

федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования  
**Первый Московский государственный медицинский университет им. И.М.  
Сеченова** Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации  
(Сеченовский Университет)

**Институт лингвистики и  
межкультурной коммуникации**

**Методические материалы по дисциплине:**

**Иностранный язык для научного общения (английский)**

основная профессиональная образовательная программа высшего  
образования - программа магистратуры

32.04.01 Общественное здравоохранение

*Тестовые задания:*

Оценочное средство	Эталон ответа	Уровень применения*
<b>Лексико-грамматический тест по дисциплине «Английский язык для научного общения»:</b>		<i>ПА</i>
<b>Страдательный залог:</b>		
The conference _____ last week. A) is cancelled B) were cancelled C) would be cancelled D) was cancelled	D	
The minutes _____ by the secretary. A) was taken B) is take C) were take D) were taken	D	
The interview _____. A) were appointed B) is appoint C) is appointed D) had appointed	C	
The meeting _____ in Room 9. A) is hold B) was hold C) is held D) was held	C	
The committee meetings _____ in Japan. A) is arranged B) was arranged C) were arranged D) have arranged	C	
The meetings _____ by Mr.Johnes. A) are called B) is called C) are call D) being called	A	
All the meetings _____ for several weeks. A) is postponed B) are postpone C) has been postponed D) were postponed	D	
The meeting _____ by our chairperson. A) was open B) are opened C) is opened D) were opened	C	
The committee meeting _____ to the attendance. A) was closed B) is close C) were closed D) had closed	A	
The items on the agenda _____ on. A) was agreed B) were agreed C) is agreed D) was being agreed	B	
<b>There is/there are/it is</b>		

The journey takes a long time. ...a lot of traffic. A) There is B) There are C) It is D) It was	A	
'... time to go?' 'Yes, ... nearly midnight.' A) Is it, It is B) There is, There is C) There are, There are D) It is, there is	A	
... a lot of ships in the sea. A) There is B) It is C) There are D) Is there	C	
... a beautiful day today. Let's have a picnic A) It is B) There is C) There are D) It was	A	
... anything on television, so I'll turn it off. A) There is not B) There are not C) It is not D) Is there	A	
... an accident in King Street but ...very serious. A) There are, there are not B) There is, it is not C) It is, it is not D) It is, there is not	B	
Kenham isn't an old town. ... any old buildings. A) There is not B) It is not C) There are not D) There is	C	
What's the new restaurant like? ...good? A) Is there B) Are there C) Are it D) Was it	D	
'...a bookshop near here?' 'Yes, ... one in Hill Street.' A) Are there, There are B) Is it, It is C) Is there, there is D) Is there, there was	C	
When we went to the cinema, ...a lot of people outside, a very long queue, so we decided not to wait. A) There was B) There were C) It was D) It were	B	
I can't see anything. ...completely dark. A) It is B) There is C) There are D) There was	A	

...a lot of trouble at the club every night. They have to call the police. A) There is B) It is C) There are D) There were	A	
How far ...from Milan to Rome? A) are there B) is there C) is it D) it is	C	
...Keith's birthday today. We are having a party. A) There is B) It is C) There are D) It was	B	
I want to visit the museum but ...enough time. A) there are not B) there is not C) it is not D) there were not	B	
<b>Вопросительные местоимения</b>		
.....do you want to work for us? A) Why B) What C) Where D) Which	A	
.....did you like most in your last job? A) Where B) What C) Which D) When	B	
.....do you get on with other people? A) Why B) When C) How D) What	C	
.....do you work best on your own or in a team? A) How B) Do C) Who D) What	A	
.....do you manage multitasking? A) How B) Have C) Which D) What	A	
.....do you deal with stress? A) Where B) How C) Which D) Why	B	
... are your strengths and weaknesses? A) Where B) When C) What	C	

D) Why		
<b>Глагольные формы</b>		
That ..... a permanent job. A) were B) was C) are D) aren't	<i>B</i>	
Did they ... the date of the interview? A) confirmed B) confirm C) confirming D) confirms	<i>B</i>	
In the past we (do) more business with the Japanese than now. A) were doing B) are doing C) will be doing D) was doing	<i>A</i>	
We (become) a public company in 1985. A) was becoming B) became C) have become D) has become	<i>B</i>	
We (cut) our advertising budget because of the recession. A) are cutting B) is cutting C) has cut D) was cut	<i>A</i>	
The bank (lend) us \$45,000 to fund our expansion. A) are lending B) have lended C) lent D) lended	<i>D</i>	
We (get) a big surprise when they made their offer. A) got B) are getting C) have got D) will get	<i>A</i>	
They (take) a long time to make up their minds. A) is taken B) took C) has taken D) taken	<i>B</i>	
We (lose) the contract because of a lower bid. A) loosed B) lost C) losing D) are lost	<i>B</i>	
Paula (run) the company from her home. A) runned B) have run C) is running D) run	<i>C</i>	
Last month we (win) an important order from the Government. A) won	<i>A</i>	

