1). to 2). in 3). on 4). as

Задание № 20: We have to have money to \_\_\_\_\_ the food we eat.

Ответы:1). put down 2). pay for 3). sell out 4). sell off

Задание № 21: Подберите по смыслу соответствующее прилагательное: I hate talking to Mr Bush because he is so \_\_\_\_\_.

Ответы:1). beautiful 2). nice 3). happy 4). boring

Задание № 22: Подберите по смыслу соответствующее существительное: A \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people who are related to each other, usually parents and their children.

Ответы:1). employee 2). friend 3). family 4). colleague

Задание № 23: No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now.

Catch on имеет значение: \_\_\_\_\_

### **MOBILE REVOLUTION**

No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400

million a year now. Mobile phones are no longer just the domain of the teenager and, in fact, just as many 40- and 50-something now own a mobile phone as the 15 to 20 age group (slightly below 70%). Even among the over 65s more than 40% now have a mobile. Innovation in mobile phones has been happening so fast that it's difficult for consumers to change their behaviour. Phones are constantly shuffling up other products like cameras, calculators, clocks, radios, and digital music players. There are twenty different products that previously might have been bought separately that can now be part of a mobile phone. Mobiles have changed the way people talk to one another, they have generated a new type of language, they have saved lives and become style icons. There are obviously drawbacks to mobiles as well: the regular use of mobile phones can negatively affect people's health; many accidents happen as people drive with a mobile in one hand. But, overall, mobile phones have proved to be a big benefit for our society.

Ответы: 1). become popular. 2). discover by chance. 3). attract attention. 4). the act of gaining control.

Задание № 24: No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now.

Catch on имеет значение: \_\_\_\_\_

### **MOBILE REVOLUTION**

No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now. Mobile phones are no longer just the domain of the teenager and, in fact, just as many 40- and 50-something now own a mobile phone as the 15 to 20 age group (slightly below 70%). Even among the over 65s more than 40% now have a mobile. Innovation in mobile phones has been happening so fast that it's difficult for consumers to change their behaviour. Phones are constantly shuffling up other products like cameras, calculators, clocks, radios, and digital music players. There are twenty different products that previously might have been bought separately that can now be part of a mobile phone. Mobiles have changed the way people talk to one another, they have generated a new type of language, they have saved lives and become style icons. There are obviously drawbacks to mobiles as well: the regular use of mobile phones can negatively affect people's health; many accidents happen as people drive with a mobile in one hand. But, overall, mobile phones have proved to be a big benefit for our society.

Ответы: 1). become popular. 2). discover by chance. 3). attract attention. 4). the act of gaining control.

Задание № 25: Закончите предложение: According to the text, mobile phones \_\_\_\_.

### **MOBILE REVOLUTION**

No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now. Mobile phones are no longer just the domain of the teenager and, in fact, just as many 40- and 50-something now own a mobile phone as the 15 to 20 age group (slightly below 70%). Even among the over 65s more than 40% now have a mobile. Innovation in mobile phones has been happening so fast that it's difficult for consumers to change their behaviour. Phones are constantly shuffling up other products like cameras, calculators, clocks, radios, and digital music players. There are twenty different products that previously might have been bought separately that can now be part of a mobile phone. Mobiles have changed the way people talk to one another, they have generated a new type of language, they have saved lives and become style icons. There are obviously drawbacks to mobiles as well: the regular use of mobile phones can negatively affect people's health; many accidents happen as people drive with a mobile in one hand. But, overall, mobile phones have proved to be a big benefit for our society.

Ответы: 1). are modified too fast. 2). are more complicated to operate than radios. 3). continue to become cheaper and more powerful. 4). are incorporated into cameras.

Задание № 26: Закончите предложение: Cars have enabled us to \_\_\_\_\_.

