

## TEST № 2

### I. Open the brackets putting the verbs in the correct tense, voice and mood form.

Jack Thayer was a 17-year-old passenger on the *Titanic*, travelling with his parents.

He (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*just/say*) goodnight to his parents and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*get*) ready to go to bed when he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*feel*) a bump. He and his father went out to see what (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*happen*).

At first, the passengers remained calm. But one of the ship's designers, whom the Thayers (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*meet*) several times during the short voyage, told them that the *Titanic* (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*not/last*) an hour.

Passengers (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (*try*) to get on the lifeboats, but many lifeboats (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (*already/leave*) half full. Thayer got separated from his parents. As the ship (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (*sink*), he (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (*jump*) into the icy water. If the boy (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (*not/manage*) to swim to an overturned boat he (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (*sink*). Thayer (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (*drift*) in the cold water all night before the passengers in the lifeboats (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (*rescue*) by the *Carpathia*. It was then that he learned that only his mother had survived.

Thirty years later, he wrote his story about that tragic night. His account (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (*publish*) only in April, 2012, on the one hundredth anniversary of the tragedy. It contains his story of what took place that night.

### II. Insert the right articles in the gaps below. Write ‘-’ when no article is needed.

What does (16) \_\_\_\_\_ phrase ‘(17) \_\_\_\_\_ great British seaside’ bring to (18) \_\_\_\_\_ mind? Most people, if asked to respond off (19) \_\_\_\_\_ top of their heads, associate going on holiday to places such as Blackpool or Torquay with (20) \_\_\_\_\_ poor weather, old, faded attractions and (21) \_\_\_\_\_ bad accommodation. These days, when people are more likely to go abroad to see (22) \_\_\_\_\_ sights, traditional British seaside towns are suffering from (23) \_\_\_\_\_ image problem. Now, finally, some of the resorts have decided to bring their images up to date in (24) \_\_\_\_\_ hope that (25) \_\_\_\_\_ change of direction will bring back the tourists. Many will need a lot of convincing, but those that do come will find that (26) \_\_\_\_\_ Blackpool of the 2020s differs quite a bit from (27) \_\_\_\_\_ picture postcard past.

After years of neglect, Blackpool has to work hard to catch up with (28) \_\_\_\_\_ foreign destinations but that's precisely what it is doing. It's the first time so much has happened to improve (29) \_\_\_\_\_ place in such a short time. (30) \_\_\_\_\_ massive building project, including an indoor entertainment centre, means that rainy days are no longer a problem.

**III. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.**

Like many other sports, table tennis started out (31) \_\_\_\_\_ a mild social diversion. It was popular in England in the second half of the nineteenth century under its present name and various trade names like Whiff-Whaff and Ping-Pong, (32) \_\_\_\_\_ sought to imitate the sound (33) \_\_\_\_\_ by the ball striking the table. The game soon (34) \_\_\_\_\_ something of a craze and there are many contemporary references to it and illustrations of it (35) \_\_\_\_\_ played, usually in domestic surroundings.

(36) \_\_\_\_\_ the early twentieth century, the sport had already acquired some of its present-day complexities, (37) \_\_\_\_\_ it was still seen by many as an after-dinner amusement (38) \_\_\_\_\_ than a sport. An account published in 1903 found it necessary to warn players (39) \_\_\_\_\_ the wearing of evening dress, but went on to give detailed technical advice about the pen-holder grip and tactics.

Over the next 60 years, table tennis developed into a worldwide sport, played (40) \_\_\_\_\_ up to 30 million competitive players.

**IV. Insert the right postpositions to form suitable phrasal verbs.**

- (41) Two essays really stand \_\_\_\_\_ from the rest.  
(42-43) Jan's good at keeping secrets, so you'll have to worm it \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
(44-45) Did you hear they are thinking of doing \_\_\_\_\_ identity cards?  
(46) They are planning to wind \_\_\_\_\_ their operation in Greece and concentrate on Eastern Europe.  
(47) She is going to leave early this afternoon, but she'll make \_\_\_\_\_ the hours tomorrow.  
(48) My speech is okay, but I just hope I don't dry \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as I get to the podium.  
(49) We were walking through the woods when we came \_\_\_\_\_ a trap set by hunters.  
(50) Since I'm self-employed, I'm able to take a whole month \_\_\_\_\_ and just travel.

**V. Use the words in bold to form new words that fit the gaps in the text.**

It is estimated that around one in five people have a sleep (51) \_\_\_\_\_ (ORDER) of some kind, affecting their ability to get enough sleep. In particular, people who are (52) \_\_\_\_\_ (WEIGH) – an increasing problem around the world – often suffer from sleeping difficulties. Most of the results of this lack of sleep are relatively minor, such as tiredness, (53) \_\_\_\_\_ (IRRITATE) and (54) \_\_\_\_\_ (FORGET), and the effects are not long-lasting. However, longer-term sleep (55) \_\_\_\_\_ (DEPRIVE) can

have more serious consequences and can be (56) \_\_\_\_\_ (HARM) to physical and mental health. For example, it can result in high blood pressure and can affect a person's (57) \_\_\_\_\_ (ALERT), reducing their ability to think and respond quickly.