B) win C) will win D) winning		
There... 30 applicants. A) had B) was C) are D) have	<i>C</i>	
I first (meet) Roberto when we were working in Budapest. A) were meeting B) met C) have met D) was met	<i>B</i>	
Last year our Japanese branch (make) a small profit for the first time. A) made B) have made C) will make D) has made	<i>A</i>	
Greenham Products (sell) its old headquarters for \$46 million. A) are selling B) were selling C) is sold D) selling	<i>A</i>	
Profits (rise) due to an improved management strategy. A) are rising B) is rising C) rises D) are risen	<i>A</i>	
We (spend) all of our advertising budget in the first six months. A) are spending B) spent C) spend D) are spent	<i>B</i>	
Our profits (fall) last year, but things are looking much healthier now. A) fell B) have fallen C) is falling D) was falling	<i>A</i>	
TransWare, our main competitors, (lead) the market throughout the 80's. A) have led B) are leading C) were leading D) were led	<i>C</i>	
Our competitors (think) that we were going to increase A) thought B) think C) are think D) are thought	<i>B</i>	
I ..... an interview last Monday. A) had B) have	<i>A</i>	

C) has D) was		
He ... going to change his job. A) is B) am C) were D) am	A	
He ..... interviewing the candidates now. A) was B) were C) is D) being	C	
I ... with another employer last year. A) work B) works C) worked D) working	C	
When ... he retire? A) did B) was C) do D) were	A	
The company ... very rapidly in its first 12 years. A) grows B) grew C) growed D) grown	A	
How many candidates ..... for the job? A) applied B) did apply C) was applied D) were applied	A	
<b>Лексика</b>		
There's not much _____ in the fridge! A) meal B) cold C) frost D) food	D	
You must phone the airport to _____ your flight 24 hours before departure. A) confirm B) check in C) give up D) take off	A	
Passengers for Turin should _____ at the Alitalia desk. A) register B) check in C) sign up D) check out	B	
If you wish to _____ a car on landing, please speak to one of our ground staff on arrival. A) pick B) meet C) hire D) lend	C	
It's best to _____ your money before you leave for the	B	

States. You'll get a much better rate here. A) exchange B) change C) rate D) to current		
Don't worry, Martina. I'll arrange for our driver to _____ you at the airport and take you to our office. A) see B) bring C) meet D) to look	<i>C</i>	
Look, it's nearly eleven o'clock. If we don't get a move on we'll _____ our flight. A) lose B) check in C) miss D) postpone	<i>C</i>	
If I'm in Singapore, I usually _____ at the Royal Park Hotel. A) live B) book C) arrive D) stay	<i>D</i>	
What time does your flight _____ in Brussels? A) land B) hire C) meet D) take off	<i>A</i>	
Can you _____ sure the proposal's finished by tomorrow? I'll my best, but I can't guarantee anything. A) make B) do C) get D) will get	<i>A</i>	
Who are your biggest customers in Germany? Well, we _____ a lot of business with Sielman. A) do B) make C) get D) bring	<i>A</i>	
Would you like something _____ ? A) breakfast B) to eat C) drink D) food	<i>B</i>	
So, Paula isn't happy in her new job. Apparently not. She's _____ it clear she wants to leave the company. A) got B) done C) made D) makes	<i>D</i>	
How are you getting on with the new software, Martina? Very well. In fact we've found we can't _____ without it. A) get B) make C) live	<i>D</i>	



D) do		
Are you _____ a lot of money in your new job? Not as much as I would like! A) getting B) making C) doing D) putting	<i>B</i>	
My boss isn't happy with me. She says I just sit and _____ nothing all day. Why don't you have a word with her and explain? A) do B) make C) get D) play	<i>A</i>	
Have you got a moment, Jules? Just a second. I've got to _____ a quick call to Louise at head office. A) make B) get C) do D) have	<i>A</i>	
How's the Hungary project going, Carl? Very slowly. We haven't _____ much progress since the end of July. A) got B) done C) seen D) made	<i>B</i>	
Roberto, can you _____ a couple of extra hours this evening? I need some help with the Interbank proposal. Well, actually, I was hoping to get home early. A) make B) do C) get D) take	<i>A</i>	
Di, have you managed to finish the Interbank proposal yet? Almost. I've _____ most of the detailed figures. Roberto's still working on the text. A) done B) made C) got D) had	<i>A</i>	
She has to _____ a lot in her job. A) travel B) book C) visit D) see	<i>A</i>	
How was your _____ to Brussels? A) stay B) visit C) travel D) voyage	<i>B</i>	
A bar service provides _____ throughout the day. A) meal B) food C) refreshments D) nutrition	<i>C</i>	
I hope you'll have a good _____.	<i>C</i>	

A) travel B) way C) trip D) country		
We went _____ for our holidays last year. A) Africa B) in the country C) Italy D) abroad	<i>D</i>	
I decided to _____ the train. A) take B) go C) pick D) pass	<i>A</i>	
Your _____ isn't valid after the end of this week. A) fare B) flight C) passport D) book	<i>C</i>	
How much is the _____ to New York? A) go B) stay C) trip D) living	<i>C</i>	
The _____ were waiting to get on the plane. A) clients B) guests C) passengers D) travellers	<i>C</i>	
You must have a valid _____ before getting on the train. A) ticket B) trip C) flight D) token	<i>A</i>	
I always _____ seats in advance. A) buy B) fund C) book D) find	<i>C</i>	
He bought his train tickets at the _____. A) Internet B) box-office C) booking office D) ticket office	<i>D</i>	
When you go through passport control you must show your _____. A) ticket B) fare C) passport D) hand luggage	<i>C</i>	
What would you like _____ ? A) to drink B) drink C) meal D) to meal	<i>A</i>	
She had \$1,000 in _____.	<i>D</i>	

