

Міністерство освіти і науки, молоді та спорту України

**Харківська національна академія
міського господарства**

**ЗБІРНИК ТЕСТОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ
ДЛЯ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ
з дисципліни**

«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»

(АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)

**(для студентів 1 курсу денної форми навчання
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1. Scottish Independence

The majority of people in Scotland are in favour breaking away from the rest of the UK and becoming independent, according to a poll taken just before the 300th anniversary of the Act of Union, which united Scotland and England.

A pair of Acts of Parliament, passed in 1706 and 1707 that came into effect on May 1, 1707, created Great Britain. The parliaments of both countries were dissolved, and replaced by a new Parliament of Great Britain in Westminster, London.

The poll showed support for independence for Scotland is running at 51%. This is the first time since 1998 that support for separation has passed 50%, and the first time since devolution gave power to the country in 1999. Six months before elections for the Scottish Parliament, these poll results come as good news to the Scottish Nationalist Party, who are hoping to make progress against Labour and further the cause of an independent Scotland.

Many people have become disillusioned with devolution, and believe that the Scottish Parliament has failed to deliver what they had hoped it would; only a tenth have no opinion. In fact, only 39% of those polled want to keep things as they are.

1. - Scotland and England

- a) have always been united.
- b) want to break up the union.
- c) have been united for a long time.
- d) were united by war.

2. - Great Britain

- a) was formed by an Act of Parliament in 1706.

- b) was formed by two Acts of Parliament in 1707.
- c) was formed by an Act of Parliament that came into effect on May 1st 1707.
- d) was formed by Acts of Parliament that came into effect on May 1st 1707.

3. - *People who want independence for Scotland*

- a) are the vast majority.
- b) are in the minority.
- c) are the slight majority.
- d) have decreased in number since devolution.

4. - *The majority of people wanted independence for the first time*

- a) before devolution.
- b) in 1999.
- c) after devolution.
- d) before and after independence.

5. - *The results of the poll are good news*

- a) for Labour.
- b) for both parties.
- c) for the Scottish Nationalist Party.
- d) for devolution.

6. - *Most people's opinions of devolution*

- a) have gone up.

- b) have gone down.
- c) are the same.
- d) make progress against Labour.

7. - *The number of people who want to keep things as they are*

- a) is greater than those that don't know.
- b) is smaller than those that don't know.
- c) is increasing.
- d) is the majority

2. The Banker to the Poor

Muhammad Yunus is a Bangladeshi banker and economist. 1) _____ a professor of economics, he is most famous for his successful application of the concept of microcredit, the 2) _____ of small loans to entrepreneurs too poor to qualify for traditional bank loans. He is the 3) _____ of Grameen Bank, and he and the bank were 4) _____ awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts to create economic and social development among the poor.

During visits to the poorest households in the village of Jobra near Chittagong University, Yunus discovered that very small loans could make a 5) _____ difference to a poor person. Jobra women who made bamboo furniture had to take out usurious loans to buy the bamboo. He made a loan of USD 27.00 from his 6) _____ pocket to 42 women in the village, who made a net profit of USD 0.02 each on the loan. Yunus believed that if given the chance the poor would repay the 7) _____ money and hence microcredit could be a 8) _____ business 9) _____. He eventually managed to 10) _____ a loan from the Janata Bank to lend it to the poor in Jobra in December 1976.

By July 2007, the Grameen Bank had 11) _____ USD 6.38 billion to 7.4 million borrowers. To ensure repayment, the bank uses a system of solidarity groups. These small informal groups apply together for loans and its members act as co-guarantors of repayment and support each other's efforts at economic 12) _____.

The 13) _____ of the Grameen model of microfinancing has inspired similar efforts in many countries throughout the developing world, and even in industrialised nations, including the USA. Many, but not all, microcredit projects also retain his emphasis on lending specifically to women. More than 94% of Grameen loans have 14) _____ to women, who suffer disproportionately from 15) _____ and who are more likely than men to devote their earnings to their families.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Q1 -</p> <p>a) Former</p> <p>b) Formerly</p> <p>c) Ex-</p> <p>d) The former</p> | <p>Q6 -</p> <p>a) self</p> <p>b) own</p> <p>c) only</p> <p>d) private</p> | <p>Q11 -</p> <p>a) ensued</p> <p>b) issued</p> <p>c) borrowed</p> <p>d) lend</p> |
| <p>Q2 -</p> <p>a) extend</p> <p>b) extent</p> <p>c) extension</p> <p>d) extends</p> | <p>Q7 -</p> <p>a) lend</p> <p>b) loan</p> <p>c) borrowing</p> <p>d) borrowed</p> | <p>Q12 -</p> <p>a) advance</p> <p>b) advancing</p> <p>c) advancement</p> <p>d) advanced</p> |
| <p>Q3 -</p> <p>a) finder</p> | <p>Q8 -</p> <p>a) viable</p> | <p>Q13 -</p> <p>a) failure</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) founder c) foundation d) findings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) viably c) unviable d) unviably | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) mediocrity c) success d) problem |
| <p>Q4 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) joint b) either c) jointly d) bi- | <p>Q9 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) models b) modelling c) model d) modelled | <p>Q14 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) gone b) arrived c) sent d) issued |
| <p>Q5 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) disproportionate b) disproportionately c) proportionate d) proportionately | <p>Q10 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) incur b) secure c) insecure d) procure | <p>Q15 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) poor b) poorly c) impoverished d) poverty |

3. Reality Television

Reality television is a genre of television programming which, it is claimed, presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents actual events, and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. It could be described as a form of artificial or "heightened" documentary. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000.

Reality television covers a wide range of television programming formats, from game or quiz shows which resemble the frantic, often demeaning programmes

produced in Japan in the 1980s and 1990s (a modern example is Gaki no tsukai), to surveillance- or voyeurism- focused productions such as Big Brother.

Critics say that the term "reality television" is somewhat of a misnomer and that such shows frequently portray a modified and highly influenced form of reality, with participants put in exotic locations or abnormal situations, sometimes coached to act in certain ways by off-screen handlers, and with events on screen manipulated through editing and other post-production techniques.

Part of reality television's appeal is due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations. For example, on the ABC show, The Bachelor, an eligible male dates a dozen women simultaneously, travelling on extraordinary dates to scenic locales. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, outwardly in talent and performance programs such as Pop Idol, though frequently Survivor and Big Brother participants also reach some degree of celebrity.

Some commentators have said that the name "reality television" is an inaccurate description for several styles of program included in the genre. In competition-based programs such as Big Brother and Survivor, and other special-living-environment shows like The Real World, the producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, creating a completely fabricated world in which the competition plays out. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviours and conflicts. Mark Burnett, creator of Survivor and other reality shows, has agreed with this assessment, and avoids the word "reality" to describe his shows; he has said, "I tell good stories. It really is not reality TV. It really is unscripted drama."

Questions

1. - *In the first line, the writer says 'it is claimed' because*

- a) they agree with the statement.
- b) everyone agrees with the statement.
- c) no one agrees with the statement.
- d) they want to distance themselves from the statement.

2. - *Reality television has*

- a) always been this popular.
- b) has been popular since well before 2000.
- c) has only been popular since 2000.
- d) has been popular since approximately 2000.

