

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ

ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ

ТОШКЕНТ ТЎҚИМАЧИЛИК ВА ЕНГИЛ САНОАТ ИНСТИТУТИ

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«Тиллар» кафедраси

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УСЛУБИЙ ҚЎЛЛАНМА



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Ушбу услубий қўлланма институт Илмий-методик Кенгашининг _____201__ йилда бўлиб ўтган _____-сонли мажлисида кўриб чиқилди ва чоп этишга тавсия этилди.

Ушбу услубий қўлланма барча фанлар айниқса чет тиллар бўйича янги давлат стандартлари, намунавий иш режалари ва ўқув дастурларини яратиш тақозо этилмоқда. Шунга кўра мазкур услубий қўлланма 2-босқич талабалари учун долзарб ва муҳим ҳисобланади.

Қайд этилган ушбу қўлланма талабаларнинг билим ва қўникмаларини ўстиришда, амалиётда дуч келаётган муаммоли вазиятларда ҳал қилишда ҳам катта аҳамиятга эга. Унда оғзаки нутқни ривожлантирувчи вазифалар, шунингдек матнлар устида ишлаш учун янги сўзлар билан бойитилган.

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Кириш

Ҳозирги жадад дунёда таълим тизимида талабаларнинг нафақат кенг билим ва профессионал кўникмаларни эгаллаши, айти пайтда чет мамлакатдаги тенгдошлари билан фаол мулоқот қилиш, дунёда рўй бераётган воқеа-ҳодисалар, дунёдаги интеллектуал бойликни эгаллашнинг энг муҳим шарти ҳисобланган хорижий тилларни чуқур ўрганишлари учун катта аҳамият берилмоқда.

Мамлакат бозор иқтисодиётига босқичма-босқич ўтаётганлиги натижасида ҳалқ хўжалигида ҳам самарали ишлар олиб борилмоқда. Мазкур услубий қўлланма талабаларнинг инглиз тилини ўрганиш кўникмаларини ўстиришда интеграллашган кўникмаларни бир вақтда баравар ўргатиш яхши самара бериши ҳаммага маълум.

Услубий қўлланма тингловчиларнинг инглиз тилидан олган билимлари асосида оғзаки ва ёзма нутқларини ўз ичига олган. Услубий қўлланма мавзуга оид матнлар ҳамда грамматик машқлар билан бойитилган.

UZBEKISTAN

The Republic of Uzbekistan received its independence in August 1991.

Article I of the Constitution says that Uzbekistan is a sovereign, democratic Republic. On March 2, 1992, the United Nations adopted a resolution to admit the Republic of Uzbekistan into its membership. Uzbekistan became a full member of the United Nations and was recognized by over 131 states of the world.

Uzbekistan is situated between the Amu-Darya, the greatest Asian rivers. It is the region of flatlands, mountains and deserts. The territory of the Republic covers 448,900 square kilometres, borders on Kirghizia in the north-east, on Kazakhstan in the north and north-west, on Turkmenistan in the south-west, on Tajikistan – in the south-east. In the south it borders on Afghanistan. The climate is continental with a long dry and hot summer, cool moist borders on Afghanistan. The climate is continental with a long dry and hot summer, cool moist autumn and a rather cold winter. Uzbekistan belongs to the area with small amount of precipitation and here the agriculture is possible only using artificial irrigation. Uzbekistan is rich in mineral resources. It has gold, coal, natural gas resources, and deposits of marble, non-ferrous and other metals. The population of Uzbekistan is more than 26 million people. The Uzbek population makes up the majority (71, 4 %) of Uzbekistan; it has rich culture and traditions.

Uzbekistan is a multinational country. About one hundred nations and folks live on its territory. The Republic of Uzbekistan is governed by Constitution and Laws of the Republic. The new Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992. All citizens living in the Republic, men and women of all nations and nationalities, have equal rights, in the political, economic and cultural spheres. The system of education in Uzbekistan is as follows; pre-school education, universal secondary education, out-of school education, technical education secondary special education.

Uzbekistan has entered an era of radical transformation in the economic, political and social spheres. Islam Karimov the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan has elaborated five basic principles of reform, directing the country's internal policy.

- First, economics should have priority over politics;
- Second, all reforms should be initiated by the state;
- Third, all spheres of life should be ruled by law;
- Fourth, social policies should be very strong;
- Fifth, transition towards a market-oriented economy should proceed in an evolutionary, rather than revolutionary way.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The new constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992.

Article 1 of the constitution says that Uzbekistan is a sovereign democratic republic. The constitution sets the task of creating a democratic rule of law. All citizens of the republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of their nationality, constitute the people of Uzbekistan.

All citizens living in the republic, men and women of all nations and nationalities, have equal rights in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

The right to work together and the right to choose one's trade or profession are guaranteed to all citizens by article 37.

All citizens have the right to rest. The right is guaranteed in practice by the system of sanatoriums boarding houses, holiday homes and clubs where people may spend their free time.

Article 39 guarantees pensions for people who are ill or unable to work. A very important right is the right to education, which is guaranteed to all citizens by article 41 of the constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The state guarantees free secondary education. Students of technical schools, institutes and universities receive scholarships.

While guaranteeing these rights to all citizens, the constitution at the same time imposes serious duties on them, such as the duty to work, to keep labour discipline and to defend their country.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC UZBEKISTAN

After the independence of the republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers decreed the creation of a special government committee with the purpose of reforming the educational system, to introduce radical changes in the process of specialists' preparation. The corresponding Ministries and Departments, scientists and specialists have carried out significant work. As a result, the National programme for the preparation of specialists and a new law on education were formed.

The continuous education system forms the general link of the public education. In providing the continuous education with the state educational standards and appropriate curriculum, an attention must be paid to correspondence with the world standards and be created on the basis of high spirituality.

That is why it makes sense to create comprehensive programmes such as pre-school, primary, general and extracurricular education.

1. Pre-school education includes children from 3 to 6-7 years of age. It is held in the family, kindergarten and other educational institutes.
2. Primary education includes from 1 to 4 grades and begins from 6-7 years of age.
3. General secondary education. Pupils are educated from forms 5 up to 11. An attention must be paid to the fact that the comprehensive school is compulsory for everybody. We must teach the basis of general knowledge and create the formation and broadening of children's world outlook.
4. Trade and vocational education. Academic lyceums, colleges and vocational secondary schools (education lasts for 3 years).
5. Higher education. As a rule, it begins from 18-19 and lasts at least 4 years. Higher education is divided into 2 stages: Baccalaureate and Magistracy.

Baccalaureate - the first higher education stage. Education for bachelor's degree lasts at least 4 years and finishes with getting the diploma and acquiring profession.

Magistracy – the higher education in certain profession, which lasts 2 years on the basis of baccalaureate. The qualifying certification, defending a thesis is the final stage of education.

At the same time, we must introduce one more stage, completing the official indissoluble educational system. This stage is divided into postgraduate studies and Doctorate.

Postgraduate study. The education lasts 3 years on the basis of magistracy. The goal of postgraduate studies is the formation of highly qualified scientific – pedagogical personnel. Postgraduate study is finished after academic and qualifying examinations, and defending a thesis. According to the results, the scientific degree “Doctor” is awarded.

Doctorate – lasts 3 years on the basis of a scientific degree and is completed with defending thesis. In other words, in this sphere the former order is preserved.

Besides that, we should pay attention to an additional professional education in the new system – the issues of retraining and upgrading qualification.

SAMARKAND

Samarkand is one of the most ancient cities of the world. Samarkand stood at the cross-roads of caravan routes and played an important role in the economic ties of the countries of the East. Many centuries ago, it was a centre of ancient civilization and the seat of historical and cultural traditions of the peoples of central Asia.

Samarkand had a difficult and, at times, contradictory history. The city associated with the names of Alexander the Great, the Arab general Kuteib ibn Muslim, the terrible conquerors Genghis Khan and Amir Temur and the astronomer Ulugbek. Visitors who come to this city admire the artistic talent and skill of the ancient architects who created such amazing structures as the Shakh-Zinda ensemble, the Bibikhanim mosque, the Gur-Emir mausoleum, the Ishratkhana mausoleum and the Ulugbek, Sherdor and Tilya-Kari madrasahs in Registan square.

The creations of the people's genius and skills have deservedly gone down in to the treasure of the world architecture. Samarkand of today is a regional administrative centre of Uzbekistan. The city also stands on the highway from Tashkent to Termez.

The population of Samarkand is more than 525.000. The city occupies an area of 15.000 hectares. It sprawls in the picturesque valley of the Zarafshan river. The climate in Samarkand is continental sub-tropics. The main waterways in the city are the Zarafshan River, the Darghom, the Slab and and Shaudor canals.

Samarkand is a multinational city and its population comprises people of 90 nationalities. It is a major scientific and industrial centre of Uzbekistan. It has a University and seven other institutions of high learning, eight research centres, many plants and factories, libraries, museums, theatres. As elsewhere in the country housing construction in Samarkand is making tremendous progress.

BUKHARA

"The glorious stronghold of the faith" was the epithet by which Bukhara was known in the Medieval Muslim East. Every stone of ancient Bukhara is marked with the breath of centuries. There are a lot of ancient monuments in Bukhara as follows:

Ismoil Samoni Mausoleum (10th century) is considered to be one of the early medieval architecture. The composition of this structure is extremely simple, well-centred, and symmetrical with respect to the main axes which are orientated to the four sides of the world.

Magoki – Attori Mosque (12th century). The southern facade and portals of this Mosque have been preserved from the 12th century. It is noted for complex geometrical patterns skillfully executed in carved brick and ceramic ornamentation which delights the eye. The central cupola of the roof, which covers the six-columned interior, features an elevated skylight.

Mausoleum of Chashmai - Ayyub (12th century). The foundation of this building dates to the 12th century, but then considerable alterations were made to

the existing structure. A conical cupola, quite atypical for Bukhara, appeared additionally, the interior was decorated with stalactites. The new entrance and oblong exterior walls of the building, both added in the 16th century, complete the somewhat stark and ascetic impression created by the mausoleum.

Ulugbek Madrasah (15th century). Of all buildings of this type which have come down to us, the Ulugbek Madrasah is the earliest. It was already functioning as a Muslim religious school in 1417. On the entrance doors is carved the inscription: "It is the obligation of every Muslim man and woman to strive to attain knowledge". This monument is distinguished by simplicity of architectural form, severity of line and modesty of decoration.

Poikalon Architectural Ensemble. This is the heart and focal point of all Bukhara from which many winding streets of the city branch out. The ensemble is another creation of medieval architects which has won fame over the world. It is impossible to imagine the skyline of Bukhara without the silhouette of the majestic Kalon Minaret, which is topped by a skylight rotunda, reaches a height of almost 50 metres.

Kalon Mosque (15th century). This is the largest mosque in Bukhara and one of the largest in all of Central Asia. It is simple yet monumental forms make up a unified architectural organism which embodies that type of ancient mosque the compositional structure of which is best represented by the Bibi-Khanum Mosque in nearby Samarkand.

Kukaldosh Madrasah (16th century). This is a largest madrasah still standing in Central Asia. Tourists are always struck by the harmonious combination of new and old that pervades the atmosphere of present day Bukhara, an industrial, cultural, and administrative centre. There are dozens of industrial enterprises in the city, including a giant cotton mill. The Bukhara lamb tannery is one of the largest fur-producing enterprises in Uzbekistan, and is known in many countries of the world, for it won a Gold Medal at the Leipzig International Fair. Gold-thread embroidery executed at the Bukhara textile mills has also won fame abroad. The discovery of sources of oil and natural gas not far from the city has drastically increased its growth rates and indices. Over the past twenty years, a thriving contemporary town has sprung up around old Bukhara.

The present population of Bukhara is over 350,000. There are institutes of higher education and eleven technical schools.

TRAVELING

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays traveling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It is

always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travelers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them-the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car.

All means of travel have their advantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of traveling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand the people is to meet them in their own homes.

HOBBIES

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It is a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it is becoming more and more popular. Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill. Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. President Bill Clinton, for example, plays the saxophone. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value.

Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

AT THE THEATRE

There are many theatres in Tashkent, and they are very popular with the public. Theatre lovers don't miss any new performance at the National Drama Theatre and Abror Hidoyatov Youth Theatre. Both children and grown-ups like to go to the Puppet Theatre and the circus. Those who are fond of music go to the Opera and Ballet Theatre and to the Philharmonic.

I'll never forget my first visit to the Navoi Opera and Ballet theatre. My friend and I dreamt to see the famous ballet Swan Lake by Tchaikovsky. We knew the plot very well and we decided to see whole performance. We were clever enough to buy the tickets in advance because when we got to the theatre the sign "All tickets are sold" was already up.

We left our coats in the cloakroom and got a programme. I was happy to find out that my favorite ballet dancer was in the leading role. We found our seats in the stalls. The hall was full of people. The audience was well dressed, talking laughing and eating chocolates, ice creams.

The orchestra began taking their instruments. After the third bell the people were on their seats ready to see (watch) the performance. At 7 sharp the lights in the theatre went out, the curtains went slowly up and the orchestra began playing. From the first minute I was deeply impressed. The setting and dancing were superb and exciting. The costumes were wonderful, the music was thrilling. The ballet seemed to me a fairy-tale.

-I had never seen anything wonderful.

After the first act we went to look over the theatre. There were many portraits of the famous opera-singers, ballet-dancers, musicians and producers on the walls of the foyer.

In ten minutes there was the bell for the second act and we went to our seats. When the curtains fell at the end of the performance there was a storm of applause. The dancers received call after call. They were presented with bunches of flowers. We enjoyed the performance very much.

SHOP AND SHOPPING

One day my friend Nick and I decided to go shopping. I took my salary and Nick took his father's salary. Nick needed some new clothes badly. There are a lot of shops, supermarkets and department stores in the centre of the city, so we decided to go through some of them.

The first shop on our way was a large supermarket. We needed some groceries that's why we went there. The choice of goods was very impressive. It seemed to us that on the counters and shelves there was everything one could want. We could see sausages of different kinds, fish, meat, and poultry. At the bakery there was bread, rolls, biscuits. At the dairy department there was milk, cream, cheese, butter. Everything was nicely packed and when we came to the cashier our baskets were full of groceries.

Then we went to the department store which was right across the street. Nick and I are fond of computers and video and hi-fi equipment, so we couldn't go past the electric appliances department (frankly speaking, it was the first department we saw). There were a lot of computers, video cassette recorders, TV sets, hi-fi centres and tape recorders. But we had everything we needed at home, so we just had a look at the latest models. But we had everything we needed at home, so we just had a look at the latest models. But we needed some presents. It was my mother's birthday in a few days and Nick's father's birthday in a week. I decided to buy a food processor and Nick chose an electric razor.

And then, at last, we found the men's clothing department. There were a lot of suits, trousers, jackets, shirts and many other things. Nick needed a suit because he was going to the theatre with his girlfriend and her parents to see Pygmalion. As you probably remember, Nick is very tall and slim. So it is always difficult to find clothes that would suit him perfectly. The shop assistant asked Nick's size and offered him a nice suit. But when Nick tried it on I couldn't help laughing. The jacket was too big for him and the trousers were too short. He looked so funny! The shop assistant thought for a moment and then suggested that Nick should try on some jackets and some trousers separately. An hour later Nick looked like an English gentleman. The pin-striped jacket matched the black trousers perfectly. The shop assistant also showed Nick a wonderful tie and he immediately agreed to buy it.

We had to go home by taxi because our bags were so huge that we could hardly lift them. We came home completely broke but happy.

MASS MEDIA

Mass media or mass communications are the press, radio and television. Every day we read newspapers and magazines, listen to radio and watch TV. Nowadays there are so many newspapers and magazines, radio stations and TV channels that we have to be very selective and give preference to some of them.

The earliest kind of mass media was newspaper. The first newspaper was a Roman handwritten news sheet called "Acta Diurna" started in 59 B.C. Magazines appeared in the 18th century. Radio and TV appeared only in 20th century.

The most exciting and entertaining kind of mass media is television. You can see events in faraway places just sitting in your armchair. About three-fourths of the 1500 TV stations in the USA are commercial. The rest are public stations. Advertising is an important part of commercial TV. Commercials appear between and during most programmes. Public television focuses mainly on education and culture. Public TV attracts less viewer than commercial TV. There are 4 TV channels in Uzbekistan and we have about 10 channels thanks to cable TV.

People like listening to the radio on the beach, while driving a car or just walking down the street. The main kind of radio entertainment is music. The most popular radio station in Great Britain is BBC. "Tarona", "Sezam", "O'riat FM", "Radio Grant" are very popular radio stations in Uzbekistan. Newspapers can present and comment on the news in much detail in comparison to radio and TV newscasts. Newspapers can cover much more events and news. There are about 1700 daily and 7500 weekly newspapers. Daily newspapers print world, national and local news. The major dailies in the USA are the "Christian Science Monitor", "the New York Times", "The Wall Street Journal" and "The Washington Post". The most known newspapers are "The Times", "The Guardian", "The Daily Telegraph" and "The Financial Times". The daily circulation of papers in Britain is over 14 million copies. The most popular newspapers in Uzbekistan are "Evening Tashkent" and "People's word".

Magazines do not focus on daily, rapidly changing events. There are specialized magazines for special business, industrial and professional groups.

ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being source of his life.

For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's careless interaction with nature is a sign of ecological crises. Many

cities suffer from smog. Vast forests burn in fire. A number of rivers and lakes dry up. Today life on the Earth is in danger: man himself might destroy the equilibrium of ecosystems by pollution and utilization of the globe's material resources. Best control is also an important problem. The word "ecology" was born in the 19th century. The destruction of nature gradually led to the loss of the most essential element of existence, a healthy biological habitat. Environmental pollution increases the causes of disease, raises the cost of medical services, reduces the life span of a man. By now the pollution and poisoning of the soil, water and air have reached a critical level.

Environmental pollution has become a significant obstacle to economic growth. This discharge of dust and gas into the atmosphere returns to the Earth in the form of "acid rain" affects crops, the quality of forests, the amount of fish. To this we can add the rise of chemicals, radioactivity, noise and other types of pollution.

Economic, social, technological and biological processes have become so interdependent that modern production must be seen as a complex economic system. It is wrong to see economy and ecology as diametrically opposed: such an approach inevitably leads to one extreme or the other.

Some progress has already been made in this direction: more than 159 countries, members of the UNO, have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss questions of ecologically poor regions, including the Aral Sea. The international organization "Greenpeace" is also doing much to preserve the environment.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried forward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The 20th century is a century of great achievements in all fields. But at present there are many problems that must be solved. One of them is protection of the environment. Many countries all over the world face this problem.

The Uzbekistan Republic is rich in various natural resources, but they are not always used in the proper ways. We must protect our environment from destruction, that is why we must fight against pollution of our rivers, lakes and seas. We must preserve our forests and our rare animals. Being a developed industrial state, Uzbekistan has a lot of plants and factories in various cities. Their production is very important but their smoke is harmful to people; it is unhealthy and pollutes the air. Now the suggestion is to build industrial enterprises outside cities,

in the suburbs. This will help to keep the air of the cities clear and fresh, but may begin polluting the cleaner areas of Uzbekistan.

The protection of the environment is an international problem too. Scientists and people all over the world must preserve the earth for future generations.

People need the environment more than they often know. They need trees and plants to provide the oxygen that humans need to breathe. They need clear water to drink and to grow the food they eat. They need clean land without chemicals and trash so their food will be safe to eat. Whatever we put into our environment, into the air, into the water or into the ground, changes how safe that air, water or ground will be for humans to use later. The land, the water and the air belong to everyone, so it is important that everyone treat the environment well, because even one bad person can affect the health of everyone everywhere.

We must preserve earth for future generations. We must remember that the power of man to conquer nature is unlimited indeed. We must preserve our environment because it is nature that provides us with everything we need for our existence.

TO PROTECT NATURE IS TO PROTECT MAN

Each year new factories and plants are being and more and more they pollute the environment. Our planet is beautiful, and we must save it for new generations. If we don't take urgent measures now, it will be too late. Our planet is our home, and we are obliged to save it. There are lots of problems concerning the protection of the environment. Pollution is the main problem. It has many faces. One of them is the sea pollution. Many seas and lakes have been polluted, and you can't eat fish taken from them. Among those lakes is a splendid Baikal lake which has always been famous for its pure water. The air pollution is also a great problem. The air that we breathe is polluted with harmful substances. People often get ill and die. People start pollution. Every piece of waste on the street makes big problems, because if millions of people do the same thing, our earth will become one big rubbish pit. There are lots of measures to be done to prevent our world from pollution. We must plant greenery in big cities, because it gives us oxygen that we breathe, we must remove factories and plants out of cities, we must create pollution control system. The nuclear weapons eliminate all of them in order to prevent the danger of their use or it will lead to an ecological catastrophe.

In several countries there are organizations fighting for peace and clear environment. The most famous is "Green peace". So to protect nature means to protect man.

GLOBAL WARMING

Global surface temperatures have increased about 0.60 c (plus or minus 0.20c) since the late 19th century, and about one half degree F (0.2 to 0.30c) over the past 25 years (the period with the most credible data). The warming has not been globally uniform.

Some areas (including parts of the southeastern U.S) have cooled. The recent warmth has been greatest over N. America and Eurasia between 40 and 700 N. Warming, assisted by the recordd EI Nico of 1997 = 19998, has continued right up to present.

There has been a general, but not global tendency toward reduced diurnal temperature range (the difference between high and low daily temperatures) over about 50% of the global land mass since the middle of the 20th century. Cloud cover has increased in many of the areas with reduced diurnal temperature range. Relatively cool surface and tropospheric temperatures, and a relatively warmer lower stratosphere, were observed in 1992 and 1993, following the 1991 eruption of Mt. Pinatubo. The warming reappeared in 1994. This warming episode is reflected from the surface to the top of the troposphere. Indirect indicators of warming such as borehole temperatures, snow cover, and glacier recession data are in substantial agreement with the more direct indicators of recent warmth. Arctic sea ice has decreased since 1973, when satellite measurements began but Antarctic sea ice may have increased slightly.

So, we see that our environment offers an abundance of subject matter for discussion. The problems and prospect of the blue planet interest not scientist and futurologists, but also politicians, industry, the public and above all, young people! There is hardly a young person who is not concerned with the preservation of our natural habitat. To recognize environmental problems and master them, to reduce and avoid environmental pollution, to discover and develop ecologically sound technologies there are essential building blocks for our future.

Nowadays there are many different pressure and interest groups in many countries, which try to find solutions to the problems of pollution at the national and international level. So they are groups of people with a common interest in trying to draw the public attention to environment problems, to influence the government decisions.

Greenpeace is a very famous pressure group. It started functioning in 1971. Its headquarters are at Amsterdam, but it operates in 25 countries worldwide. The aim of Greenpeace is to protect wildlife of toxic wastes, nuclear tests.

POLLUTION AND EXTERNAL COSTS.

Let us take the example of a company that manufactures paper products from writing paper to cardboard boxes at a factory location on a river. The problem is that, as a by-product of its manufacturing operations, the factory dumps its chemical pollutants into the river. But no single person or entity owns the river waters, so there is not one to force the company to stop polluting. Moreover, since cleaning up the river would cost money, the company can sell its paper product more cheaply than it had to absorb such pollution control costs. As a result, the paper company can further increase its output, responding to the relatively higher demand at its lower prices, leading to more waste and polluting from its factory polluting without penalties, the company may also have an unfair advantage over competitors whose paper products do reflect the cost of installing pollution control equipment.

This is a classic example of a so-called external cost that is not reflected in the price through normal working of the marketplace. Neither the paper company nor its customers are bearing the actual cost of paper products: instead, a portion of the cost of the pollution factor has been shifted to the people who live or work along the river, and those taxpayers who eventually are stuck with the cleanup bill.

Like other externalities, pollution often occurs where the ownership of a resource in this case the river is not held by individuals or private organization. Public lands and roadsides, for example, are more often littered than the lawns in front of people's homes, because no one person owns these public lands and takes the responsibility for keeping them clean, and prosecuting those who despoil them. Most pollution is, in fact, released into the air, oceans and rivers precisely because there are no individual owners of these resources who have strong personal incentives to hold polluters liable for the damage they do. While some people do take the time and trouble to prosecute such polluters, there are few economic incentives for most people to do so.

Government's role in this situation is to try to rectify this imbalance. By intervening government can force the producers and consumers of the product to pay these cleanup costs. In essence, this economic role of government is simply to make those who enjoy the benefits of selling and consuming a product pay all of the costs of production and consuming it.

Unfortunately, it is rarely easy for the government to determine just how much it should do in these cases. For one thing, it is usually difficult and costly to determine the precise source of pollution or exactly how much the pollution is actually costing society. Because of these difficulties, the government must be sure

that it does not impose more costs to reduce pollution than the pollution is costing society in the first place.

WATER POLLUTION

Large scale use of chemicals for cotton cultivation, inefficient irrigation system, and poor drainage system are examples of the conditions that led to a high filtration of the salinized and contaminated water back into the soil. Post Soviet policies have become even more dangerous; in the early 1990s, the average application of chemical fertilizers and insecticides throughout the Central Asia republic was twenty to twenty-five kilograms per hectare, compared with the former average of three kilograms per hectare for the entire Uzbekistan. As a result, the supply of fresh water has received further contamination. Industrial pollutants also have damaged Uzbekistan's water. In the Amu Darya, concentrations of phenol and oil products have been measured at far above acceptable health standards. In 1989 the minister of health of the Turkmen SSR described the Amu Darya as a sewage ditch for industrial and agricultural waste substances. Experts who monitored the river in 1995 reported even further deterioration.

In the early 1990s, about 60 percent of pollution control funding went to water related projects, but only about half of cities and about one quarter of villages have sewers. Communal water system does not meet health standards; much of the population lacks drinking water system and must drink water straight from contaminated irrigation ditches, canals, or the Amu Darya itself.

