

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

**Тести, вправи та завдання
з навчальної дисципліни**

"ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА"

**для підготовки до олімпіад студентів 1 – 3 курсів
усіх напрямів підготовки всіх форм навчання**

Харків. Вид. ХНЕУ, 2013

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов та перекладу.
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Укладач Іваніга О. В.

Т36 Тести, вправи та завдання з навчальної дисципліни "Іноземна мова" для підготовки до олімпіад студентів 1 – 3 курсів усіх напрямів підготовки всіх форм навчання / укл. О. В. Іваніга. – Х. : Вид. ХНЕУ, 2013. – 32 с. (Укр. мов., англ. мов.)

Вміщено тексти для читання, а також лексичні та граматичні завдання, рекомендовані для оцінювання рівня підготовки до щорічної студентської олімпіади.

Рекомендовано для студентів економічних спеціальностей 1 – 3 курсів денної форми навчання.

Вступ

Тестування розглядається як важливий елемент інтенсифікації навчального процесу. Щороку студенти мають можливість перевірити свій рівень володіння англійською мовою, взявши участь в олімпіаді.

Дана робота містить тести та вправи на перевірку навичок читання, а також завдання на перевірку знання граматичного матеріалу. Тести складаються з двох частин. У першій частині наводяться різноманітні тексти для перевірки навичок читання та розуміння отриманої інформації. Частина друга включає завдання на підстановку, які базуються на граматичному й лексичному матеріалі.

Тести взяті з автентичних джерел, за складністю відповідають рівню B1 – B2 за шкалою CEFR (система володіння іноземною мовою, що використовується в Європейському Союзі).

Reading

(30 minutes per one text)

Text 1 [1]

1. *Read the text. Then choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph.*

- A. Dare to Be Different.
- B. Be Global, Think Local.
- C. Marketing Medicine.
- D. The Feel-Good Factor.

-1-

People often wonder what makes a brand different from a product. Quite simply, in marketing terms, products aren't brands. Products are general, while brands are something quite unique. Brand identity consists of far more than the physical product itself. It includes all the psychological features that we have learnt to associate with it. Top brands form a personal relationship with consumers; they're able to make us feel more confident, more powerful, healthier, and happier. Brands are promises and people buy what they believe in.

-2-

A brand has USPs (Unique Selling Propositions), specific features which set it apart from its competitors. For example, Barbie was the first doll to look like a young woman, and a metal rivet was the unique feature of Levi jeans. Both brands have had numerous imitators, but generally speaking, a 'me-too' product won't achieve the success of the one it follows.

-3-

People who say you don't need to worry about your competitors couldn't be more wrong. Competent managers have to know how to position their brand in relation to the competition, in terms of factors like price and quality of the product. Managers should relate the brand's values in a meaningful way to the consumers they have targeted. With worldwide brands this may mean changing your message from country to country.

-4-

The product life cycle is a familiar one in marketing. A product is launched, developed, goes through a period of growth, enters maturity, declines, and eventually dies. A top brand should go on and on if it is well managed. A brand manager is like a doctor or plastic surgeon, who can keep the brand healthy and looking fresh down the years. Knowing what stage your branded product is at in this cycle may help you decide when to launch a line extension – such as a different size or colour – or if you ought to relaunch it with 'added-value' features. Newer versions of cars, for instance, will come with air-conditioning as a standard feature, or they will have a face-lift to modernize the look even though what's under the bonnet may stay the same.

2. Read the text again and decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Brand is just another word for product.
2. Brands can help us feel good about ourselves.
3. USPs aren't as important as people believe.
4. It's better to be the first in the market with a new idea.
5. Sometimes imitators of a famous brand are very successful.
6. People worry too much about competition.
7. If your audience changes, it might be necessary to change what you say about your product.
8. Life cycle of any product doesn't follow the same steps.
9. There's little you can do to keep a brand alive.
10. Some changes to products are simply superficial and cosmetic.

Text 2 [2]

1. *Semco is a company which is run by Ricardo Semler and is famous for its unusual management structure. Semco gives its new employees a survival manual. Read this extract from the manual and match headings a – f to the gaps 1 – 6.*

- A. Working Environment.
- B. Authority.
- C. Hiring.
- D. Clothing and Appearance.
- E. Working Hours.
- F. Participation.

