

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ

Государственное образовательное учреждение высшего профессионального образования «Уральский государственный университет им. А.М. Горького»

Кафедра иностранных языков

Инновационная образовательная программа

«Опережающая подготовка по прорывным направлениям развития науки, техники и гражданского общества на основе формирования инновационно-образовательного пространства классического университета в партнерстве с академической наукой, бизнесом, органами власти с использованием мирового опыта в области качества образования и образовательных технологий»

Направление ИОП «Педагогическая инноватика»

IV. Экзаменационные материалы (тесты) по дисциплине

**«Английский язык для магистрантов и аспирантов
естественных факультетов университетов»**

Екатеринбург

2008

Test 1

Arrange the words and phrases to make up a sentence:

1. Makes, its, round, in, or, the, 365, Earth, 366, yearly, days.
2. Great, of, amount, titanium, in, the, there, is, a, Urals.
3. Methods, for, atomic, have been, observing, devised, of, number, ingenious, a, collisions.
4. Science, meaningless, for, work, without, studying, is, experimental, facilities.
5. In, was, the, electronics, born, 19th, century.
6. The, a, human, is, most, piece, world, biological, in, being, complicated, of, the, engineering.
7. Is, a, electrons, tube, of, the, heart, the, of, source.
8. Ever, paper, have heard, of, you, a, bridge?
9. Than, means, faster, the, word, moving, sound, "supersonic".
10. Without, have been, some, of, science, could not, problems, isotopes, solved.

Test 2

Tenses of Active and Passive Voices

(Времена действительного и страдательного залогов)

Choose the equivalent for the words given in brackets.

1. The experiment (начался) at 3 o'clock.
a) has begun b) began c) was beginning d) begins
2. I (не перевел) this article yet.
a) was not translating b) have not translated
c) did not translate d) not translated
3. He (пришлось) read a lot of books to make his report.
a) was able to b) had to c) was allowed to d) need

4. I shall not (не смогу) to go to the observatory with you tomorrow.

- a) be able b) cannot c) have d) could

5. Your friend will (разрешат) to take part in this contest again.

- a) be able b) have c) be allowed d) be

6. You (должны были) finish this task two weeks ago.

- a) had to be b) had to c) must be d) could

7. (Умеет) your supervisor speak Spanish?

- a) can b) may c) must d) should

8. Choose the Russian equivalent for the following sentence:

There is some discrepancy in the results obtained.

- a) Некоторые расхождения имеются в полученных результатах.
b) В полученных результатах есть расхождения.
c) В полученных результатах можно увидеть некоторые расхождения.
d) Некоторые расхождения существуют в полученных результатах.

9. Choose the correct question to the following sentence: *An attempt was made to measure samples by immediately raising the temperature.*

- a) Did they make an attempt to measure samples by immediately raising the temperature?
b) Will an attempt be made to measure samples by immediately raising the temperature?
c) Was an attempt made to measure samples by immediately raising the temperature?
d) Were an attempt made to measure samples by immediately raising the temperature?

Make the right choice of the missed part of the predicate for the following sentences.

10. None of the data on plastic state have ... presented at the conference.

- a) being b) been c) had d) are
11. The self-diffusion results are ... to the forces between line molecules.
a) refers b) referred c) refer d) referring
12. Archimedes ... credited with applying huge lenses.
a) are b) has c) is d) be
13. A base will ... coated with a layer of iodine followed by a layer of copper.
a) been b) be c) being d) is
14. When ... radioactivity discovered?
a) were b) did c) had d) was
15. In our discussion the nucleus will be ... to be at rest.
a) took b) taken c) takes d) take

Choose the Russian equivalent for the following English sentence.

16. *This equipment was bought according to the contract.*
a) Это оборудование было куплено по контракту.
b) Мы купили это оборудование по контракту.
c) Это оборудование закупают по контракту.
d) Это оборудование закупается по контракту.

Test 3

The auxiliary verbs

(Вспомогательные глаголы)

Choose auxiliary verbs for the following sentences.

1. ... special attention been called to the research work?
a) Will b) Does c) Is d) Has
2. ... emphasis made on the evolution of the other surface emission methods?
a) Were b) Did c) Is d) Are

3. ... chemical methods of purifying water be given much attention to in the future?
 a) Is b) Does c) Will d) Has
4. ... an effort being made to incorporate the data into the existing model at present?
 a) Will b) Does c) Is d) Had
5. ... these effects taken care of by a corresponding choice of weights.
 a) Did b) Was c) Were d) Does
6. Iron is covered with a thin layer of tin to prevent it from rusting, for tin ... not rust on exposure to air.
 a) do b) is c) does d) has
7. New methods ... developed as a result of this experimental work.
 a) will b) was c) did d) had
8. Radioactive isotopes ... also being used successfully for food conservation, for the prevention of sprouting in potatoes and so on.
 a) did b) will c) is d) are

9. **Choose the question where the auxiliary verb *do* should be used for its formation:**

- a) ... the Earth's atmosphere a blanket of gases 60 or 80 kilometers thick?
 b) ... the Sun's energy manifest itself as thermal, photoelectric and photochemical effects?
 c) ... many workers of your plant work in the daytime and study in their spare time?
 d) ... it take the Earth 24 hours to rotate round its axis?

10. **Choose the Russian equivalent for the following sentence:**

There is some discrepancy in the results obtained.

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 b) В полученных результатах есть расхождения.
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- d) Were an attempt made to measure samples by immediately raising the temperature?

Make the right choice of the missed part of the predicate for the following sentences.

- 12. None of the data on plastic state have ... presented at the conference.
 - a) being b) been c) had d) are
- 13. The self-diffusion results are ... to the forces between line molecules.
 - a) refers b) referred c) refer d) referring
- 14. Archimedes ...credited with applying huge lenses.
 - a) are b) has c) is d) be
- 15. A base will ... coated with a layer of iodine followed by a layer of copper.
 - a) been b) be c) being d) is
- 16. When ... radioactivity discovered?
 - a) were b) did c) had d) was
- 17. In our discussion the nucleus will be ... to be at rest.
 - a) took b) taken c) takes d) take

What auxiliary verb should be used to make an interrogative form of the following sentences?

- 18. William Thomson gave the mathematical theory for discharge in a form to which practically nothing has needed to be added.
 - a) does b) did c) was d) is
- 19. Many researchers have to approach the given problem.

a) are b) have c) do d) has

20. The issue of energy has two main aspects: type of energy and amount of energy used.

a) have b) does c) am d) will

21. Such electronic networks have become very common.

a) do b) are c) have c) does

22. Superchips will make it possible to store books on a chip and to greatly reduce the size of libraries.

a) will b) are c) do d) have

Test 4

The Passive Voice (Страдательный залог)

Make the right choice.

1. English is the main foreign language which _____ within most school systems.

a) teach b) teaches c) is taught d) is teaching

2. On festive occasions sweets _____ at the end of a meal.

a) are served b) is being served
c) is served d) served

3. Students _____ next Friday.

a) will be examined b) are examined
c) will examine d) have been examined

4. Is the vegetable we _____ is very soft a crunchy relish _____ .

a) are serving, may be added
b) are served, may be added
c) is serving, may be added
d) may be served, added

5. In India the right hand _____ for eating.

a) used b) uses c) is used d) is being used

6. Needless to say, hands _____ before and after eating.

a) must wash b) wash
c) must be washing d) must be washed

7. Japan _____ up of a chain of more than one thousand islands.

a) make b) is making c) is made d) makes

8. Research devoted to the differences between men and women _____ discouraged by feminists for a long time.

a) are b) have been c) has been d) were

9. Scotland _____ from London but in many ways it is a separate nation.

a) governed b) is governing
c) was governed d) is governed

10. The Highlands are home to many rare birds and animals, which _____ nowhere else in Britain.

a) are found b) weren't found
c) aren't found d) cannot be found

11. Tests _____ to start in late 1984.

a) are scheduled b) were scheduled
c) is scheduled d) were scheduling

12. It _____ that the choice involves a number of compromises.

a) is find b) will be found
c) was finding d) shall be found

13. Virtue _____ otherwise than in terms of happiness.

a) is define b) was defining
c) can be defined d) can define

14. A discussion of this system _____ elsewhere.

a) have been given b) give
c) has been given d) has given

15. What _____ without effort is in general read without pleasure (S. Johnson).

a) is writing b) is written c) will write d) was writing

16. Timber _____ for construction purposes and home needs in prehistoric times.
- a) is widely used b) was widely used
c) was widely using d) had widely used
17. The network of transmitting stations _____ in this region now.
- a) was being built b) is being built
c) has been built d) is building
18. This machine _____ to make translations from one language into another by converting words into figures and vice versa.
- a) can use b) can be used
c) can been used d) can be using
19. Action must _____ at once.
- a) take b) be taken c) have taken d) took
20. These terms must _____ at once.
- a) insist upon b) be insisted c) insisted d) be insisted upon

Test 5

Gerund (Герундий)

1. Герундий – это:

- a) личная форма глагола;
b) неличная форма глагола;
c) сравнительная степень прилагательного;
d) множественное число имени существительного

2. По своим формам герундий схож с:

- a) Participle I b) Participle II
c) Infinitive d) Past Indefinite

3. Герундий имеет окончание:

- a) –ed b) –es c) –ing d) –or

**4. Герундий – это неличная форма глагола, соединяющая в себе свойст-
ва:**

- a) существительного и глагола
- b) прилагательного и глагола
- c) наречия и глагола
- d) причастия и глагола

5. Определите предложение, в котором употреблен герундий.

