

?She (to learn) French and German two years ago.

A) learnt;

B) is learnt;

C) learnt;

D) was learnt;

E) were learnt.

?We (to keep) our car in the garage last winter.

A) were kept

B) kepted;

C) was kept;

D) kept;

E) is kept.

? They often (to make) mistakes last lesson.

A) made;

B) maked;

C) had make;

D) was made;

E) were made.

? When I lived with my parents I (to help) my mother about the house.

A) help;

B) helpt;

C) was helped;

D) helps;

E) helped.

? They (not to do) their shopping every day last year.

A) do not do;

B) did not do;

C) does not do;

D) not did;

E) did not to do.

? We (to go) to the university by metro yesterday.

A) go;

B) gone;

C) goes;

D) went;

E) did go.

? The classes (to begin) at 8 yesterday.

A) begun;

B) begun;

C) began;

D) begint;

E) begand.

? I (to stay) at school yesterday.

A) was stay;

B) stay;

C) stayed;

D) were stay;

E) stayd.

? It often (to rain) last October.

A) raint;

B) raind;

C) rain;

D) rains;

E) rained.

? Tom (to get) excellent marks in English yesterday.

A) got;

B) getted;

C) get;

D) gott;

E) was got.

? It often (to rain) in autumn and spring last year.

A) rainet;

B) rain;

C) raint;

D) rained;

E) raned.

? Yesterday the boys (to spend) their free time on the bank of the river.

A) spent;

B) spend;

C) spended;

D) spented;

E) spond.

? She (to studiy) English hard at school.

A) study;

B) studied;

C) studed;

D) studing;

E) will study.

? Yesterday he (not to eat) breakfast because he (to get) up late.

A) didn't ate, get;

B) didn't ate, got;

C) didn't eat, get;

D) didn't eat, got;

E) don't eat, got.

? I (to read) books yesterday.

A) will read;

B) readed;

C) read;

D) was read;

E) were read.

? I (to write) a lot of letters yesterday.

A) was write;

B) write;

C) written;

D) will write;

E) wrote.

? I (to go) to the library and (to take) a book yesterday.

A) went, took

B) went, take

C) go, took

D) go, take

E) gone, taken

? Вчера я написала письмо маме.

A) Yesterday I wrote a letter to my mom

B) Yesterday I write a letter to my mom

C) Yesterday I written a letter to my mom

D) Yesterday I writed a letter to my mom

E) Yesterday I will write a letter to my mom

? Two weeks ago I (to go) to London to see a friend of mine.

A) gone

B) went

C) goes

D) go

E) goed

? This house (to cost) 35.000\$ in 1980.

A) cosed

B) costed

C) cost

D) coset

E) cose

? I was angry because Tom and Ann (to be) late.

A) are

B) were

C) is

D) was

E) am

?Ann: Did you go out last night, Tom?

Tom: Yes, I (to go) to the cinema. But I didn't enjoy the film.

A) goes

B) gone

C) go

D) went

E) got

? When ... Mr Edward's ...?

A) do, die

B) did, die

C) did, died

D) does, die

E) was, die

? What you (do) at the last week-end?

A) do,do

B) did,do

C) has,done

D) is done

E) was done

? We didn't invite her to the party, so she (not to come) come.

A) did not come

B) not came

C) is not coming

D) are coming

E) will come

? Tom (to arrive)?-Not yet.

A) have arrived

B) has arrived

C) is arrived

D) are arrived

E) arrives

? I didn't have enough money (to buy) anything to eat.

A) to buy

B) is bought

C) was bought

D) are bought

E) has bought

? These crazy scientists (to find) treasures on Antarctica.

A) founded

B) found

C) find

D) finded

E) fond

? Look what a fashionable blouse I (to buy). – Well, I (to wear) such blouse about two seasons ago.

A) buy, wear

B) bought, worn

C) buy, wore

D) bought, wear

E) have bought, wore

? I (to have) be there right in time, but I was late as usual.

A) have to

B) had

C) have

D) has to

E) had to

? I (to fly) from one continent to another last summer.

A) flew

B) flow

C) flown

D) flied

E) flyed

? I accidentally (to cut) my leg yesterday.

A) cutted

B) cat

C) cuted

D) cut

E) cute.