-1-

Our philosophy is built on participation and involvement. Don't settle down. Give opinions, seek opportunities and advancement, always say what you think. Don't be just one more person in the company. Your opinion is always interesting, even if no one asked you for it. Get in touch with your factory committees, and participate in elections. Make your voice count.

-2-

Before people are hired or promoted, the others in that unit have the opportunity to interview and evaluate the candidates.

-3-

Semco has flexible working hours, and the responsibility for setting and keeping track of them rests with each employee. People work at different speeds and differ in their performance depending on the time of day. Semco does its best to adapt to each person's desires and needs.

-4-

We want all our people to feel free to change and adapt their working area as they please. Painting walls or machines, adding plants, or decorating the space around you is up to you. The company has no rules about this, and doesn't want to have any. Change the area around you, according to your tastes and desires and those of the people who work with you.

-5-

Many positions at Semco carry with them hierarchical authority. But efforts to pressure subordinates or cause them to work out of fear or insecurity, or behaviour that shows any sign of disrespect, are considered an unacceptable use of authority and will not be tolerated.

Neither has any importance at Semco. A person's appearance is not a factor in hiring or promotion. Everyone knows what he or she likes or needs to wear. Feel at ease, wear just your common sense.

2. Read the text again and decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Semco's philosophy means encouraging everybody to be honest and self-confident.
2. No one in the company takes into account anyone's opinion.
3. No one is encouraged to be just one more person in the company.
4. Candidates are interviewed and evaluated by special committee.
5. People can choose their working hours and the work they do.
6. The company allows its employees to change their working environment to their taste.
7. Semco believes in the importance of hierarchical authority.
8. There is no dress code at Semco.
9. If people feel insecure or frightened, that's the authority's fault.
10. The company Semco is well-known for their unusual manual.

Text 3 [3]

1. Read the article about mobile phones. Then choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph.

- A. Negative Features of Mobiles.
- B. Some Statistics on Mobiles.
- C. The Changes Mobiles Brought.
- D. The Time Spent on the Phone.

Mobile Revolution

No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now. The arrival of the mobile phone has transformed our lifestyles so much that men now spend more time on the phone than women, according to the results of our special opinion poll. Mobile phones are no longer just the domain of the teenager and, in fact, just as many 40- and 50-somethings now own a mobile phone as the 15 to 20 age group (slightly below 70%). Even among the over 65s more than 40% now have a mobile.

-2-

The survey found that men with mobile phones (72% of all men) spend more than an hour a day making calls on an average weekday. The average man spends sixty-six minutes on his landline or his mobile, compared with fifty-three minutes before the mobile phone revolution. But the poll reveals that, while men are using their phones a lot more, women are actually spending less time on the phone. Slightly fewer women (67%) have a mobile phone, and the survey shows that the average amount of time they spend on the phone on a weekday has gone down from sixty-three minutes before they got a mobile to fifty-five minutes now. The explanation might lie in the fact that men love to play with techno toys while women may be more conscious of the bills they are running up.

-3-

Innovation in mobile phones has been happening so fast that it's difficult for consumers to change their behaviour. Phones are constantly swallowing up other products like cameras, calculators, clocks, radios, and digital music players. There are twenty different products that previously might have been bought separately that can now be part of a mobile phone. Mobiles have changed the way people talk to one another, they have generated a new type of language, they have saved lives and become style icons. Obviously, the rich have been buying phones faster than the poor. But this happens with every innovation. Mobile phone take-up among the poor has actually been far quicker than it was in the case of previous products, such as colour television, computers and Internet access. Indeed, as mobile phones continue to become cheaper and more powerful, they might prove to be more successful in bridging the gap between the rich and the poor than expensive computers.

-4-

There are obviously drawbacks to mobiles as well: mobile users are two and a half times more likely to develop cancer in areas of the brain adjacent to their phone ear, although researchers are unable to prove whether this has anything to do with the phone; mobile thefts now account for a third of all street robberies in London, and don't forget about all the accidents waiting to happen as people drive with a mobile in one hand. But, overall, mobile phones have proved to be a big benefit for people.

