

**ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ**

*You are going to read an article on a famous person. For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.*

Edward VII was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 60 years old when he (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the throne from his mother, Queen Victoria. He had married Princess Alexandra of Denmark in 1863. Before taking the throne he was (3) \_\_\_\_\_ active member of the royal family, since Queen Victoria (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in seclusion after his father's death in 1861.

After the death of Albert, the Prince Consort, Victoria excluded Edward from (5) \_\_\_\_\_ role in the conduct of government. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ he was 50 he (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to read the reports of Cabinet meetings. During the decades before he became king, he traveled widely and cemented contacts with the other royal houses of Europe—most of (8) \_\_\_\_\_ were relatives (9) \_\_\_\_\_ him or his wife. He was also a familiar figure in the worlds of racing, yachting, and grouse shooting.

The man who (10) \_\_\_\_\_ on Aug. 9, 1902, was an individual of unusual social gifts and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ experience, and as king his course was marked by tact and judgment. He enjoyed great popularity (12) \_\_\_\_\_ at home and abroad. He set out first (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to the Crown some of the traditional splendor that had lapsed during the years of his mother's seclusion. In 1902 he decided to revisit European capitals (14) \_\_\_\_\_ strengthen the British position on the Continent. Already aware of the war clouds that were looming over Europe, he strove to avoid armed conflict. (By the time World War I erupted in 1914, Edward was dead.) He played an influential part in bringing Great Britain, France, and Russia together in 1907 into the Triple Entente. Unfortunately, his nephew Kaiser Wilhelm II regarded Edward's diplomatic triumphs as an attempt to encircle Germany with a ring of enemies.

At home Edward strongly supported the military reforms of the secretary of state for war, Richard Burdon Haldane. Finding himself in declining health and (15) \_\_\_\_\_ about the likelihood of war, he considered abdicating before he became ill and died on May 6, 1910.

1	A. near	B. nearer	C. nearest	D. nearly
2	A. took	B. was taking	C. was taken	D. had taken
3	A. most	B. the most	C. mostly	D. most of
4	A. remained	B. was remaining	C. was remained	D. had been remained
5	A. some	B. any	C. no	D. none
6	A. By	B. As soon	C. Until	D. When only
7	A. forbade	B. was forbidding	C. was forbidden	D. had forbidden
8	A. what	B. whom	C. whose	D. that
9	A. with	B. by	C. towards	D. of
10	A. crowned	B. was crowning	C. was crowned	D. had crowned
11	A. world's	B. worldliness	C. worlds	D. worldly
12	A. and	B. both	C. neither	D. either
13	A. restore	B. to restore	C. restoring	D. restored
14	A. in order for	B. in order of	C. in order to	D. in the order to
15	A. concerning	B. concerns	C. was concerned	D. concerned

## ФРАЗОВАЯ СВЯЗНОСТЬ

*You are going to read an extract of an article on society. For questions 1-5, read the text and match two halves of the sentences below. There is one extra half you do not need to use. The beginnings of the sentences follow the same order as the full sentences in the original text.*

1. Every nation with a sizable population has minority groups	A in ethnic background, religion, language, or nationality.
2. The most common conception of a minority is of a group of people who are distinct	B in relation to the Hindu majority by dress, general appearance, and religious practice.
3. Such minorities are often visible in contrast	C to the mass of white Americans.
4. Asian Americans, for example, are perceived as a distinct group as opposed	D to the rest of society.
5. In India the Sikhs are visible	E wherever you see him.
	F within it.



## ТЕКСТОВАЯ СВЯЗНОСТЬ

You are going to read an extract from "Narnia Chronicles". Read the text and fill in the blanks (A-E) with the words (F-K) from the list. One word is extra.

Then, read the text again and fill in the blanks (1-5) with the sentences (6-11) from the list. One sentence is extra.

Lucy thought she had never been in a nicer place. It was a little, dry, clean (A)\_\_\_ of reddish stone with a (B)\_\_\_ on the floor and two little chairs ("one for me and one for a friend," said Mr Tumnus) and a table and a dresser and a (C)\_\_\_ over the fire and above that a picture of an old Faun with a grey beard. In one corner there was a door which Lucy thought must lead to Mr Tumnus's bedroom, and on one wall was a shelf full of books. (1)\_\_\_ They had titles like *The Life and Letters of Silenus* or *Nymphs and Their Ways* or *Men, Monks and Gamekeepers; a Study in Popular Legend* or *Is Man a Myth?*

"Now, Daughter of Eve!" said the Faun.

(2)\_\_\_ There was a nice brown egg, lightly boiled, for each of them, and then sardines on toast, and then buttered toast, and then toast with honey, and then a sugar-topped cake. And when Lucy was tired of eating the Faun began to talk. (3)\_\_\_ He told about the midnight dances and how the Nymphs who lived in the wells and the Dryads who lived in the trees came out to dance with the Fauns; about long hunting parties after the milk-white (D)\_\_\_ who could give you wishes if you caught him; about feasting and treasure-seeking with the wild Red Dwarfs in deep mines and caverns far beneath the forest floor; and then about summer when the woods were green and old Silenus on his fat donkey would come to visit them, and sometimes Bacchus himself, and then the streams would run with wine instead of water and the whole forest would give itself up to jollification for weeks on end. "Not that it isn't always winter now," he added gloomily. Then to cheer himself up he took out from its case on the dresser a strange little flute that looked as if it were made of (E)\_\_\_ and began to play. (4)\_\_\_ It must have been hours later when she shook herself and said:

"Oh, Mr Tumnus - I'm so sorry to stop you, and I do love that tune - but really, I must go home.