? Find a mistake: I founded (1) myself in a desert (2) completely (3) exhausted (4) and without any water in a bottle (5).

A) 2

B) 3

C) 1

D) 5

E) 4

? She (to be)in America two years ago.

A) are

B) were

C) is

D) was

E) am

? Tom (to live) in Africa five years ago. .

A) lifted

B) lived

C) lives

D) live

E) life

? They (to move) Moscow ten years ago.

A) move

B) is moved

C) has moved

D) moves

E) moved

? Ann (to visit) London two years ago.

A) has visited

B) visits

C) visited

D) are visited

E) visit

? Jane and Tom (to marry) two years ago.

A) married

B) has married

C) are married

D) marries

E) marry

? Mike (to swim) in the river every day.

A) swam

- B) swum
- C) swim
- D) are swum
- E) swims

? The music at the party (to be) very loud and could be heard from far away.

- A) are
- B) were
- C) am
- D) was
- E) be

? They (to be glad) to meet him yesterday

- A) am
- B) was
- C) are
- D) is
- E) were

? Tom: Look! It's raining again.

Ann: Oh no, not again. It (to rain) all day yesterday too.

- A) is rained
- B) rains
- C) rained
- D) are rained
- E) rain

? I (to enjoy) the last party very much.

- A) are enjoyed
- B) is enjoyed
- C) enjoyed
- D) enjoys
- E) has enjoyed

? Mr Edward's (to die) ten years ago.

- A) dies
- B) died
- C) is died
- D) has died
- E) die

? When I lived in Manchester, I (to work) in a bank.

- A) work
- B) works
- C) is worked
- D) worked
- E) has worked

? We (to invite) them to our party but they decided not to come.

- A) invited
- B) invites
- C) had invited
- D) invite
- E) was invited

? I was watching TV when my father (to come) back from work.

- A) went
- B) come
- C) has come
- D) comed
- E) came

? Listen, John! Who (to be) with you at yesterday's party? – It (to be) my new girlfriend.

- A) was, were
- B) was, was
- C) were, was
- D) were, were

E) had been, had been

? Bank of New York (to deal) with Halyk Bank last year, didn't it?

A) did deal

B) dealed

C) dealt

D) was dealing

E) has dealt

? I (to make) up my mind not to visit training courses any more.

A) was making

B) has made

C) makes

D) made

E) make

? The speech of our President (to awake) us to the sense of patriotism and duty.

A) awoken

B) awaked

C) awoke

D) hasawoken

E) are awoken

? I (to understand) clearly what the teacher was explaining yesterday.

A) is understood

B) understand

C) had understood

D) have understood

E) understood

? I (to go) to a basketball match last Friday.

A) went

B) gone

C) had gone

D) was going

E) have gone

? This guy (to begin) using drugs several years ago. Now he is a finished man.

A) begun

B) began

C) is begun

D) has begun

E) begins

? We (to send) him a letter last week but he hasn't answered us yet.

A) send

B) sent

C) were sending

D) have sent

E) sand

? He owes me because I (to do) him a great favor.

A) were doing

B) do

C) done

D) did

E) was doing

? I (to speak) to him last evening and he promised to come.

A) speaked

B) spoken

C) spoke

D) speak

E) spoks

? Have you seen my papers? – I guess I (to throw) them away.

A) had thrown

B) is thrown

C) thrown

D) throw

E) threw

? Whom do you think I (to see) yesterday? – Tell me the truth I don't know.

+A) saw

B) sew

C) seed

D) seen

E) had seen

? Can I wear your pink T-shirt? – I (to sell) it on a Christmas Sale.

A) sold

B) sold

C) is sold

D) sell

E) sells

? Look! What a fashionable jeans I (to buy).

A) are bought

B) bought

C) buys

D) have bought

? She (to break) this vase yesterday and today it appeared to be glued.

A) has broken

B) break

C) have broken

D) broke

E) haden broken

? Two years ago we (to be) students.

A) be

B) was

C) are;

D) been;

E) were.

? We (live) in Moscow for five years.

A) lives;

B) live;

C) lived;

D) have been living;

E) were live;

? When I (to be) student, I sometimes (stay) after classes (to play) volleyball.

A) were, stayed, to play;

B) was, stayed, play;

C) was, stayed, played;

D) was, stayed, to play;

E) was, stay, to play.