2. *Read the text again and decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F).*

1. Global sales of mobiles have increased more than 60 times.
2. Teenagers own more mobile phones than any other group of population.
3. Men spend less time on the phone than women.
4. Women turn out to be more economical than men.
5. Innovation in mobile phones makes consumers change their behaviour.
6. But for mobile phones people would buy more of existing products.
7. Mobiles are more popular with the poor than with the rich.
8. Mobiles can both save your life and put it in danger.
9. One day mobiles might bridge the gap between the rich and the poor.
10. In spite of some drawbacks mobiles are very useful.

Text 4 [4]

1. *Read the article about business of travel. Then choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph.*

- A. Business Traveller's Possible Contacts.
- B. Future Trips May Be Different.
- C. Making Hotel Reservations.
- D. The Business Traveller's Ideal.

Business of Travel

-1-

Human contact may become part of history: Roger Bray discovers that many of the people he meets during his travels are likely to become victims of increasing automation. Between the office and the hotel shower, a business traveller flying abroad comes into contact with some 20 people. Try counting. Starting at the airport, there is someone to check you in – and maybe someone else to ask you security questions – someone to search you when you set off the alarm at the metal detection arch, to greet and serve you in the lounge. There's aircraft cabin staff, customs and immigration officials, a taxi driver, someone at the hotel check-in. And so the list goes on.

-2-

In the future, however, trips will involve much less human contact. It will begin with airline and hotel reservations being made by voice recognition. Your secretary will then check you in and select you a seat using a digital interactive television. A desktop printer will produce your boarding card, a driverless train will take you to the airport. Once aboard the aircraft you will enter your request for a drink using a seat-arm screen and keyboard – and a robot trolley will come along with it.

At immigration control your face will be checked automatically against information stored in a microchip on your identity card. In the hotel lobby you will check in at a touch-screen kiosk, where you can tap in any special requirements. During your trip, headquarters send you an e-mail asking you to divert from Atlanta to Cincinnati. You plug in your laptop computer and tap into a programme which provides details of hotels and flights and allows you to make reservations without picking up a telephone. Far-fetched? Not a bit of it. These developments may not all become common practice, but if they are not being tried out already they have all been the object of serious consideration.

An equally serious consideration for the travel industry, however, is how much its customers want to avoid human contact. Research carried out by British Airways indicates that they are ambivalent. A spokesman says: "When we asked the business traveller to describe the ideal, the answer was: "I want to be able to walk completely freely from the taxi – or my car – to the aircraft, carrying my boarding pass and with hand baggage only. But the second I click my fingers, I want a member of the customer services staff to be there".

2. Read the text again and decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. In the future travellers will not be served by more people than now.
2. If a person sets off an alarm at the metal detection arch, he is asked security questions.
3. Nowadays airlines and hotel reservations can be made by voice recognition.
4. It will be possible to make a reservation without calling a hotel.
5. People will be checked at immigration control and in the hotel automatically.
6. All the developments described in the article have been considered for some time.
7. In future customers would love to avoid human contact.
8. The writer thinks that all the things described in the article are far-fetched.
9. For a business traveller the ideal variant is to be served by people, not by robots.
10. Clicking one's fingers is an acceptable way of calling someone everywhere.

Text 5 [5]

1. *Read the article from the Financial Times. Then choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph.*

- A. Too Much Work for Managers.
- B. Changes in Workplaces.
- C. Communication Problems.
- D. Managers' Complaints.

Long Hours, Insecurity and Low Morale

-1-

Managers are unhappy about continued change and restructuring in British organisations, which is leading to long working hours, job insecurity and low morale. That is one of the main findings of a survey published today by the Institute of Management and the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology. It aims to follow changes in the quality of working life in corporate Britain over the next five years. This first annual survey found that 82 per cent of UK managers regularly worked more than 40 hours a week. Thirty-eight per cent worked more than 50 hours a week, and 41 per cent said they regularly took work home at weekends.

