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«Белорусский государственный университет  
информатики и радиоэлектроники»

Факультет доуниверситетской подготовки и профессиональной ориентации

## **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

Методическое пособие  
для подготовки к тестированию  
слушателей подготовительного отделения

Get ready for your English exam  
for learners of the Training Department

Минск БГУИР 2009

УДК 811.111(076)  
ББК 81.2 Англ я73  
А64

**Р е ц е н з е н т**

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Данное пособие нацелено на совершенствование лексических навыков чтения и контроль знаний лексики, представляющей наибольшую трудность для участников централизованного тестирования. Содержит лексический справочный материал, тренировочные упражнения и контрольные тесты. Пособие предназначено как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы.

Адресуется слушателям подготовительного отделения.

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**1. care: take care of, care about, care for****take care of**

*Take care of* normally means 'look after' or 'take responsibility for'.

Nurses **take care of** people in hospital.

Ms Savage **takes care of** marketing and I'm responsible for production.

*Take care* (without a preposition) means 'be careful'. Some people use it as a formula when saying goodbye.

**Take care** when you are crossing the street, children.

Bye, John. **Take care.**

**care about**

*Care about* is used to say whether you feel something is important to you. This is very common in negative sentences. *About* is used before an object, but is usually left out before a conjunction.

Most people **care about** other people's opinions.

I don't **care** whether it rains - I'm happy.

**care for**

*Care for* can be used to mean 'to look after'.

He spent years **caring for** his sick mother.

Another meaning is 'like' or 'be fond of', but this is not very common in modern English.

I don't much **care for** strawberries.

**Exercise 1.** *Take care of, care about or care for? Complete the sentences.*

1. I'll never speak to you again. - I don't care \_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. The financing of the enterprise has been \_\_\_\_\_ by the bank.
3. Don't worry, I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it.
4. The children are well \_\_\_\_\_.
5. See you later. \_\_\_\_\_.
6. She really \_\_\_\_\_ children, but some of her teaching methods are badly behind the times.
7. He is not interested in quality, all he \_\_\_\_\_ is making money.
8. I don't particularly \_\_\_\_\_ people who think they know all the answers.
9. He doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ anything.
10. I don't much \_\_\_\_\_ nightclubs and suchlike.
11. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ the kids while I go shopping?

## 2. Forget and leave

*Forget* is used to talk about accidentally leaving things behind.

Oh, *I've forgotten* my umbrella.

However, we normally use *leave* if we mention place.

Oh, *I've left* my umbrella at home.

**Exercise 2.** *Forget or leave? Complete the sentences.*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ my keys at my grandma's.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ the money.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet on the table.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ to post the letters.

## 3. Shade and shadow

*Shade* is protection from the sun.

I'm hot. Let's find some *shade* to sit in.

A *shadow* is the 'picture' made by something that blocks out light.

In the evening your *shadow* is longer than you are.

**Exercise 3.** *Shade or shadow? Complete the sentences.*

1. There's an old story about a man without a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Let's have a short rest in the \_\_\_\_\_ of a forest.
3. Keep in the \_\_\_\_\_, it's cooler.
4. The earth's \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes falls on the Moon.
5. Her face was in deep \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He's afraid of his own \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4. Economic and economical

*Economic* refers to the science of economics, or to the economy of the country.

*economic* theory

*economic* problems

*Economical* means 'not wasting money'.

an *economical* little car

an *economical* housekeeper

**Exercise 4.** *Economic or economical? Complete the sentences.*

1. It's more \_\_\_\_\_ to go by bus.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ conditions have changed since the advertisement appeared.
3. Nowadays a lot of countries face serious \_\_\_\_\_ problems.
4. Though they have much in common, they hold strikingly different views on \_\_\_\_\_ issues.
5. The Japanese, in particular, have built their \_\_\_\_\_ success on investment in research and development that leads to higher productivity.
6. It is more \_\_\_\_\_ to live in the South than in the North.

7. The international trading stimulated \_\_\_\_\_ development in most parts of the world.
8. Bertha is unduly \_\_\_\_\_ at times. She's penny-wise and pound-foolish.
9. Economists usually study \_\_\_\_\_ growth over long periods of time.

## 5. Fit and suit

*Fit* refers to size and shape: if your clothes fit you, they are neither too big nor too small.

