

ЗРАЗОК ПОТОЧНА ТЕСТОВА РОБОТА.

(I-й курс)

1. They ___ to go to the party last week.
a) could b) would be allowed c) were able d) may
2. His invention ___ be made use of by our colleagues.
a) must b) ought c) is able d) have to
3. This food should ___ to the baby in a few days.
a) give b) being given c) be given d) be giving
4. Michael was seriously ill and he ___ to go to hospital.
a) have b) had c) must d) hadn't
5. Nick ___ this textbook by his uncle this week.
a) had been shown b) had shown c) was showing d) has been show
6. They ___ often laughed ___ by the senior students.
a) were, on b) have been, about c) are, at d) has, to
7. The calculations ___ before we entered the office.
a) had been verified b) have been verified
c) were verified d) will be verified
8. The men were watching the car until it ___ sight ____.
a) lost, at b) has lost, from c) lose, in d) was lost, of
9. The students ___ work harder at their English if they don't want to fail.
a) haven't b) should c) is able to d) ought
10. The generator ___ to our group when I ___ into the lab.
a) was being shown, came b) is shown, comes
c) will be shown, will come d) has been showing, came
11. The scientist knew that the experiment ___ spoken ___ later.
a) would be, about b) will be, - c) have been, of d) has been, -
12. Professor N. did not hope that his invention _____ application of at that moment.
a) was making b) was being made c) has made d) has been made
13. His suggestions ___ objected ___ at our next meeting.

- a) are, by b) will, for c) had been, at d) will be, to
14. They ___ by another team by the end of the last week.
a) joined b) had been joined c) were joined d) be joined
15. They know that the experiment ___ by bad weather.
a) were affected b) affected
c) will be affected d) affects
16. Lora ___ write the article in November.
a) was b) has c) was to d) is able
17. The manager ___ be immediately sent _____.
a) needn't, at b) might, to c) can, from d) must, for
18. The students ___ not ___ revise the rule, they had learnt it very well.
a) did, have b) were, have to c) haven't, - d) did, have to
19. I'm happy as I ___ to listen to this amazing singer.
a) was able b) must c) should d) were allowed
20. The patient was told that he ___ operated ___ by a famous surgeon.
a) has been, at b) will, from c) would be, on d) is, to
21. We ___ hurry, we have half an hour before the train starts.
a) needn't b) haven't c) hadn't d) were allowed
22. That building in the distance ___ be the station.
a) has b) must c) need d) ought to
23. The phenomenon ___ often ___ to by our physicists.
a) has, referred b) is being, referring c) -, refers d) is, referred
24. The patients are ___ good care ___ at this hospital.
a) taken, of b) being taken, after c) been taken, off d) taking, from
25. I want to ___ alone.
a) has leave b) leaving c) be left d) left
26. I ___ use my car last week, it ___ repaired.
a) cannot, was b) couldn't, was being c) may not, is d) hadn't, would be
27. Your breakfast ___ already _____.
a) -, served b) is, serves c) has, been served d) had, being served

28. Yesterday the tourists ___ an exciting excursion by the guide.
a) had been offered b) were offered c) offered d) have been offered
29. The problem ___ be solved as soon as possible.
a) should b) is c) have d) ought
30. He was not able to hear what ___ told in the next room.
a) were being b) was being c) had d) been
31. You ___ hardly ___ to go out by the doctor if he learns that you don't follow his recommendations.
a) will, be able b) can, - c) will, be allowed d) may, allow
32. The letter ___ brought recently.
a) was b) has been c) is being d) will
33. Every morning the workers ___ what they ___ do.
a) were telling, have b) are told, have to
c) will have been told, must d) have told, had
34. Their car ___ last month.
a) stolen b) has been stolen c) was stealing d) was stolen
35. The employees ___ a lot of money if they do their best to improve the situation.
a) will be paid b) was being paid c) had been paid d) have paid
36. The town was in ruin as it ___ destroyed by the earthquake.
a) had b) will be c) could d) had been
37. The lecture ___ by a discussion tomorrow.
a) follows b) will be followed c) will follow d) follow
38. ___ I use your computer to send a letter to our partners?
a) Ought b) Have c) Does d) Can
39. This attitude to his responsibilities must ___ an end to.
a) be putting b) have put c) having put d) be put
40. Such mistakes ___ often ___ even by the best students.
a) are, being made b) are, making c) have, been made d) are, made

ЗРАЗОК Екзаменаційної роботи (1 курс)

Task 1. Read the text and find the correct answer for questions 1 – 5.

THE AGE OF ELECTRICITY

We live in the age of electricity. We find its application for a number of purposes. With the development of science and engineering we will be able to apply electricity and electrical devices much more in all the branches of our life. Many operations which a man formerly had to do by hand now electricity does.

Primitive man-made fire to cook and survive in cold weather. In modern homes electricity helps us almost everywhere. We have light, operate washing machines, vacuum cleaners and keep food in refrigerators.

Ancient people used fire and smoke when they wanted to send their thoughts to their neighbour. Nowadays we only have to press the buttons on our phones to exchange ideas with other people.

The previous centuries were the age of steam as it was necessary to do work. Electricity made possible scientific progress. We use it in magnets, generators, motors, illuminating devices, heaters, etc.

