

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»

VI. Руководство к практическим занятиям по дисциплине

«Английский язык для магистрантов и аспирантов

естественных факультетов университетов»

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Данный учебно-методический комплекс дисциплины «Английский язык для магистрантов и аспирантов естественных факультетов университетов» имеет своей целью обучение магистрантов и аспирантов устной и письменной научной речи на английском языке, в том числе развитие и совершенствование навыков всех видов речевой деятельности – говорения, аудирования, чтения и письма.

Учебное пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями действующей программы по английскому языку для неязыковых специальностей высших учебных заведений. В основу пособия положены принципы коммуникативной направленности и взаимосвязанного обучения видам речевой деятельности на иностранном языке. На практических занятиях важно применять различные тексты общенаучной и профессиональной тематики в аудиозаписи или предъявляемые со слуха.

При обучении устной иноязычной речи в плане ее практической направленности необходимо широко использовать преимущественно образцы аутентичной речи, что можно успешно выполнять с помощью различных фономатериалов, созданных специалистами – носителями соответствующего иностранного языка.

При работе над развитием у магистрантов и аспирантов навыков устной речи рекомендуется чередование диалогической и монологической речи, так как основные тексты занятия – диалог и монолог – обеспечивают переход речи обучающихся от репродукции к продукции. Доминирующая роль отводится развитию диалогической речи в разных ситуациях общения. Само содержание диалогов способствует формированию понятий через язык реалии (жизни студентов, магистрантов, молодых ученых, исследователей и так далее) и адекватной реакции на ситуацию общения (приветствиям, обращениям, привлечению внимания, аргументированию, выражению согласия или несогласия и тому подобное).

Тематическое содержание диалогов дает возможность также сделать акцент на монологической речи. Здесь предпочтение следует отдать самостоя-

тельной работе магистрантов и аспирантов, когда они без прямого вмешательства со стороны преподавателя готовят доклады, «конференции», «круглые столы» и выступают в роли докладчиков, лекторов и активных слушателей. Специальные упражнения помогают магистрам и аспирантам разработать план выступления и логически представить его в виде связанного текста.

Предлагаемые на практических занятиях упражнения и задания направлены на развитие навыков извлечения на слух ключевой информации, ее последующего обсуждения в устной форме или обобщения в письменном виде. На практических занятиях по английскому языку в группах магистрантов и аспирантов естественных факультетов рекомендуется работать с диалогами, представленными ниже.

Task 1.

Read the dialogue and introduce yourselves.

- A:** Good morning! My name is _____. I am a professor from _____. Here is my business card.
- B:** Good morning, _____. My name is _____, and I'm a professor from _____. Here is my (business) card.
- A:** It is nice to meet you, _____. What kind of work do you do in your research laboratory?
- B:** My Institute specializes in semiconductor device research. Right now I am working on problems for several international research centres.
- A:** That is my area of work as well. I work on some of the recent developments in high power devices.
- B:** That is interesting work. I'm happy to meet you, _____.

Task 2.

Listen to the dialogue and using its essential vocabulary, speak about yourselves.

A: Hello. My name is _____. I am a solid state physicist from _____.

B: It is nice to meet you, Dr. _____. My name is _____. I am an associate professor at the University of California at Berkley. Welcome to Washington, D.C. Is this your first visit to the United States?

A: This is my second visit to the United States, but it is only my first trip to Washington. On my first visit, I went to New York City to attend an international scientific conference at Columbia University.

B: I've always wanted to visit the Bell Laboratories. I'm interested in the work of the American Physical Society. When I was a college student, I wrote a seminar paper on how the Physical Society can provide and encourage research training in science and technology for visiting scientists and engineers.

A: That is an interesting and important topic.

B: Well, I don't want to take up too much more of your time, because other people are waiting to speak with you. I hope you enjoy your visit to Washington, Dr. ____

A: Thank you, _____. It was nice to speak with you.

B: It was nice speaking with you, too, _____.

Task 3.

Read and learn.

A.: How do you like these new electronic games?

B.: I am crazy (mad) about them. And you?

A.: Really, I don't know what you see in them.

B.: Well, I think a real computer game resembles real life as closely as possible, doesn't it?

A.: May be you are right, but I am not sure.

B.: Oh, but I find them rather relaxing for a change and try to spend every spare minute playing.

Task 4.

Listen to the dialogue and retell it in indirect speech.

A: Good afternoon. My name is Professor _____. I teach Biophysics at the University of _____.

B: Good afternoon, Professor _____. My name is _____, and I am a Chief Executive of the biophysical laboratory.

A: It is nice to meet you, _____. Are you a head?

B: Yes, that's right. The Chief Executives are the heads. There are also research scientists, associates and engineers who are in charge of various areas of our experimental activities.

A: I am looking forward to learning more about X-ray structural analysis of different biological substances in your country. I would like to see an experiment of such kind some time.

B: Oh, that should be easy to arrange. There are numerous experiments and trials taking place all the time in our lab. You are welcome to any of them. Please let me know if I can be of any assistance to you during your stay.

A: Thank you, I will. Do you have a business card?

B: Yes, here it is. Please feel free to call me at my office.

A: Thank you, here is my card as well.

B: Thanks.

Task 5.

Listen to the dialogue and say what you've learned about the RAND Corporation (RAND stands for: R=research, An=AN (d), D=development).

A: Hello. My name is _____. I am a partner with the RAND Corporation, the largest "think tank", or more formally "independent research institute" in Los Angeles.

B: It's nice to meet you, _____. My name is _____. I am a graduate computer student at _____. I'm from _____.

A: It is nice to meet, _____.

B: I think that I have heard about your corporation. If I remember correctly, you have an excellent reputation in the areas of global military strategy, science, technology and economy.

A: Yes, our corporation does a lot of work with long-range research of all kind but mostly concerned with military matters. Please stop by our offices if you are ever in L.A.

B: Thank you, I would like that very much. Do you have a business card?

A: Yes, of course. How about you? Do you have a business card?

B: No, not yet. I'm still only a student!

Task 6.

Listen to the dialogue and say what kind of information B needs.

A: Good morning. I'm _____, and I work with one of the basic sections of the United States National Academy of Sciences, or NAS for short.

B: Good morning, Mr. _____. I'm pleased to meet you. My name is _____ and I'm from _____. I wanted to learn more about the structure of the National Academy of Sciences, its principal mission and role in creating facilities for training scientists because my brother is a research associate. He asked me to see if there was any general information that might explain some differences and similarities in the organization of science in our country and the U. S.

A: We have a number of brochures and pamphlets available from my office. There is also a web site with additional information if you have access to the web.

B: I'm afraid that I do not have much experience with using the Internet. Perhaps I could stop by your office and pick up some of the brochures instead?

A: Certainly. I'll be back in the office tomorrow morning, and you can stop by any time tomorrow morning or tomorrow afternoon.

B: Thank you. I will try to make it in the morning.

A: Do you know where the office is?

B: Yes, I passed by it just yesterday.

Task 7.

Listen to the dialogue and say how to use the science library.

A: Hi. My name is _____, and I'm from _____.
I'm going to be MS student at _____.

B: I'm sorry, but your name is difficult for me to understand. Could you (please) spell it for me?

A: Sure, it is spelled _____.

B: I'm pleased to meet you, _____. I'm a student myself at _____, and my name is _____.

A: Pleased to meet you too, _____. How do you like the school so far?

B: Oh, I like it pretty well. I'm learning a lot about solar-energy systems right now. And next semester I'm planning to study solar-energy technologies.

A: That's a great course. I've heard that the professor is really an expert in the field.

B: I'm glad to hear that. I'll be sure to look in the library to see what he has written about new thin-film solar technologies. He probably has written a book or some science review articles.

A: That's a good idea. The librarians can help you find his science review articles if you need some help to locate them.

B: That's a good tip, thanks. I don't have a lot of experience in using science libraries here. In fact, I've never had to look up a science review article before.

A: It isn't that difficult once you know what to do. The librarians will be happy to help you.

B: I'm glad to know that. The librarians in my country are not always willing to help people who don't know what they're doing.

Task 8.

Listen to the dialogue and give some information about the planned conferences and presentations at them.

A: Hello, Professor! It's nice to see you again. How have you been?

B: Oh, just fine, Professor! Are you here for the conference of the American Physical Society on space research?

A: Yes, I'm. I wouldn't have missed it for anything.

B: Then you must be sure to attend my presentation tomorrow at the plenary panel. I'm presenting a paper on photographic observational and computational techniques for keeping track of the minor planets.

A: Oh, how very interesting. I'll try to remember to come. Can you send me a copy of the paper if I forget to come to your presentation?

B: Yes, of course. I can give you a copy now or you can wait to read it when it is published in the Physical Review.

A: Oh, please give me a copy now. I don't think I could wait until you get published in the Physical Review. By the way, I missed you at the last conference of the International Astronomical Union on Space Robots.

B: I was giving a lecture in Trinidad that weekend, so I had to miss it.

A: Yes, I heard that you gave an interesting lecture. I'm sorry that I couldn't be there as well.

B: Yes, it is really a shame that you missed it. Trinidad is beautiful at that time of year. Well, perhaps you will get the chance to hear me at the panel for the Section on International Space Cooperation at the annual meeting of the American Association of Lunar and Planetary Observers.

A: Yes, perhaps I will. By the way, I am the chair of that panel.

B: You are the chair? I had no idea! I thought that they were going to invite me to be the chair!

Task 9.

Listen to the dialogue and say how A and B appreciate the conference.

A: Excuse me, Professor, I would like to introduce myself. My name is Dr. _____, and I work with the National Research Laboratory in _____.

B: It's nice to meet you, Dr. _____. I'm Dr. _____, with the Brookhaven National Laboratory.

A: I'm pleased to meet you.

B: Likewise. Are you enjoying this conference?

A: Yes, I am, thank you. I really enjoyed the presentation on the proposed research programs for the International Environmental Protection. And I also enjoyed the discussion about the expected tangible changes in the global climate up till 2050.

B: Well, I thought that all of that was really boring, but I'm glad you got something out of it.

A: Perhaps it was not of interest to you because you work only with water balance and distribution of water resources.

B: Yes, that's probably it. But the speaker was pretty boring, and I couldn't see the slides that he was showing us from the back of the room.