(5)\_\_\_ "

F carpet
G cave
H mantelpiece
I stag
J straw
K water

6. And really it was a wonderful tea.

7. And the tune he played made Lucy want to cry and laugh and dance and go to sleep all at the same time.

8. He had wonderful tales to tell of life in the forest.

9. I only meant to stay for a few minutes.

10. Lucy didn't like the tea.

11. Lucy looked at these while he was setting out the tea things.

## ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА

*You are going to read an article from an encyclopaedia on books. Read the text and answer the questions that follow. Decide whether each statement is **True** or **False** and provide your arguments drawn from the text to justify your choice.*

The earliest forms of bookmaking date back to about 3000 BC. The first ancestors of books were Egyptian papyrus rolls. The rolls consisted of a long strip of paper made from a type of water grass called *papyrus*. Other ancient forms were made of clay tablets, sheets of animal skin or bundles of bamboo. The Chinese invented paper around AD 100. In Europe people continued to use animal skins, called *vellum* or *parchment*, long after that. The first papermaking equipment reached Europe in the 1300s.

During this time books were difficult to produce. The text was written by hand. Many books produced in Europe and in the Islamic world included elaborate drawings. As a result, they were expensive and hard for most people to get. Only wealthy, powerful people and certain scholars and religious leaders read these early books.

The invention of printing changed that. In about 1450 a German craftsman named Johannes Gutenberg invented a special type of printing press. Gutenberg's press used metal type, or letter shapes made from metal. Gutenberg arranged the metal type in trays to spell out words and sentences. Then he spread ink onto the metal type and pressed the trays against sheets of paper. The trays could be used again and again.

Gutenberg's type and press could print many books quickly. By the 1500s thousands of printing shops were producing millions of copies of books. Books became available to ordinary people for the first time.

Today books are published in every language. Personal computers have allowed people to publish their own books. Many books can be read or downloaded from the Internet. This has made books easier to get than ever before.

1. Paper was invented in China long before Egyptians started using papyrus in producing books.
2. The first paper books in Europe were produced on the printing press in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.
3. First books were not available to the general public.
4. Gutenberg used one material to make the most important parts of his printing press.
5. The availability of books increased at the turn of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.



**ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА С ВОПРОСАМИ ОТКРЫТОГО ТИПА**

*You are going to read an article from an encyclopaedia on literature. Read the text and answer the following questions in full sentences.*

*The proof should be given in your own words.*

Sir Thomas Malory made up his great collection of stories about King Arthur and his knights of the Round Table from the Arthurian legends circulating in French plus the English romances about the knights. *Le Morte d'Arthur* was the main source for later retellings of the stories.

In writing what came to be published as 'Le Morte d'Arthur', Thomas Malory created the most extensive work of English prose up to that time, including the most complete account of the legends of King Arthur and his knights of the Round Table ever written in English. Malory wrote the work while in prison between 1469 and 1470, basing it on French and English originals in prose and verse.

The virtues of knighthood were more completely embodied in King Arthur, the legendary prince of the ancient Britons, than in any other figure in literature. According to legend, Arthur was the son of King Uther Pendragon. Immediately after his birth, Arthur was given into the keeping of Merlin, the magician. Merlin took him to Sir Hector, who brought the child up as his own son. After Uther's death Arthur proved his right to the throne by pulling out a sword that had been fixed in a great stone and which no one else had been able to move. This was the first of Arthur's two magic swords, both called Excalibur. The other was given to him by the Lady of the Lake. According to the story, her arm appeared above the surface of the lake with the sword in hand. When Arthur took it, her arm disappeared.

King Arthur married Guinevere and held his court at Camelot. Around him he gathered many strong and brave knights. They all sat as equals about a great round table, and thus they ultimately came to be known as the Order of the Round Table. King Arthur extended his conquests far and wide. Then dissension appeared, and his traitorous nephew, Mordred, rose in rebellion. In a great battle Mordred was defeated and slain, but Arthur himself was mortally wounded. His body was mysteriously carried to the Island of Avalon to be healed. He was expected to return at some future time and resume his rule.

1. What were the sources of Sir Thomas Malory's *Le Morte d'Arthur*?
2. How was Arthur raised before he became king?
3. How did Arthur become king?
4. Why was the group of knights called the Order of the Round Table?
5. How did the stories about Arthur end?

**Письменный рассказ по картинкам**

*Write a story based on the following set of pictures. The pictures are given in a chronological order. Write 170-200 words.*

**Remember !** You must place your characters in time and space. The first two pictures show a past situation, the third – a present situation, and the fourth – a future situation.

