

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 IV (born 1442, ruled 1461–83) was the first of the Yorkist kings. He grew up (1) _____ of the struggle between two great families, York and Lancaster, that (2) _____ as the Wars of the Roses. (3) _____ Yorkists took a white rose as their badge and the Lancastrians a red one. Edward became the leader of the Yorkist party (4) _____ the death of his father, Richard, duke of York, at the battle of Wakefield (1460). He (5) _____ the throne the next year (6) _____ through the support of his powerful cousin, the earl of Warwick, later called the “Kingmaker.”

Edward soon offended Warwick (7) _____, against his wishes, Elizabeth Woodville, and placing his wife's relatives in positions of influence at court. Warwick finally went over to the Lancastrians and forced Edward (8) _____ England and take (9) _____ in Flanders (1470). Edward, (10) _____, proved (11) _____ a match for his enemies. He returned to England in 1471, defeated and killed Warwick in battle at Barnet, in Herts, and reestablished (12) _____ on the throne. Immediately he caused the insane Henry VI to be killed; and some years later he brought (13) _____ the death of his own brother, the duke of Clarence.

A popular and able ruler, Edward encouraged trade and helped restore the country to a settled condition. By relying on the (14) _____ merchant class rather than on the feudal nobility, he won back for the kingship much of the power that (15) _____ to Parliament by the Lancastrian kings. Soon after Edward's death, his young sons were murdered.

1	A. in middle	B. a midst	C. in between	D. in the midst
2	A. knows	B. knew	C. is known	D. had known
3	A. A	B. An	C. The	D. –
4	A. by	B. through	C. until	D. as
5	A. secured	B. was securing	C. was secured	D. had been secured
6	A. large	B. larger	C. largely	D. largest
7	A. by married	B. married	C. marrying	D. by marrying
8	A. leave	B. to leave	C. leaving	D. left
9	A. refuge	B. a refuge	C. refugees	D. refugees
10	A. but	B. although	C. however	D. in spite of
11	A. more that	B. more than	C. rather than	D. most of
12	A. him	B. them	C. one	D. himself
13	A. about	B. up	C. in	D. forth
14	A. growth	B. grew	C. growing	D. grown
15	A. lost	B. was losing	C. had lost	D. had been lost

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. It is possible for a group	A emigrated to such places as Africa, the Caribbean islands, and Great Britain.
2. During the 19th and 20th centuries large numbers of East Indians	B established themselves successfully in their new surroundings.
3. They left home for economic reasons and	C to be an overwhelming majority.
4. They considered themselves	D to be economic minorities.
5. However, they were perceived by the majorities in these lands	E to be ethnic minorities.
	F to be more than one type of minority.

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.

"And may I ask, O Lucy Daughter of Eve," said Mr Tumnus, "how you have come into Narnia?"

"Narnia? What's that?" said Lucy.

"This is the land of Narnia," said the Faun, "where we are now; all that (A)___ between the lamp-post and the great castle of Cair Paravel on the eastern sea. And you - you have come from the wild woods of the west?"

"I - I got in through the wardrobe in the spare room," said Lucy.

"Ah!" said Mr Tumnus in a rather melancholy voice, "if only I had worked harder at geography when I was a little Faun, I should no doubt know all about those strange countries. (1)___ "

"But they aren't countries at all," said Lucy, almost laughing. "It's only just back there - at least - I'm not sure. (2)___ "

"Meanwhile," said Mr Tumnus, "it is winter in Narnia, and has been for ever so long, and we shall both catch cold if we stand here talking in the snow. Daughter of Eve from the far land of Spare Oom where eternal summer (B)___ around the bright city of War Drobe, how would it be if you came and had tea with me?"

"Thank you very much, Mr Tumnus," said Lucy. "But I was wondering whether I ought to be getting back."

"It's only just round the corner," said the Faun, "and there'll be a (C)___ fire - and toast - and sardines - and cake."

"Well, it's very kind of you," said Lucy. "(3)___ "

"If you will take my arm, Daughter of Eve," said Mr Tumnus, "I shall be able to hold the umbrella over both of us. That's the way. (4)___ "

And so Lucy found herself walking through the wood arm in arm with this strange creature as if they had known one another all their lives.

