

## Итоговые тесты: проверь себя!

### (Check Yourself)

Задание. В предлагаемых текстах выберите правильный вариант.

#### 1. From the History of Moscow

From (1) *a/the/*— small fortress lost in (2) *a/the/*— thick woods of (3) *a/the/*— Middle Russian Plain (4) *a/the/*— Moscow developed into (5) *a/the/*— capital of (6) *a/the/*— large and powerful state stretching from (7) *a/the/*— Baltic coast in (8) *a/the/*— west to (9) *a/the/*— Pacific Ocean in (10) *a/the/*— east and from (11) *a/ the/*— Arctic snowfields in (12) *a/the/*— north to (13) *a/the/*— deserts of (14) *a/the/*— Central Asia in (15) *a/the/*— south. (16) *a/the/*— first reference about (17) *a/the/*— Moscow is found in (18) *a/the/*— chronicles of (19) *a/the/*— 1147. (20) *a/the/*— Suzdal Prince Yuri Dolgoruky invited (21) *a/the/*— Novgorod-Seversky Prince to come to (22) *a/the/*— Moscow on (23) *a/the/*— April. 4th 1147 to (24) *a/the/*— "hearty meal". In (25) *a/the/*— 1156. (26) *a/the/*— Yuri Dolgoruky built (27) *a/the/*— fortress on (28) *a/the/*— Moskva river. However. (29) *a/ the/*— fortress on (30) *a/the/*— Kremlin Hill was not built on (31) *a/ an/'the/*— empty spot. (32) *a/an/the/*— Archaeologists found (33) *a/ the/*— remains of (34) *a/an/the/*— ancient defence moat in (35) *a/ the/*— oldest part of (36) *a/the/*— Kremlin.

#### 2. Moscow Metro

You may always find a Metro entrance (1) *by/from/at* the big red letter "M" illuminated (2) *In/on/at* the dark time and (3) *in/on/ a/*— night.

Overground station have the form (4) *for/of/off* a separate pavilion or may be (5) *in/at/on* the basement (6) *for/of/off* a building. Sometimes the entrance is connected (7) *by/at/with/*— a subway pass.

Metro stations are open (8) *at/on/from* 5.30 a.m. (9) *to/at/in* 1 a.m. Rush hours are (10) *at/ on/from* 7.30 (11) *at/to/in* 10.30 (12) *at/in/on* morning and (13) *at/from/on* 4.30 (14) *at/on/to* 7.30 (15) *on/in/at* the evening.

The construction of Moscow Metro began (16) *on/in/at* 1932. The first line (17) *which/who/ where* had 13 stations went (18) *on/to/ into* operation (19) *in/on/at* May. 1935.

Komsomolskaya Metro Station is (20) *for/in/of* great interest. It was designed (21) *from/at/by* many famous people (22) *on/from/in* Russian Art. The colourful decoration (23) *in/of/on* the hall reflects (24) *on/in/*— the Russian people's struggle (25) *on/of/for* independence.

Almost all the stations are furnished (26) *by/in/of* granite. marble. smalt and (27) *by/from/*— other materials. Gilded bar-reliefs and mosaic panels made (28) *from/by/of* smalt and precious kinds of rock. glorify Russian Arms and Art. The Muscovites have every reason to be proud (29) *for/by/of* their Metro.

### 3. Towers of the Kremlin

Aristotle Fioravanti (1) *who/which/where* was a prominent Italian engineer and architect of the 15th century. was the author of canals in Cremona and Parma (2) *and/but/or* castles in Bologna and Mantua.

Fioravanti arrived in Moscow on Easter. 26 March 1475. The Russian capital met him with churches (3) *and/but/or* architecture (4) *which/who/where* looked unusual for a European eye. Moscow welcomed Fioravanti warmly. (5) *but/or/and* he left it to make a trip to cities in north-eastern Russia (6) *which/who/where* he studied Russian architecture.

There are reasons to believe that it was Fioravanti (7) *which/ who/where* had thought out a general layout of the Kremlin walls and towers. The construction of fortifications on the southern side began in the 15th century (8) *because/so/if* enemy raids could be expected from that direction.

The first tower (9) *which/who/where* was erected there in 1485 was the Tainitskaya Tower. A well was arranged under the tower (10) *and/or/but* a secret pass led to the Moskva river (11) *so/if/because* that in case of siege the Kremlin could be supplied with water. The tower was called Tainitskaya (12) *which/who/where* means "Tower of Secret".

Altogether there are 19 towers in the Kremlin. The 20th tower is not exactly a tower. (13) *and/but/or* a stone turret put right on the wall. It is called the Tsar's Tower (14) *so/because/if/then* from there the tsar's family used to watch important events on Red Square.