Recent (58) \_\_\_\_\_ (SCIENCE) research has shown that people need seven to eight hours of sleep on average, although this figure is (59) \_\_\_\_\_ (DEPEND) on such factors as age and health. For example, for infants the (60) \_\_\_\_\_ (REQUIRE) is much higher, about 16 hours a day, while older people tend to sleep less deeply and for a shorter time, often needing about the same amount of sleep as they do in late childhood.

#### VI. Translate the fragments in brackets into English.

- (61) Did you get Alex (*подвезти*) you all the way to London?  
(62) We finally got tickets to the concert, (*что*) was very lucky.  
(63) (*Закончив*) my homework, I decided to play a computer game.  
(64) She felt nervous because she (*не привыкла петь*) in front of a lot of people.  
(65) Gymnastics (*занимает*) most of my sister's spare time.  
(66) The first question in the text was difficult, but (*остальные были*) quite easy.  
(67-68) Daniel's mum said that she (*поставит*) the flowers in water (*немедленно*).  
(69) It was really embarrassing, but I knew (*мне нужно*) to apologise.  
(70) Ann started to work a (*намного усерднее*) than she had been doing.

#### VII. You are going to read an extract from a book about social customs in different parts of the world. For questions 71-80, choose from the countries (A-D). The countries may be chosen more than once. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

According to the writer, in which country:

- (71) is the price of the gift unimportant? \_\_\_\_\_  
(72) are you expected to give a gift as large as the one you've received? \_\_\_\_\_  
(73) are most gifts specially made to celebrate a particular event? \_\_\_\_\_  
(74) have the rules of gift-giving been established for generations? \_\_\_\_\_  
(75) is it common not to open gifts in front of the giver? \_\_\_\_\_  
(76) is it unwise to say you like someone else's possessions? \_\_\_\_\_  
(77) are there rules about how different types of gifts must be presented? \_\_\_\_\_  
(78) might people be unimpressed by a large gift? \_\_\_\_\_  
(79) is it important not to damage the packaging of a gift? \_\_\_\_\_  
(80) will you be forgiven if you get the details of gift-giving wrong? \_\_\_\_\_

#### A Egypt

When the US president Jimmy Carter visited Egypt in 1978, a camel trader was asked to show him round a camel market. The trader was so honoured that he not only gave the tour but also presented the president with a six-year-old camel, a

pink ribbon tied around its neck. The camel trader's action was typical of the hospitality and generosity shown in many parts of the Arab world, where good manners are an essential ingredient in a person's character and generosity to guests is essential to a good reputation.

Because there are accepted rules of behaviour in gift-giving, the foreign businessperson must be careful.

For example, admiring a painting or ornament in a client's home or office might oblige them to present you with it as a gift. What's more, your Egyptian colleague will probably begin a round of gift-giving and will expect you to reciprocate (*отплатить*) - if not immediately, then on the next possible occasion - and the gift should match theirs in size and cost, if possible.

### B Japan

And the Arab world is not the only place where gift-giving follows set rules. In Japan they are even stricter. As an American who volunteered to teach English to a Japanese woman reported, 'Before each lesson and on each and every visit, the Japanese lady brought me a gift - a book, some paper sculpture or flowers.' Unknowingly, this American was experiencing a ritual rooted centuries deep in Japanese culture. According to Business Tokyo magazine, among the Japanese, gift-giving is a necessity, not merely a nicety as it is in the West.' In Japan the proper gift is thought to express the giver's true friendship, gratitude and respect far better than words can. And specific gift-giving rules have prevailed in Japanese society for centuries. They spell out the type of gift to give and how the various types of gifts should be wrapped.

So if you plan to visit Japan, be prepared. But don't worry about getting the protocol wrong - foreigners are not expected to know all the rules!

### C Thailand

Another country which takes gifts seriously is Thailand. When visiting a home in this country, take flowers or a box of chocolates from the local market. The value is not important; it is the thought and the act that count. It is the tradition in Thailand to wrap gifts beautifully with colourful ribbons and the custom has long been to put the gift aside to be opened later, so don't be offended if the gift seems to go unappreciated. But this custom is not as rigid today as it was and you may be invited to open a gift in front of the giver. But in this case do avoid ripping open the beautiful wrapping as this is considered rude.

### D Australia

And of course, there are countries where businesspeople rarely exchange gifts and Australia is an example of this. Modest gifts such as a business diary, a paperweight or a coffee mug might be presented as a memento of a visit or business meeting, and sales conferences and trade shows often give out T-shirts, ties or baseball caps bearing the date and location of the event. However, anything more than these types of gifts could cause embarrassment in a society known for its friendly informality as people might regard them as pretentious.