

3. Я слышал, что конференция прошла.
  4. Я слышала, что меня пригласили на конференцию.
  5. Я помню, что меня пригласили на конференцию.
  6. Мы слышали, что его послали на конференцию.
  7. Я слышала, что она уже уехала на конференцию.
  8. Он не возражал против того, чтобы я прочитал курс лекций по химии.
  9. Я помню, что его пригласили на конференцию.
  10. Он не возражал против того, чтобы этот ученый прочитал курс лекций по химии.
- 

### Тест 38

Выберите из приведенных ниже предложений только те, в которых употреблено причастие.

1. After discussing this problem we went home.
2. Discussing this problem they touched many questions.
3. Have you any possibility of getting this book in the library?
4. The student getting a grant is my friend.
5. Let us get to the skating-rink after passing our examination.
6. Having passed an examination he has decided to go to the skating-rink.
7. Before entering the University he worked at a plant.
8. Joining our expedition he helped us in our work.
9. Be careful crossing the street.
10. Before crossing the street look first to the left and then to the right.
11. The girl reading the book is my friend.
12. We liked her idea of reading this article aloud.
13. The boy living in our room is a student.
14. The date of our going to the theatre is uncertain.
15. Being a great admirer of music, she attended almost all the concerts given at the Philharmonic.
16. While going somewhere by train, I usually try to get out at every station to take a breath of air.

1. After discussing this problem we went homw.
2. Discussing this problem they touched many questions.
3. Have you any possibility of getting this book in the library?
4. The student getting a grant is my friend.
5. Let us get to the skating-rink after passing our examination.
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8. Joining our expedition he helped us in our work.
9. Be careful crossing the street.
10. Before crossing the street look first to the left and then to the right.
11. The girl reading the book is my friend.
12. We liked her idea of reading this article aloud.
13. The boy living in our room is a student.
14. The date of our going to the theatre is uncertain.
15. Being a great admirer of music, she attended almost all the concerts given at the Philharmonic.

### Тест 37

К данным английским предложениям подберите точно соответствующие по смыслу русские предложения.

1. I remember having been invited at the conference.
2. He didn't object to my giving a course of lectures on Chemistry.
3. I remember my having invited him to the conference.
4. He heard of his having been sent to the conference.
5. He didn't object to this scientist's giving a course of lectures on Chemistry.
6. I heard of her going to the conference.
7. The students didn't object to being given a course of lectures in Chemistry.
8. I heard of her going to the conference.

- 
1. Я помню, что пригласил его на конференцию.
  2. Студенты не возражали против того, чтобы им прочли курс лекций по химии на втором курсе.



9. She believed me to have studied English at school.
10. I like to hear her sing.

### Тест 32

Выберите предложения, в которых употреблен субъективный инфинитивный оборот.

1. We were informed the expedition to have been opened.
2. The expedition is informed to have been opened.
3. They believed him to be a good specialist in the field of astronautics.
4. He is believed to be a good specialist in the field of astronautics.
5. The students are expected to pass the examinations successfully.
6. A teacher expects her students to pass examinations successfully.
7. I know them to be carrying out a number of experiments.
8. They were known to be carrying a number of experiments.
9. The experiment is expected to result in valuable data.
10. I know him to have invented some new instruments.
11. We expect the experiment to result in valuable data.
12. He is known to have invented some new instruments.
13. U. Gagarin is considered to be the first astronaut in the world.
14. Everybody considers U. Gagarin to be the first astronaut in the world.
15. This article is known to be translated.
16. We know this article to be translated.
17. Everybody knows Russia to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
18. Russia is known to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

### Тест 33

Выберите предложения, в которых употреблены инфинитивные обороты.

1. I heard that he had left Moscow.
2. He is said to have left Moscow.
3. He wishes the work to be done at once.
4. The article is expected to be printed this week.

5. They were told the article would be printed this week.
6. Does he wish us to help him?
7. It seems that she knows French very well.
8. He seems to know all about it.
9. It is expected that many people will attend the meeting.
10. The weather is likely to change.
11. Have you ever heard him sing?
12. He was said to be writing a new play.
13. He knew that he was considered the best teacher of our school.
14. I consider him to be the best teacher of our school.
15. I like him to be invited to the concert.
16. They know we were invited to the concert.

### Тест 34

К данным английским предложениям подберите соответствующие эквиваленты.

1. I find him to be a clever man.
  2. This important problem is sure to be settled soon.
  3. We know the plan to be discussed at the conference.
  4. Do you believe him to be a good teacher?
  5. The construction of a new plant was reported to have been completed.
  6. They did not expect him to come back so soon.
  7. The translation of this article is likely to be published next month.
  8. They are supposed to have finished this work.
  9. This congress is known to have adopted a new programme.
  10. We wish this article to be published soon.
- 
1. Известно, что этот съезд принял новую программу.
  2. Он доложил, что строительство этого завода закончено.
  3. Мы хотим, чтобы эта статья была вскоре опубликована.
  4. Мы считаем его хорошим учителем.
  5. Возможно, эта важная проблема будет решена скоро.
  6. Мы знаем, что план будет обсужден на конференции.
  7. Предполагают, что они закончили эту работу.
  8. Вероятно, перевод этой статьи будет опубликован в следующем месяце.
  9. Сообщали, что строительство этого завода уже закончено.
  10. Я нахожу его умным человеком.



11. Вы верите, что он хороший учитель?
12. Они не ожидали его скорого возвращения.
13. В следующем месяце они переведут эту статью.
14. Я во всем полагаюсь на этого умного человека.

### Тест 35

Из данного под чертой списка английских предложений выберите эквиваленты русским предложениям.

1. Говорят, что он живет в Англии.
2. Я считаю, что он хороший учитель.
3. Кажется, он видел меня на выставке.
4. Полагали, что экспедиция уже прибыла.
5. Мы знали, что они хорошие друзья.
6. Известно, что план был выполнен вовремя.
7. Вероятно, они придут вечером.
8. Я видел, что они занимаются в читальном зале.
9. Они обязательно сделают это.
10. Оказалось, что они принимали активное участие в этой работе.

- 
1. They are considered to be good friends.
  2. We think him to help us.
  3. He is unlikely to be late.
  4. I consider him to be a good teacher.
  5. He seems to have seen me at the exhibition.
  6. He is said to live in England.
  7. He seems not to make any mistakes in the dictation.
  8. They appeared to have taken an active part in this work.
  9. The expedition was believed to have already arrived.
  10. We know them to be good friends.
  11. The plan is known to have been fulfilled in time.
  12. They are likely to come in the evening.
  13. I saw them studying in the reading room.
  14. They are certain to do it.

### Тест 36

Выберите из приведенных ниже предложений только те, в которых употреблен герундий.

4. The teacher will look through the report to be made at the meeting.

- а) Преподаватель просмотрит доклад, который будет сделан на собрании.
- б) Преподаватель посмотрел доклад, который был сделан на собрании.

### Тест 31

К данным русским предложениям выберите соответствующие английские эквиваленты из указанных под чертой, по возможности.

1. Вам нравится, как она поет?
2. Мы считали, что все детали плана были объяснены вам правильно.
3. Говорят, что он написал очень хорошую пьесу.
4. Мы думаем, что он придет со своей сестрой завтра.
5. Мы верили, что она изучала английский в школе.
6. Считают, что Солженицын – один из величайших писателей нашего времени.
7. Возможно, они вернулись в Москву.
8. Я люблю слушать, как она поет.
9. Она думала, что я изучала английский язык в школе.
10. Я считаю нашу учительницу умным человеком.
11. Мы хотим, чтобы статья была опубликована, как можно быстрее.
12. Вероятно, этот дом был построен в начале 19 столетия.

