

1. Read the text and correct the mistakes.

(1) I at first saw Barry Manilow on a TV programme in 1979. The
(2) next day I went out and bought all the records of his that I
(3) could find. I have been to 115 concerts now. I went to the New
(4) York for two weeks because of he was doing 10 shows at Radio
(5) City Music Hall. I saw all 10. You don't go to all that way
(6) and only go to two or three, do you? Some people say I am too
(7) crazy, but it does not seem so excessive, if you will compare
(8) me with a football supporter going to see his favorite team
(9) every week. I have got more 80 videotapes of Barry and a
(10) couple of hundred records. What I dream about is having dinner
(11) with him. Of course, there isn't any chance that could never
(12) happen. I don't think Barry understands it why thousands of
(13) women feel the way they do about him. It hurts to admit it, but
(14) he must sometimes to feel like running away from his fans.
(15) Life can be boring, but if I will have a concert to look
(16) forward to. I am excited. One day he will stop doing concerts,
(17) but that is something I dare not think about it too much.

2. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with right form of word in the brackets

- (18) One of the requirements of the job is _____ in two or more African languages. (*fluent*)
- (19) The forecast said that there's a _____ of snow tonight. (*possible*)
- (20) For many years the sculpture was _____ thought to be by Donatello. (*correct*)
- (21) We saw a quick film showing the various stages in the _____ of glass. (*product*)
- (22) Poor quality is the _____ face of increased productivity. (*accept*)
- (23) As a nation, our _____ of junk food is horrifying. (*consume*)
- (24) She had developed an outgoing personality to mask her deep _____. (*secure*)

- (25) Being a good listener is the key to effective _____. (*communicate*)
 You can make a good _____ in sales if you have the right attitude. (*live*)
- (26) Only some bacteria are harmful – many are _____. (*benefit*)
- (27) What _____ of women return to work after having a baby? (*percent*)
- (28) Swedish industrial _____ has fallen steadily this year. (*produce*)
- (29) We are concerned about the physical and psychological well-being of our _____. (*employ*)
- (30) She's fiercely _____ and gets very upset if she loses at anything. (*compete*)

3. Read the text and fill in the gaps

Every year thousands of people travel to Britain in order to improve their standard of English. For many, however, this can be a **(31)** ... experience due to the fact that it involves **(32)** ... a strange school, staying in sometimes unpleasant accommodation and living in an unfamiliar culture. One **(33)** ... to these problems is the Homestay method. With this, students are each assigned a teacher **(34)** ... to their language requirements and interests. As well as giving individual tuition, the teacher **(35)** ... the student with information about what activities are available locally and **(36)** ... them on trips. Students get between ten and twenty hours of tuition a week and are also expected to **(37)** ... in the family's daily activities. The students speak English at all times and therefore learn how to use the language in everyday **(38)** Homestay programmes usually **(39)** ... for up to four weeks. Although costs are higher than of regular language schools, students can feel **(40)** ... that they will be receiving top-class language teaching in a safe and pleasant environment.

- (31)** 1) sore 2) aching 3) sick 4) painful
- (32)** 1) attending 2) going 3) studying 4) learning
- (33)** 1) requirement 2) answer 3) argument 4) reaction
- (34)** 1) expecting 2) matching 3) suited 4) prepared
- (35)** 1) advises 2) provides 3) offers 4) suggests
- (36)** 1) goes 2) takes 3) brings 4) carries
- (37)** 1) do 2) join 3) attach 4) connect
- (38)** 1) positions 2) chances 3) situations 4) occasions
- (39)** 1) pass 2) stay 3) remain 4) last

(40) 1) confident 2) reliable 3) self-assured 4) satisfactory

4. Match the parts of the dialogs. There is one extra phrase (A-E).

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1) I feel nervous. I've got an exam today. | A) Why don't you go home to bed? |
| 2) I don't feel very well. I think I'm getting the flu. | B) That's great. Have a good time. |
| 3) I'm feeling a lot better, thanks. I've got a lot more energy. | C) Cheer up! Things can't be that bad! |
| 4) I'm really excited. I'm going on holiday to Australia tomorrow. | D) Good luck! Do your best. |
| | E) That's good. I'm pleased to hear it. |

(41) 1D 2A 3E 4B

(42) 1D 2E 3B 4C

(43) 1C 2D 3A 4E

(44) 1A 2B 3C 4E

5. Read the text and answer the questions.

§1. English is spreading fast and it has been predicted that one in ten of the world's 6000 languages will become extinct over the next century. Even countries with millions of native language speakers are so worried by the growth of English that they have devised policies to fight back

§2. The French have brought in regulations to deal with what they see as an American cultural invasion. Corporations and government bodies are not allowed to use English terms where there are French equivalents. And to ensure there are as many of these as possible, a Terminology Commission has been set up with the task of creating them. In order to protect local languages and culture, the European Union introduced a new set of laws, which states that half of the TV programmes shown in member states must be European.

§3. New technology does not make things easy for other languages. Today there is another medium to worry about: the Internet. English covers about 90 per cent of traffic and the World Wide Web will only accelerate its spread around the world. Unlike broadcasting, however, most communication on the Net is written, so it needn't present the same threat to regional accents and dialects. It is also decentralized and more

interactive than broadcasting, which may help to prevent the disappearance of minority languages.

§4. Even if English were universally adopted, this would not mean the end of diversity. English is not exactly the same the world over: you only have to compare American and British English to realize that. The Net, too, is an instrument of change. Because Net communication is mainly written, many people use abbreviations to speed things up and this trend means the language is changing with Internet use. In 10 to 20 years from now the English on the Net may well be unrecognizable compared with the English we know now.

§5. English will continue to spread and change with the Net but people will still speak their own languages. In most cases they'll use English for electronic communication, but native languages at home. Languages are more than just a means of communication: they are also an important part of regional cultures and identities and they do not disappear easily. English may dominate but it won't wipe every other language off the face of the Earth and it won't be the same English spoken everywhere. This may not be enough to prevent the disappearance of some of the world's languages, but it does mean that there will not be a boring worldwide uniformity.

(45) The French government introduced regulations in order to

- 1) restrict the number of English films on television.
- 2) increase the number of native language speakers.
- 3) limit the use of English words.

(46) The writer says that as a result of the Internet some languages might

- 1) become more widespread.
- 2) be saved from extinction.
- 3) only be used in written form.

(47) According to the writer, what effect will the Internet have on English?

- 1) English on the Internet could soon be difficult to understand.
- 2) British English words will not be used on the Internet.
- 3) The appearance of English could change considerably on the Internet.

(48) Faced with the dominance of English, what does the writer think will happen to the world's other languages?

- 1) Most of them will die out.
- 2) Many will exist alongside English.

3) They will consist mainly of English words.