A: You should have moved up the front of the room. There were plenty of seats open in the first two rows.

B: Oh, I always try to sit in the back of the room. It makes it easier to sneak out if the presentation is boring.

A: You must go to a lot of boring presentations.

B: Yes I do. I hope that you aren't giving a presentation later.

A: No, I'm not.

B: Well, good. See you later.

Task 10.

Listen to the dialogue and say what science books are recommended to buy and what books are not.

A: Hi. My name is _____. I am a new student here and I need to buy books for one of my classes.

B: Sure. What class are you taking?

A: I have the classes written down on this piece of paper. Let's see. I'm taking "Introduction to Scientific English" with Professor _____.

B: Oh, what a wonderful professor! You'll really enjoy that class. The books for the class are here on the top shelf. Here is the casebook for the class. There are also some science dictionaries over here.

A: Thank you. Wow! These books are expensive!

B: Yes they are. Most of the science books are really expensive. The books from Oxford University Press are very reasonably priced, however, and they are all top quality books, too.

A: That is good to know.

B: Oh! I just remembered that the Student Scientific Association is having a used book sale next week. You might be able to find some used books there. Just don't buy books that have a lot of marking in them already.

A: Why not?

B: You don't want to be distracted by all of the writing and other person's ideas. You never know if they were following the class discussion or not. The smartest students never sell their books, so the copies you buy there might not be from the smartest students.

A: I never knew that.

B: It's true. Anyway, if you do have to buy new copies of the books you can probably sell them yourself later to get some of your money back.

A: Oh, I think I will bring them back to my country. And besides, I'm a smart student. Is there anything else I need?

B: Let's see. Do you have all of your notebooks and study aids for your courses?

A: Yes, I have everything except the study aids. What are they?

B: There are different kinds of study aids. There are flashcards, scientific outlines, hornbooks, and condensed research briefs that will save you time and make your course material easier to understand. Most of the students find them to be very helpful.

A: If they do not help me, can I return them?

B: No. The study aids cannot be returned, but you can return your text books if they are not written in or damaged. You must also return them in two weeks from the first day of class if you want to get a full refund.

A: Thank you for the information. I guess I'll take these books and these flashcards and outlines.

B: Great. Your total is \$2,795.25. How would you like to pay?

A: Do you accept traveler's checks?

B: Sure, but we don't get them so often. Here's your change, and you are ready to go. Good luck this semester! I hope that you enjoy your classes. My name is _____ if you have any questions.

A: And my name is _____. Thanks for all of your help, _____

B: You are welcome, _____.

Task 11.

Listen to the dialogue and say how you can address the teacher for his help in a difficult situation.

A: Excuse me, Professor! My name is _____, and I just wanted to say that I enjoyed your lecture.

B: Thank you, _____, that is very kind of you. I hope that you were able to get some good notes.

A: Yes, you explained the materials in a way that made it very easy to understand. I never realized how appropriate decisions can change the course of a chemical research.

B: Well, I'm glad that you learned something from the lecture.

A: Yes, I did. Thank you. Even so, I might have some questions later about the hypotheses that you mentioned in class. Those examples were a little difficult for me to follow because I am not from this country and I didn't know the installations

and apparatus that you were talking about. Would it be all right for me to call you after I review my notes?

B: Yes, of course. You can stop by my office during office hours or you can send me an e-mail message. My e-mail address is listed on the syllabus, and my office hours are posted on the door of my office.

A: Thank you very much. I will review my notes and I will e-mail you if I have any questions.

B: Good. It was nice to meet you, and I am glad that you enjoyed the lecture.

A: Thank you, Professor _____.

B: You are welcome. Oh, and by the way, don't be afraid to ask questions during class if we talk about things that are unfamiliar to you.

A: Well, I must confess that I am a little afraid to ask questions in front of other students. I am not yet very confident in my ability to speak English.

B: Well I can understand you just perfectly, and that is the important thing. Please don't be afraid to ask questions.

A: O.K. I will.

B: That's great. I'll see you in class.

A: Goodbye.

B: Bye.

Task 12.

Listen to the dialogue and say what aspects of the language Ben Goshi and Rex Anwalt want to improve.

A: Hi. My name is Benjamin Goshi. You can call me Ben. I'm a computer expert from Japan. I am here to take a special course to improve my English.

B: It's nice to meet you, Ben Goshi. I work in a computer firm in Germany. My name is Rex Anwalt. I am here to take a course that will teach me scientific vocabulary.

A: It's nice to meet you, Rex Anwalt.

B: Have you met my friend, Ed Vocat? He's a physicist from Paris. He specializes in nanotechnology projects, and he wants to improve his writing skills in English.

A: It's nice to meet you, Ed Vocat. I hope that you enjoy the course.

Task 13.

Listen to the dialogue and say how to use the library while writing a research paper.

A: Hello. My name is _____ and I am a new student here at _____. I need to do some research for a paper for my Biological Chemistry class. Can you help me start my research?

B: Hello, _____. I am _____ and I want to welcome you to the library.

A: I have no idea where to begin my search. This library is huge.

B: Yes, the library is huge, but it is also easy to use. What is the topic of your research?

A: I want to write a paper about _____.

B: You can begin by following me over to the card catalog. Actually it is a computer now, but we still call it a card catalog. Here we are. You can search for a particular author or a book title. If you don't know exactly what you want, you can do a topic search. When your topic is specific, you are more likely to find what you need. Yes, the computer has given us a list of sources for your research.

A: I am very happy that you have shown me the library's computer search system. It has saved me a lot of time.

B: No problem at all, _____. The next thing you want to do is scroll down the page to see if the materials are in this library or in another library near here. It appears as if all of your sources are here in this building and currently on

the shelves. You can print out the list of sources and go to the shelves to get the books.

A: In my country the library works very differently. We are not allowed to go to the shelves ourselves. We must write down the book title and give it to the librarian, and the librarian will go and get the books for us.

B: Well, I hope you will be able to adjust to this system I think an advantage of being able to look yourself for the book is that you will likely find other books also on the topic as you are looking for the specific title that you want.

A: That's great. Thank you for your help. I should be able to find what I need very quickly.

B: Good luck in finding your materials. Please let me know if you have any questions or problems in finding the books.

A: I will. Thanks again, _____.

B: It was my pleasure, _____.

Task 14.

Read and learn:

Professor Smith: Hello, glad to meet you, Prof. Brown, haven't seen you for ages, since I left the University.

Prof. Brown: How do you do, Prof. Smith, I haven't expected to see you here. Are you interested in superconductivity problems? By the way, how are you making your living? I haven't heard anything about your work lately. I spent the last two years in Geneva as a member of a special UN committee.

Pr. S.: I am with Bell Telephone Company. It is a global leader in electrical engineering. And I deal with new technologies.

Pr. B.: Oh, your work is so important nowadays. Mankind needs energy for producing light, heat and transportation. This is the basis of our civilization.

Pr. S.: Sure, that's so. And as the population grows, so does the demand for better quality of life. Energy consumption increases daily.

Pr. B.: But with it the threat to clean air, pure water and soil increases too. These natural resources are not inexhaustible.

Pr. S.: Of course. We are developing new industrial systems to improve productivity, reducing the amount of raw materials and energy required . Our new advanced systems help to conserve energy too.

Pr. B.: In Geneva one of the problems I studied was the problem to generate, transmit and distribute energy with great efficiency. I think Doctor Carter's work in this field is the most promising. From the Agenda we have all just received you can see that Dr. Carter will speak on his work tomorrow.

Pr. S.: I have already seen this paper on the program. I'll not miss it. Have you attended the morning session?

Pr. B.: The most interesting was the discussion on problems of the balance between the needs of the mankind and the conservation of the natural resources.

Pr. S.: Have you taken part in it?

Pr. B.: Certainly. I've spoken about clean and efficient technology in the field of electrical engineering.

Task 15.

Read and learn.

Bob: I think the people of today are the most intelligent people who have ever lived.

Mary: Before answering this question I want you to listen to the following words:

"Flying machines are possible. A man may sit in the middle of the machine and turn some device. This device makes the artificial wings beat the air in the manner of a flying bird."

B.: Why have said this? There is nothing new or interesting.

M.: But they were written six hundred years ago.

B.: Oh, really, who made this statement?

M.: Roger Bacon, an English scientist. Of course, his sentences have been made easier, but these were his words and thoughts. Have you heard about him?

B.: Certainly, I have heard about him. But I have thought he was a monk and was in prison for many years.

M.: You are quite right. Besides, he made a deep study of physics. And this was the reason for his being in prison. He made men think about new things.

B.: Oh, Mary, I've always said you are the cleverest girl I've ever met. Do you agree with me, Peter?

Peter: Oh, sure. And I remember Bacon's statement about cars that can go very rapidly by their own power and great ships on rivers and oceans guided by one man.

Task 16.

Read and learn.

Peter: Hello, Ann. How did you happen to come to California?

Ann: Hello, Peter. How are you? My father got a job here. It is so exciting to meet you here. I've not seen you since you graduated from the University.

P.: I'm working on a newspaper. I cover the space research problems. Now I study the application of space satellites for scientific purposes.

A.: I think that the best application of satellites is for military purposes.

P.: You are absolutely wrong. The most promising field of application of satellites is the scientific one.

A.: Oh, Yes, I know satellites look down on everything: the clouds, forests and oceans, the winds, ice on the sea. But don't forget spy satellites.

- P.:** Spy and weather satellites gather data for forecasting. The Japanese have a satellite studying the ocean; European and Russian satellites produce radar images of the ground; an American satellite is studying the upper atmosphere.
- A.:** It seems to me that the era of satellites has passed. You see, the Japanese have already delayed the launch of their earth observing mission.
- P.:** Yes, they did, because of cost. The most effective way to gather data is not always with a big satellite.
- A.:** Have you met my elder brother Mike?
- P.:** Of course, I have. We played in the same football team at the college, though he is about three years older than me.
- A.:** He is five years older than you. He takes part in the research programme at the Goddard Institute for Space Studies. They are developing now a small cheap satellite. It would carry three simple instruments to measure clouds, water vapour and surface temperature.
- P.:** Oh, really. I think that such researches make sense and help develop a single Global Observing System.
- A.:** Such a system could change the world or at least see the world changing.