1. We expected him to come with his sister tomorrow.
2. Solzhenitzin is supposed to be one of the greatest writer of our time.
3. We supposed all the details of the plan to have been explained to you long ago.
4. They are sure to have returned to Moscow.
5. We wish the article to be published as soon as possible.
6. I find our teacher to be a clever woman.
7. He is said to have written a very good play.
8. This house is likely to have been built at the beginning of the nineteenth century.



6. This expedition is reported to have reached the Mars/.  
7. They were happy to have been helped with this work.  
8. She may be working at her English now.  
9. This wish was to be given this work.  
10. I am sorry to have done it.  
11. Peace must be fought for.  
12. We decided to meet in the library of the Institute.  
13. This professor is said to have been teaching literature for many years.  
14. I am glad to see you in Moscow.  
15. This young man is reported to have been appointed to that post.

**1 - Indef. (Active), 2 – Indef. (Passive), 3 – Continuous (Active), 4 – Perfect (Passive), 5 – Perfect Continuous (Active), 6 – Perfect (Active).**

### Тест 30

К данному под цифрой предложению подберите соответствующий вариант перевода из предложений, обозначенных буквами.

1. **It is the article to be translated at home.**  
а) Эта статья, которая была выполнена нами.  
б) Эта та статья, которую нужно перевести дома.
2. **I got the task to be fulfilled for next Monday.**  
а) Я получил задание, которое было выполнено к понедельнику.  
б) Я получил задание, которое они выполнят к следующему понедельнику.  
в) Я получил задание, которое необходимо выполнить к следующему понедельнику.
3. **I was given an interesting article to be published in our newspaper.**  
а) Мне дали интересную статью, которая была напечатана в нашей газете.  
б) Мне дали интересную статью, напечатанную в нашей газете.  
в) Мне дали интересную статью, которую нужно напечатать в нашей газете.

7. They have a lot of work to do.
8. The students are to read this article.
9. The students are shown new devices.
10. The students are in the reading room.
11. We have to improve old methods.
12. We have new methods of research work.
13. We have already improved our knowledge in English.
14. He was offered to show a film about prominent teachers.
15. She was going to the cinema when I met her.
16. He was reading when I entered the room.

### Тест 23

Из данных предложений выберите только те, в которых глаголы **to be, to have** являются вспомогательными.

1. He was to come at 6.30.
2. He was at home at 6.30
3. Se was sitting in the room and reading a book.
4. The opening of the championship was fixt for the first of May.
5. They have to do it immediately.
6. They have just done it.
7. They have a lot of work to do.
8. The students are to read this article.
9. The students are shown new devices.
10. The students are in the reading room.
11. We have to improve old methods.
12. We have new methods of research work.
13. We have already improved our knowledge in English.
14. He was offered to show a film about prominent teachers.
15. She was going to the cinema when I met her.
16. He was reading when I entered the room.

### Тест 24

Из данных предложений выберите только те, в которых глаголы **to be, to have** являются модальными.



1. He was to come at 6.30.
2. He was at home at 6.30
3. Se was sitting in the room and reading a book.
4. The opening of the championship was fixed for the first of May.
5. They have to do it immediately.
6. They have just done it.
7. They have a lot of work to do.
8. The students are to read this article.
9. The students are shown new devices.
10. The students are in the reading room.
11. We have to improve old methods.
12. We have new methods of research work.
13. We have already improved our knowledge in English.
14. He was offered to show a film about prominent teachers.
15. She was going to the cinema when I met her.
16. He was reading when I entered the room.

### Тест 25

Из предлагаемых глаголов выберите только те, в которых глаголы **to have, to be** переводятся как **должен (а, ы)**.

1. He was to come at 6.30.
2. He was at home at 6.30
3. Se was sitting in the room and reading a book.
4. The opening of the championship was fixed for the first of May.
5. They have to do it immediately.
6. They have just done it.
7. They have a lot of work to do.
8. The students are to read this article.
9. The students are shown new devices.
10. The students are in the reading room.
11. We have to improve old methods.
12. We have new methods of research work.
13. We have already improved our knowledge in English.
14. He was offered to show a film about prominent teachers.
15. She was going to the cinema when I met her.
16. He was reading when I entered the room.

## Тест 28

Вставьте в пропуски нужные вспомогательные глаголы из данных под чертой.

1. What ... you doing here now?
2. I ... looking through some fresh newspapers.
3. We ... had lunch by 3 o'clock.
4. Where ... you going when I met you?
5. I ... hurrying to the Institute.
6. Tomorrow at 10 o'clock we ... be waiting for them at the station?
7. ... they have finished their work by next Saturday?
8. ...you seen a new film today?
9. ... he returned to the library a book of humorous stories this week?
10. ... she finished school 5 years ago?
11. ... your friend always go home by train when his classes are over?
12. They ... not usually go to the theatre on Saturdays because they work in the laboratory on these days.
13. They ... skating at the skating-rink at this time yesterday.
14. Listen! The girls ... singing a nice folk song.
15. ... she have many friends in this town when she lived there?

---

1. am. 2. have. 3. has. 4. shall. 5. will. 6. do. 7. did. 8. does. 9. was. 10. were. 11. are. 12. is. 13. had.

## Неличные формы глагола

## Тест 29

Укажите в каждом предложении форму инфинитива, руководствуясь цифровым обозначением форм инфинитива, указанных под чертой.

1. The students must be translating an interesting article now.
2. We want this book to be read by everybody.
3. The question to be discussed at tomorrow's meeting is very interesting.
4. Everybody knows our figure skaters to be the best skaters in the world.
5. I expect them to be discussing this question now.



## Тест 26

Выберите из списка предложенных под чертой английских глагольных форм эквиваленты, соответствующие подчеркнутым русским глагольным формам.

1. Вам следовало бы учиться лучше.
2. Он не может переводить такие тексты без словаря.
3. Она могла перевести эту статью без словаря.
4. Вы должны больше работать над английским.
5. Я не могла ответить на ваш вопрос.
6. Собрание должно было начаться в 7 часов вечера.
7. Можно мне войти?
8. Я смогу зайти к тебе только вечером.
9. Он, возможно, достал нужную книгу.
10. Мы должны были встретиться в институте, как договорились.
11. Ему разрешили прочесть эту книгу.
12. Прошлую зиму она могла хорошо кататься на коньках.
13. Они должны будут сделать перевод завтра.

---

1. should 2. may 3. can 4. must 5. shall be able 6. was allowed 7. will have to 8. were to 9. could 10. had to 11. cannot 12. couldn't 13. was to 14. might 15. were to 16. was not able to.

## Тест 27

Подберите русским глагольным формам соответствующие эквиваленты из данных предложений.

1. Смогу перевести.  
a) can translate, b) could translate, c) should be able to translate
2. Должны были сделать.  
a) must do, b) have to do, c) will have to do, d) had to do
3. Можете идти.  
a) may go, b) can go, c) will be allowed to go, d) might go
4. Мог приехать.  
a) will have to come, b) could come, c) can come.
5. Должен учиться.  
a) had to study, b) must study, c) might study
6. Должны будем помочь.  
a) must help, b) shall have to help, c) shall be able to help.

12. He told me that he translated a lot of English texts to master the language.

13. It was reported that the experiment would have been made by the end of the month.

14. Did you hear that your friend returned from the North?

15. He said that he had mastered his French and German.

### Тест 21

К русскому глаголу-сказуемому, указанному в предложении, подберите английский эквивалент из глагольных форм, данных под буквами.

1. I hope I **увиджу** him before his leaving for Moscow.

a) shall see b) should see c) should have seen.

2. I did not know if he **работает ли** at this plant.

a) works b) had worked c) worked.

3. We were informed that the conference **начнет** its work in two days.

a) will begin b) would begin c) begins.

