**Lexical -Grammar Test**

**USE OF LANGUAGE**

**I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets. Points 7**

1. I *(bring)* you a gift. You *(like)* it?

2. Why you *(smell)* the meat? It can`t be bad. I *(buy)* it this morning.

3. It was Jane`s birthday last Sunday. Knowing her taste I *(make)* up my mind to buy her a large box of chocolates.

4. The weather *(get)* better and better. I *(feel)* spring in the air.

5. Her plane *(leave)* at 6.40 tomorrow. I *(promise)* to take her to the airport.

6. Everybody realized of course that I *(be)* a foreigner,

7. It turned out that the windows *(smash)* with a hammer taken from the tool-shed.

**II. Use the right article. Points 6**

1. I`m always forgetting \_ people`s names.

2. \_ only thing that matters is to find \_ way home.

3. Mary said, “What \_ nice idea!”

4. North Wales seems \_ good place for \_holiday.

5. She is anxious to find \_ better job.

6. There`s nothing like \_ cheese for me for \_ breakfast.

**III. Choose the suitable preposition or postposition. Points 5**

1. I arrived *(to, at, -)* home feeling very tired.

2. I didn`t see you *(on, in, at)* the party on Sunday.

3. He studied French *(at, on, in)* Paris *(since, for)* a year.

4. I didn`t feel very well when I woke *(down, up)*.

5. You`ll find the sport results (in, by, on) the back page of the newspaper.

**IV. Circle the suitable pronoun. Points 5**

1. Yesterday we had supper with the neighbours of *(our, us, ours)*.

2. She left the house without saying *(something, anything, nothing)* to *(somebody,* *nobody, anybody)*.

3. *(None, no, not)* of the people I met there were English.

4. We`ve got *(many, much, plenty)* of time.

5. Not *(every, all, many)* the stories about this film are true.

**V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence. Points 4**

1. the/her/ yet/has/cat/lady/found/old?

2. month/I/the/to/went/last/dentist/times/three/see.

3. lift/tomorrow/I`ll/a/to/give/the/you/station.

4. me/tooth/giving/again/this/is/trouble.

**VI. Choose the right variant. Points 4**

1. My farther was in hospital for six weeks.

a) For what?

b) How much?

c) For how long?

2. I`d like to help you.

a) You mustn`t.

b) You would, wouldn`t you?

c) You needn`t, thank you.

3. What is he doing there now?

a) It`s none of your business.

b) I really don`t know.

c) I never know.

4. My room is much larger than yours.

a) Is it?

b) Isn`t it?

c) Is it not?

**VII. Choose the appropriate word. Points 6**

I decided to become a car mechanic. It seemed *(such, so)* exciting. So I *(made, did)* a course in car mechanics. I *(enjoyed, joined)* learning about a car bit by bit until I *(realized, understood)* every part of it, and how every part *(fitted, suited)* in with the rest. I also enjoyed taking an engine *(at part, apart)* and then *(putting, placing)* it togerther again! And when I succeeded *(there, it) (seemed, looked)* like a miracle to me!

**READING**

**VIII. 1. Read the text “Programmer” and choose the best subheading for each paragraph.**

**Points: 4**

**Programmer**

Bill Gates, Mark Zuckerberg. Steve Wozniak, Torvals Linus, IlyaValentinovich Segalovich...

All these people became famous for their talent in programming. A programmer is a very creative profession, but, however, his arsenal of knowledge is supported by a massive foundation of mathematical knowledge.

Work in this area is considered predominantly male, but note that the first programmer is a woman – Ada Loveplace.

Thanks to it, the first methods of managing computation which are still used in programming, have appeared.

In our time, the profession of a programmer is very much in demand. First of all, this is due to the fact that in every home, in every office and other establishments there are computers. The development of computer technology and the Internet. Programmers are involved in the development of various programs for text editors, websites, games, video surveillance system.

A programmer is a fairly popular profession in labour market. Despite the fact that educational institutions produce a large number of programmers, there are still not enough qualified specialists in this field.

So what does the programmer do? A programmer is a very relative profession This profession applies not only to the technical field, but also to the humanitarian.

Now I will explain, the development of the program begins with its design, that is you need to think up for what purposes it will serve and how it will work.

Currently, specialists can be divided into three groups: application, system, and Web programmers. It depends on the application programmers how successful and safe the work will be in the institution where the technical devices are involved. The activity of system programmers is to work with system software. They are engaged in the development, creation and management of operating systems. Web-programmers working in the network space, that is, on the Internet. They create websites, ways of their modernization and management.