A) card B) current C) currency D) cash		
Do you need a _____ for Egypt? A) to travel B) foreign currency C) visa D) passport	<i>C</i>	
What time did you _____ this morning? Around 8 o'clock. There was hardly any traffic. A) get up B) get ready C) get to the office D) get away	<i>A</i>	
If I work with the computer for more than two hours I begin to _____. Why don't you use a protective screen? It's much safer. A) get a headache B) take a headache C) rest a headache D) get ready	<i>A</i>	
I'm sorry. I didn't quite _____. Would you mind repeating it? Well, I was just trying to explain why our Far East strategy is causing so many problems. A) catch the idea B) miss the words C) get the point D) catch the point	<i>A</i>	
While you're out, Paul, can you _____ of the Financial Times? Of course, Lisa. Is there anything else you'd like? A) get a variant B) get a newspaper C) have got a copy D) get a copy	<i>D</i>	
Did you _____ I sent you this morning? Hang on. I'll just have a look. Yes, here it is. A) catch the fax B) get the fax C) seen the fax D) get the idea	<i>B</i>	
How are you getting on with the new Adword 2.5? I'm not sure. It's a very difficult programme to use. Don't worry. You'll soon _____. A) make use B) find use C) get used D) ease of use	<i>C</i>	
I'm going to be late for my appointment with Yvonne. You'd better _____. A) buy a taxi B) find a taxi C) get a taxi D) pay for taxi	<i>C</i>	
Have you _____ when Paula will be back? No. I'm afraid she didn't say a thing.	<i>A</i>	

A) got any idea B) had any idea C) made any idea D) got no idea		
I'm _____. What time's dinner? A) thirsty B) sleepy C) angry D) hungry	<i>D</i>	
I don't think she's well — she's got no _____. A) food B) appetite C) hungry D) thirst	<i>B</i>	
I'm _____. I really must have something to eat. A) thirsty B) sleepy C) hungry D) weak	<i>C</i>	
Let's stop now — it's 12 o'clock — it's time for _____. A) breakfast B) lunch C) dinner D) supper	<i>B</i>	
I woke up very early and didn't have _____. A) food B) to eat C) to drink D) breakfast	<i>D</i>	
When Paula left school, she ... for a job in a local company. A) applied B) dismissed C) retired D) fired	<i>A</i>	
I...the 7 am train from London. A) joined B) caught C) started D) entered	<i>B</i>	
They.....their prices by over 20% last year. A) increased B) met C) joined D) started	<i>A</i>	
Tina from sales.....when you were out. A) phoned B) was C) got D) met	<i>A</i>	
Maria.....chemical engineering at the University of Utrecht. A) completed B) decided C) studied D) was	<i>A</i>	

<p>She .....an MBA at Claremont College.</p> <p>A) helped B) completed C) spent D) got</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>After graduating she....work with Chem Tech Supplies in Belgium.</p> <p>A) began B) spent C) visited D) met</p>	<i>A</i>	
<p>She.....assistant production manager in 1989.</p> <p>A) completed B) decided C) became D) got</p>	<i>C</i>	
<p>She.....to develop ChemTech's Multivit pharmaceutical range.</p> <p>A) spent B) became C) helped D) involved</p>	<i>C</i>	
<p>Maria.....the company in 1991 and joined Volcker Foods of California as head of research and development.</p> <p>A) began B) left C) became D) dropped</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>Maria left the company in 1991 and ..... Volcker Foods of California as head of research and development.</p> <p>A) joined B) began C) became D) joins</p>	<i>A</i>	
<p>She wanted to work abroad, so she .... and started looking for another job.</p> <p>A) retired B) involved C) resigned D) finished</p>	<i>C</i>	
<p>She....two years in the United States.</p> <p>A) decided B) spent C) visited D) began</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>Last year she briefly.....our Milan plant</p> <p>A) visited B) left C) began D) spent</p>	<i>A</i>	
<p>She was so impressed by our Milan plant that she.....to return to Europe.</p> <p>A) spent B) completed C) decided D) enjoyed</p>	<i>C</i>	

<p>... formal clothes for the interview.</p> <p>A) Put on B) Go out C) Write down D) Take off</p>	A	
<p>... for a walk before the interview to relax.</p> <p>A) Write down B) Find out C) Go out D) Put on</p>	C	
<p>Think about the job and ..... your strengths and weaknesses.</p> <p>A) sit down B) write down C) speak up D) give up</p>	B	
<p>... information about the company.</p> <p>A) Turn up B) Sit down C) Find out D) Get up</p>	C	
<p>... at the interview a couple of minutes early.</p> <p>A) Turn up B) Make out C) Write down D) Give in</p>	A	
<p>... notes during the interview.</p> <p>A) Take down B) Turn up C) Sit down D) Turn right</p>	A	
<p>Sit down or ..... when they ask you to.</p> <p>A) sit up B) get up C) put up D) Turn up</p>	B	
<p>She didn't do well in the job either. After a year the company .... her.</p> <p>A) resigned B) retired C) dismissed D) quit</p>	C	
<p>Last year Paula ..... at the age of 50, a rich woman.</p> <p>A) enjoyed B) retired C) applied D) retires</p>	B	
<p>The weather ..... terrible on Sunday.</p> <p>A) got B) started C) joined D) is</p>	A	
<p>I... her at the trade fair in Rotterdam.</p> <p>A) was B) increased C) met</p>	C	