These shoes don't **fit** me - have you got a larger size?

*Suit* refers to style, colour etc.

Red and black are colours that **suit** me very well.

*Suit* can also be used to say whether arrangements are convenient.

Tuesday would **suit** me very well for a meeting.

**Exercise 5.** *Fit or suit? Complete the sentences.*

1. Do you think this style \_\_\_\_\_ me?
2. This coat doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ me.
3. That colour doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ your eyes.
4. It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ you to have your hair cut short.
5. The key doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ the lock.
6. Does the climate \_\_\_\_\_ you?

## 6. Travel, journey, trip and voyage

*Travel* means 'travelling in general'. It is normally uncountable.

My interests are music and **travel**.

A *journey* is one 'piece of travelling'.

Did you have a good **journey**?

A *trip* is a return journey together with the activity (business or pleasure) which is the reason for the journey.

I'm going on a business **trip** next week (=I'm going on a journey and I'm going to do some business.)

*Compare:*

How was your **journey**? - The train broke down.

How was your **trip**? - Successful.

We do not so often use trip for expeditions which have a very serious purpose and are very hard and/or take a very long time.

Amudsen made his **journey** to the South Pole in 1911.

A long sea journey is often called a *voyage*.

We decided to go on a **voyage** to Australia.

**Exercise 6.** *Travel, journey, trip or voyage? Complete the sentences.*

1. I met Jane on my last \_\_\_\_\_ to England.
2. Their holiday \_\_\_\_\_ to Venice was unforgettable.
3. He wrote a wonderful book about his \_\_\_\_\_ to the Himalayas.

4. Mr. Wilson came back from his business \_\_\_\_\_ to Dublin yesterday.
5. Before the opening of the Suez canal, the \_\_\_\_\_ from Europe to India round Africa took several weeks.
6. The liner Titanic struck an iceberg and sank on her very first \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Her new job involves taking \_\_\_\_\_ abroad.

## 7. Expect, hope, wait and look forward

### Expect and hope: difference in meaning

*Expecting* is mental rather than emotional. If I expect something to happen, then I have a good reason to think it will in fact happen. *Hoping* is more emotional. If I hope for something to happen, I would like it to happen, but I do not know whether it will.

*Compare:*

I'm **expecting** John to phone at 3 o'clock.

I **hope** he's got some good news.

Lucy's **expecting** a baby. (=She's pregnant.) She's **hoping** it will be a girl.

One can expect good or bad things, but one only hopes for things that one wants.

I **expect** it will rain at the weekend but I **hope** it won't.

### Expect and wait: difference in meaning

One *waits* when somebody or something is late, when one is early for something, or when one wants time to pass so that something will happen.

*Waiting* is often physical - the word suggests, for example, standing or sitting somewhere until something happens.

*Compare:*

I'm **expecting** a phone call from John at 3 o'clock.

I hope he rings on time. I hate **waiting** for people to phone.

### Look forward to

*Look forward to* means 'think about (something in the future) with pleasure'. One looks forward to something that is certain to happen, and that one is glad about.

See you on Sunday. - I **look forward to** it.

**Exercise 7.** *Expect, hope, wait or look forward? Complete the sentences.*

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ to get a bike for his birthday. It's hard to \_\_\_\_\_ for things when you're 5 years old.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ I'll recognize her.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ her at 10, but she didn't turn up. I \_\_\_\_\_ for her till 11, and then went home.
4. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ for the holidays.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ you to work on the first Saturday of every month.
6. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to the day when the children come home.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't miss the train.
8. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ sudden improvements from this class.

9. We're \_\_\_\_\_ you can come and stay with us soon.  
10. The whole family \_\_\_\_\_ great things of him.

### 8. Speak and talk

There is little difference between *speak* and *talk*. In certain situations one or the other is preferred, but they are usually both possible.

*Talk* is the more usual word for informal communication.

When she walked into the room everybody stopped *talking*.

*Speak* is often used for communication in more serious or formal situations.

I'll have to *speak* to that boy - he's getting very lazy.

After she had finished reading the letter, nobody *spoke*.

*Talk* is often used for the act of giving an informal lecture (a talk); *speak* is preferred for more formal lectures, sermons etc.

*Compare:*

This is Patrick Allen, who's going to *talk* to us about gardening.

