

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

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GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY TEST

FORM 10

I. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to fill in each gap.

Under the City Streets

While skyscraper offices and elegant apartment blocks remain the face of most major cities, these cities also have a mass of secret tunnels and hidden pipes below ground which keep everything working. This other world exists, forgotten or neglected by all but a tiny (1)___ of engineers and historians.

For example, there are more than 150 kilometres of rivers under the streets of London.

Most have been covered over and, sadly, all that (2) is their names. Perhaps the greatest

(3)_____ to the city is the River Fleet, a (4)_____ great river which previously had beautiful houses on its (5)_____. It now goes underground in the north of the city and (6)_____ into the River Thames by Blackfriar's Bridge.

The London Underground has 1,000 kilometres of underground railway track winding under the capital and more than 100 stations below street level. Along some underground railway lines, commuters can sometimes catch a (7) _____ glimpse of the platforms of more than 40 closed stations which have been left under the city. (8) _____ some are used as Film sets, most (9) forgotten. Some have had their entrances on the street turned into restaurants and shops, but most entrances have been (10) _____ down.

1	A number	B amount	C total	D few
2	A stays	B stops	C remains	D keeps
3	A miss	B absence	C waste	D loss
4	A once	B past	C then	D prior
5	A borders	B coasts	C banks	D rims
6	A gets	B flows	C leaks	D lets
7	A rapid	B brief	C fast	D sharp
8	A Despite	B Unless	C Although	D Since
9	A lie	B last	C live	D lay
10	A pulled	B broken	C brought	D cut

II. Put the verbs in brackets into a suitable form.

The actress Vanessa Kemp (1) ___ (disappear). Yesterday she (2)_____ (fail) to arrive at the Prince Charles Theatre in London's West End for her leading role in the comedy 'Don't Look Now!' Ms Kemp (3) _____ (leave) home at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the theatre, a journey she (4)_____ (make) several times the week before. Two people who (5)_____ (walk) past her home at the time (6)_____ (see) her (7)_____ (leave). But no one (8)_____ (see) her since then. At half past seven she still (9) _____ (not arrive) at the

theatre. At 8 o'clock the theatre manager had to break the news to the audience who (10) _____ (wait) patiently for the play to start. Since yesterday, theatre staff and friends (11) _____ (try) to contact Ms Kemp, but they (12) _____ (have) no success so far.

III. Replace the words in italics with the correct form of the verb in the box and use the suitable particle. There is one extra verb which you don't need to use.

Замените выделенные курсивом слова в правильной форме глаголам в поле и используйте подходящие частицы.

go tell put catch wear take come pay

1. Mrs Andrews *scolded* ругать, бранить, ругаться the children who climbed into her garden.
2. The pain in my leg began to *gradually disappear* постепенно исчезают after a couple of hours.
3. The security guard *was fooled* был введен в заблуждение by the thief's disguise.
4. I think it's time we *took revenge* взяли реванш on him for all the awful things he has done.
5. This cheese smells as if it's *spoilt*.
6. Carol *has thought of* a really good solution to the problem.
7. Wrist *Наручный* watch television was an interesting idea but it didn't really *become popular*.

IV. Insert 16 articles where necessary.

Great Wall of China is one of wonders of modern world, and became UNESCO Heritage site in 1987. It is one of the longest (6,700 km) structures in the world, and has history of more than two thousand years. Building of the wall began between 7 and 8 centuries BC as means of defending most of China from invading people of north. In time of Ming dynasty (1368 — 1644 AD) wall was repaired and extended and took on appearance it has today, with complex system of forts and towers. It has average height of ten metres and width of five metres, and it runs from east to west.

V. Paraphrase the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change this word.

1. Providing you look after it carefully, you can borrow my laptop. **(LONG)**
You can borrow my laptop _____ good care of it.
2. I don't want to hear all the details of your operation. **(RATHER)**
I'd _____ me all the details of your operation.
3. When she's out of the office, Toni would rather contact her colleagues by email. **(TOUCH)** [tʌtʃ] - касаться, затрагивать, затронуть, волновать
Toni prefers _____ colleagues by email when she's out of the office.
4. The phone rang, so I never found out what happened at the end of the programme. **(NOT)**
If the phone _____ found out what happened at the end of the programme
5. I wish Bill had let us know he wasn't coming! **(LET)**
Bill _____ he wasn't coming!
6. The President offered his congratulations to the players when they won the cup. **(CONGRATULATED)**
The President _____ the cup.

VI. Fill in the blanks with one word which best fits each space.

What Is a Shopaholic?

In recent years, shopaholics have come to the public attention on television and in newspaper and magazine articles. While the media sometimes use the word casually, shopaholics suffer (1) _____ a real, and sometimes very frightening, lack (2) _____ self-control. Without a doubt, we live in a 'spend-happy' society. Most people live beyond their means and are (3) _____ debt. Many people whatever their level of income, think of shopping as a hobby. They take weekend-long shopping excursions, spend money they do not have, and often regret their purchases the next day. But (4) _____ this mean that they have a problem? Not necessarily. True shopaholics shop (5)

_____ they can't help it. They go on buying things long (6) _____ they have huge debts. They shop when they are feeling depressed, and use spending as a way as a way of coping (7) _____ the world. They do not shop because they enjoy it, or because they need the things they buy. They buy things because they feel they have to. A _____ shopaholic is (8) _____ of control. Two pieces of advice given to shopaholics are these. Firstly, (9) _____ you go shopping, only take cash. Leave your credit cards and cheque books at home. And secondly, if you see something that you want to buy, don't let yourself buy it on the spot. Instead give yourself a 'waiting period'. If you still want the item a few days (10) _____, then you can go back and buy it.