- a) The acceleration of a body is proportional to the force causing it.
- b) While isolating and separating radium, Mme Curie found other radioactive elements.
- c) Measuring resistance is necessary in many experiments.
- d) Biological scientists were beginning to make attempts to discuss such questions formally with the help of mathematics.

6. В предложении герундий может быть любым членом предложения.

- a) да
- b) нет
- c) любым, кроме определения
- d) только подлежащим

**7. Определите, в каком предложении герундий выполняет функцию под-
лежащего.**

- a) On carrying out different experiments he developed a lot of skills.
- b) Carrying out experiments is a must with every scientist.
- c) My supervisor is carrying out a number of experiments for this project at present.
- d) In recent years scientists have succeeded in carrying out experiments on cloning of animals or plants in their laboratories.

**8. Определите, в каком предложении герундий является частью составного
сказуемого.**

- a) The source is providing direct current.
- b) The main point of a transformer is providing the change of voltage.

c) Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body (R. Steele).

d) He was in charge of providing simultaneous translation at the conference.

9. Определите, в каком предложении герундий выполняет функцию дополнения.

a) The book aims at acquainting the readers with modern achievements in astrophysics.

b) We are going to acquaint our participants with some innovations in the area of nanotechnology.

c) Acquainting the visitors with the current experimental work was a good idea of our chief.

d) On acquainting with the merit of the newly invented device we decided to put it into operation.

10. Определите, в каком предложении герундий выполняет функцию определения.

a) Go on demonstrating your slides.

b) What are they doing now? – They are demonstrating their diagrams.

c) There is no necessity of demonstrating any experiments.

d) He had to give up demonstrating his speaker's skills.

11. Определите, в каком предложении герундий выполняет функцию обстоятельства.

a) In solving problems it is necessary to distinguish between fact and hypothesis.

b) There is little probability of solving this rather complicated equation.

c) They insisted on solving this problem at once.

d) While delivering his lecture he will be solving a load of equations.

12. Укажите перевод слова, стоящего в скобках. *We cannot help (признать) the importance of this statement.*

a) acknowledge

b) acknowledged

c) acknowledging

d) being acknowledged

13. Выберите русский эквивалент для данного английского предложения:

Joule had difficulty in persuading British scientists in the truth of caloric theory.

- a) Джоуль не смог убедить британских ученых в правильности тепловой теории.
- b) Джоулю было трудно убедить британских ученых в истинности тепловой теории.
- c) Джоуль должен был убеждать британских ученых в истинности тепловой теории.
- d) Джоулю пришлось нелегко, убеждая британских ученых в истинности тепловой теории.

14. Укажите признаки, отличающие герундий от Participle I.

- a) наличие слов «*when*» и «*while*».
- b) наличие притяжательного местоимения или существительного в притяжательном падеже, и наличие предлога перед ним.
- c) наличие артикля.
- d) наличие окончания *-ing*.

Test 6

Make the right choice.

1. Jane stopped _____ too fast, because she is afraid of car accidents.
a) drive b) driving c) to drive d) to be driving
2. I suggest that Mary _____ with this job on her own.
a) will cope b) coped c) copes d) cope
3. Yesterday John went to the police. They admitted his _____ in the murder.
a) having participated b) having participating
c) had participated d) having to participating
4. I hate _____ early in the morning.

a) to get up b) get up c) having get up d) getting up

5. Susan couldn't help _____ about the offending words she _____ to Helen.

a) thinking, said b) thinking, had said
c) to think, had said d) to be thinking, has said

6. Mary kept on _____ the poem despite the fact that she had no talent.

a) to compose b) compose
c) composing d) to have composing

7. Caroline earns a living _____ antiques.

a) for selling b) to sell c) by selling d) sell

8. Elisa congratulated herself on _____ the first prize in the contest.

a) having won b) have won
c) having win d) having been winning

9. There is definitely no point in _____ about your unsuccessful destiny. No one can help you.

a) to complain b) being complaining
c) complain d) complaining

10. Do you often go _____ when you are in a foreign country?

a) sightseeing b) to go sightseeing
c) to sightseeing d) having sightseeing

11. I do not believe in Sarah's _____ of telling lies. I know she is very honest.

a) accused b) being accused
c) having being accused d) having been accused

12. Go and apologize to the professor for _____ the lesson on Monday.

a) have spoilt b) spoiling
c) having spoilt d) have spoiling

13. I disapprove _____ your motherland. And you?

a) to betraying b) of betraying
c) betraying d) of betray

14. We didn't know what to do in the evening. Susan suggested _____ to the theatre.

- a) going b) to be going c) to going d) go
15. Elisa loves _____ the piano and she has a gift for it.
a) to playing b) play c) playing d) being playing
16. My friends postponed _____ to the new house, because they haven't already finished the reconstruction.
a) to move b) moving c) move d) to be moving
17. Can you imagine me _____ a horse?
a) to ride b) to riding c) riding d) to be riding
18. Before _____ to bed, take this medicine. It will help you to sleep well.
a) go b) being going c) to go d) going
19. Although I couldn't imagine her _____ the whole history of Russia, she managed to do it.
a) having learned b) to have learned
c) having learning d) had learned
- 20 Janice decided against _____ a chemist.
a) be b) being c) to being d) to be
21. The government must do something. The country can't continue _____ like that.
a) living b) to be living c) to live d) being living
22. Clarissa lay in the sun, _____ a cocktail and _____ a book.
a) drink, read b) drinking, read
c) drinking, reading d) being drinking, reading
23. _____ a talented economist, David was able to start his own business.
a) being b) to be c) have been d) be
24. After _____ you should consult the dictionary.
a) read b) reading c) had read d) having read
25. _____ the troubles she would face, Jane refused to write a thesis.
a) imagined b) have imagined
c) having imagined d) had imagined

Test 7

Participle I (Причастие настоящего времени)

1. **Participle I** – это причастие настоящего времени, которое образуется путем прибавления суффикса к исходной форме глагола.

- a) –or b) –ing c) –ed d) –ness

2. В сочетании с глаголом **to be** **Participle I** образует времена группы:

- a) Indefinite b) Perfect c) Continuous d) –

3. **Participle I**, стоящее перед существительным после артикля или непосредственно после существительного является его:

- a) подлежащим b) определением
c) дополнением d) обстоятельством

4. В функции определения **Participle I** переводится на русский язык причастием с окончанием.

- a) –ий b) –щий c) –ая d) –ет

5. Занимая нулевое или четвертое место в предложении, **Participle I** является:

- a) подлежащим b) дополнением
c) определением d) обстоятельством

6. В функции обстоятельства **Participle I** может иметь перед собой союз:

- a) that b) what c) as d) while

7. В функции обстоятельства **Participle I** при одном подлежащем в предложении образует ... причастный оборот:

- a) зависимый b) независимый

8. Укажите предложение, в котором **Participle I** выполняет функцию определения.

- a) The body of scientific information is growing at an exponential rate.
b) The plant was growing too slowly.
c) I admired the grounds and trees growing nearby.

d) While growing fruits in hothouses he could provide his family with some money.

9. Укажите предложение, в котором Participle I выполняет функцию обстоятельства.

a) When following this procedure the scientist investigated some phenomena of radioactivity.

b) The period following Fresnel's death was characterized by the gradual triumph of his ideas.

c) We were following the basic approach in each of these formulations .

d) Cooling following heating gave good results.

10. Укажите, в каком из следующих английских предложений выделенная группа слов будет переводиться: Получив письмо...

a) *Receiving letters* from her foreign friends she always tells us the news her friends write her.

b) *Having received the letter*, she showed it to our supervisor.

c) *Having been received the letter* was shown to everybody.

d) *The letter* from our foreign colleagues *being received*, we showed it to our dean.

Test 8.

Participle II (Причастие прошедшего времени)

1. Participle II – это причастие прошедшего времени, это – третья форма глагола.

a) да

b) нет

2. Participle II – это причастие действительного залога, соответствующее русскому причастию с окончанием -щий.

a) да

b) нет

11. Укажите русский эквивалент для следующего английского предложения: *The movement followed through the microscope was zigzag.*

a) Движение следовало за микроскопом, которое было зигзагообразным.

b) Движение, за которым наблюдали в микроскоп, было зигзагообразным.

c) Движение микроскопа было зигзагообразным.

d) Наблюдая в микроскоп, движение выглядело зигзагообразным.

12. Выберите русский эквивалент выделенного слова: *Any body when heated to a sufficiently high temperature becomes source of light.*

a) нагреваемое

b) нагревая

c) при нагревании

d) нагрев

Test 9.

Choose the correct answer.