According to one report, virtually all the large underground fresh water supplies in Uzbekistan are polluted by industrial and chemical wastes. An official in Uzbekistan's Ministry of Environment estimated that about half of the country's population lives in regions where the water is severely polluted. The government estimated in 1995 that only 230 of the country's 8,000 industrial enterprises were following pollution control standards.

ACID RAINS

Every year more and more plants and animals disappear never to be seen again. Strangely, it is the most intelligent but most thoughtless animal that is causing most of the problems. Man. Nature is very carefully balanced and if this balance is disturbed, animals can disappear alarmingly fast. Every day, thousands of species of animals draw closer to extinction. There are countless numbers of species which may become extinct before they are even discovered.

In many lakes the fish are dying. Fishermen are worried because every year there are fewer fish and some lakes have no fish at all. Scientists are beginning to get worried too. What is killing the fish?

The problem is acid rain. Acid rain is kind of air pollution. It is caused by factories that burn coal or oil or gas. These factories send smoke high into the air. The wind often carries the smoke far from the factories.

Some of the harmful substances in the smoke may come down with the rain hundreds of miles away.

The rain in many places isn't natural and clean any more. It's full of acid chemicals. When it falls in lakes, it changes them too. The lakes become more acidic. Acid water is like vinegar or lemon juice. It hurts when it gets in your eyes. It also kills the plants and animals that usually live in lake water.

That is why the fish are dying in lakes.

But dead fish may be just the beginning of the problem. Scientists are finding other effects of acid rain. In some large areas trees are dying.

Not just one tree here and there, but whole forests. At first scientists couldn't understand why. There were no bugs or diseases in these trees. The weather was not dry. But now they think that the rain was the cause. Acid rain is making the earth more acidic in these areas. Some kinds of trees cannot live in the soil that is very acidic.

Now scientists are also beginning to study the effects of acid rain on larger animals. For example, they believe that some deer in Poland are less healthy because of acid rain. If deer are hurt by the rain, what about people?

This is the question many people are beginning to ask. No one knows the answer yet. But it is an important question for us all.

SOIL SALINITY CONTROL AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Highly productive oases have appeared in deserts due to irrigation development. This is a positive outcome of man's impact on environment.

At the same time irrigation turns out to be a major fresh water consumer. This measure improving water regime in soils by its effects falls beyond the scope of the mentioned task. It entails something mentioned task. It entails something like a chain reaction in environment, often with adverse effects.

Irrigation water requirement is sustainably growing on account of the necessity to develop new lands under more complicated natural and economic conditions. There are also the increasing amounts of waste waters, including drainage waters which are discharged into rivers and other basins worsening their condition. Especially much water is spent on a soil salinity control.

The achieved progress in irrigation does not practically touch the questions of a fresh water saving.

Water used in reclamation provides leaching of saline soils and favourable salt regime in a root zone of irrigated crops.

Water used in reclamation provides leaching of saline soils and favourable salt regime in root zone of irrigated crops.

The matter is that none reclamation system on saline lands can provide complete leaching of salts from water exchange zone during their development. This process occurs for a long time and soil salinity control in different forms should be considered as a sustain measure.

ECOLOGICAL SAFETY

This circumstance, along with unwise economic activity as a consequence of a resource intensive administrative economy, has seriously damaged the ecological condition of the republic in a number of regions and along a number of indicators, there are crises which threaten to become irreversible processes.

Adverse ecological conditions are exacerbated by economic problems, which push the population to over exploit natural resources (cutting down woods, poaching, resulting, intensive farming, and neglecting erosion prevention and other measures), resulting in a downward spiral of ever worsening ecological conditions. Meanwhile, practically no funds are allocated for measures which would protect nature.

Ecological safety is conceived as system of principles and priorities which determines threats, and socioeconomic damages; it includes basic principles, strategic goals, tasks and priorities for this Conceptualization is maintenance of ecological safety as the basis for sustainable development of the Uzbek Republic.

Particular attention is paid to the proper role, function and status of the governmental structures for nature protection in the maintenance of the country's ecological and national safety, and paid to the resolution of urgent problems in defending the sovereign ecological interests of the Uzbek Republic in global and regional integration processes.

BASIC CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Ecological safety –the condition of security of the vital interests of the individual and the community, security of the natural environment, as a requirement and a resource for human life, from threats resulting from human and natural causes.

Ecological danger-a condition threatening the vital interests of an individual, community, or the natural environment as a result of human or natural causes.

Ecologically dangerous situation –a situation described by actual or potential destruction or negative change in the natural environment because of human or natural impact, including disasters and accidents, which threaten the vital interests of the individual and community.

Extreme ecological situation- an ecologically dangerous situation which requires that emergency measures be taken in order to protect the life and health of citizens as well as to protect the environment.

Ecological disaster-an extreme ecological situation described by irreversible changes in the natural environment and living conditions for humans.

Ecological threat –human or natural activity which negatively affects the vital interests of an individual, community, of the natural environment.

Ecologically dangerous person – a legal or physical person, including an official, whose activities could lead to an ecologically dangerous situation.

Maintenance of ecological safety – a system of actions preventing the occurrence or development of ecologically dangerous situations and their resolution, including long-term consequences.

PDK-maximum allowable concentration (= allowable limits)

Biological diversity- variability of living organisms from all sources, including, among others, land, sea and other water ecosystems, and complex ecosystems of which they are a part: this concept includes diversity within a species, diversity between species, and diversity of ecosystems.

Ecosystem- a dynamic complex of communities of plants, animals, and microorganisms, as well as their static (lifeless) environment, interacting as a single whole.

Protected territory- a geographically defined territory which is allocated, regulated, and used to attain specific goals of nature protection.

The world today is continually experiencing energy and water crises and is entering a time of food crises.

The UN Declaration on the environment and development, accepted and signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, was a legal document reflecting the awareness of the world community of the ecological, and thus economic and social disasters threatening humanity, and the need to undertake drastic measures in order to survive and sustain development.

By accepting this Declaration- Global Ecological Doctrine- the world community has declared and undertaken to follow its principles strictly: the concept of sustainable development, the linchpin of which is environmental protection, rational use of natural resources with the goal of satisfying the essential

needs of the current generation without risking future generations' ability to satisfy their needs.

The crucial task before the world community on the eve of the 21 century is the maintenance of ecological safety, as a qualitatively new element of public property.

Global ecological processes have effects both on the whole planet and on separate regions within it, in the same way that ecological processes in separate regions of the world combine together, as a subsystem, affecting the planet and its biosphere as a single, unified system.

In different regions, depending on natural and socioeconomic conditions, ecological crises develop at varying speeds and levels of intensity and are of varying degrees of danger. Therefore, ecological danger has global, regional (national) and local aspects. The interdependence of the development of human society and the stability of the environment, lead to the main, basic demand for achieving the goal of sustainable human development: «Think globally, act locally»

WETLANDS

Bogs, swamps, wet meadows, and marshes play a vital and often unappreciated role in the hydrological cycle. Their lush plant growth stabilizes soil and holds back surface runoff, allowing time for infiltration into aquifers and producing even, year-long stream flow. In the United States, about 20 percent of the 1 billion ha of land area was once wetland. In the past 200 years, more than one-half of those wetlands have been drained, filled, or degraded. Agricultural drainage accounts for the bulk of the losses.

When wetlands are disturbed, their natural water-absorbing capacity is reduced and surface and surface waters run off quickly, resulting in floods and erosion during the rainy season – and dry, or nearly dry, stream beds the rest of the year. This has a disastrous effect on biological diversity and productivity, as well as on human affairs.

THE WORLD AROUND US

There are a lot of problems facing people on the planet Earth nowadays.

The problems that demand world action are the growth of world population, economic crises, ethnic conflicts. But the most urgent problem concerning the people of the whole world is an ecological one.

What is ecology? The word “ecology” was born in the 19 century. Ecology is the science that studies the conditions of the habit an of man, animals and plants for the benefit of present and future generation. The planet Earth is our mutual home.

What is the environment? The environment is everything around us. It includes all living thing. It also includes everything that is not alive, as the soil, the air and the water. Environment (from the French environner) - to encircle or surround. It includes group of organisms, complex of social, cultural conditions that affect and individual or community. Environmental science is the systematic study of our environment and our proper place in it. A relative new field, environmental science is highly interdisciplinary, integrating natural sciences, social science and humanities in a broad, holistic study of the world around us. Human activities can make the environment unhealthy. The gasoline burned inside car engines produces gases that poison the air factories burn fuels to run machines, and these burning fuels, too, put poisons into the air. Human activities also poison water. Some factories produce liquid wastes that run into rivers. Often these wastes contain poisons.

Sometimes, useful chemical cause problem in the environment. Many scientists study the environment. When there is a problem, they try to find out why, and then they look for ways to stop the problem.

Scientists have also helped find ways to educe air and water pollution.

There are laws against dumping poison into rivers and lakes. People who break these laws showed be punished.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244 000 square kilometers.

The United Kingdom is one of the world’s smaller countries. Its population is over 57 million. About 80 percent of the population is urban.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales and does not include Northern Ireland. But in everyday speech “Great Britain” is used in the meaning of the “United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”. The capital of the UK is London.

The British Isles are separated from the Continent by the North Sea, the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called Highlands. The south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called Lowland. The north and west of England are mountainous, but the eastern, central and south-eastern parts of England are a vast plain. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343). There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It produces and exports machinery, electronics, and textile. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy with a parliament and the Queen as Head of State.

UK POLITICAL SYSTEM

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. This means that Great Britain is governed by the Parliament and the Queen is Head of State.

The legislative power in the country is exercised by the Houses of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary and life peers and peeresses. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. They are elected from the constituencies in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The House of Commons is the real governing body of the United Kingdom.

The executive power is exercised by Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The government is usually formed by the political party which is supported by the majority in the House of Commons. Prime Minister is the majority party leader and is appointed by the Queen. Prime Minister chooses a team of ministers; twenty of the ministers are in the Cabinet.

The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and the Shadow Cabinet. The two leading parties in Great Britain are the Conservative party (the Tories) and the Labour Party.

The judiciary branch of the government determines common law and is independent of both the legislative and the executive branches.

There is no written constitution in Great Britain, only precedents and traditions.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The United States is a federal union which is made up of fifty states and one independent district – the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is the territory of the national capital of the USA, Washington, with its own laws and regulations. Washington, D.C. is situated on both banks of the Potomac river, between the two states, Maryland and Virginia.

This place was chosen by the first American President George Washington. The plot of land of a hundred square miles was bought from private owners by the state. In 1790 George Washington laid the corner-stone of the Capitol where the Congress sits. The place was called the District of Columbia in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America. The capital got the name of Washington after the name of its founder. Washington has been the federal capital since 1800.

Washington is sometimes called the heart of America. It is the place where the federal government works and where each President of the United States lives. Washington is smaller in size than the largest cities of the USA, such as New York, Chicago, Detroit or Los Angeles. The population of Washington is about 11 million people. The buildings in Washington are not very tall because no building must be taller than the Capitol. But in political sense Washington is the centre of the country and the most important city of the United States.

LONDON

London is the capital of the United Kingdom, its economic, political and cultural centre. It is one of the world's most important ports and one of the largest cities in the world. London with its suburbs has a population about 11 million people.

London has been a capital for nearly a thousand years. Many of its ancient buildings still stand. The most famous of them are the Tower of London where the crown jewels are kept, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. Most visitors also want to see the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace (the Queen's home with its Changing of the Guards) and the many magnificent museums.

Once London was a small Roman town on the north bank of the Thames. Slowly it grew into one of the world's major cities.

Different areas of London seem like different cities. The West End is a rich man's world of shops, offices and theatres. The City of London is the district

where most offices and banks are concentrated; the Royal Exchange and the Bank of England are here too. The East End is the district where mostly working people live. The old port area is now called «Docklands». There are now new office buildings in Docklands, and thousands of new flats and houses.

By the day the whole of London is busy. At night, offices are quiet and empty, but the West End stays alive, because this is where Londoners come to enjoy themselves. There are two opera houses here, several concert halls and many theatres, as well as cinemas. In nearby Soho the pubs, restaurant and night clubs are busy half the night.

Like all big cities, London has streets and concrete buildings, but it also has many big parks, full of trees, flowers and grass. In the middle of Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens you will think that you are in the country, miles away.

Many people live outside the centre of London in the suburbs, and they travel to work in shops and offices by train, bus or underground. («The Tube»).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The poisoning of the world's land, air, and water is the fastest – spreading disease of civilizations. It probably produces fewer headlines than wars, earthquakes and floods, but it is potentially one of history's greatest dangers to human life on earth. If present trends continue for the next several decades, our planet will become uninhabitable.

Overpopulation, pollution and energy consumption have created such planet – wide problems as massive deforestation, ozone depletion, acid rains and the global warming that is believed to be caused by the greenhouse effect.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear waste, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas.

Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out for ever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today will have become extinct twenty years from now.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. In Cairo just breathing the air is life threatening – equivalent to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. The same holds true for Mexico City and 600 cities of the former Soviet Union.

Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. These emissions have disastrous consequences for our planet. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains.

An even greater environmental threat are nuclear power stations. We all know how tragic the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are.

People are beginning to realise that environmental problems are not somebody else's. They join and support various international organisations and green parties. If governments wake up to what is happening – perhaps, we'll be able to avoid the disaster that threatens the natural world and all of us with it.

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan is a parliamentary and a presidential republic Head of State in our country is the President. The **constitutional government** consists of three **branches: legislative, executive and judicial**. Each of them is **checked** and balanced by the President.

Legislative power is vested in the Parliament. (Oliy Majlis) It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the **Senate**; the Lower Chamber is the House of Representatives (Deputies)

Each chamber is headed by the **Speaker**. **Legislation** may **be initiated** in either of the two Chambers. But to become a law a bill must be approved by both Chambers and **signed by** the President. The President may veto the bill.

The President is **commander –in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties, enforces laws, and appoints ministers** to be approved by the Parliament (Oliy Majlis).

The executive power **belongs to** the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The first action of the Prime Minister **on appointment** is **to form the Cabinet**.

The judicial branch **is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the regional courts**.

The members of the Parliament are elected by popular vote for-year period.

BEES ARE TOILERS WORKING ON INCREASING OF HARVEST IN AGRICULTURE

Many people perceive bees as insects that give honey and sometimes sting. Basically we do not associate bees with other products or features. However, their significance in nature just like other insects is extremely deep. Not many farmers know how important the bees are in increasing the harvest in agriculture. Below some aspects of positive and mutually beneficial neighbourhood of bees and farmers are described.

Bees should be considered as an indispensable attribute in increasing the harvest. Though the aim of our project was local-to help a little with spreading

home beekeeping in Parkent district, Tashkent region, we also wanted to involve the farmers in promoting beekeeping. The reason is simple: if there is sown piary next to a field, harvest will clearly be higher than in the case of bees not around. In many countries, farmers pay a beekeeper, so he puts his hives near fields.

The process is simple: the formation of fruit crops is not possible without pollination. There are two types of cultures – which is self-pollination (wheat, peas, potatoes, etc.) and which require cross-pollination (cotton, clover, sunflower, etc.). Cross-pollination may be artificial, with the help of wind or, more effectively – by insects. In other words, pollination by insects is an important ecological process for most oil –yielding crops, fodder and industrial crops. Pollination is also extremely important to increase yields of fruit (apricot, apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach), baccate, vegetables (cucumber, onion, cabbage, turnips, radish, etc.), as well as plants grown under cover.

Answer the questions.

1.

Vocabulary

Increase–Рост –O`sinh

Toiler–Труженик - Toiler

Perceive–Воспринимать - Tushunish

Significance–Значение–Ma`nosi

Nieghbourhood– Окрестности - Mahalla

Involve– Вовлекат–Ixtiroqilish

Spreading– Распространение - Tarqatish

Hives–Крапивница - Uyalar

Considered– Считается - Hisoblanadi

Indispensable– Незаменимый–O`zgarmaydi

FIELD CROP ROTATION OF FODDER CROPS – ALMOST 3 TIMES MORE FODDER FROM THE SAME LAND

The new project of the GEF SGP aims to spread the technology on more efficient use of land for production of fodder with simultaneous recovery of soil

fertility and preventing further degradation. The technology is proposed to be implemented by Samarkand Agricultural institute, in close collaboration with the district office of Payarik regional branch of Farmers Association and farm “Faizullaev A. Aziz.”

This technology has two components: 1) more fodder and 2) improving the soil. We will try to explain both components.

In fact, 21,525 f.u. is harvested from 1 hectare, which is 2.8 times more of the feed unit in comparison with the current fodder crop rotations (7580 f.u.). This difference is a result of raising the amount of harvest, diversifying crops and filling crop rotation with repeated and stubble crop harvesting.

A logical question from the about expenses may arise. It seems that the increased number of operations will bring an increase in expenditures. To what extend income will expense? The project will respond to this question, by conducting a full economic analysis of the technology. Although, it can be said with a certainty that the balance of return will be positive. So please, follow the project development.

Answer the questions.

1.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Besides, receiving additional yield, it is equally important to improve the quality of the soil and to stop its degradation. It is hard to calculate in monetary terms, but there are techniques and experiments that show how much of additional yield each score of soil bonitet gives. In fact, the more we improve the soil, the healthier the ecosystem becomes. The better and more stable yields are in the future, which means food security of the country becomes more stable.

Soil quality is improving due to the following factors:

1. The project will use technology of conservation farming or, as it is called differently, zero seed. This technology reduces the cost by 30-40%. But more importantly, this technology allows restoring the soil's micro fauna, and increases its fertility. The separate elements of this technology are also highlighted below;

2. Mulching of crop residues enables to restore the soil organics, increasing concentration of humus and useful microorganisms in the soil, improving the soil structure.

Answer the questions.

1.

FOREST BELTS AS A FACTOR OF ENHANCEMENT OF THE LAND FERTILITY AND CROP CAPACITY

Agriculture is a significant part in the economy of Uzbekistan. The foundation of agriculture and, consequently, of the food security of the country is irrigated agriculture. However, irrigated tillage in the arid zone is an artificial ecosystem, which is not capable of self-regulation to maintain a constant level of soil fertility and therefore needs in environmentally substantiated management decisions.

The major factor of the loss of topsoil layer and land productivity is wind erosion. We should know and be able to prevent two important negative features of winds:

The air/wind temperature is not important, but if strong wind blows in spring after tillage, it quickly dries the soil disturbed by tillage. The structure of plowed soil is changing after its dehydration, there appear fine – dispersed particles that rise from the surface by the wind. The blowing is happening together with the loss of the upper, most fertile soil layer. The same thing could happen to plowed land after harvesting of crops in summer – fields uncovered with vegetative cover after wheat harvest, are also exposed to the hot wind and a loss/blowing of fertile topsoil is taking place.

Answer the questions.

1.

STOP LOSING THE FERTILE TOPSOIL

Reduced wind speed on the protected fields leads to the termination or significant reduction of soil erosion, i.e. stops blowing of the fertile topsoil.

In summer crowns of trees evaporate a lot of water, pumped from the ground, through the leaves. The trees act as a pump, pumping ground water with the roots and evaporating by its foliage. It is a kind of biological drainage, which lowers the level of the mineralized soil water and therefore reduces the risk of secondary soil salinization. It is a very important property considering that more than half of the irrigated lands in this country are subject to secondary salinization due to the high groundwater level.

These are the main advantages of belts that are important to farmers. There are plenty of additional qualities that speak in favor of shelter belts, namely:

Tree plantings keep a lot of dust suspended in the air by the leaves, thus purifying it. In addition, most of the trees, poplars in particular, secrete volatile productions from their foliage and thus kill pathogens.

Forest stands diversify the monotonous landscape of agricultural fields, greatly enhancing its aesthetic appeal.

Answer the questions.

1.

HOW TO CREATE FIELD – PROTECTIVE FOREST STANDS

A range of available technologies have been developed for creation of field-protective forest stands. Few basic principles should be kept in mind to create these belts:

It is important that it is not one or two stands on the edge of the field but a system of interacting stands. The system of field – protective belt means full coverage of certain area with forest stands in a certain distance from each other so that windabating effect of one belt is overlaid by the effect of the other.

Belt should be perpendicular to the main harmful winds and these belts are called basic. But, due to the fact that the wind often changes direction, there should be supporting belt which provide protection form the winds of other directions. Thus, the belts system looks like cells in the form of rectangles (see photo below), the longest side of which are the main belts, and the short ones are secondary belts.

Researchesrs have indentified that the higher the stands are, the more their range of influence is extended, that is, shelter belts have to be created out of long – boled species (poplar, sycamore, elm, ash, wilow, etc.) for the minimum land acquisition of the shelterbelts.

Answer the questions.

1.

FINDINGS

In 70-80 years of the last century there were about 40 hectares of shelter belts in Uzbekistan. Now they are almost gone. Unfortunately, in recent years new systems of shelter belts have not been created, and the old ones became out of order due to aging and cutting.

We have no forest stands, the soil fertility has greatly decreased. Of course, we do not claim that the lack of shelter belts is the main factor in the loss of soil fertility. There is no one main factor. It is a complex of factors. And the lack of shelter belts is one of the important components of the loss of fertility.

It is required to transform the agricultural land – scape only fields (what we have now) info forest agricultural one (with shelter belts and other plantings of various functional purpose).

It is required that the farmers themselves will initiate a system of forest belts on their lands, not just the state. Then it will be the largest and most effective stimulus to the creation of such belts.

It is required that local government authorities will support the initiatives of the farmers to create systems of belts. Many farmers think they are not allowed to dispose the land for forest belts – the entire land should go for plantings.

Answer the questions.

1.

7 Sahar Nazir, a buyer for a clothing retailer, is talking about her job. Read the paragraph and choose the best word or phrase to complete the definitions of the words in bold.

As a buyer for a national chain of clothing stores, I need to make sure that we have a good **merchandise mix** – our customers expect a variety of casual and classic clothing. I go to trade fairs regularly to meet with **wholesalers**, who can provide the range and quantities of products that we need. They will often offer a better deal for buying **high volumes**. So, we might negotiate a **unit cost** of £15 per item for orders up to 500 units, and then £12 per item for orders over 500. To avoid having lots of **unsold stock** at the end of a season, I try to negotiate good rates on **buybacks** with our suppliers. For example, I recently **placed an order** with a supplier for 15,000 men's jackets on the basis that we could return up to 25% of them. Of course, there are occasions when we overbuy and have merchandise that we can't sell at the full price. In these cases, we might **mark it down** by anywhere from 10–70% depending on the month of the year.

- 1 Merchandise mix means ...
 - a a range of clothing of different styles.
 - b promotional sales.
- 2 Wholesalers sell ...
 - a directly to the public.
 - b to retailers.
- 3 When a retailer buys high volumes, they buy ...
 - a small quantities of stock.
 - b large quantities of stock.
- 4 Unit cost means ...
 - a the price paid for one garment.
 - b the price paid for one order.
- 5 Unsold stock means ...
 - a clothing or accessories that have not yet been offered for sale.
 - b clothing or accessories that have been offered for sale but that customers have not bought.
- 6 Buybacks means ...
 - a merchandise that retailers can sell back to wholesalers or fashion labels for some of the original cost.
 - b merchandise that wholesalers or fashion labels sell to retailers.
- 7 Place an order means ...
 - a enquire about the availability of stock.
 - b make a formal commitment to buy a quantity of stock.
- 8 When a retailer overbuys, they ...
 - a order too much merchandise from the wholesaler.
 - b don't order enough merchandise from the wholesaler.
- 9 When a retailer marks something down by 10%, they ...
 - a remove 10% of the stock from the store.
 - b reduce the price by 10%.

OUTPUT

Fur: Real, fake, or nothing?

Since man first put on clothes people have worn fur, first and foremost because it's very warm. But over the centuries fur became exclusive and by the sixteenth century it was seen as a luxury textile. At that time, it was worn on the inside as a lining for coats, with only a little trim visible. In the early twentieth century, wearing fur on the outside of coats became fashionable. But more visibility meant more controversy and negative opinion. These days nothing in fashion divides opinions more strongly than fur.

What do the animal rights campaigners object to? Fur producers have often been criticized for bad treatment of animals, such as keeping animals in small cages and not giving them enough food and water. In response, fur producers say they run transparent operations and use clear labels to tell consumers exactly where their fur comes from.

The fight against fur has been led in recent years by PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals), the largest animal rights organization in the world. They have attracted attention for their often shocking campaigns, including a series of nude photographs of top models and celebrities under the headline 'I'd rather go naked than wear fur'. In the 1980s and 90s, fur sales fell dramatically and PETA's campaigns were a big factor in this. And with the improved development of fake furs, consumers found little reason for buying real fur.

The fur industry has hit back at animal rights campaigners, stating that real fur is much more environmentally friendly than fake fur. It believes that manufacturing fake fur involves dangerous chemicals, damaging the environment, and that real fur is natural and biodegradable. It has also said that younger women, inspired by celebrities, have begun to wear real fur again. Most major fashion houses support this renewal in fur by featuring it in a few pieces each autumn / winter collection.

It is impossible to predict whether the trend towards using fur in fashion will continue. Some say fake fur will overtake the real version. Others say fur is here to stay. What is certain is that wearing fur will always be a decision that divides people.



OVER TO YOU

- How do you feel about fur in fashion? Is it acceptable to wear fur, or should it be regulated or banned?
- Will fake fur eventually replace real fur? Why, or why not?
- Do you agree with the anti-fur movement's shock campaigns? Why, or why not?

Jute

- **Jute** is a long, soft, shiny vegetable fibre that can be spun into coarse, strong threads. It is produced from plants .



Wool

- Wool are natural fibers that we get from sheep.
- Wool has several qualities that distinguish it from hair or fur: it is crimped, it has a different texture or handle, it is elastic, and it grows in staples

While combing the shortest fibres are removed and the long fibres are laid parallel.

All cottons are carded and some cottons besides that are combed. Therefore there are two types of cotton yarns, carded yarns and combed yarns. The carded yarns are usually thicker and have protruding short fibres. The combed yarns are the long fibres, remaining after the sorts ones have been "combed out". They are smoother and usually more tight.

