

ENGLISH

Instruction: You are offered the test items with one correct answer from four proposed ones.

1. Abstract noun
 - A) cheese
 - B) love
 - C) gold
 - D) tennis
2. Antonym of “**strong**”
 - A) rude
 - B) weak
 - C) serious
 - D) noisy
3. Correct word
____ you save your work, you will lose it.
 - A) although
 - B) in spite of
 - C) even though
 - D) unless
4. Comparative adjective
 - A) the hottest
 - B) friendly
 - C) the most friendly
 - D) hotter
5. Future continuous
 - A) make predictions
 - B) actions in progress at a future time
 - C) completed action
 - D) started in the past
6. A dependent preposition for **depend** ...
 - A) about
 - B) on
 - C) with
 - D) against
7. Reported speech: She said, “I like cooking”.
 - A) She says she liked cooking.
 - B) She said she liked cooking.
 - C) She says she likes cooking.
 - D) She told she liked cooking.

8. A special question
A) Do you love cats or dogs?
B) Who is over there?
C) Do you like reading?
D) You are sure, aren't you?
9. The correct variant
Did you ____ to sleep late?
A) didn't use
B) using
C) used
D) use
10. Demonstrative pronoun
A) Mark introduced himself to the guests.
B) My granny loves me and I love her.
C) What time shall we meet?
D) We didn't enjoy ourselves that evening.
11. The highest mountain in...Alps is...Mont Blanc.
A) the, the
B) __, a
C) the, __
D) the, a
12. A comparative structure **as ...as...**
A) He is ... more ... his dad.
B) He is ... cleverest ...his dad.
C) He is ... cleverer ... his dad.
D) He is ... clever ... his dad.
13. The correct variant
We will miss our flight if we ____hurry.
A) don't
B) doesn't
C) didn't
D) do
14. Refers to two people and has a positive meaning.
A) both
B) anyone
C) more
D) a few
15. The correct meaning of highlight words
I'm going to buy a new dress.
A) action in progress
B) intention
C) past action
D) completed action

16. Correct reporting verb
'You should see a doctor', she said to me.
A) order
B) invite
C) beg
D) advise
17. The correct sentence in Complex Object
A) Dad wanted me to help him in the garage.
B) We were confused to answer.
C) The teacher lets us to use ebooks.
D) He made her to be happy.
18. Irregular comparative adverb
A) late
B) well
C) hard
D) fast
19. The right variant
They managed ____ the project on time.
A) to finish
B) finishing
C) finished
D) finish
20. The correct word
If you go outside, let me ____.
A) to know
B) to be know
C) knew
D) know

Instruction: You are offered the test items on the base of text with one correct answer from four proposed ones. Read the text attentively and do the items.

Plastic

Plastic is a material we use every day. The first plastics were made more than 100 years ago from parts of plants. Plastics are now made from oil, coal and natural gas. We are using up these things so fast that the Earth's supplies may run out. Because of this, scientists are investigating new ideas for making plastics from plants such as sweet potato, bamboo and flax. Things made from plastic can be useful for people but bad for the planet. Some plastics can last for a long time without wearing out, and can be difficult to get rid of when they are not needed. They can remain in rubbish dumps called landfill sites for hundreds of years. Landfills can be smelly, ugly, and harmful to our planet. Recycling is a good way to get rid of unwanted plastics. Recycled waste materials can be used again to make new products. This can be difficult as different types of plastic need to be recycled in different ways. Some kinds of plastics can be melted down and used to make new things such as bags and bottles. Others can be made into fibres (strands of material) for clothing. Another way to protect the environment is to use canvas bags for shopping rather than plastic ones. A lot of plastic objects can also be reused. Plastic bottles can be refilled many times, rather than throwing them away once they are empty. Unwanted plastic goods such as CDs and toys can be sold or given away to charity shops.

21. The past passive is used in

- A) Recycled waste materials can be used again.
- B) The first plastics were made more than 100 years ago.
- C) Plastics are now made from oil, coal and natural gas.
- D) Plastic bottles can be refilled many times.

22. **The meaning of May** in the sentence “ ... Earth’s supplies **may** run out” means:

- A) permission
- B) request
- C) obligation
- D) logical assumption/speculation

23. **Canvas** in the text means

- A) strong heavy cotton cloth
- B) plastic
- C) paper
- D) metal

24. The incorrect information about plastic

- A) Plastic is made from different things.
- B) We’ve already made plastic from sweet potato.
- C) Plastic is a widely used material.
- D) We may face running out of plastic.

25. The information is NOT mentioned in the text

A) reuse

B) threat

C) the uses

D) the origin of plastic

Instruction: You are offered the test items with one or more correct answers.

There can be up to three correct answers in the test items with one or more correct answers.

26. Similar synonym(s)

- A) ugly
- B) attractive
- C) delicious
- D) vivid
- E) pretty
- F) terrible

27. Prepositional phrase(s) with **in**

- A) ... other words
- B) ... turn
- C) ... luck
- D) ... my opinion
- E) ... ages
- F) ... holiday

28. "un-" goes with...

- A) willing
- B) familiar
- C) likely
- D) correct
- E) legal
- F) regular

29. Sentence(s) in the Perfect Passive

- A) She has been waiting for him for two hours.
- B) You have been interviewed many times before.
- C) She has sold his car.
- D) The letter has just been typed.
- E) The windows had been cleaned.
- F) They usually eat out on Saturdays.

30. Linkers for conditionals

- A) after
- B) if
- C) unless
- D) in case
- E) before
- F) where

31. Relative clause of reason
- A) He asked why I had sold my new car.
 - B) Whose children do sports?
 - C) Why are you late?
 - D) I want to know the reason.
 - E) I know the reason why you are upset.
 - F) Do you know the reason why they moved to Germany?
32. Correct construction(s)
- _____ many children there.
- A) there were
 - B) there are
 - C) there is
 - D) are there
 - E) was there
 - F) is there
33. Relative pronoun(s) for **possession**
- A) that
 - B) when
 - C) where
 - D) whose
 - E) why
 - F) who
34. Adjective complement(s)
- A) He is reading an exciting book.
 - B) I am pleased that you finally made a decision.
 - C) We go out every Friday.
 - D) It was difficult to find the solution.
 - E) He was invited to work in Germany.
 - F) I am not sure why he did that.
35. Sentence(s) with similar meaning
- ‘How about going to the cinema?’**
- A) I am to go to the cinema.
 - B) I like going to the cinema.
 - C) I’m supposed to go to the cinema.
 - D) Let’s go to the cinema!
 - E) What about going to the cinema?
 - F) Why don’t we go to the cinema?