1. She stayed _____ in her room, _____ to come downstairs.

a) having locked, refused

b) locked, refusing

c) locking, having refused

2. He had a good practical knowledge of French _____ as an interpreter for many years in France.

a) working

b) having worked

c) worked

3. When we _____ from our day's outing came into the kitchen, we found dinner _____.

a) returned, serving

b) having returned, served

c) returning, having served

4. _____ by his elbow, Kate listened to their talk.

a) supported

b) supporting

c) having supported

5. _____ their meal they went for a stroll in the park.

a) finishing

b) finished

c) having finished

6. Fruits _____ in hothouses are not so rich in colour, taste and vitamins as fruits _____ in natural conditions.

7. _____ in the reception room he thought over what he would say when he was asked into the office.

a) waiting

b) waited

c) having waited

8. She used to say sharp and _____ words to him.

a) having wounded

b) wounded

c) wounding

9. I admired the grounds and trees _____ the house.

a) surrounding

b) having surrounded

c) surrounded

10. She looked at the scene _____ to the innermost of her heart.

a) shaking

b) shaken

c) having shaken

11. I spent hours _____ to buy that book.

a) to try

b) trying

c) in trying

12. My friend didn't like the way the furniture was arranged, so she tried _____ the table to the other side of the room. But then she moved it back again.

a) moving

b) to move

c) to moving

13. _____ to the hotel he hurried up the stairs to his room, sat down on the sofa, lit a cigarette and saw a letter _____ for him on the desk.

a) came, waiting

b) having come, waited

c) having come, waiting

14. My hair is bothering me. – Get it _____ .

a) cutting

b) cut

c) to cut

15. The house needs repainting. – Yes, we'll have _____ .

a) repainted it

b) it repainted

c) to have repainted it

16. The day before the demonstration police blocked most access roads by _____ special barriers.
a) setting down b) putting about c) setting up
17. By the end of this century there will be 900 million people around the world _____ in absolute poverty.
a) living b) having lived c) lived
18. The problem _____ is of great significance.
a) discussing b) being discussed c) discussed
19. Norman rule introduced Norman French language, feudalism, and administration, _____ on castles.
a) based b) being based c) having been based
20. James Watt patented his steam engine, _____ mainly for pumping, in 1769.
a) using b) is used c) used

Test 10

Constructions with the Participle (Причастные обороты)

1. Причастие в предложении может образовывать зависимый и независимый причастные обороты.
a) да b) нет
2. В функции обстоятельства причастие при одном подлежащем в предложении образует причастный оборот:
a) зависимый b) независимый
3. Зависимый причастный оборот можно переводить деепричастием, придаточным предложением или существительным с предлогом *при*.
a) да b) нет
4. Независимый причастный оборот узнается по наличию подлежащего перед причастием.

a) да

b) нет

5. **Независимый причастный оборот, стоящий перед запятой, переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением с союзами: *когда, если, так как*.**

a) да

b) нет

6. **Независимый причастный оборот, стоящий за запятой, переводится на русский язык самостоятельным предложением с сочинительными союзами (*а, и, причем, ...*)**

a) да

b) нет

7. **Укажите, какое предложение содержит зависимый причастный оборот:**

a) Having given an indication of the methods used in this type of analysis we must now mention some of the earlier results.

b) The astronomer proceeded with his observation, the sky having cleared.

c) While isolating and separating radium, Mme Curie found other radioactive elements.

d) They watched the temperature gradually rising.

8. **Укажите, какое предложение содержит независимый причастный оборот:**

a) Having obtained the necessary compound we can now proceed with our experiment.

b) Phenomena occurring during solar flares are thoroughly investigated.

c) Other liquids being too light, a barometer uses mercury.

d) We know him working at this problem since 1990.

9. **Укажите, в каком из следующих английских предложений выделенная группа слов будет переводиться: *После того как измерения были проведены***

a) Making the measurements he had to use a lot of complicated apparatus.

b) Having made the measurements he then processed the data.

c) The measurements being made, he asked us to discuss them.

d) The measurements made were used in his quantitative analysis.

10. Выберите русский эквивалент английского предложения, содержащего независимый причастный оборот: *A series of reactions having been carried out, our team began analyzing the data.*

- a) После проведения серии реакций наша группа начала обработку данных.
- b) Проведя серию реакций, наша группа начала обработку данных.
- c) Когда серия реакций была проведена, наша команда начала обработку данных.
- d) Провели серию реакций и обработали данные.

11. Укажите предложение, которое точнее передает смысл данного предложения: *The experiment having been made, the researchers obtained excellent results.*

- a) The researchers obtained excellent results before the experiment had been made.
- b) After the experiment had been made the researchers obtained excellent results.
- c) Despite the experiment having not been made, the researchers got excellent results.
- d) The researchers made the experiment and obtained excellent results.

Test 11

Find Absolute Participle Constructions in the following sentences. Translate them.

A

1. Silver being very expensive, we only rarely use it as a conductor.
2. Radioactivity discovered, we made great progress in atomic physics.

3. The square of any number being positive, the square root of a negative number is imaginary.
4. Acids react with oxides of all the metals, a salt and water being formed.
5. The evaporation increases with the temperature, other things being equal.
6. The reaction must have taken place, with the data showing a change in the infrared region.
7. We consider matter as being built up of atoms.
8. Protons were observed leaving various elements.
9. The majority of atoms have all their electrons shared
10. The quantum of energy is largest, generally speaking, when it refers to light particles.

B

Render into English paying attention to different Participial Constructions.

1. Аристотель (384-332 до н. э.) оказал громадное влияние на все отрасли знания, включая и физику.
2. У атома натрия одиннадцать электронов, причем одиннадцатый занимает положение за пределами второй оболочки.
3. Читая эту книгу, аспирант обнаружил много интересного.
4. Так как Байля пригласили слишком поздно, он не смог поехать на конференцию.
5. Цинк под воздействием HCl растворяется.
6. Греки, на которых напала персидская армия, сражались мужественно.
7. После того как вещество нагревали в течение нескольких часов, оно начало плавиться.
8. Когда (как только) дается сигнал, ракета сразу взлетает.
9. При прочих равных условиях ускорение остается постоянным.
10. Определено, что вещества имеют определенный неизменный состав.

Test 12

Infinitive (Инфинитив)

1. **Инфинитив – это неличная форма глагола, показателем которого является**

- a) окончание –ing
- b) окончание –s
- c) частица to
- d) окончание –ed

2. **Укажите инфинитив.**

- a) asked
- b) asking
- c) to ask
- d) asks

3. **Инфинитив соединяет в себе свойства:**

- a) прилагательного и глагола
- b) существительного и глагола
- c) наречия и глагола
- d) причастия и глагола

4. **Какие формы имеет инфинитив?**

- a) простую
- b) сложную
- c) простую и сложную
- d) –

5. **Определите форму инфинитива *to measure***

- a) Indefinite Infinitive Active
- b) Indefinite Infinitive Passive
- c) Perfect Infinitive Active
- d) Perfect Infinitive Passive

6. **Определите форму *Continuous Infinitive Active*.**

- a) to show
- b) to be showing
- c) to have shown
- d) to showing

7. **Определите форму *Perfect Infinitive Active*.**

- a) to have made
- b) to be making
- c) to have been made
- d) to have made

8. **Инфинитив может быть в предложении любым членом предложения.**

- a) да
- b) нет
- c) да
- d) –

9. **Определите, в каком предложении инфинитив употреблен в функции подлежащего.**

- a) The effect is too small to be detected.
- b) To find the mass of the electron was then of prime importance.

c) To be fully effective control must start with the production of raw materials.

d) We are to study the main laws of physics.

10. Определите, в каком предложении инфинитив употреблен в функции определения.

a) One may safely expect this prediction to be quite reliable.

b) Here are some more figures to be referred to later.

c) one way of obtaining hydrogen is to pass electric current through water.

d) The students must study well.

11. Определите, в каком предложении инфинитив употреблен в функции обстоятельства.

a) We proved this suggestion to be wrong.

b) The method to be followed is based upon some peculiar properties.

c) To master English you must work regularly.

d) To give a true picture of the surrounding matter is the task of natural science.

12. Определите, в каком предложении инфинитив употреблен в функции дополнения.

a) Our results lead us to assign to the system an important role.

b) Many ores to be found in this district are of great value to the industry.

c) It is too early yet to properly weigh the significance of this method.

d) In our experiment we had to compare the relative weight of two substances.

13. Определите, в каком предложении инфинитив является частью сказуемого.

a) Elements combine to produce a compound.

b) We have thought this law to hold only for gases which are under normal conditions.

c) Some more heating is to produce the effect required.

d) Dr. Baker believes the conductivity to be due to foreign impurities.

14. На русский язык инфинитив может переводиться:

- a) наречием или местоимением
- b) существительным, глаголом или придаточным предложением
- c) прилагательным, существительным или деепричастием
- d) только глаголом

15. Выберите русский эквивалент следующего предложения: *Our purpose here is to give an answer to the unsolved problem outlined at the outset.*

- a) В данном случае наша цель заключается в том, чтобы дать ответ на нерешенный вопрос, кратко описанный в самом начале.
- b) Получение ответа на нерешенный вопрос – наша цель.
- c) Цель нашего случая состоит в том, чтобы дать ответ на нерешенную проблему.
- d) Наша цель – дать ответы на все нерешенные вопросы.

16. Выберите предложение, которое точнее передает смысл данного английского предложения: *The apparatus to be designed will help you in your research work.*

- a) The apparatus to be designed is of no use for your work.
- b) The apparatus to be designed could have helped you in your research work.
- c) The apparatus which will be designed will be of use in your research work.
- d) The apparatus will help you in your work.

Test 13

Make the right choice.