4. Newspapers reported that some more atomic power stations **строятся** in Russia at that time.

a) are being built b) were built c) had been built d) were being built

5. A professor was asked where isotopes **используются**.

a) are used b) were used c) were being used

6. A student said he **проводит** experiments in the field of nuclear physics now.

a) is carrying on b) carried on c) had carried on d) was carrying on.

### Многофункциональные, модальные глаголы

### Тест 22

Из данных предложений выберите только те, в которых глагол **to be, to have** являются смысловыми.

1. He was to come at 6.30.

2. He was at home at 6.30

3. Se was sitting in the room and reading a book.

4. The opening of the championship was fixt for the first of May.

5. They have to do it immediately.

6. They have just done it.



1. This film is much spoken about.
2. This film was much spoken about.
3. This film will be spoken about.
4. This doctor is sent for at once.
5. The doctor was sent for at once.
6. The doctor will be sent for at once.
7. His report is listened to with great attention.
8. His report was listened to with great attention.
9. His report will be listened to with great attention.
10. This book on electronics is referred to by scientists.
11. This book on electronics was referred to by scientists.
12. This book on electronics will be referred to by scientists.
13. He is often laughed at.
14. He was often laughed at.
15. He will be often laughed at.

---

1. говорят. 2. будут говорить. 3. послали. 4. слушали. 5. будут слушать. 6. ссылаются. 7. ссылались. 8. смеялись. 9. будут смеяться.

### Тест 20

Выберите те предложения, в которых глагол-сказуемое в придаточном предложении переводится на русский язык глаголом в настоящем времени.

1. It was found that chemical changes could produce electric current.
2. Experiments proved that great economy could be realised by using automation.
3. Foreign tourists said that they wanted to visit a Russian village.
4. One of the tourists said that he had much heard about Russian villages.
5. We knew that both he and his brother liked sport.
6. They said that the new building of their University would be constructed in two month.
7. I saw that you were working at your design.
8. I was sure you would work at the library in the evening.
9. The teacher was sorry to hear an uncertain answer.
10. He told me he studied at the Polytechnical University.
11. It was said that he was a good specialist in that field of science.

4. The pictures of the great masters have been given much attention by the Russian people.

а) Этим картинам уделяют большое внимание.

б) Великие художники уделяют большое внимание произведениям российских людей.

в) Российские люди уделяли большое внимание картинам великих мастеров.

### Тест 18

К русским глагольным формам слева подберите соответствующие английские глагольные формы справа.

#### ACTIVE

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. учиться (вообще)       | 1. had written        |
| 2. учили (вчера)          | 2. will study         |
| 3. выучили (к 2 часам)    | 3. were studying      |
| 4. учат (сейчас)          | 4. shall be studying  |
| 5. будут учить (завтра)   | 5. shall have studied |
| 6. учили (когда я вошел)  | 6. are studying       |
| 7. выучили (сегодня)      | 7. study              |
| 8. выучу (к вечеру)       | 8. studied            |
| 9. буду учить (от 2 до 3) | 9. have studied       |

#### PASSIVE

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. делается (сейчас)        | 1. had been done       |
| 2. была сделана (вчера)     | 2. will have been done |
| 3. будет сделана (к вечеру) | 3. is done             |
| 4. делается (ежедневно)     | 4. was done            |
| 5. была сделана (к 2 часам) | 5. is being done       |
| 6. будет сделана (завтра)   | 6. has been done       |
| 7. сделана (на этой неделе) | 7. will be done        |
| 8. делалась (когда я вошел) | 8. was being done      |

### Тест 19

Укажите, каким русским глагольным формам под чертой соответствуют английские глаголы-сказуемые, употребленные в предложениях.



8. They were discussing a new plan of the expedition when we came in.

9. Comrade N. is listening to her with great attention.

10. They were translating the magazine.

11. The students built many new houses in summer.

1. His work was finished yesterday.

2. Many new houses were built by students who worked in the collective-farm in summer.

3. The magazine has been translated by them.

4. He was shown the way to the hostel.

5. I have been told about the House of Friendship by my friend.

6. I was taught English at the Institute.

7. This experiment can be made by us in the morning.

8. We are taught English at the Institute.

9. Our papers were returned by the teacher yesterday.

10. All the questions to the text must be answered by you.

11. The report had been finished by her when her brother returned.

12. Our papers will be returned by our teacher tomorrow.

13. The articles will be listened to with great attention.

14. He is being listened with great attention by Com. N.

### Тест 17

Выберите из 3 русских предложений тот вариант, который точно соответствует по смыслу английскому предложению.

1. The doctor was sent for an hour ago.

а) Доктор отправился домой час назад.

б) За доктором послали полчаса назад.

в) Доктора отправили час назад.

2. The report of our dean will much be spoken about.

а) О сообщении вашего декана будут много говорить.

б) В этом сообщении будет много говориться о нашем декане.

в) Наш декан будет много говорить об этом сообщении.

3. This work by Tsiolkovsky is often referred to by scientists.

а) Циолковский часто ссылается на работу этого ученого.

б) Ученые в своих работах часто ссылаются на Циолковского.

в) На эту работу Циолковского часто ссылаются ученые.

### Тест 15

К предложению, обозначенному цифрой, подберите предложение, соответствующее по времени и по смыслу из данных под буквами.

1. This article was written yesterday.
  - a) He was writing this article at two o'clock.
  - b) Somebody wrote this article yesterday.
  - c) My brother has written this article.
2. These books have just been taken by us.
  - a) The books have just been here.
  - b) We always take books at the library.
  - c) We have just taken the books.
3. An English text is being translated by the students now.
  - a) The students are translating an English text now.
  - b) The students translated an English text yesterday.
  - c) The students are not translating an English text now.
4. She is shown the shortest way to the Institute.
  - a) She is showing the shortest way there.
  - b) Somebody shows her the shortest way there.
  - c) She will be shown the shortest way there.
5. This report will be made at the conference.
  - a) Somebody will make this report at the conference.
  - b) This report was made at the conference.
  - c) This report has been written at the conference.

### Тест 16

К предложениям в действительном залоге подберите соответствующие по смыслу и по времени предложения, данные под чертой, если есть.

1. We showed him the way to the hostel.
2. My friend has told me about the House of Friendship.
3. We can make this experiment in the morning.
4. They teach us English at the Institute.
5. The teacher will return our papers tomorrow.
6. You must answer all the question to the text.
7. She had finished the report when her brother came.



3. Они уехали на практику на прошлой неделе.
4. Я только что вернулась из Англии.
5. Доклад будет готов послезавтра.
6. Я иду в театр сегодня вечером.
7. Они еще не перевели этот текст.
8. Он часто получает письма от друзей за рубежом.
9. Я никогда не был в космосе.
10. Вы когда-нибудь были на Венере?
11. Она уже подготовилась к уроку.
12. Встреча с инопланетянами состоится на следующей неделе.
13. Сегодня я очень занят, готовлюсь встречать пострадавших от наводнения.
14. Прошлым летом я работал переводчиком у австралийцев.
15. Экзамен по английскому языку состоится в следующем месяце.

1. just. 2. never. 3. ever. 4. last summer. 5. often. 6. now. 7. next month. 8. tonight. 9. the day after tomorrow. 10. tomorrow. 11. last week. 12. yet. 13. already. 14. next week. 15. today.

#### Тест 14

Из данных предложений выберите только те, в которых глагол-сказуемое стоит в **Present, Past, Future Indefinite (Passive Voice)**.

1. The girls are asking many questions.
2. The girls are asked many questions.
3. They will be shown a new film tomorrow.
4. They are shown a new device now.
5. The teachers were speaking about their holidays.
6. The teachers were spoken about.
7. The parents will discuss this problem in a few days/
8. The children are laughing now.
9. The girl's exercises will be rewritten at home.
10. This boy is often laughed at.
11. The new words were written on the blackboard by the teacher.
12. The students were planning an outing.
13. The post is delivered by postmen.
14. The doctor was sent for.
15. The children will be watching a new film at this time tomorrow.