? Ann (translate) a lot of foreign letters at the office last week.

A) translates;

B) translate;

C) translated;

D) will translate;

E) translating;

? (To do) you (play) volleyball every week-end?

A) do, play;

B) did, play;

C) did, played;

D) does, play;

E) done, played;

? A week ago my friend (come) to Moscow from Leningrad.

A) came;

- B) come;
- C) comes;
- D) comed;
- E) will come;

? Yesterday (to be) my day off.

- A) be;
- B) were;
- C) are;
- D) been;
- E) was;

? I (to get) up at 8 o'clock yesterday.

- A) gets;
- B) get;
- C) got;
- D) gotten;
- E) will get;

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? When you (to have) breakfast yesterday?

- A) did...have;
- B) have;
- C) has;
- D) had;
- E) do...had;

? Mr Smith (to fix) his car yesterday morning.

- A) were fix;
- B) fix;
- C) was fix;
- D) fixed;
- E) fax;

? Yesterday I (to get up) very early.

A) will get up;

B) get up;

C) gets up;

D) got up;

E) gotten up.

? I (to go) to the bathroom and (to wash) my hands.

A) went, wash;

B) went, washed;

C) go, washed;

D) go, wash;

E) gone, washed;

? Yesterday I (to have) breakfast with my son.

A) was having;

B) have;

C) has;

D) will have;

E) had.

? I (no to drink) tea,I prefer milk .

A) don't drunk;

B) don't drink;

C) didn't drink;

D) didn't drank;

E) didn't drunk;

? Yesterday I (to drink) coffee.

A) drink;

B) drank;

C) drunk;

D) drinks;

E) are drunk;

? I (to leave) home with my son.

A) left;

B) leaved;

C) leaves;

D) has left;

E) was left;

? Yesterday in the evening I (to be) at home.

A) am;

B) were;

C) will be;

D) was;

E) been;

? They (walk) very quickly to be in time.

A) walked;

B) walk;

C) walks;

D) will walk;

E) was walk.

? If I studied hard, I would ... the test yesterday.

A) Be passed;

B) Had passed;

C) Passed;

D) Have passed;

E) Pass.

? Choose the correct variant.

A) I not usually have lunch at home;

B) I usually have not lunch at home;

C) I doesn't usually have lunch at home;

D) I usually have lunch at home;

E) I haven't have lunch at home.

? Choose the correct variant

A) Do his father drive a car very fast?

B) Is his father drive a car very fast?

C) Does his father drive a car very fast?

D) Do his father drive a car very fast?

E) Have his father drive a car very fast?

? Choose the correct variant

A) Do the shops close at 8 o'clock in the morning?

B) Does the shops close at 8 o'clock in the morning?

C) Do the shops closes at 8 o'clock in the morning?

D) Are the shops close at 8 o'clock in the morning?

E) Is the shops close at 8 o'clock in the morning?

? Choose the correct variant

A) You often play basketball?

B) Do you often play basketball?

C) Is you often play basketball?

D) Are you often play basketball?

E) You does often play basketball?

? Choose the correct variant

A) How you often play basketball?

B) How do you often play basketball?

C) How often do play basketball?

D) How often do you play basketball?

E) How play you often basketball?

? Choose the correct variant

A) She come home early;

B) She not comes home early;

C) She don't come home early;

D) She come home early;

E) She doesn't come home early.

? Choose the correct variant

A) Why doesn't you come to the youth club?

B) Why you not come to the youth club?

C) Why not you come to the youth club?

D) Why don't you come to the youth club?

E) Why isn't come you to the youth club?

? Choose the correct variant

A) My brother never waits for us;

B) My brother doesn't never wait for us;

C) My brother don't ever wait for us;

D) My brother does never wait for us;

E) My brother never has wait for us.

? Choose the correct variant

A) We always go abroad for our holidays;

B) Always we go abroad for our holidays;

C) We go always abroad for our holidays;

D) We go abroad always for our holidays;

E) We are always go abroad for our holidays.

? Choose the correct variant

A) Does Sandra always get up early in the morning;

B) Does Sandra get up early always in the morning;

C) Does Sandra get up always in the morning early;

D) Does Sandra get up always early in the morning;

E) Do Sandra always get up early in the morning.