-2-

Workplaces in the 1990s are in a state of constant change. Sixty-one per cent of managers said their organisations carried out a change programme in the past 12 months. The most common forms of change were: cost reduction, redundancies, culture change and performance improvement. Sixty-five per cent of respondents felt that employee morale and job security had decreased, while 50 per cent agreed that motivation and loyalty had been negatively affected. However, reactions varied according to management level: 79 per cent of junior and 74 per cent of middle managers thought morale in particular had suffered, compared with 60 per cent of senior managers and only 21 per cent of chief executives and managing directors.

-3-

Poor internal communication was one of the key reasons for managers' insecurity. Sixty per cent of junior and middle managers felt they were not kept informed about future strategies in their organisations. Moreover, 40 per cent of junior managers said senior executives were poor communicators.

When asked to indicate how satisfied they were with aspects of their job, managers rated the relationship with their other managers and their boss highest (80 per cent and 64 per cent were satisfied). Workload and recognition for performance were the two aspects causing most dissatisfaction: 36 per cent of managers thought their workload was too heavy and 33 per cent did not think their work was recognized.

-4-

Managers at all levels were concerned about not having sufficient time to get work done (64 per cent), lack of resources to do the job effectively (45 per cent), and information overload (42 per cent). Sixty-three per cent said they felt guilty about taking time-off when sick. Another significant finding was that restructuring had left organisations with a mix of skills that were badly suited to their needs. The survey concluded: "Change management has not generally had its intended consequences, while headcount reduction has negatively affected morale and feelings about job security."

2. Read the text again and decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Managers, in general, are not looking forward to changes.
2. Most managers work overtime.
3. Most managers take work home at weekends.
4. More senior managers than junior managers think that morale is worse now than before.
5. Most managers feel quite secure about their jobs.
6. More than half of junior managers think that senior managers are bad communicators.
7. Most managers think relations with their bosses are good.
8. Most managers think their work is recognized.
9. Most managers feel they do not have the resources to do their work effectively.
10. Changes that happened brought the expected results.

Use of English

Part 1. Choose one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the italicized word or phrase.

1. Plato's teachings had a profound *effect* on Aristotle.
 - a) depth;
 - b) affection;
 - c) affliction;
 - d) influence.
2. The superintendent was the *principal* speaker at the school board meeting.
 - a) only;
 - b) main;
 - c) outstanding;
 - d) strongest.
3. The supervisor dictated a *memo* to her secretary.
 - a) letter;
 - b) note;
 - c) report;
 - d) research paper.
4. It is *imperative* that they arrive on time for the lecture.
 - a) necessary;
 - b) suggested;
 - c) hoped;
 - d) intended.
5. The *boundary* between Canada and the United States has been unfortified for over one hundred years.
 - a) border;
 - b) bridge;
 - c) water;
 - d) diplomatic relations.
6. The professor tried to *stimulate* interest in archaeology by taking his students on expeditions.
 - a) simulate;
 - b) fake;
 - c) encourage;
 - d) diminish.

7. Fear of pirate *raids* caused the Spaniards to fortify their coastline.
- a) invasions;
 - b) ships;
 - c) arms;
 - d) investigations.
8. The Chinese people worship their *ancestors*.
- a) fossils;
 - b) elders;
 - c) forefathers;
 - d) heirs.
9. Under the major's able *leadership*, the soldiers found safety.
- a) guidance;
 - b) intensity;
 - c) flagship;
 - d) ability.
10. The question was discarded because it was *ambiguous*.
- a) incorrect;
 - b) biased;
 - c) vague;
 - d) dull.
11. A *multitude* of people attended the fund-raising presentation in the mall.
- a) small number;
 - b) select group;
 - c) huge crowd;
 - d) large herd.
12. The new building was to be *octagonal* in shape.
- a) five-sided;
 - b) six-sided;
 - c) seven-sided;
 - d) eight-sided.
13. When he was director of the company, his first *accomplishment* was to bring about better working conditions.
- a) accumulation;
 - b) achievement;
 - c) defeat;
 - d) job.

