**ГРАММАТИКА**

1. The children spent the whole day indoors because it \_\_\_\_\_ heavily.

**A** was raining

**B** rain

**C** rained

**D** raining

1. The London police were looking for a criminal who \_\_\_\_\_ a bank.

**A** robs

**B** was robbing

**C** had robbed

**D**robbed

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ writing this report by tomorrow morning.

**A** will finish

**B** will be finishing

**C** will have been finished

**D** will have finished

1. When I \_\_\_\_\_ at the station last night Mary was waiting for me.

**A**arrived

**B** had arrived

**C** was arriving

**D** had been arriving

1. I saw you in the street yesterday – you \_\_\_\_\_ to some strange person.

**A**are talking

**B** was talking

**C** were talking

**D**will be talking

*Find the right passive variant (if there exists one) for each sentence.*

1. Previous climbers had cut steps in the ice.

**A** *No passive variant.*

**B** The steps in the ice were cut by previous climbers.

**C** Steps in the ice are cut by previous climbers.

**D** Steps in the ice had been cut by previous climbers.

1. We use this room only on special occasions.

**A** This room is used only on special occasions.

**B** *No passive variant.*

**C** This room has been used only on special occasions**.**

**D** This room we use only on special occasions.

1. Do you need your camera tomorrow or \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow it?

**A**am able to

**B** can

**C** was able to

**D** could

2. Can he have said it then? He must \_\_\_\_\_ with you.

**A** be

**B** was

**C** had been

**D** have been

3. The meat must \_\_\_\_\_ ready now. I have been cooking it for a long time.

**A** be

**B** was

**C** has been

**D** had been

4. She couldn’t come to the party yesterday. She \_\_\_\_\_ look after her little sister.

**A** must

**B** was to

**C** had to

**D** should

6. You \_\_\_\_\_ have called him yesterday. It was his birthday.

**A** must

**B** could

**C** may

**D** should

7. Everybody forgot you. You must \_\_\_\_\_ absent for a long time.

**A** be

**B** had been

**C** have been

**D** having been

8. He \_\_\_\_\_ translate the article so quickly because he knew many technical terms.

**A** could

**B** had to

**C** was able to

**D** might

1. I’d rather \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio than see this soap opera on TV.

**A** listen

**B** to listen

**C** to be listening

**D** have listened

2. You are cold. You’d better \_\_\_\_\_ near the fireplace.

**A** to sit

**B** to have sat

**C** be sitting

**D** sit

3. He preferred \_\_\_\_\_ a brown suit.

**A** put on

**B** to have put on

**C** to put on

**D** be putting on

5. He will be happy \_\_\_\_\_ you.

**A** to be seen

**B** see

**C** to have seen

**D** to see

6. I am glad \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport yesterday.

**A** to have been met

**B** to meet

**C** to be met

**D** to have met

1. It seems to be a very \_\_\_\_\_ story.

**A**having been interested

**B**being interested

**C**interested

**D**interesting

2. That man seems \_\_\_\_\_ in our conversation.

**A**interesting

**B** interested

**C** being interested

**D** having been interested

3. When she met hem he was a \_\_\_\_\_ man.

**A** breaking

**B** being broken

**C** broken

**D** having broken

4. I can see several people \_\_\_\_\_ at the bank.

**A** standing

**B** having stood

**C** stand

**D** to stand

12. Everyone finds the circus\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A**excited

**B** having excited

**C** exciting

**D** being excited

**ЛЕКСИКА**

**Match English and Russian equivalents**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | Maximum score | **A** | Определять чьи-то способности |
| **2.** | To determine one’s attitude | **B** | Заявление |
| **3.** | Entrance requirements | **C** | Максимальное количество баллов |
| **4.** | State-subsidized | **D** | Требования к поступлению |
| **5.** | To have an advantage | **E** | Финансируемый штатом |
| **6.** | Application | **F** | Иметь преимущество |

**Choose a synonym for each word in the left column**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **A** | **B** | **C** | |
| **1.** | to obtain | to receive | to apply | | to admit |
| **2.** | opportunity | chance | ability | | completion |
| **3.** | faculty | applicant | admission | | university teaching staff |
| **4.** | non-profit | competitive | non-commercial | | the same |
| **5.** | to comprise | to include | to divide | | to follow |

**Choose the right word**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **A** | **B** | **C** |
| **1.** | “Mandatory” means | elite | a must | satisfactory |
| **2.** | “To comprise” means | to alternate | to include | to afford |
| **3.** | “To seek employment” means | to collect taxes | to receive grades | to look for a job |
| **4.** | “Co-educational school” means | teaching only boys | teaching only girls | for teaching boys and girls |
| **5.** | “Associate degree” means | 2-years of college education | 4-years college of education | post-graduate course |
| **6.** | “Elective” means | not necessary | specified | oral |

