

## УТВЕРЖДАЮ

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## TEST 1

11<sup>th</sup> form

### I. Put in *a, an, the* or leave the space blank (–).

#### AT YOUR SERVICE, SIR!

1) \_\_\_\_\_ robots are common in 2) \_\_\_\_\_ industry and perhaps they will soon be common in 3) \_\_\_\_\_ home. 4) \_\_\_\_\_ robot working in the house must be able to behave like 5) \_\_\_\_\_ human. You could ask it to make 6) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast for you. ‘I’d like 7) \_\_\_\_\_ pot of coffee, please and some boiled eggs.’ ‘How many, sir?’ ‘Two, please.’ You wouldn’t have to worry about bringing friends home. ‘I’ve brought some friends for 8) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner,’ you would say, ‘please, prepare 9) \_\_\_\_\_ meal for six.’ Your robot would be 10) \_\_\_\_\_ cook, 11) \_\_\_\_\_ servant and 12) \_\_\_\_\_ cleaner, and perhaps it could even do 13) \_\_\_\_\_ shopping. ‘We haven’t got \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes,’ you would say. ‘Be 14) \_\_\_\_\_ good robot and get some from 15) \_\_\_\_\_ supermarket.’ 16) \_\_\_\_\_ robots would never need to sleep, and would never complain. But I wouldn’t want them wandering round 17) \_\_\_\_\_ house at 18) \_\_\_\_\_ night.

### II. Fill in the correct form of the verb:

#### Einstein’s Chauffeur

This is a true anecdote about Albert Einstein, and his theory of relativity.

After having propounded his famous theory, Albert Einstein toured the various Universities in the United States, delivering lectures wherever he went. He 1) \_\_\_\_\_ always (accompany) by his faithful chauffeur, Harry, who 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (listen to) each of these lectures while he was sitting in the back row! One fine day, after Einstein 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) a lecture and 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (come out) of the auditorium into his vehicle, Harry addressed him and said, “Professor Einstein, I 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) your lecture on Relativity so many times, that

if I 6) \_\_\_\_\_ ever (give) the opportunity, I  
 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to deliver it to perfection myself!" "Very  
 well," replied Einstein, "I am going to Dartmouth next week, and I am going to meet  
 some young scientists there. They 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) me. You  
 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (deliver) the lecture as Einstein, and I will take your  
 place as Harry!"

And so it went to be. Harry delivered the lecture to perfection, without a word out  
 of place, while Einstein 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (relax) in the back row  
 playing "chauffeur". He enjoyed a snooze for a change.

After Harry 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (give) the lecture, while he  
 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (descend) from the podium, however, one of the  
 research assistants intercepted him, and began to ask him a question on the theory of  
 relativity – the one that 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (involve) a lot of complex  
 calculations and equations. Harry replied to the assistant "The answer to this question  
 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very simple! In fact, it's so simple, that I  
 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (let) my chauffeur answer it!"

**III. For questions 1-9, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the  
 end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.**

What are the abilities that a 1) \_\_\_\_\_ sports person PROFESSION  
 needs? To guarantee that opponents can be  
 2) \_\_\_\_\_, speed, stamina and agility are essential, COME  
 not to mention outstanding natural talent. Both a rigorous and  
 comprehensive 3) \_\_\_\_\_ regime and a highly FIT  
 nutritious diet are vital for top-level performance. It is  
 carbohydrates, rather than proteins and fat, that provide  
 athletes with the 4) \_\_\_\_\_ they need to compete. ENDURE  
 This means that pasta is more 5) \_\_\_\_\_ than eggs or BENEFIT  
 meat. Such a diet enables them to move very energetically  
 when required. Failure to follow a sensible diet can result in  
 the 6) \_\_\_\_\_ to maintain stamina. Regular training ABLE  
 to increase muscular 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is also a vital part of STRONG  
 a professional's regime, and this is 8) \_\_\_\_\_ done TYPE  
 by exercising with weights. Sports people are prone to injury  
 but a quality training regime can ensure that the  
 9) \_\_\_\_\_ of these can be minimised. SEVERE

IV. For questions 1-14, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given.

1. In your opinion, who is going to pass the exam?

**you**

Who \_\_\_\_\_ the exam?

2. Many people think Steve stole the money.

**believed**

Steve \_\_\_\_\_ the money.

3. He doesn't have enough money to buy the computer.

**too**

The computer \_\_\_\_\_ to buy.

4. We paid some people to landscape the garden for us last year.

**had**

We \_\_\_\_\_ last year.

