

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь  
Учреждение образования «Витебский государственный  
университет имени П.М. Машерова»  
Кафедра иностранных языков

# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

## *Тематические тестовые задания*

*Витебск  
УО «ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова»  
2011*

УДК 811.111(075)  
ББК 81.432.1-923  
В19

Печатается по решению научно-методического совета учреждения образования «Витебский государственный университет имени П.М. Машерова». Протокол № 6 от 24.10.2011 г.

Авторы: старшие преподаватели кафедры иностранных языков УО «ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова» **О.Л. Васкецова, И.А. Григорик**; преподаватели кафедры иностранных языков УО «ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова» **О.С. Алейникова, Ю.А. Балло, Т.В. Дементьева, Л.В. Кажкина, Ю.Н. Пасютина, О.В. Попалова, Е.В. Сидорович**

Под редакцией:  
доцента кафедры иностранных языков УО «ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова»,  
кандидата филологических наук *О.Н. Кулиевой*

Рецензент:  
доцент кафедры начального и дошкольного образования УО «ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова»,  
кандидат филологических наук *О.И. Воробьева*

**Васкецова, О.Л.**

**В19**

Английский язык : тематические тестовые задания / О.Л. Васкецова [и др.] ; под ред. О.Н. Кулиевой. – Витебск : УО «ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова», 2011. – 47 с.

Данное издание предназначено для студентов неязыковых специальностей дневного отделения и состоит из восьми лексических тестов по 60 заданий, посвященных проверке смыслового содержания текстов практикума, знания значений лексических единиц, синонимии, антонимии и т.д. Является приложением к практикуму по устным темам для студентов неязыковых специальностей.

Издание может быть использовано как на итоговых практических занятиях для эффективного комплексного контроля знаний студентов по изучаемой теме, так и в процессе самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы студентов с целью подготовки к выполнению компьютерных тестов в системе «Moodle».

УДК 811.111(075)  
ББК 81.432.1-923

© Васкецова О.Л. [и др.], 2011  
© УО «ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова», 2011

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Важнейшей чертой, характеризующей высшее образование последних лет, является применение современных технологий для оценки уровня знаний. Для этого, в частности, используются механизмы тестирования, позволяющие дать объективную оценку учебным достижениям.

Данное издание является приложением к практикуму по устным темам и предназначено для студентов неязыковых специальностей высших учебных заведений дневной формы обучения. Цель тестов – проверка навыков и умений, полученных в результате изучения устных тем. Список тем соответствует всем модулям общения, предусмотренных требованиями государственного образовательного стандарта и типовой программой «Иностранный язык для высших учебных заведений неязыковых специальностей», утвержденной Министерством образования Республики Беларусь в 2008 году.

Издание состоит из восьми лексических тестов по 60 заданий, посвященных проверке смыслового содержания текстов практикума, знания значений лексических единиц, синонимии, антонимии, сочетаемости слов. Выполнение заданий предполагает множественный выбор из трех предполагаемых вариантов. Все тесты снабжены ключами, что дает возможность студентам самостоятельно проконтролировать правильность выполнения заданий и обратить внимание на пробелы в знаниях.

При выполнении тестов рекомендуется действовать по следующей схеме:

1. Перед тем как приступить к выполнению тестовых заданий, необходимо основательно повторить изученный по теме материал.
2. Выполнять задания по порядку в пределах отведенного времени (25–30 минут). Если какое-то из заданий вызывает затруднение, то рекомендуется перейти к следующему, вернувшись к нему после выполнения всех последующих.
3. Сверить свои результаты с ключами в конце сборника.
4. Повторить материал, по которому были допущены ошибки при тестировании.
5. Еще раз выполнить задания, в которых были допущены ошибки.

Издание может быть использовано как на итоговых практических занятиях для эффективного комплексного контроля знаний студентов по изучаемой теме, так и в процессе самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы студентов с целью подготовки к выполнению компьютерных тестов в системе «Moodle» .

## *THE WORLD AROUND ME*

### **1. Choose the synonym to the given word.**

1. Competition      a) spectator  
                          b) contest  
                          c) team
2. To take classes      a) to study  
                              b) to submit  
                              c) to relate
3. To acquire      a) to prove  
                          b) to master  
                          c) to obtain
4. To be fond of something      a) to be good at something  
  b) to desire  
  c) to be keen on something
5. To root for      a) to go in for  
                          b) to support  
                          c) to lose
6. To do sports      a) to go in for sports  
                              b) to be a fan  
                              c) to compete
7. To vary      a) to relate  
                          b) to differ  
                          c) to depend
8. Establishment      a) institution  
                              b) territory  
                              c) department
9. Scholar      a) student  
                          b) scientist  
                          c) teacher
10. Title      a) name  
                          b) direction  
                          c) development

### **II. Choose the antonym to the given word.**

1. To miss classes      a) to enter  
                              b) to manage  
                              c) to attend classes
2. To lose      a) to win  
                          b) to submit  
                          c) to master
3. To pass exams      a) to participate in  
                              b) to fail  
                              c) to obtain

4. Full-time department      a) part-time department  
    b) temporary department  
    c) tuition
5. Vocation                      a) recreation  
    b) tuition  
    c) decision
6. To enter the university      a) to miss classes  
    b) to give state grants  
    c) to graduate from the university
7. Part-time students            a) night-time students  
    b) day-time students  
    c) full-time students
8. Temporary                    a) permanent  
    b) various  
    c) practical
9. To earn                        a) to spend  
    b) to enjoy  
    c) to meet
10. Entrance examinations      a) graduate papers  
    b) credit test  
    c) student's record book

### III. Insert the right word.

1. Students must \_\_\_\_\_ lectures and seminars and prepare for them.  
 a) attend                              b) miss                              c) fulfill
2. Beginning with the third year students take classes in special subjects and \_\_\_\_\_ in practical training.  
 a) master                              b) engage                              c) manage
3. The examination period lasts \_\_\_\_\_ 3 weeks.  
 a) approximately                      b) thoroughly                      c) successfully
4. The Institute ... its work after the liberation of Vitebsk from German invaders.  
 a) resumed                              b) succeeded                      c) started
5. This ... should be done in writing.  
 a) assignment                              b) establishment                      c) works
6. When the academic program is over students are to ... their graduation papers.  
 a) relate                              b) submit                              c) acquire
7. For those who didn't manage to ... the competition requirements there exists a paid form of education.  
 a) meet                              b) fulfill                              c) master
8. The entrance examinations are held on a ... basis.  
 a) competitive                              b) equal                              c) training
9. Every student is given a ... .  
 a) student's identification card                      b) grants                              c) excellent marks
10. Students must work ... to get grants.  
 a) hard                              b) independently                      c) equally

#### IV. Find the correct answer to the given question.

1. What are students to submit upon completion of the academic year?  
a) diploma      b) credit test      c) record book
2. What is the foundation date of Vitebsk State University?  
a) 1910      b) 1918      c) 1919
3. When was the work of the Institute resumed?  
a) after October revolution  
b) after the liberation of Vitebsk from German invaders  
c) after World War II
4. How many faculties are there at the University?  
a) 12      b) 10      c) 11
5. What are you to pass in order to study at the University?  
a) entrance examinations      b) credit tests  
c) graduation papers
6. What subjects do students study during their first and second year?  
a) basic      b) special      c) practical
7. What are students given if they do well?  
a) experience      b) state grants      c) vocation
8. When was Vitebsk State University renamed after P.M.Masherov?  
a) 1998      b) 1995      c) 1994
9. When was Vitebsk Pedagogical Institute granted the status of Vitebsk State University?  
a) 1998      b) 1994      c) 1995
10. When was Vitebsk Teacher training Institute renamed into Vitebsk Pedagogical Institute?  
a) 1910      b) 1917      c) 1918

#### V. Match the words with their translation.

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ambition    | оценивать             |
| To engage      | стремление            |
| To evaluate    | заниматься чем-либо   |
| Free of charge | стипендия             |
| Grants         | бесплатно             |
|                | наслаждаться правами  |
|                | зачислять             |
| 2. To master   | получать, приобретать |
| To acquire     | овладевать            |
| To submit      | представлять          |
| Variety        | зачетка               |
| Term paper     | разнообразие          |
|                | курсовая работа       |
|                | зачет                 |

#### VI. Choose the correct translation.

1. Много студентов занимаются спортом, таким как волейбол, баскетбол, катаются на лыжах и коньках.  
a) Many students do sports like volley-ball, basket-ball, skiing, skating.

- b) Many students do sports like baseball, cricket, basket-ball, volleyball.  
 c) Much students do sports like volley-ball, basket-ball, cricket, skating.
2. Вот моя зачетка.  
 a) Here is my record book.  
 b) Here is my student's book.  
 c) Here is my reader's book.
3. Семестр заканчивается экзаменационной сессией, которая длится приблизительно три недели.  
 a) The semester ends with an examination period lasting approximately three weeks.  
 b) The semester ends with an exam lasting almost three weeks.  
 c) The semester ends with an examination period lasting approximately three months.
4. Витебский педагогический институт получил статус Витебского государственного университета.  
 a) Vitebsk Pedagogical Institute was granted the status of Vitebsk State University.  
 b) Vitebsk State Institute was given the status of Vitebsk State University.  
 c) Vitebsk State University was given the status of Vitebsk State Pedagogical Institute.
5. Если студенты хорошо учатся и зарабатывают отличные оценки, то они получают стипендию.  
 a) If students do well and receive excellent marks they are given state grants.  
 b) If students study good and get good marks they are given state grants.  
 c) If students do well and receive excellent marks they are given University grants.
6. Когда мы должны представить наши курсовые работы?  
 a) When are we to submit our term papers?  
 b) When are we to present our semester papers?  
 c) When are we to hand in our term papers?
7. Он умный и спокойный и проводит много времени за компьютером.  
 a) He is clever and quiet and spends a lot of time at his computer.  
 b) He is clever and quite a lot of time spends at his computer.  
 c) He is clever and spends quiet time at his computer.
8. Вступительные экзамены обычно проводятся на конкурсной основе.  
 a) Entrance exams are usually held on a competitive basis.  
 b) State exams are usually held on a competitive basis.  
 c) Entrance exams are usually held on an equal basis.
9. Во время семестра студенты должны посещать лекции и практические занятия и регулярно готовиться к ним.  
 a) During a semester students must attend lectures and practical classes and prepare for them regularly.  
 b) During a semester students must go to lectures and seminars and to prepare them every day.  
 c) During a semester students must go to lectures and practical seminars and prepare for them in advance.