3. - *Japan*

- a) is the only place to produce demeaning TV shows.
- b) has produced demeaning TV shows copied elsewhere.
- c) produced Big Brother.
- d) invented surveillance focused productions.

4. - *People have criticised reality television because*

- a) it is demeaning.
- b) it uses exotic locations.
- c) the name is inaccurate.
- d) it shows reality.

5. - *Reality TV appeals to some because*

- a) it shows eligible males dating women.
- b) it uses exotic locations.
- c) it shows average people in exceptional circumstances.
- d) it can turn ordinary people into celebrities.

6. - *Pop Idol*

- a) turns all its participants into celebrities.
- b) is more likely to turn its participants into celebrities than Big Brother.
- c) is less likely to turn its participants into celebrities than Big Brother.
- d) is a dating show.

7. - *The term 'reality television' is inaccurate*

- a) for all programs.
- b) just for Big Brother and Survivor.
- c) for talent and performance programs.
- d) for special-living-environment programs.

8. - *Producers choose the participants*

- a) on the ground of talent.
- b) only for special-living-environment shows.
- c) to create conflict among other things.
- d) to make a fabricated world.

9. - *Paul Burnett*

- a) was a participant on Survivor.
- b) is a critic of reality TV.
- c) thinks the term 'reality television' is inaccurate.
- d) writes the script for Survivor.

10. - Shows like Survivor

- a) are definitely reality TV.
- b) are scripted.
- c) have good narratives.
- d) are theatre.

4. The Man Booker Prize

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction is awarded every year for a novel written by a writer from the Commonwealth or the Republic of Ireland and it aims to represent the very best in contemporary fiction. The prize was originally called the Booker-McConnell Prize, which was the name of the company that sponsored it, though it was better-known as simply the 'Booker Prize'. In 2002, the Man Group became the sponsor and they chose the new name, keeping 'Booker'.

Publishers can submit books for consideration for the prize, but the judges can also ask for books to be submitted they think should be included. Firstly, the Advisory Committee give advice if there have been any changes to the rules for the prize and selects the people who will judge the books. The judging panel changes every year and usually a person is only a judge once.

Great efforts are made to ensure that the judging panel is balanced in terms of gender and professions within the industry, so that a writer, a critic, an editor and an academic are chosen along with a well-known person from wider society. However, when the panel of judges has been finalized, they are left to make their own decisions without any further involvement or interference from the prize sponsor.

The Man Booker judges include critics, writers and academics to maintain the consistent quality of the prize and its influence is such that the winner will almost certainly see the sales increase considerably, in addition to the £50,000 that comes with the prize.

Questions

1. - *The Republic of Ireland*

- a) is in the Commonwealth.
- b) is not in the Commonwealth.
- c) can't enter the Man Booker Prize.
- d) joined the Booker prize in 2002.

2. - *The Man group*

- a) was forced to keep the name 'Booker'.
- b) decided to include the name 'Booker'.
- c) decided to keep the name 'Booker-McConnell'.
- d) decided to use only the name 'Booker'.

3. - *Books can be submitted*

- a) by publishers.

- b) by writers.
- c) by judges.
- d) by the sponsors.

4. - *Who advises on changes to the rules?*

- a) The sponsors
- b) The judging panel
- c) The advisory panel
- d) Publishers

5. - *The judging panel*

- a) doesn't include women.
- b) includes only women.
- c) is only chosen from representatives of the industry.
- d) includes someone from outside the industry.

6. - *The sponsors of the prize*

- a) are involved in choosing the winner.
- b) are involved in choosing the judges.
- c) are not involved at all.
- d) choose the academic for the panel of judges.

7. - *The consistent quality of the prize*

- a) is guaranteed by the prize money.

- b) is guaranteed by the gender of the judges.
- c) is guaranteed by the make-up of the panel of judges.
- d) is guaranteed by the increase in sales of the winner.

5. UK Current Account Record

The UK's current account 1) _____, a key 2) _____ indicator, widened to a record level in the three months from July to September, 3) _____ to official data. It was J20bn, or 5.7% of gross 4) _____ product, compared 5) _____ J13.7bn in the 6) _____ three months, the Office for National Statistics reported.

Analysts also 7) _____ worries about the record level of government 8) _____. The data is evidence of a "dangerously unbalanced economy", according to one analyst. In its monthly report on government financing, the Office for National Statistics announced that public 9) _____ net borrowing had hit a record J11.21bn in November.

The borrowing 10) _____ suggested that the government was 11) _____ track to overshoot its pre-Budget report forecast by at least J5bn this year. "Overall, a pretty ugly picture, supporting our view that the coming economic 12) _____ will be a prolonged period of adjustment rather than a short pause for breath like that seen in 2005," the analyst explained.

"What is really shocking about these 13) _____ is that they reveal that the Exchequer was running a large current deficit before the credit crisis 14) _____ home, when the economy was doing very well and it should have been showing a large current 15) _____," said Professor Peter Spencer.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Q1 - a) deficient b) deficiency c) deficit d) defeat | Q6 - a) previous b) previously c) next d) coming | Q11 - a) in b) on c) at d) by |
| Q2 - a) economic b) economical c) economics d) economist | Q7 - a) spoke b) told c) voiced d) said | Q12 - a) downslow b) slowdown c) upturn d) turnup |
| Q3 - a) accordance b) according c) reference d) referring | Q8 - a) borrow b) borrowing c) lend d) lending | Q13 - a) numerals b) figures c) decimals d) quantities |
| Q4 - a) domestic b) domesticate c) domestically d) domesticity | Q9 - a) area b) sector c) section d) field | Q14 - a) got b) reached c) hit d) beat |
| Q5 - a) by b) with c) for d) from | Q10 - a) numerals b) figures c) decimals d) quantities | Q15 - a) deficit b) surplus c) deficits d) surpluses |

6. Which is the hardest language?

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only relevant when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, for example, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

Apparently, British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many, but the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 cases (forms of a nouns according to whether it is subject, object, genitive, etc). This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel, who are generally used to

learning languages, the most difficulty. However, Tabassaran, a Caucasian language has 48 cases, so it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier, while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy.

No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

True/ False

1. - The question of how hard a language is to learn is relevant to both first and second language acquisition.
2. - Portuguese is definitely easier than Chinese.
3. - A Japanese speaker may well find the Chinese writing system easier than a speaker of a European language.
4. - The Hungarian alphabet causes problems for British speakers.
5. - Hungarian is the hardest language in the world.
6. - Hungarian has as many cases as Tabassaran.
7. - Many British diplomats learn Tabassaran.
8. - The writer thinks that learning new writing systems is easy.

7. Biofuels and the Environment

Leading investors have joined the growing chorus of concern about governments and companies rushing into producing biofuels as a solution for global warming, saying that many involved in the sector could be jeopardising future profits if they do not consider the long-term impact of what they are doing carefully.

It is essential to build sustainability criteria into the supply chain of any green fuel project in order to ensure that there is no adverse effect on the surrounding environment and social structures. The report produced by the investors expresses concern that many companies may not be fully aware of the potential pitfalls in the biofuel sector.