One of the most beautiful (15) *and/but/or* majestic towers of the Kremlin is the Spasskaya Tower (16) *which/who/where* is well known for the clock. The clock was one of the first in Europe (17) *and/ but/or* was regarded as a miracle. There are no documents as to when the tower-clock appeared in the Kremlin. (18) *and /but /or* soon after the Tower was built it was fitted with a clock.

### 4. Jules Verne

Jules Verne was not a scientist. (1) *and/but/or* he was a student (2) *of/from/—* science. He took noted (3) *in/on/at* anything that has to do (4) *with/on/in* science. explorations. discoveries. inventions. travels *and/but/or* adventures.

(6) *a/the/—* French inventor. a Monsieur Petit. perished (7) *on/in/at* his own invention (8) *in/at/around* (9) *a/the/—* waters around (10) *a/the/—* France. and (11) *a/the/—* Robert Fulton's submarine. (12) *the/a/—* Nautilus. was offered to Napoleon. (13) *who/ which/where* refused it. Verne foresaw their possibilities (14) *an/but/ or* built (15) *a/an/the/—* imaginary craft (16) *who /which /where* explored secret regions (17) *of/in/at* the sea.

Verne was born (18) *on/in/at* February 8. 1828. (19) *in/at/on* Nantes. (20) *a/the/—* seaport of (21) *a/the/—* Britany. (22) *at/in/on* school was hardly a diligent student. (23) *and/but/or* he showed intense interest (24) *in/on/to* the sciences. the technology and the inventions (25) *of/in/—* (26) *a/the/—* nineteenth century.

When he was twenty. his father (27) *a/the/—* lawyer of (28) *a/ the/—* old school. sent him (29) *in/to/at* Paris to study (30) *a/the/—* law. Although Jules Verne completed his course (31) *of/in/on* law. his interest in legal matters was purely incidental. (32) *at/on/ after* his arrival (33) *to /at /in* Paris he had immediately become interested (34) *in/at/of* the theatre. (35) *on/at/in* 1848 he wrote (36) *a/the/—* one-act play. (37) *which/where/who* ran (38) *at/for/in* twelve nights.

## 5. The Olympic Games

The original Olympic Games (1) *begin/began/has begun* around 800 BC in Ancient Greece and (2) *continued /had continued/ has continued* until they (3) *are/were/have been* abolished by the Roman Emperor Theodosius in AD 393. The first modern Olympics (4) *take/took/have taken* place in Athens in 1896. and since then. more than a dozen different countries (5) *stage/have staged/staged* the Summer Olympics. The cities of Paris. London. Berlin and Los Angeles (6) *host /hosted /have hosted* the Olympics twice.

In 1956 Australia (7) *become /became /has become* the first country outside Europe and America to stage the Olympics. while Mexico (8) *was/has been/have been* the first Latin American country to have the Olympics. in 1968.

Many if the great athletes in the world (9) *took/have taken/ have took* part in the Olympic Games. but no one (10) *equalled/have equalled/has equalled* the achievements of the great Finnish athlete. Paavo Nurmi. who between 1920 and 1928 (11) *won/had won/has won* nine gold and silver medals.

The Olympic Games (12) *saw/have saw/have seen* many tragedies and triumphs. For example. in the maraphon of 1908. the little Italian. Dorando Peitri (13) *collapsed/has collapsed/has collapse* five times in the last part of the race. but (14) *comed/has come/came* first—only to be disqualified because spectators (15) *helped/have helped/had helped* him over the finishing line. And in 1936. the famous black American athlete Jesse Owens. (16) *break/has broken/ broke* six world records in a single day!

From the first modern Olympics in Athens when only fourteen countries (17) *participated /have participated / has participated*. the Olympics (18) *grew/has grown /have grown* to include over 140 countries. Gold silver and bronze medals (19) *went/have gone/ have went* to over 8.000 men and women.