They had not gone far before they came to a place where the ground became rough and there were rocks all about and little hills up and little hills down. At the bottom of one small valley Mr Tumnus turned suddenly aside as if he were going to walk straight into an unusually large rock, but at the last moment Lucy found he was leading her into the entrance of a cave. As soon as they were inside she found herself (D)CA in the light of a wood fire. Then Mr Tumnus stooped and took a flaming piece of wood out of the fire with a neat little pair of (E)___, and lit a lamp. "(5)___ Have a seat," he said, and immediately put a kettle on.

F blinking
G lies
H reigns
I roaring
J thongs
K tongs

6. But I shan't be able to stay long.
7. It is summer there.
8. It is too late now.
9. Let's not go there.
10. Now - off we go.
11. Now we shan't be long.

ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА

*You are going to read an article from an encyclopaedia on culture. 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.*

There are certain things that all humans need, such as shelter and food. Having access to these things is regarded as a right that applies to all humans – adults as well as children. But children have additional needs as well. In 1989, the United Nations (UN) agreed to a list of children's rights, in recognition of those extra needs. Most governments of the world have promised to respect this list of children's rights.

For a long time it has been recognised that many children are badly treated by adults. Even children in wealthy countries can live sad and difficult lives. Throughout the world children are often victims of war, hunger, physical violence or disease, and they suffer through no fault of their own. While most adults can make choices about how they live their lives, children are almost entirely powerless.

To address issues concerning children there have been a series of organisations and laws on an international level. In 1946 the United Nations created UNICEF, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (now the United Nations Children's Fund). UNICEF was created to provide relief to children in countries devastated by World War II. It later expanded its role to deal with all issues of children.

In 1959 the UN released its Declaration on the Rights of the Child. It was the first document devoted exclusively to the rights of children. For example, it stated that children should not be discriminated against because of their gender, caste, property, status or disability. Moreover, it says that authorities should ensure that children are protected and developed to the best of their ability – physically, morally, spiritually and socially. More importantly, children have a right to contribute to decisions that affect them, and their opinions should be taken into account.

1. Before the 20th century the specific needs and rights of children were not a subject for discussion
2. There is a possibility that the rights of children are not fully and equally respected everywhere.
3. Children's rights are violated only in poor countries.
4. Children are responsible for what happens to them.
5. Children must be allowed to have a say in what happens to them.

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.

There were a number of great poetic geniuses in Elizabethan times. They were typical Renaissance men, trained in the classics, fond of fine living, full of restless energy and a zest for ideas.

Writing was a social fashion of this time, a pastime enjoyed by the nobles as well as by men of lower stations. Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt are two striking instances of a talent for poetry existing in men of affairs. Although active in England's service, in their short lives the two became familiar with French and Italian verse forms. They adapted the Italian sonnet for English use, and Surrey introduced blank verse in his translation of the *Aeneid*. A third nobleman with a talent for writing was Sir Philip Sidney. He wrote a beautiful sonnet series, *Astrophel and Stella* (1591), and produced a tremendously long and somewhat tedious novel called *Arcadia* (1590). These men wrote only for amusement, but they also gave money and encouragement to poor, struggling writers.

Edmund Spenser, also active in public service, was much more the professional man of letters than Wyatt or Sidney. His *Shepherd's Calendar* (1579) is made up of 12 poems, one for each month of the year. These poems were more charming than any England had seen for 200 years. Spenser wrote many other poems, including a sonnet series called *Amoretti* (1595). His *The Faerie Queene* is an elaborate allegory built on the story of a 12-day feast honoring the Queen of Fairyland (Elizabeth I). Spenser worked out a poetic stanza well adapted to telling a story, a special form that is now known as the Spenserian stanza.

Christopher Marlowe promised more greatness than he achieved. He died at 29, stabbed in a tavern brawl. A line from his own *Doctor Faustus* is his best epitaph: "Cut is the branch that might have grown full straight." His plays, such as *Tamburlaine* (1587?) and *Doctor Faustus* (1588?), bring passion and tragedy onto the stage in lines of great force.

1. What was Henry Howard's and Sir Thomas Wyatt's literary contribution?
2. How else did the three prominent Englishmen help the development of British literature?
3. How is Spenser different from Wyatt and Sidney?
4. What did Spenser invent?
5. What was special about Christopher Marlowe's style?

Unit 12

Письменный

Write a story

Решение по картинкам

future situation

The pictures are given in a chronological order. Write 170-200 words. The first two pictures show a past situation, the third -- a present situation, and the fourth -- a future situation.