1. He persuaded her _____ to the party.

- a) not to go
- b) going
- c) not go
- d) to going

2. She was delighted _____ that her son passed an exam.

- a) hear b) by hearing c) hearing d) to hear
3. Young people often fail _____ a well-paid job.
a) finding b) find c) to find d) in finding
4. Before _____ the letter, he answered a telephone call.
a) to read b) his reading c) read d) reading
5. I'm sorry _____ you that your brother has failed his exam.
a) tell b) after telling c) telling d) to tell
6. There is no point _____ this matter with her.
a) to discuss b) in discussing c) discussing d) discuss
7. The firms are not interested _____ people over fifty.
a) in employing b) employ c) to employ d) employing
8. Poor people can't afford _____ their children to expensive schools.
a) sending b) sent c) to send d) send
9. She decided _____ the French course as soon as possible.
a) taking b) take c) of taking d) to take
10. I don't want anyone _____ me while I feel depressed.
a) see b) to see c) seeing d) saw
11. When I went out it began _____ .
a) to rain b) raining c) rain d) rained
12. The thought _____ the news to his chief made him feel sick.
a) to break b) break c) of breaking d) breaking
13. I was anxious _____ where he had been.
a) knowing b) of knowing c) know d) to know
14. My friend was disappointed _____ I was still smoking.
a) seeing b) to see c) see d) of seeing.
15. She was shocked _____ that they had divorced.
a) to learn b) learn c) after learning d) learning
16. He stopped _____ in for sport two years ago.
a) to go b) go c) going d) in going
17. They stopped at the supermarket _____ some food.

- a) for buying b) buying c) buy d) to buy
18. My acquaintance tried _____ the violin for years but he was never very good.
a) learning b) to learn c) learn d) in learning
19. I hate _____ with anybody.
a) to quarrel b) quarrel c) quarrelling d) of quarrelling
20. My niece is thinking _____ for a small flat to rent.
a) to look b) in looking c) look d) of looking
21. I don't think hotels are very nice places _____ for more than a few days.
a) to stay b) stay c) for staying d) staying
22. Most people would prefer _____ in a flat rather than in a hotel.
a) to live b) live c) living d) of living
23. When do you want me _____ the book you asked to buy?
a) sending b) sent c) send d) to send
24. Let us _____ when you are coming.
a) to know b) of knowing c) know d) knew
25. She is proud _____ a scholarship.
a) to award b) of awarding
c) of being awarded d) with being awarded

Test 14

The Complex Object

(Сложное дополнение или объектный инфинитивный оборот)

1. Что является показателем инфинитива ?

- a) окончание –ed b) окончание –s
c) частица to d) окончание –ing

2. Укажите инфинитив.

- a) to draw b) draws c) drawing d) drew

3. **Образует ли инфинитив объектный оборот?**
- a) да b) нет c) не знаю
4. **Объектный инфинитивный оборот состоит из *существительного + инфинитив* или *местоимения в объектном падеже (me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them) + инфинитив.***
- a) да b) нет c) –
5. **Определите, в каком из данных предложений объектный инфинитивный оборот состоит из *существительного + инфинитив.***
- a) We know metals to conduct electricity.
b) Metals are to conduct electricity.
c) Metals conduct electricity.
d) Metals conducted electricity.
6. **Определите, в каком из данных предложений объектный инфинитивный оборот состоит из *местоимения в объектном падеже + инфинитив.***
- a) He is to be a good scientist.
b) We believe him to be a good scientist.
c) We think that he is a good scientist.
d) My friend gave me an interesting and useful article.
7. **Укажите группу слов, которая образует объектный инфинитивный оборот в данном предложении: *They believe the substance to have dissolved.***
- a) ... they to have dissolved.
b) ... the substance to have dissolved.
c) ... they believe...
d) ... the substance to have...
8. **Укажите, какое предложение содержит объектный инфинитивный оборот.**
- a) We want to carry out the new experiment by February.
b) We are to carry out the new experiment by February.
c) We want the new experiment to be carried out by February.
d) We carried out the new experiment in February.

9. **Какому предложению в русском языке соответствует объектный инфинитивный оборот?**

- a) придаточному обстоятельному
- b) придаточному определительному
- c) придаточному дополнительному
- d) условному предложению

10. **Укажите группу союзов, с помощью которых объектный инфинитивный оборот переводится на русский язык.**

- a) что, чтобы
- b) а, но
- c) когда, так как
- d) и, или

11. **Выберите русский эквивалент английского предложения, содержащего объектный инфинитивный оборот: *Scientists consider solar energy to be an ideal source of power for artificial satellites.***

- a) Ученые считают, что солнечная энергия является идеальным источником энергии для искусственных спутников.
- b) Считается, что солнечная энергия является идеальным источником энергии для искусственных спутников.
- c) Солнечная энергия – это идеальный источник энергии для искусственных спутников.
- d) Ученые изобрели новый вид энергии для искусственных спутников.

12. **Выберите английский эквивалент следующего русского предложения, учитывая особенности перевода объектного инфинитивного оборота: *Мы хотим, чтобы лаборант осмотрел это устройство.***

- a) We want to examine the device.
- b) We want the lab assistant to examine the device.
- c) The device is to be examined by the students.
- d) We gave the lab assistant this device.

13. Как бы вы перевели придаточное предложение данного предложения, учитывая особенности перевода объектного инфинитивного оборота:
Он полагает, что они скоро закончат опыт.

- a) ... they to complete ...
- b) ... them to complete ...
- c) ... that they complete ...
- d) ... to complete them ...

Test 15

Translate into English using the Complex Object.

A

1. Я хочу, чтобы вы повторили опыт еще раз.
2. Мы не ожидали, что он так быстро примет наше предложение.
3. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы оказали нам помощь в решении этой проблемы.
4. Они не думали, что конференция будет такой необычной.
5. Эдвард хочет, чтобы его товарищи всегда были рядом с ним.
6. Инженеры считают, что циклотрон является самым простым и старейшим типом ускорителя.
7. Мы наблюдали, как менялся размер тела в различных температурных условиях.
8. Любой студент должен знать, что вольтметр используется для измерения разницы потенциала между любыми двумя точками в цепи.
9. Мы думали, что эти сверхпроводящие материалы были произведены на Урале.
10. Дизайнеры предполагают, что работа системы улучшится в результате замещения некоторых ее частей.

B

While translating indicate those sentences in which the *Complex Object* is used.

1. This is quite the wrong view to take.
2. Unfortunately everyone knew him to have done it on purpose.
3. A force may be considered to act at any point on its line of action.
4. The method proposed by the young researcher is known to be very effective.
5. He took taxi for her not to walk to the station.
6. At present time the only thing for you to do is to work systemically.
7. They supposed the greater part of energy to be used for supplying plants in that region.
8. The head of the team has to caution his colleagues
9. Maxwell found the speed of propagation of electromagnetic waves to be equal to the ratio of electromagnetic to the electrostatic of charge.
10. Scientists expect microminiaturization to be widely used in future.

Test 16

Complex Subject

(Сложное подлежащее или субъектный инфинитивный оборот)

1. Что является показателем инфинитива?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) частица to | b) окончание –ing |
| c) окончание –es | d) окончание –ed |

2. Укажите инфинитив.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|--------|
| a) is asking | b) to be asking | c) asking | d) ask |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|--------|

3. Укажите группу глаголов, после которых инфинитив употребляется без частицы *to*.

- a) come, play, go, do, have
- b) see, watch, hear, feel, make
- c) read, write, open, close, shut
- d) like, feel, travel, be, have

4. Образует ли инфинитив субъектный оборот

- a) да
- b) нет
- c) –

5. Субъектный инфинитивный оборот состоит из:

существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в именительном падеже в функции подлежащего + инфинитив

- a) да
- b) нет
- c) –

6. Укажите группу слов, которая образует субъектный инфинитивный оборот в данном предложении: *This substance is reported to possess the property of radioactivity.*

- a) this substance to possess
- b) to possess the property
- c) is reported to possess
- d) to possess

7. Субъектный инфинитивный оборот употребляется в основном с глаголами – сказуемыми в Passive Voice.

- a) да
- b) нет
- c) –

8. Укажите, какое словосочетание может служить глаголом –сказуемым в предложении, содержащем субъектный инфинитивный оборот.

- a) was making
- b) is made
- c) have made
- d) to make

9. Укажите, какое предложение содержит субъектный инфинитивный оборот.

- a) They were supposed to solve the problem at once.
- b) They supposed that he solved the problem at once.
- c) They supposed him to solve the problem at once.
- d) They supposed that he solves the problem at once.

10. С какого члена предложения нужно переводить субъектный инфинитивный оборот?

- a) подлежащего
- b) сказуемого
- c) дополнения
- d) определения

11. Глагол-сказуемое в предложении, содержащем субъектный инфинитивный оборот, переводится: *She is said to have defended her thesis.*

- a) Она говорит ...
- b) Ей сказали ...
- c) Говорят, что ...
- d) О ней говорили

12. Выберите русский эквивалент английского предложения, содержащего субъектный инфинитивный оборот: *This new approach is believed to be of great significance for these young scientists.*

- a) Полагают, что этот новый метод представляет огромную важность для этих молодых ученых.
- b) Этот метод представляет огромную важность для этих молодых ученых.
- c) Молодые ученые полагают, что этот новый метод представляет огромную важность
- d) Этот метод очень важен для молодых ученых.

13. Укажите, с какой группой глаголов в действительном залоге употребляется субъектный инфинитивный оборот.

- a) come, believe, say, report, tell
- b) appear, turn out, prove, happen, seem
- c) expect, call, make, suppose, want
- d) see, hear, feel, watch, go

14. Укажите группу слов, которые в сочетании с глаголом *to be* играют роль сказуемого в предложении, содержащем субъектный инфинитивный оборот.