14. Many weak and *incompetent* rulers were overthrown by more powerful forces.

- a) incapable;
- b) impulsive;
- c) clever;
- d) greedy.

15. After a long, hard struggle, we *gradually* succeeded in having people accept the truth of our theory.

- a) slowly;
- b) momentarily;
- c) suddenly;
- d) graciously.

16. According to many psychologists *phobias* are symbolic of repressed anxiety.

- a) fear;
- b) treatment;
- c) symptom;
- d) phenomenon.

17. In recent years, *nonlethal* techniques have been developed to protect livestock.

- a) dangerous;
- b) deadly;
- c) allowing to live;
- d) special.

18. At least 50 different weed species emit *toxins* from their roots, leaves or seeds.

- a) poisons;
- b) smells;
- c) vapours;
- d) drugs.

19. These two forces are basically *identical*.

- a) different;
- b) unified;
- c) equal;
- d) level.

20. Children following the Montessori method are *autodidactic*.
- playful;
 - self-taught;
 - able to learn;
 - dependent on teachers.
21. The *inquiry* concerning the accident was handled by the chief of police.
- gossip;
 - inquisitiveness;
 - investigation;
 - recording.
22. Scott *seized* the opportunity to present his proposal to the director.
- realized;
 - grasped;
 - rendered;
 - delivered.
23. After listening to the testimony, the members of the jury delivered their *verdict*.
- sentence;
 - decision;
 - cross-examination;
 - foreman.
24. *Efficient* air service has been made available through modern technology.
- affluent;
 - modern;
 - inexpensive;
 - effective.
25. Nearly half of the town's inhabitants are descendants of *indigenous* civilizations.
- native;
 - backward;
 - hard-working;
 - poor.
26. The people interviewed for the survey were *randomly* selected.
- carefully;
 - carelessly;
 - indiscriminately;
 - thoughtfully.

27. American style of handling eating utensils *persists* to this day.
- continues;
 - operates;
 - traces;
 - impresses.
28. Asphalt rubber has several advantages over *customary* road-building materials.
- special;
 - unusual;
 - regular;
 - suitable.
29. The green sea turtle in the Caribbean has *expired* in large numbers.
- died from an illness;
 - declined in numbers;
 - quit coming to the Caribbean;
 - become extinct.
30. Psychologists have found that privately made *resolutions* are rarely followed.
- declarations;
 - explanations;
 - speculations;
 - persuasions.
31. The management says that it will *take on board* suggestions from employees about working conditions.
- refuse;
 - admit;
 - think over;
 - offer.
32. In his book McMillan *embraces* this view enthusiastically.
- accepts;
 - describes;
 - involves;
 - praises.
33. The President denied *the charge* that the plane was on a spying mission.
- suggestion;
 - accusation;
 - idea;
 - statement.

34. She gives her children vitamin pills *to supplement* their diet.
- a) to add to;
 - b) to help;
 - c) to increase;
 - d) to enrich.
35. The senator *acknowledged* there was an acute homeless crisis.
- a) denied;
 - b) agreed;
 - c) admitted;
 - d) accepted.
36. Many parents are *exasperated by* their teenage children's lack of manners.
- a) tired;
 - b) astonished;
 - c) angry;
 - d) annoyed.
37. *Squabbles* frequently break out among the kids but they're soon for-gotten.
- a) Fights;
 - b) Quarrels;
 - c) Arguments;
 - d) Games.
38. As long as you know *roughly* how to do it that's OK.
- a) approximately;
 - b) surely;
 - c) exactly;
 - d) rudely.
39. If anyone has a *query*, I'll deal with it at the end of the meeting.
- a) problem;
 - b) difficulty;
 - c) question;
 - d) addition.
40. A homeless mother of six made a tearful *plea* for a home for her family.
- a) request;
 - b) complaint;
 - c) cry;
 - d) story.