10. Это задание может быть выполнено либо устно, либо письменно.

- a) This assignment may be done either orally or in writing.
- b) This test may be done either orally or in writing.
- c) This exercise may be done orally and in writing.

**VII. Match the word with its definition.**

1. State grants

- a) something a student is given if he/she does well
- b) something a student is given when he enters a university
- c) something a student is given when he does the exercise well

2. Enrollment

- a) a stage that you have to go through in order to enjoy the rights of a student
- b) a stage you have to go through in order to do well
- c) a period that you may enjoy when the semester is over

3. A full-time student

- a) a student for whom the training course lasts 5 years
- b) a student for whom the training course lasts 3 years
- c) a student who continues studying after graduating from the university

4. Student's identification card

- a) something that every student is given
- b) something that a student is given if he/she does well
- c) something a student is given if he/she does badly

5. A graduation paper

- a) something that students are to submit when the semester is over
- b) something that students are to submit when the academic program is over
- c) something that students receive when the academic year is over

6. Background

- a) the details of a person's family, education and experience
- b) the details of a person's work
- c) the description of a person's education

7. Competition

- a) a situation when people compete with one another
- b) a situation when people do the task
- c) a situation when people finish doing something

8. Assignment

- a) a task or a piece of work that is given to do, usually as part of their job or studies
- b) a situation when there are too many things to do
- c) a period that you enjoy when the academic year is over

***NATIONAL TRADITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN BELARUS***

**I. Choose the synonym to the given word.**

- 1. To influence
  - a) to be aggressive
  - b) to affect
  - c) to have strength



2. Homely a) professional  
b) simple  
c) aggressive
3. Nationhood a) nationalism  
b) power  
c) statehood
4. Rural a) country  
b) modern  
c) complex
5. Amateur a) kind  
b) famous  
c) nonprofessional
6. Artist a) painter  
b) actor  
c) designer
7. To concentrate a) to focus  
b) to reflect  
c) to cultivate
8. To consider a) to regard  
b) to mention  
c) to demonstrate
9. Symbol a) custom  
b) sign  
c) illustration
10. Meaningful a) significant  
b) solemn  
c) vivid

**II. Choose the antonym to the given word.**

1. Trustful a) credulous  
b) doubtful  
c) simple
2. Secular a) social  
b) religious  
c) widespread
3. To honour a) to respect  
b) to disgrace  
c) to visit
4. Calm a) quiet  
b) rough  
c) indifferent
5. Annual a) once a year  
b) rare  
c) secular
6. Notorious a) unknown  
b) unpredictable  
c) unbelievable

7. Conservatism      a) innovation  
                           b) the present  
                           c) manifestation
8. Development      a) degradation  
                           b) inaction  
                           c) irregularity
9. Popular            a) professional  
                           b) disliked  
                           c) curious
10. Diversity         a) monotony  
                           b) loneliness  
                           c) fusion

### III. Insert the right word.

1. Our rivers are \_\_\_\_\_, calm and not very deep.  
 a) trustful      b) flat      c) favourite
2. Belarusians are \_\_\_\_\_ and on the whole optimistic.  
 a) deep      b) trustful      c) stable
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Belorussian dishes include borsch and Minsk cutlet.  
 a) secular      b) favourite      c) conservative
4. There are several \_\_\_\_\_ in Belarus that are related to various saints of the Eastern Orthodox Church.  
 a) libraries      b) places      c) dishes
5. \_\_\_\_\_ celebrations in Belarus include the following national holidays: January 1, March 8, May 1, Victory Day, Independence Day.  
 a) annual      b) optimistic      c) conservative
6. \_\_\_\_\_ of any nation reflects its spirit and demonstrates its state of intellectual and moral development.  
 a) culture      b) territory      c) politics
7. Scotland is the \_\_\_\_\_ of many famous men of literature.  
 a) birthplace      b) refuge      c) destination
8. The Waxworks Museum of madam Tussaud has the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ of waxwork models of famous and notorious people in the world.  
 a) exhibition      b) performance      c) celebration
9. It is a matter of a common \_\_\_\_\_ that the English, the Scottish, the Welsh and the Irish have their own traditions.  
 a) knowledge      b) culture      c) heritage
10. In the 60s British musicians had a great \_\_\_\_\_ on the development of music all over the world.  
 a) influence      b) concentration      c) dependence

### IV. Find the correct answer to the given questions.

1. When did Belarusian theatre gain the popularity?  
 a) in the early 1900's      b) in the X century      c) in the XXI century
2. What is the main dish of Belarusians?  
 a) pizza      b) borsch      c) sandwich

3. What is the most important religious holiday in Belarus?  
a) New Year b) May 1 c) Easter
4. Where are the most Belarusian films made?  
a) Hollywood b) Mosfilm c) Belarus Film
5. What secular holiday is popular in Belarus?  
a) Christmas b) Victory Day c) Easter
6. Where are the British Museum, the Science Museum, the national Gallery, the Tate gallery, the National Portrait Gallery situated?  
a) in London b) in Belfast c) in Oxford
7. What is a characteristic feature distinguishing the British among other nations?  
a) conservatism b) loyalty c) tolerance
8. How many concert halls are there near the National Theatre in London?  
a) three b) two c) one
9. What are considered to be a part of a nation's culture and should be regarded inseparably from it?  
a) national traditions b) political parties c) social rights
10. Where is a huge part of British cultural wealth concentrated?  
a) in museums b) in banks c) in parks

**V. Match the words with their translations.**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Moderate    | ежегодный       |
| Puppet theatre | умеренный       |
| Annual         | почитать        |
| Calm           | кукольный театр |
| To honour      | спокойный       |
|                | светский        |
|                | национальный    |
| 2. Custom      | шедевр          |
| Heritage       | культура        |
| Masterpiece    | обычай          |
| Tradition      | традиция        |
| Culture        | наследие        |
|                | восхваление     |
|                | богатство       |

**VI. Choose the correct translation.**

1. Therefore, the Belarusians are trustful and on the whole optimistic.  
a) Поэтому белорусы доверчивы и в целом оптимистичны.  
b) Поэтому белорусы спокойные и оптимистичные.  
c) Поэтому белорусы скромные.
2. The development of Belarusian literature spread the idea of nationhood for Belarusians.  
a) Развитие белорусской литературы распространило идею государственности для белорусов.  
b) Развитие белорусской литературы повлияло на создание белорусского герба.

с) Развитие белорусской литературы совпало с принятием белорусского флага.

3. Culture and spiritual values of the state are largely depend on the work of libraries.

а) Культурные и светские ценности государства влияют на работу библиотек.

б) Культурные и духовные ценности государства в большей степени зависят от работы библиотек.

с) Культурные и национальные ценности находятся в библиотеках.

4. Among the most important religious holidays are Easter and Christmas.

а) Самые важные религиозные праздники – это Новый Год и Рождество.

б) Популярный праздник в Беларуси – Рождество.

с) Среди самых важных религиозных праздников находятся Пасха и Рождество.

5. Belarusian main dishes include red meat and potatoes.

а) В белорусские основные продукты входят мясо и картофель.

б) Любимые белорусские блюда - мясо и картофель.

с) Национальное белорусское блюдо – картофель.

6. The Changing of the Guard in front of Buckingham palace and other colorful ceremonies are the manifestation of the country's importance and solemnity.

а) Смена караула перед Букингемским дворцом и другие яркие церемонии – это манифестация страны.

б) Смена караула перед Букингемским дворцом и другие яркие церемонии демонстрируют важность страны и торжественность.

с) Смена караула перед Букингемским дворцом и другие яркие церемонии – это восхваление Британии.

7. Culture means literary and musical heritage of a country, its famous artists, writers, poets, composers and so on.

а) Культура – это литература и музыкальное богатство страны.

б) Под культурой понимают литературное и музыкальное наследие страны, ее знаменитых художников, писателей, поэтов, композиторов и так далее.

с) Культура – это преемственность в литературе, музыке и искусстве.

8. The Royal Shakespeare company produces plays mainly by Shakespeare and his contemporaries when it performs in Stratford-on-Avon.

а) Труппа Королевского Шекспировского театра представляет в основном пьесы Шекспира и его современников, когда выступают в Стрэдфорд-на-Эйвоне.

б) Труппа Королевского Шекспировского театра представляет в Стрэдфорд-на-Эйвоне в основном пьесы Шекспира и его последователей.

с) Труппа Королевского Шекспировского театра представляет в основном пьесы Шекспира и его предшественников в Стрэдфорд-на-Эйвоне, когда выступают на сцене.

9. English countryside with tidy houses and immaculately arranged gardens is vivid illustration of these nations' great love for gardening.

а) Английская сельская местность с чистыми домами и безукоризненно устроенными садами – это очевидная иллюстрация великой любви этой нации к садоводству.

- b) Английская сельская местность с чистыми домами и безукоризненно устроенными садами – это неяркая иллюстрация великой любви этой нации к садоводству.
- c) Английская сельская местность с чистыми домами и безукоризненно устроенными садами – это результат частого занятия садоводством.
10. Since the 60s pop music in Britain has been an enormous and profitable industry.
- a) С 60-х поп-музыка в Британии стала полезной индустрией.
- b) С 60-х поп-музыка в Британии стала огромной и прибыльной индустрией.
- c) С 60-х поп-музыка в Британии стала процветающей индустрией.