Task 17.

Read and learn.

- Mary:** Have you seen an interesting advertisement in the last issue of “The Economist”?
- John:** I have not read it yet.
- M.:** The School of Engineering offers a new programme in information system. Applications are invited for jobs in this field.

J.: Professor Smith has told me about it. This programme is interesting. It is designed to meet the needs of persons with a computing background for their work in management and industry.

M.: Don't you think that our son can lecture on this new programme?

J.: Why not? He graduated from the Department of Computer Science and for some years was taking part in the research project connected with problems of super-computers and their manufacturing.

M.: As far as I remember his research interests cover software and application.

J.: And what do they say about the contract?

M.: It is a three years contract and it may be extended for further two years. I'll write Mike a letter.

J.: It's too long. You'd better call him.

Task 18.

Read and learn.

Mary: Professor, I think you can speak several languages.

Professor: Yes, I'd say about five.

M.: French, I think? And German?

P.: No, neither. I read them well, but have never learned to speak them.

M.: Italian? Chinese?

P.: No, I am afraid not.

M.: You must be kidding me.

P.: Not at all. First, there is a language we are using now. Then there is the language I use in the classroom., in my lectures. Next, there is the speech I use when I go back to my home town. And I have another that I use with my little daughter, and still another with my dog. Then there's...

M.: But those are all English.

P.: Yes, of course. You speak differently to every person. Fortunately, everybody does all this quite naturally.

Task 19.

Read and learn.

Tom: Are you going to attend the seminar tonight?

Bill: I should go. Unfortunately, I won't be able to do so.

T.: Why should you go there?

B.: The speaker will talk about composite ceramics. I must know all about this subject. As you know, I'll do some experimental work in this field next June. So I'll have to know about it.

T: In that case, you ought to cancel your other plans and attend the seminar. You shouldn't miss it.

B.: You are right. But I can't go.

T.: Why can't you?

B.: Don't you remember? We are to take an exam in French tomorrow. I have to study for the examination.

T.: Do you have to study? Is it a necessity?

B.: Well, I suppose the expression "have to study" is too strong. No one is forcing me. But I really ought to study tonight. Shouldn't you do it too?

T.: I don't have to study. I studied last night and I am sure I can pass it. Besides that, I must attend the seminar.

B.: Why must you attend it?

T.: Have you forgotten? I must introduce the speaker to the audience.

B.: Yes, that's right.

T.: Well, I have to go. I may be late. I'll see you later.

Task 20.

Read and learn.

Mary: I've read a detective story. It wasn't very good so I wasted much time.

Jane: Oh, it takes me now not more than an hour to read a novel.

M.: Really?

J.: Two months ago it would have taken me about two days. It is a pity you didn't join me when I was taking speed-reading course.

M.: Two things hold me back. Doubts that any system could radically and permanently increase my speed. And money for the courses.

J.: But I thought that if I could double my speed the sum wouldn't be so much.

M.: Sure, you are right. By the way, some authorities say it isn't reading. Though a lot of unread newspapers, books and magazines about the house might fall on me. My present work day reading is 200 words per minute, it is very slow. How are those speed reading courses?

J.: Great, today 50,000 students a year take these courses.

M.: How long does this course last?

J.: Eight weeks, a 2.5 hour session a week plus an hour a day drill.

M.: What is your speed now?

J.: The final test showed that my speed was 1520 w.p.m. The book was the same we have used for our entrance exam.

M.: But you can lose the technique.

J.: It is another question. The only wide survey of ex-students – 1800 of them – showed that after a year one third of the people weren't using the method at all. Another third said they use it sometimes and that probably they have kept speed. But the rest of the students said they were reading faster than a year later.

Task 21.

Read and learn.

Laura: Did you have a nice weekend?

Kate: Yes, I did. I was tired of watching television, going to parties, to the movies and so on. John and I decided to go to Pennsylvania University to take part in the discussion on environmental problems.

L.: Oh, really! How unusual! That must have been interesting.

K.: Yes, it was. There was a lot of people, scientists and politicians. Have you heard about such a firm called “Sanyo”?

L.: Certainly. It is well known for its electronics.

K.: It’s one of the first companies to make products that don’t pollute the environment.

L.: Oh, my father told us about new heating systems made by this company. They use clean and safe technology.

Task 22.

Read and learn.

John: This is the car that Bob bought from M. Adams.

Bill: I didn’t even know³ that he had bought a car. When did he tell you that he had bought it?

J.: He told me yesterday that he had bought it two days earlier.

B.: Do you know how much he paid for the car?

J.: Well, he said he said he had paid 800 dollars for it.

B.: I wonder why he bought an old car. I didn’t think he needed a car.

J.: Well, I suppose he will use it for his new job.

B.: Do you think the car is in good condition?

J.: He told me that the car was in perfect condition. The tires are practically new. The new generator works perfectly. Frankly I think that it was a good bargain.

B.: I believe you are right.

J.: I haven't mentioned that the car had been driven only 25,000 miles. Also, the covers which are on the front seats are new. They are made of material that can be washed.

B.: Now I want to see how well the car really runs.

J.: O.K. Let's ask Bob when he is going for a ride. Then we can see whether or not the car runs well.

B.: Do you know if Bob is going to come back here soon?

J.: Yes, I'm sure he'll be back right away.

B.: By the way, can you tell me where Bob is keeping his car?

J.: He is using the garage of the people living next door.

Task 23. *Read and learn.*

Is It Worth Doing Science?

James Page (a professor from Cambridge): Hallo, Laura. I'm sorry to be late for the morning session, I've missed the bus and had to get here by taxi.

Laura Ford (an explorer of fauna and flora from Norway): Take it easy. There's nothing to worry about. What's done can't be undone. You didn't miss much.

J.P.: What was on the agenda?

L.F.: During the morning session only two papers were given.

J.P.: Aha! I've missed two. What was the subject?

L.F.: The first paper was "Method of Science and Scientific Methods". It was followed by the second one "The Layman and His Attitude to Science."

J.P.: Did you find them interesting?

L.F.: Both papers were presented in a rather peculiar way. The first speaker followed the classical principle "Stand up, speak up, shut up". A number of slides were shown and even some jokes were told.

J.P.: What about the second one?

L.F.: As to the second paper, the subject was a bit boring, the presentation monotonous, the translation poor.

J.P.: Have taken any notes?

L.F.: I'm looking through them right now and I can't help feeling frustrated. On the one hand, according to the speaker, there's an ever growing number of scientists in every branch of knowledge. On the other hand, not every researcher qualifies for an academic degree. I wonder what the reasons might be.

J.P.: Obviously female researchers are meant here. They got married too soon and give up science.

L.F.: You're being unfair. Indeed, you're jumping to conclusions. According to the world's statistics women do very well in many fields of scientific and public life, even if they're married.

J.P.: I think, Laura, you've been misled by figures. Actually making a decision on one's career is not easy. Every University graduate is faced with it. If one intends becoming a scientist, before making a final decision he's advised to weigh all the pros and cons, lest he should regret taking the step later.

L.F.: If you hesitate "to be or not to be", you could ask for your friends' advice.

J.P.: Never! Or else you will make a grave mistake. "So many men, so many minds." Also your friends may not be interested in doing research at all, and you will be ill-advised.

L.F.: Perhaps you are right. And what about the parents?

J.P.: They would naturally be happy to see their son or daughter doing science. They might even insist on it. Most parents would prefer their children to choose the career of a researcher rather than anything else. So, avoid consulting other people and try to make up your mind.

L.F.: But when you've made up your mind, if you are sure that you're capable of doing science, if you're interested in research, stick to the strategy: (1) collect information, (2) put forward a hypothesis, (3) make experiments, (4) confirm your theory with experimental data, and (5) submit your thesis to the Academic Board.

J.P.: Still many people don't enjoy sacrificing their personal life for science. Research will prevent them from visiting friends, going out, playing with their kids, seeing relatives.

L.F.: I think you're exaggerating.

J.P.: Not in the least. Moreover, a scientist's wife might misunderstand his infatuation for work and mistake it for something else. She might wish he would stop coming home late, wasting his time on numerous and endless experiments. In fact she might wish he would give up doing science altogether.

L.F.: Unfortunately it happens. If so, the sooner she leaves him, the better. There're a lot of single female scientists who would be happy to marry a scientist.

J.P.: If they have mutual interests, they would enjoy working together. In that case they would never give up science.

L.F.: Professor, are you married, by the way?

J.P.: I was. I'm divorced. She preferred a dancer to me while I was working on my PH.D. thesis. The subject was "The role of married women in modern society."

L.F.: I'm sorry for you. Perhaps you'll find another subject one day.

Task 24.

Read and learn.

Operator: Trunk-service, number, please?

Mr. Jones: London Victoria 2884. I say, operator, will you hurry it up for me as I have a train to catch in a few minutes?

O.: Unless your number is engaged I can put you through almost at once. I am sorry, sir, your number is engaged. (After a few seconds.) I have got your number. Hold the line, please.

Mr. J.: Oh, it's you, Mary?

Mrs. Jones: Is it you, George, dear? How are you? So pleased to hear your voice again! When are you going to come back?

Mr. J.: I can't hear you, dear. Operator, will you try again.

O.: I think that's better now.

Mr. J.: Are you there? Is that you, Mary, dear? I say, can you hear me?

Mrs. J.: Yes, dear, I can.

Mr. J.: I shall be arriving at Waterloo Station at 5.40 this afternoon. Will you come and meet me?

Mrs. J.: Certainly, darling.

Mr. J.: There is something else I want to tell you. Get hold of Smith at the office, will you? Ask him to ring me up tomorrow in the morning.

O.: Your time is up. If you want to speak on drop another sixpence, please.

Mr. J.: All right, dear, so long.

Task 25.

Read and learn.

A Story about Edison

Edison: Oh, Ben, I'm glad to see you. How are you?

Wilson: Fine, and how are you?

Ed.: So-so. A lot of work to do. Just today I've begun some important work. Oh, excuse me, meet my assistant John Smith. John, this is my old friend from my home town, Ben Wilson.

Smith: How do you do, Mr. Wilson?

W.: How do you do, Mr. Smith? Glad to meet you.