Drawing, doubling and roving are necessary final operations before spinning the yarn.

During these operations the fibres are further mixed and laid parallel, and a sliver (strand) is produced. The sliver (strand) is ready for drawing out and slightly twisting to make the roving. After that the very spinning process begins.

The rovings from the roving frames are spun into yarns. While spinning the rovings are further drawn out, twisted and wound on to bobbins.

Warp yarns are usually more strongly twisted than weft (filling) yarns, as they must withstand greater strain in weaving and finishing.

Two or more yarns are frequently twisted together to form twist yarns (ply yarns).

Silk

Spun silk or "waste silk" consists of silk that cannot be unwound from the cocoon. There are two methods of preparing silk waste for spinning: discharging and schapping. These processes include

removing sericin and cleaning by boiling. During opening and filling processes the bunches are further opened up, foreign substances are removed, and the fibres are partially laid parallel. Then dressing follow: the short fibres (tow) are combed out and the long fibres (drafts) are left. The fibres are further mixed and laid parallel and a sliver (strand) is produced. The sliver is further doubled, drawn out, and slightly twisted into a roving. And the last operation of making the yarn is spinning which consists of drawing out and twisting roving into the yarn. Two or more yarns are frequently twisted together. During finishing operations spun silk yarn is often subjected to singeing. Throwing or twisting of silk or rayon yarns include grenadine, organzine, and tram.

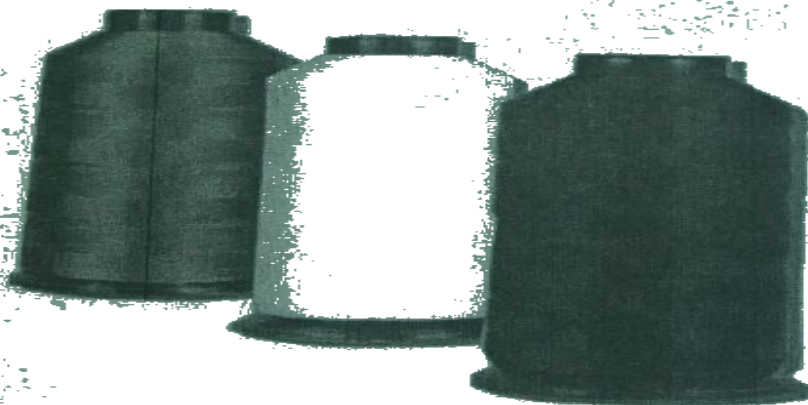
Flax

- Flax are fiber extracted from flax plant. Flax plant is an erect annual plant growing to 1.2 m (3 ft 11 in) tall, with slender stems.



Nylon

- **Nylon** is a generic designation for a family of synthetic polymers known generically as polyamides.



From High-Street to the Internet Highway: E-commerce

The expression 'go shopping' means something completely different today from what it meant 20 years ago. These days, you can go shopping from the comfort of your own home: online.

E-commerce is growing rapidly – it currently accounts for around 15% of all clothing sales in the USA. While bricks-and-mortar stores rush to catch up, e-retailers are taking advantage of the opportunities provided by the virtual marketplace. Some clothing retailers are turning to social media to build communities of customers who share similar tastes in fashion. In return for exclusive offers and access to restricted sales, customers are happy to share information about themselves, which retailers can use to build customer profiles and improve their marketing strategies.



Exclusively Yours, Online

One of the most successful fashion websites is Net-A-Porter, a luxury clothing retailer whose website is visited by over 2.5 million shoppers a month. Designed in the style of an editorial magazine, this inventive site offers a unique online shopping experience. This, combined with their style apps, offer customers a chance to personalise their purchases. Net-A-Porter's customers return again and again to buy from the site.

Other e-retailers, such as ASOS, have taken it a step further by using social media to bring in customers. On social network sites like Twitter and Facebook, as well as their own website, ASOS customers can express their inner fashionista by posting photos of themselves in their preferred outfits. They can also enter competitions, write blog entries, or sell second-hand clothing or their own new designs on ASOS' Marketplace. In 2011, ASOS attracted more followers on Twitter than any other retailer, and the rewards can be seen in their impressive sales figures.

Click, Pay, Sashay?

One of the key issues for online fashion retailers is how to get past the problem of customers not being able to try on garments to see how they fit, or touch them to get a sense of the fabric. Many e-retailers have tried to address this by including virtual models with 360° photos, video clips and detailed fitting guides. In addition, by offering online instant messaging or a freephone number for fitting advice, and efficient return policies, retailers can answer customers' concerns.

The Digital Future

Future trends in e-retailing include using social media even more and offering flash – or daily – deals through social networks. Many retailers are already offering virtual fitting rooms, mobile apps and interactive video technology. The online shopper can be sure that e-retailers will take advantage of every technological innovation to make the online shopping experience as easy and attractive as possible.

OVER TO YOU

- Do you buy clothing and accessories online? Why, or why not? Which online retail sites do you like best?
- What does online shopping offer to customers that the store shopping doesn't?

UNIQLO is Japan's largest and most popular clothing retailer. They also have an international network which extends across Asia, the United States and Europe through nearly 170 stores. They work with over 100 factories to dispatch their casual mix-and-match garments to their stores worldwide.



The strength of the UNIQLO brand lies in its particular quality assurance system. One reason why the Japanese retailer has been successful is because it demands high standards of garment production, thanks to the collaboration of their 'Takumi team'.

Artisans in a modern clothing company

Do you think it is fair to ask people in their 50s or 60s to work for you? UNIQLO did and it has helped them

The 1920s Cocktail Dress: A reflection of women's rights

The way society expects women and men to behave has been reflected throughout history in the style of dress. The late 1800s are commonly referred to as the Victorian age, after Queen Victoria of England. During this period there were many restrictions on women's behaviour and consequently on the clothes they wore. Socializing mostly took place at teatime in private homes, or outside at tea houses. At these events women often socialized only with other women. They wore long tea gowns which were specifically designed to 'protect women's modesty'.

However, at the same time women's rights movements were starting up all over the world, demanding more rights, such as the right to vote, own land, or earn the same pay as men. As a result of one of these campaigns, women in the United States won the right to vote in political elections in 1920, and British women in 1928. This new-found political freedom was reflected in fashion, most notably in the invention of the cocktail dress. It was designed to be worn at 'cocktail hour' (in the early evening between 6.00 and 8.00 p.m.) and the dress was fashioned to be a stylish garment with a look halfway between daytime and evening.

Without doubt the most successful of all cocktail dresses was the 'little black dress' (or LBD) which Chanel and Patou are credited with designing in 1926. Two of its most distinctive features were its shorter hemline and black colour. The original design also included a matching hat, shoes and short gloves.

One group of women in the 1920s expressed their new political rights through fashion: the Flappers. Always ready to break society's rules, Flappers went to cocktail parties, moved energetically to dances such as the Charleston, drank alcohol, cut their hair short and had jobs. As the years went by, new, more liberated styles emerged on the cocktail party scene: Dior's shorter dresses of the 1950s, or Galitzine's palazzo pyjama trousers, and Pucci's one piece suits in the 1960s.

Fashion was ready to celebrate women's rights with style and to go with women into a new liberated era.



OVER TO YOU

What other social movements have been reflected in fashion?

Do you think men and women no longer have any restrictions on their clothing choices? Why or why not?

In the past 100 years, how much have attitudes changed towards women's clothing in your country?

6 Label the areas and people backstage at a fashion show with the words in the box.

hair and make-up area • dressing area • floor covering • dresser • model
 • model sheet • lineup sheet • face scarf • clothing rack • mirror



7 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Models go to the hair and make-up area ...
 - a before getting dressed.
 - b after getting dressed.
- 2 The dressers ...
 - a help the models apply their make-up.
 - b help the models get changed.
- 3 The model sheet ...
 - a gives information about the model.
 - b gives information about the catwalk order of the models.
- 4 The lineup sheet ...
 - a gives information about the model.
 - b gives information about the catwalk order of the models.
- 5 A clothing rack is ...
 - a a place to hang clothes.
 - b a place to iron or press clothes.

8 Listen to the five conversations. Identify the problem in each one.

Conversation	The assistant forgot to ...
1	
2	

Catwalk Diversity: Age, Race and Size

The catwalk has always been a place to showcase new trends in clothes and models. Ever since the age of the supermodel in the 1980s, models have become celebrities, and their social lives now fill the gossip magazines. More people than ever want a career in modelling. But are the doors to the profession really open to everyone? Is there diversity of models in the fashion industry?

Age

Although there are thousands of fashion lines aimed at the 30-plus crowd, the number of older models working at fashion weeks is very small. One Spanish designer, Juan Duyos, chose four veteran models in their 60s and 70s for the catwalk in Madrid's fashion week in the fall of 2010. That same year, the famous German model Veruschka, 71-years-old, walked down the runway for Giles Deacon at London's Fashion Week. But these are the exceptions to the large majority of young models on catwalks.



Race

Increasingly, we see more ethnically diverse models on the catwalk. A South Korean model, Kang Seung-hyun, was the first Asian to win the 'Ford Supermodel of the World'. Other Asian supermodels include Du Jan from China, Hye-rim Park, who is Korean-American, and Eugenia Mandzhieva of Russian and Asian descent – they've all walked fashion shows for major brand names. However, some people suggest that the only way to increase catwalk diversity is to introduce positive discrimination, such as the demand for a minimum 20% quota of black models at the São Paulo Fashion Week.

Race diversity on the catwalk has been a hot issue for decades. Perhaps the defining moment was an event in November 1973 – 'the Battle of Versailles'. French and American designers competed with each other in a celebrity-packed fashion show. The French used elaborate sets and classical models to show off their creations, but it was the five American designers who stole the show, by using only African-American models on the runway. It caused a sensation, and the effects were felt across the entire fashion industry.

Size

One of the most controversial issues on the catwalk is size. One UK organization – All Walks Beyond the Catwalk – emphasizes size variety with their slogan 'Every body counts.' Their mission is to promote positive attitudes about body shape and size in fashion. The organization held a graduate forum on the size debate at fashion institutes in the UK in June 2010, and as a result, three colleges agreed that including a module on diversity in their curriculum was a good idea.

OVER TO YOU

- Have you seen age, race and size diversity on the catwalk? How many examples can you describe?
- How do you think catwalk diversity could positively affect people's image of beauty?
- Which groups do you believe are underrepresented on the catwalk?

The Fashion Short Film: Escapism at its best

Many people in the fashion industry believe that when you sell a brand, you have to sell a story. For some time now, the industry has turned to mini-movie ads to tell these stories about products. These 'fashion films', which can last from thirty seconds to four minutes, often bring together well-known celebrities and directors.



In the Chanel No. 5 story, for example, directed by Baz Luhrmann and starring Nicole Kidman, we see an incredibly famous star at a red carpet event. She seems to find the pressure of fame too much and 'escapes' from her limousine. Jumping into a taxi, she finds herself next to another passenger – an attractive young artist. With a smile, she exclaims, 'Drive!' The two then go to the artist's roof top terrace where he confesses he has no idea who she is. She explains she is a famous dancer. Throughout the film, we repeatedly see the Chanel logo, which reminds us that the story is selling perfume.

The film *Bleu de Chanel* also uses a story about a celebrity, but this time to sell men's fragrance in the commercial directed by Martin Scorsese. It begins with a male celebrity at a press conference, who is questioned about his infidelity. The film then shows us brief flashes of him and a mysterious woman, and of the same man trying to apologise to his companion or wife. Later, journalists put pressure on him to explain or apologise for his behaviour. He hesitates, and remembers his lover's face, which he then recognizes in the crowd. Suddenly, he says he will no longer behave as others expect. The final image is of the perfume bottle with the message, 'Be unexpected'.

The Gucci Guilty woman takes her role as a rebel seriously. In the Gucci Guilty mini-movie, we see her driving around a 3D city in a powerful Jaguar XK120 C-Type, leaving a trail of fire. Or is it a symbol of refusing to conform? She stops to breathe in the night air, and we see a flashback of a romantic encounter. Fully in control, the Gucci Guilty woman drives her own destiny. She leaves her love interest and drives off with mysterious music in the background. Depeche Mode's 1987 hit song 'Strangelove', covered by the group Friendly Fires, is the perfect soundtrack for this story of a woman who takes risks.

All three mini-movies are entertaining and have the look and feel of big-budget films. They are not just advertisements; they also offer a form of escape for viewers. Will the audience really get up to make a cup of tea or get a snack during a commercial break if the commercials themselves are so exciting to watch?

OVER TO YOU

- What other kinds of stories do fashion advertisements tell?
- Most perfume commercials are for women. Do you know of any others for men's fragrances, besides *Bleu de Chanel*?
- How important is music for TV ads? Why? Have you ever bought music because it was featured in a television ad?

Part One ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR

Directions: Complete the sentences below using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.

The noun Test 1

1. When I came into _cottage, the family _sitting round the table playing draughts. Draughts___ their favourite game. They like to play in the evenings.
A the Holley's, were, are, it B Holleys, was, are, them
C the Holleys', were, is, it D Holleys's, was, is, them
2. When he was going through a narrow passage between two___, he heard___ ,
These were his neighbours, two___girls.
A merrys-go-round, laugh, twenty-years old
B merry-go-rounds, a laugh, twenty-year old
C merry-goes-round, laughter, twenty-years old
D merry-goes-rounds, a laughter, twenty-year old
3. They decided to open a season. Though it was a fashionable party and the walls were decorated with_____ and___, the majority of the guests _____ wearing jeans and T-shirts.
A lilies-of-the-valley, forget-me-nots, were B lily-of-the-valleys, forget-me-nots, were
C lilies-of-the-valley, forgets-me-not, was
D lilies-of-the-valleys, forgets-me-nots, was
4. The _ wife was wearing a plain white dress with a string of pearls that cost more than my__salary.
A governor's-general, two years' B governor-general's, two years'
C governor-general, two years D governor's-general's, two-year
5. He pulled off his gloves and put _ onto the dressing table. She noticed that brand new. So was his hat.
A it, it was B it, they were C them, it was D them, they, were
6. He conducted a lot of into___ but___ a failure.
A researches, hay fevers, they were B research, hay fever, it was
C researches, hay fever, it was . D research, hay fevers, they were
7. The proceeds of the campaign _ been spent on the construction of the Children's Care Centre. Roadworks_____being held there to build a new___crossing.
A has, are, pedestrian's
B have, are, pedestrian
C has, is, pedestrians
D have, is, pedestrians'
8. Look, Mary is playing with the scissors! Take away from her, may cut into her fingers.
A it, it B them, it C it, they D them, they
9. Here _ the pocket money my uncle has sent me today. ___ will be enough to settle all my debts.
A are, It C is, It B is, They D are, They

10. The criteria too vague. If there were a sharper__to make our choice, I would be happy.
 A is, criterion C is, criteria
 B are, criterion D are, criteria
11. The latest news from the Middle East countries _ disturbing. A close-up camera showed a man run ning somewhere. His face was bruised and his clothes__torn.
 A was, was C was, were
 B were, were D were, was
12. The premises _big enough, but the inspection took them a lot of , and they had to drive home at.
 A was, time, dusks
 B were, times, a dusk C was, times, dusk D were, time, dusk
13. The price for _ has increased by ten _ in the last quarter. Lodgings very expensive nowadays.
 A an accommodation, per cent, is B accommodation, per cent, are
 C accommodations, per cents, is D accommodation, per cents, are
14. That species of birds migrant and _ found in Africa in winter. Our surroundings _____ too severe for such birds and they leave__early in September.
 A is, is, are, them C is, is, is, it B are, are, are, them D are, are, is, it
15. The crossroads at our supermarket ____a dangerous place. The traffic lights will help both pedestrians and drivers to avoid accidents. The police__to set here.
 A are, needs, them C are, needs, it
 B is, need, them D is, need, it
16. Measles _ a dangerous disease and a lot of children catch__at an early age.
 A is, them C are, them
 B is, it D arc, it
17. This __the most effective means of production and_ can be adjusted to your business in ____ time.
 A is, it, two month's B are, they, a two-months
 C is, they, two-month D is, it, two months'
18. The Azores__are dark blue species that require ____ cultivation in temperate regions.
 A forget-me-nots, greenhouse B forgets-me-nots, greenhouse's
 C forget-me-not, greenhouse D forgets-me-not, greenhouse's
19. Reliable _ about everyday clothing from the past____hard to obtain.
 A evidences, are C evidences, is B evidence, is D evidence, are
20. These species protected in national parks and.
 A is, game reserves B are, game's reserves C are, game reserves
 D is, games reserves

Test 2

1. ___ depths are usually much greater than ___ depths because of low density.
A Snow, rain, snow B Snow's, rain's, snow's C Snow, rain, snow's
D Snow's, rain, snow's
2. ___ are tiny white bells hanging from a single erect stem about 30 cm tall with the ___ as a red berry.
A Lilies-of-the-valley, fruit B Lilies-of-the-valley, fruits
C Lily-of-the-valleys, fruit D Lily-of-the-valleys, fruits
3. There ___ a lot of machinery in the shop and skilled workers operated _____.
A was, them B were, it C were, them D was, it
4. The was shaky and he decided to go to the secondhand ___ store.
A leg's table, furniture's
B leg of the table, furniture's
C leg of the table, furniture
D leg's table, furniture
5. One hundred pounds _____ a large sum for her and she decided to put the money on her _____ account.
A was, savings B was, saving's C were, savings
D were, saving's
6. Where _____ Nick's pyjamas? — _____ on the bed.
A is, It is B is, They are C are, They are D are, It is
7. Bread and cheese _____ his usual meal and he has been living on _____ for two months.
A was, them B is, it C are, it D is, them
8. His _____ decreased because his salary was cut by 7%.
A earnings, per cent B earnings, per cents
C earning, per cents D earning, percentage
9. The producer presented his new film. The show took _____ time.
A two-series, three hour's B two-seria, three hours C two-series, three hours' D two-series', three hour's
10. The story of the magnificent _____ castle the guide told us about was exciting.
A five-centuries-old B five-century's-old
C five-century-old D five-century-old's
11. This is the _____ cloakroom, and that one is for _____.
A ladies', gentlemen's B lady's, gentlemen's
C ladies', gentlemen D lady, gentlemen
12. The _____ at the _____ talks made a deep influence on everybody.
A Minister of Foreign Trade's speech, peace's B Minister's of Foreign Trade' speech, peace
C Minister of Foreign Trade's speech, peaceful D Minister of Foreign Trade's speech, peace
13. The official _____ is a table containing the holy days, _____, and festivals of the church.
A Christian church calendar, saints' days

- B Christian's church calendar, saint days
 C Christian church's calendar, saint's days
 D Christian's church's calendar, saints' days
14. The most beautiful of carved jade in the form of ornamental pieces, such as vases, bowls, tablets, and statues, many of which are now____, were made in China.
 A specimen, museum pieces B specimens, museum pieces C specimen, museum's pieces D specimens, museum's pieces
15. Various _ of the __are cereals, cultivated for their____, which is used as food.
 A species, grass family, seed
 B speci, grass family, seeds
 C species, grass's family, seed
 Dspeci, grass's family, seeds
16. The stone identified as a was the first step in opening the____fields of that region, which have be come the greatest in the world.
 A 21-carats diamond, diamonds B 21-carat diamond, diamonds
 C 21-carat diamond's, diamond's
 D 21-carat diamond, diamond
17. She was well aware of her extraordinary good looks, and was perfectly prepared to discuss____, just as a man seven____high might talk of advantages and in conveniences of being tall.
 A them, foot C them, feet B it, foot D it, feet
18. There __ enough __to suggest that job stress may increase a man's risk of dying from_disease.
 A are, evidences, hearts B is, evidence, heart
 C is, evidence, heart's D are, evidence, heart
19. At its height in the early 1900s, the British Empire included over 20 of the__land area and more than 400__people.
 A percents, world, million Bpercent, world's, millions
 C percent, world's, million D percents, worlds', million
20. The __ history goes back to 1808.
 A state's newspaper's B state's newspaper C state newspaper's D state newspapers'

Test 3

1. African cheetah is believed to be____ fastest animal on__earth.
 A An, the, the C____, __, __
 B The, __, __ D The, the, _
2. ____most cats hunt in _dim light, but they also hunt in dark and in ____daylight.
 A __, __, the, _
 B The, the, the, the
C __, __, __, __
 D The, the, __, the

3. ___ Captain Cook reached Cape of Good Hope in spring of 1771 and sailed via ___ St. Helena in the South Atlantic before arriving in England in July 1771,
 A The, the, _ , the C The, _ , _ , the
 B _ , the, the, _ D _ , _ , the, _
4. We must organize _ little dinner to celebrate _ event. Tell her to come and see me at _____ noon. We'll speak about it.
 A _ , an, the C the, the, _
 B a, the, the D a, the, _
5. She remained on deck until ___ midnight, and _____ following day she was carried up there again early in _____ morning.
 A _ , _ , the, the C _ , _ , _ , _
 B a, the, the, the D the, the, _ , _
6. On the second day of our voyage, before we reached _____ Zanzibar, *Camellia* ran into _____ bad weather, and _____ most of the passengers became seasick.
 A the, the, the, the
 B _ , the, _ , _
 C _ , _ , a, the
 D the, the, a, _
7. Until the nineteenth century, carpet was usually considered _____ work of _____ art and was made by _____ hand.
 A the, _ , _ , _
 B a, a, the,
 C the, a, _ , _
 D a, _ , the, the
8. At last ___ war ended, but the transition from war to _____ peace was painful for both sides.
 A the, the, the C a, a, a
 B _ , _ , _ D the, _ , _
9. ___ morning after _____ morning of _ late he has taken his walk in the same direction trying to see her again.
 A A, a, the C _ , _ , _
 B The, the, _ D A, a, _
10. ___ common autumn phenomenon in _____ central and eastern USA and in _____ Europe is _____ Indian summer, a period of _____ unseasonably warm weather that sometimes occurs in late September and October.
 A The, the, the, the, the,
 B A, the, _ , the, the, the
 C A, _ , _ , _ , _ , the
 D A, the, _ , _ , _ , _
11. _____ By late 18th century and _____ Captain Cook's exploration of _____ southern Pacific, much of _____ world had been mapped.
 A the, the, the, the

- B __, __, __ the
 C the, __, the, the
 D the, __, __, __
12. In 1620, __ group of Leyden Puritans, 101 men, women and children, set out for _____ Virginia on board _____ *Mayflower*.
 A the, the, the, the C a, __, a, the
 B a, __, __, the D a, the, a
13. At __ zenith of their power in Middle Ages craft guilds had enormous power over their members.
 A __, the, __ C a, __, the
 B the, the, an D a, the, __
14. He was a page, that is youth of __ noble birth who left his family at early age to serve in the family of _____ man of rank.
 A __, the, an, a, the
 B a, __, an, __, __
 C the, the, the, the, the
 D a, a, an, a, __
15. __ dinosaur is a reptile that was dominant land animal during most of Mesozoic Era but became _____ extinct at its close.
 A The, the, the, the, the
 B The, the, __, the, __
 C A, a, __, __, __
 D A, the, the, the, the
16. Only __ tiny percentage of plant species are directly used by humans for _____ food, shelter, fiber, and drugs.
 A __, __, the, the C the, the, the, the
 B a, __, __, __ D a, the, __, the

Test 4

1. __ rice, wheat, corn, legumes, cotton, conifers, and tobacco are items on which whole economies and nations depend.
 A __, the, the
 B The, __, __
 C The, the, the
 D __, the, __
2. __ tiger lives in Asia and belongs to same **genus** as lion, leopard, and jaguar.
 A The, the, the C __, the, __
 B A, __, a D The, __, __
3. __ most of financial activities are crowded along Threadneedle Street.
 A The, the C __, __

- B The, _ D __, the
4. The intersection is known as _____ Bank, which includes _____ huge Bank of England complex, _____ Royal Exchange, and _____ Stock Exchange.
A the, the, the, the
B __, __, __, __
C __, the, __, __
D the, __, the __
5. _____ The busiest shopping area is Oxford Street, where such large department stores as Selfridges, _____ John Lewis, and Marks and Spencer are located.
A __, __, __, __
B the, the, the, the
C __, __, the, the
D the, the, __, __
6. _____ East End, beyond _____ City of London and _____ Tower, has long been home of London's docks and immigrants.
A The, the __, __ C The, the, the, the
B __, __, the, the D The, __, __, __
7. _____ centre of this educational establishment is _____ University of London in _____ Bloomsbury, founded in 1836.
A The, __, the C __, the, __
B The, the, D __, __, the
8. It is made up of _____ number of colleges, schools, and attached institutes, which range from _____ London School of Economics and Political Science to King's College and several medical schools.
A the, __, __ C a, __, __
B a, the, the D the, __, the
9. With _____ average elevation of more than 4000 m, Tibet is the highest region on earth sometimes called _____ Roof of World.
A __, the, the, the
B the, __, __, __
C an, the, __, the
D an, __, the, the
10. apple, peach, pear, and apricot trees are cultivated in valleys of the region.
A __, the C __, __
B The, __ D The, the
11. musk deer, wild sheep, _____ wild goats, wild donkeys, yaks, and Tibetan antelopes are common in mountainous areas.
A __, __, __ B A, , C The, the, the D The, __, the
12. On _____ typical summer day, the temperature can rise from 3°C before sunrise to 27°C by midday.
A the, the, the C the, __, __
B a, __, __ D a, the, the

13. ___ most common material for rugs and carpets has traditionally been sheep's wool, although in certain regions ___ goat's or camel's hair is also used.
 A The, the, the C ___, the, the
 B The, _ , _ D _ , _ , _
14. At the end of the 16th century the first explorers of ___ South Seas mapped southern sky, which was largely unknown to ___ ancients.
 A _ , the, _ C the, the, the
 B _ , a, the D the, _ , _
15. During ___ Renaissance, people thought that their own age and ___ time of ancient Greece and Rome were advanced and civilized.
 A the, the, the C the, the, _
 B _ , _ , _ D _ , the, _
16. Because there were no ___ rugs or tapestries, sounds of the monks' prayers echoed from one end of the church to _____.
 A _ , the other B the, other C the, another D _ , others

Tests 5

1. ___ East End has frequently been characterized by poverty, crime, and slums.
 A The, the C _ , _
 B The, _ D _ , the
2. The church calendar includes the fixed feasts, such as Christmas, and ___ movable feasts, which depend on the date of Easter.
 A the, the, the C ___, _ , _
 B _ , the, _ D the, _ , the
3. In 1722 several thousand Polynesians inhabited the island, but diseases and raids by slave traders reduced number to fewer than 200 by late 19th century.
 A the, the, _ C _ , the, _
 B the, a, the D _ , the, the
4. The island was named by Dutch explorer who landed here on Easter ___ Day in 1722.
 A the, _ C the, the
 B a, _ D the, an
5. Born in Salinas, California, Steinbeck was educated at Stanford University. As youth, he worked as ranch hand and fruit picker.
 A _ , a, a C the, the, the
 B the, _ , _ D _ , _ , a
6. ___ pearl is ___ abnormal growth resulting from the invasion of the body of the mollusk by minute particle of foreign matter, such as fine grain of sand.
 A The, an, a, a C _ , the, _ , the
 B A, _ , the, _ D The, an, the, the
7. ___ jade has always been prized by Chinese and Japanese as most precious of all _____ stones.