Production of corn and soya beans has increased dramatically in the last years as an eco-friendly alternative to fossil fuels but environmental and human rights campaigners are worried that this will lead to destruction of rain forests. Food prices could also go up as there is increased competition for crops as both foodstuffs and sources of fuel. Last week, the UN warned that biofuels could have dangerous side effects and said that steps need to be taken to make sure that land converted to grow biofuels does not damage the environment or cause civil unrest. There is already great concern about palm oil, which is used in many foods in addition to being an important biofuel, as rain forests are being cleared in some countries and people driven from their homes to create palm oil plantations.

An analyst and author of the investors' report says that biofuels are not a cure for climate change but they can play their part as long as governments and companies manage the social and environmental impacts thoroughly. There should also be greater measure taken to increase efficiency and to reduce demand.

Questions

1. - ____ are worried about the boom in biofuels.

- a) Few people
- b) Many people
- c) Only these leading investors

2. - *Biofuel producers _____ know about the possible problems.*

- a) do not
- b) might not
- c) must not

3. - *Environmentalists believe that increased production of corn and soya*

- a) has destroyed rain forests.
- b) may lead to the destruction of rain forests.
- c) will lead to the destruction of rain forests.

4. - *Biofuels might*

- a) drive food prices up.
- b) drive food prices down.
- c) have little or no impact on food prices.

5. - *The increased production of palm oil*

- a) just affects the environment.
- b) just affects people.
- c) affects both people and the environment.

6. - *The author of the report says that biofuels*

- a) have no role to play in fighting global warming.
- b) can be effective in fighting global warming on their own.
- c) should be part of a group of measures to fight global warming.

8. Making the United States a less bilingual place

English as an official language has gained momentum as proponents keep going to the ballot box with measures that discourage bilingual ballots, notices and documents. Thirty states now have laws specifying that official government communications be in English, says U.S. English, a group that promotes the laws. This year such bills are under consideration in 19 legislatures. "It's multiplying tremendously," says Mauro Mujica, a Chilean immigrant and chairman and CEO of U.S. English. "We've made huge progress."

Critics do not see progress. Some say the increase in the measures nationwide sends a hostile message to newcomers. "It just poisons the atmosphere in local communities," says John Trasvina, president and general counsel of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Typically the proposed laws require that documents, ballots and other communications be published in English. Exempt are communications to protect public health and safety or efforts to promote tourism.

Advocates say they are not suggesting that English be the only language spoken but that it be the only language used in dealing with government. Mujica, who speaks Spanish in his home, says requiring English for official business encourages immigrants to learn English. That will help them to assimilate into U.S. society and prosper in its economy, he says. "We're making it too easy for people to function in other languages," he complains.

But the effectiveness of the movement is in question since federal sometimes trumps a state's official English law. For instance, the Voting Rights Act requires certain localities to publish bilingual ballots. "They've raised the level of ire against languages other than English (but)... haven't really changed the government's or businesses' way of doing business," Trasvina said. Rob Toonkel, spokesman for U.S. English, says that is not true. He says the laws do not cover everything but ensure that

things like driver's licenses, zoning forms and the day-to-day activities are overwhelmingly in English.

1. *The organization called "U.S. English" wants English to be the only official language:*

- a) in the United States.
- b) in states like California.
- c) when dealing with government.

2. *"U.S. English" is a _____ organization.*

- a) private
- b) government
- c) Chilean

3. *According to "U.S. English", if all government communications were in English, :*

- a) illegal immigration would end.
- b) tourism would increase.
- c) immigrants would be more likely to learn English.

4. *One critic says that this proposal sends a hostile message to new immigrants.*

What does that mean?

- a) That it can incite violence against new immigrants.
- b) That it can be seen as unfriendly, unwelcoming to newcomers.
- c) That it is making progress.

5. *Currently, _____ requires that certain ballots have to be in two languages.*

- a) U.S. English
- b) The Voting Rights Act
- c) John Trasvina

9. Can a healthy lifestyle alter your genes?

Comprehensive lifestyle changes including a better diet and more exercise can lead not only to a better physique, but also to swift and dramatic changes at the genetic level, U.S. researchers said on Monday. In a small study, the researchers tracked 30 men with low-risk prostate cancer who decided against conventional medical treatment such as surgery and radiation or hormone therapy.

The men underwent three months of major lifestyle changes, including eating a diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, legumes and soy products, moderate exercise such as walking for half an hour a day, and an hour of daily stress management methods such as meditation. As expected, they lost weight, lowered their blood pressure and saw other health improvements. But the researchers found more profound changes when they compared prostate biopsies taken before and after the lifestyle changes. After the three months, the men had changes in activity in about 500 genes -- including 48 that were turned on and 453 genes that were turned off. The activity of disease-preventing genes increased while a number of disease-promoting genes, including those involved in prostate cancer and breast cancer, shut down, according to the study published in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

The research was led by Dr. Dean Ornish, head of the Preventive Medicine Research Institute in Sausalito, California, and a well-known author advocating lifestyle changes to improve health. "It's an exciting finding because so often people say, 'Oh, it's all in my genes, what can I do?' Well, it turns out you may be able to do a lot," Ornish, who is also affiliated with the University of California, San Francisco, said in a telephone interview. "In just three months, I can change hundreds of my genes simply by changing what I eat and how I live?" That's pretty exciting," Ornish said. "The implications of our study are not limited to men with prostate cancer."

1. *The article basically states that a healthy lifestyle:*
 - a) can even alter your genes for the better.
 - b) has no effect on your genes.
 - c) is good for the environment.

2. *Apart from eating healthy food and exercising, the men in the study:*
 - a) were put under a lot of stress.
 - b) were taught stress management methods.
 - c) were given a lot of meat.

3. *In total, how many genes changed as a result of the healthy lifestyle?*
 - a) 48
 - b) 453
 - c) 500

4. *What happened to some of the disease-causing genes?*
 - a) Their activity increased
 - b) Their activity decreased
 - c) There was very little change in their activity

5. *Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the article? - The men in the study:*
 - a) complained about headaches
 - b) lost weight
 - c) lowered their blood pressure

10. A White House dog's best friend

Of all Barry H. Landau's anecdotes about his friendships with presidential dogs, perhaps the best is the one about the time the Clinton White House called to postpone his playdate with Buddy.

Yes, Landau is both human and an adult — a 60-year-old author, presidential historian, former White House protocol officer and memorabilia collector. But so enamored is he of dogs, and so well connected to a succession of presidents, that he had an appointment for a South Lawn romp one day with Buddy, Bill Clinton's Labrador retriever.

Logistics got in the way, though, and hence Clinton secretary Betty Currie's apologetic voice mail left at the Smithsonian Institution, where Landau was doing research: "I'm sorry, but we'll have to reschedule Mr. Landau's playdate with Buddy."

Not surprisingly, this is a happy week for Landau, with the new Obama family dog, Bo, joining a White House tradition that dates to George Washington. It's one that Landau feels is invaluable to a presidency.

"Having a dog just humanizes a president," he says. "It completes the picture. It's something people can relate to."

And Landau has related to the best of them. He's known about 25 White House dogs since the Eisenhower administration. Among the presidential-pooch memorabilia in his Manhattan apartment are matching orange inaugural dog coats worn by LBJ's twin beagles, Him and Her, and a photo of Landau kissing Clipper, JFK's German shepherd.

