

Grammar

1. Choose the correct answer in each sentence.

1. ____ law of motion says that an object which provides a force also receives the same force back upon it.

A. *The Newton's third*

B. *The third Newton's*

C. *Third Newton's*

D. *Newton's third*

2. Subway tracks and commuter tunnels under New York City, which carry several ____ a day, were under several feet of water.

A. *millions people*

B. *millions of people*

C. *million people*

D. *million of people*

3. I do believe that there ____ of changes, and that may happen sooner than later.

A. *are going to be a number*

B. *is going to be a number*

C. *are going to be the number*

D. *is going to be the number*

4. So, Rosberg is about to achieve a superb win, provided he ____ a big, late error.

A. *doesn't make*

B. *won't make*

C. *wouldn't make*

D. *wouldn't have made*

5. Moreover, since there were many students from all over the world, I could learn about different cultures, _____ was very useful in terms of working in the tourism industry.

- A. *what*
- B. *that*
- C. *as*
- D. *which*

6. The lecturer was talking about the fear of _____ unknown in _____ modern society.

- A. *–; –*
- B. *the; –*
- C. *–; the*
- D. *the; the*

7. A park separates this small street from _____.

- A. *the Sixth avenue proper*
- B. *Sixth avenue proper*
- C. *the proper Sixth avenue*
- D. *proper Sixth avenue*

8. _____ NASA's robotic explorer rocketed into _____ space late Friday in an unprecedented moonshot from Virginia that dazzled sky watchers along the East Coast of the U.S.

- A. *–; –*
- B. *the; –*
- C. *–; the*
- D. *the; the*

9. For my birthday this month, my wife has offered _____ dinner at the restaurant of my choice.

- A. *to treat me with*
- B. *treating me with*
- C. *to treat me to*
- D. *treating me to*

10. He studied medicine and biology and took his PhD at Utrecht University, after ____ he worked at Harvard as a postdoc.

- A. *which*
- B. *what*
- C. *then*
- D. *whom*

11. I want to see how ____ climb.

- A. *high can I*
- B. *high I can*
- C. *highly can I*
- D. *highly I can*

12. The subject of women's participation risked ____ at the Prague Congress of 1924.

- A. *to raise*
- B. *raising*
- C. *to be raised*
- D. *being raised*

13. No sooner ____ married than they started to argue.

- A. *had they got*
- B. *have they got*
- C. *did they get*
- D. *got they*

14. I used to ____ their essays in class.

- A. *have them to read*
- B. *having them to read*
- C. *have them read*
- D. *having them read*

15. The risks were considerably minimized by the fact that there was not a soul on _____ the submarine.

- A. *board of*
- B. *the board of*
- C. *board*
- D. *the board*

16. More than a quarter of students _____ aged over 25, and over half _____ women.

- A. *was; was*
- B. *was; were*
- C. *were; was*
- D. *were; were*

17. _____ being no further business, the Chairman declared the meeting closed.

- A. *For*
- B. *It*
- C. *There*
- D. *–*

18. Frank sat at the table in his coat, his hat _____ at his feet.

- A. *lying*
- B. *laying*
- C. *lie*
- D. *lain*

19. He firmly resolved to go to Greenville, and, try _____ they might, the inhabitants of the Kite Town could not make him change his mind.

- A. *as*
- B. *so*
- C. *how*
- D. *when*

20. "It's the first time I _____ him smile," said Roly-Poly.

- A. *saw*
- B. *have seen*
- C. *am seeing*
- D. *see*

(20 points)

Reading

2. Read the text. For questions 1-14, complete the text with the phrases below (A-P). Each of them can be used once. There are two extra phrases, which should not be included in the text.

Culture shock

Culture shock — a feeling of anxiety and confusion ...**(1)**....-can be a significant barrier to the adjustment and performance of an expatriate. Differences in ...**(2)**...cause difficulties in adjusting to the new environment, including such things as whether to shake hands or not, when to present a gift, or when and how ...**(3)**.... Coupled with this are differences in familiar ways of doing things that create problems for the expatriate. Such everyday activities as reading street signs, understanding driving rules, and using telephones and e-mail ...**(4)**....

Individuals who visit a country for a short time, such as tourists and others on short-term missions, do not ...**(5)**....However, people living and working abroad for a long period of time go through different steps of adjustment. The first step, the honeymoon, ...**(6)**....and a sense of optimism and extreme happiness are common. Expatriates live in pleasant surroundings and are welcomed by colleagues and other host-country nationals, who may arrange special welcome events and make them feel comfortable.

