

Многопрофильная олимпиада КубГУ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК Отборочный тур (заочный)

Тест

1. I found the chewing gum ... again

- a) in bed **b) in the bed** c) in a bed

The bed is a “certain” bed so we know that the chewing gum is exactly in this bed.

2. Is ... Malta in ... Mediterranean?

- a) —, — b) the, the **c) —, the**

See rules how to use articles with proper names.

3. We came by ... train

- a) the 7.30** b) 7.30 c) a 7.30

We need “the” when we speak about train+ time of departure.

4. I am looking for a ... for my bedside table

- a) clock radio white Taiwanese cheap
b) cheap white Taiwanese clock radio
c) white Taiwanese cheap clock radio
d) Taiwanese cheap white clock radio

Adjective order: characteristic feature – colour – origin

5. During the ... steel strike in 1980 I ran a lot, thinking things out.

- a) 13 - week** b) 13 weeks c) 13 week's

It's an adjective so no word forms are possible.

6. We have no ... information.

- a) farther **b) further** c) father

When we speak about information or some details we use “further”. If mean distance, it's “father”.

7. Fifty minutes ... enough time to finish this test

- a) isn't **b) aren't** c) weren't

The word “minutes” is plural.

8. Everyone ... pleased, ... ?

- a) were, weren't they **b) was, weren't they**
c) was, wasn't he d) was, wasn't anybody

We use verbs in a singular form with pronouns like “everyone, everybody etc.”, but as we mean a group of people we should say “weren't they”.

9. The police ... searching for a tall dark man with a beard.

- a) is **b) are**

Here we mean “a group of people which is called “the police”.

10. They haven't said when it... ready.

- a) **will be** b) is c) would be

Sequences of tenses – Present Perfect + reference to the future.

11. You ... always ... the way I speak!

- a) criticise **b) are criticizing**

Present Continuous expresses irritation.

12. This is the first time I... Californian champagne.

- a) am drinking b) drank **c) have drunk**

“the first time” – the result from the past which is important now.

13. So far only two bodies

- a) were discovered b) have discovered **c) have been discovered**

Two bodies have been discovered by someone' that's why we need passive. It is Present Perfect Passive, because we have the result: “so far”.

14. What's that green stuff on your hands? — Paint. I... the bathroom.

- a) painted b) was painting **c) have been painting**

We have the result of a continuous action which began in the past, went on for some time and now we can see its result.

15. You know she ... looking at the picture for the last twenty minutes.

- a) has stood b) was standing **c) has been standing**

The action started in the past, went on for some time and finished – Present Perfect Continuous.

16. The old cross ... on the top of the mountain as long as anybody can

remember.

- a) has stood b) has been standing c) was standing

The cross can't "stand" in a continuous form but the fact of its present is obvious so it's important to us to emphasize it by means of the Present Perfect.

17. I... about the horrifying knife attack on George Harrison just now.

- a) have read b) read

"Just now" – it's a fact so the result is important at the moment of speaking.

18. People used to ... the earth was flat.

- a) thinking b) think c) be thought

"Used to" which is used to speak about past habits.

19. Will you give me a lift? My car ... at the moment.

- a) is repaired b) is repairing c) is being repaired

Causative form: I'm not repairing my car by myself, but somebody is.

20. I was made ... them the truth.

- a) to tell b) tell c) to say

In the passive form we use "to-inf" with the verb "to make" in the meaning of «заставлять».

21. The car window was smashed ... the thief... a baseball bat.

- a) by, with b) with, by c) by, by

"By" a person, "with" an instrument.

22. Rick was having his hair ... when John called.

- a) to cut b) being cut c) cut

Causative form; see ex. 19.

36. If more people ... recycled paper, fewer trees ... be cut down.

- a) had used, would b) had used, would have c) used, would

The second type of conditional, hypothetical.

37. If I ... last week that she was ill, I ... her.

- a) knew, would visit b) had known, would have visited

The third type of conditionals; we speculate about the past and can't do anything about it.

The verb “make” in the meaning of «заставлять» is used with bare inf in the active voice.

