

FINAL TEST

1. Spell the words.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. [ɪm'preʃn] | 6. ['fɪlθɪ] |
| 2. [sɜ:tʃ] | 7. [dɪ'spaɪz] |
| 3. [dɪ'vauə] | 8. [trɪ'mendəs] |
| 4. ['fɔ:ʃnət] | 9. ['kaɪndlɪ] |
| 5. [feə] | 10. ['strɑ:ɡl] |

2. Listen to the story "The Lion and the Mouse" and choose the right item to complete the sentences.

- It all happened in the _____ jungle.
a) African b) Indian
- A lion caught a mouse and _____.
a) killed it b) was about to kill it
- The lion was _____ that the mouse would be able to help him some day.
a) not sure b) sure
- The lion agreed to free the mouse _____.
a) if it helped him b) anyhow
- The lion said he _____.
a) would kill the mouse in future b) would possibly kill the mouse in future
- When the lion got in a net, the mouse _____.
a) ignored him b) freed him
- The lion said he would never do any harm to the mouse because _____.
a) of its help b) he liked the little animal

3. Read the text and mark true and false statements after it.

Why Do Men Wear Beards?

When you see a man with a beard, doesn't he somehow look impressive and important? In the history of man, this has been the way people looked upon beards. It was a sign of manhood.

That's why you will find that in ancient times, when an important person was shown, he was usually shown with a beard. The Greek god, Zeus, was shown with a beard; drawings representing God showed

a beard; Abraham and King Arthur were always pictured with beards.

In the western civilization, there is no general rule about beards. Sometimes they were considered stylish and right for men to have, sometimes no man would want to be seen with a beard.

Long before the conquest of England by the Normans, the beard was considered unfashionable and not worn by men. Then the style changed and beards became popular again. The kings of England, who set the fashions that men followed, demonstrated different tastes for beards. For example, Henry II had no beard, Richard II had a small beard, Henry III had a long beard.

By the middle of the thirteenth century, most men were wearing full and curled beards, and it was common in the fourteenth century. Then beards disappeared again during the fifteenth century, and slowly began to come back into fashion with the sixteenth century. It was Henry VIII who made the beards fashionable again.

During the time of Queen Elizabeth I, lawyers, soldiers, courtiers, and merchants all had beards. But when Ann became queen of England, nobody who was anybody wore either a beard or moustache, or whiskers. In fact, when George III was imprisoned and his beard was allowed to grow, many of his followers felt this was the most horrible and insulting thing of all.

So you see that shaving the beard off for a man has not been a question of having a razor*. These have existed for thousands of years. To wear a beard or not has been simply a question of style.

Statements:

- | | True | False |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. In ancient times people believed that a beard made a man look more important. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Fashion for beards changed with time. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. On the British Isles men began shaving their beards off only as a result of the Norman conquest. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. All English kings wore small beards. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Henry VIII lived in the sixteenth century. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

* razor ['reɪzə] — бритва

6. Razors have appeared only recently and when they appeared the fashion for beards changed.

4. Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs to turn, to rush, to do, to run, to get, to set.

1. It's getting late. Don't you think it's time to _____?
a) set about b) set off
2. Jack _____ the radio as he couldn't concentrate on the article he was reading.
a) turned down b) turned on
3. _____ the pancake or it will get burnt.
a) Turn over b) Turn on
4. I'll _____ my bedroom but a little later.
a) do out b) turn out
5. Diana is not very pleasant to deal with. She always _____.
a) runs her friends down b) gets her friends down

5. Choose the right words to complete the sentences.

1. It's a great idea to (make/do) dinner for our parents. 2. Who is the (oldest/eldest) member of your family? 3. The Borisovs have a wonderful home library and allow me to borrow (either/any) of their books. 4. John's (home/house) was the smallest in this street. 5. — What's the matter? — Oh, I can't walk: I've hurt my (finger/toe) on a big stone at the side of the road. 6. Listen to me, Peter! You won't go for a walk (unless/if) you do your homework properly. 7. This seaside place is famous for its (gold/golden) sand beaches. 8. Al is a handy man, he can even (mend/repair) a TV set. 9. Hello! What's the (last/latest) news? 10. How large is the (dictionary/vocabulary) of our seventh formers? 11. I'll have to say goodbye, I'm getting off at the (nearest/next) stop.

6. Open the brackets to make the story complete.

Gold Fever

Gold mining is not easy, but whenever gold has been discovered, people (attract)¹ by it. In 1851 gold (discover)² in South Africa. The gold mines (turn)³ out (be)⁴ the richest in the world. People (build)⁵ a

town near the gold fields and (call)⁶ it Johannesburg. Today it (be)⁷ one of the biggest towns in Africa. South Africa now (produce)⁸ $\frac{3}{4}$ of the world's gold.

In 1896 an American Indian (discover)⁹ gold near the Klondike River in Canada. Within a year a new town (build)¹⁰. One could (see)¹¹ fortune hunters (arrive)¹² from all over Canada and the USA.

There (be)¹³ gold in Britain too. Royal wedding rings always (make)¹⁴ of gold from Wales. But people who (search)¹⁵ for gold in some Welsh rivers (have to)¹⁶ (spend)¹⁷ a very long time washing before they (find)¹⁸ even a small grain of gold.

There (be)¹⁹ still gold fever today in South Africa. But it is not about digging for gold. The most popular "soap opera" on South Africa TV (call)²⁰ "Egoli — Place of Gold". It's not about those who (dig)²¹ gold many years ago, it's about people who (live)²² in Johannesburg — the city (build)²³ on gold.

7. Express the same using passive constructions.

Example: *Sandy doesn't make any mistakes in his English tests. — No mistakes are made by Sandy in his English tests.*

1. The car stopped and wouldn't start again. So we pushed it to the side and repaired. 2. We often devour interesting books without noticing the beauty of the author's style. 3. Parents often give their teenager children some pocket money. 4. Merry mind made a real bargain when he bought the fiddle at the fair. 5. I don't want you to rush at me for a harmless joke that I played. 6. One shouldn't threaten little children, it's very bad for their mental health. 7. When I opened the door, I couldn't believe my eyes: they had turned the whole house upside down. 8. They have weighed the luggage carefully. Don't worry.

8. Put in the articles where necessary.

1. — Drink _____ coffee, it's getting cold. — It's OK, I don't like _____ hot coffee. 2. _____ sun was shining in _____ sky, there was _____ light wind blowing. It was _____ real spring. 3. — Where is _____ fish? — It's in _____ fridge. 4. Jack is _____ criminal, he has spent two years in _____ prison. His sister often goes to _____ prison to see him. 5. My cousin's family love _____ music, but they don't have _____ musical instruments at home. 6. I liked _____ idea of going to _____ British Museum.