### **THE RISE OF THE MASHINES**

The changing face of our motorised world Cars have given us freedom. We can go wherever we want to go, whenever we want to go. They have also given us independence. We don't have to compromise or consider where other people wish to travel. Cars provide us with a personalised, door-to-door transport solution that's always available. But they also change the world we live in. If you had to consider the impact of cars on your town, first of all you would probably think of traffic jams and the difficulty of getting about (передвижения) in a car in the rush hour. Or maybe you would think of pollution, and how the toxic fumes erode the facades of buildings along busy thoroughfares (автомагистрали). But there is a much bigger change we almost never think about. Cars change the face of the towns themselves. As people buy more and more cars, roads keep getting widened to accommodate the increasing volume of traffic. They encroach upon (посягать) formerly green spaces: lawns, flowerbeds, or trees that used to line the roads. They expand until the pavements become a thin strip along the foot of the buildings, further narrowed by the parked cars that invade the last remaining inches of pedestrian space. Preferring our freedom to sharing transport with others, we get into our cars to get to our workplaces, to do our shopping, to go out to the theatre, and many would even drive to go for a walk in the fields. And wherever we drive to, we have to park, too. Parking spaces are huge areas of land used up by empty cars waiting for hours on end for their passengers to return. What used to be a vast grassy meadow now becomes a small muddy field (criss-crossed by the tyre-tracks of vehicles that use the field to take a shortcut (кратчайший путь) out of the parking lot) fringed (окруженный) by a square of concrete and tar (бетоном и смолой). And what cars have changes will never be like it used to be, ever again.

Ответы:1). find shopping and entertainment centres enjoyable. 2). narrow down the pavements. 3). find a shortcut out of the parking lot. 4). travel freely and independently of others where we like.

Задание № 27: Закончите предложение: Cars have enabled us to \_\_\_\_\_.

### **THE RISE OF THE MASHINES**

The changing face of our motorised world Cars have given us freedom. We can go wherever we want to go, whenever we want to go. They have also given us independence. We don't have to compromise or consider where other people wish to travel. Cars provide us with a personalised, door-to-door transport solution that's always available. But they also change the world we live in. If you had to consider the impact of cars on your town, first of all you would probably think of traffic jams and the difficulty of getting about (передвижения) in a car in the rush hour. Or maybe you would think of pollution, and how the toxic fumes erode the facades of buildings along busy thoroughfares (автомагистрали). But there is a much bigger change we almost never think about. Cars change the face of the towns themselves. As people buy more and more cars, roads keep getting widened to accommodate the increasing volume of traffic. They encroach upon (посягать) formerly green spaces: lawns, flowerbeds, or trees that used to line the roads. They expand until the pavements become a thin strip along the foot of the buildings, further narrowed by the parked cars that invade the last remaining inches of pedestrian space. Preferring our freedom to sharing transport with others, we get into our cars to get to our workplaces, to do our shopping, to go out to the theatre, and many would even drive to go for a walk in the fields. And wherever we drive to, we have to park, too. Parking spaces are huge areas of land used up by empty cars waiting for hours on end for their passengers to return. What used to be a vast grassy meadow now becomes a small muddy field (criss-crossed by the tyre-tracks of vehicles that use the field to take a shortcut (кратчайший путь) out of the parking lot) fringed (огражденный) by a square of concrete and tar (бетоном и смолой). And what cars have changes will never be like it used to be, ever again.

Ответы:1). find shopping and entertainment centres enjoyable. 2). narrow down the pavements. 3). find a shortcut out of the parking lot. 4). travel freely and independently of others where we like.

Задание № 28: Закончите предложение: Among the affects of using cars on our environment, we usually \_\_\_\_\_.

### **THE RISE OF THE MASHINES**

The changing face of our motorised world Cars have given us freedom. We can go wherever we want to go, whenever we want to go. They have also given us independence. We don't have to compromise or consider where other people wish to travel. Cars provide us with a personalised, door-to-door transport solution that's always available. But they also change the world we live in. If you had to consider the impact of cars on your town, first of all you would probably think of traffic jams and the difficulty of getting about (передвижения) in a car in the rush hour. Or maybe you would think of pollution, and how the toxic fumes erode the facades of buildings along busy thoroughfares (автомагистрали). But there is a much bigger change we almost never think about. Cars change the face of the towns themselves. As people buy more and more cars, roads keep getting widened to accommodate the increasing volume of traffic. They encroach upon (посягать) formerly green spaces: lawns, flowerbeds, or trees that used to line the roads. They expand until the pavements become a thin strip along the foot of the buildings, further narrowed by the parked cars that invade the last remaining inches of pedestrian space. Preferring our freedom to sharing transport with others, we get into our cars to get to our workplaces, to do our shopping, to go out to the theatre, and many would even drive to go for a walk in the fields. And wherever we drive to, we have to park, too. Parking spaces are huge areas of land used up by empty cars waiting for hours on end for their passengers to return. What used to be a vast grassy meadow now becomes a small muddy field (criss-crossed by the tyre-tracks of vehicles that use the field to take a shortcut (кратчайший путь) out of the parking lot) fringed (огражденный) by a square of concrete and tar (бетоном и смолой). And what cars have changes will never be like it used to be, ever again.