41. The framework of the aircraft must be *rigid* yet light.
- a) stiff;
 - b) strong;
 - c) heavy;
 - d) straight.
42. The mechanism by which the individual members become a single *entity* is essentially clinical in nature.
- a) division;
 - b) species;
 - c) piece;
 - d) unit.
43. The Earth *rotates* on its axis once per day.
- a) spins;
 - b) travels;
 - c) turns;
 - d) moves.
44. This ensuing battle is considered the most important single *engagement* of the American Civil War.
- a) agreement;
 - b) meeting;
 - c) appointment;
 - d) defeat.
45. There was a *devastating* number of casualties on both sides.
- a) important;
 - b) desperate;
 - c) decisive;
 - d) ruinous.
46. The Neolithic revolution occurred *independently* in other areas of the world.
- a) separately;
 - b) collectively;
 - c) individually;
 - d) originally.
47. There is no guarantee that any warning or *sanction* would be obeyed.
- a) security;
 - b) approval;
 - c) counsel;
 - d) penalty.

48. Repairing the old computer is *pointless* in my view.
- a) difficult;
 - b) easy;
 - c) vain;
 - d) sensible.
49. The *ban* on parking in the city centre is probably going to be very unpopular.
- a) prohibition;
 - b) proposition;
 - c) permission;
 - d) provision.
50. I see no connection between being *clumsy* and intelligence and other abilities in life.
- a) rude;
 - b) shy;
 - c) awkward;
 - d) jerky.
51. People who are very focused on one career may appear *dull*.
- a) strange;
 - b) strict;
 - c) diligent;
 - d) boring.
52. Picasso was a *well-known* cubist painter.
- a) artistic;
 - b) colorful;
 - c) celebrated;
 - d) knowledgeable.

Part 2. Choose the best word or phrase, a), b), c) or d), to complete the sentences.

1. It's hard to concentrate _____ your work when there is a lot of noise.
- a) in;
 - b) on;
 - c) to;
 - d) at.

2. I'd be grateful if you'd _____ me the secret of making perfect pastry.
- a) say;
 - b) speak;
 - c) talk;
 - d) tell.
3. If only I _____ a motorcycle instead of a car I wouldn't have to spend so much on petrol.
- a) had bought;
 - b) have bought;
 - c) buy;
 - d) bought.
4. Even though he objected to violence, he was made _____ in the army.
- a) serving;
 - b) serve;
 - c) to serve;
 - d) had served.
5. I won't telephone you _____ I know for sure.
- a) by the time;
 - b) when;
 - c) until;
 - d) by.
6. Even if I _____ all night, I still wouldn't be properly prepared for tomorrow.
- a) will study;
 - b) have studied;
 - c) would study;
 - d) studied.
7. He didn't want to wash the family car but his father made him _____ it.
- a) doing;
 - b) have done;
 - c) did;
 - d) do.
8. He arrives _____ punctually you can set your watch by him.
- a) such;
 - b) so;
 - c) very;
 - d) too.

9. It's time you _____ up your mind about what you're going to do with your life.
- a) have made;
 - b) made;
 - c) make;
 - d) had made.
10. Suppose I didn't have enough money, _____ me some?
- a) would you lend;
 - b) do you lend;
 - c) have you lent;
 - d) did you lend.
11. She was heard _____ that she was planning to move to Swansea.
- a) to saying;
 - b) say;
 - c) to say;
 - d) said.
12. I'd prefer to see him personally _____ write him a letter.
- a) from;
 - b) to;
 - c) rather than;
 - d) rather.
13. I'd rather he _____ me to my face rather than behind my back.
- a) criticized;
 - b) criticizing;
 - c) has criticized;
 - d) to criticize.
14. Sandra works _____ a computer programmer for IBM.
- a) like;
 - b) as;
 - c) as if;
 - d) for.
15. He was stabbed _____ a knife.
- a) by;
 - b) from;
 - c) with;
 - d) of.

16. These letters haven't been typed. Have the typists _____ them right away!
- a) do;
 - b) to do;
 - c) doing;
 - d) to doing.
17. _____ she nor her husband will have an animal in the house.
- a) Neither;
 - b) Or;
 - c) Either;
 - d) Nor.
18. She wouldn't forgive him _____ all his apologies.
- a) even though;
 - b) despite;
 - c) in spite;
 - d) although.
19. Make sure you know the answer in case he _____ you.
- a) will ask;
 - b) asks;
 - c) would ask;
 - d) has asked.
20. Will you get my husband _____ me as soon as he arrives at work?
- a) ring;
 - b) ringing;
 - c) have rung;
 - d) to ring.
21. _____ tasteful furniture you have bought!
- a) What a;
 - b) What;
 - c) So;
 - d) How.
22. I'd better _____ slowly in this icy weather.
- a) drive;
 - b) have driven;
 - c) drove;
 - d) to drive.