Ed.: Will you come to my laboratory and have dinner with me and John tonight?

W.: Yes, I will.

Ed.: Come at six tonight, will you?

W.: I'll certainly come.

At six o'clock at the laboratory.

W.: Good evening, Tom. Good evening, Mr. Smith.

S.: Good evening, Tom. Good evening, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Edison is experimenting with a microscope. All his interest is there. Would you mind walking around for a while looking at Mr. Edison's inventions.

W.: With pleasure.

S.: In a few minutes dinner will be brought. We usually eat our dinner here. Don't you mind?

W.: Certainly not.

S.: The dinner is ready. Let Mr. Edison know you are here.

W.: Shall we eat, Tom? But he doesn't answer.

S.: He is busy working with his microscope.

W.: But I am quite hungry. Tom, the food looks good, and it is getting cold.

S.: You see, Mr. Edison never stops working for a second till he is satisfied with what he is doing.

W.: Then let's sit down and eat.

Two hours later Mr. Wilson and Smith finished eating and left the laboratory.

Ed. (entering the laboratory): Oh, I am hungry. If those dishes were not empty, I'd say I've had no dinner tonight.

Упражнения и задания, которые включены в настоящее пособие носят грамматический и лексический характер. Предложения подобраны, главным образом, из оригинальной научно-технической литературы разных отраслей науки и техники. Особое внимание уделено таким грамматическим темам, как временные формы глагола, артикли, союзы, фразовые глаголы, идиомы и так далее.

Язык научной и технической литературы имеет свои грамматические, лексические, фразеологические особенности и сокращения.

Как известно, идиоматика – неотъемлемая часть любого языка. Она широко употребляется в устной речи, газетных статьях, делая язык изложения более ярким и красочным. Особое внимание и интерес к фразовым глаголам продиктован жизнью.

Изучающие английский язык со временем осознают трудность понимания фразовых глаголов при чтении и устном общении с носителями языка и другими иностранцами.

Таким образом, на практических занятиях следует уделять особое внимание идиоматическим и грамматически выражениям (особенно неразложимым глагольным сочетаниям, которые отличаются своей многозначностью).

Для усвоения и закрепления того или иного грамматического материала магистрантам и аспирантам предлагаются соответствующие тестовые задания, которые позволяют им осуществлять самоконтроль усвоения данного материала, а также могут применяться преподавателями для текущего контроля знаний на занятиях. Перед выполнением каждого теста магистрантам и аспирантам следует изучить соответствующий материал по учебнику. Анализ результатов тестирования покажет уровень сформированности лингвистических и культуроведческих знаний, умений и навыков обучаемых и направление дальнейшей учебной работы по дисциплине «Английский язык для магистрантов и аспирантов естественных факультетов университетов».

Task 26.

Phrasal Verbs (Фразовые глаголы)

Choose the right answer.

1. Some people believe that it is necessary to _____ capital punishment.

a) bring back

c) carry on

11. The professor refused to check Bob's test because he could not _____ her handwriting.

- a) go through
- b) make up
- c) make out
- d) make for

12. The government should _____ crime.

- a) do away with
- b) do with
- c) make out with
- d) make away with

13. Pat _____ her flat. It looks very stylish now.

- a) did for
- b) did up
- c) made up
- d) made away with

14. It is difficult to _____ how you feel when you are in trouble.

- a) get through
- b) get around
- c) get across
- d) get back to

15. My business makes me _____ a lot. I have been to many countries.

- a) get around
- b) get back
- c) get across
- d) get over

16. Fortunately, all of my classmates _____ university.

- a) got over to
- b) went over to
- c) got into
- d) made for

17. I find it easy to _____ people of all walks of life.

- a) go for
- b) get up
- c) get on with
- d) go out with

18. When I'm depressed, I tend to _____ my food.

- a) go off
- b) stand up to
- c) take off
- d) go through

19. I've never _____ anybody who's got red hair.

- a) got out with
- b) gone out with
- c) gone over to
- d) given up

20. One of my colleagues is a bit of a bully, but I usually manage to _____ her.

- a) take back
- c) get up

- b) go for
d) stand up to
21. He used to have piano lessons, but he got bored with them and _____.
a) took off
c) gave up
b) went over to
d) went through
22. I tend to _____ brunettes rather than blondes.
a) go for
c) get up
b) take back
d) make for
23. Never _____ until tomorrow what you can do the day after (*Mark Twain, American writer*).
a) give up
c) put off
b) put on
d) get up
24. To make a mistake is human, but to really _____ you need a computer (*Paul Ehrlich, American scientist*).
a) mess things up
c) give things up
b) put things off
d) let things down
25. The only way to _____ temptation is to _____ it (*Oscar Wilde, Irish writer*).
a) get up with, give up to
c) get rid of, take off
b) get rid of, give in to
d) mess up, put off

Task 27.

Idioms (Идиомы)

Choose the right answer.

1. The chief engineer on the gigantic bridge project was a brilliant man. He had all the statistics and specifications and could answer any questions without hesitation.

- A. at his fingertips
D. in his blood
B. under his nose
E. under his breath
C. at his feet

2. When the brakes of the car failed on the mountain road, the driver escaped death by the ... by opening the door and jumping out.

- A. smile on his face
- B. hair on his head
- C. bridge of his nose
- D. skin of his teeth
- E. soles of his feet

3. "I always try to be pleasant to John but I never succeeded. He is the sort of person who always manages to get under my"

- A. feet
- B. thumb
- C. nose
- D. skin
- E. breath

4. "The man I'm talking about is called Mr – er –, Goodness, his name is ... but I cannot remember it."

- A. on the top of my head
- B. on the tip of my tongue
- C. in my check
- D. between my teeth
- E. under my breath

5. The archaeologists discovered a stone with some sort of writing on it but it was so strange that for many years no one could make ... of it.

- A. head or tail
- B. hand or foot
- C. tip or toe
- D. finger or thumb
- E. sole or crown

6. The trouble between the workers and the employers came to a ... and resulted in riots which caused much damage and many injuries.

- A. crown
- B. fist
- C. hand
- D. toe
- E. head

7. If we really want to find a solution to this problem, we shall just have to pause and put our ... together.

- A. shoulders
- B. hands
- C. heads
- D. brains
- E. feet

8. The newly-elected Prime Minister said in his speech that, if all the people put their ..., they would get the country out of its difficulties.

- A. backs to the wall
- B. tongues in their cheeks
- D. fingers in the pie
- E. feet on the ground

C. shoulders to the wheel

9. When the police accused the suspect they had arrested he swore that he had had no ... in the robbery.

A. finger

C. arm

E. leg

B. foot

D. hand

10. Bill is a brilliant student. He stands ... above anyone else at the University.

A. hand and foot

D. hair and scalp

B. head and shoulders

E. nose and nostril

C. eyes and eyebrows

11. I love my old car. It ...to me.

A. worlds apart

C. thinks the world

E. a world of good

B. means the world

D. dead to the world

12. We live in the country and have a flat in town. We have

A. the best of both worlds

C. thinks the world

E. dead to the world

B. a world of good

D. worlds apart

13. I tried to wake him up but he was

A. a world of good

C. dead to the world

E. a world of good

B. worlds apart

D. the best of both worlds

14. Maggy may get fed up with you sometimes but really she ... of you.

A. worlds apart

C. dead to the world

E. thinks the world

B. a world of good

D. means the world

15. They don't like the same things. As people they're

A. worlds apart

C. means the world

E. a world of good

B. the best of both worlds

D. dead to the world

16. That medicine did me

A. means the world

C. a world of good

E. dead to the world

B. worlds apart

D. the best of both worlds

17. Some of these young scientists think they are going to change the whole world, they're idealists, with their

A. hearts in right place

C. backs to the wall

E. ears to the ground

B. feet on the ground D. heads in the clouds

18. Ordinary people could enjoy the eminent philosopher's lectures because, although he was at home in the absolute realms of philosophy, he also kept his

- A. feet on the ground D. back to the world
B. finger in the pie E. head in the clouds
C. nose to the grindstone

19. The engineer had a good idea what was causing the trouble at the power station but he just could not put his ... on the exact cause.

- A. hand B. foot C. eye D. finger E. nose

20. On his first visit to London after having spent a year in the Antarctic the young scientist looked at all the pretty, well-dressed girls and said to his friend, "That's a"

- A. taste for a jaded tongue C. scent for a sensitive nose
B. though for an overworked brain D. sight for sore eyes
E. rest for weary limbs

21. The professor told his students that, if they wanted to pass the examination, they had all better settle down and put

- A. their noses to the grindstone C. their heads in the air
B. their ears to the ground D. their heads in the sand
E. their feet on the ground

22. That young fellow Smith is a real know-all. He thinks he is an authority on everything. I can't stand him; he

- A. gives me a pain in the neck D. makes my hair stand on end
B. makes my blood run cold E. makes me keep a straight face
C. warms the cockles of my heart

23. John always does very well in mathematics. Ever since he was a little boy he has had a ... for figures.

- A. strong nerve C. good head E. good nose
B. strong hand D. firm touch

24. Bill is lucky in research. He takes all sorts of risks but always seems to fall on his

A. neck B. feet C. back D. stomach E. hands

25. The engineer calculated that by October they would have ... of the difficult task of preparing the foundations for the great dam.

A. exercised the body C. set the joint E. held the hand

B. broken the back D. focused the eye

Task 28.

Phrasal Verbs (Фразовые глаголы)

Choose the right answer.