D) took		
I...work at 7 o'clock this morning. A) studied B) started C) phoned D) got	<i>B</i>	
She.....marketing at business school. A) studied B) met C) started D) sent	<i>A</i>	
I ..... the company as a junior manager last December. A) increased B) got C) joined D) ran	<i>C</i>	
If you want a pay rise in your current position, you should apply to your _____. A) employer B) employee C) employment D) unemployment	<i>A</i>	
There's a lot of ... in the electronic goods market. A) competition B) rival C) competence D) competitive	<i>A</i>	
<b>Модальные глаголы</b>		
It's the lunch break at last! We _____ go to lunch some time soon. A) must B) shall C) would D) mustn't	<i>A</i>	
He _____ fly to Boston yesterday because of bad weather. A) couldn't B) shouldn't C) mustn't D) could	<i>A</i>	
_____ you call me back later? A) Should B) Could C) Might D) Must	<i>B</i>	
_____ I have a glass of water as well, please? A) Should B) Must C) Shouldn't D) Could	<i>D</i>	
So, _____ I get you something to drink? A) can B) could C) can't D) should	<i>A</i>	
_____ you like something to drink? Tea, coffee, water? A) Might	<i>B</i>	

B) Would C) Should D) May		
I _____ just have a coffee. I'm not actually that hungry. A) may B) shall C) must D) will	<i>D</i>	
_____ we get some lunch? A) Must B) Shall C) Would D) Should	<i>B</i>	
_____ I come in? A) May B) Shall C) Would D) Will	<i>A</i>	
A cup of coffee _____ be great. A) shall B) can C) would D) should	<i>C</i>	
You _____ speak in the meeting. You are making noise! A) wouldn't B) may not C) shouldn't D) cannot	<i>C</i>	
Why do we _____ take a plane? We can go by train. A) must B) have to C) be to D) allowed to	<i>B</i>	
That _____ be great. A) may B) shall C) would D) have to	<i>C</i>	
She is getting very tired. She _____ change her job. A) should B) may C) would D) have to	<i>A</i>	
_____ we start again at, say, 3.30? A) Should B) Shall C) May D) Have	<i>B</i>	
He isn't answering the phone. He _____ be at the meeting. A) should B) shall C) would D) may	<i>D</i>	
If you want to drive home after the party, then you really _____ drink any alcohol. A) don't have to	<i>D</i>	



B) shall C) have not to D) mustn't		
The boss says that though everyone is very busy we still _____ meet in his office in ten minutes. A) have to B) should C) can D) could	<i>B</i>	
I'm not feeling well. I _____ finish this report today, so I'm going home. A) mustn't B) shouldn't C) don't have to D) may not	<i>C</i>	
Businessmen _____ pay taxes – it is their duty. A) should B) must C) don't have to D) can	<i>B</i>	
_____ you all see the slides? A) may B) must C) will D) can	<i>D</i>	
It's not a dining room. You _____ eat food here. A) can't B) shall C) couldn't D) should	<i>A</i>	
The manager _____ speak French and German. A) may B) must C) can D) don't have to	<i>C</i>	
<b>Неличные формы</b>		
This conference is worth _____. A) to visit B) visiting C) visit D) visited	<i>B</i>	
Mike is responsible _____ the project. A) for designing B) to design C) in designing D) for design	<i>A</i>	
Nick is good _____ cheap flights. A) to find B) in found C) at finding D) at found	<i>C</i>	
They insisted _____ new companies in the project. A) to involve B) on involving C) in involved D) on involve	<i>B</i>	

They prevented him _____ his company. A) in selling B) to selling C) for celling D) from selling	<i>D</i>	
I'm looking forward _____ you. A) for meet B) to meeting C) in meet D) for meeting	<i>B</i>	
They thanked us _____ so soon. A) to reply B) for replying C) with replying D) to replying	<i>B</i>	
He was accused _____. A) of lying B) in lie C) for lies D) for lying	<i>A</i>	
The company was fined _____ safety regulations. A) to breach B) for breach C) for breaching D) for breached	<i>C</i>	
He went to Germany _____ cars there. A) for purchasing B) for purchase C) to purchasing D) to purchase	<i>D</i>	
There's no point in _____ him messages. He can't access email. A) sending B) to send C) send D) being sent	<i>A</i>	
I heard Mike _____ the payment terms to our customers. A) to explain B) explaining C) to explaining D) being explained	<i>B</i>	
We are improving the quality of our goods _____ the needs of our clients. A) for suiting B) suiting C) to suit D) to suiting	<i>C</i>	
Let me _____ something to you. A) explain B) to explain C) explaining D) explained	<i>A</i>	
We can _____ you with all the necessary information. A) to provide B) providing C) to providing	<i>D</i>	

D) provide		
Feel free _____ your ideas. A) sharing B) to share C) share D) to have shared	<i>B</i>	
He couldn't _____ the importance of his discovery. A) to realize B) realize C) realizing D) to realizing	<i>B</i>	
He wrote a letter _____ interest in cooperation with us. A) to express B) with express C) express D) to be expressed	<i>A</i>	
He asked me not _____ to call him in urgent cases. A) hesitate B) hesitating C) have hesitating D) to hesitate	<i>A</i>	
I saw him _____ you a map with directions. A) given B) give C) to give D) gave	<i>B</i>	
I'd rather _____ by car. A) go B) gone C) going D) be gone	<i>A</i>	
This brochure is worth _____. A) to read B) for reading C) read D) reading	<i>D</i>	
He wanted _____ with new tasks. A) dealing B) dealt C) to deal D) be dealt	<i>C</i>	
We are interested _____ these cars. A) in purchasing B) to purchase C) for purchase D) in having purchase	<i>A</i>	
This problem is worth _____ with. A) dealing B) deal C) to deal D) to dealing	<i>A</i>	
There's no point in _____ this to him. He doesn't speak English. A) to explain	<i>C</i>	