This is Professor Rosalind Bowen, who is going to *speak* to us on recent developments in low-temperature physics.

*Speak* is the usual word to refer to knowledge and use of languages, and to the physical ability to speak.

She *speaks* three languages fluently.

His throat operation has left him unable to *speak*.

One usually asks to speak to somebody on the phone.

Hello, could I *speak* to Karen, please?

*Talk* is used before *sense*, *nonsense* and other words with similar meanings.

You are *talking* complete *nonsense*, as usual.

**Exercise 8.** *Speak or talk? Complete the sentences.*

1. Could I \_\_\_\_\_ to you about the football match for a few minutes?
2. They had a row last week, and now they are not \_\_\_\_\_ to one another.
3. She has found somebody to \_\_\_\_\_ to.
4. Stop \_\_\_\_\_ in riddles!
5. English is \_\_\_\_\_ here.
6. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ to the director about a pay rise for you.
7. The lecturer \_\_\_\_\_ on youth drug problems.
8. The baby is learning to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. She was \_\_\_\_\_ of her trip.
10. The councilor was asked to \_\_\_\_\_ to the crowd; to beg them to remain calm.

### 9. Thankful and grateful

*Grateful* is the normal word for people's reactions to kindness, favours etc.

I'm very *grateful* for all your help.

*Thankful* is used especially for feelings of relief at having avoided a danger, or at having come through an unpleasant experience.

I'm *thankful* that we got home before the storm started.

**Exercise 9.** *Thankful and grateful? Complete the sentences.*

1. Well, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ that's over.
2. We must learn to be \_\_\_\_\_ for small mercies.
3. But I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to you for keeping me in the picture.
4. She was \_\_\_\_\_ to me for getting her out of a tough spot (из беды).
5. So you can appreciate just how \_\_\_\_\_ I am to be back in the swim (в гущу событий).
6. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to hear that you've got such an excellent appointment.
7. Her words of thanks were just a formula, she wasn't really \_\_\_\_\_.

### 10. Bring and take

We use *bring* for movements to the place where the speaker or hearer is, but we use *take* for movements to other places. *Compare:*

- This is a nice restaurant. Thanks for *bringing* me here.

Let's have another drink, and then I'll *take* you home.

We can also use *bring* for a movement to a place where the speaker or hearer already was or will be. *Compare:*

- Where's that report? - I *brought* it to you when you were in Mr. Allen's office. Don't you remember?

I *took* the papers to John's office.

- I'll arrive at the hotel at six o'clock. Can you *bring* the car at six-thirty?

Can you *take* the car to the garage tomorrow? I won't have time.

**Exercise 10.** *Bring and take? Complete the sentences.*

1. They are going to \_\_\_\_\_ one of their friends with them.
2. I want to \_\_\_\_\_ her all over the house.
3. Any goods \_\_\_\_\_ to our country must be carefully checked.
4. You must \_\_\_\_\_ these library books back next week.
5. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ him around.
6. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ you about?
7. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ the kids to the cinema tonight. Would you like to come with us?

### 11. Bring up and educate

*Bring up* and the noun *upbringing* are mostly used for the moral and social training that children receive at home. *Educate* and *education* are used for the intellectual and cultural training that people get at school and university.

Lucy was *brought up* by her aunt and *educated* at the local school.

**Exercise 11.** *Bring up or educate? Complete the sentences.*

1. Which is better: a good \_\_\_\_\_ and a bad \_\_\_\_\_, or the opposite?



2. She \_\_\_\_\_ the children \_\_\_\_\_ by herself.
3. I was \_\_\_\_\_ to respect law.
4. Father believed in \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ the hard way. He always said that a 'good' education would make us too soft for the harsh battles of life.
5. I'm sure you are an \_\_\_\_\_ man, are you?
6. We had been \_\_\_\_\_ to go to church.
7. Young men were \_\_\_\_\_ in good manners.
8. But I don't think that he was a well-\_\_\_\_\_ person.

## 12. Opportunity and possibility

We often say that somebody *has the opportunity to do/of doing something*.

I **have the opportunity to go** to Denmark next year. (= I can go...)

*Possibility* is not often used in this structure. It is more normal to say that there is a possibility of something happening.

There's a **possibility** of my going to Denmark next year. (= I may go ...)