23. I prefer watching TV _____ listening to music.
- a) than;
 - b) rather than;
 - c) to buy;
 - d) from.
24. He collects not only stamps _____ old coins.
- a) while;
 - b) though;
 - c) whereas;
 - d) but also.
25. Few people like him because he has _____ bad manners.
- a) so;
 - b) that;
 - c) such;
 - d) such a.
26. He is a taxi driver, so he is accustomed to _____ in the busy town centre.
- a) drive;
 - b) have driven;
 - c) be driven;
 - d) driving.
27. He was offered the job because he was _____ candidate.
- a) the best;
 - b) good;
 - c) better;
 - d) best.
28. My doctor recommended me _____ a week off to recover from my illness.
- a) takes;
 - b) take;
 - c) to take;
 - d) took.
29. I saw him _____ the window and run away.
- a) breaking;
 - b) to break;
 - c) broke;
 - d) break.

30. If you don't _____ the revision, you _____ pass the exam.
- a) do / won't;
 - b) make / wouldn't;
 - c) make / won't;
 - d) do / wouldn't.
31. Manchester United _____ for the first time in twenty matches.
- a) was just been beaten;
 - b) have just beaten;
 - c) have just been beaten;
 - d) just beat.
32. If the meeting _____ later, everyone would have had a chance to vote.
- a) finishes;
 - b) finished;
 - c) has finished;
 - d) had finished.
33. You _____ asked David before borrowing his guitar.
- a) should have;
 - b) must have;
 - c) can't have;
 - d) shall have.
34. By the time I got home, the cat _____ all the fish.
- a) ate;
 - b) had eaten;
 - c) had been eaten;
 - d) has eaten.
35. Would you mind _____ me how you finished so quickly?
- a) tell;
 - b) telling;
 - c) to tell;
 - d) is telling.
36. Next June I _____ on the beach getting brown.
- a) will be being sat;
 - b) am sitting;
 - c) will be sitting;
 - d) sit.

37. By this time next year I _____ German.
- a) be learning;
 - b) have learnt;
 - c) am learning;
 - d) will have learnt.
38. The election _____ next month.
- a) couldn't happen;
 - b) will not be happen;
 - c) might not happen;
 - d) may be happen.
39. It took us hours but we finally succeeded _____ tickets for the concert.
- a) got;
 - b) to get;
 - c) in getting;
 - d) with getting.
40. Peter says he _____ happier when he was still at school.
- a) use to be;
 - b) would be;
 - c) used to be;
 - d) would have been.
41. I wish a school _____ there earlier than last year.
- a) was built;
 - b) was being build;
 - c) had built;
 - d) had been built.
42. He was rewarded by _____ free tickets to Hawaii.
- a) given;
 - b) being given;
 - c) was given;
 - d) been given.
43. It hasn't been possible _____ the representatives today.
- a) meet;
 - b) meeting;
 - c) to meet;
 - d) the meeting.

44. The cabinet suggested _____ the budget for this year.
- a) changes;
 - b) change;
 - c) to change;
 - d) changing.
45. If the computer hadn't been invented, I wouldn't _____ find things so quickly now.
- a) have been able to;
 - b) were able to;
 - c) had been able to;
 - d) be able to.
46. He was wearing _____ riding boots.
- a) red old Spanish leather;
 - b) old leather red Spanish;
 - c) old red Spanish leather;
 - d) Spanish red old leather.
47. It's _____ if you take the train.
- a) more quick;
 - b) the quicker;
 - c) quickest;
 - d) the quickest.
48. At last, after three days, they _____ get to the top of the mountain.
- a) could;
 - b) managed to;
 - c) succeeded to;
 - d) were able.
49. It was crazy to drive like that. You _____ killed somebody.
- a) may have;
 - b) might have;
 - c) would have;
 - d) can have.
50. He _____ quite different since he _____ married.
- a) is / has got;
 - b) has been / has got;
 - c) is / had;
 - d) has been / got.