## VII. Match the words with their definitions.

### 1. Culture

- a) the history, traditions and qualities that a country or society has had for many years and that are considered important part of its character
- b) the way of behaving
- c) the best example of artist's work

### 2. Rituals

- a) the accepted way of behaving or doing things
- b) system of rites
- c) a set of beliefs

### 3. Secular

- a) a work of art
- b) connected with the world and its affairs
- c) the house or area where a person was born

### 4. Holy

- a) declared sacred by religious use and authority; consecrate
- b) the customs, beliefs and art of a particular country
- c) the finest species of pottery ware

### 5. Tradition

- a) the customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a particular country or group
- b) a work of art
- c) the way of behaving

### 6. Custom

- a) the finest work of art
- b) an accepted way of behaving or of doing things in a society or a community
- c) the best example of artist's work

### 7. Heritage

- a) connected with the world and its affairs
- b) the house or area where a person was born
- c) the history, traditions and qualities that a country or society has had for many years and that are considered an important part of its character

### 8. Masterpiece

- a) a work of art that is an excellent or the best, of the artist's work
- b) a set of beliefs
- c) system of rites

***YOUTH AND ITS PLACE IN MODERN SOCIETY***

**I. Choose the synonym to the given word.**

1. Adolescent  
a) senior  
b) youth  
c) infant
2. Delinquency  
a) difficulty  
b) support  
c) crime
3. To neglect  
a) to disregard  
b) to appreciate  
c) to value
4. To demand  
a) to forget  
b) to ask  
c) to use
5. Disorder  
a) fortune  
b) order  
c) mess
6. Vagary  
a) steam  
b) dream  
c) whim
7. Confusion  
a) embarrassment  
b) despair  
c) annihilation
8. Insatiable  
a) stable  
b) greedy  
c) cool
9. Nightmare  
a) dream  
b) horror  
c) relaxation
10. Lenient  
a) hard  
b) soft  
c) brave

**II. Choose the antonym to the given word.**

1. Lack  
a) shortage  
b) sufficiency  
c) need
2. Poor  
a) privileged  
b) rich  
c) humble
3. Majority  
a) education  
b) society  
c) minority
4. Difficult  
a) hard  
b) puzzling  
c) easy

5. Serious                    a) futile  
                                  b) attentive  
                                  c) considerate
6. Wisdom                    a) loyalty  
                                  b) sanity  
                                  c) stupidity
7. Self-confidence        a) uncertainty  
                                  b) morality  
                                  c) possibility
8. Kid                         a) aunt  
                                  b) adult  
                                  c) uncle
9. Early                      a) easily  
                                  b) late  
                                  c) equally
10. Boredom                a) slogan  
                                  b) freedom  
                                  c) fun

### III. Insert the right word.

1. Most of the problems that adolescents have are related to schoolwork, finances, peer group and family \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) members      b) relationships      c) problems
2. Even able students may \_\_\_\_\_ if they feel that too much is demanded of them.
- a) escape            b) rebel                c) be encouraged
3. Up to 10 million teens develop eating disorders, \_\_\_\_\_ attitudes and behaviors with food.
- a) demonstrative    b) abnormal          c) common
4. Being a teenage mother is not \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) easy                b) difficult            c) bad
5. Most teenagers pass through the experimentation stage without developing a drug \_\_\_\_\_ problem.
- a) general            b) abuse                c) appear
6. Old people are always saying that the \_\_\_\_\_ are not what they were.
- a) old                 b) young                c) babies
7. Teens have got an insatiable desire for the \_\_\_\_\_ in everything.
- a) worst              b) bad                  c) latest
8. Experts say that the rush to grow up is due to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) parents            b) mass media        c) grannies
9. Children of well-off parents consider themselves \_\_\_\_\_ youth.
- a) wood                b) silver               c) gilded
10. And besides our society is becoming more and more \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) homogeneous    b) stratified           c) beautiful

#### IV. Find the correct answer to the given question.

1. What problems may the difference in viewpoints cause?
  - a) a breakdown in communications between parents and their children
  - b) children may drop out of school
  - c) parents may need to reevaluate the goals they have set for their children
2. What is the most frequently abused drug among teenagers?
  - a) cocaine
  - b) alcohol
  - c) LSD
3. What does “keeping the baby while a teenager” mean?
  - a) never continuing education
  - b) good results at school
  - c) no responsibility
4. What age do usually eating disorders begin at?
  - a) 5-7
  - b) 7-10
  - c) 11-13
5. What illness can lead to irregular heartbeat, blood pressure and gastrointestinal problems?
  - a) bulimia
  - b) chicken pox
  - c) the measles
6. Whom do teenagers ape?
  - a) babies
  - b) parents
  - c) celebrities
7. What is the most painful period for parents and their teenagers?
  - a) childhood
  - b) the awkward age
  - c) marriage
8. What do young people question?
  - a) fashion
  - b) the wisdom and sanity
  - c) their younger sisters and brothers
9. Whom do children of well-off parents consider themselves?
  - a) unique
  - b) the best children
  - c) the smart set
10. What are adolescents interested in?
  - a) Barbies
  - b) the vagaries of love
  - c) Legos

#### V. Match the words with their translation.

- |                |                                 |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Viewpoint   | давление                        |
| Development    | упадок сил                      |
| Pressure       | точка зрения                    |
| Breakdown      | рассматривать                   |
| Consider       | развитие                        |
|                | расстройство                    |
|                | считать                         |
| 2. Clumsy      | мягкий                          |
| Arrogant       | нахальный                       |
| Harsh          | впечатлительный                 |
| Lenient        | неуклюжий                       |
| Impressionable | жестокий                        |
|                | доброжелательный, привередливый |

#### VI. Choose the correct translation.

1. С точки зрения взрослых, большая часть этих проблем незначительна.
  - a) The majority of such problems are minor, at least from an adult’s point of view.
  - b) The majority of such problems are minor, at least from teenagers’ point of view.



- c) The majority of such problems are minor from an adult's point of view.
2. Роль образования в сегодняшнем мире все больше возрастает.
- a) Education is increasingly important in today's societies.
- b) The role of education is increasingly important in today's world.
- c) The role of education is increasingly unimportant in today's world.
3. Многие подростки, пренебрегающие учебой, из семей, где обучение не поощряется.
- a) Many teenagers who neglect their studies come from homes where learning is not encouraged.
- b) Many teenagers who neglect their studies come from homes where learning is encouraged.
- c) Many teenagers who do not neglect their studies come from homes where learning is not encouraged.
4. Некоторые беременные девушки-подростки решают сделать аборт или отдать детей на усыновление.
- a) Some pregnant teenage girls decide to have an abortion or give their babies up for adoption.
- b) Some pregnant teenage girls decide not to have an abortion and not to give their babies up for adoption.
- c) Some pregnant teenage girls decide to give a birth to a child and give the baby for adoption.
5. В некоторых случаях родителям необходимо пересмотреть цели, которые они поставили перед своими детьми.
- a) In some cases, parents may need to go forward with the goals they have set for their children.
- b) In all cases, parents may need to reevaluate the goals they have set for their children.
- c) In some cases, parents may need to reevaluate the goals they have set for their children.
6. At this very age kids start pairing off.
- a) Именно в этом возрасте дети начинают ссориться.
- b) Именно в этом возрасте дети начинают встречаться.
- c) Именно в этом возрасте дети начинают вести взрослую жизнь.
7. Adolescents may rebel violently against parental authority.
- a) Подростки могут бурно протестовать против родительского авторитета.
- b) Подростки могут не признавать родительского авторитета.
- c) Подростки могут согласиться с родительским авторитетом.
8. They have nothing to fill the emptiness of their souls with.
- a) Им нечем наполнить пустоту в душе.
- b) Им нечем восполнить пустоту в душе.
- c) Им нечем заполнить пустоту своих душ.
9. The electronic universe replaces their contacts with friends.
- a) Электронная вселенная заменяет контакты с друзьями.
- b) Электронная вселенная вытесняет контакты с друзьями.
- c) Электронная вселенная навязывает контакты с друзьями.

10. These days a lot of parents think that they should be lenient with their children.

- a) Сегодня многие родители полагают, что им следует быть жесткими со своими детьми.
- b) Сегодня многие родители полагают, что им следует быть снисходительными со своими детьми.
- c) Сегодня многие родители полагают, что им следует быть жадными со своими детьми.