- A The, the, the, the C The, _____, the,
 B __ , __ , __ , the D _ , the, the, _
8. Sir Henry Morgan is said to have been kidnapped at Bristol when boy and sold as _____ servant on _____ West Indian island of Barbados.
 A __ , __ , __ C the, the, _
 B a, a, the D a, the, a
9. __ wealth acquired from trade enabled _ upper classes to live in _____ luxury.
 A The, the, the, the B , __ , the, the C , , the, D The, the, ,
10. __ cotton is still a principal raw material for world's textile industry, but its dominant position has been seriously eroded by _____ synthetic fibers.
 A The, the, the B _____, _ the C The, , D , the,
11. __ American inventors Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell applied for _____ patent on telephone on the same day.
 A The, a, the B __ , the, the C , a, a D The, the,
12. _____ jade is __ highly valued gemstone used in jewelry.
 A The, the, _ B _ , the, the C , a, D The, a, the
13. __ porcelain was _ first made by _ Chinese.
 A The, __ , the C __ , __ , the
 B The, the, D __ , the, _
14. __ gold is extremely inactive. It is unaffected by air, heat, moisture, and _____ most solvents.
 A __ , __ , the
 B The, the, _
 C __ , __ , _
 D The, _ , _
15. __ optical phenomena, such as rainbows and halos, occur when _____ light shines through cloud particles.
 A __ , __ C The, the
 B The, _ D __ , the
16. _ stone picked up by _ child on the banks of _____ Orange River in _____ South Africa in 1866 was a big diamond.
 A _ , a, the, the
 B A, a, _ , _
 C __ , the, __ , the
 D A, a, the, _
17. E-mail and _____ Internet are __ latest technologies that are spreading _____ American English.
 A __ , __ , __ , the B , the, the,
 C The, the, the,

The Pronoun Test 6

1. He closed one eye, but eye looked at me with a strange expression as if he wanted to advise me of _____ but was forbidden to say _____ .

- A another, something, something B other, anything, anything
C the other, something, anything D the another, anything, something
2. They covered _three miles and came to a point where they couldn't see vegetation: _ _was covered with snow.
A other, any, all
B another, any, everything
C the other, no, each
D others, _, the whole
 3. He set _ to one side, disassociating from what was going forward, watching running calmly.
A little, _, the others
B a little, himself, another
C a little, himself, the others
D little, __, the other
 4. When I met her, her parents had perished and she was dependent upon . She did not want ____ help and lived on own.
A either, her, anybody, her
B any of, hers, somebody's, hers
C both, herself, anybody's, her
D both of, oneself, everybody, oneself
 5. of them quite knew what she meant, but was sure that she could not bring to do it.
A Nobody, all, her
B Somebody, every, oneself
C No one, each,
D None, everybody, herself
 6. I phoned her _day, but she refused to **tell** me .' **A** another, something B another, anything C the other, something D the other, anything
 7. She gave him a cold stare and told him sharp words. He was taken aback at this behaviour of _____.
A quite a few, hers
B such a few, her C so few, herself D too few, her
 8. Ann and Pete were trying their best, but of them was helpful. They made attempts but _____ was in vain.
A none, other a few, all
B neither, another few, everything
C nobody, the other few, all
D no one, another a few, everything
 9. It was clear he was hungry. He ate a considerable of fried meat quicker than and asked for helping.

- A number, lot, others, other
 B amount, far, the others, another
 C deal, a lot, the other, the others
 D quantity, __, anothers, an another
10. She goes to Cyprus ____ summer, _____ of them can assure you of it. Shall I send you _____ details?
 A each, every, some B either, all, any C every, everybody, any D every, each, some
11. It is so noisy that ____ can hear _____. If _____ keeps talking, he will leave the room.
 A none, anything, somebody B nobody, something, anybody C somebody, nothing, somebody D no one, anything, anybody
12. There are three towers in the fortress, one with a big clock, _____ are decorated with glazed tiles. _____ of them remained intact.
 A others, None C the others, None
 B the others, No D others, Neither
13. Why are you afraid to ask for help? Of them will be glad to solve your little problem, especially Jack. He is goodness_____.
 A Everybody, himself
 B Each, itself
 C Every, itself
 D Each, himself
14. She did not know what else to do. She had already had breakfast, put her clothes into the suitcase, and was standing at the window with little hope to see Alice in this green tweed coat of _____.
 A few, hers C a lot of, herself
 B a few, her D many, her
15. I tried to concentrate _____, but as I felt _____ cold I could think only of a warm room with a fireplace and an armchair in front of it where I can settle.
 A myself, myself, myself
 B _____, _____, _____
 C myself, _____, _____
 D _____, _____, myself
16. Colonies were _____ used as sources of raw materials _____ as markets for products of the home country.
 A either, and C either, or
 B neither, or D either, nor

Test 7

1. They stood on _____ side of the bed looking at the sleeping boy. His left hand was in plaster, _____ clasped a toy.
 A each, other C every, another
 B either, the other D either, other

2. Only__ nations in the world export diamonds with South Africa and Russia the biggest importers, while are far behind them.
 A little, other C few, the others
 B a little, the other D a few, others
3. It refers to the ways ancient Greeks spoke, worshipped, understood the nature of the physical world __ , or ganized their governments, made livings, enter tained _ , and related to_ who were not Greek.
 A themselves, them, themselves, the others
 B itself, their, itself, others
 C itself, their, themselves, others
 D themselves, _ , themselves, the other
4. One of the reasons why so people are to be found who seem sensible and pleasant in conversation is that almost__is thinking about what he wants to say rather than about answering clearly what is being said to him.
 A few, everybody, himself
 B a few, anybody,
 C little, nobody, himself
 D many, everyone, themselves
5. It is more shameful to distrust friends than to bedeceived by .
 A their, theirs C his, themselves
 B one's, them D our, ourselves
6. _ action happens, but the subtle quality of the events and, more crucially, the characters' feelings about _____, form the essence of the story.
 A Few, few, themselves B Little, little, them C
 Few, little, its D Little, few, them
7. The loads imposed on a building are classified as "dead" or "live". Dead loads include the weight of the building _____and major items of fixed equipment.
 A both, itself, each C either, itself, all
 B both, _ , every D either, oneself, any
8. Identification is proof of identity: , especially a card or document, to prove that_____ is who he or sheclaims to be.
 A everything, everybody B something, somebody C
 anything, anybody D something, anybody
9. She learnt both classics and philosophy, but knows ___ of them well. Though she can speak on subject in general.
 A none, any C neither, either
 B nothing, some D either, neither
- 10.__ is waiting for the signal. two minutes and the match will begin. players are anxious to win.
 A Everybody, Another, Every B Anybody, Some, All C
 Everybody, Another, All the D All, Other, Each
11. He was pleased with because __ of them noticed

- A him, nobody, anything B himself, any, nothing C them, no one, nothing D himself, none, anything
12. husband _____ wife _____ were _____ responsible _____ for _____ the _____ religious development of their household members.
A Either, or B Neither, nor C Both, and D Every, and
13. He is diligence _____. But he forgets one thing: the difference between a good worker and a bad worker is that one works with his heart and with his hands.
A himself, the other
B _____, another
C itself, the other D himself, others
14. He thought _____ over and came to the conclusion that it was not in _____ bad.
A it, himself _____ C its, oneself
B it's, itself _____ D it, itself
15. You and I may now consider _____ as *tete-a-tete*; Sir Nicolas won't be much in our way. He hears and sees _____ but _____.
A yourselves, anything, his B ourselves, nothing, himself C us, something, himself D ourselves, somewhere, him
16. In the early part of the Modern English period the vocabulary was enlarged by the widespread use of one part of speech for _____ and by increased borrowings from _____ languages.
A the other, others
C other ones, another
B another, other
D others, another

The Adjective & the Adverb Test 8

1. One of _____ games is chess, which originated in India or probably China. It is a game of _____ tradition and is _____ popular.
A old, the oldest, international B the most ancient, old, internationally
C the more ancient, older, internationally D ancient, the oldest, the most international
2. You know still waters run _____, but _____ I get to know him, _____ embarrassed I feel. I would like to have _____ information because I don't know what his move is going to be.
A deeply, the better, the more, farther, next B deep, better, more, further, nearest C deeper, the best, the most, farther, near D deep, the better, the more, further, next

3. She did not have to change trains and went to Glasgow . She felt and thought if Harry would be able to meet her. But had she stepped on the platform in Glasgow she saw him with a bundle of flowers.
 A direct, lonely, hardly, when
 B directly, alone, hardly, than
 C more directly, lonely, no sooner, when
 D the most direct, alone, hardly,
4. _ they hurried _ it was they would be in time to see him off. They came _____ after his departure.
 A The more, the less obvious, short B The more, more obviously, shortly C The more, the less obvious, shortly D The most, the least obviously, short
5. She opened two bottles of perfume. The perfume in the oval bottle smelt that reminded her of summer; but_ had a strange smell.
 A so sweetly, last, latter
 B so sweet, late, the latter
 C such sweetly, the latest, the former
 D such sweet, later, last
6. The almonds, which I bought in the shop our office, tasted . I threw away _____ half of them.
 A nearly, bitterly, almost
 B near, bitter, nearly
 C next to, bitter, near
 D by, bitterly, all but
7. _ had we got out of the car_he and his__ brother rushed to us. It was _____ how they could guess where we were going.
 A No sooner, when, older, strange B Hard, and, elder, strangely C No sooner, than, elder, strange D Hardly, when, eldest, strangely
8. There was an obvious weakness in the argument but they were too to admit their mistake. The most_____thing was that Nick, the friend of theirs, did not support them.
 A presenting, alarming, embarrassing, old
 B presented, alarmed, embarrassed, eldest
 C presented, alarmed, embarrassing, oldest
 D presenting, alarmed, embarrassed, elder
9. It was far _ than he expected, so he made up his mind to spend twice as money as he had wanted.
 A more cheaper, more B more cheap, a lot C the cheapest, the most D cheaper, much
10. This is a _ task and I hope he'll cope with it. He remains _____in any circumstances. His results are always .

A challenging, calmly, pleased B challenging, calm,
pleasing C challenged, calm, pleased D challenged,
calmly, pleasing

11. When he saw them standing to each other, he laughed as though a weight had been lifted from him. But his wife cut him saying his laughter was not to the point.

A closely, joyfully, shortly

B close, joyful, short

C closely, joyful, short

D close, joyfully, short

12. Why is he backing out? It is not _____. He earns as much money as I do, and maybe even a lot _____ than we both.

A fairly, much, much

B fair, much, more C fair, more, many D

fairly, many, much

13. _____ after she left the village, she felt too tired to go any _____ to She took a nap lying _____ on the grass.

A Shortly, further, flat B Shortly, farther, flatly C

Short, further, flat D Short, farther, flatly

14. To the _____, _____ child this task would be _____.

A brighter, more advanced, challenged B more bright, the most
advanced, challenging C the most bright, the most advanced, challenged
D brighter, more advanced, challenging

15. Yesterday I got lost in the forest. I shouted _____ and _____ but nobody came.

Suddenly I felt somebody watching me _____. I ran _____ to the right and soon found myself near the spring, which was _____ to my home. This was the most _____ experience I had ever had.

A loudly, longly, close, fastly, closely, excited B loudly, long, closely,
fast, close, exciting C loud, long, close, quickly, close, exciting D loud,
longer, close, quick, closely, excitement

16. Many fruits taste _____ and delicious, and have the advantage of being relatively _____ in calories and _____ in nutrients.

A sweetly, lower, highly

B sweet, low, high

C more sweet, more low, more high

D sweeter, much more low, much more high

17. The most _____ accepted theory of the origin of the universe proposed that a huge explosion set all the matter and energy in the universe.

A wide, free

B widely, freely

C wide, freely

D widely, free

18. During the French and Indian War, several colonies had refused to cooperate in the war effort when their own borders were not _____ at risk.

- A in full, immediately B fully, immediately C in fully, immediate D full, immediate
19. The task of drafting the declaration fell to Jefferson, who was known for his style.
A powerfully written B powerful written C powerful writing D powerfully writing
20. These colonies stayed to the coastline, never penetrating far inland, and in fact each was linked _ to England than to the other colonies.
A close, more closely B closely, closely C closely, more closely D close, more closer
21. Although the British considered the act to be , many American colonists saw it as a violation of their rights.
A perfect fair B perfectly fairly C perfect fairly D perfectly fair
22. _ a land bridge between two continents, Panama developed plant and animal life _ than almost anywhere else on Earth.
A As, more diverse C Like, diverselier B Being, diversely D As, diversely

Test 9

1. He was a _ promising student in Maths and Physics at Cambridge and always felt a lingering interest in the _ subject.
A very, last C highly, latter
B _ , latest D quite, later
2. Pencil marks, _ those made by writing implements using fluids, can be erased.
A different, easily
B not like, easy
C unlike, easily
D unlike, easy
3. The name mountain is usually applied to region of land that is raised rather _ above the surrounding terrain. Temperatures in the mountains are generally _ than at sea level.
A highly, much lower B high, far lower C high, a lot more lower D highly, more lower
4. Mr Rochester, as he sat in his damask-covered chair, looked _ to what I had seen him look before—not quite so , .
A differently, stern, much gloomy B differently, sternly, much more gloomy C different, stern, much less gloomy D different, stern, much more gloomier
5. Computerized tests adapt to the skill level of the individual test-taker. Each correct answer given by a student is followed by a question, and incorrect an

swers are followed by questions. ___ the ques tion, points the student can score.

A more difficult, less difficult, The more difficult, the more

B less difficult, less difficult, More difficult, more C more difficult, more difficult, More difficult, the most D more difficult, less difficult, The more difficult, the most

6. According to legend, Fuji arose from the plain during a single night in 286 BC. the mountain is than the legend asserts.

A From a geological point of view, far more old B Geologically, a lot elder
C From a geological point of view, quite more older D Geologically, much older

7. All members of the cat family are in physical characteristics, vision and hearing, and claws and teeth that are for grasping and tearing.

A closely similarly, acutely, highly adapting B close similar, acute, high adapting
C closely similar, acute, highly adapted D close similar, acute, high adapted

8. The islands were named after British explorer and navigator James Cook, who _____ sighted them in 1773.

A firstly

C at first

B first

D at the first

9. Unlike the _ regulated and financed education systems of many other industrialized societies, American public education is the responsibility of the states and ___ school districts.

A nation's, firstly, individually

B national, chiefly, individual

C nationally, primarily, individual

D nation, mainly, individually

10. The structural design of a building depends on the nature of the soil and geologic conditions and modification by man of these factors.

A essentially, underlied, both

B mainly, underlying, any

C greatly, underlying, either

D in the shortly run, underlying, every

11. Books differ from periodicals and newspapers because they are not published on a _____ schedule.

A strictly daily, weekly, or monthly B strict day, week, or month
C strictly day's, week's, or month's D strict daily, weekly, or monthly

12. In the ___ 1990s several companies introduced electronic books, or e-books. These ___ devices display the text of books on a small screen designed to make reading_ .

- A late, computerized, easily B last, computerizing, easily
C late, computerized, easy D latest, computerizing, easily
13. People have _ climbed mountains for activities such as retrieving lost animals and hunting, but technical climbing as a sport has a much history.
A for long, necessarily day, shorter B long, necessary daily, shorter C longly, necessary daily, shorter D long, necessarily day's, - more shorter
14. It used to be said that oil-exporting countries depended on the oil-importing countries just as as the depended on the ____.
A much, latter, former B much, last, first C the same, first, former D great, latter, first
15. She stretched herself out on the sofa and looked at the barometer. She knew that _____ falling pressure usually meant a storm was approaching.
A flat, rapid C flat, rapidly
B flatly, rapidly D flatly, rapid
16. Although some _cigars are made _by **hand**, most cigars are manufactured by machine.
A highly-quality, entirely
B high-quality, entire
C highly-quality, entire
D high-quality, entirely
17. __ , the results presented were **not** in accord with the ____precise calculations.
A Interestingly enough, rather
B Interesting enough, prettily
C Enough interestingly, rather
D Enough interesting, pretty
18. high mountain ranges, such as the Sierra Nevada in the U.S., the Andes in South America, and the Himalayas in Asia, _____ affect climate and weather patterns over vast areas of the earth because they stand as barriers to _____ circulating air masses.
A Enough, distinctly, regular B Especially, markedly, regularly
C Particular, clear, to regulate D In particular, evident, regular
19. The various islands gained their independence ____ and not always ____, units.
A like separate, viably B as separate, viable C as separately, viably D like separate, viable
20. The _____ and most rural sections of Missouri are the Ozark Upland and the north central section of the Northern Plains.
A most thinly populated B most thin populating C most thinly populating D mostly thin populated

21. The first schools in the area were opened by French settlers at St. Louis in the part of the 18th century-
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A later | C late |
| B latter | D latest |
22. The words *cloth* and *clothing* are related, meaning fabric or textile, and meaning fabrics used to cover the body.
- A the first, the latter B the former, the latter C the former, the second D the first, the later

The Verb Test 10

- A man who _ in the compartment said that the place__by a passenger who out to the diner.
A was sitting, is taken, went B sat, had been taken, has gone
C was sitting, was taken, had gone D had been sitting, had taken, went
- I cannot make up my mind if I them till I __when they .
A join, will find out, leave B will join, find out, will be leaving C will join, will find out, are leaving D would join, would find out, will leave
- Cyprus __ on major migration routes for birds, and in spring and autumn many millions through. Many species also on the island,
A is lying, are passing, will winter
B lies, pass, winter
C is lying, pass, wintered
D has lain, have passed, have been wintering
- The term Middle Ages by scholars in the 15th century to designate the interval between the downfall of the classical world of Greece and Rome and its re discovery at the beginning of their own century, arevival in which they__they. Indeed, the no tion of a long period of cultural darkness by Petrarch even earlier.
A coined, had felt, participated, had expressed
B is coined, feel, are participating, has been expressed
C has coined, have felt, had participated, was expressed
D was coined, felt, were participating, had been expressed
- It __ that as a result of emigration and other factors, such as war losses and temporary decline in fertility, the population by about 5 per cent between mid-1974 and 1977. The years since 1974 also by an increase in persons leaving the island in search of work, especially in the Middle East.

- A has been estimated, decreased, have been marked B estimated, had decreased, mark C has estimated, has decreased, have marked D was estimated, was decreased, was marked
6. Raphael's greatest work, "The School of Athens", in the Vatican at the same time that Michelangelo _____ on the Sistine Chapel.
 A had been being painted, worked B was painted, was working
 C was painting, had worked D has been painted, was working
7. You _____ nothing unless you _____ a microscope. It is the most interesting specimen I.
 A see, don't use, ever see B will see, don't use, have ever seen
 C will see, use, have ever seen D won't see, won't use, ever saw
8. Do you see a couple in the corner? Their dessert now. As soon as they _____ it, we _____ their table.
 A is served, finish, will take B is serving, will finish, take
 C is being served, finish, will take
 D has been served, will have finished, will take
9. What's the matter? — Yes, my mother _____ badly ill since yesterday.
 A Have you cried, is
 B Have you been crying, has been
 C Did you cry, was
 D Are you crying, had been
10. Where _____ to? — My mother _____ me to go to the post office because they a break in half an hour.
 A parcel _____ to us.
 A are you going, has asked, will be having, has sent
 B do you go, asked, would have, was sent
 C are you go, asked, will have had, is sent
 D are you going, has asked, will have, has been sent
11. She said that by the time you _____ to him for help they _____ the greater part of their research.
 A had turned, will do B turn, will have done C turned, would have done D had turned, would do
12. The librarian said that she _____ me another book unless I _____ the one which I several weeks before.
 A would not give, did not return, had taken
 B will not give, have returned, took
 C would not give, returned, had taken
 D would not have given, did not return, had taken
13. _____ to London? — Yes, I _____ there when there _____ an exhibition of our goods
 A Have you ever been, was, was
 B Have you ever been, have been, was
 C Were you ever been, was, was

- D Had you ever been, had been, had been
14. Provided the dam by February, the flood several towns.
A was built, will have struck B has not been built, will
strike C won't be built, will be striking D won't have been
built, strikes
15. When I _ to Riga, it was cold, a strong northern wind and it for a
fortnight.
A came, blew, was raining B had come, had been blowing, had rained
C came, was blowing, had been raining D was coming, had blown, was
raining
16. In 1963 fiber-tip markers into the U.S. Market and since then the ballpoint
as the principal writing implement.
A were introduced, had challenged B had introduced,
challenged C were introduced, have challenged D were
introduced, challenged
17. The fishing industry, which traditionally under developed, .
A had been, is expanding B has been, had expanded C
is, had been expanding D has been, is expanding
18. China the technology of silk production secret; the ancient Greeks
speculated that silk on a special tree in China.
A had kept, would grow B kept, grew
C would keep, had grown
D was keeping, grow

Test 11

1. Because they are relatively durable and portable, books__for centuries to
preserve and distribute information.
A are used B are being used C are been using D
have been used
2. They _ married for seven years when their first son
A have been, was born B had been, was born C had
been, had been born D were, had been born
3. Unless special actions , the case _ .
A won't be taken, will be lost B will be taken, is lost C are
taken, will be lost D aren't taken, is lost
4. The first English colony in North America by the Pilgrims, who ___ from
the English city of Plymouth in the *Mayflower* and in Massachusetts Bay in
1620.
A was founded, had sailed, had landed B was found, sailed, landed
C had been found, sailed, landed D was founded, sailed, landed
- . He ___ to make enemies as his business and he___more powerful.