Ответы:1). understand the necessity of widening the roads. 2). realize the possibility of travelling freely and independently. 3). regard traffic congestion and pollution as the most important. 4). think about the lack of parking spaces.

ФГБОУ ВО УГНТУ Вариант № 5565(Английский язык)

Задание № 1: We normally eat \_\_\_\_\_ pasta twice a week.

Ответы:1). the 2). a 3). - 4). an

Задание № 2: \_\_\_\_\_ are warm-hearted, open and friendly people.

Ответы:1). He 2). We 3). It 4). She

Задание № 3: Be quiet! Don't say \_\_\_\_\_.

Ответы:1). nobody 2). anyone 3). nothing 4). no one

Задание № 4: Choose the date the way it is spoken in English: "25 – Nov"

Ответы:1). the twenty-fifth of November 2). November the twenty-five 3). twenty-fifth November 4). twenty-five of November

Задание № 5: The house was very hot, so Steven went \_\_\_\_\_ into the garden.

Ответы:1). up 2). inside 3). around 4). outside

Задание № 6: I expect \_\_\_\_\_ they spend a lot of time together.

Ответы:1). that 2). which 3). who 4). what

Задание № 7: \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining, they didn't play tennis.

Ответы:1). Although 2). So 3). If 4). Because

Задание № 8: Nurses \_\_\_\_\_ sick people in hospital.

Ответы:1). is helping 2). helps 3). help 4). are helping

Задание № 9: Charlotte Bronte was a writer. She \_\_\_\_\_ four novels.

Ответы:1). written 2). writes 3). write 4). wrote

Задание № 10: On her birthday, Elena \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ flowers by her boyfriend.

Ответы:1). is \_\_\_\_\_ given 2). have \_\_\_\_\_ been given 3). are \_\_\_\_\_ given 4). were \_\_\_\_\_ given

Задание № 11: Nurses have to work \_\_\_\_\_ and be kind to everyone.

Ответы:1). hardest 2). more hard 3). hardly 4). hard

Задание № 12: I \_\_\_\_\_ to sleep recently.

Ответы:1). couldn't 2). can't 3). mustn't 4). haven't been able

Задание № 13: If he spoke more clearly, people \_\_\_\_\_ him.

Ответы:1). would understand 2). understand 3). understood 4). will understand

Задание № 14: Передайте прямую речь в косвенную: "She got married last year." She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ last year.

Ответы:1). had got married 2). got married 3). has got married 4). gets married

Задание № 15: The side of the house was covered with a \_\_\_\_\_ plant.

Ответы:1). climbing 2). climbed 3). climb 4). being climbed

Задание № 16: I promise \_\_\_\_\_ you tomorrow.

Ответы:1). helps 2). to help 3). helping 4). help

Задание № 17: He is interested in \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

Ответы:1). to make 2). make 3). makes 4). making

Задание № 18: Подберите соответствующую форму слова для данного предложения: They continued their \_\_\_\_\_ through a couple of decades.

(CORRESPOND)

Ответы:1). correlation 2). correspondence 3). correction 4). correspondent

Задание № 19: Tom's parents come \_\_\_\_\_ Scotland, and moved to England before he was born.

Ответы:1). up 2). from 3). of 4). out

Задание № 20: It started to rain so I went \_\_\_\_\_ for my umbrella.

Ответы:1). back 2). in 3). into 4). off

Задание № 21: Подберите по смыслу соответствующее прилагательное: If you are \_\_\_\_\_, you feel unhappy.

Ответы:1). nice 2). sad 3). beautiful 4). boring

Задание № 22: Подберите по смыслу соответствующее существительное: A \_\_\_\_\_ is a book in which the words and phrases of a language are listed, together with their meanings.

