

## Test V-2

### 1. Подчеркните правильный вариант

1. Water **boils/is boiling** at 100 degrees Celsius.
2. Nick has lost his keys. He **is always losing/always loses** them!
3. You don't have to **raise/lift** your voice. I can hear you very well.
4. Maria had a splitting headache because **she had worked/had been working** for 10 hours.
5. My favourite side dish is **mashed/poached** potatoes.
6. Washington is the capital of - **/the** USA.
7. This salad doesn't take **much/many** time to prepare.
8. Our new flat is **better/the best** than the old one.
9. Has Julia **gone/been** to the market? I can't find her anywhere.
10. Sorry, but this orange skirt doesn't **match/suit** you.
11. I don't know how to use this printer. - Don't worry, I **will /am going to** show you.
12. Robert is not **too old/old enough** to drive a car.
13. The new museum **will open/will be opened** by the Mayor in winter.
14. Tina is having her shoes **repaired/repairing**.

### 2. Вставьте в пропуски недостающие предложения

A: Guess what? I have got some great news.

B : Really? \_\_\_\_\_

A: My brother got a new job last week.

B: Wow! \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Yes, he works for a company as a computer programmer.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Well, he creates software for the company.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: He loves, but the pay isn't really that good.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ Is he disappointed?

A: No, he's very optimistic that he will get a pay rise in the near future.

B: That's great.

a. That's too bad. b. That's fantastic. c. What does his new job involve? d. What happened? e. How does he like his new job?

### 3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную грамматическую форму

1. My brother (not/drink) \_\_\_\_\_ Cola very often.
2. Anna (work) \_\_\_\_\_ next week.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (your English course/start) yet?
4. I cut my finger while I (cook) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.
5. Paul (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ in South America for the last two months.
6. This article (translate) \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks ago.

**4. Прочтите текст и определите, утверждения верны (Т), неверны (F) или нет информации (NS)**

There are no strict etiquette rules that you have to stick to when in the UK. It is advisable, however, to demonstrate decent manners and respect to the local culture and traditions. The first and most important step is to be aware of the clearly distinct nations which form the UK. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The citizens of any of these countries may be referred to as “British”. When certain of heritage, you are free to call the different residents as follows: English, Scot, Welsh or Irish.

When first meeting a Brit, he or she may seem reserved and cold, but that is just an impression. In reality, they are very friendly and helpful for foreigners.

A handshake is the most common form of greeting, but try to avoid prolonged eye contact, as it may make people feel ill at ease. British people are not very keen on displaying affection in public. Hugging, kissing and touching are usually reserved for family members and very close friends. You should also avoid talking loudly in public or going to extremes with hand gestures during the course of communication. Do not stand too close to another person or put your arm around someone's shoulder.

The British often use expressions such as “drop in anytime” and “come to me soon”. However, do not take these literally. To be on the safe side, always telephone before visiting someone at home. If you receive a written invitation to an event that says “RSVP”, you should respond to the sender as soon as possible, whether you are going to attend or not.

British people are very strict when it comes to punctuality. In Britain people make a great effort to arrive on time, so it is considered impolite to be late, even by few minutes. If you are delayed, be sure to inform the person you are meeting.

1. Any citizen of the UK can be called a “Brit”. **T/F/NS**
2. Displaying affection in public is not approved in the UK. **T/F/NS**
3. The British like some personal space during the course of communication. **T/F/NS**
4. When introduced to foreigners the British usually look at the new person for the long time. **T/F/NS**
5. After you are introduced to a British person you can call on him/her any time. **T/F/NS**