Electricity flows through transmission lines to houses and manufacturing enterprises. Common sources of electricity are batteries and power plants. Wind turbines and solar panels have become common recently. They proved to be environmentally friendly and economical.

1. In future people will _____.
A. use electric power in few sectors of their life
B. make use of manual labour
C. find more extensive use of electricity
D. apply electricity in some devices.
2. Currently people _____.
A. do not use fire any more
B. use electrical appliances at home
C. face no problems operating vacuum cleaners
D. enjoy their life more than before
3. Communication became _____.
A. more exciting when we talked with others
B. much easier with phones
C. less difficult in ancient times
D. available for students
4. Electricity contributed to _____.
A. scientific progress and is applied in various devices
B. applying numerous instruments in industry
C. using steam to sort out some specific problems
D. a revolutionary approach to technological innovations
5. People think that some promising means of electricity generation _____.
A. are nuclear power plants
B. make us pay more
C. do not require any further studies
D. are not harmful for our planet

Task 2. Read the text. For statements 6-10 write **True** if you agree with the statement and **False** if you disagree.

LASERS

Lasers are the devices which produce a beam of light composed of waves that are both monochromatic (have the same wavelength) and coherent (all in the same phase). These properties enable scientists to use the beam as a source of considerable energy at a sharply defined point for wedding, eye surgery and similar applications.

The principle on which the laser works is based on stimulated emission – that is emission of a photon by an atom in an excited state as a result of the impact of a photon from outside of exactly equal energy. In this way the photon from the excited atom augments the stimulating photon.

6. Light beams are essential for the production of lasers. (T/F)
7. Identical wavelength and phase are an indispensable condition for lasers. (T/F)
8. Lasers hardly possess extensive energy. (T/F)
9. The usage of lasers in industry seems impossible. (T/F)
10. The photon from the excited atom changes the stimulating photon and causes stimulated emission. (T/F)

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word.

SEMICONDUCTORS

Semiconductors are materials intermediate ___1___ conductors and insulators. A metal is a conductor in its normal ___2___. That means it ___3___ electrons which move under the ___4___ of an applied electric field. A gas has no free charged ___5___ in its normal state.

An insulator has very small number of free electrons if we ___6___ it with the number of atoms per unit volume. A ___7___ is an insulator when the ratio of free electrons to atoms per unit volume is less than 10^{-20} . For ratios ___8___ than this there is a class of materials called semiconductors. Insulators and semiconductors are of the ___9___ class of materials where the electrons are not free to move from one atom to ___10___.

1. A. among B. within C. between D. behind
2. A. situation B. location C. position D. state
3. A. contains B. gives C. causes D. distributes
4. A. impression B. influence C. power D. pressure
5. A. parts B. elements C. substances D. particles
6. A. unite B. join C. compare D. discuss
7. A. substance B. liquid C. water D. matter
8. A. greater B. greatest C. stronger D. strongest
9. A. some B. same C. different D. unlike
10. A. other B. each C. another D. the rest

GRAMMAR TEST

1. My cousin ... this film yesterday and he ... about it now .
a) has seen; speaks b) saw; is speaking c) sees; spoke d) had seen; was speaking
2. Tom ... something when we entered the library.
a) has written b) wrote c) has been writing d) was writing
- 3) The guide ... some beautiful pictures when you
a) was showing; came b) showed; had come c) showing; comes d) is shown; came
- 4) Peter said that he ... in this city in his childhood.
a) has lived b) had lived c) lives d) has been living
- 5) Don't speak so loudly! They ... an important problem.

- a) have discussed b) were discussing c) discuss d) are discussing
- 6) The paper is much... than the one you wrote last year.
a) more interesting b) interesting c) most interesting d) the most interesting
- 7) The ... time you spend on your grammar, the ... mark you will get.
a) most, best b) more, better c) much more, less d) many, good
- 8) It ..., do not let children go out.
a) has been snowing b) was snowing c) snows d) is snowing
- 9) She ... her diploma work before you ... here.
a) finished, came b) had finished, came c) has finished, will come d) finishes, come
- 10) John ... to David as soon as he ... to London.
a) will speak, comes b) will speak, will come c) spoke, will come d) speaks, came
- 11) Father ... the work by that time yesterday.
a) did b) has done c) had been doing d) had done
- 12) We ... revise the new rules if we ... to get bad marks.
a) going to ; didn't want b) is going to ; don't want c) are going to ; don't want
d) are going; didn't want
- 13) They ... this computer recently.
a) have repaired b) repaired c) had been repairing d) were repairing
- 14) She didn't know if she ... to the theatre the following day.
a) will go b) had gone c) would go d) went
- 15) Ann is the ... player in this team, she must work much ...
a) worst, harder b) bad, hardest c) worse, hard d) worse, the hardest
- 16) Our colleague ... about the project since we first heard about it.
a) will be talking b) have been talking c) has been talking d) talks
- 17) They ... the equipment for several months when we joined them in their research work.
a) has used b) were using c) have been using d) had been using
- 18) While you ... lunch, I ... out an experiment in the lab.
a) were having, was carrying b) had, carried c) was having, was carrying d) have, carried
- 19) They ... by boat at this time tomorrow.
a) will travel b) will be traveling c) have traveled d) had been travelling
- 20) I ... Paul for ages.
a) have known b) know c) had known d) knew