

УТВЕРЖДАЮ  
Заместитель начальника  
главного управления  
по образованию  
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(the 11<sup>th</sup> Form)

80 points

### LEXICAL-GRAMMAR TEST (11<sup>th</sup> Form)

#### 1. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits into the blank.

Skyscraper? No, ‘water-scraper’!

Each year, EV Magazine hosts a skyscraper design competition. Most entrants imagine giant buildings taller than anything under construction today. However, the most (1-impress) ..... entry this year went the opposite route. Malaysian designer Sarly Adre bin Sarkum’s (2-solve) ..... to the problem of conceiving a different kind of development was to drop his building straight downwards into the sea. He deliberately designed it to contrast with the skyscrapers that make up most of the entries, and to highlight sustainable (3-architect) .....

His self-sufficient ‘water-scraper’ would be similar in (4-high) ..... to the Empire State Building, but with only a couple of storeys above the sea’s surface. Wind, solar, and wave power would provide energy and a green space containing forests and (5-agriculture) ..... areas at the top would provide food and oxygen. Living and work areas would be below the sea’s surface.

The structure would be kept level by giant tentacles. The tentacles would also generate electricity through ocean (6-move) ..... . No-one is building anything like this now but it is (7-possible) ..... to be certain of what our future (8-accommodate) ..... needs will be. Land will become scarcer as population (9-grow) ..... accelerates and, since approximately 70% of the Earth’s surface is ocean, cities in the sea may one day be a (10- necessary) .....

#### 2. Fill in the correct form of the phrasal verbs from the box. Each phrasal verb can be used ONLY ONCE.

call in, cheat on, get around to, hand back, look at, look up, pick out, point out,  
point to, run over, set up, take apart

1. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the man carrying the gun?
2. Hank has been \_\_\_\_\_ his wife for years.
3. The police chief couldn't solve the case, so he wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ the FBI.
4. The guard \_\_\_\_\_ my ID card \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ her and told her that I loved her.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting with Jimmy and his lawyer.
7. Don't worry about the broken window. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it one of these days.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ the words that our teacher dictated.
9. The general showed me a satellite photo and I \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy tanks.
10. When I saw Melanie I \_\_\_\_\_ to her and gave her a hug.
11. The clock is completely broken. I'll try to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ and fix it.
12. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ a dress to wear at the party?

**3. Complete the second sentence with TWO to FIVE words using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.**

1. He couldn't concentrate on his exam because of the noise. (SO)  
It was \_\_\_\_\_ couldn't concentrate on his exam.
2. I haven't received an answer yet. (STILL)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ an answer.
3. He has always found cooking easy. (GOOD)  
He has always \_\_\_\_\_ cooking.
4. This is the strangest music I have ever heard. (STRANGE)  
I have \_\_\_\_\_ music before.
5. I have only been to America once before. (TIME)  
This is only the \_\_\_\_\_ to America.
6. Sam would rather not go to the cinema tonight. (FEEL)  
Sam \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema tonight.
7. She looks just like she did when I last met her. (SAME)  
She looks exactly \_\_\_\_\_ when I last met her.
8. Getting tickets for the concert is harder than I thought. (NOT)  
Getting tickets for the concert \_\_\_\_\_ I thought.
9. My friend said, " You took my schoolbag away from me!" (ACCUSED)  
My friend \_\_\_\_\_ her schoolbag away from her.

10. It's easy for the mayor to speak in public. (DIFFICULTY)

The mayor \_\_\_\_\_ speaking in public.

11. We have not sat in the garden house since last summer. (LAST)

The \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden house was last summer.

12. Going home without saying goodbye wouldn't be right. (OUGHT)

I think we really \_\_\_\_\_ we leave.

13. I was told that booking in advance wasn't necessary. (WORRY)

I was told that I \_\_\_\_\_ about booking in advance.

**4. Fill in «DO» or «MAKE» in the correct form.**

1. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ the washing-up yet?

2. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ me a favour?