B) explain C) explaining D) explained		
There's no point in _____ an interest in this product. They have already signed an agreement with another company. A) expressing B) express C) to express D) expressed	A	
These ideas are worth _____. A) to develop B) developing C) develop D) to be developed	B	
These legal issues are worth _____. A) to discuss B) discussed C) to be discussed D) discussing	D	
There's no point in _____ them in this project. A) involved B) involve C) involving D) being involved	C	
<b>Прилагательные</b>		
She is giving a (skilled) performance than him. A) more skilled B) skilleder C) most skilled D) much skilled	A	
Our project is (efficient) than theirs. A) efficienter B) more efficient C) most efficient D) more efficienter	C	
Ann is the (conscientious) worker in the office. A) more conscientious B) most conscientious C) conscientousest D) much conscientions	B	
It is the (thorough) research. A) most thorough B) thoroughest C) thorougher D) more thorough	A	
It is the (efficient) way of organizing your time. A) efficientest B) more efficienter C) most efficient D) more efficienter	C	
He is the (competent) manager in the office. A) more competent B) most competent C) competentest D) much competent	B	
It is the (skilled) management.	A	

A) most skilled B) more skilled C) skilledest D) skilleder		
His supervision is the (careful) one. A) most careful B) carefulest C) carefuler D) more careful	A	
They are the (experienced) managers. A) more experienced B) experiencedest C) most experienced D) much experienced	B	
Mike is the (hard-working) white-collar worker. A) hardest-working B) hard-workinest C) most hardest-working D) more hardest-working	A	
Mr. Brown is the (competent) boss. A) competentest B) most competentest C) most competent D) more competent	B	
They are doing a (good) job than she is. A) gooder B) better C) more good D) more better	B	
Bill is the (lazy) person in the firm. A) laziest B) most lazy C) lasier D) more lazy	A	
He has a (great) achievement than she does. A) more great B) greatest C) greater D) less great	C	
She shouldn't take on extra work. She needs (much) concentration on her work. A) most B) more C) mucher D) less	B	
She is going to slow down. It is (difficult) for her to concentrate. A) more difficult B) difficulter C) the most difficult D) much difficult	A	
She needs (little) supervision. A) less B) littler C) least D) lesser	A	

They are (qualified) than their team. A) most qualified B) qualifieder C) more qualified D) much qualified	<i>C</i>	
They are (hard-working) than us. A) hard-worker B) more harder-working C) harder-working D) most hard-working	<i>C</i>	
Her assistant is (conscientious) than his. A) more conscientious B) most conscientious C) conscientiouser D) much conscientions	<i>A</i>	
<b>Служебные слова</b>		
You need a dictionary, _____ a grammar book. A) as well as B) as well C) too D) such as	<i>A</i>	
She has sent us a map ____ directions. A) with B) for C) as D) of	<i>B</i>	
The company was interested ____ purchasing the plant. A) for B) to C) in D) into	<i>C</i>	
Further ____ the email, she sent a map. A) to B) for C) after D) before	<i>A</i>	
We gave up the plan due ____ the legal issues involved. A) in B) after C) to D) before	<i>C</i>	
I took my umbrella _____ it was raining. A) because of B) as well C) but D) because	<i>D</i>	
I stayed at home _____ the weather. A) because B) in order to C) because of D) due to	<i>D</i>	
We went to Paris _____ see a friend. A) because B) and	<i>D</i>	

C) but D) to		
I couldn't get out _____ I had to study. A) because B) in order to C) as well D) because of	A	
It was my birthday _____ we had a party. A) due to B) because C) so D) because of	C	
We went to the bookstore _____ get a book. A) in order to B) because C) so D) due to	A	
The house is beautiful, and it's _____ near the park. A) as well as B) too C) as well D) also	D	
She lost her passport _____ she couldn't go to China. A) because B) due to C) beside D) so	D	
They were late _____ the traffic. A) because B) due C) because of D) too much	C	
I'm going to the chemist's _____ get some aspirins. A) so B) to C) because of D) for	B	
It was a nice day _____ we went out. A) because B) due to C) so D) but	C	
I bought a house _____ the beautiful view. A) because of B) due C) in order to D) as well as	A	
I don't go to the theatre very often _____ it's too expensive. A) because of B) also C) well D) because	D	
I'm going out now _____ I'll phone you tomorrow. A) so B) in order to	A	

C) because D) so that		
She went to the centre _____ meet her friends. A) so B) to C) because D) for	<i>B</i>	
I think he married her _____ her money. A) because B) to C) because of D) due to	<i>C</i>	
Are you learning English _____ get a better job? A) for B) to C) because of D) because	<i>B</i>	
He speaks German, and he understands Greek, _____. A) as well as B) too C) so D) as such	<i>B</i>	
We went out for dinner and Lucy came _____. A) too B) as well as C) as D) too much	<i>A</i>	
I cleaned the house and _____ washed the car. A) as well B) too C) also D) as well as	<i>C</i>	
She worked in Rome, and I think she worked in Ravenna _____. A) as B) too C) as well as D) so well	<i>B</i>	
We've got a big garden and a park near the house _____. A) as B) as well as C) as well D) well	<i>C</i>	
Looking forward _____ your reply. A) for B) to C) with D) as for	<i>B</i>	
Call me _____ soon as you get there. A) to B) but C) as D) so	<i>C</i>	
<b>Работа с текстом</b>		