After that, in the second stage known as culture shock, expatriates ...**(7)**.... These problems can include poor language ability, inadequate schooling for children, ...**(8)**....crowded buses and subways, differences in shopping habits, and other problems. Any of these ...**(9)**... During this period, expatriates often seek others from their home country with whom they can compare experiences about the difficulties. They may try to escape through excessive socializing, as they experience a sense of powerlessness and ...**(10)**... Over time, these feelings may grow stronger in some expatriates and lead to depression and physical health problems.

Next, in the third stage called adjustment, expatriates gradually begin to develop ...**(11)**.... that enable them to cope with their new environment. Anxiety and depression become less frequent, and ...**(12)**... Furthermore, the expatriate begins to become more productive at work and returns to being the confident manager who was selected for the overseas assignment.

In the fourth and last stage, mastery, expatriates eventually know ...**(13)**....and have learned enough about local customs and culture to feel «at home». Still, it is important for expatriates to continually realize that they will never know the entire culture as locals do and, thus, it is ...**(14)**.... and skills every day.

- A — how to deal with the demands of their local environment*
- B — begin to experience difficulties connected to their daily routines*
- C — to pay compliments*
- D — begins with the initial contact with another culture*
- E — find it easy to communicate*
- F — present expatriates with new challenges*
- G — a feeling that they have no connection with the country they are living in*
- H — their responsibility to attain new knowledge*
- I — to adapt to the environment*
- J — new sets of skills*
- K — caused by exposure to a new culture*
- L — expatriates begin to feel more positive about their new surroundings*
- M — go through various degrees of adjustment*
- N — daily styles of interactions*
- O — lack of adequate housing*
- P — can create stress, unhappiness, and a dislike for the country*

(14 points)

3. Read through the following newspaper article and then choose the best phrase from the list (a-o) given below to fill each gap. There are three extra phrases, which should not be included in the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Smoking 'will kill one million young people'

PROLONGED smoking will kill around one million British teenagers and children in middle age (0) E, says a report published yesterday.

A further one million will die of tobacco-related diseases in old age, (1) _____ at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and the World Health Organisation. On present trends, 4-5 million young Britons (2) _____.

Professor Richard Peto, of the ICRF, said that worldwide somebody (3) _____ which was already killing three million people each year, and the number was increasing.

'In most countries (4) _____. If current smoking patterns persist, then by the time the young smokers of today (5) _____ there will be about ten million deaths a year from tobacco - one every three seconds. Furthermore, young people continue to see misleading portrayals (6) _____. It tells them that lighting up is acceptable. It is no surprise therefore that 90 per cent of smokers start when young.'

He argued that (7) _____ about the effects of prolonged smoking, because of the very long delay between cause and effect. The risk came decades later.

'If cigarette smokers start young and don't stop, about half will be killed by tobacco.' This

means that the developing countries (8)_____, said Professor Peto.

Dr Alan Lopez of the World Health Organisation in Geneva, added: 'The WHO has called on governments everywhere to protect children from (9) _____.

The sooner tobacco advertising is banned, the more lives will be saved.'

Professor Sir Richard Doll - one of the two people (10) _____ forty years ago - urged the Government to increase tax on cigarettes and ban advertising.

'It is quite incredible they don't do it. Here you have something that (11) _____ and people are being encouraged to do it. It is immoral, there is no other word for it.'

- A - *of smoking as romantic and sporting*
- B - *who proved the link between smoking and lung cancer*
- C - *there has been widespread misunderstanding*
- D - *there has been little notice paid*
- E - *if current patterns continue*
- F - *is killing one sixth of the population prematurely*
- G - *are sitting on a time bomb*
- H - *the worst is yet to come*
- I - *it is both cruel and deadly*
- J - *according to the report by scientists*
- K - *the advertising and promotion of tobacco*
- L - *died every ten seconds through smoking*
- M - *reach middle or old age*
- N - *will become regular smokers*
- O - *refusal to ban tobacco advertising*

(11 points)

Use of English

4. Read through the pairs of sentences below, then decide which phrasal verb can be used to replace the words in italics in both. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 a) I can't decide which dress to *wear*.

b) I *gained* almost a kilo in weight when I was on holiday.

Phrasal verb: put on _____

1 a) I *learnt to speak* French when I worked in France one summer.

b) The Prime Minister announced that there were signs that the economy was really *showing signs of recovery*.