? Choose the correct variant

A) When next year do you start at the university?

- B) When at the university do you start next year?
- C) When do start you at the university next year?
- D) When do you start at the university next year?
- E) When next year do at the university you start?

? Choose the correct variant

- A) We enjoy the theatre, but we don't go very often there;
- B) We enjoy the theatre, but we don't very often go there;
- C) We enjoy the theatre, but very often we don't go there;
- D) We enjoy the theatre, but we aren't go very often there;
- E) We enjoy the theatre, but we don't go there very often.

? Choose the correct variant

- A) How much does cost it for the return ticket?
- B) How much for the return ticket does it cost ?
- C) How much does it cost for the return ticket?
- D) How does much it cost for the return ticket?
- E) How much do cost it for the return ticket?

? Choose the correct variant

- A) They don't often phone my mother in London;
- B) They often don't phone my mother in London;
- C) They don't phone my mother in London often;
- D) They don't often phoned my mother in London;
- E) They don't phone my mother often in London

? Choose the Russian equivalent

The papers will have been received by tomorrow.

- A) Мы получим бумаги к утру;
- B) К утру бумаги будут на столе;
- C) Бумаги будут получены к утру;
- D) Бумаги пропали утром;
- E) Бумаги были доставлены утром.

? Choose the Russian equivalent

The doctor has been sent for.

- A) Доктор сейчас подойдёт;
- B) Доктор только что выехал;
- C) За доктором уже послали;
- D) За доктором сейчас пошлют;
- E) Вамвызватьврача?

? He (to play) tennis twice a week last year.

- A) play;
- B) playd;
- C) had play;
- D) is played;
- E) played.

? She (to learn) French and German two years ago.

- A) lernt;
- B) is learnt;
- C) learnt;
- D) was learnt;
- E) were learnt.

? We (to keep) our car in the garage last winter.

- A) keping;
- B) kepted;
- C) was kept;
- D) were kept;
- E) kept.

? They often (to make) mistakes at the lessons.

- A) make;
- B) maked;
- C) had make;

D) was made;

E) were made.

? When I lived with my parents I (to help) my mother about the house.

A) helped;

B) helpt;

C) was helped;

D) help;

E) helps.

? They (not to do) their shopping every day last year.

A) do not do;

B) did not do;

C) does not do;

D) not did;

E) not do.

? We (to go) to the university by metro yesterday.

A) go;

B) gone;

C) goes;

D) went;

E) did go.

? The concert (to begin) at 6 p.m yesterday.

A) began;

B) begun;

C) beguned;

D) begint;

E) begand.

? I (to stay) at school yesterday.

A) stay;

B) stayed;

C) was stay;

D) were stay;

E) stays.

? It often (to rain) last autumn.

A) rain;

B) rained;

C) rained;

D) rains;

E) rraint.

ТЕКСТ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОДА

I. Read and translate the text.

1. Our College

My name is Sveta Popova. I'm 17. I'm a student of the medical college. Our college is one of the oldest educational establishments of the region with its own traditions. There are 7 departments in our college. I would like to tell you about them.

“**Nursing Affair**” gives qualification of a nurse of general practice. A medical nurse is a chief assistant of a doctor. She provides uninterrupted medical help including preventive and rehabilitation measures. Our graduates work in the polyclinics, hospitals, kindergartens, schools and houses for aged people. If you want to become a doctor assistant you should study at the “**Curative Affair**” department. A doctor assistant of general practice is a highly-trained specialist who works independently in the polyclinics, emergency ambulances and hospitals. His main task includes prescription and performance of preventive, curative and diagnostic measures.

“**Obstetrician Affair**” is another interesting department. It offers qualification of an obstetrician. An obstetrician provides preventive and curative medical help to the pregnant women and patients with gynecological diseases.

Boys and girls whose future profession is dentist study at the “**Stomatology**” department. A dentist is a highly-trained specialist who works independently or under the guidance of a senior doctor who provides preventive and curative medical help for the population.

A dental mechanic is a future specialist who studies at the “**Orthopedic Stomatology**” and learns to make artificial teeth and crowns, plastic and porcelain teeth. On graduating from the college they usually work in the dental mechanical laboratories.

The graduates of our department will be able to work in the chemist’s, pharmacological enterprises, laboratories. I like to study at our college very much.