<p>Read the text and answer the question:  <b>Why does a woman's body contain less water than a man's body?</b>          Proteins are essential ingredients of all living matter. They make up about 12 per cent of the weight of the human body. A molecule of protein is a chain of several hundred amino-acid molecules. The biological properties of a protein depend on the exact sequence of different amino-acids in the chain (primary structure), their orientation (secondary structure) and the shape of the chain as a whole (tertiary structure) Small differences make for totally different proteins. Water accounts for about 60 per cent of a man's body weight and 50 per cent of a woman's. The difference is due to the average woman's larger proportion of fat which contains no water. The plasma of the blood contains rather more than 3 litres and the tissue fluid about 12 litres. Together, these 15 litres make up the extracellular fluid. Although the balance between blood, tissue fluid and cells remain almost constant there is a rapid and continuous exchange of water between them.          A) because men have more fat tissue          B) because fat does not contain water          C) because women have more body fat          D) because water is found only in blood plasma and tissue fluids</p>	<p>C</p>	
<p>Read the text and answer the question:  <b>What functions of the liver are considered the most important?</b>          The liver is a solid organ of dark-brown colour and the largest gland in the human body. It occupies the right-hand upper position of the abdominal cavity. About four-fifths of the organ lies to the right of the middle line of the body. The liver rests upon various abdominal organs, the right kidney and suprarenal gland, the large intestine, the duodenum, and the stomach. Liver tissue consists of thousands of tiny lobules. The liver has many functions vital to the body. Of the liver's many digestive functions the production of bile and storage of glucose are particularly important. The bile not only performs important functions in the process of digestion, but also serves as a vehicle for the excretion of waste products from the body. The liver has a double blood supply. The portal vein brings venous blood from the stomach, the intestines, and the spleen. The hepatic artery brings arterial blood.          A) bile production and glucose storage          B) involvement in the digestion of fats          C) bile production          D) neutralization of toxins</p>	<p>A</p>	
<p>Read the text and answer the question:  <b>Are the lungs exactly the same?</b>          The two lungs are a pair of elastic organs of respiration. They supply the body with oxygen and eliminate carbon dioxide from the blood. The lungs extend from the collarbone to the diaphragm in the thoracic cavity. They normally lie free within the pleural cavities of the thorax</p>	<p>B</p>	

<p>except for the attachment by their roots to the trachea and the heart by the bronchi and pulmonary blood vessels respectively. The two lungs are not quite mirror images of each other. The right lung, which is the slightly larger of the two, has three lobes (upper, middle and lower) and the left lung has only two lobes (upper and lower). Air enters each lung through a large tube, or bronchus, which divides and subdivides into a network of countless tubules, bronchioles. These tiny tubules lead to alveoli. The wall of an alveolus" is a single layer of a cell. Alveoli are the sites of gas exchange in the lungs.</p> <p>A) no, the right lung is slightly smaller than the left  B) no, the right lung is slightly larger than the left  C) no, the left lung has four lobes and the right has two  D) no, the right lung has no middle lobe</p>		
<p>Read the text and answer the question:  <b>Which of the strains was injected into mice first by F.Griffith?</b></p> <p>In 1928 a British microbiologist, Frederick Griffith, was trying to develop a vaccine against pneumonia. He was working with two different strains of the causative bacterium <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>. One strain was pathogenic, the other was nonpathogenic. When Griffith injected dead cells of the pathogenic strain of <i>S. pneumoniae</i> into a mouse, the mouse survived, because the dead bacteria were unable to establish an infection in the mouse. However, when he injected a mouse with living cells of the nonpathogenic strain together with dead bacteria (neither of them could cause disease alone) the mouse died. Griffith reason that genetic material from the dead bacteria had somehow entered the living nonpathogens and transformed them into the pathogenic bacteria, Griffith had, in fact, observed the movement of hereditary material from one cell to another.</p> <p>A) non-pathogenic strain, but bacteria were dead  B) pathogenic strain with live bacteria  C) pathogenic strain, but bacteria were dead  D) non-pathogenic strain along with dead bacteria</p>	C	
<p>Read the text and answer the question:  <b>Where does the process of digestion end?</b></p> <p>Digestion comprises all the processes by which nutrients are liberated from food, broken down into their chemical components by the action of enzymes and absorbed by the body. In the foregut the food is taken in by means of the lips, teeth and tongue, chewed, lubricated with saliva and swallowed in single bits. From the stomach, the chyme passes into the small intestine through the pyloric sphincter. Much material is still undigested. Proteins have not been completely broken down, starches are still being converted into simple sugars, and fats remain in large globules. In the small intestine the process of digestion is completed by the action of the bile, which is secreted by the liver and released by the gall bladder, and by the action of various enzymes. The liver has many functions vital to the body.</p> <p>A) in the small intestine</p>	A	