**Exercise 12.** *Opportunity or possibility? Complete the sentences.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ seldom knocks twice.
2. I never realized before that one man could have such a golden \_\_\_\_\_ of doing so much.
3. We try to match your design with our \_\_\_\_\_.
4. There are no other \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We are missing out on a tremendous \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I'll bring the situation to his notice at the first \_\_\_\_\_.
7. There wasn't even the slightest \_\_\_\_\_ of getting a job.
8. I'll go there again if the \_\_\_\_\_ comes up.
9. At last I had an \_\_\_\_\_ of quiet reading.
10. Let's not waste an \_\_\_\_\_ to see the children.
11. You'll have to watch for the \_\_\_\_\_ to sell the goods.
12. There was no \_\_\_\_\_ of turning back.

## 13. Efficient and effective

If somebody/something is *efficient*, he/she/it works in a well-organized way without wasting time or energy.

He's not very **efficient**: he keeps filing letters in the wrong place, he works very slowly, and he keeps forgetting things.

If something is *effective*, it has the right effect: it solves a problem or gets a result.

My headache's much better. Those tablets really are **effective**.

**Exercise 13.** *Efficient or effective? Complete the sentences.*

1. The postal service is even less \_\_\_\_\_ than the telephone system.
2. Criticism is not always an \_\_\_\_\_ course.

3. A showman is a person skilled at presenting anything in an \_\_\_\_\_ manner.
4. The operation was \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We are a dynamic, \_\_\_\_\_ and flexible organization in which learning and new ideas are the norm.
6. A few well-chosen words may be more \_\_\_\_\_ than a long speech.
7. It's high time the police took some \_\_\_\_\_ actions against criminals.
8. Our new conditioner is more \_\_\_\_\_ than our old one.
9. He is directly responsible for the \_\_\_\_\_ running of the office.
10. Our staff are highly \_\_\_\_\_; the place runs itself almost without our interference.
11. The most extensive and usually the most \_\_\_\_\_ efforts involve personal visits with physicians to discuss their prescribing academic detailing.
12. She's so \_\_\_\_\_ that she gives me an inferiority complex.
13. The assistants were not very \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 14. Besides, except and apart from

These expressions are sometimes confused.

*Besides* usually adds: it is like saying with, or plus (+).

*Besides* the violin, he plays the piano and the flute. (He plays three instruments.)

*Except* subtracts: it is like saying without, or minus (-).

I like all musical instruments *except* the violin.

*Apart from* can be used in both senses.

*Apart from* the violin, he plays the piano and the flute. (=Besides the violin...)

I like all musical instruments *apart from* the violin. (=... except the violin.)

After *all*, *nobody*, *nothing* and similar negative words, the three expressions can all have the same meaning.

He has *nothing besides/except/apart from* his salary. (=He only has his salary.)

**Exercise 14.** *Besides, except or apart from? Complete the sentences.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ costing too much, the scheme is impractical.
2. - Why don't you believe what he says?  
- Well, I know for a fact that he wasn't anywhere near the place. \_\_\_\_\_ everyone knows he's a liar.
3. All the children came running in together, \_\_\_\_\_ Dick, who was behind as usual.
4. There's nobody there \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of old men playing dominoes.
5. Can't that fellow ever talk about something \_\_\_\_\_ himself.
6. Everything is settled \_\_\_\_\_ for a few details.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the cost, the hat doesn't suit me.
8. The building was darkened \_\_\_\_\_ for a single light burning in a third-story window.
9. They don't regard anything \_\_\_\_\_ his opinion.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ a small team of paid staff, the organization consists of unpaid volunteers.
11. Spanish is the official language of Spain, Mexico and most countries of South and Central America \_\_\_\_\_ Brazil.

### 15. Misused and disused

*Misused* means 'badly, wrongly used'.

Be careful of this word. It is often *misused*.

*Disused* means 'no longer used'.

The goods were stored in a *disused* cinema.

**Exercise 15.** *Misused or disused? Complete the sentences.*

1. An airport \_\_\_\_\_ since its closure ten years before was used for car-racing.
2. They complained that the new law had been \_\_\_\_\_ to suppress individual liberties.
3. After the bank robbery the gang holed up in a \_\_\_\_\_ factory.