1. If you want to make a success of your life, you have to learn to look (*ahead, after, in, into*).

2. Peace talks have broken (*into, down, in, on*) in the Middle East.

3. Don't take her seriously, she's just acting (*out, as, of, on*).

4. Why is she refusing to deal (*on, out, of, with*).

5. Don't put (*off, up, out, in*) making the arrangements until the last minute.

6. Let's go (*in, away, out, on*) tonight; there's a good film showing at the local cinema.

7. The police are acting (*for, on, of, upon*) information received.

8. Mistakes in the printing should be pointed (*out, to, up, down*) at once.

9. Would you please put me (*in, out, off, up*) at the railway station?

10. Let's eat (*off, out, into, away*) tonight. I'm too tired to cook.

11. We're all looking (*ahead, for, around, forward*) to seeing you again soon.

12. At her lessons students often act (*like, as, for, of*) a teacher.

13. He hasn't much acting ability, but he uses the stage as a chance to show (*in, on, off, with*).

14. The musician was advised to give (*in, up, away, from*) all hope of becoming a professional.

15. It was pointed (*down, to, at, out*) to us that the office was closed.

16. Being able to give (*up, away, in, to*) driving to work is a real pleasure.
17. A special committee has been set (*in, on, up, over*) to investigate this case.
18. We can't get (*across, after, up, along*) without more money.
19. The medicine acted (*as, for, on, like*) his fever at once.
20. Is your cousin still going (*out, off, into, for*) with that red-haired boy? I thought that was all over.
21. You should acquaint yourself (*with, to, into, up*) the facts before making a decision.
22. My neighbour's son gave (*away, in, to, up*) learning the piano when he was ten.
23. The news was given (*away, out, over, for*) that the prominent public figure had died.
24. He generally made (*for, from, up, off*) the necessary amount.
25. Does this piece of music appeal (*to, for, of, on*)?

Task 29.

Conjunctions (Союзы)

Circle the letter of the word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence.

1. Around 1910 chemists and manufacturers came to recognize the value of the soya bean, _____ the great soya processing industry was born.

- (A) with (B) and (C) but (D) or

2. The expansion of the industry was not only due to the world shortage of edible oils, _____ to the Second World War, which put traditional sources of protein in short supply.

- (A) but also (B) as well as (C) and so (D) but also as

3. Research began in the United States into ways of using soya meal for human food, _____ it was not until the 1950s that the first edible soya protein was produced.

(A) nevertheless (B) or (C) but (D) and

4. The soya plant is an annual, _____ new seeds must be planted every year.

(A) such (B) and since (C) while (D) so

5. Both diamond _____ graphite are made of the same element, which is carbon.

(A) and (B) except (C) instead (D) or

6. Blinking helps keep the surface of the eye clean _____ moist.

(A) to (B) or (C) and (D) so

7. Normally, piranhas swim alone and feed on smaller fish _____ on seeds in the water.

(A) but (B) either (C) instead (D) or

8. Most rodents eat grain, seeds, and nuts, _____ some eat almost anything.

(A) contrary (B) they (C) but (D) instead

9. Fungi do not absorb sunlight but use animals and plants, _____ dead and living, as their source of food.

(A) furthermore (B) both (C) together (D) besides

10. Recently doctors warned that too much animal fat in the diet can lead to heart disease, _____ special types of margarine made with vegetable oils are becoming popular.

(A) because (B) so (C) and since (D) except

11. The soya plant is attacked by both fungus disease _____ virus disease.

(A) and (B) and also (C) but also (D) or

12. The ground bran from soya is used either in breakfast cereals _____ in animal feed.

(A) nor (B) or (C) and also (D) but also

13. Glycerine is not only used in glues _____ in the manufacture of explosives.

(A) and also (B) but also (C) or (D) just

14. Soya protein isolate is used where a high level of protein is required, whether it is dietetic _____ hospital food.

(A) or (B) nor (C) and also (D) but also

15. Today most margarine is made of vegetable oils _____ originally it was made from animal fats.

(A) except (B) but (C) nevertheless (D) thus

16. He has neither the time _____ the will to do it.

(A) or (B) but (C) nor (D) and also

17. These countries obtained foreign currencies either by means of exports _____ by means of national production.

(A) nor (B) or (C) but also (D) thus

18. Both faults _____ errors must be taken into account.

(A) but (B) as (C) and (D) either

19. We have to form an equation involving _____ (the) odd and even differences.

(A) both (B) neither (C) either (D) thus

20. _____ the complexity of the structure, the theoretical results may be considered highly satisfactory.

(A) so (B) thus (C) and also (D) in spite of

21. He had perfect knowledge of all the aspects of the situation _____ one.

(A) so (B) thus (C) either (D) save

22. _____ understand the procedure, consider the following analogy.

(A) in order to (B) and also (C) but also (D) in spite of

23. _____ selenium and tellurium are alike in being monatomic at 2000°.

(A) and also (B) both (C) either (D) contrary to

24. He wasn't feeling well, but _____ of this he answered all the questions of the examiner.

(A) although (B) in spite (C) despite (D) because

25. After the interruption, the speaker went on talking _____ nothing had happened.

(A) as if (B) as (C) like (D) without

Task 30.

Articles (Армуқли)

From the four underlined words or phrases (A), (B), (C), or (D), identify the *one* that is not correct.

1. The watt is named after James Watt, the British engineer who developed the

A

B

steam engine in 1760s.

C

D

2. Methane is a odorless burning gas and is the main ingredient of natural gas.

A

B

C

D

3. The alcohol acts as a narcotic on the nervous system and the brain.

A

B

C

D

4. Zachary Taylor was first president to be elected from a state west of the Missis-
sippi River.

A

B

C

D

5. Barnacles, which are related to lobsters, shrimp, and crabs, make strongest glue.

A

B

C

D

6. In the 1860s Louis Pasteur discovered that bacteria in air caused the perishable

A

B

C

food to go bad.

D

7. Land covers almost third of the earth's surface, of which two-thirds is too cold

A

B

C

D

or too dry for farming.

8. "Old Faithful" in the Yellowstone National Park is probably the world's most

A

B

C

famous geyser.

D

9. Thermographs are special pictures that show the variation in heat emitted by

A

B

C

different areas of body.

D

10. The world's fastest animal is cheetah, but if birds are included, the fastest of all

A

B

C

animals is the spine-tailed swift.

D

11. The most of the energy used in our homes and factories is generated from coal,

A

B

C

oil, and natural gas.

D

12. Soybeans were first grown in the Orient and brought to the Western world

A

B

C

during the World War Two.

D

13. The most coral islands develop from reefs that grow up around volcanic

A

B

C

D

islands.

14. Pelican Island in Florida and Oregon Islands in Oregon are wildlife refuges.

A

B

C

D

15. A broad expanse of sea with a large number of islands is called a archipelago.

A

B

C

D

16. When the island of Surtsey was eighteen months old a first leafy green plant

A

B

C

D

appeared.

17. The new island of Surtsey is its ideal natural laboratory for scientists.

A

B

C

D

18. Coral reefs are limestone formations composed of tiny sea organisms and the remains.

A

B

C

D

19. Islands make up the entire land area of some countries, including Japan and Philippines.

A

B

C

D

20. The Summer Games were shown on the television for the first time in 1936.

A

B

C

D

Task 31.

Make the right choice.

1. Even if we had been given much money for the course, we would for obvious reasons _____ the house work by themselves.

a) have had our students doing

b) have to have our students doing

c) have had our students to do

d) have to have our students to do

2. There will be a special meeting to explain _____ .

a) our students the new regulations concerning the library

b) the new regulations concerning the library for every students

c) to our students the new regulations concerning the library

d) for our students the new regulations concerning the library

3. Let's put it this way: anything _____ should be checked by independent sources.

a) what the Government will announce

b) that the Government announce

c) what the Government announce

d) to being announced by Government

4. Why is Colin so lazy? – I don't know _____ be .
- a) what can the reason b) what the reason can c) the reason what can
5. I can't see how _____ might be a disadvantage in this situation.
- a) being the same age b) being in the same age
c) having the same age d) being at the same age
6. If the exams are to be taken separately I can see no point _____ on the same day.
- a) to have all of them come b) in having all of them to come
c) to have all of them to come d) in having all of them come
7. I don't know why _____ .
- a) did they all look so sadly b) they all looked so sad
c) they were looking sad all d) they all look so sad
8. They sometimes go sailing when _____ .
- a) there is good weather b) it makes good weather
c) there is a good weather d) it will be a good weather
9. Did they buy _____ ?
- a) everything what they wished buy
b) everything they wished to buy
c) everything which they had planned buying
d) everything what they wished to buy
10. I personally see no problem _____ . They are sensible boys.
- a) in letting Max and his friends for going on a tour alone
b) to let Max and his friends go on tour alone
c) in letting Max and his friends go on tour alone
d) in letting Max and his friends to go on tour alone
11. Doesn't she look _____ ?
- a) elegantly in her new dress b) elegantly wearing her new dress on
c) elegant in her new dress on d) elegant in her new dress
12. I knew it couldn't be dangerous.
- a) I was sure it wasn't dangerous.
b) I knew it had to be dangerous.

- c) I didn't know if it was dangerous.
13. You'd better stop smoking.
- a) You would stop smoking better cigarettes.
 - b) It would be better for you to stop smoking.
 - c) You wanted to smoke better cigarettes.
14. As regards people under 30, we have never had _____ today .
- a) so few supporters among them as
 - b) as few supporters among them as
 - c) such a few supporters among them like
 - d) fewer supporters among them as
15. Here are three girls.
- a) Which girl is the biggest?
 - b) Which girl is the bigger?
 - c) What girl is the bigger?
 - d) What girl is the biggest?
16. That's the man _____ yesterday.
- a) which I was talking to
 - b) what I was talking to
 - c) with who I was talking
 - d) I was talking to
17. He informed us that he _____ .
- a) was going to have his car fixed
 - b) would to fix his car
 - c) would give his car to fix
 - d) is going for fixing his car
18. My skepticism doesn't mean that _____ is nonsense. Please don't misunderstand me.
- a) all what you have said
 - b) all you have said
 - c) all that what you have said
 - d) all which you have said
19. The institute, _____ will be celebrated in September, has become one of the leading cultural institutions of our time.
- a) which 20th anniversary
 - b) that 20th anniversary
 - c) 20th anniversary of
 - d) whose 20th anniversary
20. She wonders when and where he _____ .
- a) manages to have printed these cards
 - b) will manage to have printed these cards

- c) will manage these cards to be printed
- d) will manage to have these cards printed

21. It seems to me that Walter didn't pay _____ to pay.

- a) all which he supposed
- b) all which he had supposed
- c) all what he was supposed
- d) all he was supposed

22. American institutions of higher education include technical training schools _____ offer programmes from hairstyling to computers.

- a) what
- b) that
- c) which
- d) who

23. Not only _____ to Cheltenham but they also visited many other places in England.

- a) they went
- b) went they
- c) did they go
- d) will they go

24. Many students of English would _____ take tests.

- a) rather don't
- b) rather prefer not
- c) rather not to
- d) rather not

25. Your bicycle shouldn't be in the house!

- a) Put it off!
- b) Take it out!
- c) Take away it!
- d) Get out it!

