

I. **Обведите кружком номер правильного ответа.**

1. Granny is completely deaf. You'll have to ..... allowances for her.  
a. bring                      b. give  
c. make                        d. find
  
2. Take ..... of the chance to do some sightseeing while you are here.  
a. advantage                b. profit  
c. benefit                     d. exploit
  
3. You can use my typewriter ..... now, but I shall need it later.  
a. in                            b. at  
c. for                           d. on
  
4. There's no need to ..... such a fuss about it.  
a. get                           b. bring  
c. make                        d. raise
  
5. When I was applying for jobs, I asked my old boss if he would give me a .....  
a. reference                 b. reputation  
c. referee                     d. receipt
  
6. You can do what you like, sir. ...., you are the emperor.  
a. By all means              b. Over and above,  
c. All the same,              d. After all,
  
7. They left at very short .....  
a. notice                      b. advice  
c. delay                        d. warning
  
8. Are you looking for anything in ..... ?  
a. peculiar                    b. special  
c. particular                 d. detail
  
9. The ..... man in the street has a lot of common sense.  
a. normal                      b. usual  
c. ordinary                    d. familiar
  
10. I can't see you tomorrow. I have a dental .....  
a. engagement              b. compromise  
c. appointment              d. date

II. **Раскройте скобки, заполнив пропуски нужными грамматическими формами.**

1. He ..... ( not/ cover ) the first of those miles when the luck ..... ( favour ) him at last.  
He ..... ( meet ) a cart turning in his direction and this time he ..... ( be ) able to beg a lift,  
though it .....( take ) several minutes to explain to the driver what he ..... ( want ).
2. Sue needed to borrow some money. She tried ..... ( ask ) Gerry but he was short of money too.
3. At half past four I ..... ( put ) on the lights. The shop ..... ( look ) shabbier in artificial light.  
The shelves .....( be ) dusty and the ceiling ..... ( be/ not ) painted since I ..... ( go )  
there. It ..... ( be ) full of cracks. I ..... ( look ) in the mirror to see how my hair .....( be ).
4. It's ages since we ..... ( go ) to the cinema.
5. Then I ..... ( tell ) that he ..... ( win ) cups and medals for swimming when he ..... ( be ) a boy.
6. Sometimes mistakes ..... ( make ). It's inevitable.
7. When he went into his bedroom he ..... ( find ) it icy cold; he shouldn't .....( leave ) the  
window open.
8. That evening Denny ..... ( arrive ) as he ..... ( promise ) for supper. He ..... ( bring ) a  
message from Kate, who .....( ring ) him from Cambridge to say that she ..... ( be unable ) to get  
to London that evening.
9. I didn't hear the telephone. I must ..... ( be ) asleep.
10. He has been charged with ..... ( receive ) and ..... ( sell ) stolen goods. He has admitted .....  
( receive ) but denies ..... ( sell ) them. The fact is that he hasn't had time ..... ( sell ) them yet.

**III. Переведите с русского языка на английский следующие предложения.**

1. Чем больше я думал об этом плане, тем меньше он мне нравился.

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2. – В Англии часто идёт дождь ?  
- Когда мы приехали, там шел дождь и нам сказали, что дожди уже идут целый месяц.

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3. Что объясняли твоим друзьям, когда вы присоединились к ним ?

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4. Тебе пришлось несколько раз напомнить ему о его обещании, не так ли ?

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5. Разве ты ещё не готов ? Что-же ты делал ?

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6. Ему нечего было добавить к тому, что было сказано.

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7. Разреши дать тебе один совет – не спорь с ним, он знает, о чём говорит.

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8. Том привык вставать рано утром.

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9. Хотя он сам не танцует, ему доставляет большое удовольствие наблюдать, как танцуют другие.

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10. Я поинтересовался , обсуждали ли они этот вопрос на собрании ?

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

Jazz originated in the southern United States after the Civil War. It began as the musical expression of black people who had formerly been slaves, combining hymns, spirituals, and traditional work songs into a new form. The style was a **blend** of the rhythms brought to America by the Africans who were imported as slave labor and the popular music of the era that featured the ragtime piano. The term jazz itself is of obscure, and possibly nonmusical origin, but it was first used to describe this particular kind of musical expression in about 1915.

Improvisation has always been one of the primary elements of jazz. While one instrument, often the trumpet, plays the melody, another instrument, usually the clarinet, embellishes and invents compatible melodies around the original theme. Such improvisation is the test of the jazz musician's skill.

A jazz band commonly includes four to twelve musicians with a relatively large proportion of the group in the rhythm section. There are a drummer, a bass player, and a pianist. Often there is a banjo player or guitarist. In traditional jazz, the clarinet, trumpet, and trombone carry the melody, but in more modern jazz, the saxophone, violin, and flute may also be included in the melody section. Some jazz bands employ a blues singer.

Jazz first became popular outside the South in the 1920s, when jazz bands began to record, distribute, and even export their recordings to Europe. Since jazz is improvisational, it does not exist in the form of printed scores, and recorded performances were and still are the best way of preserving the music. A very basic library of recorded jazz would include work by such classic artists as Jelly Roll Morton, Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, and Billie Holiday. Theirs is probably America's most unique and most important contribution to the musical world, although there are a few contemporary artists who are keeping the tradition alive.

1. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?
  - A. The History of Jazz
  - B. Jazz Musicians
  - C. Improvisation
  - D. Jazz Bands
  
2. The rhythms of jazz were first heard
  - A. in Europe
  - B. in Africa
  - C. in South America
  - D. in North America
  
3. The author mentions all of the following as characteristic of jazz EXCEPT
  - A. a large number of percussion instruments
  - B. a printed score for the music
  - C. a melody played by the trumpet
  - D. a ragtime piano
  
4. The underlined word "blend" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
  - A. mixture
  - B. rejection
  - C. imitation
  - D. variety
  
5. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses
  - A. recorded performances by jazz musicians
  - B. modern jazz musicians
  - C. famous blues singers
  - D. Louis Armstrong's contribution to jazz