- A began, was developing, was growing B had begun, is developing, is growing C has begun, had developed, had grown D was beginning, developed, grew
6. Dictionary-making, since computers the routine out of it,___ fun.
A have taken, has been becoming
B had taken, has become
C took, has become
D are taking, had become
 7. We ___ to give refunds on articles of clothing that .
A can't, have been worn B are unable, are wearing C can't, are being worn D are unable, have been worn
 8. I felt I _ , but there was nobody in the sight.
A had watched B was watched C was being watched
D had been watching
 9. Look at him! He _the same clothes for years.
A wears
B has been wearing
C had worn
D had been wearing
 10. Coal plants ___ one of the worst industrial polluters since the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century.
A had been , began B were, had begun C have been, began D were, have begun
 11. Rapid changes in technology in the last several decades___the nature of culture and cultural exchange.
A changed B have changed C had changed
D change
 12. The train _ just as he ___ the station.
A came, reached B had come, reached C came, had reached D has come, reached
 13. He has said that me if I___ easily to do it by myself.
A would not help, was able
B would not help, would be able C will not help, am able D will not help, will be able
 14. I think we _ it on the shelf for Daddy to see when he___home from work.
A will put, will come B will put, comes C put, comes D put, will come
 15. All the way home he his tactics; how_ the news to her, how in puzzles until she _____him toilet her have the whole story.
A had been planning, would he break, would he speak, asked B was planning, would he break, would he speak, would ask
C had been planning, he would break, he would speak, asked D was planning, he would break, he would speak, would ask

16. The afternoon was the longest Grace _____. She for Tom.
 A ever knew, was waiting B had ever known, was waiting
 C ever knew, was expecting D had ever known, was expecting
17. Every year for sixteen years, since Ted three and Caroline one, it the Christmas Eve custom of the Carters' to hang up their children's stockings and fill them with inexpensive toys.
 A was, was C had been, was
 B was, had been D had been, had been
18. How _____ the citizens of Babylon or Ur actually _____ their bills, however, depended on who _____.
 A did, pay, were they B , paid, they were
 C did, pay, they were D , paid, were they

The Verbal Test 12

1. He stood beside a bush of pale roses the last bees _____ into the hive. He seemed not _____ attention to Ann's cry.
 A watching, to crawl, to pay
 B having watched, to be crawling, to be paying
 C watched, crawl, paid
 D watching, crawling, to have paid
2. I heard Uncle Henry something to Paul. To my astonishment he seemed _____ what had happened to me. Then he let me to my room.
 A to whisper, to ask, to go B whisper, ask, go C
 whisper, to be asking, go D whispering, asking, going
3. breakfast on dry bread and _____ in his pocket an other piece of bread _____ for dinner, he settled him self at a desk of the reading room. He looked forward to his first book.
 A Having, carrying, serving, take
 B Having had, having carrying, to serve, take
 C Having had, carrying, to serve, taking
 D Having, carried, serving, having taken
4. Don't you remember me at the Browns' last-summer? We used _____ at their place every Friday.
 A to see, to meet C to see, meeting
 B seeing, meeting D seeing, to meet
5. After _____ a few pages I felt like _____ a break; I was eager _____ so I laid my work aside for a time
 A writing, having, to stroll
 B having writing, have, strolling
 C written, having, to stroll
 D I have written, to have, strolling

6. You look rather tired. You are unlikely _____ the work in time. You had better _____ home now. It is not worth _____ for another several hours.
 A to have finished, going, working B to finish, go, working
 C to have been finishing, to go, to work D to be finishing, be going, be working
7. He is afraid _____ to Mrs. Priestly. In his place I would rather _____ her. He may depend on her _____ the problem properly.
 A of speaking, trusting, understanding B to speak, trust, understanding
 C of speaking, to trust, understanding D to speak, to trust, to understand
8. Let her _____ it herself. She is considered a careful researcher and can't stand _____.
 A do, being, to be helped B to do, to be, to help C doing, being, helping
 D do, to be, being helped
9. On _____ that she had just come in, he sent a maid to her room _____ her _____ to go down though he realized that it was no use _____ to her again.
 A telling, asking, to speak
 B being told, to ask, speaking
 C having told, to have asked, to have spoken
 D being having told, to ask, speaking
10. _____ her about my problems I was ashamed _____ such a great mistake and did not mind _____ the subject but she kept _____ about my family and me.
 A Having told, at having made, changing, talking
 B To have told, to make, to change, to talk
 C Telling, to have made, to have changed, on talking
 D On telling, making, having changed, be talking
11. She heard his voice _____. _____ that he was at the breaking point, she made him _____ in one of the comfortable chairs close to the fire.
 A have trembled, Feeling, to sit B tremble, Feeling, sitting
 C tremble, Feeling, sit D trembling, Felt, sit
12. Remember _____ them tomorrow. They are said _____ from their voyage. I'd rather them in a couple of days.
 A phoning, to be returning, meet
 B to phone, to have returned, meet
 C to phone, to have been returning, to meet
 D phoning, to return, meeting
13. He was made _____ the town and did not want to spend the last money _____ an apartment in the suburbs; this unexpected offer of shelter was too tempting _____.
 A leaving, to rent, to resist
 B to leave, on renting, to be resisted
 C leave, on having rent, to resist
 D to have left, to have rented, being resisted

14. I can't help _ grateful to him for all he has done for me. I've got used care of me.
 A to be, him to take C being, to his taking
 B be, his to take D having been, him taking
15. "I think you ought to do something to your hair. Why don't you have it ?" I asked. But Alice did not appear_me. She was going to the airport with
 Erick__ the car back.
 A waving, to hear, to have driven B waved, to have heard, to drive
 C wave, hearing, driving D to wave, having heard, to be driving

Test 13

1. On the last night of my restraint, I was awakened my own name in a whisper.
 A to hear, having spoken B by hearing, spoken
 C having heard, to speak D on hearing, to be spoken
2. It is silly of me, but I'd rather they Aubrey.
 A did not prosecute C would not prosecute B not prosecuted D will not prosecute
3. Robert hated _ Simon _ he couldn't answer any of his questions.
 A to let, to know C to let, knowing B letting, to know
 D letting, know
4. As a result, the British gave up India and fo cused__efficiently while __in tandem with traditional elements of Indian society.
 A trying to anglicize, on governing, work B a try to anglicize, to govern, working C trying to anglicize, on governing, working D to try anglicizing, at governing, work
5. The damage _ to the house was extensive and he got them__for it.
 A having made, pay B done, to pay C having one, pay D made, to pay
6. the plains the chief pleasure to which I looked fonvard to was my pony every day.
 A While crossing, to ride B Crossing, ride C To cross, to ride D Cross, riding
7. _ a picture, most of us look what our main subject is doing, or whether everyone in the group fits into the viewfinder.
 A Having taken, on seeing B When taking, to see C Taken, to see D Taking, to seeing
8. He made her several times that she would never breathe a word about it, and finally, with many pauses and many groans, he let her___the whole wretched story.
 A promise, to know C to promise, know B to promise, to know
 D promise, know

9. A Scottish sailor, Alexander Selkirk, was marooned on one of the islands between 1704 and 1709, and his experiences are supposed the novel *Robinson Crusoe*, by Daniel Defoe.
 A to inspire C to have inspired B to be inspired
 D to have been inspired
10. At the beginning of the year, when supplies were plentiful and the army could be led into the field, the king made up his mind into Saxony and to hold there a general assembly, as he was used to ___ every year in Francia.
 A to go, do C going, do B to go, doing D going, doing
11. Colonists appear _ the game to North America in the 17th century and that meant _____ new golf links.
 A to bring, opening B to bring, to open C to have brought, opening
 D to have brought, to open
12. He had her her name on a registration list and ___ a seat in the waiting room until the nurse got a chance ___ her out.
 A write, take, to check B writing, taking, checked C to write, to take, to check D write, taking, checking
13. The pre-1914 gold standard is considered by many the golden age of international monetary arrangements at the beginning of the 20th century.
 A to be C being B to have been D having been
14. I only know that when a child of seven I was the proud owner of a pony and used to riding with papa. I was not afraid of at all.
 A go, to fall C go, falling
 B going, falling D going, to fall
15. The slave _ some very smart as well as impressive things in reply to his master.
 A made to say C was made to say
 B was made saying D made saying
16. The Greeks seem papyrus as early as the beginning of the 5th century BC.
 A to know C to have been knowing
 B to have known D to have being known

Test 14

1. You don't expect a man more than the first three lines of the first verse, and these until it is time to begin the chorus.
 A to never remember, to keep on repeating B will never remember, keeping to repeat C to never not remember, to keep repeating D will remember, having kept repeating
2. Though she showed no sign, I was sure she resented the centre of attraction.
 A to offend, him to be B to be offended, his to be C of offending, his being D of being offended, his being

3. They tried their best solutions to the problem, but finally they suggested the building and offered us.
A to find, restoring, to help B finding, to restore, helping C finding, to restore, to help D to find, restoring, help
4. I don't feel like him. He is said_ an attempt to get in touch with Ann last month.
A to see, to have made B seeing, to have made C to see, to make D seeing, to make
5. _ the table she pretended not about Martha.
A Having laid, noticing them to gossip B Laying, noticing their gossiping C Laying, to notice their gossiping D Laid, to notice them to gossip
6. They were considering where the money, as they were afraid of .
A to hide, to be robbed B to hide, of being robbed C hiding, to be robbed D hiding, of being robbed
7. She risks _ everything if she follows his advice. It is not worth____.
A to lose, taking B losing, to take C losing, taking D to lose, to take
8. I can't help __at his meanness. He again decided against t __his old aunt. He says he can't afford so much money on medicine.
A surprising, to help, to spend B being surprised, helping, to spend C to be surprised, helping, spending D to surprise, to help, spending
9. Bill continued_ the old man faithfully, in his will.
A serving, hope to remember B to serve, hoping to be remembered C serving, hope to be remembered D to serve, with a hope remembering
10. Rain forests also play a critical role in global climate regulation carbon__ dioxide, a gas partially responsible for global warming.
A absorbing, is believed to be B by absorbing, believed to be C having absorbed, believed to be D absorb, is believing to be
11. Grace sat _ for a few minutes, then got her heavy-coat and went down at the cottage.
A to think, looking B thinking, to look C having thought, having seen D think, look
12. She remembered_ at the remark.
A to be surprised C surprising B to surprise D being surprised
13. _ of the Cape Colony from the Dutch during the Napoleonic Wars allowed the British _ a strong presence in southern Africa.
A Acquiring, establishing B The acquisition, to establish C Having acquired, establishing D Acquired, to establish
14. As a result, the British gave **up India and** focused__efficiently.

- A to try anglicizing, to govern B trying anglicizing, on governing C trying to anglicize, on governing D trying anglicizing, to govern
15. Native art seems _during the period of English domination in the 19th century.
A to disappear B being disappeared C disappearing D to have disappeared
16. Written American English also has a tendency more rigid in matters of grammar and syntax, but at the same time appears more tolerant of the use of neologisms.
A being, being C to be, being B to be, to be D being, to be

Modal Verbs Test 15

1. It's because of Tom that we late. We__ on an earlier train,
A could have been, should agree B would be, can't agree C
may be, ought to have agreed D must be, can't have agreed
2. Granny evidently us, that's why we knock loudly before she opened the door.
A did not hear, had to B must not have heard, must C may not hear, were to
D might not have heard, should
3. I pity her because she that she has acted wrong. She__it to everybody.
A must feel, must not have said B may feel, ought not have said C can't have felt, needn't say D must be feeling, shouldn't have said
4. Where is Kate? She __. She has told me to come at 5. — She on the balcony, that's why she your call.
A can't go away, may sunbathe, can't have heard B can't have gone away, must be sunbathing, can't hear C must not go away, need to sunbathe, should not hear D should not go away, could have sunbathed, must not have heard
5. I__ to the beach. The sea was rough and no one dared .
A needn't have gone, to swim B needn't go, swimming
C can't have gone, swim D couldn't go, to swim
6. We __meet Jack tomorrow. — You to him of the matter long ago. Why keep him in the dark?
A should, must have spoken B have to, may speak C
are to, should have spoken D might, need to speak
7. He __ golf well, but today he it because he has a backache.
A is not to play, can do
B can play, is unable to do
C ought not to play, should have done
D might have played, must not have done
8. You __at the wrong station, that's why it took you so long to get here. I you yesterday to explain everything to you in more detail.
A may change, ought to phone B must have changed, may phone
C must have changed, may have phoned D may have changed, ought to have phoned
- 9 I __ the work so carelessly. I do it again? — Yes, it by noon.

- A can't do, Will, must be doing
 B can't have done, Shall, must be done
 C must not have done, May, may have done
 D must not do, Will, must have been done
10. We ___ at seven, but I _ come here in time. I think he till I came.
 A had to meet, couldn't have, may wait B were to meet, was not able,
 should have waited C were to have met, couldn't, might have waited D had
 to have met, might not have, should wait
11. Why are you so upset? She the dates. — She _ about our meeting. She fixed
 the day and time herself.
 A could have mixed up, might not have forgotten
 B may have mixed up, couldn't have forgotten
 C is able to mix up, can't forget
 D must mix up, was not able to forget
12. You ___ in their conversation. You silent when they were talking.
 A don't need to interfere, should keep B can't have interfered, may
 keep
 C needn't have interfered, should have kept D don't have to interfere,
 could have kept
13. ___ he have got into an accident? He is such a careful driver. — But other
 drivers are not. Somebody into his car.
 A Can, may have crashed B May, should have crashed
 C Must, must have crashed D Should, might have crashed
14. When I came up to the post office, it was closed.
 I ___ a bit earlier.
 A can't have come C has to come
 B must have come D ought to have come
15. Your face seems familiar to me. We somewhere.
 A should have met C must meet B must have met D should meet
16. Washing dirty dishes and bathing in a stream, riv
 er, or Jake _ pollute water systems and _ be
 avoided.
 A can, should C must, must B may, ought D should meet

Test 16

- L She guessed she an allergic reaction, buf she had no idea what she was
 reacting to — she'd never had allergies before, either.
 A ought to have B must be having C may have been
 having D should have had
2. Some of my father's friends in Springfield had given him a bottle of good
 old brandy, which he agreed to drink at a certain hour of this day looking to
 the east, while his friends in Illinois a toast to his success from a
 companion bottle with their faces turned west, the difference in time being

- carefully estimated.
- A must drink C were to drink B had to drink D must have drunk
3. You ___ have a right to such very strong local attachment. You at ___ Longbourn.
A cannot, cannot have always lived B must not, must not have always lived C should not, should not always lived D may not, ought not always live
4. They ___ an hour ago. That they without ill consequence is least probable.
A had to come, should meet B must have come, ought meet C had come, must have met D were to come, might have met
5. We never ___ to allow our instincts of justice to degenerate into mere revenge.
A should C have B are D ought
6. It is one of Harris's fixed ideas that he a comic song; the fixed idea, on the contrary, among those of Harris's friends who have heard him try, is that he, and never _____, and that he to try.
A must have sung, must not, will have to, should not allow
B can sing, can't, will be able to, ought not to be allowed
C will be able to sing, should not, must not, should not be allowed
D should, shouldn't, shouldn't, must not be allowed
7. If we had not known it was a funny song, we .
A might have wept B could not have wept C should weep D must weep
8. I had no accurate idea of the time, for I ___ my watch, but I thought we about four hours ago.
A was unable to see, had to start B could not see, must have started
C did not see, would have started D was not able to see, would start
9. _____ You for anyone more regular **than Peters**.
A must not have asked B should not C couldn't have asked D must not
10. _____ He my mother, and all his brothers quarreled with him because he did.
A must not marry B must not have married C should not marry
D did not have to marry
11. It was impossible to get there. The police ___ **drivers** of thick mist and blowing snow.
A can have warned C ought have warned B might have warned
D must have warned
12. I ___ hard from morning till night. I our debts.
A must work, may pay B should have worked, might have paid
C am to have worked, could have paid D have to work, ought to pay
13. Why are you crying? I you about that
A need not have told B must not have told C cannot have told
D might not have told
14. You ___ to prepare the room for our guests. They ___ arrive tomorrow or the day after.

- A must, must C can, can B may, may D need, may
15. You __ to see your sister when she was **in trouble**. Brother and sister care of each other.
 A might have gone, should take B must go, ought to take
 C must have gone, should take D could go, ought take
16. They _ us for all we have done **for** them!
 A might have thanked B must have thanked
 C may thank D can have thanked

Subjunctives & Conditionals Test 17

1. I felt sorry for Jane. If anybody such a thing tome, I__hurt.
 A would say, felt B said, would feel Chad said, would feel
 D will say, will feel
2. The orders are that three of **you** here, the rest___to the city centre.
 A will stay, will go B should stay, should go
 C would stay, would go D stay, to go
- 3.He differently, if he an answer two days ago
 A will act, was given B would act, were given
 C would have acted, would have been given
 D would have acted, had been given
4. Who was the first to suggest the research, I can not well remember.
 A him to do C that he will do B that he do D that he would do
5. "I wish I__your health and vitality. I a new life for myself," she said with a smile.
 A had, would make B would have, made C have, will have made
 D was having, would have made
6. Don't help my son, please. I _____ rather he supper himself. He is an excellent cook.
 A would, will cook C would, cooked B had, cooks D had, had cooked
7. He wished he _ her the money. She never re turned it.
 A had lent B hadn't lent C did not lend D lent
8. If I__ you, I__ him. It's high time you _his radvice.
 A were, would contact, would take
 B had been, would have contacted, would have taken
 C am, will contact, will take D were, would contact, took
9. He behaves as if nothing . But he forgets it is very important that he a chance of going there.
 A has happened, will take B had happened, take
 C was happened, should take D happened, takes
10. If she _ half an hour earlier, she to see him before the departure. He was eager to say good-bye to her.
 A came, would be able B would come, was able

- C would have come, would have been able
 D had come, would have been able
11. It is desirable that she at the conference. Our director demands that everybody _____ at 3 o'clock.
 A is present, comes B will be present, will come C be present, come
 D would be present, would come
12. You were not attentive. If you so nervous, you ___ much better and ___ so many mistakes
 A had not been, would have spoken, wouldn't have made
 B were not, would speak, wouldn't make C wouldn't have been, had spoken, hadn't made D wouldn't be, spoke, didn't make
13. ___ his letter, his life . I wish he ___ anything.
 A Would the newspaper not print, wouldn't have ruined, had written
 B Had the newspaper not printed, wouldn't have ruined, hadn't written
 C Had the newspaper not have printed, wouldn't ruin, wrote
 D If the newspaper should not have printed, hadn't ruin, hadn't written
14. He speaks to me as though he something on his mind. It's time he and _____ everything to us.
 A had had, had come, had explained B had, came, explained
 C has, will come, will explain D had, should come, should explain
15. to the hustle and bustle of the city life, my annoyance _____.
 A If I would return, would be over B Should I return, would be over
 C Would I return, would have been over
 D If I had returned, had been over
16. Some simple vending machines require that the exact amount of money for a particular item _____.
 A will insert C be inserted B should insert D will be inserted
17. ___ themselves at Victoria or Vancouver they themselves a large amount of money.
 A Had the miners outfitted, would have saved
 B Should the miners have outfitted, would have saved
 C If the miners outfitted, would have saved
 D If the miners had outfitted, should save
18. Inspector Strickland, like myself, was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, which threatened to become chronic if it ___ immediately relieved,
 A were not C had been B would not be D would not have been
19. Parliament ordered that the customs office the taxes more efficiently.
 A would collect C collect B collects D collected
20. National parks request that visitors ___ wild animals.
 A not feed C would not feed B did not feed D do not feed

Test 18

1. Since they were new to town and didn't yet have a doctor, Matthew insisted that she___a taxi to the nearest hospital outpatient clinic.
A would take B take C took D takes
2. I pretended not to be interested in what they said, and treated them as if I _____their speaking.
A would not have understood B had not understood
C did not understand D do not understand
3. He wished they his embarrassment at the moment she was introducing him.
A hadn't noticed B would have noticed
C would not have noticed D didn't notice
4. At first, when we began to laugh, the expression of his face was one of intense surprise; as if laughter___the very last thing he had expected to be greeted with.
A was B were C had been D would be
5. If only enough money to tide over the present evil day, all___well.
A must be earned, might be B was earned, must have been
C were earned, should be D might be earned, might be
6. Even if I _ down there in the middle of the night, I___my way all over that little town.
A would be put, would be able to find B was put, could have found
C were put, could find D had been put, would be able to find
7. But for his provisions they of hunger.
A have died C would have died B had died D would die
8. They considered it necessary that she out-of-doors after 10 o'clock.
A would not be C were not B be not D is not
9. But, lest you __, if I___ home by ten, don't expect me.
A are alarmed, don't B would be alarmed, wouldn't come
C were alarmed, hadn't come D should be alarmed, don't come
10. We ___ the train if we _ faster.
A would catch, had walked B had caught, would have walked
C would have caught, had walked D would have caught, walked
11. The sellers demanded that payment___within five days.
A were made B would be made C should be made D is made
12. Put down the address lest you___it,
A would forget B should forget C should not forget D would not forget
13. If I were you, I _ it ___ yesterday.
A would wish, had been done B would have wished, had been done
C wished, would have been done D had wished, would be done
14. The teacher required that everyone___the meeting.
A attend B attends C would attend D to attend
15. __ , they would lose everything.
A Would the contract be terminated B Should the contract be terminated

- C Had the contract been terminated D Could the contract be terminated
16. If mother _____ him to the skating rink in his childhood, he _____ two times Olympic champion.
 A didn't take, would never have become B hadn't taken, would never have become
 C wouldn't take, had never become
 D wouldn't have taken, had never become
17. But for your help we _____ in time.
 A hadn't finished B should not have finished
 C would not finish D didn't finish
18. I _____ anything for this not to have happened.
 A would have given B have given C will give D give
19. Missouri now requires that all children ages 7 to 16 _____ in school.
 A shall enroll B should enroll C will enroll D enrolled
20. A young woman _____ odd if she _____ the **clothing that** her grandmother had worn when young.
 A would look, wore B would look, had worn
 C would have looked, wore D looked, would wear

The Preposition Test 19

1. He was very fond _____ his sister and meant always to take care _____ her. She was glad _____ his company too.
 A of, of, with B for, for, of C of, of, of D with, for, for
2. He was very kind _____ me, and took a great deal of notice _____ me, and paid a good deal of attention _____ me and at last he proposed _____ me.
 A to, of, to, to B of, for, for, at C towards, to, to, D of, with, towards, for
3. A little house stood _____ the corner of the street. At a distance it seemed white and pink because _____ the bushes of roses surrounding it.
 A at, In, B on, On, from C at, At, of D in, From,
4. A mountain river rushed to the bottom of the valley and the whistling of a train was heard _____ the far distance.
 A at, in B on, at C in, from D under, for
5. Four cottages with cheerful green and white windows stood _____ an open place _____ the _____ big trees.
 A at, between B in, among C at, beneath D on, under
6. I am glad I've explained your reasons _____ changing and hope you are not angry _____ me any longer.
 A _____, of, with B to, for, with C for, for, to D _____, of,

7. They decided to go their car, and I was looking our trip all my heart.
A by, upon, by B in, forward, with C into, to, at D in, forward to, with
8. She smiled me and said, "I don't mind or ganizing the party if he has no objections giving it."
A at, to, B to, , to C for, from, upon D at, , for
9. Mary shook hands a tall stout man sitting the chair the piano and introduced him me.
A with, on, beside, to B to, in, at, for C for, into, near, D with, in, at, for
10. my opinion, he was always a little ahead me. But he was a snob: he was always interested , and envious those who had some sort of social position.
A From, of, , for B In, of, in, of C On, from, in, D For, for, of, to
11. They met the British Museum and soon were en gaged examining its intensive collections; they had often visited the Museum, but that did not prevent them being surprised the richness of the Egyptian collection.
A in, , , by C near, by, from, with B at, in, from, at D close to, on, , in
12. the whole, he never said much to me, but he was never harsh me. I don't remember his ever shouting me.
A For, at, to C On, with, at B In, to, at D On, by,
13. He glanced Mrs. Fang again. At that moment the lady old picked her spoon again and helped herself the cherry jam.
A on, , with B to, up, by C at, , D at, up, to
- 14 He explained me that a great deal might depend my being able to answer a few questions that I maybe was not used answering.
A to, upon, to, B , on, , for C to, on, , to D for, of, for, to
15. The Minister in charge medical research, in reply questions, said, "We do not know the cause this new illness. We must find a way curing it, and there is a need research. We must not act a hurry. This is an international problem, and we cannot act ourselves."
A for, to, of, for, for, in, by B of, to, of, of, for, in, by C over, of, of, to, for, in, by D of, to, of, for, in, at, with
- 16 He possessed a profound understanding of human nature that was matched a brilliant technique—not only painting but also drawing.
A with, with, with C with, in, in B by, by, by D by, with, in
17. His work made an enormous impact his contem poraries and influenced the style of many later artists.

- A on, on B by, ____ C on, D with, on
18. Ireland is famous_its contributions _world literature.
A for, in B of, of C for, to D as, for
19. A prime minister is appointed by the president nomination by the lower house. The government is responsible _____the lower house of the national legis lature.
A after, to B with, for C on, for D before, before

Test 20

1. He knew Don Rodrigo only sight and__ reputation, and had never had anything to do _____ him, beyond bowing his head the few occasions when he had met him.
A on, by, with, in B by, on, about, on C by, by, with, on
D in, on, _ , with
2. It is so overwhelming that it can leave virtually every body system__a state of collapse, and so ferocious that a patient can be dead minutes despite____the best medical treatment.
A in, in, of B in, in, C with, through, of D by, via,____
3. The demand _ passage was so great that old and undersized ships were pressed _____service.
A of, in B on, on C for, onto D for, into
4. She went and stood him and watched _him a few moments__her cold way.
A near, for, with C close to, with, in
B about, _ , by D beside, , in
5. Though the air was smoky__ forest fires, in spite__considerable rainy weather _____ late, I tried some photographic work.
A from, _ , _ C of, __, for
B from, of, of D with, of, _
6. The steamer arrived Thunder Bay early _the morning, and so ended the first half of our journey from Toronto to Fort Garry; rail ninety-four miles, steamboat five hundred and thirty miles.
A in, in, by, on C at, in, by, by
B to, in, by, by D to, __, on, on
7. He took no notice her, and so at last she spoke__him__her friendly manner.
A for, with, with C from, with, by
B of, to, in D of, with, with
8. According _ the National Golf Foundation, which keeps statistics courses and players, more than oneя__ten Americans now play the game.
A to, on, in C to, of, from
B with, about, of D with, for, among
9. Seven __ our United States are vitally interested__the great Colorado River which has a length of more than 1,700 miles and the phenomenal fall of 10,000

feet _____ its head waters in the Rocky Mountains and its mouth in the Gulf of California.

A from, in, among C in, with, among

B of, in, between D , by, between

10. She was named _____ her grandmother.

A to C for

B with D from

11. Let us appeal _____ reason. These facts speak in favour _____ his being innocence.

A for, of C with, for

B to, of D for, for

12. In the 1960s the economy has been chronically depressed due to declining _____ fish stocks and slackened world demand _____ their products.

A For, _ , for C From, to, of

B Since, with, of D Since, to, for

13. _____ The development of machinery and paper high-speed production has been largely responsible for the increase _____ literacy and the raising of educational levels of people _____ the world.

A for, for, in, throughout

B to, for, of, in

C of, of, of, in

D for, of, in, throughout

14. Why couldn't she have them friends _____ than the silly boys she danced with and who came _____ Sunday night supper?

A as, _ , on C _ , more, for

B for, rather, to D by, rather, by

15. They would get _____ much better _____ people like these.

A for, by C on, with

B over, with D off, by

16. She loved giving orders _____ the servants, and they loved _____ obeying her.

A _ , _ C _ , to

B to, _ D to, to

17. Labrador is almost completely unsuitable _____ agriculture, and _____ the island of Newfoundland the poor soil and a short growing season prevent _____ raising most of crops.

A for, in, _ C to, on, _

B for, on, from D to, in, from

18. Farming is _____ only minor importance _____ the _____ provincial economy.

A _ , for C of, in

B of, of D for, in

19. _____ the end of the 19th century _____ particular, the Western humanities and natural sciences split _____ various disciplines.