## Test 12

В предложенном ниже списке английских глагольных форм выберите формы, соответствующие подчеркнутым русским глаголам-сказуемым.

1. Когда мы вошли в комнату, он читал очень интересную книгу о космосе.
2. По вечерам она обычно читает книги в читальном зале библиотеки.
3. Впервые он прочитал статью об этом химическом элементе в 1997 году.
4. К этому времени мы прочтем все статьи о завершении космического полета.
5. Она прочтет этот интересный доклад на конференции.
6. Мы только что прочли одно из произведений Шекспира.
7. К концу месяца он прочитал несколько статей, объясняющих существование атмосферы вокруг Венеры.
8. На прошлой неделе я прочитала выступления наших ученых в Кремле.
9. Они никогда не читали об этом явлении.
10. К концу года он прочитал всю научную литературу по этой проблеме.
11. Вчера мы прочитали сообщение о новом достижении российской науки.
12. Послушайте! Как хорошо он читает стихи Ахматовой.
13. Она прочтет это вечером.
14. Сейчас он читает очень важное сообщение. Не мешай!
15. На будущей неделе в 4 часа он будет читать свои стихи на студенческом вечере.

---

1. had read. 2. will read. 3. have read. 4. shall have read. 5. read.  
6. is reading. 7. was reading. 8. reads. 9. will be reading.

## Тест 13

В предложенном под чертой списке выберите эквивалент, соответствующий подчеркнутому обстоятельству в русском предложении.

1. Она читает книгу о нейрооптикопатии сейчас.
2. Я буду сдавать экзамены завтра.



9. I have never read this book.
10. The postman usually brings the newspapers in the morning.
11. She speaks English well.
12. He told us that he had seen our cosmonauts at the meeting in Moscow.
13. I spent two month in the South in summer.
14. We had finished our work when you came in.

### Test 11

Из английских форм под чертой выберите форму, соответствующую глаголу-сказуемому каждого русского предложения.

1. Она обычно переводит английские тексты по вечерам.
2. В этот момент она переводит английскую статью в библиотеке.
3. Вчера она перевела две большие английские статьи.
4. На прошлой неделе в это время она переводила рассказ с русского на немецкий.
5. Завтра он переведет текст до конца.
6. В четверг в два часа дня они будут переводить эту статью.
7. К этому времени он перевел двадцать страниц технического текста.
8. К вечеру мы переведем все эти предложения.
9. Наш студент только что перевел нам письмо от своего немецкого друга.
10. Когда я позвонил ему, он переводил статью из английского журнала.
11. К концу года они перевели все, что было запланировано.
12. Студенты обычно переводят трудные тексты со словарем.
13. Тише! Студенты переводят контрольный текст.
14. Не беспокойтесь! Они переведут текст вовремя.
15. Он будет переводить такие статьи на втором курсе.
16. Несколько лет назад он переводил такие тексты без словаря.

1. had translated 2. will be translating 3. was translating
4. translated 5. will translate 6. shall have translated 7. has translated 8. translates 9. are translating 10. translate 11. is translating.

## Тест 9

Подберите из предложенных под чертой русских глаголов эквиваленты, соответствующие выделенным английским глаголам.

1. Listen! Somebody **is speaking** German in the next room.
2. He **speaks** English quite fluently but writes badly.
3. We **shall speak** about these interesting phenomena next lesson.
4. I **have already spoken** with our dean.
5. She **was speaking** with somebody when I came in.
6. She **spoke** with him about that book yesterday.
7. I **shall speak** with him if you ask me.
8. They **were speaking** about this new book when the author came in.
9. She is a Russian girl but she **speaks** French as if she were a French one.
10. **Speak** to her, please, and let me know the result of your conversation.
11. **Speak** English, using your active vocabulary.
12. We **shall speak** to him about our holidays.
13. I **speak** English at every Lesson.
14. Do not interrupt me! I **am speaking** with your friends.
15. I **had already spoken** do him by that time.

- 
1. говорила, разговаривала. 2. говорю, разговариваю. 3. говорит, разговаривает. 4. говорите, разговаривайте. 5. поговори, поговорите. 6. говорила, разговаривала. 7. поговорю. 8. говорила, разговаривала. 9. поговорим.

## Тест 10

Выберите только те предложения, в которых глагол-сказуемое можно перевести на русский язык глаголом в прошедшем времени.

1. He goes to the Institute every morning.
2. She visited this museum when she was in Moscow.
3. They will have finished three exercises by the end of the lesson.
4. We read newspapers every morning if we have them.
5. They will be working in the library from 3 till 7 o'clock.
6. We were discussing an important problem when you came in.
7. I shall visit the library tomorrow.
8. She is translating a new text now.



## Test 6

Выберите все предложения, в которых можно употребить одну из форм **Continuous (Present, Past, Future)**.

1. Когда она училась в школе, она занималась вязанием.
2. Вчера в 2 часа дня она защищала диплом.
3. Он несколько лет занимался английским языком самостоятельно, прежде чем поступил в университет.
4. Он будет готовиться к экзамену весь день завтра.
5. Посмотри! Как высоко летят эти самолеты.
6. Русские люди осуждают агрессию США в Ираке.
7. Он ходит на каток по вечерам.
8. Послушай! Девушки из нашей группы поют песню на английском языке.
9. Когда я пришел домой, радио сообщало о работе лунохода.
10. Шелли и Байрон встретились в Швейцарии в 1816 году.
11. Юрий Гагарин первым полетел в космос.
12. На следующей неделе кто-нибудь из нашей группы подготовит доклад о творчестве Роберта Бернса.
13. Когда они вошли в комнату, он писал реферат.
14. Не мешайте ей! Она готовится к докладу по географии.
15. Они большие друзья и часто пишут друг другу теплые письма.
16. Не выходи сегодня из дома, так как дует сильный ветер.

## Тест 7

Выберите предложения, в которых употреблена одна из форм **Indefinite (Present, Past, Future)**.

1. When I came up to him , he was reading an interesting book.
2. I shall be skating in the park from 7 till 9 o'clock.
3. I know some of this writer's works.
4. The teacher will have looked through all our exercise-books by the end of the week.
5. We shall wait for you at dean's office tomorrow.
6. At this time tomorrow she will be training at the stadium.
7. I shall be busy tonight so I shall translate only the beginning of the article.
8. He joined the Young League Party in 1960.

9. Look! He is illustrating his answer with some interesting diagrams.
10. My friend works at the mechanical shop of this plant.
11. V.I. Lenin is the founder of the first state of Soviets.
12. While he was speaking I was looking at him.
13. They have already passed their examinations.
14. Professor N. delivered a course lectures on elements of machines.
15. They had known about that event by 5 o'clock yesterday.
16. Last week our teacher showed us a number of interesting experiments.

### Test 8

Выберите все предложения, в которых можно употребить одну из форм **Perfect (Present, Past, Future)**.

1. Я только что закончил работу над рефератом.
2. Когда вы были в кино? – Мы ходили в кино в 7 часов.
3. Что они делают? – Они слушают музыку Бетховена.
4. В прошлом году они не изучали английский язык.
5. Он уже закончил университет? – Да, он стал журналистом и едет за границу.
6. К 5 часам вечера все уже прибыли на вокзал.
7. Какую статью вы сейчас переводите? – Я перевожу статью о климате Англии.
8. Студенты обычно выполняют задания в читальном зале.
9. Новые электростанции дадут много энергии стране.
10. На первом курсе он не учился в нашей группе.
11. Ты не знаешь, вчера в это время они проводили испытания нового оборудования?
12. Когда мы вернулись на работу, он уже ушел.
13. Наш декан часто выступает на собраниях.
14. Он возвращается в Москву на следующей неделе.
15. Они закончили эксперимент и сообщили результаты к концу месяца.
16. Завтра в 12 часов дня он будет защищать диплом на английском языке.