3. She \_\_\_\_\_ a very good impression at the interview yesterday.

4. I promise I will \_\_\_\_\_ my best to make it work.

5. He \_\_\_\_\_ a very good job mending my roof.

**5. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs (finite/non-finite, active/passive) in brackets.**

I sometimes describe myself as an 'ethicist' because most of my work is an ethics, the field of philosophy **1.** ..... (to concern) with evaluating human activity. More recently, though, I **2.** ..... (to begin) to feel that title insufficient to capture my area of inquiry, because ethics **3.** ..... (to assert) commonly as **4.** ..... (to connect) to formal codes, values and laws. This represents quite a new and largely unconsidered development in philosophical thinking: the field of ethics **5.** ..... (to come) colloquially to refer to applied ethics – a subfield that **6.** ..... (to explore) the justice of particular social practices. The task of the ethicist, in modern thinking, is **7.** ..... (to determine) whether or not a certain activity is 'ethical' or acceptable.

These are important questions, and ones I engage in regularly. However, there is more to philosophy than this. A typical discussion might, for example, begin by **8.** ..... (to explore) whether illegally downloading films is unethical before **9.** ..... (to move) to an exploration of how we think about responsibility, our attitudes towards art, and the influence of market consumerism. In this way, philosophy can help people look a little more closely at the practices and behaviours that define their lives. Sometimes this might reveal something we already know; at other times we might discover that our beliefs are

hard to justify. Either way, merely by examining these ideas, we **10.** ..... (to do) something for the benefit of everyone.

**6. Choose ONE most appropriate answer for each item (A, B, C, or D).**

Everyone can dream. Indeed, everyone does dream. Those who **1.** ..... that they never dream at all actually dream **2.** ..... as frequently as the rest of us, **3.** ..... they may not remember anything about it. Even those of us who are perfectly **4.** ..... of dreaming night **5.** ..... night very seldom remember those dreams in **6.** ..... detail but merely retain an untidy mixture of seemingly unrelated impressions. Dreams are not simply visual - we dream with all our **7.** ..... , so that we appear to experience sound, touch, smell, and taste.

One of the oldest **8.** ..... written documents is the Egyptian *Book of Dreams*. This volume is about five thousand years old, so you can **9.** ..... that dreams were believed to have a special significance even then. Many ancient civilizations believed that you **10.** ..... never wake a sleeping person as , during sleep, the soul had left the body and might not be able to return **11.** ..... time if the sleeper were suddenly **12.** ..... .

From ancient times to the present **13.** ..... , people have been **14.** ..... attempts to interpret dreams and to explain their significance. There are many books available on the subject of dream interpretation, although unfortunately there are almost as many meanings for a particular dream **15.** ..... there are books.

- |                 |              |               |             |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A demand     | B promise    | C agree       | D claim     |
| 2. A also       | B just       | C only        | D quite     |
| 3. A though     | B besides    | C however     | D despite   |
| 4. A familiar   | B accustomed | C aware       | D used      |
| 5. A after      | B on         | C through     | D over      |
| 6. A great      | B high       | C strong      | D deep      |
| 7. A feelings   | B emotions   | C impressions | D senses    |
| 8. A considered | B known      | C regarded    | D estimated |
| 9. A see        | B feel       | C ensure      | D think     |
| 10. A would     | B ought      | C should      | D need      |
| 11. A by        | B in         | C with        | D for       |
| 12. A awoke     | B awoken     | C awake       | D awaken    |
| 13. A minute    | B hour       | C moment      | D day       |
| 14. A doing     | B putting    | C making      | D taking    |
| 15. A as        | B like       | C so          | D such      |

**7. Fill in the gaps using articles where necessary.**

Downloading songs and albums is now **1.** ..... most common way of buying music. However, this was not always **2.** ..... case and it is mainly in **3.** ..... last ten years that this change has happened.

With **4.** ..... recent advances in technology, it is perhaps not **5.** ..... surprise that more and more people are downloading music rather than buying CDs, but **6.** ..... speed of this change has surprised many people.

It all started in 2001 when **7.** ..... American technology company Apple launched **8.** ..... iPod, **9.** ..... digital audio player.

However, **10.** ..... Apple's influence on how people buy music really began with **11.** ..... launch of iTunes, **12.** .....media player that allows people to download and play music from their computers. iTunes was launched in 2003 and by **13.** ..... end of 2004 it had sold 200 million downloads.

Many companies that sold CDs did not predict this change and went out of **14.** ..... business. This led to many high street music stores closing down and becoming just **15.** ..... part of history.