5. They started the company in 1997.

**set**

The company \_\_\_\_\_ 1997.

6. I was made responsible for foreign sales.

**charge**

They put \_\_\_\_\_ foreign sales.

7. Do you own that stereo?

**yours**

Is \_\_\_\_\_?

8. The children are always fascinated by nature programmes on TV.

**find**

The children \_\_\_\_\_ when they watch them on TV.

9. We must take as much advantage as possible of any opportunity to speak English.

**most**

We have \_\_\_\_\_ any opportunity to speak English.

10. I'm not going to tolerate this untidiness any longer.

**up**

I have no intention \_\_\_\_\_ this untidiness any longer.

11. The problem we were faced with was a serious one.

**came**

The problem we \_\_\_\_\_ was a serious one.

12. Bad weather makes me feel really unhappy in winter.

**down**

Bad weather \_\_\_\_\_ in winter.

13. Help was urgently needed in the flooded area of the country.

**need**

They were \_\_\_\_\_ in the flooded area of the country.

14. Our spending will have to be reduced next year.

**back**

We will have \_\_\_\_\_ our spending next year.

**V. You are going to read a magazine article in which five career consultants give advice about starting a career. For questions 1-10, choose from the consultants (A – E). The consultants may be chosen more than once.**

**Which consultant makes the following statements?**

1. Keep your final objective in mind when you are planning to change jobs. \_\_\_\_\_
2. It takes time to become familiar with the characteristics of a company you have joined. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You should demonstrate determination to improve your job prospects. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Make sure your approach for information is positive in tone. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It is not certain that you will be given very much support in your job initially. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Stay optimistic in spite of setbacks. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Promotion isn't the only way to increase your expertise. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Ask for information about your shortcomings. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Some information you are given may not give a complete picture. \_\_\_\_\_
10. It will be some time before you start giving your employers their money's worth.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## STARTING OUT ON YOUR CAREER

Are you a graduate trying to plan out the best career path for yourself? We've asked five careers consultants to give some tips on how to go about it.

### Consultant A

A university degree is no guarantee of a job, and job hunting in itself requires a whole set of skills. If you find you are not getting past the first interview, ask yourself what is happening. Is it a failure to communicate or are there some skills you lack? Once you see patterns emerging it will help you decide whether the gaps you have identified can be filled relatively easily. If you cannot work out what the mismatch is, get back to the selection panel with more probing questions, and find out what you need to do to bring yourself up to the level of qualification that would make you more attractive to them: but be careful to make this sound like a genuine request rather than a challenge or complaint.

### Consultant B

Do not be too dispirited if you are turned down for a job, but think about the reasons the employers give. They often say it is because others are 'better qualified', but they use the term loosely. Those who made the second interview might have been studying the same subject as you and be of similar ability level, but they had something which made them a closer match to the selector's ideal. That could be experience gained through projects or vacation work, or it might be that they were better at communicating what they could offer. Do not take the comments at face value: think back to the interviews that generated them and make a list of where you think the shortfall in your performance lies. With this sort of analytical approach you will eventually get your foot in the door.

### Consultant C

Deciding how long you should stay in your first job is a tough call. Stay too long and future employers may question your drive and ambition. Of course, it depends where you are aiming. There can be advantages in moving sideways rather than up, if you want to gain real depth of knowledge. If you are a graduate, spending five or six years in the same job is not too long provided that you take full advantage of the experience. However, do not use this as an excuse for apathy. Graduates sometimes fail to take ownership of their careers and take the initiative. It is up to you to make the most

of what's available within a company, and to monitor your progress in case you need to move on. This applies particularly if you are still not sure where your career path lies.

### **Consultant D**

It is helpful to think through what kind of experience you need to get your dream job and it is not a problem to move around to a certain extent. But in the early stages of your career you need a definite strategy for reaching your goal, so think about that carefully before deciding to move on from your first job. You must cultivate patience to master any role. There is no guarantee that you will get adequate training, and research has shown that if you do not receive proper help in a new role, it can take 18 months to master it.

### **Consultant E**

A prospective employer does not want to see that you have changed jobs every six months with no thread running between them. You need to be able to demonstrate the quality of your experience to a future employer, and too many moves too quickly can be a bad thing. In any company it takes three to six months for a new employee to get up to speed with the structure and the culture of the company. From the company's perspective, they will not receive any return on the investment in your salary until you have been there for 18 months. This is when they begin to get most value from you – you are still fired up and enthusiastic. If you leave after six months it has not been a good investment – and may make other employers wary.