Ответы:1). book 2). dictionary 3). classroom 4). board

Задание № 23: Закончите предложение: Two disadvantages of mobile phones that are not mentioned in the text are \_\_\_\_\_ (необходимо выбрать два верных ответа)

### MOBILE REVOLUTION

No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400

million a year now. Mobile phones are no longer just the domain of the teenager and, in fact, just as many 40- and 50-something now own a mobile phone as the 15 to 20 age group (slightly below 70%). Even among the over 65s more than 40% now have a mobile. Innovation in mobile phones has been happening so fast that it's difficult for consumers to change their behaviour. Phones are constantly swallowing up other products like cameras, calculators, clocks, radios, and digital music players. There are twenty different products that previously might have been bought separately that can now be part of a mobile phone. Mobiles have changed the way people talk to one another, they have generated a new type of language, they have saved lives and become style icons. There are obviously drawbacks to mobiles as well: the regular use of mobile phones can negatively affect people's health; many accidents happen as people drive with a mobile in one hand. But, overall, mobile phones have proved to be a big benefit for our society.

Ответы:1). high operating costs. 2). health risk. 3). increased danger to road users. 4). higher crime rate.

Задание № 24: Закончите предложение: According to the text, mobile phones \_\_\_\_\_.

### **MOBILE REVOLUTION**

No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now. Mobile phones are no longer just the domain of the teenager and, in fact, just as many 40- and 50-something now own a mobile phone as the 15 to 20 age group (slightly below 70%). Even among the over 65s more than 40% now have a mobile. Innovation in mobile phones has been happening so fast that it's difficult for consumers to change their behaviour. Phones are constantly swallowing up other products like cameras, calculators, clocks, radios, and digital music players. There are twenty different products that previously might have been bought separately that can now be part of a mobile phone. Mobiles have changed the way people talk to one another, they have generated a new type of language, they have saved lives and become style icons. There are obviously drawbacks to mobiles as well: the regular use of mobile phones can negatively affect people's health; many accidents happen as people drive with a mobile in one hand. But, overall, mobile phones have proved to be a big benefit for our society.

Ответы:1). are modified too fast. 2). continue to become cheaper and more powerful. 3). are incorporated into cameras. 4). are more complicated to operate than radios.

Задание № 25: No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now.

Catch on имеет значение: \_\_\_\_\_

### **MOBILE REVOLUTION**

No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now. Mobile phones are no longer just the domain of the teenager and, in fact, just as many 40- and 50-something now own a mobile phone as the 15 to 20 age group (slightly below 70%). Even among the over 65s more than 40% now have a mobile. Innovation in mobile phones has been happening so fast that it's difficult for consumers to change their behaviour. Phones are constantly swallowing up other products like cameras, calculators, clocks, radios, and digital music players. There are twenty different products that previously might have been bought separately that can now be part of a mobile phone. Mobiles have changed the way people talk to one another, they have generated a new type of language, they have saved lives and become style icons. There are obviously drawbacks to mobiles as well: the regular use of mobile phones can negatively affect people's health; many accidents happen as people drive with a mobile in one hand. But, overall, mobile phones have proved to be a big benefit for our society.

Ответы:1). attract attention. 2). discover by chance. 3). the act of gaining control. 4). become popular.

Задание № 26: Закончите предложение: Among the affects of using cars on our environment, we usually \_\_\_\_\_.

### **THE RISE OF THE MASHINES**

The changing face of our motorised world Cars have given us freedom. We can go wherever we want to go, whenever we want to go. They have also given us independence. We don't have to compromise or consider where other people wish to travel. Cars provide us with a personalised, door-to-door transport solution that's always available. But they also change the world we live in. If you had to consider the impact of cars on your town, first of all you would probably think of traffic jams and the difficulty of getting about (передвижения) in a car in the rush hour. Or maybe you would think of pollution, and how the toxic fumes erode the facades of buildings along busy thoroughfares (автомагистрали). But there is a much bigger change we almost never think about. Cars change the face of the towns themselves. As people buy more and more cars, roads keep getting widened to accommodate the increasing volume of traffic. They encroach upon (посягать) formerly green spaces: lawns, flowerbeds, or trees that used to line the roads. They expand until the pavements become a thin strip along the foot of the buildings, further narrowed by the parked cars that invade the last remaining inches of pedestrian space. Preferring our freedom to sharing transport with others, we get into our cars to get to our workplaces, to do our shopping, to go out to the theatre, and many would even drive to go for a walk in the fields. And wherever we drive to, we have to park, too. Parking spaces are huge areas of land used up by empty cars waiting for hours on end for their passengers to return. What used to be a vast grassy meadow now becomes a small muddy field (criss-crossed by the tyre-tracks of vehicles that use the field to take a shortcut (кратчайший путь) out of the parking lot) fringed (окруженный) by a square of concrete and tar (бетоном и смолой). And what cars have changes will never be like it used to be, ever again.