Task 32.

WHAT / THAT

A that

B what

1. But _____ botanist would think of attacking his problems otherwise than by a minute examination of individual specimen, considered in relation to the soil in which they have grown, to the climate in fact to their total environment?

2. It is priori hardly likely _____ that practical grammarian should have continued, generation after generation, to use terms utterly unsuited to the facts.

3. It is something _____ is not said and in the context need not be said.

4. This must not be allowed to eclipse the fact _____ speech is a social activity.

5. _____ is not open to modification in a well-formed human being is the actual capacity to do both these things: to learn language and to make sense of the world.

6. The objection to this method of treating meaning is _____ it fails to save the phenomena.
7. _____ is common to both groups is _____ a new coining is based on a synchronic relationship between morphemes.
8. The electronic computer is the one _____ can carry out several thousand arithmetical operations in one second.
9. _____ has been done consciously must be undone consciously.
10. It was not until the 19th century _____ heat was proved to be a form of energy.
11. _____ is the spectral distribution of the radiation?
12. It makes no difference _____ the origin of the magnetic field may be.
13. Goldstein concluded _____ the cathode rays consisted of positively charged particles, the stream constituting _____ is now generally known as “Positive rays”.
14. Berzelius frequently used _____ appeared to him to be the simplest set of formulae.
15. It was Galileo’s conviction _____ matters were best settled by experiment.
16. A rise of temperature is _____ should be expected in this case.
17. Archimedes was a man of great ability in _____ would now be called “theoretical physics” as well as a practical engineer.
18. It is believed _____ these rocks could not have been more than 5000 years old.
19. Life may have existed on _____ planet.
20. They saw _____ was like a huge cloud.
21. In this case _____ concerns us is simply _____ a rising molecule goes on rising after collision.
22. _____ I wish to emphasize is the importance of joint research.
23. The photographic evidence clearly indicates _____ approximately 90 per cent of all visually observable meteors are of cometary origin.
24. _____ is a plastic and why are the chemists so enthusiastic over them?

25. Television works on a similar principle to radio except _____ two signals have to be transmitted one for the sound and one for the vision.

Task 33.

A Obligation, absence of obligation, prohibition

Mr and Mrs Bennett are going away on holiday, leaving their seventeen-year-old son Bruce in charge of the house. Complete their note to him with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. (10 marks)

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>must/mustn't</i> | <i>have to/don't have to</i> | |
| <i>can/can't</i> | <i>should/shouldn't</i> | <i>to be allowed to</i> |

Dear Bruce

You (*example*) must read this carefully! We know we have told you some of this already, but we decided that we (1) _____ write it down, too, in case you forget.

There's plenty of food in the freezer and you (2) _____ eat whatever you like, although you (3) _____ just eat burgers and chips every day – remember your health!

You'll be pleased to know that lots of clean shirts are hanging up for you in the wardrobe, so don't worry, you (4) _____ do any washing or ironing while we're away.

You (5) _____ use the phone as much as you like for local calls, but you (6) _____ phone Australia again unless you are prepared to pay for it yourself – on this we are very strict. I (7) _____ pay a huge phone bill last month because of you.

And finally, most important of all, you absolutely (8) _____ make sure all doors and windows are locked when you go out.

You are a very lucky young man – we (9) _____ have so much freedom when we were the same age as you! Don't have too many wild parties.

Love

Mum and Dad xxx

P.S.: I'm afraid you (10) _____ use Mum's motorbike – we've hidden the keys!

(____ / 10 marks)

B Make, let, allow

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *make*, *let* or *allow*, (5 marks)

Example: The professor of chemistry made us carry out 10 experiments today.

1. Our teacher didn't _____ us talk in class.
2. I'm afraid I don't _____ smoking in the house.
3. _____ me speak to Bill about this.
4. I didn't want to tell anybody but he _____ me.
5. The boss _____ me to go home early today.

(____ / 5 marks)

C Talking about the future

Underline the most appropriate future form. (10 marks)

Thanks everybody for coming to this meeting – (*example*) I *try*/ I'll try to keep it short.

First the bad news: I'm sure you all knew that we (1) *are going to*/ *were hoping to* open UKT Tokyo in June next year; unfortunately, after a series of problems, this has been set back and probably (2) *won't happen*/ *isn't happening* now for at least two years. I (3) *am meeting*/ *will meet* Mr Ono to discuss alternative plans for the near future.

Mr Wolf (4) *comes/ is coming* to speak to some of you on Thursday about some changes in the computer system. This (5) *was only going to affect/ will only affect* those of you working on the second floor.

Anybody doing the First Aid course next week, remember it (6) *begins/is beginning* on Monday At nine Mrs Brewer (7) *is planning to/ was going to* give you more information today, but she is off sick, so please ask Paul if you have any questions.

In July it (8) *is being/will be* the tenth anniversary of UKT and we (9) *celebrate/ are going to celebrate* the occasion in some way, although we haven't yet decided how. From what our analysts have calculated, the future of UKT is looking very good and I am optimistic that this (10) *is going to be/ is being* a very successful year. Keep up the good work.

(____ / 10 marks)

D Comparing things

Complete the sentences with the appropriate comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets. (5 marks)

Example: This laboratory is (good) better than the one we visited last year.

1. An explorer is (adventurous) _____ a tourist.
2. Travelling by plane is (safe) _____ form of transport.
3. Your suitcase is (heavy) _____ my rucksack.
4. Economy class is (not/comfortable) _____ business class.
5. We stayed in (elegant) _____ hotel in the whole of Buenos Aires.

(____ / 5 marks)

Task 34.

A Future continuous and future perfect

Read these predictions about transport in the year 2020 and put the verb in brackets into Future Perfect or Future Continuous. (5 marks)

Example: Many new devices will have been designed (design).

1. People _____ (still/ride) bicycles.
2. Safer and faster trains _____ (develop).
3. Fewer people _____ (take) the bus to work.
4. Many people _____ (fly) their own planes.
5. Most people _____ (stop) using public transport completely.

(_____ / 5 marks)

B Complex sentences

Join the sentences using the words in brackets so that the meaning remains the same. (10 marks)

Example: My father had retired. He spent his time making model ships. (Having)

Having retired, my father spent his time making model ships.

1. The experiments must be conducted with caution. The electric shock can be dangerous. (in case)

2. I lived in California. That's why I didn't know the details of my sister's wedding. (Living)

3. There is a big difference between my brother and me. However, we have always been close. (In spite of)

4. My friend wanted to prepare a report. That's why he went to the library. (in order to)

5. When I saw our old equipment the lab was in the dark. That's why it was unrecognizable. (Seen)

(____ / 10 marks)

C Grammar of phrasal verbs

Decide if these sentences are grammatically correct (✓) or not (×). (10 marks)

1. I can't put up his bad moods with much longer.
2. We have put the party off until next month.
3. When she saw the wallet on the floor she picked it up.
4. Take the application form and fill in it at home.
5. We picked him up in Barcelona.
6. We can put Nick up for the weekend.
7. My alarm clock didn't go off it at seven this morning.
8. He did his shirt up quickly.
9. The firemen put it out the blaze.
10. Regarding the burglary last week, the police are looking it into.

(____ / 10 marks)

D Articles

Complete the newspaper story with the indefinite article *a/an*, the definite article *the*, or leave a gap if no article is required. (10 marks)

No lottery luck for unlucky Luke

Luck Fowler, (*example*) a twenty-three-year old bus driver from Bath, must be (1) _____ unluckiest man in Britain. He has almost become (2) _____ multi-millionaire twice – but each time (3) _____ bad luck has prevented it happening. For three years he was part of (4) _____ group of friends who played the lottery together once (5) _____ week. Then he decided to stop contributing. Only (6) _____ week later, his friends won (7) _____ £5 million jackpot. Luke got nothing.

Then he split up with his long-term girlfriend, Rita. (8) _____ very next day she won an incredible £17 million. Drinking (9) _____ champagne and posing for the press, she told reporters that she had no plans to give Luck any of (10) _____ money. ‘He didn’t want me when I was poor. Now he just wants my money. No way!’

(_____ / 10 marks)

Task 35.

Conversational Grammar

Circle the correct item.

1. “The builders are taking ages, aren’t they?”

“Yes, but they’ll _____ by the end of July.”

A. finish

C. have finished

B. have been finishing

D. be finishing

2. “Mrs Porter has been teaching for a long time.”

“Yes, by the time she retires, she _____ for nearly forty-five years.”

A. is going to teach

C. will teach

B. will be teaching

D. will have been teaching

3. “This time next week, _____ on the beach in sunny Spain!”

“Oh, you lucky thing!”

A. I’ll be lying

C. I’ll have been lying

B. I’m going to lie

D. I’ll lie

4. "Here are those lecture notes you were asking me for."

"Oh, thanks a million! _____ them immediately!"

- A. I'm going to copy
- B. I'll copy
- C. I'll have copied
- D. I'll be copying

5. "I've decided! _____ smoking and exercise more."

"Good for you!"

- A. I'll stop
- B. I'll be stopping
- C. I'll have stopped
- D. I'm going to stop

6. "I think the local council _____ the swimming pool if it continues to lose money."

- A. will close
- B. is going to be closed
- C. will have closed
- D. will be closing

7. "I'll teach you how to drive _____ you help me with my German."

"Agreed."

- A. unless
- B. in case
- C. on condition that
- D. or else

8. "What else do we need?"

"Oh, we'd better buy some flour _____ we decided to make a pizza."

- A. provided that
- B. in case
- C. unless
- D. but for

9. "If he was a better cook, we _____ pizza now!"

- A. wouldn't be ordering
- B. wouldn't have ordered
- C. would be ordering
- D. would order

10. "If you hadn't told me about the sale, I _____ these wonderful designer jeans!"

- A. wouldn't have bought
- B. would have bought
- C. wouldn't buy
- D. would buy

11. "Do you know why she didn't come on the excursion?"

"She _____ something better to do."