4. My friend finished school two years ago.
5. His sister is going to take part in the concert at the club.
6. English is not difficult.
7. I was retelling the text at that time yesterday.
8. We had finished our work by the end of the month.
9. Gogol used the novel as an instrument of satire.
10. I shall be at the laboratory.
11. My friend does not know anything about it.
12. Many student went to other countries in summer.
13. I shall not have written my test paper by 6 o'clock.
14. Who is speaking with the monitor of our group?
15. She has graduated from the University and now she is teaching Russian.

### Test 5

Выберите предложения, стоящие в **Future (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect)**.

1. This district will be the largest in Vladivostok.
2. His first years of study were difficult.
3. This expedition will be working there from May till July.
4. He described the properties of these elements.
5. This year a new atomic power station has been built in our country.
6. What will you be doing at 5 o'clock tomorrow?
7. The scientist had been working at the experiment for about a year before the problem was solved.
8. I shall be a first year student next year.
9. I had translated the article by 5 o'clock.
10. He spent his holiday in the Crimea last year.
11. That plant will have fulfilled its plan of production by the 5-th of September.
12. Last year I often went to the theatre.
13. By this time next year you will have graduated from the Institute.
14. He will take an active part in scientific-research work of this laboratory.
15. This problem has been solved this year.

2. Clues: Dad cut up some vegetables.

He put them in a big pot of water.

He cooked them for a long time.

Conclusion: a) Dad made soup b) Dad cooked vegetables c) Dad was hot.

## DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

Sometimes you may need to figure out things that are not told in the story. This is called drawing a **conclusion**.

**Read the story. Write about the things in the story.**

Becky, Emily. And Dave walked around two chairs. Dad was singing. Then he stopped. Becky, Emily, and Dave tried to sit. There was no chair for Emily. She was out!

Dad took away one chair. He began to sing. Becky and Dave walked around and around the chair. All at once, Dad stopped singing. Becky and Dave tried to sit down. Becky sat in the chair. Dave was out of the game.

1. They were playing a:

a) game b) song

2. There were not enough :

a) chairs b) people

3. a) Dave b) Becky:

\_\_\_\_\_ wan the game.

## DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

Sometimes you may need to figure out things that are not told in the story. This is called drawing a **conclusion**.

Choose and write the answer to each riddle.

1. I have four wheels. You put me on your feet. I help you move along the ground fast. What am I?

a) bicycles b) skates c) trucks



11. At this time yesterday they \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema to see a new film.

A) is going B) was going C) were going

12. I \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ for the lesson.

A) has prepared B) have prepared C) is prepared

13. We \_\_\_\_\_ for you at this time yesterday.

A) is waiting B) was waiting C) were waiting

14. Many industrial enterprises \_\_\_\_\_ their plan every month.

A) fulfills B) fulfill C) fulfilled

## Test 2

Закончите предложения, выбрав правильный вариант.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he speaking to the dean of our department now?

A) Do B) Is C) have

2. \_\_\_\_\_ you take part in the football match next year? I'm afraid I can't.

A) Are B) Will C) Has

3. What \_\_\_\_\_ you doing here? I am waiting for my friend.

A) Is B) are C) has

4. \_\_\_\_\_ you be busy tomorrow?

A) Have B) Are C) Has

5. \_\_\_\_\_ will your holidays be over? In a week.

A) Why B) When C) What

6. When \_\_\_\_\_ you enter the institute?

A) has B) did C) is

7. This expedition \_\_\_\_\_ working here from January till May.

A) are be B) will be C) have be

8. He \_\_\_\_\_ looking through the document when I came in.

A) have B) were C) was

9. Many great Russian writers and poets \_\_\_\_\_ in Moscow long ago.

A) has B) lived C) has lived

10. Woscow of tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ be the best planned cities in the world.

A) have B) will C) are

11. English \_\_\_\_\_ from French and German.

A) differs B) different C) am

12. What \_\_\_\_\_ you speaking about when I rang you up?

A) did B) were C) am

13. At this time tomorrow they \_\_\_\_\_ be leaving for Moscow.  
A) will B) has c) are
14. They are \_\_\_\_\_ a lecture on electronics now.  
A) has B) having c) is
15. I am afraid it will be \_\_\_\_\_ the whole day tomorrow.  
A) raining B) rained C) rain

### Test 3

Выберите предложения, стоящие в **Past (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect)**

1. At the examination we shall translate short extracts from an original text.
2. This student knows three foreign languages.
3. Irak is fighting against American agressors.
4. The weather has changed for the worst.
5. He will be working at his report on chemistry the whole day.
6. Charless Dickens died quite suddenly in 1870.
7. He had written only three exercises by three o'clock.
8. He is teaching the History of Russia.
9. He was free yesterday, so he visited the picture gallery.
10. In 4 years he will make a good engineer.
11. The expedition will have left to the North by April.
12. They had passed the most difficult examination by the end of the week.
13. He was looking through the newspaper «Moscow News».
14. This student is going to recite a poem written by himself.
15. Great Britain lies in the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean.

### Test 4

Выберите предложения, стоящие в **Present (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect) Active Voice**.

1. Will the tourists come to Leningrad this summer?
2. Leningrad is the second industrial city in Russia.
3. No doubt, you have read «War and Peace» by Tolstoy, haven't you?



4. Toby put the thick quilt away. It was too hot to use a quilt. Toby took out his beach things. He found his sun-blinkers.

Toby was ready for: a) rain b) summer c) fall

## DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

Sometimes you may need to figure out things that are not told in the story. This is called drawing a **conclusion**.

Read the conclusion and the clues that led to it.

Find one more clue that goes with each conclusion.

1. Conclusion: It was time for dinner.

Clues: Mom and Dad put the food on the table.

They called Max.

a) Max went out to play b) Max came to the kitchen.

2. Conclusion: Pat loves dots.

Clues: She has a ribbon with green dots.

a) Pat has new yellow mittens.

b) Pat has a hat with red dots.

## DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

Sometimes you may need to figure out things that are not told in the story. This is called drawing a **conclusion**.

### Example:

Clue 1: Everyone sang, «Happy birthday to you».

Clue 2: Anna blew and made a wish.

Conclusion: It was Anna's birthday.

Read the clues. Then choose the sentence that goes with the clues.

1. Clues: Billy looked down at his feet.

He did not walk fast.

He was crying as he walked.

Conclusion: a) Billy was cold b) Billy was sad.

Read the stories. Use clues and what you already know to find the answers to the questions. Then Write them.

1. Frank wanted to go for a swim. Her mother said she could go if it was a nice day. the day was not nice. Frank could go to a show. It rained all day. What did Frank do?

- a) swim
- b) go to a show.

2. Farmer Woods and Farmer Brown had five cows each. Then Farmer Woods bought another cow. Farmer Brown gave two of his cows away. Who had more cows?

- a) Farmer Woods
- b) Farmer Brown

### **DRAWING CONCLUSIONS**

Sometimes you may need to figure out things that are not told in a story. Look for clues. Think about what all the clues together tell you.

Read the sentences .Choose the word or group of words that finish the sentence.

1. Toby Toad locked up his shop. All the other shops were closed, too. He had fixed six clocks that afternoon. Now Toby was hungry and tired.

It was time to eat: a) breakfast b) lunch c)dinner.

2. Toby looked out of the bus window. He saw the big park. He saw schools and tall buildings. He saw the library. He saw people everywhere.

Toby lived in a: a) village b) city c) library.

3. Toby put water in the pot. Toby put vegetables in the pot. Toby put the pot on the stove. Toby took a long nap. He woke up. The soup was still cold.

Toby forgot to turn: a) off the stove b) on the fan c) on the stove.