1. *Who's "Buddy"?*

- a) Barry Landau's friend
- b) Betty Currie's cousin

c) Bill Clinton's dog

2. *Which of the following is NOT true about Barry Landau?*

a) He used to work as a gardener for George W. Bush

b) He's a writer.

c) He has played with many presidential dogs

3. *Who was the first president to have a dog in the White House?*

a) Bill Clinton

b) John F. Kennedy

c) George Washington

4. *Where does Landau live?*

a) Washington, DC

b) Manhattan, New York City

c) Baltimore, Maryland

5. *According to Landau, why is it important for a president to have a dog?*

a) It increases his chances of being reelected.

b) It humanizes the president, making him easier to relate to.

c) It shows that the president can care for an animal.

11. The conservative 'tea party movement' in the United States

President Barack Obama stepped carefully when talking for the first time about the conservative tea party movement, acknowledging it has legitimate concerns about federal reach and spending, but he contended the core of the loose anti-government network is "on the fringe."

The latest political phenomenon, barely a year old, has leaders on both sides of the political spectrum puzzled.

Republicans want to co-opt the passion — and votes — of tea party disciples to help them oust Democrats from congressional control in the fall midterm elections, without losing other voters in the process. As for Democrats, they have focused mainly on trying to marginalize and ignore them. For instance, several Democratic officials say there's no apparent strategy yet at the White House for combatting the network's growing influence.

But the leaderless coalition, born in communities from coast to coast shortly after Obama's inauguration last year, seems to have some staying power.

A Washington Post poll taken last week showed that more people view the movement favorably than unfavorably — and that 62 percent believe it has either the right amount or not enough influence on the Republican Party.

The group is decidedly conservative and libertarian, but otherwise diverse, divided over most everything except the need for limited government, less spending and an end to Obama's policies. Those in the coalition have allegiance to no political party, with independent voters and even moderate Democrats among their ranks.

1. How long has the tea party movement been around?

- a) Close to two years
- b) Half a year
- c) About a year

2. Which of the following is true regarding Barack Obama's opinion of the movement?

- a) He's a fan.
- b) He doesn't see it as a mainstream movement.
- c) He thinks that its concerns about federal spending are ridiculous

3. Which of the following is NOT true?

- a) The tea party movement has libertarian tendencies.
- b) The tea party movement's influence seems to be growing.
- c) The Democratic party has a concrete strategy to combat the movement.

4. Who is the leader of the tea party movement?

- a) The movement has no leader
- b) Barack Obama's former White House aid
- c) Sarah Palin

5. Which major American political party is the tea party movement affiliated with?

- a) The Republican Party
- b) Neither of the two parties
- c) The Democratic Party

12. The History of Coffee

1. According to coffee historians, its origin can be traced to an Arabian shepherd, Kaldi who found his goats jumping around a dark green shrub covered with red cherries.

- (a) enthusiastically
- (b) enthused
- (c) enthusing
- (d) enthuses

2. Kaldi bravely sampled some of the bitter fruit himself and within minutes discovered a peculiar effect; he seemed to have more energy to walk up and down the hills tending the goats.

- (a) euphony

- (b) euphoria
- (c) euphoric
- (d) euphoria's

3. Later, the news of his discovery traveled to monks at a local monastery, who used it to stay awake during the long hours of prayer. Visiting monks the coffee beans to other monasteries.

- (a) transported
- (b) transports
- (c) transporting
- (d) transport

4. Botanical experts believe this story to be just a fable, its origin to have begun on the plateaus of central Ethiopia in the 6th century.

- (a) suggested
- (b) suggest
- (c) suggesting
- (d) suggester

5. Coffee bushes or trees seem to produce the best beans when grown in a tropical environment, in a soil rich in nutrients of calcium, nitrogen and magnesium.

- (a) propagates
- (b) propagated
- (c) propagating
- (d) propagate

6. The woody perennial is actually more of a tree than a plant, growing to 10 meters or more if not pruned. The vertical roots are often "trained" to grow horizontally and more water to the beans.

- (a) transported
- (b) transport
- (c) transpiration
- (d) transports

7. Although there are numerous varieties of coffee, two main species are, based on taste preferences.

- (a) cultivates
- (b) cultivated
- (c) cultivating
- (d) cultivate

8. Arabica coffee is preferred by 80% of the world's producers, while only 20 % prefer the Robusta coffee beans. Although, the Robusta has a more flavor, it also has higher caffeine content.

- (a) pronounce
- (b) pronouncing
- (c) pronounced
- (d) pronounces

9. Approximately three to four years after the coffee is planted, small flowers grow in clusters, eventually becoming the cherries or beans. It will be another thirty-five weeks before the cherry will change from green to red, signaling that it is ready to

- (a) harvest
- (b) harvests
- (c) harvested
- (d) harvesting

10. Coffee is grown in more than 50 countries; the flavor varies because of the particular soil characteristics. From Hawaii's rich volcanic soil, Mexico's mountainous region, Puerto Rico's acidic soil, or the slightly sweet soil of Columbia, a coffee has been to suit everyone's taste.

- (a) developing
 - (b) develops
 - (c) developer
1. developed
 - 2.

13. Bedbugs!

1. In the ecological balance of nature, there is a place for every kind of bug. However, are puzzled as to where a bedbug should fit into the scheme of nature.

- (a) polygamists
- (b) protagonists
- (c) entomologists
- (d) geologists

2. These bugs seem to have survived more than a few thousand years due to a hearty resilience and reproduction.

- (a) sluggish
- (b) prolific
- (c) advanced
- (d) domestic

3. The history of the bedbug dates back to some of the earliest civilizations.

- (a) incontinent
- (b) infestations
- (c) horrendous
- (d) viable

4. Mankind has curiously wondered where the bedbugs originated and how they managed to the world.

- (a) converse
- (b) exist
- (c) traverse
- (d) increase

5. Bedbugs were presumably first noticed by colonists in the early 1700's, but they are not to America. Many believe they came from Europe on sail boats, infesting the sailors' bedding.

- (a) prodigious
- (b) indigenous
- (c) industrious
- (d) fastidious

6. For most of the population living with bedbugs was simply a way of life as the standard of cleanliness was not as as it is currently in most countries.

- (a) pronounced
- (b) programmed
- (c) devised
- (d) diminished

7. Not surprisingly, when higher standards of hygiene were as well as providing public education of the dangers of the bugs, steps were taken to destroy all kinds of insects that invaded people's lives.

- (a) constant
- (b) implemented
- (c) fastidious
- (d) finalized

8. These tiny creatures were brought under control after the pesticide DDT was used, but when it was banned in 1970, the bugs became extremely prolific.

- (a) fascinating
- (b) adventurous
- (c) insidious
- (d) creative

9. In the past few years, bedbug have dramatically increased, equalling what was previously known to exist in the 16th century.

- (a) colonizations
- (b) existences
- (c) infestations
- (d) imagination

10. One reason for the increase is because society tends to be much more than in earlier times, traveling to various countries on vacations, unknowingly carrying the pests from one hotel to another or to their own homes.

- (a) mobile
- (b) manageable
- (c) transit
- (d) practical

14. City on the Seas

1. Cruise ship companies constantly compete with each other to persuade customers into believing that only their "floating city" can provide the ultimate in entertainment with the of providing rock climbing walls, ice skating rinks, and celebrity performers.