Ответы:1). regard traffic congestion and pollution as the most important. 2). think about the lack of parking spaces. 3). realize the possibility of travelling freely and independently. 4). understand the necessity of widening the roads.

Задание № 27: Закончите предложение: Among the affects of using cars on our environment, we usually \_\_\_\_\_.

### **THE RISE OF THE MASHINES**

The changing face of our motorised world Cars have given us freedom. We can go wherever we want to go, whenever we want to go. They have also given us independence. We don't have to compromise or consider where other people wish to travel. Cars provide us with a personalised, door-to-door transport solution that's always available. But they also change the world we live in. If you had to consider the impact of cars on your town, first of all you would probably think of traffic jams and the difficulty of getting about (передвижения) in a car in the rush hour. Or maybe you would think of pollution, and how the toxic fumes erode the facades of buildings along busy thoroughfares (автомагистрали). But there is a much bigger change we almost never think about. Cars change the face of the towns themselves. As people buy more and more cars, roads keep getting widened to accommodate the increasing volume of traffic. They encroach upon (посягать) formerly green spaces: lawns, flowerbeds, or trees that used to line the roads. They expand until the pavements become a thin strip along the foot of the buildings, further narrowed by the parked cars that invade the last remaining inches of pedestrian space. Preferring our freedom to sharing transport with others, we get into our cars to get to our workplaces, to do our shopping, to go out to the theatre, and many would even drive to go for a walk in the fields. And wherever we drive to, we have to park, too. Parking spaces are huge areas of land used up by empty cars waiting for hours on end for their passengers to return. What used to be a vast grassy meadow now becomes a small muddy field (criss-crossed by the tyre-tracks of vehicles that use the field to take a shortcut (кратчайший путь) out of the parking lot) fringed (окруженный) by a square of concrete and tar (бетоном и смолой). And what cars have changes will never be like it used to be, ever again.

Ответы:1). regard traffic congestion and pollution as the most important. 2). think about the lack of parking spaces. 3). realize the possibility of travelling freely and independently. 4). understand the necessity of widening the roads.

Задание № 28: Закончите предложение: Among the affects of using cars on our environment, we usually \_\_\_\_\_.

### **THE RISE OF THE MASHINES**

The changing face of our motorised world Cars have given us freedom. We can go wherever we want to go, whenever we want to go. They have also given us independence. We don't have to compromise or consider where other people wish to travel. Cars provide us with a personalised, door-to-door transport solution that's always available. But they also change the world we live in. If you had to consider the impact of cars on your town, first of all you would probably think of traffic jams and the difficulty of getting about (передвижения) in a car in the rush hour. Or maybe you would think of pollution, and how the toxic fumes erode the facades of buildings along busy thoroughfares (автомагистрали). But there is a much bigger change we almost never think about. Cars change the face of the towns themselves. As people buy more and more cars, roads keep getting widened to accommodate the increasing volume of traffic. They encroach upon (посягать) formerly green spaces: lawns, flowerbeds, or trees that used to line the roads. They expand until the pavements become a thin strip along the foot of the buildings, further narrowed by the parked cars that invade the last remaining inches of pedestrian space. Preferring our freedom to sharing transport with others, we get into our cars to get to our workplaces, to do our shopping, to go out to the theatre, and many would even drive to go for a walk in the fields. And wherever we drive to, we have to park, too. Parking spaces are huge areas of land used up by empty cars waiting for hours on end for their passengers to return. What used to be a vast grassy meadow now becomes a small muddy field (criss-crossed by the tyre-tracks of vehicles that use the field to take a shortcut (кратчайший путь) out of the parking lot) fringed (окруженный) by a square of concrete and tar (бетоном и смолой). And what cars have changes will never be like it used to be, ever again.

Ответы:1). regard traffic congestion and pollution as the most important. 2). think about the lack of parking spaces. 3). realize the possibility of travelling freely and independently. 4). understand the necessity of widening the roads.