- A. must have
- B. had had
- C. must have had
- D. was having

12. "I wonder why they don't phone you back."
"Maybe they _____ my message."
A. weren't getting
B. have been getting
C. hadn't got
D. didn't get
13. "Did you go to the library today?"
"No. I bought the book so I _____ to go."
A. needn't have
B. haven't needed
C. needn't
D. didn't need
14. "Was Mandy at the party?"
"She was but she _____ early."
A. left
B. was leaving
C. has left
D. had left
15. "Can I invite a friend for dinner?"
"You really _____ to ask your mother."
A. must
B. should
C. need
D. ought
16. "Who will get your job when you leave?"
"I think Jane will _____ when I'm gone."
A. carry out
B. take over
C. carry over
D. take on
17. "What did you think of Pavarotti's performance?"
"Oh, I think he's the greatest singer of _____."
A. all time
B. every time
C. all the time
D. the times
18. "Have you been to the new History Museum yet?"
"Yes, I _____ there last week."
A. had gone
B. was going
C. have gone
D. went
19. "He is really too busy to take on the work."
"That's true but he can't _____ now!"

A. back away

C. back out

B. back over

D. back up

20. "I'm looking forward to retiring."

"_____ for 40 years, you deserve it."

A. Since working

C. After working

B. Having been working

D. With working

Task 36.

A Choose the correct answer.

Modern science

It seems entirely (1) _____ to us that there are teams of scientists in universities and other institutions around the world attempting to (2) _____ the way the world works. However, it hasn't always been that (3) _____. Although the scientific method is now four or five hundred years old, the ancient Greeks, for example, believed that they could work out the (4) _____ of natural events just by the power of thought.

During the 17th century, more and more people began to realize that they could (5) _____ their scientific ideas by designing a relevant (6) _____ and seeing what happened. A lot of (7) _____ was made in this way by individual scientists. These men and women often worked alone, carrying out (8) _____ into many different areas of science, and they often received very little (9) _____ for their hard work. At the start of the 20th century, though, it became (10) _____ that science was becoming more complicated and more expensive. The individual scientist disappeared, to be replaced by highly qualified teams of experts. Modern science was born.

1 A physical B natural C typical D real

2 A create B invent C construct D discover

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|---|------------|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| 3 | A | route | B | method | C | way | D | technique |
| 4 | A | aims | B | reasons | C | causes | D | impulses |
| 5 | A | calculate | B | estimate | C | measure | D | test |
| 6 | A | experiment | B | research | C | attempt | D | analysis |
| 7 | A | development | B | movement | C | progress | D | evolution |
| 8 | A | research | B | experiment | C | discovery | D | education |
| 9 | A | award | B | prize | C | gift | D | reward |
| 10 | A | clear | B | true | C | accurate | D | actual |

Phrasal verbs

B Complete using the correct form of the words in the box.

plug • turn • carry • narrow • put • work • come • break

1. A lorry had _____ down on the motorway and we had to wait for over an hour.
2. I have _____ it down to two computer games, but I still can't make up my mind.
3. I wish you would _____ the TV off and go outside and get some exercise.
4. Scientists are trying to _____ out ways to reduce pollution from aircraft.
5. Tomorrow, we will be _____ out an experiment to test this theory.
6. Who _____ up with the idea of the ball-point pen?
7. I'll just _____ you through to our research department. Please hold on.
8. No wonder the vacuum cleaner isn't working. You haven't _____ it in!

Task 37.

Phrases and collocations

A Choose the correct answer.

1. I don't think people should be allowed to perform experiments _____ animals.

A. for B. over C. on D. to

2. There was an explosion in technology _____ the beginning of the 20th century.

A. in B. at C. through D. on

3. Let's face _____ – we are destroying the environment and we need to do something now.

A. truth B. facts C. things D. information

4. The distance from the Earth to the Sun is, _____ average, about 149 million kilometers.

A. by B. on C. from D. in

5. It's amazing that creatures survive _____ the bottom of the ocean.

A. in B. by C. at D. to

6. Fox Talbot _____ the first photograph in 1835.

A. gave B. did C. drew D. took

7. Researchers have _____ to the conclusion that your personality is affected by your genes.

A. come B. got C. reached D. arrived

8. Do you mind if I just _____ a quick phone call from here?

A. do B. take C. have D. make

9. Many lives were saved _____ the introduction of antibiotics.

A. into B. at C. with D. in

10. The _____ of the nuclear accident is still unknown.

A. reason B. cause C. base D. motive

11. My uncle works at the university, doing research _____ weather control.

A. on B. to C. of D. from

12. The telescope will photograph distant galaxies, _____ an attempt to understand their past.

A. on B. for C. with D. in

Word patterns

B Find the extra word in each line.

The future

1 _____ We were discussing about the future in class today. Some people were
2 _____ wondering it whether we would have to live in space when we destroy
3 _____ our own planet. I explained them that the answer lies in technology
4 _____ because scientists are intend to develop forms of energy that will not
5 _____ damage the environment. The problems caused as being a result of
6 _____ technology will be solved by technology. I am look forward to our
_____ next discussion.

Task 38.

A Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Igor Ivanovich Sikorsky

Although Igor Ivanovich Sikorsky was not the (1) _____ of the Helicopter, the (2) _____ of his contribution to its development is not in doubt.(3) _____, thousands of years ago, the Chinese played with (4) _____ toys that could fly into the air, and even da Vinci drew plans for a helicopter. However, at that time, it was (5) _____ to build a real one. In the early 20th century, science became (6) _____ advanced enough and Sikorsky was the (7) _____ who made the successful helicopter a reality. As a child, Sikorsky had been encouraged by his mother, a doctor, and his father, a (8) _____, to view science

invent
important
appear
wood
possible
technology
science
psychology

as a series of connected (9) _____. Today, all modern helicopters are based on his (10) _____ designs.

discover
revolution

(1 mark per answer)

B Match to make sentences.

11 The fax machine has broken _____

A out by physicists which prove that time can speed up and slow down.

12 A number of experiments have been carried _____

B on enormously in recent years.

13 Whoever came _____

C off for over three hours yesterday.

14 The electricity was cut _____

D down, so I'm afraid you'll have to wait until tomorrow.

15 I'd like to find _____

E off a very nasty smell when it's heated.

16 This chemical gives _____

F up with that idea should have won the Nobel Prize.

17 Cancer treatments have come _____

G through to the Radiology Department, please.

18 I wonder if you could put me _____

H out much more about technology in the Bronze Age.

(1 mark per answer)

C Choose the correct answer.

19 This time next week, we _____ the chemistry exam.

A. have finished

B. have been finishing

C. will have finished

D. will have been finishing

20 When I grow up, _____ an inventor.

A. I'm being

B. I'm going to be

C. I will have been

D. I will be being

21 Shirley will _____ her research for the next few weeks.

- A. have done B. be doing
C. have been doing D. have been done

22 Next year, Bob will _____ patients at this hospital for twenty-five years.

- A. have been treating B. treat
C. be treating D. be going to treat

23 ‘What is it?’

‘We won’t know until _____ at it under a microscope.’

- A. we’re going to look B. we’ll have looked
C. we’ll be looking D. we’ve looked

24 ‘I’m going to set up the equipment in a minute.’

‘ _____ give you a hand?’

- A. Shall I B. Will I C. Would I D. Do I

(1 mark per answer)

Task 39.

A Complete each second sentence using the word given in brackets so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

1 The mistake by scientists caused a massive explosion. (**in**)

The mistake by scientists _____ a massive explosion.

2 Dr Atherton finally succeeded in discovering the secret formula. (**managed**)

Dr Atherton finally _____ the secret formula.

3 Another name for iron oxide is ‘fool’s gold’. (**as**)

Iron oxide _____ ‘fool’s gold’.

4 Many local residents intend to protest about the nuclear power plant. (**plan**)

Many local residents _____ about the nuclear power plant.

5 We are thinking of appointing Dr Knight to the position of Professor. (**considering**)

We _____ the position of Professor.

6 We cannot live in outer space without special equipment. (**us**)

It _____ to live in outer space without special equipment.

B Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Qualcomp Powertop

Qualcomp have just brought out their (7) _____ new handheld computer, the Powertop. It's (8) _____ not to love it, with its smooth, shiny (9) _____ and its bright screen. It might not be the best (10) _____ to handheld computing because it is quite advanced, but you'll find an (11) _____ of all the features in the detailed manual. The Powertop has been (12) _____ designed to fit a lot of computing Power in your palm. The (13) _____ of a unique wireless Internet Connection means there's a world of (14) _____ just waiting for you.

Revolution

Possible

Appear

Introduce

Explain

Science

Invent

Discovery

C Choose the correct answer.

15 Do you know who _____ the fact that sound travels in waves?

A. invented

C. discovered

B. developed

D. found

16 I'm thinking of getting a fax _____ .

A. machine

C. motor

B. engine

D. instrument

17 The _____ of the outbreak of the disease is still unknown.

A. aim

C. cause

B. reason

D. motive

18 Ten million text messages are sent on _____ every minute.

A. normal

C. general

B. common

D. average

19 Once they've finished the extension to the _____, there'll be room for them to take on a lot more workers.

- A. manufacturing C. industry
B. trade D. factory

20 Jane doesn't dye her hair; it's _____ blonde.

- A. physically C. logically
B. naturally D. organically

21 I've _____ it in at the mains but it still doesn't seem to work.

- A. worked C. narrowed
B. turned D. plugged

Task 40.

Choose the correct answer.

1. If you _____, I would have brought my friends over to your house this evening to watch TV, but I didn't want to bother you.

- A. had studied C. hadn't been studying
B. studied D. didn't study

2. I'm really sleepy today. I wish I _____ Nick to the airport late last night.

- A. didn't have to take C. hadn't had to take
B. weren't taking D. didn't take

3. If I weren't working for an accounting firm, I _____ in a bank.

- A. work C. have worked
B. will work D. would be working

4. If energy _____ inexpensive and unlimited, many things in the world would be different.

- A. is C. were
B. will be D. would be

5. If you _____ to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't be in this mess right now.

- A. listen
B. will listen
C. had listened
D. listened

6. "Will you see Bob at lunch today? I'll give him your message for me."

"I'm not going to lunch, but if I _____ him later, I'll give him your message for me."

