1. It took me a long time to the disappointment of losing the match. a. get through b. get off c. get over d. get down 2. I my mother to sew up the hole in my shirt. a. made b. got c. had d. insisted 3. If you take a lot of cases on the plane you will have to pay baggage. a. additional b. extra c. spare d. excess 4. As a prime minister, his views are treated with respect when he is interviewed. b. previous a. prior d. former c. late 5. You will feel better after you've taken a of cough medicine. b. helping a. ration c. dose d. portion 6. I think that Tolstoy should be reading for anyone interested in literature. b. compelled a. necessary c. required d. legal 7. Do you usually buy any particular of instant coffee ? a. jar b. label d. brand c. mark 8. Give him a good mark to his self-respect. a. raise b. get up c. rise d. get down 9. It is impossible to find a good educational computer program. a. barely b. merely c. hardly d. nearly 10. The book that is on the table is the teacher's. b. lying a. laying

d. lay

c. putting

І. Обведите кружком номер правильного ответа.

1.	When the school finally
	be seen tending his garden most sunny afternoons.
2.	Come in now. I'm sorry (keep) you (wait) so long.
3.	Like many other people, I dislike (have) someone
	(look) over my shoulder (read) my newspaper. I find it difficult
	(prevent) myself from (say) something sarcastic.
4.	I know I (say) I would phone you as soon as I
	(get back) but I (not / can) remember where I
	(write down) your number.
5.	If we don't leave immediately the film (start) before we
	(reach) the cinema.
6.	The waste from the power station is said (pollute) the atmosphere for months.
7.	The last time I went sailing with friends the boat (sink) in a gale.
	Luckily I (not /invite) again since then!
8.	Michael wanted to go to the opera, but he put off (buy) a ticket, and now
	they're all sold. He should(buy) his ticket weeks ago. He should
	(not / wait) until now to try to get a ticket.
9.	Yesterday I (go) to my daughter's dance recital. I
	(never /be) to a dance recital before. I (not /take) dancing lessons
	when I (be) a child.
10.	There's not much point in (waste) a lot of time and energy on that
	project. It's likely (fail) no matter what we do.

Раскройте скобки, заполнив пропуски нужными грамматическими формами.

II.

III.	Переведите с русского языка на английский следующие предложения.
1.	Не чувствуя себя виноватыми, мы отказались извиниться перед ними. Мы не привыкли, чтобы с нами так обращались.
2.	Довольно холодно, и с раннего утра идёт сильный дождь. Ничто не заставит меня выйти из дома в такую плохую погоду.
3.	Никто никогда мне ничего не рассказывал о тяжёлой жизни дедушки.
4.	Ей продиктовали его адрес несколько раз, прежде чем она смогла записать его.
5.	Я уверен, мои родители всегда дают мне правильные советы, и я думаю, что смогу ими воспользоваться в своей жизни.
6.	Последнее время на этом участке (stretch) дороги было много несчастных случаев.
7.	Мне оставить окно открытым, или ты хочешь, чтобы я его закрыл?
8.	Мой приятель спросил меня, пообедаю ли я с ним, если он пригласит меня.
9.	Вам придётся подождать. Тестируют последнего студента.
10.	Чем больше фруктов ты будешь есть, тем здоровее ты будешь. Фрукты очень полезны.

IV. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, обведя номер правильного варианта кружком.

The Roman alphabet took thousands of years to develop, from the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians through modifications by Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, and others. Yet in just a dozen years, one man, Sequoyah, invented an alphabet for the Cherokee people. Born in eastern Tennessee, Sequoyah was a hunter and a silversmith in his youth, as well as an able interpreter who knew Spanish, French, and English.

Sequoyah wanted his people to have the secret of the "talking leaves," as he called the books of white people, and so he set out to design a written form of Cherokee. His chief aim was to record his people's ancient tribal customs. He began by designing pictographs for every word in the Cherokee vocabulary. Reputedly his wife, angry at him for his neglect of garden and house, burned his notes, and he had to start over. This time, having concluded that picture-writing was cumbersome, he made symbols for the sounds of the Cherokee language. Eventually he refined his system to eighty-five characters, which he borrowed from the Roman, Greek, and Hebrew alphabets. He presented this system to the Cherokee General Council in 1821, and it was wholeheartedly approved. The response was phenomenal. Cherokees who had struggled for months to learn English lettering in school picked up the new system in days. Several books were printed in Cherokee, and in 1828, a newspaper, the *Cherokee Phoenix*, was first published in the new alphabet. Sequoyah was acclaimed by his people.

In his later life, Sequoyah dedicated himself to the general advancement of his people. He went to Washington, D.C., as a representative of the Western tribes. He helped settle bitter differences among Cherokee after their forced movement by the federal government to the Oklahoma territory in the 1830s. He died in Mexico in 1843 while searching for groups of lost Cherokee. A statue of Sequoyah represents Oklahoma in the Statuary Hall in the Capitol building in Washington, D.C. However, he is probably chiefly remembered today because sequoias, the giant redwood trees of California, are named for him.

- 1. The passage is mainly concerned with
 - a. the development of the Roman alphabet
 - b. the accomplishments of Sequoyah
 - c. the pictographic system of writing
 - d. Sequoyah's experiences in Mexico
- 2. According to the passage, how long did it take to develop the Cherokee alphabet?
 - a. Twelve years
 - b. Twenty years
 - c. Eighty-five years
 - d. Thousands of years
- 3. What was Sequoyah's main purpose in designing a Cherokee alphabet?
 - a. To record Cherokee customs
 - b. To write books in Cherokee
 - c. To write about his own life
 - d. To publish a newspaper
- 4. All of the following were mentioned in the passage as alphabet systems that Sequoyah borrowed from EXCEPT
 - a. Egyptian
 - b. Roman
 - c. Hebrew
 - d. Greek
- 5. Why does the author mention the giant redwood trees of California in the passage?
 - a. Sequoyah took his name from those trees.
 - b. The trees inspired Sequoyah to write a book.
 - c. Sequoyah was born in the vicinity of the redwood forest.
 - d. The trees were named in Sequoyah's honor.