## VII. Match the word with its definition.

1. Adolescent

- a) a person or animal grown to full size or strength
- b) a person growing up between childhood and maturity
- c) a grown up

2. Disorder

- a) absence of order, confusions
- b) the state of being pregnant
- c) having in the body an offspring

3. Behavior

- a) prevent from using or enjoying , underprivileged
- b) way of behaving, manners, treatment shown towards others
- c) way of relaxation

4. Dieting

- a) a state when persons are limiting themselves to a certain food
- b) make empty of waste matter by means of medicine
- c) a state when persons eat a lot

5. Elation

- a) a feeling of bad joy or pride
- b) a feeling of exultant joy or pride
- c) a feeling of exultant problem or trouble

6. Soul

- a) material part of a human body, believed to exist for ever
- b) non-material part of a human body, believed to exist for ever
- c) non-material part of a human body, believed to exist never

7. Sinful

- a) absence of sin and bad action
- b) full of or characterized by sin and good action
- c) full of or characterized by sin

8. Juvenile delinquency

- a) behavior by young persons of not more than a specified age, usually 18 years, that is antisocial or in violation of the law
- b) behavior by young persons of not more than a specified age, usually 18 years, that is social or in violation of the law
- c) behavior by adult persons of not more than a specified age, usually 18 years, that is antisocial or in violation of the law

## **MORALITY: WHAT IS IT?**

### **I. Choose the synonym to the given word.**

1. To aspire
  - a) to yearn
  - b) to praise
  - c) to nurture
2. To take care of
  - a) to look for
  - b) to take after
  - c) to look after
3. To stand
  - a) to cause
  - b) to bear
  - c) to fit
4. To keep on
  - a) to go on
  - b) to go away
  - c) to go to
5. Disease
  - a) cell
  - b) death
  - c) illness
6. Zestfully
  - a) heartily
  - b) unwilling
  - c) fast
7. Stream
  - a) river
  - b) sea
  - c) ocean
8. Pill
  - a) ointment
  - b) mixture
  - c) tablet
9. Diary
  - a) memoir
  - b) letter
  - c) detective
10. Glorify
  - a) to praise
  - b) to enrich
  - c) to pursue

### **II. Choose the antonym to the given word.**

1. Reliable
  - a) untrustworthy
  - b) independent
  - c) dependable
2. Marriage
  - a) wedding
  - b) divorce
  - c) matrimony
3. Far
  - a) outlying
  - b) near
  - c) distant
4. Expensive
  - a) tiny
  - b) unexpensive
  - c) cheap

5. Trustworthy      a) honest  
                          b) responsible  
                          c) unreliable
6. Generous            a) big-hearted  
                          b) weak-spirited  
                          c) magnanimous
7. Freedom            a) captivity  
                          b) liberty  
                          c) latitude
8. Peace                a) quiet  
                          b) war  
                          c) calmness
9. Evil                  a) good  
                          b) malice  
                          c) spite
10. Essential          a) necessary  
                          b) principal  
                          c) unimportant

### III. Insert the right word.

1. The fetus' \_\_\_\_\_ is developing properly.  
 a) brain      b) mind      c) intellect
2. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a flat.  
 a) face      b) afford      c) hire
3. She was pregnant but lost the \_\_\_\_\_ in the fourth month.  
 a) pregnancy      b) fetus      c) children
4. We can never agree \_\_\_\_\_ anything.  
 a) about      b) with      c) on
5. It might \_\_\_\_\_ me two or three hours on the train.  
 a) bring      b) take      c) give
6. I don't think he would \_\_\_\_\_ in Japanese society.  
 a) fit      b) accept      c) suit
7. This disease kills the nerve cells in his brain and spinal \_\_\_\_\_, slowly paralyzing him.  
 a) marrow      b) cord      c) brain
8. He will take a \_\_\_\_\_ mixture of drugs at midnight.  
 a) death      b) dead      c) deadly
9. The dead person must have given \_\_\_\_\_ in writing, before she or he dies.  
 a) permission      b) permissibility      c) permit
10. There are many people who are kept \_\_\_\_\_ by machines – machines that breathe for them.  
 a) live      b) living      c) alive

### IV. Find the correct answer to the given question.

1. What is a moral value?  
 a) standards of good and evil      b) standards of good      c) standards of evil

2. What is non-violence?
  - a) obeying rules of our society
  - b) living in harmony with nature, not hurting by thought, word or deed
  - c) behaving in a bad manner
3. What is not a moral value?
  - a) law
  - b) love
  - c) goodness
4. How are fundamental spiritual values called?
  - a) moral values
  - b) psychological values
  - c) physiological values
5. Is euthanasia permitted in Belarus?
  - a) yes
  - b) no
  - c) only in some cases
6. What characterizes a non-violent person?
  - a) love, respect, sympathy for other people
  - b) cruelty, anger, passion
  - c) mutual understanding, readiness to help others, hatred
7. How do we call “awareness of what is happening”?
  - a) self-respect
  - b) consciousness
  - c) goodness
8. What makes men and animals different?
  - a) the ability to choose how to behave, rather than just to follow the lower instincts
  - b) the ability to behave, following the lower instincts.
  - c) the ability to think
9. What does the saying “love in the cottage” mean?
  - a) to live with your husband in the cottage
  - b) to love each other in any situations in spite of living conditions
  - c) to live with your beloved in good conditions
10. What is harmony?
  - a) being friendly to each other and not quarrelling
  - b) to please somebody
  - c) to be honest with people

**V. Match the words with their translation.**

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. To breathe | делать инъекцию |
| To swallow    | страдать        |
| To punish     | наказывать      |
| To inject     | дышать          |
| To suffer     | управлять       |
|               | глотать         |
|               | показывать      |
| 2. To value   | размышлять      |
| To X-ray      | стремиться      |
| To yearn      | ценить          |
| To meditate   | преследовать    |
| To pursue     | проверять       |
|               | медитировать    |
|               | исследовать     |

## VI. Choose the correct translation.

1. Люди должны искать счастье.
  - a) People should pursue happiness.
  - b) People should praise happiness.
  - c) People should aspire happiness.
2. Marriage goes by contrasts.
  - a) Два сапога – пара.
  - b) Противоположности сходятся.
  - c) Браки заключаются на небесах.
3. Эта болезнь убивает нервные клетки в его спинном мозгу, медленно парализуя его.
  - a) This disease kills the nerve cells in his spinal cord, slowly paralyzing him.
  - b) This disease kills the nerve cells in his brain, slowly paralyzing him.
  - c) This disease kills the nerve cells in his cord, slowly paralyzing him.
4. Если доктор поможет кому-либо умереть независимо от того, насколько этот человек болен или стар, то его могут посадить в тюрьму на 20 лет.
  - a) If the doctor helps a person to die because of how sick or old that person is they could be put in prison for 20 years.
  - b) If the doctor helps a person to die regardless of how sick or old that person is they could be put in prison for 20 years.
  - c) If the doctor helps a person to die in spite of how sick or old that person is they could be put in prison for 20 years.
5. Health is better than wealth.
  - a) Здоровье – самое дорогое.
  - b) Богатство лучше здоровья.
  - c) Здоровье дороже богатства.
6. We all have values that determine our decisions and guide our lives.
  - a) У нас у всех есть ценности, которые определяют наши решения и направляют наши жизни.
  - b) У нас у всех есть ценности, которые определяют наши решения и являются проводником наших жизней.
  - c) У нас у всех есть ценности, которые определяют наши решения и сопровождают наши жизни.
7. Те, кто ценят семью или дружбу жертвуют их личными интересами ради блага других.
  - a) Those who value family or friendship dedicate their personal interests for the good of others.
  - b) Those who value family or friendship sacrifice their personal interests for the good of others.
  - c) Those who value family or friendship give their personal interests for the good of others.
8. Браки совершаются на небесах.
  - a) Marriages go by contrast.
  - b) Marriages are made in heaven.
  - c) Marriages are made in the sky.
9. Здоровье не ценится до тех пор, пока болезнь не нагрянет.

- a) Health is not glorified till sickness comes.
  - b) Health is not praised till sickness comes.
  - c) Health is not valued till sickness comes.
10. Вы должны посмотреть все незнакомые слова в словаре.
- a) You should look up all unfamiliar words in a dictionary.
  - b) You should look after all unfamiliar words in a dictionary.
  - c) You should look out all unfamiliar words in a dictionary.

**VII. Match the word with its definition.**

1. Handicapped
  - a) handy    b) disabled    c) handful
2. To look up
  - a) direct one's eyes on smth/smb
  - b) take care of smth/smb
  - c) search for smth in a book
3. Confidence
  - a) a feeling or certainty or boldness
  - b) a time when there is no war
  - c) to be responsible for somebody
4. To enjoy
  - a) to get pleasure from, to like
  - b) without worrying about or taking account of
  - c) to dislike
5. To keep one's temper
  - a) to be furious    b) to remain calm    c) to be in good health
6. Housekeeper
  - a) a person who looks after ill people
  - b) a person employed to look after a household
  - c) a person who works as a guard
7. Deadly
  - a) likely to kill    b) the end of life    c) no longer alive
8. Permissive
  - a) written or printed permission to do something
  - b) to give permission to do something
  - c) letting people do what they wish, tolerant or liberal

***FORMING ECOLOGICAL THINKING***

**I. Choose the synonym to the given word.**

1. To dump
  - a) to pick up
  - b) to jump
  - c) to throw away
2. Dangerous
  - a) safe
  - b) unsafe
  - c) harmless

3. To vanish           a) to come out  
                              b) to disappear  
                              c) to emerge
4. To pollute           a) to contaminate  
                              b) to clean  
                              c) to lose
5. To recycle           a) to ride a bicycle  
                              b) to release  
                              c) to reuse
6. Average             a) entire  
                              b) total  
                              c) medium
7. Diversity            a) variety  
                              b) monotony  
                              c) universality
8. Impact              a) problem  
                              b) effect  
                              c) document
9. Equilibrium         a) disbalance  
                              b) predominance  
                              c) balance
10. Consequence      a) risk  
                              b) outcome  
                              c) contribution

**II. Choose the antonym to the given word.**

1. Contamination     a) pollution  
                              b) reduction  
                              c) purification
2. Rare                 a) common  
                              b) unique  
                              c) invisible
3. To vanish         a) to clean  
                              b) to appear  
                              c) to disappear
4. To thrive           a) to flourish  
                              b) to prosper  
                              c) to decline
5. Diversity           a) monotony  
                              b) variety  
                              c) equality
6. Reduce             a) decrease  
                              b) diminish  
                              c) enlarge
7. Unique             a) ordinary  
                              b) sole  
                              c) rare



8. Global                                    a) local  
     b) international  
     c) round
9. Wasteful                                a) dirty  
     b) efficient  
     c) industrial
10. Protection                            a) security  
     b) defense  
     c) destruction