3. Why did Peter forget his lunch?
4. Why did Carol give everyone a peach?

### DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

Sometimes you may need to figure out things that are not told in the story. This is called drawing a **conclusion**.

Example:

Clue 1: Alex will not eat spinach.

Clue 2: Alex ate all his vegetables at dinner.

Conclusion: Alex did not have spinach for dinner.

Read the problems. Use clues and what you already know to write the answer.

1. The little house is white with a green door. The big house is red with a black door. Susan lives in the house with the green door. Which house does Susan live in?
  - a) the little house b) the big house.
2. There are three books. The tall book on the left is red. The fat book is green. The little book on the right is yellow. The book Nat likes best is the fat one. What colour is the book which Nat likes best?
  - a) the red one b) the green one c) the yellow one.

### DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

Sometimes you may need to figure out things that are not told in the story. This is called drawing a **conclusion**.

Example:

Clue 1: Becky had one white flower and two yellow ones.

Clue 2: Max had two purple flowers and two red ones.

Conclusion: Max had more flowers than Becky.

2. Billy left the door open.  
The cat ran away.

**B.** Read the sentences. Choose the part that tells what happened because of something else.

3. The dog played in the mud.  
Max gave it a bath.

4. It was peter's birthday.  
He got a nice surprise.

### CAUSE/EFFECT

One thing can make another thing happen. An **effect** is what happens. A **cause** is what makes it happen.

**A.** Read the t sentences. Write what makes something happen.

1. A woman was swinging. Peggy clapped.

Cause \_\_\_\_\_

2. The clown was funny. Peggy laught.

Cause \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** Read the sentence. Write what happened because of something else.

1. The lion jumped. Peggy cried, «Great!»

Effect \_\_\_\_\_

### CAUSE/EFFECT

One thing can make another thing happen. An **effect** is what happens. A **cause** is what makes it happen.



**A.** Match each sentence with what will happen. Write the sentence of the cause next to the sentence of the effect.

1. A man cut a tree with a saw.
2. My hair was very long.
3. It rained all day.
4. Kim can run very fast.

- 
- a) Everything got wet.
  - b) The wan the race.
  - c) Mum cut it for me.
  - d) The tree fell down.

**B.** Match each sentence with what made it happen. Write the sentence of the effect next to the sentence of the cause.

5. Marry hit the ball hard.
6. Stan answered the phone.
7. The class lined up.

- 
- a) The telephone rang.
  - b) The school bell rang.
  - c) Mary swung the bat.

### CAUSE/EFFECT

One thing can make another thing happen. An **effect** is what happens. A **cause** is what makes it happen.

Choose sentences to match each **cause** to each **effect**.

### CAUSES EFFECTS

1. The leaves fell on the ground.
2. Mr. Brown didn't shut the gate.
3. Mr. Brown was tired.

- 
- a) He sat down on a bench.
  - b) Mr. Brown picked up the leaves.
  - c) A rabbit came into Mr. Brown's yard.
  4. The watering could have a hole in it.
  5. Many weeds grew in Mr. Brown's yard.

6. The grass was too long.
  - d. Mr. Brown cut the grass.
  - e. Mr. Brown picked the weeds.
  - f. Some water leaked out.
  7. Mr. Brown liked to eat spinach.
  8. The rabbit liked to eat spinach.
  9. Mr. Brown's dog run after the rabbit.
- 
- g. The rabbit run out of the yard.
  - h. Mr. Brown grew lots and lots of spinach.
  - i. The rabbit ran into the yard to eat spinach.

### CAUSE/EFFECT

One thing can make another thing happen. An **effect** is what happens. A **cause** is what makes it happen.

Read what happened. Write a reason **why**.

1. She put up her umbrella. Why?
  2. He took a long bath. Why?
  3. The dog was wet. Why?
  4. We were all very tired. Why?
- 
- a) We worked hard.
  - b) It went in the water.
  - c) Rain came don.
  - d) He fell in the mud.

### CAUSE/EFFECT

One thing can make another thing happen. An **effect** is what happens. A **cause** is what makes it happen.

Read the story. Write the best answer to each question.

We were going to eat lunch in the park. It began to rain so we had to eat in school. Peter forgot his lunch because he got up late, Mrs. Green gave him one of her sandwiches. Carol had many peaches. She gave each of us one.

1. Why did they not eat in the park?
2. Why did Mrs. Green give piter a sandwich?



3. Rusty's hands are cold.  
Rusty left his mittens at home.
4. It rains a lot.  
The flowers grow.
5. Benita and her family hike all day.  
Benita and her family are very tired.
6. Alex and Terry play in the water.  
It is too hot to sit on the sand.
7. The sandwiches are sandy.  
The sandwiches fell in the sand.
8. It is windy today.  
Leaves blow around.

### CAUSE/EFFECT

A **cause** is what something happen.  
An **effect** is what happens.

Read the sentences. Write what caused something to happen.

1. The farmer does not want rabbits in the garden because  
a) **they eat the beans**    b) **they work very hard.**
2. Emily eats lot of spinach because  
a) **she does not like it**    b) **it is good for her.**
3. Jon was late for school because  
a) **he got up on time**    b) **he missed the bus.**
4. The work was done fast because  
a) **everyone helped**    b) **grandfather came to visit.**

### CAUSE/EFFECT

A **cause** is what something happen.  
An **effect** is what happens.

A. Read the sentences. Choose the sentence that tells what made something happen.

1. Pat slipped on the ice.  
She fell down.

2. What does a tadpole lose?  
a) eyes, b) legs, c) tail

3. What does a tadpole grow?  
a) arms, b) legs, c) tail

A **main idea** tells about the whole story. All the sentences tell about the main idea. These **sentences** are **details**.

Read the story. Choose the word that tells about the whole story. Then write the word.

1. A little pet bird can say «Hello» and «Good bye». One big bird could say 1,000 words!

Some birds can learn to \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Eat b) sing c) talk

2. A goat will eat paper and rope. It will eat a hat or a mitten. It will eat real food, too.

A goat will \_\_\_\_\_ almost everything.  
a) talk b) eat c) work

3. A cat is happy when it purrs. A cat is angry when it hisses and spits.

Cats tell their \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Feelings b) walks c) tries.

### CAUSE/EFFECT

A **cause** is what something happen.

An **effect** is what happens.

Read two sentences. Choose the sentence that tells the effect.

1. It snows all night and all morning.

Rusty and his friends can't go to school.

2. The snowman melts.

The sun comes out.



B. Underline the sentence in the story that tells the main idea.

To find a **main idea** look for a sentence that tells what all the other sentences are about.

Read each story. Find the sentence that tells the main idea.

1. Shane and his grandfather do many things together. They look at the clouds. Grandfather tells Shane stories. Grandfather and Shane fly kites together
2. Shane sees pictures in the cloudy sky. A small cloud looks like a fish to Shane. A fluffy cloud looks like a ship. Shane sees a cloud that looks like a shark.
3. Grandfather tells Shane stories about their family. He tells Shane stories about pretend animals. He tells stories about places that are far away. Grandfather tells many kinds of stories.
4. Grandfather teaches Shane how to whistle. He teaches how to fly kites. Grandfather teaches Shane to do lots of fun things.
5. Shane teaches Grandfather things too. Shane shows Grandfather how to catch. Shane teaches Grandfather how to pitch. Shane even teaches him how to hit a home run.

A **main idea** tells about the whole story. All the sentences tell about the main idea. These **sentences** are **details**.

Read the story. Then write the answer to each question.

### FROM TADPOLE TO FROG

A tadpole comes out of a frog egg. A tadpole has a tail and no legs. It does not look like a frog. One day it will. The tadpole will turn into a frog.

First, the tail of the tadpole will get small. Soon, the tail will be all gone. The tadpole will grow legs. It will come out on land. At last, it will be a frog.