<p>B) in the large intestine C) in the colon D) in the rectum</p>		
<p>Read the text and answer the question: <b>Where are leukocytes produced?</b> The body is continuously exposed to damage by viruses, bacteria, toxins and chemicals, and foreign proteins of plant origin. These insults are received by the skin, the respiratory system, and the digestive system. The skin suffers far more injuries than the rest of the body. This organ is looked upon as an important means that protects the tissues against mechanical, chemical and bacterial injuries, Where protection against mechanical injury is particularly called for, the skin develops thickness, as on the sole of the foot, and on the palms of the hand. Most of the leukocytes, but not all, are manufactured in bone marrow along with erythrocytes. They are formed in large quantities. The number of leukocytes in the blood will rise or fall in response to certain abnormal conditions. A rise is called leukocytosis and a fall is leukopenia. Before the discovery of antibiotics, severe leukopenia was usually fatal. A) all white blood cells are made in the bone marrow B) like red blood cells, white blood cells are produced by the bone marrow C) most white blood cells are produced in the spleen D) mostly in the lymph nodes</p>	<p><i>B</i></p>	
<p>Read the text and answer the question: <b>When were the functions of the thymus gland revealed?</b> The thymus gland was given its name by Galen in the second century AD because of its resemblance to a bunch of thyme flowers. The thymus gland is now established as a vital part of the immunological system. Until 1960 the function of the thymus was completely unknown. Certain relationship have been found between the thymus and the transmissibility of leukemia in experimental animals... A great deal has been written about the relationship of thymus enlargement to sudden death in infants, particularly during anesthesia. Thromboplastin is widely distributed in the body and is held securely in the tissues and the platelets of the blood. It is the "trigger" mechanism which initiates the clotting process. When there is a wound thromboplastin is liberated from the tissues and the clotting process begins promptly. Excessive bleeding due to a deficiency of thromboplastin is observed in patients with hemophilia. A) in the 1960s B) in the second century BC C) in the second century AD D) before the year 1960</p>	<p><i>A</i></p>	
<p>Read the text and answer the question: <b>What minerals can the body get from bones?</b> The bony structures must be regarded as active store-houses of mineral matter. When the need arises the body can draw upon bones for constituents like lime and</p>	<p><i>D</i></p>	

<p>phosphates. Under certain conditions the bones indeed may give up so much of their mineral matter that they become soft and can no longer function as an effective framework. Each organ system of the body may be attacked by a number of diseases. These diseases have certain things in common no matter which organ is affected. Other symptoms and signs may be particular to the individual organ. The central nervous system may be attacked by the same diseases as other organs. Because the nervous system controls the working of the body in so many ways, diseases may affect not only a part of the system but also another part of the body.</p> <p>A) calcium carbonate  B) calcium  C) phosphates  D) calcium and phosphates</p>		
<p>Read the text and answer the question:  <b>Can a person have a stomach ache if the abdominal organs are not affected?</b>  By itself, a virus is a lifeless particle that cannot reproduce. But inside a living cell, a virus becomes an active organism that can multiply hundreds of times. Most viruses can be seen only with electron microscope. Virologists demonstrated in the early 1900's that viruses could cause cancer in animals. Pain in the abdomen may be caused by a variety of conditions. Within the abdomen there are vital organs of the body which can be the source of pain when something goes wrong. In addition, pain may be "referred" to the abdomen from organs elsewhere in the body, for example, pneumonia may sometimes cause abdominal pain, as may a heart attack. In fact, locating the cause of pain in the abdomen may be a difficult job for the physician. All physicians find that there can be no end to their education - they must keep up with new developments.</p> <p>A) no, abdominal pain is caused by damage to the abdominal organs  B) yes, if he has a viral disease  C) yes, pain can be felt in the abdomen with pneumonia or a heart attack  D) yes, with cancer in animals</p>	<p>C</p>	
<p>Read the text and answer the question:  <b>Which substances are used to dissolve a blood clot?</b>  Heart attack is diagnosed most readily by means of an electrocardiograph. This machine records patterns of electrical activity of the heart and can detect changes in activity that are associated specifically with heart attack. Once they have been hospitalized, heart-attack victims can be helped in a number of ways. For example, in some cases further damage to the heart can be prevented by dissolving the clot that caused the attack. Injections of substances, such as streptokinase or tissue plasminogen activator are used for this purpose. In many hospitals heart-attack victims are routinely admitted to specialized coronary care units. In these units the electrical rhythm of the heart is monitored continuously, and arrhythmia's</p>	<p>D</p>	

<p>(abnormal rhythms) can be treated promptly. If the heartbeat rate falls too low, a temporary pacemaker may help. The pacemaker is inserted into a vein and moved to the right ventricle.</p> <p>A) fibrinolytic enzymes  B) tissue plasminogen activator inhibitors  C) plasminogen  D) streptokinase and tissue plasminogen activator</p>		
<b>Деловая коммуникация</b>		
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>I am a final-year student who is about to _____ (to finish a university) with a bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering from Bristol University.</p>	graduate	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>I am writing in response to your job posting for an investment banker on your company's website. I have _____ (to add a file to an email) my curriculum vitae for your consideration.</p>	attached	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>I was recently speaking with Mr Fox from your firm and he recommended that I send you a copy of my CV. Knowing the _____ (prerequisites) for the position, he felt that I would be an ideal candidate, given my experience in international sales.</p>	requirements	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>Please accept this letter as _____ (a formal request for a job) for the Marketing Manager position currently listed on your website.</p>	application	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>As a recent graduate, I was particularly happy to see that the position of a Commercial Solicitor is open to newly _____ (having the practical knowledge or skills) lawyers.</p>	qualified	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>Looking for a job is often called job _____ (an attempt to find something).</p>	search	