### 16. Dissatisfied and unsatisfied

*Dissatisfied* means 'discontented, displeased, not satisfied with quality'.

I am very **dissatisfied** with the computer. It keeps breaking down.

*Unsatisfied* means 'unfulfilled, not satisfied with quantity'.

He ate a meal large enough for three normal people but his appetite was still **unsatisfied**.

**Exercise 16.** *Dissatisfied or unsatisfied? Complete the sentences.*

1. If you are \_\_\_\_\_ with the service, you should complain.
2. Demand for the new car is still \_\_\_\_\_ in spite of an increase in production.
3. Many people are \_\_\_\_\_ with not finding suitable jobs.
4. He was \_\_\_\_\_ with his neutral life.
5. There was an \_\_\_\_\_ demand for fresh fruit in the city.
6. He belongs to that type of exceptive person who are always \_\_\_\_\_ with the authorities.
7. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ with the results you've got?

### 17. Enquiry and inquiry

*Enquiry/enquiries* means 'request for information'.

You should make enquiries at the office.

*Inquiry/inquiries* means 'formal investigation'.

Official **inquiries** are always held after plane crashes.

**Exercise 17.** *Enquiry or inquiry? Complete the sentences.*

1. We have received a number of \_\_\_\_\_ about our new product since putting an advertisement in the newspaper.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is held in the presence of a jury.
3. A typical shop boy will sneer at your \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Our \_\_\_\_\_ was carried on when we learnt that the criminal had been seen in the city centre the night before.
5. The police are currently pursuing several lines of \_\_\_\_\_ into the case.
6. It would be a good thing to have someone to channel all the \_\_\_\_\_ about her.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ was rounding itself out.
8. He doesn't intend to play a blame game but will conduct an \_\_\_\_\_.

### 18. Continual(ly) and continuous(ly)

*Continual(ly)* is generally used for things that happen repeatedly, often annoyingly.

I can't work with these **continual** interruptions.

*Continuous(ly)* is used for things that continue without stopping.

There has been **continuous** fighting on the border for the last 48 hours.

**Exercise 18.** *Continual(ly) or continuous(ly)? Complete the sentences.*

1. She's \_\_\_\_\_ taking days off.
2. I've been working almost \_\_\_\_\_ since yesterday evening.
3. Aren't you tired of this \_\_\_\_\_ rain?
4. That tap was dropping \_\_\_\_\_ through the night.

### PROGRESS TEST 1

1. It's no good giving Peter a rabbit: he's too young \_\_\_\_\_ it properly.
 

a) care about	c) to take care of
b) care for	d) care
2. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ gardening.
 

a) cared about	c) to care
b) care for	d) taken care of
3. Can you tell me the time? I \_\_\_\_\_ my watch at home.
 

a) have left	c) have forgotten
b) leave	d) stayed
4. The temperature's 30 degrees in the \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) shadow	c) shady
b) shading	d) shade
5. The trees cast long \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) shadow	c) shadows
b) shade	d) shadowy
6. She was \_\_\_\_\_ by nature.
 

a) economic	c) practice
b) economical	d) economize
7. Urgent measures should be taken to improve the \_\_\_\_\_ situation of the country.
 

a) economy	c) economist
b) economical	d) economic

8. The 7 o'clock train will \_\_\_\_\_ us very well.  
a) suit  
b) match  
c) fit  
d) become
9. Peter's school is organizing a skiing \_\_\_\_\_ to the Alps.  
a) journey  
b) travel  
c) trip  
d) voyage
10. I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from you soon.  
a) hear  
b) hearing  
c) listening  
d) expect
11. Is anybody \_\_\_\_\_ for me?  
a) waiting  
b) expecting  
c) anticipating  
d) looking forward
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ him to arrive about 10 o'clock.  
a) hope  
b) look forward  
c) wait  
d) expect
13. The Pope \_\_\_\_\_ to the crowd for seventy minutes about world peace.  
a) said  
b) talked  
c) spoke  
d) told
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ French so that the children wouldn't understand.  
a) told  
b) spoke  
c) talked  
d) said
15. She wasn't a bit \_\_\_\_\_ to me for repairing her car.  
a) grateful  
b) appreciate  
c) thankful  
d) gratefully
16. We feel very \_\_\_\_\_ that she didn't marry him after all.  
a) thankfulness  
b) gratify  
c) thankful  
d) grateful
17. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ your new boyfriend over one evening? We'd like to meet him.  
a) brought  
b) bring  
c) take  
d) carries
18. May I \_\_\_\_\_ you out tonight?  
a) take  
b) bring  
c) to fetch  
d) carried
19. I have \_\_\_\_\_ my children at the best schools.  
a) brought up  
b) foster  
c) encourage  
d) educated
20. Their children are very badly \_\_\_\_\_ - always screaming and fighting.  
a) educate  
b) train  
c) brought up  
d) taught