**III. Insert the right word.**

1. Water pollution can lead to shortages of safe \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) drinking water                    b) oceans                            c) rivers
2. Sulphur and nitrogen oxides react with water droplets and return to earth in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) acid rain                            b) polluted air                    c) ozone layer
3. Environmental problems are the consequences of the development of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) industrialization                b) contamination                c) civilization
3. The protective layer of the Earth is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) ozone layer                        b) atmosphere                    c) soil
4. Ozone "holes" allow \_\_\_\_\_ to penetrate to the Earth.  
 a) UFO's                                b) ultraviolet rays                c) meteorites
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a natural recycler, provider and protector of our planet.  
 a) the ozone layer                b) the Sun                            c) the tropical rainforest
6. People should act according to the dictum "Think \_\_\_\_\_, act locally".  
 a) globally                            b) equally                            c) independently
7. 159 countries – members of the \_\_\_\_\_, have set up environmental protection agencies.  
 a) CIS                                    b) UNO                                c) NATO
8. There are numerous public organizations such as \_\_\_\_\_ that are doing much to preserve the environment.  
 a) Greenpeace                    b) OSCE                                c) WTO
9. Countries-members of the UNO take practical urgent measures to \_\_\_\_\_ ecological catastrophe.  
 a) provoke                            b) avoid                                c) develop

**IV. Find the correct answer to the given question.**

1. What will happen with the average temperature in several years?  
 a) it will decrease    b) it will increase    c) it will stay unchanged
2. What problems are not environmental ones?  
 a) gender differences    b) deforestation    c) depletion of the ozone layer
3. What is one of the most alarming forms of air pollution?  
 a) driving cars    b) acid rain    c) using perfumes
4. What damages the ozone layer?  
 a) oxygen    b) nitrogen    c) chlorofluorocarbons

5. What could cause one fourth of all species on earth to vanish in the next 25 years?  
 a) acid rains      b) deforestation      c) depletion of the ozone layer
6. When is the World Environment Day celebrated?  
 a) on the 6<sup>th</sup> of June    b) on the 5<sup>th</sup> of June    c) on the 5<sup>th</sup> of July
7. What was the most horrible ecological disaster on the territory of the Ukraine?  
 a) numerous acid rains  
 b) the nuclear explosion at the Black Sea  
 c) the Chernobyl catastrophe
8. Which of the following is non-ecological organization?  
 a) NATO      b) Greenpeace      c) WWF
9. Why is tropical rainforest a natural recycler, provider and protector of our planet?  
 a) It recycles carbon, nitrogen and oxygen, helps to determine temperature, rainfall and other climatic conditions and supports the most diverse ecosystem in the world.  
 b) It recycles carbon, nitrogen and oxygen, helps to determine temperature, rainfall and other climatic conditions.  
 c) It recycles carbon, helps to determine temperature, rainfall and other climatic conditions and supports the most diverse ecosystem in the world.
10. What party deals with ecological issues mostly?  
 a) Liberal-Democratic Party    b) Green Party    c) Conservative Party

**V. Match the words with their translation.**

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Garbage     | тропический лес  |
| Rainforest     | мусор            |
| Overpopulation | загрязнение      |
| Harmful        | кислотный дождь  |
| Pollution      | вырубка лесов    |
|                | перенаселённость |
|                | вредный          |
| 2. To dump     | выбрасывать      |
| To cut down    | вносить вклад    |
| To flood       | затоплять        |
| To predict     | вырубать         |
| To contribute  | загрязнять       |
|                | перерабатывать   |
|                | предсказывать    |

**VI. Choose the correct translation.**

1. Уровень моря поднимется на несколько метров, затопляя прибрежные зоны и разрушая обширные участки земли, пригодной для сельскохозяйственного возделывания.  
 a) Sea levels would rise by several meters, flooding coastal areas and ruining vast tracts of farmland.

- b) Sea levels would rise by several meters, watering coastal areas and ruining vast tracts of farmland.
- c) Sea levels would rise by several meters, flooding coastal areas and ruining vast tracts of agricultural soil.
2. Сейчас, в начале 21 века, мы находимся в критическом положении.
- a) Now, at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, we are at a crucial time.
- b) Now, at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, we are at a crucial turning point.
- c) Now, at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, we are at a terrible turning point.
3. Мы нарушаем хрупкое равновесие в природе, выбрасывая в воздух вредные вещества, загрязняя реки и океаны промышленными отходами.
- a) We upset nature's sensitive equilibrium releasing harmful substances into the air, polluting rivers and oceans with environmental waste.
- b) We upset nature's sensitive equilibrium releasing harmful substances into the air, polluting rivers and oceans with industrial waste.
- c) We upset nature's sensitive equilibrium recycling harmful substances into the air, polluting rivers and oceans with industrial waste.
4. Уничтожение тропических лесов имеет значительное влияние на мировой климат.
- a) The destruction of the tropical forest has a major impact on the world climate.
- b) The disappearing of the tropical forest has a major impact on the world climate.
- c) The destruction of the tropical forest has a minor impact on the world climate.
5. Вырубка лесов может привести к исчезновению одной четвертой всех видов на земле за последующие 25 лет.
- a) Deforestation could cause one fourth of all species on earth to go out in the next 25 years.
- b) Deforestation could cause one fourth of all species on earth to vanish in the next 25 years.
- c) Overpopulation could cause one fourth of all species on earth to vanish in the next 25 years.
6. Мы должны потреблять меньше, перерабатывать больше и охранять природу.
- a) We must consume less, release more and conserve wildlife and nature.
- b) We must consume less, recycle more and destroy wildlife and nature.
- c) We must consume less, recycle more and conserve wildlife and nature.
7. Мы обязаны убрать фабрики и заводы из городов, использовать современные технологии, видоизменить очистительные системы и расширить экологическое воспитание.
- a) We are obliged to remove factories and plants from the cities, use modern technologies, modify purifying systems and broaden ecological education.
- b) We are obliged to remove factories and plants from the cities, use modern technologies, modify purifying systems and broaden ecological thinking.
- c) We are obliged to remove factories and plants from the cities, use modern technologies, modify polluting systems and broaden ecological education.

8. Существуют многочисленные общественные организации, такие как Гринпис, которые многое делают для того, чтобы сохранить окружающую среду.

a) There are numerous public organisations such as Greenpeace that are doing much to preserve our planet.

b) There are numerous public organisations such as Greenpeace that are doing much to contaminate environment.

c) There are numerous public organisations such as Greenpeace that are doing much to preserve environment.

9. Изменения окружающей среды – это последствия развития цивилизации.

a) Environment changes are the causes of the development of civilization.

b) Environment changes are the consequences of the development of civilization.

c) Ecological changes are the consequences of the development of civilization.

10. В озоновом слое хлорфторуглероды атакуют молекулы озона, образуя «дыру».

a) In the ozone layer chlorofluorocarbons attack the ozone molecules, making a “hole”.

b) In the ozone layer chlorofluorocarbons attack the ozone parts, making a “hole”.

c) In the ozone atmosphere chlorofluorocarbons attack the ozone molecules, making a “hole”.

## **VI. Match the word with its definition.**

### **1. Overpopulation**

a) a situation in which too few people or animals live in a certain area;

b) a situation in which too many people or animals live in different areas;

c) a situation in which too many people or animals live in a certain area.

### **2. Extinction**

a) the state or situation that results when something (such as a plant or animal species) has died out completely;

b) the state or situation that results when something (such as a plant or animal species) is going to die out completely;

c) the state or situation that results when something (such as a plant or animal species) becomes rare.

### **3. Oxygen**

a) a chemical that is found in the air, that has white colour, sweet taste and smell, and that is necessary for life;

b) a chemical that is found in the air, that has no colour, taste, or smell, and that is unnecessary for life;

c) a chemical that is found in the air, that has no colour, taste, or smell, and that is necessary for life.

### **4. Environment**

a) ecology;

b) the natural world;

c) planet.

### **5. Mist**

a) water in the form of very small drops floating in the air or falling as rain;

b) rainfalls in the central part of Europe;

- c) the process of polluting the air with radioactive substances.
- 6. Acid rain
  - a) rain that contains dangerous chemicals because of smoke from cars and factories;
  - b) rain that contains dangerous acid because of smoke from cars and factories;
  - c) rain that contains safe chemicals because of smoke from cars and factories.
- 7. To pollute
  - a) to make (land, water, air, etc.) dirty and not safe or suitable to eat;
  - b) to make (land, water, air, etc.) dirty and not safe or suitable to use;
  - c) to make (land, water, air, etc.) clean and safe or suitable to use;
- 8. Depletion
  - a) great reduction of the amount of something;
  - b) great increase of the amount of something;
  - c) great release of the amount of something.

### ***TECHNOLOGY AND ITS IMPACT***

#### **I. Choose the synonym to the given word.**

- 1. Invent
  - a) create
  - b) build
  - c) eliminate
- 2. Device
  - a) creation
  - b) mechanism
  - c) construction
- 3. Impact
  - a) influence
  - b) relation
  - c) recognition
- 4. Physician
  - a) psychologist
  - b) physicist
  - c) doctor
- 5. Aim
  - a) chain
  - b) intention
  - c) current
- 6. Breakthrough
  - a) defect
  - b) collapse
  - c) achievement
- 7. Damage
  - a) harm
  - b) generation
  - c) serendipity
- 8. Unexpected
  - a) unlimited
  - b) sudden
  - c) absent-minded
- 9. Research
  - a) inspiration
  - b) requirement
  - c) investigation

10. Restore                      a) renew  
   b) reorganize  
   c) reduce

**II. Chose the antonym to the given word.**

1. Precede                      a) produce  
   b) solve  
   c) follow
2. Specific                      a) common  
   b) accidental  
   c) useful
3. Artificial                      a) apparent  
   b) natural  
   c) usual
4. Permanent                      a) temporary  
   b) stunning  
   c) blind
5. Similar                      a) solar  
   b) sticky  
   c) different
6. Decrease                      a) develop  
   b) increase  
   c) lessen
7. High                      a) low  
   b) tall  
   c) poisonous
8. Appear                      a) develop  
   b) reach  
   c) disappear
9. Reduce                      a) cause  
   b) enlarge  
   c) contain
10. Safe                      a) apparent  
   b) permanent  
   c) dangerous

**III. Insert the right word.**

1. Invention (device or process) is \_\_\_\_\_ of new devices, objects, ideas or procedures useful in accomplishing human objectives.  
a) creation                                      b) requirement                                      c) solution
2. The process of invention is invariably preceded by one or more discoveries that help the \_\_\_\_\_ solve the problem at hand.  
a) devices                                      b) inventor                                      c) scientific
3. Today most modern inventions and discoveries take place in large \_\_\_\_\_ organizations by group of scientists supported by different institutions.