<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>Your _____ (abilities to do something) refer to things you can do well as a result of practice.</p>	skills	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>Your _____ (skills and awareness) refers to the knowledge you get by doing a particular job or activity.</p>	experience	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>A/an _____ (a person who makes a formal request) is anybody who has sent a CV in response to a job advertisement.</p>	applicant	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form.</b></p> <p>A/an _____ is somebody who is being actively considered for the job.</p>	candidate	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>The Ford Motor Company was _____ (to start a company) in 1903.</p>	founded	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>In the late 1990s, market _____ (increase) in the field of computers was incredible.</p>	growth rising	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>Sir Richard Branson is one of Britain's _____ (a powerful businessman) of industry.</p>	moguls magnates tycoons	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>Rupert Murdoch is a media _____ (a rich and influential business person) who owns many newspaper and TV companies.</p>	mogul magnate tycoon	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>I work for myself. I have been _____ (working for yourself and not employed by a company) for more than ten years.</p>	self-employed self employed	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>Our company did a _____ (an investigation of opinions) in which we interviewed 200 members of the</p>	survey questionnaire	

public.		
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>They hope to produce this medicine on an industrial _____ (the size or extent of something) by the end of 2026.</p>	scale	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>I think that the Internet is the greatest _____ (something that has never been made before) of the past 50 years.</p>	invention innovation	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>We are looking for someone with deep _____ (understanding of a subject gained by experience or study) of databases and spreadsheets.</p>	knowledge	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>Our business enterprise is well-known in America, but now we want to _____ (to try to be more successful than others) the European market.</p>	compete rival	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>I'm also able to prioritise my work and work under _____ (the act of trying to force somebody to do something) if deadlines are moved forward.</p>	pressure stress tension strain	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>When answering interview questions that require negative information you should soften any negatives in your response and emphasise any _____ (good or useful, opposite to negative) information.</p>	positive	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>I did a lot of _____ (a careful study of a subject) into universities, both abroad and in Spain.</p>	research investigation search	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>In the end I decided to go to the University of Barcelona as it was clear that its Economics department had an excellent _____ (the opinion that people in general have about someone or something).</p>	reputation	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the</b></p>	recently lately	

<p><b>information in brackets.</b></p> <p>Well, my French is a bit rusty, so I have _____ (not so long ago) started evening classes to improve it.</p>		
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>During the summer last year I _____ (to use time for a particular reason) a month in Africa working with volunteers at a national reserve.</p>	spent	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>In response to open questions you should never actively volunteer _____ (not public) information during an interview.</p>	private personal	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>Employers like to ask you to give negative information not to make you feel _____ (guilty or shy in a social situation), but to see what sort of person you are.</p>	embarrassed disappointed ashamed awkward	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>You will seem much more employable if you can show yourself as someone who sees problems as _____ (new or difficult tasks that test somebody's abilities and skills).</p>	challenges	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>Questions about weaknesses are actually a chance to demonstrate how you tackle and overcome _____ (a thing that is difficult to deal with or to understand), and why you are the right person for the job.</p>	problems challenges trials	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>I had a 9-to-5 _____ (work for which you receive regular payment) when I left school but I hated it.</p>	job position post	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>Last year we spent over \$150,000 on a new product line _____ (the process of producing or creating something new or more advanced).</p>	development	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>We value people who are highly _____ (enthusiastic and determined to achieve success) and want to get on.</p>	motivated inspired ambitious	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate</b></p>	pension	



<p><b>form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>When she is 60 she will be able to give up work and live on her _____ (regular payment made to people who have retired).</p>		
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>I didn't like the way the company was being run so I _____ (to leave a job permanently).</p>	<p>resigned quit</p>	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>I have regular performance _____ (an examination or check) with my manager.</p>	<p>review assessment evaluation</p>	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>We now have fewer employees and so the company is much more _____ (working or operating quickly and successfully in an organized way).</p>	<p>efficient effective</p>	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>When you join a company now you can't expect a _____ (the period of time that you spend in your life working or doing a particular thing) for life.</p>	<p>career employment profession occupation</p>	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>If you break the safety rules you can be _____ (to be formally asked or ordered to leave a company) immediately.</p>	<p>dismissed fired sacked</p>	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>We have to _____ (to organize a system or a company in a new and different way) our company as soon as possible if we want to survive.</p>	<p>restructure reorganize reorganise</p>	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>I've cut my finger. Can you bring the first _____ (help that is given to a person) kit from over there for me?</p>	<p>aid</p>	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b></p> <p>We have a _____ (a system of working in which employees choose the time they start or finish), but everyone must be here between 10 and 2.</p>	<p>flexitime flextime</p>	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the</b></p>	<p>environment</p>	

<p><b>information in brackets.</b> The poor air-conditing system makes this office a bad working _____ (the conditions in a place).</p>		
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b> I just sit in front of a computer all day, but this work is mentally _____ (making you feel the need to have a rest).</p>	<p>tiring exhausting</p>	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b> This is the most _____ (making people feel enthusiastic) job I've ever had: there is never a boring minute.</p>	<p>stimulating interesting fascinating gripping compelling absorbing exciting</p>	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b> We need to _____ (to find new people to join a company) several managers for our office in Manchester.</p>	<p>recruit employ hire</p>	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b> We are using a _____ (a process of finding new people to join a company) agency to find all the new employees for us.</p>	<p>recruitment employment</p>	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b> They advertised that _____ (a job that is available for somebody to do) in the local newspaper last week.</p>	<p>vacancy position post</p>	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b> On Monday, we will draw up a shortlist of 10 people and then invite them all to come for an _____ (a formal meeting where a candidate is questioned to see if they are suitable for a particular job).</p>	<p>interview</p>	
<p><b>Fill in the gap with ONE word in the appropriate form, which has the same meaning as the information in brackets.</b> We look for people with lots of _____ (correct or suitable for a particular purpose) work experience.</p>	<p>relevant acceptable appropriate</p>	

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН  
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ

Сертификат: 00D9618CDA5DBFCD6062289DA9541BF88C  
Владелец: Глыбочко Петр Витальевич  
Действителен: с 13.09.2022 до 07.12.2023