34. It was a really good holiday. I really enjoyed ... by the sea again.

a) to be **b) being**

enjoy + Ving

35. I don't remember ... my wallet out of my bag, but I must have done it when I stopped ... petrol.

a) taking, to buy b) to take, to buy c) to take, buying

Remember + ing = remember the action itself; stop + inf = to stop with a certain purpose.

36. I hope you haven't forgotten ... the garage because the car badly needs servicing.

a) telephoning **b) to telephone**

forget to + inf = remember to do sth

37. The delivery boy ... the groceries on the table.

a) lay **b) laid**

Past form of this verb

38. He was exhausted so he decided to ... down for a little.

a) lie b) lay

“Lay” can't be used here because of the translation.

39. After the heavy rain, the water in the lake ... another two feet.

a) raised **b) rose**

The verb “to rise” is correct in this case.

40. The soldier ... the flag.

a) rose **b) raised**

The verb “to raise” is correct in this case.

41. He promised to help Rufus if the occasion ...

a) **arose** b) would arise c) will rise

In a subordinate clause we can't use future or subjunctive forms.

42. Nobody ... through so many boring lectures as John has.

- a) has sat b) has set

We “sit” through lectures.

43. My car broke ... on the way to work.

- a) down b) off c) out

Phrasal verb “break down”

44. Do you think it is difficult to bring children ... as a single parent?

- a) out b) in c) up

Phrasal verb “bring up”

45. How do you get... with the neighbours?

- a) on b) — c) away

Phrasal verb “get on”

46. I couldn't get ... because the line was engaged.

- a) through b) over c) round to

Phrasal verb “get through”

47. My doctor has told me to give ... eating cakes and sweets.

- a) in b) away c) up

Phrasal verb “give away”

48. Look ... ! There's a car coming.

- a) after b) up c) out

Phrasal verb “look out”

49. I had to look the spelling ... in the dictionary.

- a) after b) up c) through

Phrasal verb “look up”

50. Could you put me ... to the Manager, please?

- a) up b) through c) away

Phrasal verb “put through”

51. We ... seats for the show because the theatre was half empty.

- a) needn't book b) should have booked c) needn't have

booked

Lack of necessity in the past

52. Why did you change your mind? What made you ... your mind?

- a) **change** b) to change

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enjoy + Ving

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Remember + ing = remember the action itself; stop + inf = to stop with a certain purpose.

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- a) telephoning **b) to telephone**

forget to + inf = remember to do sth

56. Would you mind not... in this office?

- a) to smoke **b) smoking**

would + Ving

57. The president will attempt... inflation in the next four years.

- a) to reduce** b) reducing

attempt + inf

58. It was a bit of a shock: I am not used to ... so much for a sandwich and a glass of beer.

- a) paying** b) pay

be used to doing sth

59. The delivery boy ... the groceries on the table.

- a) lay **b) laid**

Past – a continuous action which began in the past, went on for some time and finished in the past; then we remembered that BEFORE this action we had not locked the door, so we used Past Perfect here to show that one action happened before another.

6. We ... (are having) a party next Friday. are...you ... (doing) anything special?

Future arrangement

7. Janice ... (has grown up) in the States, that's why she ... (spells) some words differently.

Result – now she USUALLY spells (it's typical of her)

8. He ... just (had (just) left) school when he ... (made) his first million at the age of 19!

Past – result + simple fact

9. It's such a dangerous road there ... (will be) a serious accident one of these days unless they ... (introduce) a speed limit.

Prediction based on personal XP, unless – subordinate clause (we can't use future tenses).

10. I... (would come) next weekend if I ... (were) you. My parents ... (will have gone) back to York by then.

The 2nd type of conditional – hypothetical. Future Perfect – the action will be completed by a certain time in the future.

2. Read the text and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct (put a tick) and some have an extra word.

WHY AM I LEARNING ENGLISH?

- 1 English is the most widely spoken language in the world **CORRECT**
2 today. It is **a** quite amazing how the use of English has (no noun)
3 become so widespread. **The** English is not as easy as Esperanto, (no
“language”)
4 which was especially written **for** to be as easy as possible for (inf of purpose)
5 people to learn, and yet **the** Esperanto is spoken by very few (no “language”)
6 people around the world. For many people English is not as French. **CORRECT**