2. Hypertension

Hypertension is defined as a sustained elevation of arterial blood pressure at a level of 140/90 or higher in persons between the ages of 13–50 and 160/95 or higher in persons over 50 years of age. Hypertension is classified as primary (essential or idiopathic) or secondary. Primary hypertension, which constitutes approximately 90 % of the cases, has an unknown etiology. Secondary hypertension occurs as a result of other pathological conditions such as Cushing’s syndrome, increased intracranial pressure, renal disease, pheochromocytoma and coarctation of the aorta. Hypertension is classified according to the degree of severity, ranging from Class I (mild hypertension with a diastolic pressure between 90–104 mm Hg) to Class III (severe hypertension with a diastolic pressure above 115 mm Hg). Accelerated or malignant hypertension is characterized by a sudden and rapid rise of diastolic pressure above 120 mm Hg and concurrent Grade III-IV retinopathy. When the pressure elevation causes immediate threat to the client’s life, hypertensive crisis exists.

3. BLEEDING

Bleeding can lead to a severe loss of blood. The best way to stop bleeding direct pressure with a clean cloth. If the bleeding is from the arm or the leg, the limb can be kept in a raised position. If the bleeding is from a nose, put a cold compress on the nose. It will stop the blood. Ice placed on the nose also stops bleeding. In severe case doctors make blood transfusion.

4. A CASE FROM THE PRACTICAL MEDICINE

Today we discussed the case of a 22-year-old white man who was in good health prior to two days ago, when he began to have an abdominal pain. This pain was sporadic and colicky in nature. It began in the epigastrium and has since migrated to the right lower quadrant. The patient has had three episodes of vomiting associated with the pain. He has been anorectic and feverish. He has no bowel movements for two days. He reported no diarrhea, coughing with expectoration or short of breath. He has no past history or family history of abdominal pain or any

other disease. The pertinent physical findings are related to the abdomen. There is extreme tenderness to palpation, especially over McBurney's point. Guarding, muscle rigidity and rebound tenderness are all present. Bowel sounds are absent. There is a difference between the axillary and the rectal temperature. His urinalysis, hemoglobin and hematocrit are within normal limits. Nevertheless, both white blood count and red rate are elevated. His chest film is clear, but in the abdominal film we observed the psoas line absent.

We established the differential diagnosis with acute pancreatitis, acute cholecystitis, myocardial infarction, gastro duodenal ulcer and perforation of an ulcer, finally, we decided the definitive diagnosis is acute appendicitis. Among the possible complications to consider are perforation, necrosis peritonitis. Therefore, the prognosis is aniceps. The only possible treatment is surgical: appendectomy.

5. Hepatitis

This is quite a common disease and every now and then one hears of someone who has jaundice. The disease is acquired by drinking, or eating anything contaminated by the hepatitis virus, which is passed in the infected person's stool.

The presence of hepatitis is a pointer to the inadequate arrangements of safe water supply and sewage disposal in a locality. The virus is very resistant and even boiling does not destroy it.

There is fever, loss of appetite, vomiting and pain in the upper abdomen. Loss of appetite and a feeling of being ill is out of proportion of the fever. Even the smell or sight of food may make the person sick. In 4-5 days the urine becomes dark in color, and later the eyes and skin become yellow. Gradually, the appetite returns and the fever comes down.

The child should remain in bed as long as he has fever and feels ill. Once his appetite returns he can play about in the house, but should not go to nursery school till jaundice has disappeared and he feels quite well.

In the acute stage, the child should be encouraged to drink sweet drinks such as orange juice. Sugarcane juice is excellent. Sugar is good for recovery of the liver.

As the appetite returns, ordinary household food can be given, but you should cut down on butter, oil, fried food.

6. Pharmacy

Pharmacy is the science which treats of medical substances. It deals not only with medicines and the art of compounding and dispensing them but with their combination, analysis and standardization.

The word “pharmacy” is also used to define the place where medicines are compounded, dispensed and sold. The title “pharmacist” is conferred upon a person who demonstrates that he is scientifically and professionally capable to engage in the practice of pharmacy. The compounding of medicines which requires the scientific combination of two or more ingredients and their dispensing demand special, knowledge, experience and high professional standards. To become a pharmacist one should achieve knowledge of different subjects such as physics, chemistry, botany, etc.