51. If you were ever in trouble, I would give you all the help you _____.
a) will need;
b) would need;
c) need;
d) needed.
52. It's time you _____ home, but I'd rather you _____ here.
a) go / stay;
b) went / stayed;
c) go / stayed;
d) went / stay.
53. I wish I _____ more time.
a) had;
b) have;
c) would have;
d) will have.
54. John Hastings _____ has just come to live in our street.
a) that I was at school with;
b) I was at school with;
c) with who I was at school;
d) with whom I was at school.
55. The cyclist _____ he crossed the main street.
a) looked with caution after;
b) had looked cautiously before;
c) was looked cautious when;
d) looks cautious when.
56. Can you finish the job _____ Friday?
a) till;
b) until;
c) by;
d) to.
57. Here _____ notebook and report that I promised you last week.
a) is the;
b) are the;
c) was the;
d) has been a.

58. Neither Jane nor her brothers _____ a consent form for tomorrow's field trip.
- a) need;
 - b) needs;
 - c) is needing;
 - d) has need.
59. Cuba is _____ sugar-growing areas in the world.
- a) one of the larger;
 - b) one of largest;
 - c) one of the largest;
 - d) largest.
60. The skiers would rather _____ through the mountains than go by bus.
- a) to travel on train;
 - b) traveled by train;
 - c) travel by train;
 - d) traveling by the train.
61. That magnificent _____ temple was constructed by the Chinese.
- a) eight-centuries-old;
 - b) eight-century's-old;
 - c) old-eight-centuries;
 - d) eight-century-old.
62. There were two small rooms in the beach house, _____ served as a kitchen.
- a) the smaller of which;
 - b) the smallest of which;
 - c) the smaller of them;
 - d) smallest of that.
63. Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and _____.
- a) so do their children;
 - b) neither did the children;
 - c) also the children;
 - d) so did their children.
64. Last year, Matt earned _____ his brother, who has a better position.
- a) twice as much as;
 - b) twice more than;
 - c) twice as many as;
 - d) twice as more as.

65. _____, he would have been able to pass the exam.
- a) If he studied more;
 - b) If he were studying to a greater degree;
 - c) Studying more;
 - d) Had he studied more.
66. Mr. Duncan does not know _____ the lawn mower after they had finished using it.
- a) where did they put;
 - b) where they did put;
 - c) where they put;
 - d) where to put.
67. Our flight from Amsterdam to London was delayed _____ the heavy fog.
- a) because of;
 - b) because;
 - c) on account;
 - d) as result.
68. The teacher suggested that her students _____ experiences with ESP.
- a) write a composition on their;
 - b) to write composition about the;
 - c) wrote some compositions of his or her;
 - d) had written any compositions for his.
69. Of the two new teachers, one is experienced and _____.
- a) the others are not;
 - b) another is inexperienced;
 - c) the other is not;
 - d) other lacks experience.
70. Can you help me? I _____ a post office.
- a) am looking for;
 - b) look for;
 - c) am look for;
 - d) looking for.
71. Tomorrow the Queen _____ open a new hospital.
- a) is going;
 - b) will going to;
 - c) is going to;
 - d) will to.

72. What _____? I work in a book shop.
- a) are you doing;
 - b) do you;
 - c) are you do;
 - d) do you do.
73. Where _____ yesterday?
- a) you was;
 - b) are you;
 - c) were you;
 - d) did you were.
74. _____ John last week?
- a) Did you see;
 - b) Did you saw;
 - c) Do you see;
 - d) Have you seen.
75. Last month he _____ three large fish.
- a) catch;
 - b) catched;
 - c) caught;
 - d) did catch.

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**Тести, вправи та завдання
з навчальної дисципліни
"ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА"**

**для підготовки до олімпіад студентів 1 – 3 курсів
усіх напрямів підготовки всіх форм навчання**

Укладач **Іваніга** Орина Валеріївна

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