21. I hope I will have the \_\_\_\_\_ of seeing you here often.  
a) possibility  
b) opportunity  
c) occasional  
d) possible
22. There's a strong \_\_\_\_\_ that the concert will be cancelled.  
a) possibility  
b) likening  
c) opportunity  
d) probable
23. Thanks to recent research, \_\_\_\_\_ treatments are available.  
a) efficient  
b) effectuality  
c) effect  
d) effective
24. She was very \_\_\_\_\_ in reducing waste.  
a) efficiently  
b) efficient  
c) effective  
d) effectuality
25. They taught me everything in school \_\_\_\_\_ the facts of life.  
a) besides  
b) beside  
c) except  
d) excepted
26. \_\_\_\_\_ two men on watch in the engine-room, everyone was asleep.  
a) besides  
b) apart from  
c) exceptional  
d) aside
27. \_\_\_\_\_ its size, the middle-aged market is significant because it is wealthy.  
a) beside  
b) exception  
c) exclude  
d) besides
28. Business travellers will be \_\_\_\_\_ with the business centre of the old hotel.  
a) dissatisfied  
b) unsatisfied  
c) satisfactory  
d) dissatisfying
29. It was never discovered where the missing money went, in spite of a searching \_\_\_\_\_ by the bank.  
a) enquiry  
b) inquiries  
c) inquiry  
d) enquiries
30. The \_\_\_\_\_ was brought to a dead end when the police learnt that she had left the country.  
a) enquiry  
b) inquiry  
c) questions  
d) issues

## Part 2

## DIFFICULT VERB PAIRS

A number of verbs give problems because the past tense (and usually also the past participle) of one verb has the same spelling as the present tense and infinitive of another.

*In each sentence below use the right form of the correct verb.*

### 1. find - found - found

**found - founded - founded** (establish)

1. While clearing out the bedroom, I \_\_\_\_\_ these old letters.
2. The United Nations was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1945.
3. Lost time is never \_\_\_\_\_ again.
4. We have \_\_\_\_\_ a selection of stores offering unusual and original goods.
5. The University was \_\_\_\_\_ to satisfy the needs of industry in highly-qualified specialists.
6. It was brilliant of him to \_\_\_\_\_ a solution so quickly.

### 2. bind - bound - bound

**bound - bounded - bounded** (border, jump)

1. The lion \_\_\_\_\_ forward and sprang at her.
2. He was \_\_\_\_\_ hand and foot by the robbers.
3. The sticks of wood were \_\_\_\_\_ together in bunches.
4. Isle of Dogs is a district in the East End of London \_\_\_\_\_ on three sides by the river Thames.
5. His views were not \_\_\_\_\_ by any narrow ideas of expediency.
6. Parcels must be properly \_\_\_\_\_ for posting to other countries.

### 3. grind - ground - ground

**ground - grounded - grounded** (compel to remain on the ground)

1. The ship went too near the coast and was \_\_\_\_\_ on rocks.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a pound of coffee for me.
3. The airline has decided to \_\_\_\_\_ all its planes until special safety checks have been carried out.
4. This rock can be \_\_\_\_\_ up and used for road building.
5. The will cannot \_\_\_\_\_ with the water that is past.

### 4. wind - wound - wound

**wound - wounded - wounded** (injure)

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ a scarf round his neck.
2. The train \_\_\_\_\_ its way up the hillside and stopped just below the top.
3. The police opened fire and \_\_\_\_\_ six of the rioters.
4. The river \_\_\_\_\_ through the hills.

5. This clock needs to be \_\_\_\_\_ once a week.
6. The policeman ordered to \_\_\_\_\_ criminal's arms behind his back.