**Match the appropriate English words corresponding to their Russian equivalents in brackets.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | Rose’s automated (жилище) takes care of a lot of daily details. | **A** | reflected |
| **2.** | In 1990 the house (считался) very ahead of its time. | **B** | transmit |
| **3.** | We’ll all be a lot thinner if we have to see ourselves (отраженными) on chrome refrigerator door. | **C** | is engaged |
| **4.** | Professor Machover (занимается) in a 10-year-long research project. | **D** | residence |
| **5.** | Sensors in your shoes might (передавать) your vital signs into the floor. | **E** | remote |
| **6.** | In the future you will receive information from your home without the need to operate a keyboard or (пульт дистанционного управления). | **F** | was considered |
|  |  | **G** | current |
|  |  | **H** | predict |

Fill the gaps with these words: **virus, to save, to connect, to delete**

1. I forgot to… the documents.

2. I think I’ve got a … because my computer is very slow.

3. I can’t… to the Internet.

4. I’ve… two files by mistake.

a. virus

b. to save

c. connect

d. deleted

Find three synonyms to the word “accepted” from the given list.

accredited

unacknowledged

approved

recognized

disputed

Fill in the gap.

At math classes you have different…to solve.

**ПОНИМАНИЕ ТЕКСТА**

UNIVERSITY STRUCTURE. SCIENTIFIC DEGREES.

Institutions of higher education in the US for the most part are referred to as **colleges** or universities. The first American universities divided courses into various fields of learning and called the **departments** (each teaching one branch) **colleges** or **schools**. Within a university they may be similar in structure to the “department ” at different universities all over the world, such as School of Business, Law School, or College of Chemistry, etc. Thus a university is made up of schools and colleges. The word “college” may also mean a separate institution which specializes in a specific branch of knowledge, like College of Engineering.

The number of departments, their titles and the subjects they teach varies from one university to another. Here is the list of basic departments and subjects they teach:  
- Department of **Arts** (the **Humanities**) includes English, modern languages and classics (both languages and literature), History, Philosophy, sometimes Drama;  
- Department of **Science** (or **Natural Sciences**, or pure science) teaches natural sciences, like Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Geography;  
- Department of **Engineering** (or technology, or **Applied Science**);  
- Department of **Social Science**(s) teaches Economics, Sociology, Political science; - Department of **Business Administration** (or business studies) is a fairly new speciality combining the study of Economics, Accountancy, Commercial Law, Marketing; - Department of **Medicine**, usually called medical school;  
- Department of L**aw**;  
- Department of **Education**.

The dean is in charge of students and educational matters. He or she is assisted by Faculty Board including both professors and students.

A distinctive feature of American university is its two levels. The first level is **Undergraduate School** that lasts four years. The first two years (the freshman year and the sophomore year) are aimed at providing general education, i.e. broadly-based studies in the humanities, social sciences, applied and natural sciences. In the spring of the sophomore year students choose an area of concentration. During the last two years (the junior and the senior years) the students (the undergraduates) **major in** one special subject, so they take the majority of courses in this one area. Juniors are usually engaged in independent work and seniors - in a year-long project, **thesis**. This undergraduate education culminates in a **Bachelor’s degree**. These degrees are usually referred to by their initials, both in speech and writing : BA (Bachelor’s of Arts), B.Sc. (Bachelor of Science), BEd (Bachelor of Education). Bachelor’s degrees are at two levels: **Honors** and General/Pass. At some institutions an Honors degree, abbreviated as BA (Hons),is awarded after a more specialized course, at others the course is the same for everyone and Honors degree is given to those students who are more successful in their examinations.

A Bachelor’s degree can be often considered as a background for a higher, or advanced, or further degree, that is awarded after further study, usually involving research. There are two levels of higher degrees : the **Master’s degree** and Doctor’s degree usually called the Ph.D. They can be obtained in **Graduate School**, which is the second level of university education. To obtain the Master’s degree a graduate student should work for two or sometimes three years. During this time he takes courses, passes exams, does some laboratory research guided by a competent professor, masters a foreign language, and submits a thesis (though a thesis is not always required). The name of the degree depends on the field of specialization, thus there are : MA (Master of Arts), MSc (Master of Science), MBA (Master of Business Administration), etc.

The highest degree in the American graduate school is the research doctorate, or **Doctor of Philosophy**, often referred to as the Ph.D. This name is invariable for all specialities. If a the graduate student is accepted into the Ph.D. program, he takes two or three years of advanced studies in his field of interest, passes the exams and does independent research, which culminates in a written dissertation. The dissertation must be an original contribution to knowledge. The candidate for Ph.D. should defend the conclusions of his dissertation before a panel of experts who finally decide whether he deserves the degree.

Match the words with their definitions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| an amount of money given by a school, college, university, or other organization to pay for the studies of a person with great ability but little money | scholarship |
| a long piece of writing on a particular subject, especially one that is done for a higher college or university degree | thesis |
| a student who is studying for their first degree at a college or university | an undergraduate |
| detailed study of a subject, especially in order to discover new information or understand the subject better | research |

**Is this sentence correct?**

To obtain the Master’s degree a graduate student should work for six or sometimes seven years.

1. True
2. False

**Choose the correct answer.**

This undergraduate education culminates in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Ph. D
2. Master’s degree
3. Bachelor’s degree

**Choose the correct answer.**

The candidate for Ph.D. should defend the conclusions of his dissertation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. as soon as it is possible
2. in the city council
3. before a panel of experts