- a) good, little, new, poor
- b) likely, unlikely, certain, sure
- c) low, old, rich, free

d) nice, good, bad, beautiful

15. Выберите русский эквивалент английского предложения, содержащего субъектный инфинитивный оборот: *The telegram is unlikely to be delivered today.*

- a) Маловероятно, что телеграмму доставят сегодня.
- b) Телеграмму доставят сегодня.
- c) Телеграмму скоро доставят.
- d) Телеграммы часто доставляют сюда.

16. Какое из английских предложений точнее передает смысл следующего предложения, содержащего субъектный инфинитивный оборот: *The people from the Laboratory of Low Temperatures are reported to have completed their experiment.*

- a) The people from the Laboratory of Low Temperatures reported that they had completed their experiment.
- b) It is reported that the people from the Laboratory of Low Temperatures have completed their experiment.
- c) The people from the Laboratory of Low Temperatures have completed their experiment.
- d) This experiment was completed by the people from the Laboratory of Low Temperatures.

Test 17

Make the right choice.

1. The rain seems _____. Call your friends in. I don't want them _____.
- a) to be, to be got wet through
 - b) to be starting, to get wet through

c) to have started, to have got wet through

d) to have been started, to be getting wet through

2. The English colony, Plymouth, in Massachusetts, is known _____ by the Pilgrims who arrived on the Mayflower in 1620.

a) to be established

b) to have established

c) to have been establishing

d) to have been established

3. Look, they are likely _____ to the news. They seem _____ .

a) to be listening, to be excited

b) to listen, to be excited

c) to have been listening, to have excited

d) to have listened, to be being excited

4. He is sure _____ a liar. Everybody heard him _____ that in so many words.

a) to be, to say

b) be, say

c) to be, say

d) be, to say

5. When I came in, the discussion seemed _____ to an end. They appeared _____ patience because they turned out _____ for it.

a) to have been coming, to have been losing, be ready

b) to be coming, to be losing, not to be ready

c) to come, to lose, to be ready

d) to have come, to have lost, not to be being ready

6. Jack, you seem _____ too fast. The speed is already 100 miles. I am afraid. I want you _____ the speed till 40 miles.

a) to have driven, slow down

b) to drive, to slow down

c) to be driving, to be slowing down

d) to be driving, to slow down

7. He seemed _____ all about nanotechnologies and said there was nothing _____ about. It took him five minutes _____ me _____ his words.

a) know, worrying, to make, to believe

- b) knowing, worried, make, believing
 c) knowing, to worry, make, to believe
 d) to know, to worry, to make, believe
8. While I was going home I heard the bomb _____ .
 a) exploding b) exploded c) explode d) to explode
9. The doctor doesn't allow _____ .
 a) him to smoke b) his smoking
 c) for him to smoke d) him smoke
10. They expected the meeting _____ in a conference hall.
 a) to hold b) to be held c) holding d) to be holding
11. What makes him _____ so jealous of his friends' success?
 a) to be b) being c) be d) to have been
12. Her parents never let her _____ a flat.
 a) renting b) to rent c) to renting d) rent
13. I want my cousin _____ the work as soon as possible?
 a) finishing b) to finish c) finishes d) finish
14. Can you hear two men _____ an argument?
 a) have b) having c) to have d) are having
15. When he entered the lab he watched the assistant _____ measurements of the sample.
 a) in making b) to make c) make d) making
16. Water was considered _____ an element.
 a) being b) be c) to be d) is
17. The Greeks seem _____ the first lens.
 a) to manufacture b) to have manufactured
 c) manufacture d) to be manufacturing
18. They appear _____ strong ionization.
 a) to have applied b) apply c) to apply d) to be applied
19. Only a limited number of reactions are known _____ by light.
 a) to influence b) have influenced

c) to be influencing

d) to be influenced

20. They can hardly be said _____ this phenomenon.

a) discover

b) to have discovered

c) discovering

d) to be discovered

Test 18

Point out the construction “for +infinitive”. Translate the following sentences.

A

1. For a force to exist there must be two objects involved.
2. The temperature was too low for the substance to decompose.
3. The tendency was for the gas to become ionized.
4. It is for him to decide.
5. It is possible for the reaction to occur.
6. The only conclusion for him to make was the following.
7. The tendency for the substance to become ionized at high temperatures was investigated.
8. The motion took place long enough for the bodies to become heated.
9. Here is one more important point for the speaker to explain.
10. Architecture is a difficult art, for it requires a special type of imagination and takes long years of training and experience to produce a capable architect.

B

Transform the sentences according to the model using the words *necessary, important, possible, impossible, difficult, traditional, hard, easy, customary*.

Model: You should think twice before you agree. *It is important for you to think twice before you agree.*

1. Students should enjoy their student life.
2. Programmers should be competent.
3. We don't have to worry.
4. Students have to budget their time carefully.
5. He usually can't understand fluent English.
6. You should start thinking about your future.
7. We can understand our professor most of the time.
8. A poet should be imaginative.
9. My parents are anxious I should enter the post-graduate courses.
10. Animals can't talk or think or plan something.

Test 19

Modal Verbs and their Equivalents(Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты)

1. Какая форма глагола следует за модальным глаголом или его эквивалентом?

- a) I b) II c) III d) IV

2. Опускается ли частица *to* перед инфинитивом, если он следует за модальным глаголом?

- a) да b) нет

3. Опускается ли частица *to* перед инфинитивом, он следует за эквивалентом модального глагола?

- a) да b) нет

4. Сколько форм имеет модальный глагол *can*?

- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

5. Назовите форму прошедшего времени модального глагола *can*?

- a) might b) had to c) could d) was to

6. Есть ли у модального глагола *can* эквивалент?

- a) да b) нет

7. Укажите эквивалент модального глагола *can*.

- a) to have to b) to be able to c) to be to d) to be allowed to

8. Какой компонент изменяется *be able* – в эквиваленте модального глагола *can*?

- a) 1 b) 2

9. Сколько форм имеет модальный глагол *may*?

- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

10. Назовите форму прошедшего времени модального глагола *may*?

- a) were to b) had to c) could d) might

11. Укажите два эквивалента модального глагола *may*.

- a) to be able to b) to be allowed to
c) to be permitted to d) to have to

12. Какой компонент изменяется в *be allowed*, *be permitted* – эквивалентах модального глагола *may*?

- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

13. Сколько форм имеет модальный глагол *must*?

- a) 2 b) 1 c) 3 d) 4

14. Укажите два эквивалента модального глагола *must*.

- a) to be to b) to be able to c) to have to d) to be allowed to

15. Может ли глагол *to be* употребляться в модальном значении.

- a) да b) нет

16. Какому модальному глаголу близок глагол *to be* в своем модальном значении.

- a) must b) can c) may

17. Может ли глагол *to have* употребляться в модальном значении?

- a) да b) нет

18. Какому модальному глаголу близок глагол *to have* в своем модальном значении?

a) can

b) must

c) may

19. Могут ли модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты являться самостоятельными сказуемыми?

a) да

b) нет

Test 20

1. Определите значение модального глагола *can (could)*.

1. The students of our group can already write computer programs.

2. She cannot be still in the lab. It is dark and late.

3. He could speak German rather fluently when he was young.

4. Could you represent this code graphically?

5. I couldn't get a credit yesterday as I was sick.

a) Умственная и физическая возможность, способность совершить действие.

b) Возможность, зависящая от обстоятельств.

c) Вежливая просьба.

d) Удивление, сомнение (в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях).

2. Определите значение модального глагола *may(might)*.

1. Is he not in the lab? He may be in the dean's office.

2. You may take the last copy if nobody needs it.

3. She might give me a ring herself.

4. The lecturer may come at any moment.

5. May I use the phone, please?

a) Разрешение

b) Неуверенность или предположение

c) Возможность d) Упрек

3. Употребите глаголы *can* или *may*.

1. Jenny _____ go to Egypt this spring.

2. John _____ speak three foreign languages.

3. Luckily I _____ find a taxi.

4. If you don't study for the next test, I _____ fail it.

5. _____ Einstein speak English when he went to live in the USA?

a) can

b) could

c) might

d) may

4. Определите значение глагола *must*.

1. Police, firefighters, newspaper reporters and radio broadcasters must work on holiday in the USA.

2. She must be at home now; we saw her leaving the University.

3. Must I repeat this experiment?

4. We must not look for a golden life in an iron age.

5. Must I send the fax and write the contract today?

a) приказ

b) обязанность, необходимость

c) запрещение

d) вероятность или предположение

5. Определите значение эквивалентов модального глагола *must – to be to, to have to*.

1. This experiment is to show the dependence of temperature on solubility.

2. He had to submit to his fate. He had no choice.

3. She couldn't make up her mind whether the letter was to be answered or not.

4. I shall have to go out and greet the guests.

5. This was the way it was meant to be.

a) необходимость совершения действия, заранее запланированное.

b) необходимость совершения действия в зависимости от обстоятельств.

6. Употребите глагол *must* или *to have to*.

1. They _____ study hard to know German well.
2. Michael _____ read a lot for tomorrow's exam.
3. He _____ be very competent in economics.
4. Mary _____ invent a story to escape from the house.
5. She realized she _____ do it.

a) must b) have to c) has to

7. Употребите глаголы *to be able to*, *to be allowed to*, *to have to* в форме

a) had to b) was allowed to
c) have to d) will be able to e) shall be able to

ВМЕСТО СЛОВ, СТОЯЩИХ В СКОБКАХ.