## 6. Maria Campos

Maria Campos (1) *became/has become/had become* a rising star in the Progressive Party. She (2) *began/has begun/was beginning* her political career while she (3) *studied/was studying/has studied* at Woodsvilie University. When she first (4) *stood/was standing/ had stood* as a candidate for Woodsvilie. she (5) not *won/didn't win/ was not winning* many votes—Woodsvilie is a traditional town. and no woman (6) ever *had been/had ever been/did ever be* a candidate there before. "They (7) *elected/were electing/had elected/has elected* the same man. a year after year". she told me. "and they (8) *just laughed/have just been laughing / were just laughing* at me when I (9) *got up/has got up/ has been getting* up to speak". But she was the winning candidate in the next election. and since then she (10) *was showing/showed/has shown* herself to be a hard-hitting speaker who (11) *has never been/never has been/hasn't never been* afraid to say what she thinks. In recent month she (12) *fought/has fought /has been fighting* hard to improve the position of women. She told me the reason. "I began this campaign because women (13) *were continually writing/have been continually writing/continually wrote* to me. complaining of how their husbands (14) *were treating/treated/had treated* them. Sometimes their husbands (15) *threw them out /were throwing them out/had thrown them out* of the family home and left them without any

possessions. The law (16) *always take/always took/has always taken/was always taking* the husband's side in such cases."

When I (17) *interviewed/have interviewed/was interviewing* Maria Campos last week. she (18) *planned/was planning/has planned* a new campaign on this question. She (19) *has already persuaded/was persuading/persuaded/had persuaded* some of the country's most important legal experts to support her. "The law must be changed". she (20) *tells/has told/told/was telling* me.

## 7. A Nasty Experience

Last Friday my friend Emma (1) *has/had/was having* a party. She (2) *has just finished/had finished just/had just finished/just had finished* school and she (3) *decided/has decided/had decided/was deciding* to celebrate the occasion with a big party. She (4) *invited/was inviting/had invited* all her friends and she (5) *buys/bought/had bought/has bought* lots of food and drink. When the evening of the party (6) *arrived/has arrived/had arrived/has been arriving*. she (7) *has/had/had had/was having* a bath and while she (8) *got/has got/ was getting/had been getting* dressed the doorbell (9) *ringed/rang/ had rung/was ringing/rings*. She (10) *ran/was running/has been running* to answer it when she (11) *fell/has fallen/had fallen* over the bag of food she (12) *left /has left/had left* in the hall and (13) *hurt/has hurt/had hurt* her leg badly. When she (14) *managed/had managed/ has managed/was managed* to open the door. her friend Donna (15) *stood/was standing/had been standing/had stood* there. She (16) *took/has taken/was taking/had taken/did take* a look at her leg and (17) *said/was saying/has said*. "I(18) *take/took/will take* you to hospital. I (19) *think/am thinking/thought* you (20) *break/have broken/ broke* your leg." When Emma (21) *left/had left/was leaving* the hospital she (22) *walks/was walking/walked/had walked* on crutches. She (23) *never imagined/had never imagined/never had imagined/ hadn't never imagined* she would have such a nasty experience on a day like that.

## 8. From the History of Britain

Elizabeth's grandfather. Henry VII. (1) *recognized/has recognized/had recognized* the importance of trade and (2) *built/has built i was building/had built* a large fleet of merchant ships. His son. Henry VIII. (3) *spent/was spending/had spent* money on warships and guns. making English guns the best in Europe.

Elizabeth's foreign policy (4) *carry ed/carried /has carried/ was carried* Henry VII's work further. She (5) *recognized/has recognized/was recognizing* Spain as her main trade rival and enemy. English ships (6) *already attacked/had already been attacking/already had been attaching/attacked already*. Spanish ships as they (7) *returned/has returned/were returned* from America and (8) *loaded/ were loaded/were loading* with silver and gold. This (9) *went on/had gone on/had been going on* since about 1570. and (10) *had been/was/ were*. the result of Spain's refusal to allow England to trade freely with American colonies. Elizabeth (11) *apologized/has apologized /was apologizing* to Spain but kept her share that (12) *took/was taken/had been taken/had been taking* from Spanish ships. Philip (13) *decidedL has decided/was deciding* to conquer England and (14) *built/has built /was building/was built* the largest fleet that (15) *ever went/has ever gone/had ever gone* to sea.

When news of this Armada (16) *reached/was reaching/has reached* England in summer 1588. Elizabeth (17) *called/was calling/was called* her soldiers together. She (18) *wlnned/won/was winning* their hearts with well-chosen words: "I (19) *am coming/came/has come* to live or die amongst you. I (20) *know/knew /am knowing* I have the body of weak and feeble woman. but t (21) *have/has/am having/have had* the heart and stomach of a king. and of a king of England." The Spanish Armada (22) *defeated/ was defeteated/was defeating/had defeated* more by bad weather than by English guns. Some Spanish ships (23) *sank/were sunk/were sinking*. but most (24) *blew/were blowing/were blown* by the winds on the rocky coasts of Scotland and Ireland. It (25) *had been/has been/ was* a glorious moment for England. but it (26) *not led/didn't lead/ didn't led* to an end of the war with Spain.