- (a) enticement
- (b) involvement
- (c) encouragement
- (d) detriment

2. Most modern ships offer a variety of to keep guests of all ages content with a casino, hot tub, fitness center, library, swimming pool, internet access and a kid's club. In addition, a daily newspaper is delivered to each cabin listing the day's scheduled activities.

- (a) identities
- (b) entities
- (c) amenities
- (d) faculties

3. The promise of a memorable vacation begins even before the vacationer sets foot on the gangplank; the traveler is encouraged to make reservations on the telephone for each costly shore at least a month ahead of the sailing date, rather than waiting to make them on-board.

- (a) prospects
- (b) excursion
- (c) opportunity
- (d) exercises

4. When the exciting day of departure finally arrives, the prospective passenger will be at the ship's terminal, passport in hand, experiencing an line through Security and Customs, where officials carefully scrutinize each identification document. After passing inspection, the voyager is handed a room key card.

- (a) unapproachable
- (b) intolerable
- (c) interminable
- (d) unflappable

5. Before boarding the ship, grinning photographers and costumed characters stand nearby to imply that your trip must include daily pictures in order to prove that it was a successful trip and provide a tangible for many years.

- (a) recognition
- (b) resemblance
- (c) countenance
- (d) remembrance

6. As the passengers enter the ship's portal, security guards ask for identification; all packages, purses and carry-on items must be screened through an x-ray machine. No food or alcohol can be brought onboard.

- (a) lethargic
- (b) somber
- (c) skillful
- (d) malicious

7. Finally, the vacationer can find his cabin, deposit the luggage, and then explore the ship. He is pleasantly surprised to find out the vessel is a floating city; a duplicate of the same found in his hometown, with a movie theater, miniature golf course, bowling alley and a basketball court. There is also a 1/2 mile running track on the top deck.

- (a) mentality
- (b) facilities
- (c) enmity
- (d) authorities

8. When the traveler decides to eat, he can try one of the several restaurants onboard. There are casual buffet-style areas next to the swimming pool, or other eateries that are open 24 hours a day for simple snacks. In the main dining room, passengers are assigned a set dining time and a reserved table for the entire trip.

- (a) pretentious
- (b) paranoid
- (c) pathetic
- (d) ravenous

9. Every day, room stewards clean the cabin and change the linen. animals crafted from towels are hung from the ceiling or placed on the bed. Each steward is

assigned four cabins to welcome passengers and try to guarantee that their sailing experience is so agreeable, that it might be repeated in future years.

- (a) Dependable
- (b) Whimsical
- (c) Practical
- (d) Serious

10. An activities director works to provide organized games, prizes and nightly variety shows. Passengers are encourage to wear formal clothes on some of the evenings; tuxedos can be rented to anyone who might have forgotten to pack the appropriate outfit. When at last, the traveler disembarks, he may greatly miss the pampering experience cruise lines provide and decide to go again, encouraging friends to go with him.

- (a) randomly
- (b) diligently
- (c) occasionally
- (d) spontaneously

15. In a Meeting: Phrasal Verbs

1. Chairman: OK, everyone. Let's get started with today's meeting. I would like to bring last month's sales reports.

- (a) at
- (b) up
- (c) to
- (d) on

2. Chairman: So, let's briefly run the sales' reports.

- (a) aside
- (b) through
- (c) below
- (d) on

3. Chairman: After that, we'll deal the upcoming conference details.

- (a) on
- (b) through

- (c) over
- (d) with

4. Employee: Can we talk about the rumors about the merger?

Chairman: No, those are just rumors right now so we'll leave that until I know more about it.

- (a) below
- (b) aside
- (c) through
- (d) at

5. Chairman: So, let's get started on the sales' reports. Then, we'll come back the conference details.

- (a) on
- (b) in
- (c) along
- (d) to

6. Chairman: Can everyone turn page one of the sales' report?

- (a) at
- (b) down
- (c) to
- (d) up

7. Chairman: If you look at the sales' graphs, you can see that our analysts have spelled what happened last month.

- (a) aside
- (b) out
- (c) through
- (d) up

8. Chairman: You can also skim the written details on the following pages.

- (a) on
- (b) aside
- (c) over
- (d) into

9.Chairman: And, if you skip to page 10, you can see an entire breakdown.

- (a) at
- (b) over
- (c) in
- (d) around

10.Chairman: So, now would be the time to jump with any questions, concerns or suggestions about the slump we experienced last month.

- (a) at
- (b) on
- (c) down
- (d) in

16. Louisiana - surviving the recession well.

When Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal touts the state's job market and New Orleans Mayor Ray Nagin sells his city as one of the best places to ride out the recession, it's not just routine boosterism.

In the midst of a severe nationwide downturn, the Louisiana economy is holding up better than most. It's a role reversal from a few years ago, when Louisiana was one of the country's weaker states financially following the destruction caused by Hurricane Katrina.

The state has the 10th lowest unemployment rate and was the only state to add nonfarm jobs in February, the most recent month for which data are available. Sales tax collections in New Orleans have risen close to levels seen before Katrina. And foreclosure rates have remained low by national standards, in part because the state never experienced a housing bubble.

What's unclear is how long the state can keep the downturn's worst demons at bay. March state-by-state employment data, which the Labor Department releases Friday, will offer fresh insights.

The major reconstruction effort that continues more than 3 1/2 years after Katrina partly explains why Louisiana state has been fairly insulated from the worst of the recession.

1. How many states have a lower unemployment rate than Louisiana?

- a) 10
- b) 9
- c) 40

2. According to the article, how long will Louisiana keep doing "better than most"?

- 1. It's hard to say until the latest employment figures come out
- 2. Until May or June
- 3. For 3 and a half more years

3. When did Hurricane Katrina hit Louisiana?

- 1. One and a half years ago
- 2. Three and a half years ago
- 3. 10 years ago

4. Why are there less foreclosures in Louisiana than in other states?

- 1. The state never experienced a housing bubble.
- 2. There are less people living in Louisiana.
- 3. The state government passed legislation prohibiting foreclosures

5. What was Louisiana's economic situation after Hurricane Katrina?

- 1. It was doing better than many other states.
- 2. It was about the same as all the other states.
- 3. It was doing worse than many other states.

17. Phrasal Verbs - Get

GET ABOUT (*intransitive*) to go from place to place

Mary gets about quite well without a car.

GET ACROSS (*separable*) to communicate clearly or convincingly

No matter how hard I tried I couldn't get the message across to her that I cared.

GET ACROSS (*intransitive*) to be convincing or clear

Max has trouble getting across to members of the opposite sex.

GET AHEAD (*intransitive*) to make progress in becoming successful

Max compliments his boss constantly in order to get ahead.

GET ALONG (*intransitive*) to advance (especially in years)

George is really getting along in years. Is he going to retire soon?

GET ALONG (*intransitive*) have a congenial relationship with someone

Jane and John get along quite well, but Mary and Max can't even stand to be in the same room.

GET ALONG (*intransitive*) to manage or fare reasonably

Max is able to get along each day on just 2 slices of bread and a glass of water.

GET AROUND (*inseparable*) to evade, circumvent

George hired many lawyers to help him find ways to get around various laws.