- A. should see
B. will see
C. would see
D. could see

7. We _____ the game if we'd had a few more minutes.

- A. could have won
B. won
C. had won
D. will win

8. If someone _____ into the store, smile and say, "May I help you?"

- A. comes
B. came
C. would come
D. could come

9. If I could find Ted's phone number, I _____ him about the change in plans.

- A. called
B. had called
C. could call
D. will call

10. If my candidate had won the election, I _____ happy now.

- A. am
B. would be
C. was
D. can be

Task 41.

Complete the following sentences using the verb in brackets in the infinitive or gerund form.

1. We are going out for dinner. Would you like _____ us? (*joint*)

2. The teacher reminded the students _____ their assignment. (*do*)
3. Jack gave up _____ two weeks ago. (*smoke*)
4. On weekends I enjoy _____ for long walks in the forest. (*go*)
5. As it was late we decided _____ a taxi home. (*take*)
6. Can you show me how the sewing machine? (*use*)
7. I pretended _____ (*sleep*)
8. Does your job involve _____ a lot of people? (*meet*)
9. I considered _____ the job but in the end I decided against it. (*take*)
10. Rodger's parents wanted Rodger _____ studying. (*continue*)
11. Would you like _____ tennis tomorrow? (*play*)
12. I hate _____ late. (*be*)
13. He warned us not _____ anything. (*touch*)
14. Paul invited Linda _____ dinner with him. (*have*)
15. I only did it because I was made _____ it. (*do*)
16. When he was a child he was afraid of _____ at home alone. (*stay*)
17. She can run five miles without _____ (*stop*).
18. The car needs _____ (*wash*).
19. Your lawn wants _____ (*mow*).
20. This knife is only for _____ the bread. (*cut*)
21. We were talking about _____ for the holidays. (*go*)
22. It was difficult _____ a place to live. (*find*)

Task 42.

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Give one answer only to each question.

1. – Can I speak to Mrs. White, please?
– Sorry, but she _____ London two hours ago.

- A. had left from
B. left to
- C. has left
D. left for
2. He had to leave early, _____ he?
- A. didn't
B. hasn't
- C. mustn't
D. shouldn't
3. The telephone is _____. Use the one over there.
- A. out of function
B. not in order
- C. not work
D. not well
4. He is very stubborn, so it will be difficult to _____ him to go.
- A. persuade
B. make
- C. insist
D. prevent
5. I'll stay here until _____ .
- A. I finished
B. I'll have finished
- C. I'll finish
D. I've finished
6. He speaks English _____ .
- A. more fluent than French
B. not as good as French
- C. not so good as French
D. better than French
7. Scotland is one of the biggest producers of wool. It is _____ .
- A. famous for its whiskey either
B. famous in producing whiskey too
C. even more famous for its whiskey
D. also famous at producing whiskey
8. If only he _____ told us the truth in the first place, things wouldn't have gone so wrong.
- A. had
B. would have
- C. has
D. could
9. Most students liked the course because _____ .
- A. it was very little homework
B. of there was practically no homework
C. they were given very few tests

D. they have been given very few home assignments

10. Do you know what time the train _____ to Birmingham?

A. reaches

C. arrives

B. comes

D. is leaving

11. We went to see the play last night and, _____ for Tom, we all enjoyed it very much.

A. apart

C. except

B. besides

D. unless

12. Of the two new teachers, one is

A. less experienced in English than the other

B. not so good of English as the other one

C. much more interested in teaching English than another teacher

D. the most qualified in teaching English

13. The teacher suggested that her students

A. write a composition about their summer experiences

B. wrote a composition about their summer holidays

C. should write a composition about their friends's holidays

D. would write a composition about the most interesting holidays they had ever had

14. She wishes _____ yesterday, since she is on a diet.

A. she wouldn't eaten any cakes

B. she hadn't eaten so many cakes

C. that she ate fewer cakes

D. that she didn't eat too much

15. We've _____ of time to catch the train so there's no need to rush.

A. very much

C. enough

B. great deal

D. plenty

Task 43.

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Give one answer only to each question.

1. The explanation that your teacher gave you was similar _____.
A. with the one our teacher gave us B. to the one ours gave us
C. to our teacher D. with our teacher's
2. If we hurry, we might get there _____ to catch the early train.
A. at time C. on time
B. in time D. before time
3. _____ scientists have observed increased pollution in the water supply.
A. Late C. Later
B. Latter D. Lately
4. George left his car _____ the end of the street.
A. at C. in
B. near to D. on
5. He did not want to _____.
A. do any harm to her friend B. make her a favour
C. make so bad mistake D. give her too many advices
6. He traveled across the country _____ his old lorry.
A. on C. by
B. in D. driven
7. The three friends all _____ for the same job.
A. employed C. applied
B. chose D. referred
8. She _____ drive to the station every day but then she suddenly decided to walk instead.
A. was used to C. had used to
B. was using to D. used to
9. Whenever I saw him, I _____.

- A. can't help smiling to him
 B. couldn't make him to smile
 C. couldn't stop to smile on him
 D. couldn't help smiling at him
10. Her father won't _____ her drive his car.
 A. allow
 B. let
 C. agree
 D. permit
11. Jack couldn't remember _____ .
 A. if he has ever seen the girl
 B. nothing about the girl
 C. where the girl lived
 D. what had the girl said the day before
12. _____ the wet weather, the football match went ahead.
 A. Although
 B. Despite
 C. unless
 D. In spite
13. After his long absence from university he found it difficult to _____ up with the rest of his group.
 A. catch
 B. make
 C. take
 D. work
14. I'm going to _____ my dress dry-cleaned.
 A. have
 B. do
 C. make
 D. let
15. If Ben studied hard at school, he would _____ to the university.
 A. enter
 B. have entered
 C. be admitted
 D. have admitted

Task 44.

Out of the 4 variants, choose the one which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence.

1. I will play tennis unless I have a headache.

- a. If I don't have a headache, we can play tennis.
- b. If I had a headache, we couldn't play tennis.
- c. Had my headache disappeared, we would have played tennis.
- d. I will play tennis despite my headache.

2. We can't go to the beach, because it is not Saturday today.

- a. If it had been Saturday, we could have gone to the beach.
- b. I hope we will be able to go to the beach next Saturday.
- c. I wish it had been Saturday and we could have gone to the beach.

3. It was silly of me not to buy that dress.

- a. If I were not so silly, I would buy that dress.
- b. I wish I could have bought that dress.
- c. I wish I could buy that dress.
- d. I must have bought that dress.

4. It's a pity Jerry is away.

- a. I wish Jerry had been here.
- b. I'll be happy if Jerry is here.
- c. Jerry must have been here.
- d. If only Jerry were here.

5. I'm sorry I mentioned it to him yesterday.

- a. I wish I were clever enough not to mention it to him.
- b. I shouldn't mention it to him.
- c. I might have mentioned it to him.
- d. I shouldn't have mentioned it to him.

6. The firemen managed to save the house because they arrived in time.

- a. If the firemen hadn't arrived soon, they couldn't have saved the house.
- b. The firemen won't be able to save the house unless they arrive in time.
- c. Had the firemen arrived on time, they could have saved the house.
- d. The firemen should have arrived in time to save the house.

7. It was not necessary to hurry, since the train was late. So we decided to look around the shops on our way to the station.

- a. If you had not hurried, you would not have caught the train.
- b. We needn't have hurried to catch the train.
- c. We needn't hurry to catch the train.
- d. We didn't have to hurry to catch the train.

8. He is accustomed to swimming every day.

- a. He used to swim every day.
- b. He is used to swimming every day.
- c. He was used to swimming every day.
- d. He would swim every day.

9. She probably did not study hard enough to pass the test.

- a. She needn't have studied hard enough to pass the test.
- b. She must have studied hard enough to pass the test.
- c. She might have studied hard enough to pass the test.
- d. She should have studied hard enough to pass the test.

10. She won't pass the exam unless she studies hard.

- a. She might have passed the exam. I've heard that she studies hard.
- b. Providing she studies hard, she will pass the exam.
- c. She should have studied hard to pass the exam.
- d. If she studied hard, she would pass the exam.

Task 45.

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Give one answer only to each question.

1. Nobody knows why _____ his relatives.

- A. he was looking forward to see B. was he looking forward to see
 C. was he looking forward to seeing D. he was looking forward to seeing
2. There's somebody behind us. I think we _____ for about an hour.
 A. are followed B. have been followed
 C. are being followed D. have been being followed
3. Tell me if _____ your tickets next week. I'll help you.
 A. you'll have any difficulty getting B. you'll have any difficulties getting
 C. you have any difficulty to get D. you'll have any difficulties to get
4. Don't worry about _____ me in charge of the children, I'm quite used to _____ them.
 A. leave, looking after B. leaving, looking after
 C. leaving, look after D. leave, look after
5. It's _____ over spilt milk.
 A. no good to cry B. no use crying
 C. no point to cry D. no point in crying
6. Fortunately, he succeeded in _____ and immediately rushed back home. Now he was sure that his brother was safe.
 A. hear the plane take off B. hearing the plane takes off
 C. hearing the plane take off D. hearing the plane has taken off
7. You didn't post this letter! It'd _____ posted.
 A. rather B. have been
 C. better be D. to be
8. He finally admitted that he _____ my camera and pressed the button. Now I know why it doesn't work.
 A. has tried to raise B. has raised
 C. had been raised D. had raised
9. I gave her all the money _____ .
 A. that she wanted B. so that she wanted
 C. what she wanted D. which was wanting
10. I regret _____ to your party yesterday.

A. refusing to come

B. to refuse to come

C. to refuse coming

D. refusing coming

11. It's so hot, would you mind _____ the window!

A. open

B. to open

C. opening

D. me to open

12. He couldn't understand why _____ than to run.

A. he preferred jogging

B. he preferred to jog

C. did he prefer jogging

D. he preferred to jog rather

13. My sister did not want to go to hospital for tests but finally she _____ see the doctor.

A. made

B. was made

C. made to

D. was made to

14. Having said this, _____ .

A. his mistake became clear to him

B. it became clear to him that he had made a mistake

C. he realized his mistake

D. his mistake was made clear to him

15. Never _____ he thinks.

A. she was so interested to know what

B. was she so interested to know that

C. she was so interested in knowing what

D. was she so interested to know what