And so to summarize, what did we learn about the profession of a prog rammer? A programmer is a very entertaining and sought-after profession. It requires no small knowledge and imagination. In my opinion this profession, one of the most important at the moment.

**2. Match the subheadings with the paragraphs.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Now I will explain, the development of the program begins with its design, that is you need to think up for what purposes it will serve and how it will work.  Currently, specialists can be divided into three groups: application, system, and Web programmers. It depends on the application programmers how successful and safe the work will be in the institution where the technical devices are involved. The activity of system programmers is to work with system software. They are engaged in the development, creation and management of operating systems. Web-programmers working in the network space, that is, on the Internet. They create websites, ways of their modernization and management. | 1. The first programmer |
| 2. In our time, the profession of a programmer is very much in demand. First of all, this is due to the fact that in every home, in every office and other establishments there are computers. The development of computer technology and the Internet. Programmers are involved in the development of various programs for text editors, websites, games, video surveillance system. | 2. Requirements for the profession of a programmer |
| 3. A programmer is a fairly popular profession in labour market. Despite the fact that educational institutions produce a large number of programmers, there are still not enough qualified specialists in this field.  So what does the programmer do? A programmer is a very relative profession This profession applies not only to the technical field, but also to the | 3. Programming geniuses |
| 4. Bill Gates, Mark Zuckerberg. Steve Wozniak, Torvals Linus, IlyaValentinovich Segalovich...  All these people became famous for their talent in programming. A programmer is a very creative profession, but, however, his arsenal of knowledge is supported by a massive foundation of mathematical knowledge. | 4. The popularity of the profession of a programmer |
| 5. And so to summarize, what did we learn about the profession of a prog rammer? A programmer is a very entertaining and sought-after profession. It requires no small knowledge and imagination. In my opinion this profession, one of the most important at the moment. | 5. Programming areas |
| 6. Work in this area is considered predominantly male, but note that the first programmer is a woman – Ada Loveplace.  Thanks to it, the first methods of managing computation which are still used in programming, have appeared. | 6. Programming and its specialists |

**3**. **Mark the sentences Trues or False.**

a.The profession of a programmer applies to different scientific fields.

b. A programmer is a less popular profession in labour market.

c. The development of the program begins with its management.

d. The activity of web-programmers is to work with system software.

e. The profession of a programmer requires large knowledge and imagination.

**4. Put 5 questions to the text (general, special, disjunctive (tag question), to the subject and alternative).**

**Notes:**

**1**. To talk about actions taking place at or around the moment of speaking; temporary situations, we use **the Present Continuous** Tense. When verbs express a permanent state rather than an action, they do not have continuous forms.

These are the groups of **statives verbs:**

- verbs of the mind and thinking: **believe, think, consider, understand, suppose, expect, agree, know, remember; forget, doubt, mean, mind.**

- verbs of emotion and feeling: **like, dislike, hate, love, want, wish, prefer, care.**

- verbs of the senses: **see, smell, taste, hear.**

- verbs of possession: **have, possess, belong to, own.**

- certain other verbs: **concern, depend on, include, need, owe, seem and others.**

Some of these verbs can be used in the continuous tenses when the verb expresses an activity, not a state. However the meaning changes slightly.

Compare:

I **think** it's a great idea. (think as opinion, i.e. a state, = I believe).

He'**s thinking** of emigrating. (think as mental process, i.e. an activity, = he is considering).

He **has** two houses. (= he owns, possesses).

She'**s having** lunch. (= she's eating)

Your perfume **smells** of apples. (= it has the smell).

She **is smelling** the roses.(= she is trying the smell of).

What **does it taste** like? (=What is its flavour?)

He'**s tasting** the food to see if it's good. (= He's testing the flavour).

**2**. To emphasize the action in a sentence, rather than the person who carries/carried out the action we use **the Passive**. To say who does the action of a passive verb, add **by + noun phrase (agent)** after the verb phrase. The passive form of the verb contains this pattern: **subject +be + Past Participle + object.**

*Forms*: ***is* used, *are* used, *was* used, *were* used, *have/has been* used, *had been* used, *will be* used, *will have been* used**; *Modal pattern:* ***could be* used, *can be* used, *may be* used, *must be* used, *might be* used, *should be* used.**

*The Pyramids* ***were built*** *by the ancient Egyptians. Breakfast* ***is served*** *from 6.00 to 10.30. My new dress* ***has been ruined.***

Note: The passive is rare in ‘speech’, but common in academic ‘writing’.