GET AROUND (*intransitive*) to go from place to place

Since my car broke down, I've been getting around by bicycle.

GET AROUND (*intransitive*) to become known, circulate

Word got around that Mary was pregnant.

GET AT (*inseparable*) to access or reach

Could you please scratch my back? I have this itch that I just can't quite get at.

GET AT (*intransitive*) to hint, suggest, convey, or try to make understandable

I think I know what you are getting at, but I'm not certain.

GET AWAY (*intransitive*) to escape

Max had a dream that a very fat woman was attacking him and he couldn't get away.

GET BACK (*separable*) to have something returned

When Mary called her engagement with Max off, Max tried to get the ring back.

GET BACK (*intransitive*) to return

Max got back late from the soccer match.

GET BY (*intransitive*) to succeed with minimum effort and minimum achievement

Since George was a student, he has made a habit of just getting by.

GET BY (*intransitive*) to survive or manage

We were able to get by on just a few dollars per week.

GET BY (*inseparable*) to proceed unnoticed, ignored, or without being criticized, or punished

The tainted meat got by the inspectors.

GET DOWN (*intransitive*) to descend or lower

Max got down on his knees and prayed.

GET DOWN (*intransitive*) give one's consideration or attention (used with to)

Now that we've finished lunch, I am ready to get down to business.

GET DOWN (*separable*) to depress, exhaust or discourage

Talking about politics really gets me down.

GET DOWN (*separable*) to put in writing

Did you get everything I said down?

GET IN (*intransitive*) to arrive

When did you get in from Paris?

GET INTO (*inseparable*) to be involved with

If you get into the wrong crowd, you are likely to get into a lot of trouble.

GET OFF (*intransitive*) to receive extreme pleasure

Max gets off on burning ants with his magnifying glass.

GET OFF (*intransitive*) to receive a lesser punishment than what might be expected
Mary got off with only two years in prison for the attempted murder of Max.

GET OFF (*inseparable*) to dismount
Max got off his bicycle to tie his shoe

GET OFF (*separable*) to give great pleasure
Burning ants gets Max off.

GET OUT (*intransitive*) to become known
The news about Mary got out very quickly.

GET OUT (*intransitive*) to escape or leave
Sam wouldn't stop talking so we asked him to get out.

GET OUT (*separable*) cause to escape or leave
Please get that cat out of here.

GET OVER (*inseparable*) to overcome, recover from
Max finally got over the flu.

GET THROUGH (*inseparable*) to finish something completely; to arrive at the end of something
It took me almost two weeks to get through that book.

GET TO (*inseparable*) to annoy
That buzzing sound really gets to me.

GET TO (*inseparable*) to arrive at, to progress to
I can't wait to get to school.

GET TOGETHER (*intransitive*) to meet
Let's get together tomorrow night.

GET UP (*intransitive*) to rise to one's feet or arise from bed; to climb
Mary gets up at sunrise to go jogging every morning.

GET UP (*separable*) to cause to rise
Mary got Max up early this morning so that he could make her breakfast.

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. - I hate getting early in the winter when it's still dark.</p> <p>a) on b) off c) up</p> | <p>2 - The local residents are getting a petition to protest about the motorway plans.</p> <p>a) off b) round c) up</p> |
| <p>3. - Children mustn't get strangers' cars.</p> <p>a) in b) on c) out</p> | <p>4. - It took her a long time to get the illness.</p> <p>a) over b) by c) in</p> |
| <p>5. - He got the bus and showed his travel pass.</p> <p>a) in b) on c) at</p> | <p>6. - The thieves got with several thousand pounds.</p> <p>a) off b) on c) away</p> |
| <p>7. - The teacher asked them to get the work quietly.</p> <p>a) on b) on with c) on to</p> | <p>8. - I tried ringing but I couldn't get to her office.</p> <p>a) through b) over c) into</p> |
| <p>9. - It took me a long time to get dance music.</p> <p>a) in</p> | <p>10. - It took him a fortnight to get his pneumonia.</p> <p>a) through to</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>b) into c) by</p> <p><i>11. - I find it very hard to get on my salary.</i></p> <p>a) in b) over c) by</p> | <p>b) over c) into</p> <p><i>12. - The bad news really got him</i></p> <p>a) up b) down c) out</p> |
| <p><i>13. - The plane didn't get until four in the morning.</i></p> <p>a) in b) up c) by</p> | <p><i>14. - Shall we get for a drink at the weekend?</i></p> <p>a) in b) through c) together</p> |
| <p><i>15. - I didn't mean to get you trouble.</i></p> <p>a) on b) into c) onto</p> | <p><i>16. - I usually get work at half past five.</i></p> <p>a) on b) out c) off</p> |
| <p><i>17. - It didn't take long for the rumor to get</i></p> <p>a) around b) in c) on</p> | <p><i>18. - It took me a long time to get work because the traffic was terrible.</i></p> <p>a) to b) in c) at</p> |
| <p><i>19. - It's two o'clock; I must get to the office.</i></p> | <p><i>20. - I find it really hard to get to work until I've read the newspaper.</i></p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| a) around b) on c) back | a) down b) on c) through |
| 21. - <i>He got her at the party and they've been lovers ever since.</i> a) over b) up c) off with | 22. - <i>Helen got her bike and rode off.</i> a) in b) on c) off |

18. Phrasal Verbs – Come

COME ABOUT (*intransitive*) to happen

How did that come about?

COME ACROSS (*inseparable*) to find by chance

As Max was cleaning up his room he came across Mary's phone number.

COME ALONG (*intransitive*) to appear

Max was quite happy until Mary came along.

COME ALONG (*intransitive*) to accompany someone who takes the lead

Ralph asked me to come along on the trip, but I decided not to.

COME ALONG (*intransitive*) to progress

Things are coming along well at work these days.

COME AROUND (*intransitive*) to change one's opinion or position

After our long debate, Max finally came around to my point of view.

COME BACK (*intransitive*) to reply, retort

When Max criticized Mary, Mary came back with some very sharp criticism of Max.

COME BACK (*intransitive*) to even the score (sports)

France came back to beat England after being down 1-0 all game.

COME BACK (*intransitive*) to recall

I think I remember that story. It's all coming back to me now.

COME BACK (*intransitive*) to be restored

I was sick and weak, but now I feel better and my strength is coming back.

COME BACK (*intransitive*) to return to a place one has been before; to return to a previous activity

Max left our office, but quickly came back after discovering he had left his keys here.

COME BY (*inseparable*) to obtain (accidentally)

I'm not sure how I came by this hat, but I've had it for years.

COME BY (*intransitive*) to visit informally

I was in the neighborhood so I thought I would come by to see how you were doing.

COME DOWN (*intransitive*) to become sick

Max came down with the flu.

COME DOWN (*intransitive*) to reduce to the essential element

In politics everything really just comes down to the economy.

COME DOWN (*intransitive*) to precipitate, fall from clouds

Snow has been coming down for about 2 hours now.

COME DOWN (*intransitive*) to descend, fall, go down

It's been hot all day. Finally the temperature is starting to come down a bit.

COME DOWN (*intransitive*) to criticize

Max came down on Mary for not washing the dishes after dinner.

COME IN (*intransitive*) to arrive, get in

News came in that next year's car models have just come in.