Phrasal verb: _____

- 2 a) Are you sure I'm not *inconveniencing* you?
 b) It took the fire fighters three hours to *extinguish* the fire.

Phrasal verb: _____

- 3 a) He spoke with such a strong Scottish accent that the students found it really difficult to *understand* what he was saying.
 b) I asked him to *write out* the cheque to Celtic Enterprises.

Phrasal verb: _____

- 4 a) When he deliberately punched the other team's goalkeeper, the referee *ordered him to leave the field*.
 b) Have you *written to them* for their latest catalogue yet?

Phrasal verb: _____

- 5 a) The cost of the new bridge could *reach* millions of pounds.
 b) The car *collided with* a lorry just outside the station.

Phrasal verb: _____

- 6 a) You should always *make a copy* of important files on your computer, preferably every day.
 b) If I tell the boss we're not prepared to work overtime this weekend, will the rest of you *support me*?

Phrasal verb: _____

- 7 a) I don't think the new fashion will really *become popular*.
 b) He's a bit slow and didn't *realise what was happening* for quite a while.

Phrasal verb: _____

- 8 a) She *didn't accept* the job because the salary was too low.
 b) The radio's very loud. *Reduce the volume*, please.

Phrasal verb: _____

- 9 a) I shall *decorate and repair* this old house and then sell it.
 b) My hands were so cold that I couldn't *fasten* my top button.

Phrasal verb: _____

- 10 a) The old man *donated* half his fortune to charity.
 b) They'll never believe you're French. Your accent will *betray* you.

Phrasal verb: _____

11. a) They *started their journey* early in the morning to avoid the traffic.
 b) The cakes were *arranged* on a trolley, and looked really delicious.

Phrasal verb: _____

- 12 a) Could you help me to *inflate* these balloons?

b) The partisans *destroyed* the building *with dynamite*.

Phrasal verb: _____

13 a) My father was *summoned to join the army* soon after the war began.

b) How many times have I told you never to *telephone me* at work!

Phrasal verb: _____

14 a) I'm too fat! I'd better *stop eating* biscuits and chocolates.

b) You should always *offer* your seat on a bus to an old or disabled person.

Phrasal verb: _____

15 a) Two masked men *stopped and robbed* a security van and stole over £300,000.

b) The train was *delayed* for two hours because of an accident on the line.

Phrasal verb: _____

(15 points)

5. Choose the word which best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Miss Darby lived alone in a large Victorian house (0) *over/in/on* the road from us. Mother said that Miss Darby was (1) *some/one/any* of those people who never threw (2) *nothing/something/anything* away. Although I had (3) *never/even/often* been in her house, I knew that all the rooms were stuffed with furniture and bric-a-brac of (4) *each/every/all* kind. I knew this, because her cleaning lady (5) *used/use/uses* to come over to our house sometimes (6) *as/to/for* a cup of tea and a chat with my mother. I once heard her (7) *describing/to describes/to describe* the huge bundles of newspapers and goodness knows what (8) *else/more/other* that cluttered the house.

When Miss Darby died, her twin nephews came to clear out the house. The nephews (9) *hired/ lent/took* a furniture removal company to take away all the good furniture and paintings, while they (10) *did/went/made* repeated trips to the rubbish tip with the bundles of old newspapers.

We heard later that they had, out of curiosity, opened the (11) *least/latest/last of* the bundles, (12) *which/it/they* contained newspapers dating from 1954, the year when the twins (13) *were/had/got* born. It was only (14) *when/so/then* that they discovered that between the leaves of (15) *all/each/a* newspaper their crazy old aunt had carefully put a rare and beautiful print. There (16) *must/shall/need* have been fifty in that bundle alone. The nephews took the bundle with (17) *their/its/her* precious contents to a dealer. They realised too late that in (18) *throwing/to throw/throw* away all those bundles of newspapers, they (19) *have/were/had* probably thrown away several thousands of pounds (20) *as well/so/too*.

(20 points)

Creative Writing

Essay

The physical and temporal separation of tutor and student, and between students themselves, can lead to feelings of isolation. But let's try and see the problem from a different point of view. Are there any advantages in distance learning? The issue under discussion is "Distance Learning: Building a Learning Community through Time and Space."

Write an essay expressing your opinion. Observe the rules of writing an essay. The composition should be written in 150-200 words.

(20 points)