1. What is this story about?

a) eggs, b) tadpoles, c) tails

### Read the text and choose the right sentence

1. An enormous animal that looks like a dinosaur is believed to be alive in Africa today. People living in the jungle are very frightened of it. They say it is half elephant and half dragon. Scientists are trying to get a look at this scary creature.

The scary creature has not yet been seen by:

- a) People living in the jungle
- b) Scientists
- c) Elephants.

2. People at the zoo in Portland, Oregon, have a new way to wash elephants. Formerly they wash the large animals with brushes. Now they put them through a car wash. It takes only a minute or two. «The animals seem to enjoy it», says the zoo manager.

Elephants were cleaned in the car wash because:

- a) There weren't many cars
- b) It was faster
- c) The animals got cleaner.

3. Have you ever anyone say, «Many hands make light». This is an old saying. It means that if many people help to do a job, no one person has to work very hard. The work becomes easy or light.

The opposite of the saying would be:

- a) «Few hands make no work»
- b) «Few hands are to work»
- c) Few hands make heavy work.

### MAIN IDEA / DETAILS

A **main idea** tells what something is all about.

Read each set of sentences and choose one sentence that tells the main idea.

- 1. A) Not all queens are pretend.
- B) Bees have queens.
- C) Ants have queens.
- D) One butterfly is called a *queen butterfly*.



2. A) The queen ant has a room to lay eggs in.  
B) Seeds are kept in one room.  
C) Worker ants sleep in some rooms.  
D) An ant nest has more than one room.
3. A) Some bees make food.  
B) Some bees build the hive.  
C) Bees do a lot of work.  
D) The queen bee has to lay eggs.
4. A) A queen ant's job is to lay eggs.  
B) Some worker ants get food.  
C) Other worker ants build and fix the nest.  
D) Aunts have special jobs.
5. A) Bees and aunts are the same in some ways.  
B) Aunts and bees have queens.  
C) Aunts and bees have workers that feed the Queen.  
D) Aunts and bees build special homes.

A **main idea** tells about the whole story. All the sentences tell about the main idea. These sentences are **details**.

Read each story. Underline the sentence that tells what the story is about. Then write the best answer to each question.

Many elephants do work for people. Some take people for a ride. Some help people pull big trees. Some make people laugh and clap at a show.

What is one kind of work elephants do?

- a) **pull big trees**, b) **build houses**, c) **run races**

Africa has many special animals. Lions live in Africa. Giraffes and elephants live there, too. Another special animal that lives in Africa is the hippo.

What is one special animal that lives in Africa?

- a) **Dog**, b) **Giraffe**, c) **wolf**

**A main idea** tells about the whole story. All the sentences tell about the main idea. These sentences are **details**

Read the story. Then write the answer to each question.

### **WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE**

Water is everywhere. There is a lot of water in the seas. There is water in rivers. There is water in small ponds. There is even water in the air! Clouds are made of water. Sometimes the water in clouds falls as rain.

1) What is the story about?

Write the sentence that tells:

2) Where is water?

Write the names of four places where you can find water.

**A main idea** tells about the whole story. All the sentences tell about the main idea. These **sentences** are **details**.

Read the story.

### **A HOUSE GOES UP**

People were building a new house. They put in the windows and doors. They made stairs. They took bricks out of a truck. They made the bricks go up and up. They painted the house white.

A. Choose the word that finishes each sentence. Write the word.

1) The story is about building a \_\_\_\_\_  
a) castle, b) house, c) school

2) They made \_\_\_\_\_ go up and up  
a) bricks, b) stones, c) trees

3) They painted the house  
a) green, b) white, c) yellow



5. The word «goal» means:

- a) food                      c) aim
- b) animals                d) friend

**Read the text and choose the right sentence**

When we think of cave dwellers, we often think of people carrying clubs and dressed in *rugged* animal skins. We hardly think of them as having been fond of flowers.

Some scientists think they were. In 1972, scientists investigated a prehistoric grave. They found the remains of a person who had apparently buried in the floor of the cave on a bed of flowers.

Mrs. Arlette Goushau, a French scientist, found the pollen of eight kinds of wildflowers taken from the grave. The flowers seem to be related to the wildflowers then growing around the grave.

Maybe cave dwellers were more civilized than we once thought!

**Questions:**

1. The best title is:

- a) Graves for Cave Dwellers
- b) Animal Skins
- c) Cave Dwellers and Flowers
- d) Wildflowers

2. The pollen was found by:

- a) A French scientist
- b) A cave dweller
- c) A funeral director
- d) An English doctor

3. The discovery took place in:

- a) 1960                      c) 1973
- b) 1940                      d) 1972

4. The story *does not* tell:

- a) the name of a scientist
- b) the names of the wildflowers
- c) what grows around the grave
- d) when the grave was investigated

5. The word *rugged* in line two means:

- a) soft                      c) warm
- b) thick                     d) rough

5. In the story Mr Smith changed:

- a) a child
- b) a book
- c) a fishing hook
- d) a horse

**Read the text and choose the right sentence**

Thousands of sheep die each year because of cold weather. «Cold-weather sheep» would be able to withstand the intense cold of the northern part of the United States, Russia, Scotland, and other areas where sheep are presently raised.

«Cold-weather sheep» are the *goal* of scientists in Scotland. The scientists select the sheep that can stand the cold (much) better than the others. They mate them with other hardy sheep. From the offspring of these sheep they again chose the ones most able to withstand the cold. The process must be carried out many times for many generations. Over a long period of time scientists are hopeful that they can develop a new breed of «polar-bear sheep».

**Questions**

1. The best title is:

- a) Sheep Without Fleece
- b) Developing Cold0weather Sheep
- c) A Famous Scientist
- d) Australian Sheep

2. The scientists who are trying to breed cool weather sheep live in:

- a) Germany
- b) Scotland
- c) Alaska
- d) Australia

3. According to the story, each year the cold kills:

- a) no sheep
- b) Thousands of sheep
- c) millions of sheep
- d) billions of sheep

4. The breeding process takes place:

- a) over many years
- b) twice
- c) only once
- d) three times



4. When Barbara got her pocketbook back:
- a) She didn't want it
  - b) She gave it away
  - c) The pocketbook was wet
  - d) The pocketbook looked new
5. Barbara went fishing again:
- a) next month
  - b) in a year
  - c) next year
  - d) the next day

**Read the sentences and make the right choice**

Mr. Smith had a horse. He used to ride his horse to work. One day Mr. Smith said, «I want to get a car to go to work».

Mr. Smith went to a place that sells cars. He asked, «Will you give me a car if I give you my horse?» The man who sells cars wanted a horse. He took the horse and gave Mr. Smith a car. Both men were happy.

Questions:

1. The best title is:
  - a) A Picnic in the Rain
  - b) How to Ride a Horse
  - c) How Mr. Smith Got a Car
  - d) A Man Who Likes to Walk
2. Mr. Smith wanted a car to:
  - a) go to work
  - b) cut the grass
  - c) sleep in
  - d) go fishing
3. To get the car, Mr. Smith gave away his :
  - a) hat
  - b) horse
  - c) train
  - d) TV
4. You can tell that Mr. Smith:
  - a) has a cold
  - b) has a boat
  - c) didn't want to walk
  - d) likes to sing

3. In this story, the word **care** means \_\_\_\_  
a) **hook** b) **boot** c) **car** d) **worry**.
4. Now, Sally sits \_\_\_\_ a) **on the log** b) **in a tree** c) **in a car,**  
d) **near a rock** and reads.
5. The rocks caused Sally's fishing pole to \_\_\_\_  
a) **fall** b) **break** c) **jump** d) **fill**.
6. Sally reads books about \_\_\_\_  
a) **eating** b) **swimming** c) **fishing** d) **cooking**.