COME IN (*intransitive*) to place in a race or contest

Frank came in second in the Boston Marathon.

COME IN (*intransitive*) to be received (signal)

No matter how much Max adjusted the antenna, the radio station just didn't come in very well.

COME INTO (*inseparable*) to acquire

Mary came into a lot of money when her grandfather passed away.

COME OFF (*intransitive*) to appear

George doesn't come off as being very intelligent.

COME OFF (*intransitive*) to fare, happen in a particular manner

The meeting came off as well as could be expected.

COME OFF (*inseparable*) to have recently completed or recovered from

After coming off a nasty hip injury, Andre went on to win the US Open.

COME ON (*inseparable*) to advance progressively

Our soccer game ended as darkness came on.

COME ON (*intransitive*) to project a particular personal image

Mary comes on as a very serious person, but is actually quite fun.

COME ON (*intransitive*) to start running, become available

I wish the electricity would come on again. It's dark in here

COME OUT (*intransitive*) to become known, to come into public view, to debut

The news of the candidates past sexual misconduct came out just before the election.

COME OUT (*intransitive*) to turn out, result

Everything came out fine in the end

COME OUT (*intransitive*) to declare one's position publicly

The senator came out against gay marriage.

COME OUT (*intransitive*) to reveal that oneself as homosexual

After years of trying to act straight, Max finally came out.

COME OVER (*intransitive*) to change sides

Mary has finally come over to our way of seeing things.

COME OVER (*intransitive*) to visit casually

Max and Mary are coming over to watch football tonight.

COME THROUGH (*intransitive*) to do what is expected or required

I really needed to get tickets to the show and Max, my buddy, came through for me and got me a pair.

COME THROUGH (*intransitive*) to be communicated

Mary's displeasure with Max really came through when she hit him upside the head.

COME UP (*intransitive*) to be mentioned

In Max's conversation with Mary, the topic of their wedding never came up.

COME UP (*intransitive*) to approach, draw near

Mary came up and introduced herself.

COME UP WITH (*inseparable*) think of

Max came up with a brilliant idea.

COME UPON (*inseparable*) to meet or discover by accident

Max came upon a twenty dollar bill while walking down the street.

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. - <i>A few friends came last night, which was a pleasant surprise.</i></p> <p>a) in b) round c) into</p> | <p>2. - <i>Although I shampooed the carpet, the wine stain just wouldn't come</i></p> <p>a) off b) out c) over</p> |
| <p>3. - <i>She came a lot of money when her aunt died.</i></p> <p>a) into b) in</p> | <p>4. - <i>Come- hurry up! You should have finished ages ago!</i></p> <p>a) in b) into</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| c) up with | c) on |
| <p>5. - <i>She wasn't given enough anaesthetic and came during the operation, which was very frightening.</i></p> <p>a) to b) in c) on</p> | <p>6. - <i>Come it; that's not true.</i></p> <p>a) to b) off c) on</p> |
| <p>7. - <i>Some friends came last night, which was nice.</i></p> <p>a) in b) over c) into</p> | <p>8. - <i>I came some old photos when I was tidying my bedroom.</i></p> <p>a) across b) into c) for</p> |
| <p>9. - <i>It didn't come at the meeting; nobody talked about it.</i></p> <p>a) off b) into c) up</p> | <p>10. - <i>The police came the criminal while he was in bed.</i></p> <p>a) for b) in c) up</p> |
| <p>11. - <i>It didn't think it would come losing your friendship.</i></p> <p>a) to b) into c) for</p> | <p>http://www.usingenglish.com/students.html</p> |

19. Phrasal Verbs – Look

LOOK AFTER (SOMEONE OR SOMETHING)

1. = to take care of.

2. = to make sure that someone is safe and well.

- Make sure you look after yourself. I don't want you to be ill due to this weather.
- I have to look after my son tonight.

LOOK AWAY

1. = to turn your eyes away from someone or something that you were looking at.

- The accident was so horrible that I had to look away.
- She looked away in embarrassment.

LOOK FOR (SOMEONE OR SOMETHING)

1. = to search for something or someone.

2. = to try and find something or someone

- Can you help me look for my brother, he was meant to be here 20 minutes ago.
- I am looking for my black shirt have you seen it?

LOOK INTO

Normally - Look into (something)

1. to find out more about something in order to improve the situation.

2. to investigate or examine.

- The manager promised to look into my complaint
- I will look into this matter and see what I can do about it.

LOOK OUT

1. to be careful.

2. to avoid imminent danger.

- Look out! An angry dog is coming your way.
- Look out! There is a broken bottle near your foot.

LOOK THROUGH to examine something, usually quickly.

- I must look through this report to establish the full story.
- I will look through my email to see if I can find your request.

LOOK UP to search for information (usually in a book)

- I need to look that word up in the dictionary, I have never heard it before.
- I will look up your number when I get to Santiago.

LOOK UP TO to respect or admire someone.

- I really look up to my father.
- She will always look up to her father as he had such a positive effect on her youth.

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|--|---|
| <p>1. - <i>Some people came to look the house, but I don't think they'll buy it.</i></p> <p>1. over 2. into 3. after</p> | <p>2. - <i>Could you look on her and just check that everything's OK.</i></p> <p>1. up 2. in 3. out</p> |
| <p>3. - <i>"Look- that chair's going to fall over!"</i></p> <p>a) over b) out c) round</p> | <p>4. - <i>I had to look my neighbour's dog while she was away.</i></p> <p>a) into b) after c) up</p> |
| <p>5. - <i>If you don't know a word, look it in a dictionary.</i></p> <p>a) after b) up c) at</p> | <p>6. - <i>Look; he's got a gun!</i></p> <p>a) up b) in c) out</p> |
| <p>7. - <i>She promised them that she would</i></p> | <p>8. - <i>He's a bit of a snob and looks</i></p> |

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| <p><i>look the matter and find out what had gone wrong.</i></p> <p>a) at b) to c) into</p> | <p><i>people who aren't from his social background.</i></p> <p>a) up to b) forward to c) down on</p> |
| <p><i>9. - Things have really looked since she got promoted.</i></p> <p>a) down b) out for c) up</p> | <p><i>10. - The Investigation Committee was set up to look the cause of the plane crash.</i></p> <p>a) into b) up c) over</p> |
| <p><i>11. - I'm really looking to my holiday as I need a rest.</i></p> <p>a) up b) forward c) down on</p> | <p><i>12. - She's always losing her keys and looking them.</i></p> <p>a) for b) at c) to</p> |
| <p><i>13. - Customs stopped me and looked all my luggage.</i></p> <p>a) on b) through c) into</p> | <p><i>14. - The boss looks all his staff as idiots.</i></p> <p>a) round b) over c) on</p> |
| <p><i>15. - Everybody looks him for the solution.</i></p> <p>a) up b) to c) over</p> | <p><i>16. - Could you look my dog while I'm on holiday, please?</i></p> <p>a) after b) into c) up</p> |

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| <p>17. - I look on my childhood as the happiest part of my life.</p> <p>a) round b) through c) back</p> | <p>18. - No matter how bad things seem, you should always look the bright side of life.</p> <p>a) off b) on c) at</p> |
| <p>19. - After the accident, everyone looked the local priest for support and advice.</p> <p>a) to b) up c) out</p> | <p>20. - I went back to the town where I grew up and looked some old friends.</p> <p>a) up b) down c) round</p> |

20. Phrasal Verbs – See

SEE ABOUT 1) to make enquiries or arrangements about smth

2) to deal with smth; see to

SEE FOR ONESELF = to form an opinion using one's own judgement

SEE INTO= to have knowledge of

SEE OFF = 1) to accompany a traveller to his\her plane, train, etc.