A In, in, in C At, in, into

B At, at, at D In, in, into

Problem verbs & Phrasal verbs Test 21

1. His father died a poor man and after that the family split__.
A on C out
B up D in
2. "Ask me questions and I will my best to answer them," he said and burst laughing.
A do, in C do, out
B make, out D make, in
3. Though it was clear that she was taken ____, she no comment on it, except by a scornful movement of the lips.
A back, made C amiss, did
B aback, made D along, did
4. He did not __ me his secret and I was so curious to know that I made my mind to find it __ with Paul.
A say, on, out C talk, up, in
B tell, upon, off D tell, up, out
5. She _ awake all night thinking of what had happened. She felt that Jean had taken __ her from the very start.
A laid, for C lain, from
B lay, against D was lying, upon
6. They looked _ a roof to live under before the cow weather set ____.
A for, out
B looked forward to, on
C upon, off
D for, in
7. Trafalgar Square is to have been _ about a hundred years ago.
A said, lain C said, laid
B told, lay D told, lied
8. Harrison who was laughing loudly suddenly broke ____ .
A out C in
B off D _
9. Don't worry, Mom, Nick will soon get the disease.
A on C against
B over D after
10. Look, he is sleeping again! — Yes, he can't break his habit of _ a bit after dinner.
A off, laying C with, lying
B out, lying D __, laying

11. We expected him to join us, but he never turned
 A __ , up C with, in
 B to, out D __ , upon
12. He turns __ to be a reserved person. I am sure he is keeping something .
 A on, on C out, back
 B out, out D on, down
13. The centre of the party was Mike who everybody laugh because he _ and said many things for fun.
 A made, did C did, did
 B made, made D did, made
14. Don't get __ and __ every minute, you are getting __ my nerves.
 A up, down, on B to, fro, to C to, back, on
 D on, off, upon
15. Her two-weeks' holiday in Greece her a world of good. She came fresh and so tanned as if she had been _ in the sun for months.
 A made, lying B did, laying C made, laying
 D did, lying
16. The rebellion was put by the British, but not before extensive loss of life on both sides.
 A through C out
 B down D in

Test 22

1. Consumption of natural resources dramatically every year as the human population increases and standards of living _.
 A arises, raise C rises, rise
 B arouses, rise D raise, raise
2. It __ great stress on the heart, and in an older person or someone with hypertension or a heart condition, it can __ more harm than good.
 A places, make
 B puts, do
 C lays, make
 D influences, do
3. The number of golfers in the United States from 17.5 million in 1985 to 24.8 million in 1992. -
 A rose C aroused
 B raised D lifted
4. Although novels with scientific underpinnings had been

written before, Verne the technique of scientific verisimilitude to a fine art.

A rose C arouse

B raised D lifted

5. Their life was set forthcoming severe winter and many attempts were to cross the mountains, but all who tried were driven back by the pitiless storms.
A with, made B on, done C upon, made D by, done
6. But the majority of people are so intensely lazy and timid, that they prefer to encourage the imposition by giving__ to it rather than put an end it by the exertion of a little firmness.
A away, for C in, to
B out, to D off, by
7. And he never sees what an ass he is of himself, and how he is annoying a lot of people who never __ him any harm.
A doing, did C doing, made
B making, made D making, did
8. I have a little money put for a rainy day.
A down C away
B off D out
9. He __ awake looking at the tiles in a geometric pattern.
A lay, lain C lay, laid
B was laying, laid D was lying, lain
10. The valley took me to the time of his childhood when my Grandpa me on horseback and we rode together to the river.
A __ , sat C away, sat
B back, set D over, set
11. You will break_ if you work too hard.
A down C up
B over D ill
12. The police are attempting to put violent crime in the city.
A down C away B over D on
13. A strong cup of tea takes the weariness.
A over C off B down D away
14. Measles broke _in the village.
A down C off
B out D in
15. You'd better paint **the** woodwork **before rain** sets .

- A ____ C off
B out D in

16. People began to _ sheep for wool about 6,000 years ago.

- A raise C arise
B rise D arouse

Part Two MISCELLANEOUS

Directions: Complete the sentences below using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.

Test 23

- He feels he _ responsible. He has never got well with his _ relatives.
A may have been, on, daughter-in-law's B must be, along, daughter's-in-law
C might have been, , daughter-in-law's
D can't have been, on, daughter's-in-law
- He was used to _ because he was a good storyteller and used to _ tales about animals.
A being heard, telling
B be heard, tell
C being listened to, make up
D be listened to, making up
- My marriage _in 1996__ me with three children.
A set up, leaving
B broke up, having left
C went up, left
D turned up, being left
- While skating along _ full speed, they heard the cars from Amsterdam coming _ behind them.
A with, close C to, closely
B at, close D on, closely
- Just as she felt tears _ her eyes, the phone began to ring. She _ , listening to its rings, for several minutes.
A come from, laid
B having come into, was laid
C to come in, laid
D coming into, lay
- He believed that he had made the matter of the final cost _ plain that the possibility _ the money had really never entered _ his mind.
A such, to lose, in

- B such, of losing,
C so, to be lost, into
D so, of losing, _
7. I was ___by hearing my own name a whisper.
A awoken, having spoken by B awakened, spoken in C
awaken, speaking with D waken, speak with
8. Are you trying to make me that I need not _
grateful _ you?
A feel, to be, to
B feeling, be, for
C to feel, to be, with
D feel, be, to
9. Here you are at_. You___ us a note at ___!
A last, must have sent, last B last, might have sent, least
C least, could have sent, least D least, should have sent,
last
- 10 She the money to the boy. He does not know
what the money_.
A mustn't have given, is
B may have given, are
C needn't have given, is
D might have given, are
11. She had been sitting there so long that she quite
___ , and so hungry that she could not help into
the kitchen.
A raised, stiff, to go
B rose, stiffly, going
C raised, stiffly, to go
D rose, stiff, going
12. I don't want to harm unless they ___ me. I'd
rather ___ by myself.
A somebody, harm, lived B anybody, don't harm, live C
somebody, don't harm, to live D anybody, harm, live
13. No, you ___her beautiful. But she could get every
body _ about her appearance because she had a lot
of charm and was always dressed.
A couldn't have called, forget, pretty
B could have called, forget, prettily
C couldn't have called, to forget, prettily
D might have called, to forget, pretty
14. Though he was _ busy___ a letter, he tried _
the discussion .

A pretty, having written, to follow, close B prettily, to write, following, closely C pretty, writing, to follow, closely D prettily, written, following, close

15. She was writing as if she no time to breathe before she got the letter_.
 A had, written C was having, writing
 B had had, to write D were having, write

Test 24

1. We _____. He arrived _____ half an hour behind the time.
 A shouldn't have hurried, near, appointed B mightn't have hurried, nearly, appointing C needn't have hurried, nearly, appointed D mustn't have hurried, near, appointing
2. She had a glimpse of _____ in the mirror hung rather _____ on the opposite wall.
 A hers, high C her, highly
 B herself, high D herself, highly
3. Mr. Black, who seemed _____ his own dinner, _____ down his fork and knife and drew his chair to the sofa,
 A forgotten, lay C to have forgotten, laid
 B to forget, laid D having forgotten, lain
4. He was the last man in the world _____ by _____ considerations.
 A to trouble, so C being troubling, such
 B to be troubled, so D to be troubled, such
5. I don't feel sorry for her. I can't entrust her any task though I _____ her for three months.
 A being fired, with, have known
 B firing, _____, had known
 C having fired, by, have been knowing D having being fired, on, know
6. He sat down and I was made _____ him. He seemed to let me _____ for myself.
 A to sit near, to decide B sit besides, decide C to sit beside, decide D sit by, to decide
7. She has made me _____ that I _____ thoughtless and selfish _____ her yesterday.
 A to feel, might be, to
 B feel, might have been, of
 C feeling, should have been, towards
 D feel, may have been, to
8. I wish we _____ at _____ house but they ordered that we

_ here.

A was, Carter's, would stay B were, the Carters', stay C
had been, the Carter's, stayed D have been, Carter, should
stay

9. The breakfast was delicious. coffee was hot and
smelt __ and _ sandwiches were made _ new
bread and country butter.

A The, well, _ , of

B __ , good, the, from

C The, good, the, with

D __ , well, _ , out of

10. It was no use _ of him. At last she _ her arms
_ on the table and rested her forehead on them.

A thinking, lay, flatly B to think, lain, flat

C to have thought, laid, flatly D thinking, laid, flat

11. If I could only have one flower, I would have _ , the
small ones that grow _ and smell so __.

A lilies-of-the-valley, wildly, nicely B lily-of-the-valleys, wild,
nice C lily's-of-the-valley, wildly, nicely D lilies-of-the-valley,
wild, nice

12. She was not used to _ in any hurry _ .

A to be, also C to be, neither B being, either D being, too

13. __ evening I found a photo of taken __ after
I came to live at Warley.

A Another, me, short B Other, mine, shortly C The
other, myself, shortly D The other, mine, short

14. The room was full _ the bubble and squeak of con
versation. _ could hear __ that __ said.

A of, Nobody, anything, no one B with, Anybody, nothing,
anybody C with, Somebody, nothing, nobody D of, Nobody,
anything, anybody

15. Mrs. Brown was a teacher who brought _ the best in
her students — but their own best, not _ copied best.

A up, anybody else C out, anybody's else B out, anybody else's D
in, somebody's else

Test 25

1. __ Mother and _ Uncle John are likely _ what
I have done.

A __ , __ , to approve of

B The, the, approving of

C The, _ , to have approved

D __ , the, to be approved

2. After leaving Constantinople, the way will be taken out through _beautiful Bosphorus, across Black Sea to __Sebastopol, __run.
A the, the, _ , a twenty-four hours
B __ , the, the, a twenty-four hours'
C __ , __ , __ , a twenty-four hour's
D the, the, _ , a twenty-four hour
3. scissors, owing to the special warning of Mother's, __ kept __ John's reach.
A This, were, out of B Those, is, from C These, were, out of D That, is, out of
4. I saw Herbert the idle _ .
A is standing between, lookers-ons B standing among, lookers-on C to stand, among lookers-on D stood among, lookers-ons
5. My hotel room looked across the vast field where no __feeding.
A into, sheep were B out, sheep were C upon, sheep was D up, sheep was
6. I was afraid_ cold, but it was __ summer night, and _ fine weather.
A to be, a, a C to be, _ , __
B being, the, the D of being, a, _
7. She put on __dress of _ black silk with a jet brooch of her _ .
A a, __, mother's C a, , mother
B the, the, mother's D a, the, mother
8. They went out into the wood that was flooded with , while _____ were in the path.
A lily-of-the-valleys, forget-me-nots B lilies-of-the-valley, forget-me-nots C lilies-of-the-valleys, forgets-me-nots D lily-of-the-valleys, forgets-me-not
9. A cat, __ , crept from the shadow of the gigantic barn.
A hunting field mices
B hunted field's mouse
C having hunted field mouses
D hunting field mice
10. You __ better __ a slice of ham or an egg, or with your tea.
A would, have, something B had, to have, anything
C had, have, something D would, had, anything
11. I would be happier if there sharper __ to help _ our choice.

- A was, criteria, do B was, criterion, make C had been, criterius, choose D were, criteria, make
12. The crew who _ all asleep forgot _ a lantern.
A was, to rise C was, to raise
B were, to raise D were, to rise
13. The staff, which consisted, ten people, _ unanimous in __ decision.
A of, were, their C from, were, its
B of, was, their D from, was, its
14. It is the first really party that I __, and I feel a little __.
A grown-ups, have invited, uncomfortably B grown-ups, have invited, uncomfortable C grown's-up, was invited to, uncomfortably D grown-up, have been invited to, uncomfortable
15. Hardly __ speaking __ she heard __ short laugh in the last row.
A had she finished, than,
B she had finished, when, a
C had she finished, when, a
D she finished, than,

Test 26

1. It's high time he better. It is necessary he an effort.
A studies, makes B studied, made
C would study, will make D studied, make
2. His drawings are worth . I've got one and _ above my table.
A seeing, framed, hung B to see, to frame, to hang C seeing, framing, hanging D to see, framed, hanged
3. I am looking forward to _ but I think my husband is likely _ for _ two weeks or more.
A leave, to stay, the other B leaving, to stay, another C be left, to have stayed, other D being left, stay, others
4. These islands are said by __ . The Netherlands, their motherland, a sea-loving nation.
A to be discovered, Danes, was used to be
B to have discovered, the Danish, used to being
C to discover, Hollanders, was used to being
D to have been discovered, the Dutch, used to be
5. It was a chance __, so we made a list of things.
A not to miss, be taken

- B not to be missed, to be taken C of not missing, being taken D of not missed, to be taken
6. You ___ very ___ if you went to bed _ late.
A may feel, exhausted, such
B could have felt, exhausting, so C must have felt, exhausted, so D might feel, exhausting, such
7. We ___ for two hours; Jet's have a rest, ?
A can be walking, do we
B ought to walk, don't we
C might have walked, shan't we
D must have been walking, shall we
8. What _ ass I have been! I _ of that simple fact.
Providing he , I'll tell him everything.
A an, ought to have been aware, comes B the, should have been awaring, comes
C __, might be aware, will come
D an, must have be awaring, would come
9. His face was quite expectant when I ___ my answer, but you___ it when I finished.
A has begun, should have seen B began, should see C began, should have seen D had begun, ought to see
10. Bob is the _ of the two brothers. But his younger brother is _ taller than he is,
A oldest, much more C elder, much
B eldest, more D older, more much
11. He felt like _ in the fresh air. _ the garden entrance, he stopped at the flowers.
A to work, Having arrived at, to look B working, Arriving to, looking C work, Arrived in, looking D working, On arriving at, to look
12. We ___ on Sunday but I feel as if I you all my life. - So___ I.
A have met, had known, do B met, have known, have C met, had known, do D had met, had known, had
13. ___ number of students present at the meeting considerable, so I should say that ___ great number of them___ interested in the subject.
A The, was, a, were B A, were, the, was C The, were, a, was D A, was, the, were
14. The trip was _ and he was ___, but ___ ten miles _ passed.
A tiring, exhausting, other, were B tiring, exhausted, another, were C tired, exhausting, another, was D tiring, exhausting, the other, was

15. Only__ children can eat when_the thoughts of a journey.
A few, exciting at B little, excited on C a few, excited with D a little, exciting by

Test 27

1. Without _ to her, he began looking for a, flat near her __house.
A telling anything, parents B speaking something, parents'
C talking something, parents D saying anything, parents'
2. _ he felt, __ more silent he had always been.
A The more deeply, the
B The deepest, _
C More deeply, _
D The deeplier, the
3. The words flowed from his pen, though he broke from writing frequently to look definitions in the dictionary,
A up, upon C out, up
B off, up D in, for
4. I __ provided you to accompany me; if you , I won't stir a foot.
A will go, consent, will refuse
B go, will consent, refuse
C go, will consent, will refuse
D will go, consent, refuse
5. __ twenty years and you'll all about it.
A Another, have forgotten
B The other, forget
C Other, be forgetting
D The others, have been forgetting
5. She and Nick at each other for a moment with the kind of understanding they for a long time.
A smiled, hadn't shared
B were smiling, haven't shared
C were smiling, hadn't shared
D had been smiling, haven't shared
7. I woke, and looked at my watch; it was five o'clock. I__ for four hours.
A have been asleep C had been asleep
B was asleeping D had been asleeping
8. He lost the case and was put into prison. I suppose he _ his advisers.

- A the, should not listen to
 B __ , ought not to have heard
 C a, must not have heard
 D __ , ought not to have listened to
9. Remember _ your oil, water and lyres before you ____ .
 A checking, will set off B to check, set off
 C to have checked, sat off D having checked, will sit off
10. I can't help __ that he does so _ work. That is
 why he deserves the exam.
 A think, a little, failing B thinking, little, to fail C
 to think, little, to fail D thinking, few, failing
11. The guidebook suggests to the Sydney Tower where
 you can spend more time the view over the city
 A to go, to enjoy C to go, enjoying
 B going, to enjoy D going, enjoying
12. He met _ of people but _ he knew.
 A the number, neither B a number, none C a
 number, neither D the number, none
13. __ mistakes are __ owing __ carelessness.
 A __ , made, to C The, done, to
 B The, made, for D , made, for
14. Quite __ people were in the park as it was fine weather.
 A a few, _ C a little, _ B few, the D little, a
15. Would you like wine? — No, thanks. I used to
 __ a lot in my youth, but then I gave up ____ .
 A any, drinking so, drinking B any, to drink too, drinking
 C some, to drink quite, to drink D some, to drink quite,
 drinking

Test 28

1. Nick and I had a walk day, but __ of us __
 pleased with it.
 A another, neither, were B the other, neither, was
 C the other, none, was D another, none, were
2. Though the cast _ all amateurs, the performance
 was a great success. There loud applause for the
 actors in the end.
 A were, were B were, was C was, were D
 was, was
3. Mr. Chairman, _ discuss this question all day?
 I don't think it is worth so much time on this.
 A can we, spend
 B will we have to, spending
 C shall we be able to, to spend

- D need we, being spent
4. He comes here every day. He is looking forward to ___ this vacancy.
A other, give B another, being given C other, being given D another, giving
5. I am glad I've explained ___ you my reasons changing.
A ___, for C to, for
B to, of D for, to
6. The doctor says the sick boy ___ He will have to stay in bed for _ few days.
A must not go out, another B needn't go out, other C shouldn't go out, the other D shouldn't have gone out, others
7. When he went away, I wondered if he ___ Mary when he ___ home.
A would telephone, came B would telephone, would come C telephoned, had come D telephoned, would come
8. He says he'd rather billiards ___ tennis, but I'd prefer ___ fishing.
A to play, rather than, to go B play, than, go C to play, rather than, going D play, than, to go
9. ___ wicked always think that other people are as bad as ___.
A ___, the, themselves
B The, ___, themselves
C A, an, they D The, the, them
10. He never apologizes for his rudeness unless he ___ to please ___.
A before somebody, wants, anybody B to somebody, does not want, somebody C before anybody, does not want, somebody D to anybody, wants, anybody
11. She is not _ person to give ___ secret
A the, away a C the, out the
B a, out a D a, away the
12. ___ Milky Way consists _ countless stars too faint to be seen _____.
A The, from, separately
B ___, of, separate
C The, of, separately
D ___, from, separate
13. We ___ a lot more if we _ confidence in our memories and knew how ___ them properly.

A remembered, would have, would use B had remembered, would have had, to use C would have remembered, had had, used D would remember, had, to use

14. In old age, intellectual functioning is _____ related. physical health.
 A closely, with a C closely, to
 B close, from D close, with a
15. _____ peppers were widely grown in Central and South America in _____ pre-Columbian times.
 A The, __, the C The, the, _
 B __, _ , __ D _ , the, __

Test 29

- Despite _____ various assertions, you cannot learn when you are ____
 A of, sleep C __ , asleep
 B __, asleeping D of, sleeping
- _____ the night of October 7, a major fire broke
 in Chicago's timber yards and spread rapidly, thanks _____ high winds and many
 wooden buildings that existed _____ newer stone structures.
 A On, out, to, among
 B At, in, to, between
 C In, off, with, through
 D __ , out, to, between
- One of _____ legends says that trees hold up the sky; and if they _____, _____ a
 catastrophe.
 A American's Indians', are cut down, there will be B American Indian's,
 will be cut down, it will be C American Indians*, are cut down, there will
 be D American's Indians, will cut down, it will be
- _____ you are proficient in the Japanese language, you are sure _____ a
 communications problem _____ you visit Japan.
 A If, to have, after
 B When, having, would
 C As, have, before
 D Unless, to have, should
- For the sake of _____ visit in Great Britain, it would not be reasonable for you _____ months
 trying to learn English.
 A two or three-weeks, to spend B a two or three-week, to
 spend C two or three week's, spending D two or three weeks',
 having spent
- _____ winter is the coldest season of year, between _____ autumn and _____ spring.
 A __ , a, the, the
 B The, the, the, the
 C _ , the, _ , __
 D A, a, an, a

7. "Remember _ those shoes while I am having my hair__," she said to her husband.
 A to repair, doing C to have repaired, made
 B repairing, do D to repair, done
8. Two days after our arrival New York he phoned from Boston and said that he _____ to stay there for.
 A to, had decided, better B in, decided, all C at, would decide, best D in, had decided, good
9. While he was in prison, his wife sold all their possessions and went to live somewhere in __ west. She did not even go to__prison before the departure to say good-bye to him.
 A the, the, the B _____, , C _____, the, the D _____, the, ,
10. I realize that _ wrong has happened to you, but you can't live without belief in these days. You should pull__together.
 A nothing, something,
 B something, something, your C something, anything, yourself D nothing, anything, oneself
11. The deck stewards took care__the door to the dining room closed because the smell of food made some of the passengers__they__dead.
 A to keep, to wish, were B of keeping, wish, were
 C having kept, wishing, would be D keeping, to wish, had been
12. He suddenly remembered a boy __fire to some petrol that had been spilt on the pavement.
 A to see, to set C seeing, set
 B see, setting D seeing, to set
13. He was standing at arm's length keeping silence. Not knowing what to do I took _____ my specs and began to rub____.
 A away, on, it B _____, off, them C an, off, it D the, _____, them
14. It is __ how ideas come, like a _____ of lightening.
 A funny, flash B funnily, stroke C funny, clap D funnily, bit
15. He was not at all like other patients when he was in__hospital and though he often had _____ sharp pain in his side, he never complained.
 A the, _____, the C _____, _____, a
 B an, the, a D _____, an, the

Test 30

1. The birth of computer and its American operating systems gave _____ English language a nudge ahead; that of__Internet has given it a huge push.
 A the, the, the B a, an, an C _____, D a, the,
2. There are no _ in your office — I know. The staff__on strike. The earnings of the company _increased this year, and the employees want a pay rise.

- A people, is, has B peoples, are, have C people,
are, have D peoples, is, has
3. You needn't _ to me those lies of .
A explaining, your B have explained, you C to
explain, yours D explain, yours
4. Why aren't we staying at Jasmine Hotel? It's than this one, but the facilities
and service _____ excel lent.
A the, much more cheaper, are B __, much expensive, is
C __, quite more cheaper, is
D the, much more expensive, are
5. Then he found _in the room with a lot of white roses.__ other kind —__
but white roses.
A himself, Not, no C himself, No, nothing
B __, No, not D __, Nothing, none
6. The sun _ so brightly and the sky was so blue that it seemed to him May
would never end. It was certainly different from any spring he__, for spring was
within him.
A was shining, had ever known
B shone, knew
C had been shining, has ever been known
D was shining, has ever known
7. The teacher couldn't bear and got everybody their seats. Then he suggested
the test again.
A cribbing, changing, writing B to crib, to change, to write
C cribbing, to change, writing D to crib, change, write
8. Before Guttenberg, books were largely priv ilege of__monks and__rich.
A the, the, the, the
B __, a, __, __ C __, the, __, the D the, __, __,
9. Hardly _ in his native town he phoned her; she was busy, she__at her book
for several days.
A he arrived, when, was working B had he arrived, than, had been
working C had he arrived, when, had been working D he had
arrived, as, had worked
10. He got confused _about the time of the meeting. He fetched for his diary,
but it was _____and not .
A himself, John's, his
B __, John's, himself s
C __, John's, his
D himself, John's, his one
11. She looked at him_ and her words sounded .
A cold, sharp C cold, sharply B coldly, sharply D coldly, sharp
12. She was about _ a step, which, if __, might lead to__complications.
A taking, mistaking, further B to take, to mistake, farther

- C to taking, having mistaken, furthest D to take, mistaken, further
13. They__ their home the day before, and in spite the excitements of the travel, they both wondered if they had remembered__ the gas.
 A left, of, turning off B had left, of, to turn off
 C were leaving,_, to turn off
 D had been leaving, , turning off
14. If a year ago he _that he was to undertake a trip of this sort he __surprised.
 A had told, would be B would have told, would have been C
 has been told, will have been D had been told, would have been
15. It is __ late morning already. It is high time they__down to business.
 A _ , _ , got
 B a, a, will get
 C the, __ , get
 D a, __, got

Test 31

1. The outskirts of our town not worth looking at. There is a factory glossy paper and the scenery ,__ dull.
 A is, having manufactured, are B are, manufactured, is
 C are, manufacturing, is D is, to manufacture, is
2. _ population of__ Venice of Marco Polo's times was__little more than 50,000 citizens.
 A The, __, a C A, __, _
 B __ , the, __ D The, the, a
3. I__ my work urgently and I decided to have a stroll.
 A shouldn't finish B did not need to finish C must not finish D can't have finished
4. I prefer _ there rather than _ by train. — As for me, I would rather there by car.
 A driving, going, not going B to drive, going, not go C
 to drive, go, not go D driving, to go, not going
5. The path grew_ and the horses climbed.
 A steeply, slow C steeper, slowly
 B steep, slowly D steep, slow
6. As a little girl she used to in the grass making in the fields__of her grandmother's house.
 A lie, daisies-chains, in front
 B lying, daisy-chains, at the front
 C lie, daisy-chains, at the back
 D laying, daisies-chain, in the back

7. Early capital of China Kaifeng was in the eleventh century the greatest city on _____ earth with the population close to __million.
 A An, the, the
 B The, _ , a
 C _ , the, one
 D The, _ , _
8. Though he _ the question thousands of times in his numerous excursions looking for a job, now he __tongue-tied.
 A has asked, has felt B had asked, felt C was asking, was feeling D had asked, had felt
9. _ much like a boot, _ Italian Peninsula extends generally southeast into _____ Mediterranean Sea.
 A Shaping, _ , the
 B Shaped, the, the
 C Having shaped, _ , _
 D Being shaped, the,
10. Such institutions as Bank of England, _ U.S. Federal Reserve System, or Bank of France, are charged _____ regulating the system of a money supply.
 A the, _ , the, for, national
 B the, the, the, with, nation's
 C _ , the, _ , of, nation
 D _ _ , _ , in, nation's
11. If London is a place influence and __ money, it is also __leisure metropolis.
 A winning, do, _ B for winning, do, a
 C to win, make, a D to have won, made,
12. Rain is very_ in these parts, but once _ , it won't stop for days _ end.
 A rare, having begun, on B rarely, begun, in C rare, beginning, at D rarely, to begin, for
13. _____ We cannot wait till the mother _ up her mind Find out please if it is necessary that the child __this question.
 A doesn't make, answers B won't make, will make C makes, answer D will make, should answer
14. Until _ 1960s the waters of London's rivers were as polluted as air.
 A the, the, the
 B _ , _ , _
 C _ , the, the
 D the, _ , its
15. No sooner _ the button than the message he for the whole week _ on the screen.
 A he pressed, was expected, had appeared B he had pressed, was expecting, was appeared C had he pressed, had been expecting, appeared D he was pressing, expected, had been appearing

Test 32

1. I like travelling _by train _ by car. ___of them is attractive.
A either, or, Any B both, or, Each C either, and, Every D both, and, Either
2. ___ waterway of ___south-central China represent ed a vast and largely safe network for _____inland trade.
A The, the, the B A, _ , the
C The, _ , _ DA, the, a
3. ___ Milky Way Galaxy takes its name from___Milky Way, the irregular luminous band of stars and gas clouds that stretches___the sky.
A The, the, above B , __, in
C The, the, across D , the, through
4. Beside the spring the air smelled _____and with the scent of __cut grass.
A moistly, sweet, fresh B moist, sweetly, freshly C moist, sweet, freshly D moist, sweet, fresh
5. One evening, shortly after my arrival, we__over a glass of beer, when Jones to talk about those hab its of the natives which he _____to us before several times.
A sat, was beginning, described
B has sat, was begun, has described
C had been sitting, had begun, was describing
D were sitting, began, had described
6. _ time is needed to take care of him. Take nurse, this one is not .
A Much fewer, other, enough skilled B A lot less, another, skilled enough C Far few, the other, too skilled D Far little, other, so skilled
7. He was a _ person in the neighbourhood. The people thought there was not a man alive who could do everything half as___as he did.
A highly respecting, well
B high respected, fast
C highly respected, well
D highest respected, better
8. ___ City of Westminster, which stretches along River Thames, is one of the country's wealthiest bor oughs and includes ____ Westminster Abbey and _____ Westminster Cathedral.
A _ , the, _ , _ B The, _ , _ , _
C The, the, _ , _ D _ , _ , the, the
9. We stopped_ some petrol and saw a strange man. His clothes__torn and dirty and needed .
A getting, has been, to wash B getting, have been, being washed C to get, were, washing D to get, was, to be washed

10. When raindrops fall through a cold layer of air, they may freeze impact with the ground to form _____ very slippery and dangerous "glazed" ice that is difficult _____ because it is almost transparent.
 A the, with, a, to see
 B __, by, __, for seeing
 C __, on, a, to see
 D the, from, __, seeing
11. Never __ such difficulties, he was a loss.
 A experiencing, in
 B having experienced, at
 C experienced, by
 D having experienced, near
12. I haven't seen her, she standing in the shade. She __ it all.
 A has been, must have heard
 B was, may hear
 C is, should hear
 D had been, ought to have heard
13. He felt _ the last couple of days, but did not want to show it to Mary and he tned to climb the hill _than__.
 A exhausted, steadily, usually B exhausting, steadier, usual C exhausting, more steadier, usually D exhausted, more steadily, usual
14. __into the room I saw John__at the window, buthe appeared __in his papers. This man knew how__what he wanted.
 A On coming, sitting, being absorbed, get B After coming, sit, to absorb getting C Having come, being sat, to be absorbed got D On coming, sitting, to be absorbed, to get
- 15 The new _ has arrived. Where shall we put ____?
 A equipment, them C machineries them
 B machines, it D machinery, it

Test 33

- 1 What __ joy it was for John in his childhood to climbup___ top of the hill and see _ town and ___river at his feet below.
 A __, the, a, a C the, a, a, a
 B a, the, the, the D a, a, a, a
- 2 They were _ with each other. They said things, which__would have been ___insults.
 A sharply, usually, brutalest
 B sharp, ordinarily, the most brutal
 C sharply, usual, awful
 D sharp, ordinarily, the awfulest
3. You __me about their arrival. It was a surprise for me.