**5. lie - lay - lain** (be or put oneself in horizontal position, intransitive)

**lay - laid - laid** (put, transitive)

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ there for an hour until someone finally heard his cries for help.
2. In this school emphasis is \_\_\_\_\_ on discipline and hard work.
3. I'm tired. I think I'll \_\_\_\_\_ down for a while.
4. They were ordered to \_\_\_\_\_ down their weapons.
5. The villages \_\_\_\_\_ at the foot of the mountains.
6. It's so nice to have the time to \_\_\_\_\_ about in the sun.
7. Mother isn't feeling too well and has gone to \_\_\_\_\_ down.

**6. fall- fell - fallen**

**fell - felled - felled** (cut down)

1. Prices have \_\_\_\_\_ steeply since last August.
2. Three old trees will have to be \_\_\_\_\_ because they are diseased and dangerous.
3. He lost his balance and \_\_\_\_\_ heavily.
4. The temperature has \_\_\_\_\_ below zero.
5. The cost of meat finally \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The water's deep here, mind you don't \_\_\_\_\_ in.
7. The roof of the mine \_\_\_\_\_ in, trapping the miners.

**7. strike - struck - struck** (hit)

**strike - struck - stricken** (attack, e.g. with fear, doubt, disease)

1. Thousands of people have been \_\_\_\_\_ by this terrible illness.
2. I have never \_\_\_\_\_ anyone in my life.
3. Panic- \_\_\_\_\_, they rushed through the flames to the exits.
4. The ship \_\_\_\_\_ a rock.
5. The fighter \_\_\_\_\_ at his opponent but missed.
6. The amazed horse veered quickly to one side and stopped as if \_\_\_\_\_ to stone.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ me on the chin.
8. A great cold had \_\_\_\_\_ him deaf.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ sharply upon the glass.

**8. cost - cost - cost** (be of certain price)

**cost - costed - costed** (calculate the cost of)

1. Accountants and engineers have \_\_\_\_\_ a new heating system for the factory. The board of directors will consider their estimates and decide whether to go ahead with the scheme.



2. Houses have never \_\_\_\_\_ more than they do today.
3. The proposed new road system has been \_\_\_\_\_ by experts at \$73,000,000.
4. Financial worries \_\_\_\_\_ her many sleepless nights.
5. Your new car must have \_\_\_\_\_ you a fortune.
6. We'll get the plan \_\_\_\_\_ before presenting it to the board.
7. That one mistake almost \_\_\_\_\_ him his life.

**9. bear - bore - born** (give birth to)

**bear - bore - borne** (carry; endure)

1. He was \_\_\_\_\_ in Tokyo in 1906.
2. The winning team were \_\_\_\_\_ through the streets on the shoulders of their excited supporters.
3. No one else could have \_\_\_\_\_ the terrible experiences he went through.
4. After that wonderful experience I felt as if I had been \_\_\_\_\_ again.
5. The spores are \_\_\_\_\_ on the wind.
6. The bellboy \_\_\_\_\_ the luggage upstairs.
7. You must think I was \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday if you expect me to believe it.
8. He couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the pain.

**10. hang- hung - hung** (suspend)

**hang - hanged - hanged** (kill by hanging)

1. When you've \_\_\_\_\_ your coat up, come and sit down.
2. Before the abolition of the death penalty, convicted murders were sometimes \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The picture has been badly \_\_\_\_\_. It should be nearer the light and lower.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ wet clothes outside.
5. The painting \_\_\_\_\_ right above the fireplace.
6. They were to be \_\_\_\_\_ upon the gibbet.
7. Death \_\_\_\_\_ over a bull-fighter's head every time he performs.
8. The rooms were \_\_\_\_\_ with tapestries.

**PROGRESS TEST 2**

1. It is not uncommon to \_\_\_\_\_ people here who know several languages.
 

a) find	c) founded
b) found	d) fond
2. My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ his firm in 1924.
 

a) was found	c) find
b) founded	d) fund
3. Switzerland is \_\_\_\_\_ by France, Germany, Austria and Italy.
 

a) bound	c) bounded
b) binds	d) bind





*Учебное издание*

## **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

Методическое пособие  
для подготовки к тестированию  
слушателей подготовительного отделения

Get ready for your English exam  
for learners of the Training Department

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