2) to make sure that smb leaves one's property

SEE OUT = 1) to accompany smb to the door\exit of a house\building

2) to last until the end of

SEE OVER = to inspect a place; look around

SEE THROUGH = 1) not to be deceived

2) to support smb in difficulties

SEE TO = to take care of; see about

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| <p>1. - <i>I need someone to take care of my cat; will you see it that someone does?</i></p> <p>a) to b) for c) from</p> | <p>2. - <i>When I left the party, the hostess saw me</i></p> <p>a) out b) to c) from</p> |
| <p>3. - <i>She was surprised when everybody came to say goodbye and see her properly at the airport.</i></p> <p>a) on b) to c) off</p> | <p>4. - <i>After she had the accident she should have had the doctor see her injuries.</i></p> <p>a) from b) to c) into</p> |
| <p>5. - <i>I saw the New Year with some friends from university.</i></p> <p>a) through b) on c) in</p> | <p>6. - <i>She says she's going to get the job I want, but we'll soon see that; I'll get it in the end, just wait and see.</i></p> <p>a) about b) through c) for</p> |
| <p>7. - <i>She saw him when he pretended to be a policeman.</i></p> <p>a) into b) through c) in</p> | <p>8. - <i>Anyone could have seen his disguise; it was so obvious that it was him.</i></p> <p>a) through b) round c) in</p> |
| <p>9. - <i>We used to spend lots of time together, but I haven't seen much her</i></p> | <p>10. - <i>I've got an appointment at five to see a dealer buying a new car.</i></p> |

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| <p><i>for ages.</i></p> <p>a) of b) for c) through</p> | <p>a) about b) to c) for</p> |
| <p>11. - <i>The dog saw the burglar; he ran back over the garden wall screaming.</i></p> <p>a) out b) to c) off</p> | <p>12. - <i>There's someone in reception and I'm busy; could you see them?</i></p> <p>a) off b) to c) out</p> |
| <p>13. - <i>They say she has supernatural powers and can see the future.</i></p> <p>a) in b) through c) into</p> | <p>14. - <i>If you see a guest, you take them to the front door to leave.</i></p> <p>a) out b) in c) for</p> |

21. Phrasal Verbs – Go

GO ALONG (*intransitive*) to cooperate

To go along with the crowd is the easiest thing, but not always the wisest thing.

GO AROUND (*intransitive*) to satisfy a demand or need

While there are certainly more jobs now, there are still not enough to go around.

GO AROUND (*intransitive*) to circulate

There are some rumors about Mary going around.

GO AWAY (*intransitive*) to leave

Max and Mary went away for the summer.

GO BY (*intransitive*) to pass; elapse

As the years go by, I grow older but not wiser.

GO BY (*inseparable*) to act in accordance

If you go by the rules, you shouldn't have any trouble.

GO DOWN (*intransitive*) to go under; to drop below the horizon; to sink

I hope to get to the beach before the sun goes down.

GO DOWN (*intransitive*) to ingest

Water goes down especially well after a long hard soccer match.

GO OFF (*intransitive*) to explode; detonate

Bombs went off all around the city.

GO OFF (*intransitive*) to happen in a particular manner

Mary's dinner party last night went off very well.

GO OVER (*intransitive*) to gain approval

How did your request for a pay raise go over with your boss?

GO OVER (*inseparable*) to check; examine

The mechanic went over the engine to see if there were any problems.

GO THROUGH (*inseparable*) to experience; endure

Mary and Max went through a lot to make their business a success.

GO UNDER (*intransitive*) to fail; to be defeated

Jack and Jill's drinking water business went under almost right away.

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| 1. - <i>Allowing people to smoke in her house goes her principles.</i> a) in b) against c) with | 2. - <i>I know I promised, but I really can't go with it.</i> a) through b) under c) off |
| 3. - <i>You go and I'll follow later.</i> a) with | 4. - <i>She went with flu last week.</i> a) up |

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| <p>b) to c) ahead</p> | <p>b) through c) down</p> |
| <p>5. - <i>She's brought a couple of friends with her; do you think there's enough food to go</i></p> <p>a) to b) for c) round</p> | <p>6. - <i>It's getting late; I think we should go</i> home now.</p> <p>a) back b) with c) to</p> |
| <p>7. - <i>I was really surprised when my dog attacked the postman; he really went him.</i></p> <p>a) to b) for c) with</p> | <p>8. - <i>She went</i> her notes before the exam to try to learn every last detail.</p> <p>a) round b) over c) into</p> |
| <p>9. - <i>The price of petrol went by five pence, which made motorists very angry.</i></p> <p>a) down b) up c) through</p> | <p>10. - <i>I feel so guilty because he spoke about killing himself, but I never thought that he would go with it.</i></p> <p>a) down b) into c) through</p> |
| <p>11. - <i>She went</i> politics as soon as she had completed her degree.</p> <p>a) with b) round c) into</p> | <p>12. - <i>A bomb went</i> in the town centre last night.</p> <p>a) on b) off c) to</p> |
| <p>13. - <i>She's been going with her boyfriend since they were at university.</i></p> | <p>14. - <i>Do brown shoes go a light-grey suit?</i></p> |

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| <p>a) out b) off c) on</p> | <p>a) in b) for c) with</p> |
| <p><i>15. - The price of petrol went last week when the Government reduced the price.</i></p> <p>a) in b) to c) down</p> | <p><i>16. - The day the country became a republic went in history.</i></p> <p>a) up b) down c) to</p> |
| <p><i>17. - It smells awful; I think the milk's gone</i></p> <p>a) down b) off c) out</p> | <p><i>18. - He went his parents' hopes and became a missionary.</i></p> <p>a) against b) in c) to</p> |

Content

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Scottish Independence | 3 |
| 2. The Banker to the Poor | 5 |
| 3. Reality Television | 7 |
| 4. The Man Booker Prize | 11 |
| 5. UK Current Account Record | 14 |
| 6. Which is the hardest language? | 16 |
| 7. Biofuels and the Environment | 18 |
| 8. Making the United States a less bilingual place | 20 |
| 9. Can a healthy lifestyle alter your genes? | 22 |
| 10. A White House dog's best friend | 24 |
| 11. The conservative 'tea party movement' in the United States | 26 |
| 12. The History of Coffee | 27 |
| 13. Bedbugs! | 30 |
| 14. City on the Seas | 32 |
| 15. In a Meeting: Phrasal Verbs | 34 |
| 16. Louisiana - surviving the recession well. | 36 |
| 17. Phrasal Verbs - Get | 38 |
| 18. Phrasal Verbs – Come | 43 |
| 19. Phrasal Verbs – Look | 48 |
| 20. Phrasal Verbs - See | 51 |
| 21. Phrasal Verbs – Go | 53 |

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