- A must have told B might have told C could
have told D may have told
4. I always regretted Egypt. I can't **help** ___its ancient civilization.
A not visiting, admiring
B do not visit, admire
C not to visit, to admire
D not having visited, to have admired
5. I ___ him up, he _ the clock.
A hadn't to wake, should have set B needn't wake, could set C
didn't have to wake, must have set D needn't have woken, may
set
6. His ___ of the language enabled him to understand the words of an old Italian:
"Your wife took all the and went away with .
A knowledge, belonging, it B knowledges, belongings, it C
knowledge, belongings, them D knowledges, belonging,
them
7. _ Milky Way Galaxy, sometimes simply called Galaxy, is a spiral system
consisting of several _____ stars, one of which is Sun.
A The, the, billion, the
B _ , _ , billions, the
C _ , _ , billions, _
D The, the, billions,
8. He looked back. The tops remained _ and _ against the sky.
A mountain's, sharp, densely
B mountains', sharply, dense
C mountain, sharp, dense
D mountains, sharply, densely
9. If I ___ that you ___ I certainly ___ at home.
A knew, came, would have stayed B had known, would come, would
have stayed C had known, would have come, would stay D knew, will
come, will have stayed
10. It was not worth _ there. I wish you _ yourself to _ much trouble.
A to go, had put, so B going, put, such C to go,
didn't put, such D going, hadn't put, so
11. The ___ period between ___ Games was called _ Olympiad.
A four-years, the, the
B four year' , an
C four years', _ , the
D four-year, the, the
12. For three _____ man has tried to map his **world**
A millennium, , exact
B millenniums, a, exact
C millennia, _ , exactly
D millennias, a, exactly

13. I am going to retire next month and I am looking forward to__quiet life after the pressure I _____under for so many years.
A having a, have been B have, had been C have, was D having a, had been
14. There are __books in this box. Though he is a youth, he seems__to lift it.
A quite a lot, fifteen-years, strong enough B quite a few, fifteen-year, strong enough C quite a lot of, fifteen years', enough strong D quite a few, fifteen year's, enough strong
15. Do you hear the wind and the Tain _ ? Many trees are reported down.
A howling, pouring, to have been blown -
B howl, pour, to be blown
C howling, pouring, to have blown
D to be howling, to be pouring, having been blown

Test 34

1. __wind was like _ ice, it had been snowing hard since__morning.
A The, the, _ C The, __, _
B __, __s the D A, an, the
2. I used __with boys in my childhood and I remem ber Granny__me when I came home with a black eye.
A fighting, reprimanding B to fight, to reprimand C to fight, reprimanding D fighting, to reprimand
3. Near the centre of City stand _ St. Paul's Cathedral, __ Bank of England, _____ Royal Ex change, _ Stock Exchange, and the rest of _____ London's financial district.
A the, the, the, the, the, the
B the, __, the, the, the, _
C __ , __ , the, __ , __ , the
D __ , the, __ , __ , __ , _
4. She _ and, looking __in his face, said, "What right do you have to question me? _____is nothing to tell you."
A rose, straightly, There
B raised, straight, It
C rose, straight, There
D raised, straightly, It
5. The situation is becoming . The main thing to do now is getting_as soon as possible.
A threatening, in C threatened, through
B threatened, out D threatening, away
6. Where is John? I for him for ages! — Don't wait for him. When I came home an hour ago he _____his things.
A have been waiting, was still packing
B had been waiting, has been still packing

- C am waiting, had been still packing
D have waited, had still packed
7. I am sure _ fresh air and exercise will make me well. By studying early in the morning I will save _____ of time.
A __, to sleep, plenty
B the, sleep, a great number
C __, sleep, a great deal
D the, sleeping, a lot
8. The news __ so unexpected that the boy was made __ his story twice.
A was, repeat C were, repeat
B were, to repeat D was, to repeat
9. Do you see a woman _ the street? She is said _ a famous actress in _ 1950s.
A having crossed, to be,
B crossing, to have been, the
C to cross, to have been, the
D cross, to be, _
10. Mr. Jones seems _ all about illnesses. He said that mumps __ not a serious disease and _____ was nothing to worry about.
A to be knowing, were, there B to know, was, there C
knowing, was, it D to know, were, it
11. There __ no scenery at all, but the costumes, the sound and lights effects made the audience __ on the acting.
A were, concentrate C were, to concentrate B was, concentrating D was, concentrate
12. I admit not _ this turn of events. But I.
A to foresee, must have foreknown
B to foreseeing, ought to foreknow
C foreseeing, should have foreknown
D to have foreseen, need have foreknown
13. My Dad said one _ have a rest after a day of hard work. And you have to go there twice a week, you?
A must, haven't you C must, don't B had to, haven't
D will, don't
14. Something _ . She __ by 9.
A must happen, must come
B should have happened, was to come
C must have happened, was to have come
D need have happened, had to come
15. The area of _ British Isles is about _ of Russia.
A __ , seventy
B the, a seventies
C __ , the seventieth
D the, a seventieth

Test 35

1. Nick suggested there for two weeks. It was a brilliant idea. I wished I of it myself.
A to go, had thought
B go, thought
C going, had thought
D to have gone, would have thought
2. She took _ clean napkin from _ drawer and laid it down at _ plate.
A __ , the, a C a, the, the
B a, a, the D the, the, the
3. __ City of London and _ West End are linked by __ Strand, an avenue upon which are located two of London's oldest churches, St. Clement Dane's and _ St. Mary-le-Strand.
A The, the, the, __, __
B __, __, __, __, __
C The, __, the, the, the
D ___, the, __, the, the
4. _____ The telegram said that she would have trip and come at __ sunset. Her visit was and he begai, to plan her reception.
A three hour's, the, exciting B three-hour, the, excited
C three hours', , exciting
D a three-hour, , excited
5. They worked _ day and __ **night, and** seemed _ no progress.
A a, a, to do
B a, a, to have done
C the, the, to be making
D __ , __ , to make
6. She was so lively and laughed so _____ at oilier jokes that no one could help her.
A merry, peoples', to like B merrily, people, to have liked
C merrily, people's, liking D merry, peoples, to be liking
7. When he came to himself he saw people **around** as if they __ something else to happen.
A standing, were expecting
B stood, had been expecting
C to stand, would be expecting
D stand, were expected
8. She had never learned the habit of command: her habit was to ask permission.

- A a, a
 B __, __
 C the, the
 D __, a
9. Mr. Blacke had a modest opinion of his brain,
 and even of his courage, but he was shocked too.
 A sufficiently, deeply C sufficiently, deep
 B sufficient, deep D sufficient, deeply
10. He never _anything good to _ . If he _ , he
 _ more support now.
 A made, somebody, had made, would have had
 B did, anybody, had done, would have
 C did, someone, did, would have had
 D made, anyone, would have made, would have
11. __ the door, Maggie found facing a stranger.
 She wanted to shut the door, but the stranger made a
 quick movement, as if he going to stick his foot
 into the opening.
 A Having opened, herself, were
 B On opening, , was
 C After opening, herself, had been
 D Opening, , has been
12. I am afraid I don't understand you, Pete. I my
 mind. Have you changed ?
 A haven't changed, your one B didn't change, your C
 haven't changed, yours D didn't change, yourselves
13. In Northern hemisphere, __ winter is com
 monly regarded as extending from the year's shortest
 day, December 22 or 23 to March 20 or 21, when
 _ day and _night are equal in _ length.
 A the, the, the, the,
 B __ , __ , a, a, the
 C a, a, the, the, a
 D the, __ , __ , __ , __
14. As the front door was , she could see through
 the house.
 A widely-open, straightly B widely-open, straight C
 wide-open, straight D wide-open, straightly
15. You are not a beginner, you a car for four
 years. It is high time you the traffic regulations.
 A have been driving, would know B are driving, would have known
 C have been driving, knew D had been driving, would have known

Test 36

1. ___ to the office, he found out that Harry had invested the bigger part of his money into the construction of the new hospital. He _it without his solicitor's advice.
A Having come, may not do
B Coming, must not have done
C On coming, must not do
D Having come, could not have done
2. _ canaries and _ parrots are especially population and easy _. Of these, _ parrot is widely kept and has been bred for a variety of colour types.
A _ , _ , to keep, the
B The, the, keeping, a
C _ , _ , for keeping, a
D _ , the, kept, the
3. He was ___. He tried _ , but couldn't follow what _____.
A in the end of his wits, to hear, was being told B at his wit's end, to listen, was being said C at himself s end, listening, was being saying
D in his ends'wits, hearing, was telling
4. He ___ on the phone when Emma came in. she been listening?
A was speaking, Had C spoke, Was
B is speaking, Is D had been speaking, Has
5. ___ the photo he saw a group of people. Nick was _ the front, with Mary him.
A In, in, close to C In, on, near
B On, at, beside D At, at, at
6. His feelings were too for the words; he himself had ruined his life and his family the money.
A deeply, stealing C deeply, having stolen
B deep, by stealing D deep, to steal
7. Oh, Mr. Limon, I _ when I ___ you again. I have one or two points to take with you.
A was wondering, will see, in B have been wondering, see, on C am wondering, will see, up D had been wondering, saw, off
8. Though _ is a bit too _ pepper, the meat tastes rather _ .
A it, many, well C there, little, well
B there, much, good D it, few, good
9. ___ Middle Eastern countries of Iran, ___ Iraq and ___ Kuwait have ___ number of super giant oil fields, all of which are located in Arabian-Iranian

basin.

A __ , __ , __ , __ , a, __

B The, the, the, the, the, the

C The, _ , __ , __ , a, the

D __ , the, the, the, the,

10. I propose the chairman and secretary .

A to elect C be elected

B to be elected D elect

11. That evening she felt better that she insisted sitting__ a while in the high-backed armchair the window.

A so much, upon, in, near

B so more, _ , for, beside

C so much, on, for, by D such more, on, for, at

12. Why, have you come me? __ was no need for you _ .

A to meet, There, to bother B meeting, There, bothering

C to meet, It, bothering D meeting, It, to bother

13. I __him about it; he knew it already.

A mustn't have told C needn't have told

B can't have told D may not have told

14. They could _ recognize us in _dark, that's why they did not stop _to us.

A hard, the, talking C ever, , talking

B hardly, the, to talk D never, , to talk

15. The epidemic of typhoid fever broke in the poorest district of the town. The authorities unable to cope __it.

A off, was, by C out, were, with

B out, was, of D in, were, to

Test 37

1. The hard disease prevented him doing anything at all. I often saw him lying on the sofa.

A from, flatly

B off, flat

C from, fiat

D _ , flatly

2. We used _ to the valley at__ dawn and there enjoyed the scenery that changed every time when the sun__ .

A to go, _ , rose

B going, the, stood

C to go, _ , raised

- D going, the, lifted
3. People who had never before cared the Browns
now became familiar every moment of their life.
A of, to C with, with
B for, with D for, of
4. You can't have good crops unless you the soil.
___ usually poor without care and fertilizing.
A don't cultivate, It is
B will cultivate, They are
C cultivate, They are
D won't cultivate, It is
5. I guessed what mystery about. So _ Mary, but
Pete ____.
A were they talking, was, was not
B they were talking, was, was not
C were they talking, did, did not
D they were talking, did, did not
6. This was ___ year of ___ long sunshine. ___ month
followed upon _ month with ___ little difference in
_ sky.
A the, __ , A, a, a, _
B a, the, The, the, the, the
C a, ____, _ , _ , _ the
D the, a, _ , _ , a, the
7. He stared ___ me as if I were _ from ___ world.
A __ , anyone, another
B on, somebody, the other C at, anybody, the other D
at, someone, another
8. We arrived _ the station ___ sunset. Nobody was
meeting us. It was so impolite John to forget about
his guests that we were a loss not knowing what to
do.
A in, by, for, in B at, at, of, at
C at, at, of, with D by, by, from, by
9. The speaker _ a short pause to stress his words.
The audience him with great attention.
A did, was listening to B made, was hearing C did, were
hearing D made, were listening to
10. I would not think moment if I _ .
A another, were to choose
B the other, was choosing C no another, were choosing D
any other, will be to choose
11. "A real change of air and _____ would be very for
your son if you _ it," the doctor said.

A surroundings, helping, would arrange B surrounding, helpful,
arrange C surroundings, helpful, could arrange D surrounding, of
much help, arranged

12. Whatever you do, don't do it the spot. But remember: you shouldn't do everything purpose, something must be said chance, it will be more probable.

A for, for, for B on, on, on C in, by, on
D on, on, by

13. I did not want to wait the lift. I climbed the stairs, three _, to the fourth floor.

A for, at a time C for, on time
B __, in time D __, in the time

14. When a large vessel wants to pass Tower Bridge, a policeman halts the heavy traffic passing over it, and __ powerful machinery slowly the roadway, half to one side and half to .

A beneath, a, raises, another
B under, _ , raises, the other
C down, a, rises, others
D below, _ , rises, the other one

- 15 You are a fool _all his stories. He has made them all _ .

A to listen, out B to hear, on C to listen to, up D to listen to, off

Test 38

1. _____ The resorts at the Red Sea are sard ones of the

best in Africa. Imagine there in winter,

A to be, to go C to be, going
B being, going D being, to go

2. If you __ the road sign, you _ with that **car**.

A had noticed, would not have collided
B would have noticed, hadn't collided C noticed, would not
have collided D notice, would not collide

3. It is no good __ a car in such nasty weather.

A to use C using
B to have used D use

4. The borough includes Buckingham Palace, the principal government offices, important shopping centres, luxury hotels, Tate Gallery and _ National Gallery.

A the, the, the C the, __, __

- B __, __, __ D __, the, the
5. He had already got up and was about __. He was an old friend of __.
A to leave, ours C to have left, ours
B leaving, us D having left, us
6. But there was no __ way out: he was __ in debt.
A another, deeply
B other, deeply C the other, deep D other, deep
7. After you have set your objectives, remember them in a list. Anything that is worth __ should go on this list.
A to enter, doing C entering, to do
B by entering, doing D having entered, have done
- g. It was difficult __ me to think these were her real reasons __ to get rid __ me.
A for, to want, from C for, for wanting, of B to, of wanting, of D of, to want, with
9. Though the girls are young, the majority of them reached the stage of caring comfort and decorations.
A have, for C has, for
B have, of D has, of
10. It used __ that oil-exporting countries depended on the oil-importing countries just as much as __ depended on __.
A to be said, the first, the former B being said, the latter, the second C to say, the first, the second D to be said, the latter, the former
11. Ann __ quietly and seemed __.
A breathed, to be asleep B was breathing, to be asleep C was breathing, to be asleep D breathed, to be asleep
12. He felt it sounded __ and kept __.
A unnaturally, silent B unnaturally, silence C unnatural, silent D unnatural, silently
13. English theatre director Peter Brook is __ founder of the company.
A The, the C __, the
B __, __ D The, a
14. They regarded __ manual work __ degrading.
A a, as C __, to be
B __, as D a, being
15. In some households the man was referred __ "the master".

A for, like C to, as
 B __ , as D on, as

Test 39

1. He was just a year _ than John, but was ahead\
 ___ and much __ .
 A younger, as taller, strong B as younger, taller, stronger C
 younger, as tall, stronger D as young, as tall, more stronger
2. She regarded it _ her duty to come and read
 me __ dusk when I could not make lines in the
 book.
 A __ , __ , in, out C like, to, in, off
 B as, to, at, out D to be, _ , at, through
3. She remembered _ that she would try, so she did
 not regret __ his offer.
 A promising, accepting B to promise, to accept C
 promising, to accept D to promise, accepting
4. She was _____ at so early and insisted that Jim __ .
 A irritating, awakening, would leave
 B irritated, being awakened, leave
 C being irritated, being awakened, should leave
 D irritated, being awakened, left
5. She __ rather _ alone.
 A had, to leave C had, leave
 B would, to be left D would, be left
6. __ general education is perhaps more important than
 __ exact knowledge of some particular theory.
 A __ , __ C _____ an
 B A, an D A,
7. They had three little boys, one is a baby, _
 others twins of nine.
 A __ , the C __ , __
 B the, __ D the, the
- I. She stretched out __ on the sofa.
 A her, flat C herself, fiat
 B __ , flatly D herself, flatly
- ?. Nobody gets _ unless they _ it.
 A something, ask C anything, don't ask for
 B anything, ask for D something, don't ask
10. Sensible, _ mothers play _____ big part in their chil
 dren's life despite working and having a full-time
 nanny.
 A interesting, _ , _

- B interested, a, _
 C interesting, a, of
 D interested, __, of
11. He looked forward to the position but soon he realized that decision-making is art and meant ___ hard work.
 A get, an, _ C get, _ , an, a ,
 B getting, _ , a D getting, an,
12. He ___ after me since my mother .
 A has looked, died C looked, has died B has looked, has died D looked, died
13. If anybody _ me I ___ them what had happened.
 A had asked, would tell B asked, must tell C had asked, could have told D asked, would have told
14. He behaved as though there nothing ___.
 A was, to be ashamed B were, to be ashamed of C had been, being ashamed D were, being ashamed of
- 15 Her white dress and a lace umbrella made her as though she to a garden party.
 A to look, had come C look, had come
 B looking, came D look, would come

Test 40

1. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of the four oceans, covering more than _____ third of the _ surface and containing more than half of its free water.
 A world's, a, earth, a
 B world, _ , earth's, a
 C world's, a, earth,
 D world's, a, earth's, a
2. During _ Age of Discovery (late 15th and early 16th centuries), Spain and Portugal produced number of explorers whose discoveries of new lands and peoples expanded the horizons — and borders — of these nations.
 A the, the, a C ___, __, a
 B __, __, the D the, the, the
3. Fleshy fruits that will be eaten typically are harvested _ hand to ensure that they will be free from blemishes, a quality by most consumers.
 A freshly, on, preferable B fresh, with, preferred C fresh, by, preferred D freshly, by, preferable
4. Although _ called lead pencils, they do not contain ___ ^ of that metal but are composed of a mixture of ___ graphite and clay.

- A common, some, the B commonly, any, the
C commonly, any,
D common, some,
5. The rise and spread of Christianity increased the demand ___ permanent ___ religious documents.
A on, writing C for, writing
B for, written D on, written
6. Rainbows are seen when sunlight from behind the observer strikes the raindrops acting tiny prisms.
A _ , as C an, as
B a, as D a, like
7. The family performed number of functions that larger institutions now provide. The father, head of the family, educated his sons, servants and apprentices. Women instructed their daughters a house hold.
A the, like, how to run B a, like, in how running C a, as, in how to run D the, as, how running
8. The Olympic Games in Athens, Greece , in 1896, two years after French educator and thinker Pierre de Coubertin proposed that the Olympic Games of ancient Greece _ to promote a more _ world.
A had begun, to be revived, peace B began, revive, peace-loving C began, be revived, peaceful D began, to revive, peace-mined
9. ___ in 1891 with a single area in Wyoming, by late 1980s the National Forest System had expanded to more than 77 _ in 44 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.
A Beginning, the, million hectares
B Having begun, , million hectares
C Beginning, the, millions hectare
D Begun, __, million hectare
10. Between 1950 and 1990 the world population doubled to 5.3 __, with _ 80 __ living in developing, or poorer, nations.
A billions, near, percents
B billion, almost, percentage
C billion, nearly, percent
D billions, close to, percent
11. If governments required that all oil tankers with double-layered hulls, the damage fisheries and wild life from the many oil spills of the 20th century _.
A fit, of, may reduce

- B should be fitted, to, must be reduced
 C would be fitted, towards, must have been reduced
 D be fitted, to, may have been reduced
12. Chronic water shortages exist in Africa and drought is common over much of the globe.
 A the most B the majority C most of D majority of
13. ___ man is ___ a worshipper of idols and a lover of kings.
 A ___, natural C ___, naturally
 B A, naturally D The, natural
14. These colonies stayed the coastline, never penetrating far inland, and in fact each was linked to England than to colonies.
 A near, more closer, the other
 B close, closer, other
 C about, nearer, others
 D close to, closer, the other
15. In addition to using taxation money, governments may change taxes social and economic objectives, or political popularity certain groups.
 A to have, achieving, from B by collecting, to achieve, on
 C on rising, having achieved, of D to raise, to achieve, with

Test 41

1. The war left Britain in debt, however, and the British Parliament insisted that the prosperous colonies _ pay for the cost of protecting them.
 A deep, should help C sharp, should help
 B deeply, help D sharply, would help
2. If you are going to be taking flash pictures, remember that _ the film, _ the distance at which your flash will operate successfully.
 A the faster, the greater B the fastest, the greatest
 C faster, more greatly D the fast, the greatly
3. the site of the Olympic Games, the IOC considers number of factors, chief among them which city has, or promises to build, the best facilities, and which organizing committee seems most likely the Games effectively.
 A Selecting, the, to stage
 B Having selected, a, to have staged
 C In selecting, a, to stage

- D Selected, the, to have staged
4. ___ ten minutes of thought got me no ___ to an answer.
 A Still, closer C Another, closer
 B Other, close D The other, close
5. Most of our party ___ old friends of ___, but among them was a newcomer — a young man with a beard, who ___ charge of the local museum.
 A was, us, has lately taken B were, ours, had lately taken
 C was, ourselves, had been lately taken D were, our, lately taken
6. He sniffed it again; it made him feel ___ somewhere inside, because it reminded him of something, but he couldn't remember what.
 A deeply uneasy C deep uneasy
 B deeply uneasily D deep uneasily
7. She stood ___ looking ___ the window.
 A motionlessly, into C motionless, out from B motionless, out of D motionlessly, in
8. The living room looked as if an army ___ through. The Murdocks ___ all their friends and ___, judging from the results.
 A had just passed, must have brought, everybody else's B just passed, may have brought, everybody else C was just passing, must bring, everybody' else D was just passing, may have brought, everybody's else
9. He had ___ his Christmas shopping ___ and brought home ___ package.
 A done, late, a C made, late, a
 B made, lately, the D done, lately, a
10. ___ halos are seen when ___ sunlight or moonlight in front of the observer strikes ice crystals and then passes ___ high, thin clouds.
 A The, the, over C ___, the, away
 B ___, ___, through D The, ___, by
- II. Jack said that unless I his advice they ___ my business.
 A would not take, ruined
 B would take, would have ruined
 C had taken, would ruin D hadn't taken, had ruined
12. Matthew Carey wrote in the early 1800s that in his opinion man should always treat his wife ___ equal, but today's feminists would shudder at ___ of his advice.
 A like, many C like, a great number
 B as, many D as, much
13. This ___ letter shows that, while the emphasis on

- religion was greater now, many of the other parental concerns expressed are timeless.
- A nearly 300-year-old, than then
 B near 300-years-old, then than
 C nearly 300-year-old, then than
 D near 300-years-old, than then
14. ___ differences arise between husband and wife, the contest ought to be, not who will display the 'most spirit, but who will the first advances.
 A When, do C Providing, make
 B Unless, do D While, make
15. ___ with travel and greatly discouraged, we reached ___ the shore of the Great Salt Lake. It had taken an entire month, instead of a week, and our cattle not fit to cross the desert.
 A Wearing, to, was C Being worn, to, were
 B Worn, __, were D Having worn, , was

Test 42

1. Modern cameras, film, and processing it easier than ever to create , ___ focused photographs.
 A makes, good-exposing, sharply
 B make, good-exposed, sharp
 C makes, well-exposing, sharp D make, well-exposed, sharply
2. A good husband will always regard his wife his equal and never address her with an air of authority, as if she ___ a mere housekeeper.
 A to be, were C as, were
 B be, was D being, are
3. He was elected _ president to a ___ term.
 A the, five-years B a, five-year's
 C _ , five-year
 D ___, five-years
4. The Committee of opinion that nothing would be gained by attempting to down a Constitution for the British Empire.
 A are, lay C are, He
 B is, lay D is, lie
5. We ___ so accustomed _ the concept of liberty that we are completely ignorant of what is meant to slavery.
 A had become, to, to submit

- B have become, to, by submitting
 C became, of, by submitting
 D have become, for, on submitting
6. When I say nothing, I mean nothing, _ I mean
 _ I can't talk about.
 A neither, nor, anything B both, and, something C
 either, or, something D either, and, anything
7. ___ in these thoughts, he reached his house, which
 was at the end of the village, and hastened to unlock the door with the
 key that he ___ in his hand as he walked along.
 A Having lost, was holding readily
 B Lost, had been holding ready
 C Being lost, held readily
 D Losing, has been holding ready
- 8 If he could not help _ sides, he always sided with of the two contenders -
 very circumspectly, how-ever and making every effort to show ___ party
 that he had no real feelings of enmity towards him. A to take, the strongest,
 the weakest B take, the strongest, the weaker C taking, the stronger, the
 weaker D taking, the strongest, the weakest
- 9 But above all he used to ___ against those of his col-leagues who took the
 risk of supporting — and oppressed against a powerful bully. A
 declaiming, weak C declaiming, the weak B declaim, the weak D
 declaim, weak
- 10 She ___ in front of him with hands on hips and el-' bows pulled
 forward, glaring at him as if she _ to tear the secret out of his heart. A was
 standing, wanted B was standing, has wanted C stood, was wanting D
 stood, wants
- 11 I'd rather you ___ go there. The snow is many ___ in
 depth, not less than seven or eight___.
 A would not, foot, somewhere B did not, feet, anywhere
 C do not, foot, everywhere D not to, feet, nowhere
12. You will be free as soon as you twenty-one, but I
 am a slave _ life.
 A will be, to C will be, for
 B are, for D are, to
13. The number of the boats and the names of the crews
 and passengers kept, so that in the event of a
 boat ___, or a person_ from it, we would be able
 to get and give a clear account of everything.
 A were, being wrecked, missing B were, wrecked, missed
 C was, being wrecked, missing D was, wrecked, missed
14. My mother, though a young woman, was not strong
 and ___ in delicate health for many years, yet when

sorrows and dangers came upon her she was brav
est of _ brave.