**Read the sentences and make the right choice**

Mary and Tony live on the tenth floor in a big building.  
When they look out of their window, they see many other buildings. When they look down, they see many cars in the street. They also see people everywhere.

Every morning, Mary and Tony ride a bus to school. They wait at their corner until they see the big bus. When school is over, the bus brings them home.

Sometimes Mary and Tony ride their bikes to the park. It is two blocks away from their home. They like to meet their friends and play ball.

1. You can tell from the story that Mary and Tony live in the \_\_\_\_  
a) **farm** b) **city** c) **country** d) **bus**.
2. Mary and Tony wait for their schoolbus \_\_\_\_  
a) **by the park** b) **in the store** c) **on the corner** d) **in the street**.
3. Sometimes they ride their bike to the \_\_\_\_  
a) **store** b) **school** c) **corner** d) **park**.
4. Mary and Tony see \_\_\_\_ out of their windows  
a) **buildings** b) **trains** c) **trees** d) **boats**.
5. In the story, the word **everywhere** means \_\_\_\_  
a) **under** b) **all over** c) **outside** d) **on top of**.
6. The park is \_\_\_\_ blocks away from their home.  
a) **ten** b) **four** c) **two** d) **one**.



**Read the sentences and make the right choice**

My Aunt Betty travels on a big ship. The ship sails across the ocean. It takes a long time to sail from one side of the ocean to the other.

Sometimes, we don't see Aunt Betty for many weeks. When we do see her she brings each of us many presents. She brings one present for each of us from every land she has visited on that trip.

1. Aunt Betty sails across the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) river b) tub c) ocean d) lake.
2. Aunt Betty travels on a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) tree b) ship c) car d) table.
3. Aunt Betty visited \_\_\_\_\_ lands.  
a) many b) few c) no d) one.
4. The best title for this story is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Bad Betty b) Fishing c) Boats d) Aunt Betty's Travels.
5. In this story, the word land \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) farm b) come down c) country d) borrow.
6. Sometimes we don't see Aunt Betty for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) years b) weeks c) minutes d) ever.

**Read the sentences and make the right choice**

When our country first began, there were very few stores. If you lived on a farm, far from the nearest store, you had to make, or grow, almost everything you used.

The earth gave you vegetables and cereals. Animals were kept for the milk and cheese that came from them. Other animals were used for their meat and skins. The world was your store.

1. From the story, you can tell that a farm was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) lazy b) skinny c) snowy d) busy place.
2. The earth gave vegetable and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) sons b) pots c) cereals d) autos for the farmer

3. In this story, the word **nearest** means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) family b) far away c) most close d) over the hill.
4. The best title for this story is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Your Store b) Pigs Dance c) My Boat d) Animals.
5. When our country first began, there were \_\_\_\_\_ stores.  
a) many b) few c) fancy d) bicycle
6. People got milk and cheese from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) sun b) vegetables c) animals d) car

**Read the sentences and make the right choice**

When Barbara was fishing, she dropped her pocket book. It fell into the water. Barbara was sad because it was her best pocket book.

The next day, Barbara went fishing again. She put her hook into the water. When she pulled it up, there was her pocket book! It was caught on her hook.

Barbara didn't catch any fish, but she was happy. She had her pocket book back.

**Questions:**

1. The best title is:  
a) A GIRL AND HER CAT.  
b) Barbara Gets Her Pocketbook Back.  
c) Barbara Goes to the Zoo.  
d) Barbara and Her Petfish.
2. In the story, Barbara went:  
a) fishing  
b) to school  
c) to work  
d) riding
3. Barbara dropped her pocket book:  
a) Into a fire  
b) Into the water  
c) In a store  
d) At school



## MULTIPLE KNOWLEDGE

Pupils to whom this textbook is issued must not write on any page or mark any part of it in any way.

### Suggested steps:

1. Pupils should read the selection carefully.
2. After the pupils have read the selection, they should answer the questions that follow.
3. Discussion should focus on the *reasons* for choosing a particular answer.
4. This is an excellent opportunity to offer instructions, the difference between details and main ideas, the drawing of inferences from stated details, and the use of the context to determine the meaning of an unknown word.

### Read the sentences and make the right choice

Mother took us to the firehouse today. She wanted us to see the fire trucks and meet the fire fighters.

All the fighters were nice. Mr. Adams, the Fire Chief, let us sit high on the big red fire truck. The fire fighters' dog, Spot, sat next to us. It was a great day.

- 1) The children saw the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) fire hose, b) fire truck, c) ladder, d) fire ax.
- 2) The best title for this story is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) The Fire Dog, b) At the Hop, c) The Police Station, d) A Visit to the Firehouse.
- 3) In this story, next to means \_\_\_\_\_  
a) away, b) far, c) near, d) enter.
- 4) The children probably had \_\_\_\_\_  
a) pots, b) birds, c) flowers, d) fun.

- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ took the children to the Firehouse.  
a) **Father, b) A fire fighter, c) Mother, d) Mr. Adams.**

- 6) Sport was the fire fighters' pet \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **cow, b) cat, c) dog, d) fish.**

**Read the sentences and make the right choice**

Pedro keeps pigeons on the roof of his building. He has twenty pigeons. All the pigeons together are called a flock. Pedro's flock has a leader. His name is Jefe. That means «chief» in Spanish. Jefe leads the pigeons as they fly in the sky. He is the biggest of all the pigeons. He always leads them home.

1. Pedro kips his pigeons on the \_\_\_\_\_,  
a) **bed, b) roof, c) floor, d) table.**
2. The best title for this story is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) **Jefe and the Flick, b) Pedre's Day, c) Forty Friends, d) My Pol Pedro**

3. In this story the word 'flock' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **run to, b) flying, c) group, d) four.**

4. Jefe is the \_\_\_\_\_ a) **fattest b) dumbest c) weakest d) biggest** of all the pigeons.

5. Pedro is probably very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **ashamed b) angry c) proud d) scared** of Jefe.

6. 'Jefe' means \_\_\_\_\_ a) **sir b) chair c) father d) chief** in Spanish.

**Read the sentences and make the right choice**

Father and Pam watched four birds splash in a pool of rain water. «Look at the birds». Said Pam. «They splash in the water whenever they can».

«Birds and other animals must take baths. It keeps them cool in the hot months», said Father.

«I'd like to help the birds», said Pam. «I'd like to build them a bird bath».

«We'll start this afternoon», said Father.

1. Father and Pam watched the birds splashing in the \_\_\_\_  
a) pool b) tub c) sink d) basket.
2. Pam probably \_\_\_\_  
a) hated b) glued c) sold d) liked birds.
3. In this story, **whenever** means \_\_\_\_  
a) at any time b) early c) never d) tomorrow.
4. Birds and other animals must take \_\_\_\_  
a) vacations b) tickets c) baths d) towels.
5. Baths keep animals \_\_\_\_  
a) cold b) sick c) cool d) hot in the hot months.
6. The best title for this story is \_\_\_\_  
a) A Watery Dream b) To the House c) A Clean Idea d) Dirty Birds.

**Read the sentences and make the right choice**

Smart Sally loved to go fishing. Every afternoon. She sat on a log and fished with a big fishing pole. She caught many fish.

The fish did not like getting caught. One day, a fish as smart as Smart Sally, put a boot filled with rocks, on the end of Sally's line. Smart Sally pulled and pulled until her fishing pole broke.

Now, Sally sits on the log and reads books about fishing. The fish swim all day without a care.

1. The fish put a boot full of \_\_\_\_ on Sally's fishing line  
a) poles b) rocks c) trees d) books
2. The best title for this story is \_\_\_\_  
a) Fish Dinner b) A Swim c) Smart Fish d) Silli Sally.



*Дорогие ребята!*

*Этот сборник поможет Вам  
в изучении английского языка  
и подготовке к экзаменам.*

*Желаю успеха.*