1. I (должен) make a call before we leave.
2. He promises he (сможет) inform us of the turn of events in future.
3. My friend ((разрешили) carry out the experiment beforehand.
4. They (смогут) see this star by telescope.
5. Norris (вынужден) learn a couple of hard lessons on his road to the top.

8. Определите значение глагола *to have*.

1. It was something she had to put up with.
2. Everybody had a really enjoyable experience last night.
3. Teachers have to be performers.
4. We have just admitted that she is right.
5. Everybody has to be very careful with this device.

a) смысловой глагол
b) вспомогательный глагол
c) модальный глагол

9. Определите значение глагола *to be*.

1. We are to decide it right now.
2. All historical places of London are in the West End.
3. We are to study the main laws of physics.
4. This time last year she was preparing for her FCE exam.

5. Some months later she was to remember his words and wonder.

- a) смысловой глагол
- b) вспомогательный глагол
- c) модальный глагол

10. Определите значение глаголов *should, ought to*.

1. You should call us to keep us with the latest IBM security solutions.
2. Kings ought to be kings in all things.
3. Law makers should not be law breakers.
4. The researcher ought to have brilliant knowledge of the subject of his investigation.
5. You should not drink too much coffee in the evening.

- a) необходимость, совет.
- b) необходимость, моральная обязанность.

11. Переведите предложения, учитывая модальные глаголы, (они выделены).

1. Переводчики *могут* переводить не думая.
2. Вы *можете* взглянуть на это фото.
3. Она *смогла* заставить себя приняться за работу.
4. Если вы хотите преуспеть, то вам *следует* набраться знаний, опыта и терпения.
5. Тебе *следует* проконсультироваться у профессионала, прежде чем принимать какие-либо решения.
6. Мэри *вынуждена* была внимательно слушать, чтобы понять его.
7. Я не *могу* пойти с вами на вечер, мне *придется* посидеть с младшей сестренкой.
8. Мой коллега *должен* выступить на конференции завтра.
9. В больших городах животных *следует* держать под контролем.
10. Вам *следует* начать брать уроки вождения.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|
| a) can | b) may | c) could |
| d) should | e) is to | f) ought to |

- g) had to h) will have to
i) should j) ought to

12. Употребите модальные глаголы вместо слов, стоящих в скобках.

1. You (*не должны*) do the talking today.
2. She (*вынуждена была*) think about herself and her protection.
3. The detective (*должен был*) investigate the crime. But he changed his plans.
4. You (*должен*) be always polite to old people.
5. We (*должны*) give our students an all-round education.
6. I understand, darling. Work (*должна*) come first.
7. Susie (*должна*) do a lot of things a hour ago. But she forgot about them at all.
8. People (*должны*) reflect how tender is the Earth's environment.
 - a) is not to
 - b) had to
 - c) was to
 - d) ought to
 - e) must
 - f) were to
 - g) should
 - h) must

Test 21

Choose the right option.

1. He wants us to obey him. We _____ exactly what he says.
 - a) have to do
 - b) must to do
 - c) are to do
2. Mrs. Spark _____ very beautiful when she was young. She has a fine face.
 - a) was to be
 - b) must have been
 - c) must be
3. You _____ so late. You should leave after dinner.
 - a) are not to stay
 - b) must not have stayed
 - c) must not stay
4. Something _____. He _____ at seven.

- a) must happen, must come
- b) must have happened, had to come
- c) must have happened, was to have come

5. Yesterday's rain spoiled my shoes completely and I _____ new ones.

- a) had to buy
- b) must have bought
- c) was to buy

6. Which of them _____ the documents?

- a) must have brought
- b) have to bring
- c) was to bring

7. The only thing he knew for certain was that he _____ them.

- a) must not meet
- b) hasn't to meet
- c) is not to meet

8. You can't come in. You _____ a catching disease like that.

- a) must not have
- b) don't have to have
- c) aren't to have

9. There _____ a garden once.

- a) was to be
- b) must have been
- c) must be

10. We _____ in. The weather is changing.

- a) must go
- b) must have gone
- c) are to go

11. _____ you _____ get up early to meet the delegation at the airport?

- a) Did, have to
- b) Had, to
- c) Have, had to
- d) Must, have to

12. The Senate and the House of Representatives _____ approve a bill for it to become a law.

- a) had to
- b) should
- c) was to
- d) must

13. His train _____ be late because it is always on time.

- a) can
- b) can't
- c) shouldn't
- d) ought

14. I do not know when they will be here. They _____ arrive at any time.

- a) could
- b) can
- c) must
- d) might

15. She has been studying hard for the exam, so she _____ pass it.

- a) could
- b) should
- c) must
- d) might

16. When we are in the library, we _____ not make any noise.

- a) could
- b) can
- c) must
- d) might

17. Books and friends _____ be few but good.

- a) could b) have to c) may d) should
18. What we _____ learn to do, we learn by doing (Aristotle).
- a) can b) have to c) should d) is to
19. Friendship _____ be bought at a fair.
- a) ought to b) have not to c) is not to d) may
20. It _____ not be economic to make the correction while the computer waits .
- a) may b) could c) has to d) ought to

Test 22

Conditional Sentences (Условные предложения)

Распознавание и понимание временных форм в условных предложениях; изъявительное и сослагательное наклонения.

Выберите соответствующую форму глагола.

1. They _____ their plane if they had not woken up late.
- a) would not missed b) would not have missed
c) did not missed d) will not miss
2. If he were careful, he _____ things.
- a) would not break b) would not have broken
c) did not break d) will not break
3. I wish I _____ your advice that day.
- a) would not taken b) would not have taken
c) took d) had not taken
4. If the scientists _____ the experiment properly, they _____ the results.
- a) arranged, will get b) had arranged, got
c) had arranged, would have got d) arranged, would get

5. Many students wish they _____ to learn the lectures.
 a) don't have b) didn't have c) hasn't had d) hadn't have
6. Unless they improve their attitude towards the work, they _____ the exam.
 a) would fail b) will fail c) fail d) failing
7. What would you have done, if you _____ the exam?
 a) will fail b) fail c) had failed d) would fail
8. Very often people behave as though they _____ alone in the universe.
 a) are b) are being c) have been d) were
9. What if he _____, what will we do?
 a) isn't coming b) won't come
 c) won't be coming d) doesn't come
10. Provided you _____ you _____ .
 a) don't worry, will succeed b) didn't worry, succeed
 c) don't worry, succeed d) worry, succeed
11. The manager wishes he _____ more enthusiastic with the project.
 a) has been b) had been c) were being d) were
12. Nick would continue his education abroad, if he _____ money to pay for it.
 a) had b) have had c) had had d) has
13. If I _____ on holiday now I would go to Spain with my friend.
 a) had been b) have been c) were d) am
14. It would have been a nice thing if you _____ our meeting yesterday.
 a) attended b) had attended
 c) would attend d) could attend
15. He talked to me as if nothing _____ happened.
 a) has b) – c) didn't d) had
16. If a passer-by hadn't helped us, we _____ the way.
 a) will not find b) found
 c) would not have found d) did not find
17. _____ the speed of the rocket equal to that of light, its mass would be infinite.
 a) were b) is

c) had

d) would be

18. This could have been noticed by the programmer if he _____ his program carefully.

a) will have inspected

b) had inspected

c) would have inspected

d) would inspect

19. If the soil _____ dry, practically very little, if any, water absorption takes place.

a) is

b) will be

c) was

d) were

20. Of course the waves might have been discovered if Maxwell _____ them from his mathematical theory of electricity and magnetism, but they were not so discovered.

a) didn't predict

b) hadn't predict

c) wouldn't predict

d) had not predicted

Test 23

Subjunctive Mood (Сослагательное наклонение)

Выберите соответствующую форму глагола.

1. If he were better educated, he (*get*) the job.

a) shall get

c) got

b) would get

d) had got

2. Many people wish life (*not/be*) so hectic.

a) were not

c) is not

b) had not be

d) won't be

3. We began talking as though we were old friends, as if we (*know*) each other for many years.

a) know

c) had known

- b) was knowing
d) would know
4. If we (*know*) then what to do we would have acted decisively.
- a) knew
b) had known
c) know
d) would know
5. If he (*live*) in a city, he (*not/miss*) art exhibition.
- a) lives
b) lived
c) would live
d) wouldn't miss
e) wouldn't have missed
f) hadn't missed
6. Were he here now, he (*defend*) us.
- a) will defend
b) had defended
c) defended
d) would defend
7. Students (*forget*) a lot if they didn't have to take exams from time to time.
- a) would forget
b) are forgetting
c) forgot
d) will forget
8. If an Englishman (*steal*) a few pennies two hundred years ago, he (*be hanged*).
- a) stole
b) had stolen
c) would steal
d) would be hang
e) would have been hanged
f) had been hanged
9. – If all goes well, we'll become partners.– I wish it (*be*) so!
- a) will be
b) had been
c) would is
d) were
10. If you (*watch*) a laser operate, you might be surprised at the simplicity of a device capable of such power.
- a) watch
b) would watch
c) will watch
d) had watch
11. If I (*have*) a chance to live my life again, I (*try*) to combine the study of the history of art, philosophy and science.
- a) have
b) would have
c) had had
d) would try
e) will have tried
f) would have tried

12. John wishes he (*be*) a mechanical engineer.

- a) was
- b) had been
- c) is
- d) would be

13. Copernicus suggested that the Sun and not the Earth (*be*) at the centre of everything.

- a) was
- b) would be
- c) were
- d) should be

14. It was natural for the ancient Greeks to suppose that the stars, planets, the sun and the moon (*move*) round the Earth in space.