A was, the, _ C had been, the, the

B has been, the, the D was, ___,

15. The family _ all asleep, so we children _ down
on the ground.

A was, lay C were, lay

B was, laid D were, laid

Test 43

1. Let the husband treat his wife, and the wife her
husband with much respect and attention, as he
_ a strange lady, and she a strange gentleman.

A treated, as, would treat B treat, so, treats

C treat, as, would treat D to treat, so, to treat

2. An important agreement was reached the United
Kingdom and its former colonies, which were known
as dominions. These self-governing portions of
British Commonwealth included Australia, Ireland,
_ South Africa, and Canada.

A among, the, the C between, the,

B between, _, _ D among, _, the

3. Practically, _ old have no _ very important ad
vice to give _ young.

A _ , _ , _ C the, __, the

B the, a, the D __ , __ , the

4. Generally, _ the film's speed or sensitivity to
light, _ the quality you'll get in terms of color-and
fine detail.

A the lowest, the, the highest

B lower, __, higher

C the lower, the, higher

D the lower, , the higher

5. Early evidence _ that cattle _ used for draft, milk,
sacrifice, and, in some instances, for meat and sport.

A indicate, was C indicate, were

B indicates, were D indicates, was

6. _ a recreational activity, pony trekking seems
in the western United States in the first half of the 19th century.

A Like, to have originated

B As, to originate

C Being, to have been originating

D As, to have originated

7. She had bread for hungry, clothes for_ naked,
and comfort for beggar that came within her reach.
A __ , __ , every C the, , each
B the, the, every D __ , the, each
8. I loathed them as being as __ as __ of men.
A the most meanest, same, the most wicked B the meanest, too, the
wickedest C the meanest, well, the most wicked D the mean, so, the
wicked
9. I was fond of these stories and _____ evening after
evening would go into grandma's room, sitting with
my back__against the wall so that no warrior could
slip behind me with a tomahawk.
A an, an, close C the, the, closely
B __ , __ , close D _ , an, closely
10. Their party _ so tired and _ with the day's la
bour that they declared they another step.
A was, exhausted, would not take B were, exhausted, would not
take C was, exhausting, should not take D were, exhausting,
could not take
11. The cattle_ killed, and the meat was placed into
deep snow for preservation.
A was, the C was, __
B were, _ D were, a
12. He seemed __dissatisfied, so we asked him if there
was __ that we could do for him.
A to be, something farther
B to have been, anything far
C to be, anything further
D to have been, something farther
13. At last my father arrived __ house with the little
ones, and our family again united.
A to, Mr. Sinclair, were B at, Mr. Sinclair's, were
C in, Mr. Sinclair's, was D to, Mr. Sinclair's, was
14. It was a long while before I could get him __ a
view of the subject.
A take, more fairer C to take, fairer B to take, more fairer
D take, fairer
15. I never saw a party _up so __ , and with _
little fuss.
A break, quietly, so B breaking, quietly, such C
breaking, quiet, such D break, quiet, so

Test 44

1. Can I ever forget that night in the desert, when we walked _ in___ darkness, every step seeming to be the very last we could !
A a mile after a mile, the, make
B male after mile, , take
C mile after a mile, , make
D mile after mile, the, take
2. The young men said it was the funniest song that , and that they would get Mr. Brown, whom they knew very well, _ it.
A had ever been written, to sing B have ever been written, sing
C had ever been writing, sing D have ever been written, singing
- 3 Out on the mountain it was blowing twice and ___ in our faces.
A harder, direct C as hard, directly
B as harder, directly D hard, direct
4. _ people realize just how common depression is, how ___it can be and that it is among worry
A A few, severely, the most prevalent B A few, severe, the most prevalent
C Few, severe, most prevalent D Few, severely, most prevalent
5. She had _dark and abundant hair, _glossy that _ threw off the sunshine with a gleam.
A a, such, they C the, so, it
B __, so, it D _ , such, they
6. She ___ before she _ to the altar that she would never allow herself to flirt and she _____.
A resolved, had gone, had never flirted
B had resolved, went, had never flirted
C had resolved, had gone, never flirted
D resolved, went, never flirted
7. He liked _ , to be petted and_, to be well fed and caressed.
A to be kindly treated, praised B to kindly treat, to praise
C being kindly treated, praising D be kindly treated, praised
8. Newspapers were filled the accounts of men who claimed to have become rich overnight by picking gold out of _ wondrous earth.
A of, California B with, California's
C with, California D of, California's
9. The police _ right to raider headquarters and their arrests.

- A go, make C goes, make
B goes, makes D go, makes
10. It made her _ that it was curious how much a person looked when he smiled.
A thinking, more nicer B think, nice C to think, more nice D think, nicer
11. The ice was broken; ladies and gentlemen, who aloof all the week, addressed each other _____, and all began now to express sorrow that they _____ part so soon.
A had been keeping, free, had to
B had kept, free, must
C had kept, freely, were to
D had been keeping, freely, should
12. In the morning we arose early to view our _____ daylight and were pleased to find the camp in good condition as we had left it a year ago.
A surrounding, in, such B surroundings, by, so C surroundings, by, as D surrounding, in, as
13. The commerce on Lake Superior is increasing every year; and it is desirable that the Americans _____ a canal _____ for _____ and the largest steamers.
A have, enough large, man's-of-war
B would have, enough large, man-of-wars
C should have, large enough, men-of-war
D had, large enough, men-of-war
14. He told us we _____ a long night drive ahead of us, and _____ better _____ on the hike.
A would have, would, were B would have, had, to be
C had, had, be D had had, would, were
15. There were _____ of the signs of spring for which I used _____ in Virginia.
A nothing, to watch C no, watching B none, to watch
D some, watching

Test 45

1. We started in the evening, travelled all that night, and the following day and night—two nights and one day of suffering _____ thirst and heat _____ day and piercing cold _____ night.
A from, by, by C from, in, at
B of, by, by D of, during, during
2. He was a man who _____, but he was _____ a man for love.
A must be loved, hard B should love, hard C might be loved, hardly D may love, harder
3. She walked back into the first kitchen garden she _____ and found the old man there.

- A had entered, dug C entered, having dug
B entered, to dig D had entered, digging
4. ___ was the first voyage which the fall of the rapids of the lower Colorado canyons _____ measured with precise instruments.
A Our, during, were C Our, in, were
B Ours, on, was D Ours, by, was
5. I do not remember_ the Missouri River, or any thing ___about a _____ journey through _ Nebraska.
A crossing, _____ days*, the B to cross, day's, C crossing, day's,
D to cross, days', the
6. When I was little I used down there to hear them___ beautiful___ talk, what I never hear in this country.
A to go, talk, like C to going, talking, as B to go, to talk, like D to going, talking, like
7. You ___those slippers any more. They're too small for your _ . You'd better them to me for Mary.
A oughtn't wear, foot, give
B should not have worn, feet, to give C should not wear, foot, to give D oughtn't to wear, feet, give
8. ___ Saskatchewan, one of the larger rivers of North America, takes its source in the rugged fast nesses of _____ Rocky Mountains, and flows eastward over the sparsely inhabited plains of ___ southern Cana da till it reaches _____ Lake Winnipeg.
A The, the, the, the, B The, , the,___,___ C , the, , the, the D __ , __ , the, __ , __
9. "It ___a trial for our mothers," said Helen, "com ing out here and having to do everything _____. My mother had always lived in town."
A should be, differently B must have been, in a different way C may have been, in a differently way D may be, different
10. Cowboys keep the cattle together, guide to pasture and prevent from being mixed with other herds.
A it, it C it, theirn B it, its D them, their
11. The day passed __, for, as progress _in the right direction, all the passengers willingly _____.
A pleasant, was made, enjoyed
B nice, was been made, enjoyed themselves
C pleasantly, was being made, enjoyed themselves
D nicely, was being making, enjoyed
12. The time_ when the wealthy men of our great North west _ their summer residences on these hills and shores.
A will come, will have B will come, have C comes, will have D comes, have

13. "How __ you look!" I called. "So !" they shout
ed altogether, and broke into peals of laughter.
A pretty, are you C pretty, do you
B prettily, you are D prettily, you do
14. In summer, when the trees were _____, he used _____ there with his friend
that played _____ trombone.
A in bloom, sitting, B in blossom, sitting, the
C in flowers, to sit, __ D in bloom, to sit, the
15. After my father _____, my grandmother never let my mother__into her house
again.
A married to her, to come B married her, come
C got married her, come D got married to her, to come

Test 46

1. It's high time we _____. At _____ daybreak we'll walk down the bank of the river, on a
little sandy beach, _____ a view of a new feature in the canyon.
A will start off, the, to make
B start off, _____, making
C started off, _____, to take
D should start off, the, taking
2. Nick looked as if he _____ something, but _____ afraid
A liked to say, was, of starting B felt to say, were, to start
C felt like saying, were, of starting D liked saying, was, to start
3. Sometimes the police _____ failure and _____ to retreat when _____ not successful.
A experiences, has, it is B experience, have, they are
C experience, must, they are D experiences, is, it is
4. _____ farmers plow with horses these days, but _____ other respects the old ways
live _____ in Provence.
A Few, in, on B Few, on, on C A few, with, D A few, by,
5. _____ Jake _____ me and took me by _____ hand.
A rose, the C roused, the
B arose, _____ D awoke, _____
6. Mrs. Shimmer _____ grandfather ten dollars for a milkcow, and _____ him _____ fifteen as
soon as they harvested their first crop.
A had paid, was to give, another B paid, had to give, other C
had paid, had been to give, more D had paid, had to give, the
other
7. I remember _____ up and down my sunny little room _____.
A to pace, morning after morning B pacing, morning after morning C to
pace, from morning to morning D pacing, the morning by the morning
8. The family _____ now _____ to begin their struggle with the soil.
A have been, fair equipping
B is, fairly equipped

- C has been, fairly equipping
D have been, fairly equipped
9. _ them with about provisions, he started out with a party of seventeen, all that _____ able to travel.
A Leaving, a seven-day, were B Having left, seven days', were
C Left, seven day's, was D Leaving, a seven-day, was
10. _____ Breathless from the altitude, my legs from the climb, I muttered _____, "Unbelievable! What__glorious, incredible sight!"
A trembled, aloudly, a B trembling, aloud, a
C trembled, loudly, D trembling, in a loud voice,
11. On his first dive, a _ shark swam out of dark and made off with it, trailing a foam float.
A 12.foot-long, _ B.12-feet-long, the C.12-foot-long, the D.12-feet length, 12. _____ There were several places where it was possible for a boat to__into trouble; but with__good luck and __handling there did not appear enough risk.
A get, reasonably, careful B put, reasonable, carefully
C catch, reasonably, careful D keep, reasonable, carefully
13. I was used to _ the old people at home about it. They said he her money to get rid of her.
A hear, whispering, must have paid
B hearing, whisper, might have paid
C hear, whisper, had to pay
D hearing, whispering, ought have paid
14. But since the 1960s they by a new type of invader, less brutal but more relentless: _____.
A have ever more overrun, a tourist
B are being more and more overrun, the tourist
C are increasingly overrun, tourists
D have been increasingly overrun, the tourist
15. Despite _this new assessment, however, many scholars still agree that Schliemann _invaluable contributions__the field of archaeology.
A of, made, in C __, made, to
B _ , did, into D of, did, to

Test 47

1. Correspondence courses are especially suitable for physically handicapped and homebound. Special pro grams are designed for__blind and for parents of deaf children.
A __ , the, the C the, the, the
B the, the, _ D __ , __ , _
2. For 800 years University of Oxford minds and confounding outsiders in equal measure.

- A the, has been polishing, roughly
 B __ , has been polished, rough
 C the, had polished, roughly
 D __ , had been polishing, rough
3. Accustomed to on his master and_ the conversation of refined and educated gentlemen, he had very little of the dialect of__Negro.
 A wait, listen, a,
 B waiting, hear, the, a
 C wait, listen to, __, the
 D waiting, hearing, , the
4. The history of sea power is, though _ no means solely, a narrative of contests between nations, of mutual rivalries, of violence frequently resulting war.
 A large, by, to C large, with, to
 B largely, without, in D largely, by, in
5. The feature which the steamer and the galley have __common is the ability to move in__direction independent__the wind.
 A in, both, of C in, any, of
 B on, the same, on D on, each, on
6. For the past 20 years, city policy__to discourage people driving to the centre by reducing _____ number of parking spaces, and fees.
 A had been, , a, raising
 B has been, on, the, rising
 C was, to, a, arising
 D has been, from, the, raising
7. Schliemann's career as an archaeologist__late in his life, after he wealth in business.
 A has begun, has accumulated B began, had accumulated C
 had begun, accumulated D had begun, had accumulated
8. Orville Wright was born in Dayton, Ohio. He and Wilbur attended high school in Dayton, but_____boy formally graduated high school.
 A the, none of, from
 B __ , each, __
 C __ , neither, from
 D the, no, _
9. __ , Bullfinch _ a farmer in __Hudson Valley for the past 50 of his 65 years.
 A Graying and tanned, has been, the
 B Graying and tanning, has been,
 C Grayed and tanned, is, the
 D Grayed and tanning, was,
10. But now don't let anyone that, like the common lot of speech-makers, I'm going to begin with a definition and then go on up my tonic — that least of all.
 A to expect, to divide
 B expect, to divide

C expect, dividing

D to expect, dividing

11. The role of the oceans as early highways _ me, and I have spent the better part of my life trying to disprove that the sea was a barrier to human travel and cultural exchange.

A mens', always fascinated B man's, has always fascinated

C men's, had always fascinated D man's, has always been fascinated

12. She ___ this name of Bovary, which was , to be illustrious, to see it displayed at the _____, repeated in the newspapers, known to all France.

A would wish, her, bookseller's

B wished, of her, booksellers'

C was wishing, of hers, bookseller's

D would have wished, hers, booksellers'

13. She kept _ they must be economical they were not rich.

A on saying, though

B say, till

C saying, since

D to say, as

14. I have called you to give you _____ words of advice and to tell you the reason _____ my present purpose.

A several, the, of C a few, ____, for

B few, __, for D some, the, of

15. I remember to a colleague, after I here for a few months, that I didn't think I was ever going to understand how .

A remarking, was, did it all work B remarking, had been, it all

worked C to remark, have been, it all worked D to remark,

was, did it all wort

Test 48

1. People __ to devise printing methods for centuries before __ break through.

A had been trying, Gutenberg 15th-century's

B have been trying, Gutenberg's 15th-century's

C had tried, Gutenberg 15th-century

D had been trying, Gutenberg's 15th-century

2. _ champagne is a sparkling wine by a traditional method in the Champagne region in _____ north eastern France.

A The, produced, the

B __ , produced, _

C The, to be produced, the

D __ , to be produced, _

3. _ their Web sites, Internet booksellers allow buyers __ from an enormous selection of books.

A Through, to choose C Via, choosing

- B Through, choosing D Because of, to choose
4. ___ computers are used extensively in scientific to solve mathematical problems, display complicated data, or model systems that are too_or impractical to build.
A The, researches, cost B The, research, cost C , research, costly
D ___ , researches, costly
5. ___ steam engine transformed the industrial world as___other technologies have as this invention liberated people from the limitations of their own muscles and made the factories that drove the Industrial Revolution.
A The, a few, possibility C A, a few, possible
B The, few, possible D A, few, possibility
6. ___ how important electricity is to everyday life, think of what ___ when the power in a storm. A Having understood, happens, will go out B To understand, happens, goes out C To understand, will happen, will go out D To have understood, will happen, goes out
7. After _ horses and later _ steam engine came the telegraph, and the world the same since.
A the, the, was never
C ___, _ , had never been
B _ , the, has never been
D the, a, had never been
8. Only about 700 _the 2,220 passengers of the *Titan ic* were rescued, but the number of survivors_____ if other ships had not arrived when they did.
A from, must have been, low B in, could have been, more lower
C of, might have been, much lower D out of, ought to have been, far lower
- 9 There is _ evidence that people from Iceland landed in what is now _____ northeastern Canada around 1000 AD, but experts believe this fact was unknown in medieval Europe.
A an, the, the B the, the, C , , the___ D , , ,
10. Columbus never set on ___ North American mainland.
A foot, _ B feet, C foot, the___ D feet, the
11. The artist spent four years on his back ___on a scaffold in the Sistine Chapel to complete the master piece _____on the ceiling.
A flat, high, painting B flatly, highly, painted
C flat, highly, painting D flatly, high, painted
- 12.___ considered the greatest artist of his own time, Michelangelo is still seen as a keythe flowering of the Renaissance and is the standard which all subsequent artists are measured.
A Widely, of, on C Widely, to, against
B Wide, to, of D Wide, towards, to
13. indulgence was a monetary payment that prom ised the ___release from punishment after death for

sins committed during a lifetime.

A The, soul, person's C , souls', person's

B An, soul's, personal D The, soul's, person's

14. Galileo built the first telescope for astronomical purposes, observed that Milky Way consisted of stars, articulated the laws of bodies in motion, and discovered Moon's craters, _____ Jupiter's largest four satellites, sun spots, and the phases of __ Venus.

A the, __, the, the, the, the

B the, __, the, __, __, __

C __, the, __, __, the, the

D __, the, __, the, __, __

15. After distinguishing himself _____ for the British army during the French and Indian War, Washington was elected _____ commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.

A to fight, a, colony's

B having fought, the, colonies'

C fighting, _____, colonies' D having fought, _____, colony's

Test 49

1. Beethoven _ studied with Mozart in his teens.
A shortly, during C a little, meanwhile
B briefly, while D deeply, _
2. The two composers contemporary rivals if Mozart __in 1791 at the age of 35.
A must have become, did not die B should become, had not died
C could become, did not die D might have become, had not died
3. Until the 19th century, a married woman ____hold property in her own name. And, of course, women were not allowed _____.
A must not, voting
B was not able, for voting
C could not, to vote
D should not, being voted
4. "I am afraid I _," he murmured, "and before I _____, I insist on your answering a question I put _____ you some time ago."
A should go, am going, for
B must be going, go, to
C ought to go, would go, to
D must go, am going,
5. After I __in the room about ten minutes, talking to these tedious academicians, I suddenly _____ conscious that someone at me.
A have been, have become, looked B was, became, had been looking
C had been, became, was looking D
was, become, has been looking
6. Henry tried _ me as if we __each other for- the first time.

- A treating, saw C to treat, have seen
 B to treat , had seen D treating, had seen
7. _ of us could help _, and we became friends at once.
 A Neither, laughing C None, to laugh B Neither, to laugh
 D Nobody, laughing
8. I wish I _ it was your friend. I ___ in a more friendly way.
 A had not known, would behave
 B had known, would have behaved
 C knew, would behave
 D did not know, would have behaved
9. Don't try to influence him. Your influence would be bad and result our breaking off.
 A on, in B , to C on, to D , in
10. In 1887 the _Baron Pierre de Coubertin conceived the idea___the Olympic Games and spent seven years__public opinion in France, England, and the United States to support his plan.
 A 24-year-old, of reviving, preparing B 24-years-old, to revive,
 preparing C 24-year's-old, of reviving, to prepare D 24-years'-old,
 reviving, to prepare
11. He saw her hand coming out to , and she looked at him in the eyes as she shook hands, frankly, _____ a man.
 A him, straightly, like B his, straightly, as C.his, straight, like
 D him, straight, as
12. He waved his hand and muttered that was nothing at all, what he had done, and that any fellow_____ it in his place.
 A there, will have done B there, would do
 C it, would have done D it, will do
13. He was evidently unused to stiff collars and she repressed a smile at sight of the red line that marked the collar rubbing against his neck.
 A wear, the B wearing, the C wearing, D wear, the
14. It's time the authorities something to prevent road accidents. The tendency is
 A will do, threatening B should do, threatened
 C do, threatened D did, threatening
15. I think somebody is following us. — **Don't look** back, go on _as if you _nothing.
 A for, to walk, saw B walking, saw
 C towards, walking, had seen D , to walk, see

Test 50

1. At___first sight the answer this question seems
 A the, for, obvious B___, on, obviously

- C the, to, obviously D , to, obvious
2. Money __ anything that is _ used __ payments.
A are, widely, to do B is, widely, for making
C is, wide, to make D are, wide, for doing
3. Richard Knight substituted the name of the company to Nike __ the Greek goddess of victory, and a logo
A for, added C on, had been added
B after, was added D from, had added
4. You _ to be loyal while you but we won't take care of you __ life any more.
A ought, will be employed, in B are, will employ, with
C have, are employed, for D ought, employ, on
5. For nearly ten minutes he stood there, , with parted lips and eyes .
A motionless, strangely bright B motionlessly, strangely brightly
C motionless, strange bright D motionlessly, strange brightly
6. _ detective story is distinguished from other forms of __ fiction by the fact that it is puzzle.
A The, __, a C A, _ , __
B A, the, a D The, the, the
- 7 They accused the author not playing __ with the reader.
A for, fairly B of, fairly C of, fair D for, fair
8. The first Sherlock Holmes' novel, *A Study in Scarlet*, in 1887 and by a series of short stories.
A was appeared, was followed B appeared, followed
C appeared, was followed D was appeared, followed
9. Her first marriage, Archibald Christie, ended divorce in 1928.
A with, by B to, in C with, with D to, with
10. The Ramayana is of the two great Sanskrit epics of ancient India, being the Mahabharata.
A shortest, another B shortest, the other C shorter, the other
D shorter, the others
11. Rich __ its descriptions and poetic language, it consists __ seven books and 24,000 couplets and has been translated __ many languages.
A by, from, in C with, of, in
B in, of, into D by, in, from
12. Alaska _ to the United States since 1867, when it __ from Russia by Secretary of State William H. Seward.
A has belonged, was bought B belonged, has been bought
C had belonged, has been bought D has belonged, was bought
13. It occupies the extreme northwestern region of North American continent and is separated from Asia by _____ .
A the, the 82-km-wide Bering Strait
B __ , the 82-km-wide Bering Strait
C the, 82-km-width Bering Strait
D __ , 82-km-wide Bering Strait

14. A quake in 1908 resulted the loss of _ least 84,000 lives in Messina and villages,

A to, in, nearly C in, at, nearby

B to, at, near D in, in, near

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фанидан

УСЛУБИЙ ҚЎЛЛАНМА

Мухаррир: Ф.И. Икромхонова

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