VII. Use the word in capital letters at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

Cross-Cultural Misunderstanding

Many visitors to Britain find the natives' (1) _____ **BEHAVE**

Frequently rather strange and occasionally totally

(2) _____. One of the most common complaints is **COMPREHEND**

that we are cold and (3) _____. In fact, all we are **FRIEND**

trying to do is to 'mind our own business' and not to interfere in other people's. This may also make us appear

(4) _____ in foreign visitors. Again, our main **INTEREST**

concern is to avoid any degree of (5) _____. On the **EMBARRASS -**

[im'ba:əs]-неловкое положение

other hand, foreign visitors often appear (unintentionally)- ненамеренно

(6) _____ to the British. What to a Spaniard is a **POLITE**

wholly (7) _____ click of the fingers to attract **OFFEND-** оскорблять, обижать, задевать, обидеть, оскорбить, задеть

attention is highly insulting to a British bar worker and practically guarantees a drink-free evening!

VIII. There is one mistake in each sentence. Find and correct it.

1. In the early seventy 85 per cent of women in Great Britain were married before their 30th birthday.

2. The number of workplace accidents are increasing but it's not clear who or what is to blame for them.

3. There are plenty of drama courses available and it's worth to make sure that you spend time researching what is on offer.

4. They suggested that Maisie should try massage, which I think was a good idea of them.

5. In spite of I was feeling hungry I made up my mind not to stop and went on working.

IX. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A — H the one which fits each gap (1 — 7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

IT'S TRUE — WE'RE ALL GETTING TOO BIG FOR OUR BOOTS

Chris Greener was fourteen when he told his careers teacher he wanted to join the navy when he left school. What do you want to be?' asked the teacher. 'The flagpole on a ship?'» The teacher had a point — because Chris, though still only fourteen, was already almost two metres tall.

Today, at 228 cm. he is Britain's tallest man.

Every decade, the average height of people in Europe grows another centimeter. Every year, more and more truly big people are born. Intriguingly, this does not mean humanity is producing a new super race.

__1__ Only now are we losing the effects of generations of poor diet with dramatic effects. 'We are only now beginning to fulfil our proper potential.' says palaeontologist Professor Chris

Stringer. 'We are becoming Cro-Magnons again — the people who lived on this planet 40,000 years ago.»

For most of human history, our ancestors got their food from a wide variety of sources: women gathered herbs, fruits and berries, while men supplemented these with occasional kills of animals (a way of life still adopted by the world's few remaining tribes of hunter-gatherers). ____2____ Then about 9,000 years ago, agriculture was invented with devastating consequences. Most of the planet's green places have been gradually taken over by farmers, with the result that just three carbohydrate-rich plants — wheat, rice and maize — provide more than half of the calories consumed by the human race today.

____3____ Over the centuries we have lived on soups, porridges and breads that have left us underfed and underdeveloped. In one study in Ohio, scientists discovered that when they began to grow corn, healthy hunter-gatherers were turned into sickly, underweight farmers. Tooth decay increased, as did diseases. Far from being one of the blessings of the New World, corn was a public health disaster, according to some anthropologists.

____4____ The fact that most people relying on this system are poorly nourished and stunted has only recently been tackled, even by the world's wealthier nations. Only in Europe, the US and Japan are diets again reflecting the richness of our ancestors' diets.

As a result, the average man in the US is now 179 cm, in Holland 180 cm, and in Japan 177 cm. It is a welcome trend, though not without its own problems. ____5____ A standard bed-length has remained at 190 cm since 1860. Even worse, leg-room in planes and trains seems to have shrunk rather than grown, while clothes manufacturers are constantly having to revise their range of products.

The question is: where will it all end? We cannot grow forever. ____6____ But what is it? According to Robert Fogel, of Chicago University, it could be as much as 193 cm — and we are likely to reach it some time this century.

However, scientists add one note of qualification. Individuals may be growing taller because of improved nutrition, but as a species we are actually shrinking. During the last ice age, 10,000 years ago, members of the human race were slightly rounder and taller -an evolutionary response to the cold. (Large, round bodies are best at keeping in heat.)

____7____ And as the planet continues to heat up, we may shrink even further. In other words, the growth of human beings could be offset by global warming.

A We must have some programmed upper limit.

B As they benefit from the changes in agriculture, people expect to have this wide variety of foods available.

C In fact, we are returning to what we were like as cavemen.

D This poor diet has had a disastrous effect on human health and physique.

E Since the climate warmed, we appear to have got slightly thinner and smaller, even when properly fed.

F Nevertheless, from then on agriculture spread because a piece of farmed land could support ten times the number of people who had previously lived off it as hunter-gatherers.

G One research study found that they based their diet on 85 different wild plants, for example.

H Heights may have risen but the world has not moved on, it seems.

