

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

«НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
им. Н.А. ДОБРОЛЮБОВА»
(НГЛУ)

А.А. Савина, А.Ю. Трусова

Лексические тесты по английскому языку
для студентов II курса

Издание второе, переработанное и дополненное

Нижний Новгород

2016

Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского совета НГЛУ.

Направления подготовки: 45.03.02 – *Лингвистика* (ТМПИЯК), 44.03.01 – *Педагогическое образование*.

Дисциплина: Практика английского языка.

УДК 811.111'373:378.263

ББК 81.432.1-933

С 13

А.А. Савина, А.Ю. Трусова. Лексические тесты по английскому языку для студентов II курса. Издание второе, переработанное и дополненное. – Н. Новгород: НГЛУ, 2016. – 64 с.

Настоящие лексические тесты предназначены для аудиторной и внеаудиторной работы студентов II курса НГЛУ им. Н.А. Добролюбова очного и заочного отделений и направлены на усовершенствование лексических навыков. Тесты предназначены для работы над темами курса: «Жизнь студента», «Ведение домашнего хозяйства», «Еда», «Одежда», «Театр», «Медицина», «Путешествие».

УДК 811.111'373:378.263

ББК 81.432.1-933

Составители: А.А. Савина, канд. филол. наук, доцент

А.Ю. Трусова, канд. филол. наук, доцент

Рецензент И.А. Москова, ст. преподаватель

© НГЛУ, 2016

© Савина А.А., Трусова А.Ю., 2016

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящие лексические тесты предназначены для тренировки лексических навыков студентов II курса факультета английского языка по темам второго семестра второго курса «Жизнь студента», «Ведение домашнего хозяйства», «Еда», «Одежда». «Театр», «Медицина», «Путешествие».

К каждому из тематических разделов предлагаются тесты разных типов, которые включают задания по подбору синонимов, антонимов, на перевод, а также тестируются знания некоторых идиоматических выражений, связанных с тематикой курса. В сборнике представлены тесты на предлоги по перечисленным темам, а также тест на развитие языковой догадки и тематические кроссворды.

Тестирование может проводиться либо как промежуточный, либо как контролирующий этап работы над тематической лексикой, и позволяет дать достаточно полную и объективную картину сформированности требуемых лексических навыков у студентов.

Предлагаемые тесты предназначены как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы.

Составители

LEXICAL TEST #1. Topic "College Life"

I. Give the words similar in meaning to the following ones:

Scholarship	First year student
To study regularly	Fifth year student
To be a <u>lazy</u> student	To <u>achieve</u> results
To be easy <u>to catch</u>	To improve
To <u>miss</u> classes	To <u>fall</u> behind the group

II. Give the words opposite in meaning to the following ones:

To do well in	Poorly-equipped	One-sided education
To minor in	To come in time	Obligatory

III. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

Работать урывками	Делать все возможное
Поощрять	Исключить из ВУЗа
Заставлять студентов относиться более серьезно к занятиям	Работать неполный рабочий день
Вдалбливать в голову	Общеобразовательная школа
Студенты заочного отделения	Шпаргалка

LEXICAL TEST #2. Topic "College Life"

I. Give the words similar in meaning to the following ones:

To take part	To put the <u>finishing</u> touch
To be a success	In the original
A <u>difficult</u> situation	To go <u>lax</u> about work
To be <u>interested</u> in	To be punctual
To <u>prepare</u> for the exam	Optional

II. Give the words opposite in meaning to the following ones:

To lend money	To fail	To be sure to do
To major in	To have no talent for learning	Industrious

III. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

Прорваться, (успешно) сдать экзамены	Повторять материал
Закончить школу с отличием	«Вылететь» из колледжа
Быть членом научного общества	Придерживаться «теории зубрежки»
Тратить время попусту, лениться	«Ботаник», заучка
	Писать диссертацию