- a) move
- b) will move
- c) moved
- d) had been moved

15. It is possible that a compound (*become*) a superconductor even if the chemical elements constituting it are not.

- a) will become
- b) is becoming
- c) should become
- d) had become

16. The great speeds and high resistance of air demand that new hyperliners (*be built*) without windows.

- a) were build
- b) had built
- c) be built
- d) were building

17. Great attention is paid to ecological problems all over the world so that air in super cities (*be kept*) clean.

- a) should be kept
- b) will keep
- c) were kept
- d) had kept

18. I wish that, for just a day, I (*be*) President of the United States.

- a) will be
- b) had be
- c) would be
- d) were

19. If he had all the necessary materials, he (*accomplish*) his model in time.

- a) would accomplish
- b) would have accomplish
- c) will accomplish
- d) accomplished

20. The plan would not have been fulfilled in time if the people (*not/work*) with such energy.

- a) did not work
- b) would not work
- c) had not worked
- d) were not working

21. It is urgent that we (*debate*) the importance of such gatherings.

- a) debated
- b) debate
- c) had debate
- d) will debate

22. Make exact calculations lest you (*fail*) with your experiment.

- a) should fail
- b) failed
- c) would failed
- d) was failed

23. If I had known the truth, I (*do*) it.

- a) wouldn't do
- b) haven't done
- c) wouldn't have done
- d) would had done

24. She suggest (*study*) at the University.

- a) that they studied
- b) that they study
- c) studying by them
- d) for them to study

25. I wish we (*stay*) longer in Antwerp instead of going to Brussels, which I've seen many times. Do you think it might still be arranged?

- a) have stayed
- b) had stayed
- c) shall stay
- d) were to stay

26. It's desirable that you (*send*) off the documents today.

- a) should have sent
- b) should send
- c) shall send
- d) had sent

27. He asked that they (*be permitted*) to return to their homes.

- a) was permitted
- b) will permit
- c) be permitted
- d) had permit

28. If ice (*be*) heavier than water it (*fall*) to the bottom of ponds and of the sea.

- a) will be
- b) were
- c) had been
- d) would fall
- e) falls
- f) will fall

29. It (*be*) worth while investigating the substance mentioned, provided we (*can get*) it in sufficient quantity.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a) would be | c) were |
| b) had be | d) can got |
| e) could get | f) would can get |

30. Earth behaves as though the attractive force (*act*) at its centre.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) is act | c) were acting |
| b) would act | d) will act |

Test 24

Sequence of Tenses (Согласование времен)

Choose the right answer.

1. He _____ for some time before an assistant _____ and _____ what he _____ .

- a) knocked, opened, asked, wanted
- b) was knocking, opened, asked, was wanting
- c) had been knocking, opened, asked, wanted
- d) had knocked, had opened, had asked, had wanted

2. The doctor _____ there _____ nothing to worry about if the fever _____ above 38,5°.

- a) said, was, would not go
- b) tells, is, will go
- c) says, had been, went
- d) said, was, did not go

3. I _____ a wash and a brush-up before starting to go to the luncheon Tom _____ me to, when they _____ me from the desk to say that he _____ below.

- a) had, was invited, were ringing, had been
- b) was having, invited, had rung, was

c) was having, had invited, rang, was

d) had been having, had invited, had rung, had been.

4. Mary told me that she _____ to leave for London the next week.

a) is going

c) were going

b) has gone

d) was going

5. While we _____ at _____ lunch, a letter _____ to me from my sister.

a) were, _____, was delivered

b) had been, a, was being delivered

c) were, the, had been delivered

d) have been, _____, has been delivered

6. Some day I _____ to Paris to revisit all the places where I _____ in the time of my youth. I _____ them for a quarter of a century or so.

a) will have gone, have lived, haven't seen

b) am going, had lived, did not see

c) will go, lived, haven't seen

d) will be going, had lived, hadn't seen

7. Hardly _____ asleep _____ an alarm clock _____ .

a) have I gone, than, will ring

b) had I gone, when, rang

c) I had gone, then, had rung

d) was I going, as, was ringing

8. We _____ continue our research unless he _____ us.

a) can't, won't help

b) will not be able to, does not help

c) can, will help

d) won't be able to, helps

9. We _____ him in many moods, but none of us _____ him to do a cruel thing.

a) see, ever know

b) see, don't ever know

c) have seen, have ever known

d) have seen, haven't ever known

10. He needed to feel that he _____, that he _____ here, and that his word _____ .

a) was being listened to, was commanding, was always obeyed

b) is being listened to, is commanding, is always obeyed

c) was listened to, was being commanding, was always being obeyed

d) is listened to, is being commanding, was always being obeyed

11. Look! What _____ beautiful view! The sun _____ yet, but the grey sky _____ near the horizon.

a) _____, was not appeared, is parted

b) _____, did not appear, parted

c) the, has not been appeared, has parted

d) a, has not appeared, is parted

12. When she saw that someone _____ at him, he did not immediately realize who this someone _____.

a) looked, is

b) was looking, was

c) has been looking, is

d) had looked, was being

13. While our coffee _____, I _____ him our sad story which impressed him _____.

a) was making, told, greatly

b) was being made, said, great

c) had been made, told, great

d) was being made, told, greatly

14. It _____ in the night, but now there _____ sunshine.

a) has rained, was

b) had rained, had been

c) is raining, is being

d) has been raining, is

15. As he _____ the room that morning, Lily _____ up the letter which she _____.

a) was entered, was holding, had just received

- b) was entering, has held, has just received
- c) entered, was holding, had just received
- d) had entered, held, has just received

16. I _____ a note with the address of the hotel and the boy's name into his pocket _____ he _____ his way.

- a) have put, provided, will lose
- b) will put, providing, will have lost
- c) have put, in case, loses
- d) will have put, when, have lost

17. They _____, but as they _____ me there _____ a hush.

- a) were talking, saw, was
- b) are talking, have seen, had been
- c) had been talking, will see, would be
- d) have been talking, had seen, will be

18. Come on, if the sun _____ before we _____ home, we _____ our way.

- a) has set, reach, will lose
- b) will have set, will reach, lose
- c) will have set, reach, will lose
- d) has been set, will reach, lose

19. She was tired and by the time I _____, she _____ asleep.

- a) have come, has fallen
- b) came, fell
- c) came, had fallen
- d) had come, had fallen

20. _____ when he _____ her for the first time.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a) Tell me, has met | c) Say to me, met |
| b) Say me, had met | d) Tell me, met |

21. The great majority of students _____ present at the conference. _____ great number of them _____ to listen to your lecture and each of them _____ ready to answer your questions.

a) are, A, want, is

c) is, A, wants, are

b) are, The, want, is

d) is, The, wants, has been

22. The weather forecast said that _____ .

a) it will rain in the afternoon

b) it would rain in the afternoon

c) it rains in the afternoon

d) it will be raining in the afternoon

23. The policeman asked me if I _____ the car accident.

a) have seen

c) had seen

b) saw

d) had been seen

24. She said it was a stupid idea and it _____ .

a) doesn't work

c) wouldn't work

b) will have work

d) works

25. Look at all those people! We would now be queuing with them if I _____ father to book the seats in advance.

a) hadn't asked

c) wouldn't have asked

b) didn't ask

d) wouldn't ask

Test 25

Choose the right option.

1. It was difficult at first but I'm _____ to getting up early every day now.

a) used

b) pleased

c) allowed

2. You look great. You _____ have had a really good time.

a) can't

b) should

c) must

3. They _____ to have phoned us by now, don't you think?

a) had

b) ought

c) needed

4. It's really not worth _____. They should have been here hours ago.
a) wait b) waiting c) to wait
5. _____ are her books on the table, so I suppose she must have arrived.
a) this b) that c) those
6. If I _____ you were coming, I _____ there to meet you at the station.
a) knew, would have been
b) had known, would have been
c) know, would be
7. I _____ on a long holiday if I _____ you. You look as though you _____ do with a break.
a) would go, were, could
b) will go, were, can
c) would go, was, could
8. As long as the roads _____ good, I don't mind _____ long distances.
a) will be, driving
b) were, to drive
c) are, driving
9. Unless the firemen _____ here soon, there _____ a house to save.
a) get, won't
b) don't get, will
c) gets, isn't
10. If it means _____ at night I _____ rather not take the cheaper flight.
a) traveling, will
b) to travel, had
c) traveling, would
11. I'd prefer _____ abroad this year.
a) going b) to go c) go
12. The Prime Minister promised _____ the country a safer place.
a) to make b) making c) make

13. We were supposed to hide our feelings and not show any emotion _____ happened.

- a) however b) whenever c) whatever

14. Do you really expect her _____ her promise after she _____ so many _____?

- a) keep, had broken, others
b) keep, has broken, the other
c) to keep, has broken, others

15. In the past families _____ to stay together but nowadays they live in different parts of the country.

- a) used b) got used c) are used

16. I was standing at _____ bus stop when _____ man came up and asked me _____ way to _____ station.

- a) the, the, a, the b) a, a, the, the c) the, a, the, the

17. He keeps _____ that _____ all this fast food is unhealthy.

- a) saying, eating
b) to say, eating
c) saying, ate

18. It isn't surprising if some children are disobedient in class if there's so _____ discipline at home.

- a) a little b) few c) little

19. I _____ reliably informed that the government intend to raise the tax on petrol.

- a) have b) have been c) had been

20. The money can't just have disappeared! Somebody has stolen _____.

- a) them b) they c) it

21. I wish I _____ his optimism but I really don't think this will work.

- a) to share b) shared c) share

22. How long _____ you _____ in collecting stamps?

- a) are ... interested
b) were ... interested
c) have ... been interested

23. _____ few people came that the meeting was cancelled.
a) so b) such c) such a
24. We had _____ awful weather in the North, we came home a week early.
a) such b) such a c) so
25. Older people often have difficulty _____ a job.
a) find b) to find c) finding

Test 26

Emphatic Constructions

(Эмфатические конструкции)

Translate the following sentences with emphatic inversion.