Physics is the science which deals with matter in general, especially its relation to energy.

It generally deals with constitution and properties of matter, mechanics, sound and light, heat, optics, electricity and magnetism.

Pharmacognosy is the science, dealing with the history, source, cultivation, collection, preparation, distribution, composition, purity and preservation of drugs of vegetable and animal origin.

Pharmacology is the science of drugs.

7. At a chemist`s

On receiving a prescription from a doctor on following a home treatment all of us need medicines, which are ordered or bought at a chemist is.

There are usually two departments in a large chemist is at the chemist is department one can have the medicine immediately, other drugs have to be ordered at the prescription department.

At any chemist`s all the drugs are kept in drug cabinets. Each medicine has a label on it. White labels indicate drugs for internal use, yellow - for external use and

blue - for injections. The doze to be taken and the directions for the administration are also indicated on a label. It is very important for chemists, nurses, doctors and patients themselves. It prevents confusing different remedies, some of which are poisonous. Their over dosage may cause unfavorable reactions and even death.

At the chemist is one can buy different drugs for intramuscularly and intravenous injections, for oral administration and for external use?

8. Plants

Plants are highly important sources of food for man. They supply us with clothing and many other things as well. Plants are grown and used for many purposes.

The principal parts of a plant are:

1) the root system, 2) the stems and leaves, 3) the reproductive part made up of flowers or seeds.

The roots have two main functions to absorb plant nutrients and water from the soil. As to stems and leaves, the food used in growth is manufactured in the leaves. This process is known as photosynthesis. To support the leaves and to connect them with the roots are the main functions of the stem. The shape and the position of the leaves vary to a considerable extent with the species.

A flower is the part of the plant where seeds are produced.

All parts of a plant must be developed well and proportionally enough to function properly. If conditions for plant growth are bad, the plant will be too weak to develop its parts well.

9. Vitamins

In addition to carbohydrates, fats proteins, mineral salts and water, it is essential that the food of man and animals contain small amounts of the substances called vitamins, which the living organism is unable to manufacture by itself and which have to be supplied from other sources, namely diet. If anyone of some fifteen of

more of these compounds is lacking in the diet, there occurs eventually a breakdown of metabolic processes that results in symptoms of malnutrition that are classed, at the deficiency diseases. Vitamins are believed to belong to ancient elementary organic compounds and to exist before life originated on Earth. According to Academician Chagovets vitamins took part in the building up of a primary organism together with such "blocks" of living matter as nucleic acids, proteins aminoacids.

Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Vitamin B6, Vitamin B12, Vitamin C and other are stated to belong to the water - soluble vitamin class. Vitamin B2 (riboflavine) is built up from a ribose and isoalloxazine residue, the name riboflavine being derived from the sugar component and the intense yellow fluorescence of its aqueous solution. It is of wide occurrence in nature and constitutes a component of the flavincoenzyme systems. Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) is essential for the normal functioning of living cell and is involved in many enzymatic reactions. It is required for the development of cartilage, teeth and bones, for wound healing and aiding the absorption of iron from the intestine. Gross deficiency causes scurvy.

10. Some rules for drug taking

If medicine is taken incorrectly, it may actually cause harm.

As a rule, the prescription contains information about dosage, doses, time for taking it and the way of taking. But some patients don't always follow the prescribed instructions.

Here some rules for drug taking:

1. Some medicines taken after meal can lose their effect. Hence pharmacological therapy follows this general rule: medicines having an organic structure should be taken one-half hour to one hour before meal-time.
2. Non-acid-resisting antibiotics (ampicillin, penicillin) and other medicines should be taken with acidic juices or drinks containing alcohol.
3. Alcohol has a very negative influence on the effect of medicines. It intensifies the effect histamines, barbiturates and tricyclic antidepressants. Alcohol increases the toxicity of barbiturates by more than 50%.
4. Shake the bottle with liquids or the last dose can be too strong.
5. Keep the medicine in a cool place.

Answer the questions:

1. How does the first tooth appear?
2. How do the first teeth erupt?
3. Has the baby 20 teeth at the age of 2,5 years?
4. What is the most important thing in an emergency?
5. What is the best way to stop the bleeding?
6. Do you know how to give the first aid?