- a) construction                              b) intense                              c) research  
4. Most important discoveries in the world of science and technology came about by some sort of lucky \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) accident                              b) incident                              c) impact  
5. Chewing gum was discovered while scientists were looking for \_\_\_\_\_ for rubber.
- a) completion                              b) by-product                              c) substitute  
6. Little-known scientists and engineers are working in laboratories and academic institutions in hope of being able \_\_\_\_\_ the way we live in the next century.
- a) to recognize                              b) to revolutionise                              c) to coordinate  
7. Scientists are currently working with surgeons to develop \_\_\_\_\_ tools capable of performing operations better than a human physician.
- a) “smart”                              b) “intelligent”                              c) “clever”  
8. Such \_\_\_\_\_ can improve the quality of our life greatly.
- a) human                              b) device                              c) digital  
9. Nanotechnology gets its name from a measure of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) dispersion                              b) approximation                              c) distance  
10. Scientists and environmental activists worry that nano-materials could pass in to the air and water \_\_\_\_\_ health problems.
- a) causing                              b) ascribing                              c) connecting

#### **IV. Find the correct answer to the given questions.**

1. What are two types of discoveries?  
a) digital and analogue    b) temporary and permanent    c) induced and accidental
2. Who discovered penicillin?  
a) Alexander Fleming    b) Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen    c) Alexander Graham Bell
3. Where can Teflon be used?  
a) glass industry    b) space vehicles    c) perfumery
4. What is nanotechnology?  
a) It is the science of selling things unimaginably small.  
b) It is the science of making things unimaginably small.  
c) It is the science of making smart tools.
5. What did the invention of the scanning tunneling microscope enable scientists to do?  
a) to observe molecules and even atoms in greater detail than ever before.  
b) to observe the structure of water.  
c) to observe distant objects in space.
6. What is one prospect for nanotechnologies in computer science?  
a) Nanotechnologies will help to make small and fast computers.  
b) Nanotechnologies will make computers affordable for everyone.  
c) Nanotechnologies will help to make transistors useless.
7. What is known about the effect of nanotechnologies on the environment?  
a) Nanotechnologies have a positive effect.  
b) Not much is known about the effect of nanotechnologies on the environment.

- c) Nanotechnologies have a negative effect.
8. Why are scientific inventions so important?
- a) They can improve the quality of our life greatly.
- b) They can revolutionize the quality of global electronic communications.
- c) They are spearheading new generations of computer that can understand the human voice without error.
9. What statement is known as Moore's law?
- a) The statement that current technology has reached its limit.
- b) The statement that development in nanotechnology will help to break barriers of size and speed.
- c) The statement that researchers will double the number of tiny transistors on a computer chip about every two years.
10. What are AI scientists hoping to create?
- a) Ergonomically designed seats.
- b) Computers that will be more and more like the human brain.
- c) Digital displays.

**V. Match the words with their translation.**

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Achievement | подобный            |
| Solution       | доступный           |
| Apply          | доказывать          |
| Prove          | применять           |
| Insight        | озарение            |
|                | решение             |
|                | достижение          |
| 2. Similar     | оборудование        |
| Artificial     | сообщество          |
| Equipment      | подобный            |
| Expand         | расширять           |
| Via            | улучшать            |
|                | искусственный       |
|                | посредством (через) |

**VI. Choose the correct translation.**

1. Изобретение – это создание нового прибора, предмета или идеи полезной для достижения определенных целей.
- a) Invention is creation of new devices, objects or ideas useful in accomplishing certain objectives.
- b) Invention is installation of new devices, objects or ideas useful in accomplishing certain objectives.
- c) Invention is application of new devices, objects or ideas useful in accomplishing certain objectives.
2. Сегодня большинство современных изобретений и открытий осуществляются в крупных исследовательских организациях группой ученых, поддерживаемых университетами, правительственными организациями, частными компаниями или фондами.



a) Today most modern inventions and discoveries take place in large research organizations by group of scientists supported by universities, government agencies, private companies or foundations.

b) Today most modern inventions and discoveries take place in large research organizations by group of scientists supporting by universities, government agencies, private companies or foundations.

c) Today most modern inventions and discoveries take part in large research organizations by group of scientists to support universities, government agencies, private companies or foundations.

3. Ученый сейчас работает над созданием постоянного имплантата, который позволит слепому человеку быть способным передвигаться по комнате самостоятельно.

a) The scientist has created a permanent implant that will allow a blind person to be able to walk around in a room independently.

b) The scientist is now working on the creation of a permanent implant that will allow a blind person to be able to walk around in a room independently.

c) The scientist is now working on the creation of a current implant that will allow a blind person to be able to walk around in a room independently.

4. Группа ученых в настоящее время работает с хирургами, чтобы разработать «интеллектуальные» приборы, способные проводить операции лучше, чем врач.

a) The group of scientists is currently working with surgeons to develop “smart” tools capable of performing operations better than a physician.

b) The group of scientists is currently working with surgeons to develop “intellectual” tools capable of performing operations better than a physician.

c) The group of scientists is currently working with surgeons to replace “smart” tools capable of performing operations better than a physician.

5. Представители научного сообщества работают, чтобы улучшить образ жизни людей.

a) The representatives of the scientific community work to increase people’s way of life.

b) The representatives of the scientific community work to improve people’s way of life.

c) The representatives of the scientific community will damage people’s way of life.

6. Исследуя это явление, ученые осознали его сложность.

a) Investigating the phenomenon, the scientists proved its complexity.

b) To investigate the problem, the scientists realized its complexity.

c) Investigating the phenomenon, the scientists realized its complexity.

7. Открытие рентгеновских лучей Вильгельмом Конрадом Рентгеном считается случайным.

a) The discovery of X rays by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen is known as an accidental discovery.

b) The discovery of X rays by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen is known as an induced discovery.

c) The discovery of X rays by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen is known as an artificial discovery.

8. Эргономика – наука о том, как оборудование и мебель могут быть расставлены таким образом, чтобы люди могли делать свою работу более продуктивно и комфортно.

- a) Economics is the study of how equipment and furniture can be arranged in order that people can do work more efficiently and comfortably.
- b) Ergonomics is the study of how equipment and furniture can be arranged in order that people can do work more efficiently and comfortably.
- c) Biotechnology is the study of how equipment and furniture can be arranged in order that people can do work more efficiently and comfortably.

9. Многие специалисты приписывают идею создания термина «нанотехнологии» физика Ричарду Фейнману.

- a) Many experts apply the idea of the term “nanotechnology” to physicist Richard Feynman.
- b) Many specialists recognize the idea of the term “nanotechnology” to physicist Richard Feynman.
- c) Many experts credit the idea of the term “nanotechnology” to physicist Richard Feynman.

10. Вскоре наноматериалы будут использоваться для улучшения устройств, которые сокращают уровень загрязнения, выделяемый автомобилями.

- a) Soon nano-materials will be used to improve devices that reduce pollution released by cars.
- b) Soon nano-materials will be used to increase devices that reduce pollution released by cars.
- c) Soon nano-materials will be used to improve devices that involve pollution released by car

## VII. Match the word with its definition.

- 1. Serendipity
  - a) a thing or things owned by somebody.
  - b) a set of events, actions or numbers which have particular order;
  - c) the fact of something interesting or pleasant happening by chance;
- 2. Pattern
  - a) a period of time during which somebody stops talking or stops what they are doing;
  - b) the regular way by which something happens or is done;
  - c) a secret word or phrase that you need to know in order to be allowed into a place.
- 3. Research
  - a) a careful study of a subject, especially in order to discover new facts or information about it;
  - b) the act of saving somebody or something from a dangerous or difficult situation;
  - c) the act of presenting something in a particular way.
- 4. Equipment
  - a) an official order that bans trade with another country.
  - b) the conditions that affect the behavior and development of somebody or something;

- c) the things that are needed for a particular purpose or activity;
- a) an act of making something less or smaller;
- 5. Improvement
  - b) an act of making something better;
  - c) the process of making air, water, soil etc. dirty.
- a) the act of taking part in something;
- 6. Observation
  - b) the act of watching something or somebody carefully for a period of time to learn it;
  - c) the act of avoiding something you are supposed to do.
- a) information or documents that show that something is true;
- 7. Proof
  - b) an organized set of ideas or theories or a particular way of doing something;
  - c) an idea that you think is true although you may not be able to prove it.
- a) a situation that you cannot avoid or prevent.
- 8. Emergency
  - b) a thing that doesn't follow a rule;
  - c) a sudden serious or dangerous event or situation that needs immediate action to deal with it.

***THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS***

**I. Choose the synonym to the given word.**

- a) to choose
- 1. To elect
  - b) to allow
  - c) to subordinate
- a) to ensure
- 2. To guarantee
  - b) to persecute
  - c) to require
- a) help
- 3. Assistance
  - b) fulfillment
  - c) ballot
- a) alien
- 4. Foreign
  - b) hostile
  - c) inalienable
- a) self-governing
- 5. Independent
  - b) developing
  - c) responsible
- a) to forbid
- 6. To prohibit
  - b) to allow
  - c) to stipulate
- a) to declare
- 7. To proclaim
  - b) to decide
  - c) to envisage
- a) to try
- 8. To strive
  - b) to provide
  - c) to unify

9. Legislative                    a) law-making  
                                       b) adequate  
                                       c) sovereign
10. Solemn                        a) ceremonial  
                                       b) professional  
                                       c) social

**II. Choose the antonym to the given word.**

1. To protect                    a) to attack  
                                       b) to select  
                                       c) to possess
2. Alien                            a) native  
                                       b) foreign  
                                       c) persecuted
3. To correspond               a) to contradict  
                                       b) to regulate  
                                       c) to conform
4. Equality                        a) inequality  
                                       b) independence  
                                       c) inviolability
5. Responsibility                a) irresponsibility  
                                       b) unresponsibility  
                                       c) non-responsibility
6. To prohibit                    a) to permit  
                                       b) to possess  
                                       c) to carry out
7. Foreign                        a) domestic  
                                       b) civil  
                                       c) free
8. Legitimate                    a) illegal  
                                       b) secret  
                                       c) executive
9. Hostility                        a) peace  
                                       b) inviolability  
                                       c) neutrality
10. To adopt                      a) to reject  
                                       b) to protect  
                                       c) to grant

**III. Insert the right word.**

1. He supports the present government's \_\_\_\_\_ on education.  
 a) policy                        b) politics                        c) theory
2. State \_\_\_\_\_ in the Republic of Belarus is exercised on the basis of its division into legislative, executive and judicial branches.  
 a) power                        b) authorities                        c) management
3. The Parliament of the Republic of Belarus consists of two Chambers – the

- Chamber of \_\_\_\_\_ and the Council of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Representatives, The Republic
  - Commons, Ministers
  - Ministers, Representatives
- The Government is the \_\_\_\_\_ body in the Republic of Belarus.
    - executive
    - legislative
    - judicial
  - The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus establishes the principle of the supremacy of \_\_\_\_\_.
    - law
    - personal rights
    - domestic policy
  - Belarus is a member-state of \_\_\_\_\_.
    - the GIS
    - the NATO
    - the EU
  - Belarus is \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a unitary state
    - a federation
    - a constitutional monarchy
  - The territory of Belarus is \_\_\_\_\_ and inalienable.
    - unified
    - free
    - regulated
  - The judicial power in the Republic of Belarus belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.
    - courts
    - the Chamber of Representatives
    - the Council of the Republic
  - The Republic of Belarus may grant \_\_\_\_\_ to persons being persecuted in other countries for their political and religious convictions.
    - refuge
    - money
    - agreement

#### **IV. Find the correct answer to the given question.**

- Who is the head of the executive power in the Republic of Belarus?
  - The Prime Minister
  - The President
  - The Speaker of Parliament
- When do Belarusians observe Constitution Day?
  - March, 15
  - July, 3
  - November, 5
- What is the official name of the Belarusian Parliament?
  - the National Assembly
  - the State Duma
  - the Council of the Republic
- What does the white colour of the National Flag of the Republic of Belarus symbolize?
  - freedom and moral purity
  - struggle and courage
  - interrelation with nature
- Who is the Belarusian Government accountable to?
  - the President and the Parliament
  - the President and the Supreme Court
  - the President and the Supreme Economic Court
- How often do the Presidential elections take place in Belarus?
  - every five years
  - every four years
  - every three years
- When did Belarus become a sovereign state?
  - July 27, 1990
  - July 27, 1991
  - July 27, 1994
- What is the national flower of Belarus?
  - flax
  - red poppy
  - shamrock
- When was the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus adopted?
  - 1994
  - 1990
  - 1991
- What court gives evaluation on the correspondence of standard laws to the Fundamental Law in the Republic of Belarus?
  - The Constitutional Court
  - the Supreme Economic Court
  - the Supreme Court

## V. Match the words with their translation.

1. Court	суд
Interference	вмешательство
Weapon	оружие
Assistance	помощь
Accessible	доступный
	законодательство
	угроза
2. To carry out	осуществлять
To stipulate	предусматривать
To conform	соответствовать
To persecute	преследовать
To establish	устанавливать
	гарантировать
	принадлежать

## VI. Choose the correct translation.

- Парламент является представительным и законодательным органом Республики Беларусь.
  - The Parliament is the representative and legislative body of power in the Republic of Belarus.
  - The Parliament is the representative and judicial body of power in the Republic of Belarus.
  - The Parliament is the presentable and judicial body of power in the Republic of Belarus.
- Президент РБ избирается на основе всеобщего, свободного, равного и прямого избирательного права при тайном голосовании.
  - The President of the Republic of Belarus is elected by general, free, equal, direct and secret ballot.
  - The President of the Republic of Belarus is envisaged by general, free, equal, direct and secret ballot.
  - The President of the Republic of Belarus is elected by general, free, equal, direct and secret choice.
- Контроль над соответствием нормативных актов Конституции осуществляется Конституционным Судом Беларуси.
  - The control over the correspondence of standard laws to the Constitution is performed by the Constitutional Court.
  - The control over the correspondence of the principle of the supremacy of law to the Constitution is performed by the Constitutional Court.
  - The control over the correspondence of general courts to the Constitution is performed by the Constitutional Court.
- Республика Беларусь самостоятельно осуществляет внутреннюю и внешнюю политику.
  - The Republic of Belarus independently carries out its domestic and foreign policy.

- b) The Republic of Belarus independently gives evaluation to its domestic and foreign policy.
  - c) The Republic of Belarus independently develops its domestic and foreign policy.
5. Среднее специальное и высшее образование доступно для всех в соответствии со способностями каждого.
- a) Secondary special and higher education is accessible to all depending on the abilities of each person.
  - b) Professional special training and higher education is accessible to all depending on the abilities of each person.
  - c) Secondary special and highest education is accessible to all depending on the abilities of each person.
6. Обеспечение прав и свобод граждан РБ является высшей целью государства.
- a) Provision of personal rights and freedoms of the citizens of the Republic of Belarus is the ultimate goal of the state.
  - b) Provision of personal equalities and freedoms of the citizens of the Republic of Belarus is the ultimate goal of the state.
  - c) Provision of personal priorities and inviolabilities of the citizens of the Republic of Belarus is the ultimate goal of the state.
7. Территория Беларуси едина и неотчуждаема.
- a) The territory of Belarus is unified and inalienable.
  - b) The territory of Belarus is equal and legitimate.
  - c) The territory of Belarus is unified and legitimate.
8. Республика Беларусь является полноправным членом Организации по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе с 1992 года.
- a) The Republic of Belarus has been a full-fledged member of the OSCE since 1992.
  - b) The Republic of Belarus has been a full-right member of the OSCE since 1992.
  - c) The Republic of Belarus has been a full-fledged member of the OPCE since 1992.
9. В своей внешней политике Республика Беларусь исходит из принципа мирного урегулирования споров.
- a) In its foreign policy the Republic of Belarus proceeds from the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes.
  - b) In its foreign policy the Republic of Belarus proceeds from peaceful universally acknowledged principles.
  - c) In its foreign policy the Republic of Belarus proceeds from the principle of peaceful settlement of affairs.
10. Государство ответственно перед гражданином за создание условий для свободного и достойного развития личности.
- a) The state is responsible before its citizens for the creation of conditions for the free and adequate development of the individual.
  - b) The state ensures its citizens for the creation of conditions for the free and adequate development of the individual.
  - c) The state is irresponsible before its citizens for the creation of conditions for the free and adequate development of the individual.

**VII. Match the word with its definition.**

1. Legislation a) the process of writing and passing laws  
b) laws and principles according to which a state is governed  
c) legal profession
2. Constitution a) laws and principles according to which a state is governed.  
b) the process of writing and passing laws.  
c) a written proposal for a new law.
3. Court a) a place where civil, criminal and other cases are tried.  
b) a place where sick and injured people receive medical treatment.  
c) a place where criminals receive medical treatment.
4. Elect a) To select by vote for an office or for membership.  
b) To grant license to; to permit.  
c) To defend, save from harm.
5. Unitary a) Undivided, whole, having the nature of a unit.  
b) Legal or having official status defined by law.  
c) Tactful, experienced in diplomacy.
6. Protection a) Something that prevents somebody or something from being harmed or damaged.  
b) A position of superiority or authority over all others.  
c) Information spread in order to promote a particular goal.
7. Legitimate a) Legal or having official status defined by law.  
b) Ethical; righteous; conforming to accepted standards.  
c) Prohibited by law or by official or accepted rules.
8. Propaganda a) Information spread in order to promote a particular goal.  
b) Doctrine, philosophy, body of beliefs or principles belonging to an individual or group.  
c) Obligation, duty; thing which a person is requested to do as part of a job or a role or as a legal obligation.

***THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS***

**I. Choose the synonym to the given word.**

1. To reign a) to follow  
b) to govern  
c) to subordinate
2. To dismiss a) to dissolve  
b) to offer  
c) to break
3. To propose a bill a) to offer a bill  
b) to give a bill  
c) to take a bill
4. To exercise a) to work  
b) to ballot  
c) to carry out



5. To arrange           a) to combine  
                              b) to organize  
                              c) to work out
6. To consist of        a) to get rid of  
                              b) to assist  
                              c) to comprise
7. Monarchy            a) democracy  
                              b) republic  
                              c) kingship
8. A bill                 a) a projected law  
                              b) a project  
                              c) a topic
9. Government         a) president  
                              b) authority  
                              c) fulfillment
10. Chief                a) main  
                              b) previous  
                              c) law-making

**II. Choose the antonym to the given word.**

1. Majority             a) minority  
                              b) poultry  
                              c) pageantry
2. To summon          a) to call  
                              b) to combat  
                              c) to dismiss
3. Pageantry           a) royalty  
                              b) poverty  
                              c) wealth
4. To comprise         a) to exclude  
                              b) to include  
                              c) to consist
5. To introduce a bill  a) to review a bill  
                              b) to approve a bill  
                              c) to propose a bill
6. Leader               a) loser  
                              b) chief  
                              c) principal
7. Labour               a) work  
                              b) union  
                              c) idleness
8. Power                a) right  
                              b) weakness  
                              c) force
9. Royal                 a) kingly  
                              b) peasant  
                              c) knightly

10. To approve a bill
- a) to delay a bill
  - b) to lie low a bill
  - c) to permit a bill

### III. Insert the right word.

1. The United Kingdom is a constitutional \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) union      b) principality      c) monarchy
2. The monarch formally summons and dismisses \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Parliament ; the ministers of the Cabinet.  
b) the House of Lords; the House of Commons  
c) the Prime Minister; MPs
3. The real work of the monarch consists largely of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) signing papers                      b) lawmaking                      c) charity work
4. Parliament is \_\_\_\_\_ of UK.  
a) the source of real political power  
b) the chief lawmaking body  
c) the final court of appeal
5. The Parliament of UK \_\_\_\_\_ three parts: the Crown, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.  
a) are                      b) consists                      c) comprises
6. The government is composed of ministers in the Cabinet headed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) the queen      b) the son of the queen      c) the Prime Minister.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the prime minister.  
a) The lower executive of the government  
b) The chief executive of the government  
c) The chief executive of the Parliament
8. The Cabinet has about 20 members, or ministers, all of whom must be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) MPs                      b) PMs                      c) SMp
9. The Constitution of the United Kingdom is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) not one document      b) one document      c) a based on the Bible document
10. The most historically significant international organization the United Kingdom belongs to is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) NATO                      b) the Commonwealth                      c) EU

### IV. Find the correct answer to the given question.

1. What four countries does the UK consist of?  
a) England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland  
b) England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland  
c) England, Scotland, Wales, the Netherlands
2. What is the official language of the U.K.?  
a) English      b) Scottish      c) Irish
3. What is the chief lawmaking body of the UK?  
a) the Prime Minister                      b) the government                      c) Parliament
4. Who is the government composed of?  
a) Ministers in the Cabinet      b) lords                      c) the Crown and the Prime Minister
5. Who is the Prime minister of the UK?

- a) Gordon Brown    b) David Cameron    c) Tony Blair
6. What is Magna Carta?
- a) a document of 1215 year with fundamental guarantee of rights and privileges  
b) the constitution of the UK    c) a peace treaty
7. How is the union flag of the UK called?
- a) Union Jack                      b) Jack Union                      c) Union Jacky
8. What is the national flower of England?
- a) flax                      b) rose                      c) shamrock
9. What country is not included on the flag of the UK?
- a) Northern Ireland    b) Scotland                      c) Wales
10. What is the British national anthem?
- a) God Save the King              b) Flower of England              c) God Save the Queen

**V. Match the words with their translation.**

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. Majority | правление          |
| Minority    | законопроект       |
| Reign       | поправка           |
| Bill        | большинство        |
| Amendment   | меньшинство        |
|             | дождь              |
|             | закон              |
| 2. To adopt | принимать          |
| To summon   | распускать         |
| To dismiss  | созывать           |
| To sign     | включать в себя    |
| To comprise | подписывать        |
|             | адаптировать, петь |

**VI. Choose the correct translation.**

1. The head of state is a monarch with limited powers.
- a) Глава государства - монарх с ограниченными полномочиями.  
b) Глава штата - монарх с ограниченными полномочиями.  
c) Глава государства - монарх с ограниченными способностями.
2. As the official head of state, the monarch formally summons and dismisses Parliament and the ministers of the Cabinet.
- a) Как сообщает официальный глава государства, монарх формально созывает и распускает парламент и кабинет министров.  
b) Как официальный глава государства, монарх формально созывает и распускает парламент и кабинет министров.  
c) Как официальный глава государства, монарх формально призывает и отпускает парламент и министров Кабинета министров.
3. Many members of the royal family are involved in charity work and maintain a public presence.
- a) Многие члены королевской семьи участвуют в благотворительной деятельности и поддерживают общественное присутствие.  
b) Многие члены королевской семьи занимаются благотворительностью и присутствуют на публике.

- c) Многие члены королевской семьи вовлечены в благотворительность и присутствуют на публике.
4. Parliament is the chief lawmaking body.
- Парламент является главным законодательным органом.
  - Парламент является главным органом по изданию законов.
  - Парламент - главное тело законотворчества.
5. The House of Lords comprises the lords temporal, the lords spiritual, and the law lords.
- Палата Лордов состоит из временных лордов, лордов-епископов и лордов-судей.
  - Палата Лордов состоит из светских лордов, лордов-епископов и лордов-судей.
  - Палата Лордов состоит из светских лордов, духовных лордов и судебных лордов.
6. Parliament is elected every five years and is dissolved by the Queen on the advice of the prime minister.
- Parliament is elected every five years and is dissolved by the Crown on the advice of the prime minister.
  - Parliament elects every five years and dissolves the Crown on the advice of the prime minister.
  - Parliament is elected every five years and is dissolved by the Crown by the advice of the prime minister.
7. Members of the House of Commons are democratically elected by universal suffrage of citizens over the age of 18.
- Members of the House of Commons are democratically chosen by universal suffrage of citizens over the age of 18.
  - Members of the House of Commons are democratically elected by universal suffrage of citizens over the age of 18.
  - Members of the House of Commons are democratically elected by universal suffrage of citizens over the age of 18.
8. The Prime Minister exercises all the powers of the Queen theory, including the appointment.
- The Prime Minister exercises all the powers of the Queen theory, including the appointment.
  - The prime minister comes true all of the theoretical powers of the Crown, including doing appointments.
  - The prime minister exercises all of the theoretical powers of the Crown, including making appointments.
9. The Cabinet brings bills in and arranges business of the Parliament.
- The Cabinet brings bills in and arranges business of the Parliament.
  - The Cabinet proposes bills and arranges business of the Parliament.
  - The Cabinet proposes bills and organizes activity Parliament.
10. Perhaps the most historically significant international organization the United Kingdom belong is the Commonwealth

- b) Perhaps the most historically significant international organization the United Kingdom belongs to is the Commonwealth.
- c) Perhaps the most historically significant international organization the United Kingdom belongs to is the Community.

**VII. Match the word with its definition.**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
|                | a) A person whose job is to keep the records or accounts in an office  |
| 1. Minister    | b) A senior officer of state in a government department  |
|                | c) Legal profession.   |
|                | a) The activities involved in getting and using power in public life   |
| 2. Politics    | b) A plan of action agreed or chosen by a political party  |
|                | c) A written proposal for a new law.   |
|                | a) Relating to lawmaking: involved in the writing and passing of laws.   |
| 3. Legislative | b) Responsible for or relating to the making and implementing of general decisions in a company, organization, or government |
|                | c) Relating to judges in performance of their duties or to judgment in a court of law.                                       |
|                | a) The act of killing, especially as a legal punishment:   |
| 4. Executive   | b) Relating to judges in performance of their duties or to judgment in a court of law.                                       |
|                | c) Responsible for or relating to the making and implementing of general decisions in a company, organization, or government |
|                | a) Relating to lawmaking: involved in the writing and passing of laws.   |
| 5. Judicial    | b) Legal or having official status defined by law.   |
|                | c) Relating to judges in performance of their duties or to judgment in a court of law.                                       |
|                | a) A position of superiority or authority over all others.   |
| 6. Monarchy    | b) A system of government by a king or a queen   |
|                | c) A country that is ruled by a dictator   |
|                | a) A written suggestion for a new law that is presented to a country's parliament  |
| 7. Bill        | b) A new law   |
|                | c) A new project of activity   |
|                | a) The title used by some high ranks of noblemen   |
| 8. Lord        | b) The male ruler of an independent state that has a royal family  |
|                | c) A male member of a royal family who is not king, especially the son or grandson of the king or queen                      |

## CONTENTS

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ .....	3
<i>THE WORLD AROUND ME</i> .....	4
<i>NATIONAL TRADITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN BELARUS</i> .....	8
<i>YOUTH AND ITS PLACE IN MODERN SOCIETY</i> .....	14
<i>MORALITY: WHAT IS IT?</i> .....	19
<i>FORMING ECOLOGICAL THINKING</i> .....	23
<i>TECHNOLOGICAL AND ITS IMPACT</i> .....	29
<i>THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS</i> .....	35
<i>THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS</i> .....	40

Учебное издание

**ВАСКЕЦОВА** Ольга Леонидовна  
**ГРИГОРИК** Ирина Альвиновна  
**АЛЕЙНИКОВА** Ольга Сергеевна  
**БАЛЛО** Юлия Анатольевна  
**ДЕМЕНТЬЕВА** Татьяна Владимировна  
**КАЖЕКИНА** Людмила Викторовна  
**ПАСЮТИНА** Юлия Николаевна  
**ПОПАЛОВА** Ольга Владимировна  
**СИДОРОВИЧ** Елена Владимировна

### **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

Тематические тестовые задания

*Печатается в авторской редакции*

Технический редактор  
Компьютерный дизайн

*Г.В. Разбоева*  
*Т.Е. Сафранкова*

Подписано в печать .2011. Формат 60x84<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>. Бумага офсетная.  
Усл. печ. л. 2,73. Уч.-изд. л. 2,28. Тираж экз. Заказ .

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение – учреждение образования  
«Витебский государственный университет им. П.М. Машерова».  
ЛИ № 02330 / 0494385 от 16.03.2009.

Отпечатано на ризографе учреждения образования  
«Витебский государственный университет им. П.М. Машерова».  
210038, г. Витебск, Московский проспект, 33.