1. It is the program that ensures the execution of all operations assigned to the computer.
2. Important for this method was the following point.
3. He was late and so was his friend.
4. Nor should we forget the importance of this word.
5. Nowhere can we see such rapid progress as in radio engineering.
6. Hard as it is we must do this work.
7. It was not until the 20th century that electronic computers were constructed and put into operation.
8. Whoever the author may have been he should have dwelt on this problem.
9. Discussed in this chapter are some of the general characteristics inherent to semi-conductors.
10. It was the Dutch physicist, Christian Huygens, who first offered an explanation for the phenomena.

Test 27

Rewrite the sentences with inverted word order.

Model: The computer not only examines information but also performs logical operations.

Not only does the computer examine information **but** it **also** performs logical operations.

1. If you should make an error, it can be corrected easily.
2. Information is stored on a magnetic disk.
3. If he had been more careful, we would not have lost all those data.
4. The computer not only stores information but also distributes it.
5. Personal computers no sooner were invented than typewriters began to be replaced.
6. The impact of the computer has been strongly felt only recently.
7. The workings of the computer are inside the system unit.
8. The computer programs are fed into the computer.
9. If I had used a computer it would have been finished now
10. If you should need the information, it will be in the computer.

Test 28

Word Order (Порядок слов)

In the Written Expression section, word order problems involve two words in reverse order. These words may be:

1. **Adjective/noun**
2. **Main verb/auxiliary**
3. **Enough/adjective**
4. **Indirect question word order**
5. **Adjective/adverb**
6. **Participle/adverb**

7. Relative pronoun/proposition

ex: A pocket computer is generally enough small to fit into a pocket or a small

A B C D

case. The best answer is (C); the correct word order is adjective + *enough*: **small enough**.

In the Structure section, word order problems involve sentences beginning with negative words or conditionals.

ex: _____ *used for making decisions in the business world, but also for forecasting and planning.*

- (A) Not only are computers
- (B) Computers are
- (C) Not only computers are
- (D) Only computers are

The correct answer is (A); reversed subject/verb order is needed in sentences beginning with the negative *not only ... but also* construction.

From the four underlined words or phrases, identify the one that is not correct.

1. In the 19th century, Ada Lovelace devised several computer programs for a

A B

calculating machine which in coded cards were used.

C D

2. In 1821, Babbage found it difficult to make a machine's parts enough accurate

A B C

to prevent errors in calculation.

D

3. Does seldom a computer make a mistake.

A B C D

4. Science is the process of gathering knowledge and answering questions about the world and how works it.

A

B

C

D

5. The telescope first used was in 1608 as a war weapon to spy on enemy ships.

A

B

C

D

6. When the weather is warm, or during exercise strenuous, the sweat glands increase their production.

A

B

C

D

7. The development of voice recognition will enable the computer to respond to commands spoken.

A

B

C

D

8. The direction which in computers are moving in education is what we learn rather than how we learn.

A

B

C

D

9. The keyboard with alphabet keys is enough easy to use to give program instructions to the computer.

A

B

C

D

10. Computers are machines flexible that can adapt to a wide variety of tasks.

A

B

C

D

11. Computers can also produce complex and original highly music.

A

B

C

D

12. Images and sounds often added are to games to make them more realistic and more exciting.

A

B

C

D

Test 29

From the four words or phrases (A), (B), (C), or (D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. _____ reptiles hunt at temperatures of 12°C or below.
 - (A) Seldom do
 - (B) Do seldom
 - (C) Do
 - (D) Seldom
2. _____ learn during their sleep by listening to tape recordings.
 - (A) People rarely can
 - (B) Can people rarely
 - (C) Rarely can people
 - (D) Can rarely people
3. _____ continental crust older than 200 million years.
 - (A) It is nowhere the
 - (B) Nowhere is the
 - (C) Is nowhere the
 - (D) Is the nowhere
4. _____ lay its eggs in the sand on the beach than it goes back to the sea.
 - (A) No sooner a turtle does
 - (B) A turtle does no sooner
 - (C) Does no sooner a turtle
 - (D) No sooner goes a turtle
5. _____ in medicine relieve distress but they also prevent and cure illness.
 - (A) Not only do computers
 - (B) Do computers
 - (C) Computers
 - (D) Computers not only

6. Not only _____ in the field of psychology but animal behavior is examined as well.

- (A) human behavior is studied
- (B) is human behavior studied
- (C) is studied human behavior
- (D) human behavior

7. During the war _____ wrote a poem for General Washington, who complimented her on her “style and manner.”

- (A) Phillis Wheatley was
- (B) it was Phillis Wheatley
- (C) Phillis Wheatley
- (D) Phillis Wheatley

8. _____ was initially by horse or foot in the colonial period.

- (A) It was land travel
- (B) Land travel
- (C) That land travel
- (D) Because land travel

9. In 1736, the number of poor people in Boston receiving public assistance _____ about 4,000.

- (A) was
- (B) were
- (C) it was
- (D) they were

10. _____, Jupiter Hannon, was the first American black to publish his own verse.

- (A) He was a poet and Baptist preacher of Long Island.
- (B) The poet and Baptist preacher of Long Island
- (C) The poet and Baptist preacher of Long Island he was
- (D) The poet and he was a Baptist preacher of Long Island

11. Outstanding for his talent as an essayist, inventor, mathematician, and astrologer in the 1770s _____, who also published a popular almanac.

- (A) were Benjamin Banneker
- (B) it was Benjamin Banneker
- (C) was Benjamin Banneker
- (D) Benjamin Banneker

12. During the eighteenth century, communication within and between cities _____ at first.

- (A) were difficult
- (B) they were difficult
- (C) difficult
- (D) was difficult

Test 30

Adverb Clauses

From the four words or phrases (A), (B), (C), or (D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. Plexiglas is used in aircraft windows _____ is almost unbreakable.

- (A) it
- (B) because it
- (C) because
- (D) it because

2. American Indians grew popcorn for a few thousand years _____ arrival of European explorers in the 1400s.

- (A) before
- (B) before the
- (C) since
- (D) since they

3. The body uses proteins for energy _____ and fats cannot meet its energy needs.

- (A) that carbohydrates
- (B) when carbohydrates
- (C) when they are carbohydrates
- (D) that when carbohydrates

4. Spider monkeys are the best climbers in the jungle, _____ they do not have thumbs.

- (A) nevertheless (C) despite
(B) for (D) although

5. Stars are hot bodies that give out light of their own, _____ planets shine only by reflecting light.

- (A) however there are (C) whereas
(B) since (D) while they

6. A silkworm has glands that secrete a liquid that hardens into silk _____ comes into contact with air.

- (A) as it (C) that
(B) when (D) it

7. _____ their immense distances, quasars have relatively high magnitudes.

- (A) Whereas (C) Although
(B) In spite of (D) Yet

8. _____ body's activities put strains on certain bones, these bones strengthen themselves where the stress is greatest.

- (A) That if (C) Because of
(B) That (D) If the

9. _____ Herman Melville is now regarded as one of America's finest writers, his greatest works mystified readers in his own lifetime.

- (A) It is despite (C) Even though
(B) Despite (D) In spite of

10. _____ laser beam can be moved easily in all directions, it can be used for highly accurate cutting in industry.

- (A) Because of (C) A
(B) It is a (D) As a

11. Limestone powder is added to animal feed _____ animals form good strong bones.

- (A) why (C) as a result of

- (B) so that (D) it is that
12. _____ sodium chloride (salt) is not used by sea-living organisms, it forms the dominant mineral in seawater.
- (A) Since (C) Although
(B) It is since (D) Although it
13. _____ the solar system may seem big, it is a very small part of the universe.
- (A) Despite (C) Even though it
(B) Although (D) Because
14. Ancient astronomers looked at the stars _____ could make predictions about the future.
- (A) they (C) so that they
(B) so (D) as they
15. _____ the Ancient Chinese and Egyptians took astronomy seriously, the Greeks were the first to study the stars scientifically.
- (A) Although (C) For
(B) Despite (D) Nevertheless
16. _____ the development of radio telescopes, distant regions of the Universe can be observed.
- (A) The reason (C) Because
(B) Because of (D) It is because
17. Supernovas are caused _____ a star dies.
- (A) as when (C) when
(B) that (D) it is
18. In 1987 a Canadian astronomer, Ian Shelton, spotted a supernova _____ looking at some photographs of the stars.
- (A) was (C) as if
(B) during (D) while he was
19. _____ the 1987 supernova was so near, astronomers were able to study it carefully.
- (A) Although (C) It was

(B) Since

(D) As it was

20. _____ used simple instruments, the ancient Greek astronomer, Hipparchus, made the first accurate map of the stars 2100 years ago.

(A) Even though

(C) Nevertheless

(B) Even though he

(D) In spite of