LEXICAL TEST #3. Topic “College Life”. Idioms. Types of people

I. Match the idioms on the left with the correct definitions on the right:

1. the apple of smb's eye	a) a person who loves taking dangerous risks
2. a bighead	b) someone who is unfairly blamed or punished for the mistakes of others
3. a busybody	c) someone who likes to stay up at night
4. a chatterbox	d) a person someone loves most and is very proud of
5. an early bird	e) someone who always wants to know about other people's private lives
6. a trouble-maker	f) someone who is very conceited, vain or boastful
7. a daredevil	g) a person who talks a lot, esp. about things that are unimportant
8. a night owl	h) someone with lots of modern ideas, energy and enthusiasm and who achieves a lot while still young
9. a whizz kid	i) someone who gets up early in the morning
10. a scapegoat	j) a person who causes lots of inconveniences and misfortune to others

II. Use these idioms in sentences of your own.

LEXICAL TEST #4. Topic “Housekeeping”

I. Give the words similar in meaning to the following ones:

To do a housecleaning	Neat and tidy
To clean	To beat out mats
To fix	To do smth <u>very quickly</u>
Electrical appliances	To make smth look nice by using lace, flounces
Cleansing powders	To <u>hurt</u> one’s finger
To neglect one’s duties	

II. Give the words opposite in meaning to the following ones:

To fail	To make a stain inexperienced
To prove a <u>good</u> pupil	To <u>throw</u> plates around <u>untidily</u>

III. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

Делить домашние обязанности	Химчистка
Заняться чем-либо	Замачивать белье
Вытирать пыль с мебели	Рациональный подход к ведению хозяйства
Выглядеть чистеньким, «с иголочки»	Стирать вручную
Бытовая техника	Разбрасывать вещи по квартире

LEXICAL TEST #5. Topic “Housekeeping”

I. Give the words similar in meaning to the following ones:

To keep house	A clean-out
To tidy up	Home devices
To fuss around	To repair
Washing powders	To shake out
Plates full of fat	Household chores

II. Give the words opposite in meaning to the following ones:

To go wrong	To <u>put</u> a stain	To <u>tear</u> clothes
To <u>save</u> money	An <u>efficient</u> housewife	In apple-pie order

III. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

Деньги на ведение домашнего хозяйства	Сломаться (выйти из строя)
Проветривать	Чинить электроприборы
Опытная домохозяйка	Приводить в порядок
Разбрасывать вещи в беспорядке	Вести домашнее хозяйство
Генеральная уборка	Крахмалить воротники и манжеты

LEXICAL TEST #6. Topic “Housekeeping”. Idioms

Choose the idiom suitable for the given definitions:

1. An unpleasant, often shocking event or fact from the past that one keeps secret

a) a moth in the wardrobe; b) a skeleton in the cupboard; c) a wardrobe mistress.

2. To be in a bad temper

a) to put the shoe on the wrong foot; b) to go to bed in one's boots; c) to get out of bed on the wrong side.

3. Not to recognize the real value of smth, treat smb/smth without due attention or concern

a) to take smth for granted; b) to get smth free of charge; c) to be out of cash

4. To be comfortable; not to feel worried

a) to be in the hole; b) to be close to home; c) to be at home with smb/smth.

5. To defeat smb completely in a competition, making them feel shame

a) to clean the carpet with; b) to wipe the floor with smb; c) to get in on the ground floor.

6. Love shown only for the purpose of gaining a reward

- a) puppy love; b) a light of love; c) cupboard love.

7. To make smb clearly understand smth

- a) to dawn upon smb; b) to bring smth home to someone; c) to be at home with smth.

8. To keep smth bad or shocking secret

- a) to sweep smth under the carpet; b) to hide smth under the bed; c) to be on the carpet.

9. To express great anger (AmE)

- a) to slam the door; b) to bang on the table; c) to hit the roof.

10. To deprive smb of all their money or possessions, esp. by dishonesty

- a) to put one's house in order; b) to take smb to the cleaner's; c) to clear up the mess

LEXICAL TEST #7. ('College'+ 'Housekeeping')

I. ANTONYMS. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the underlined word:

1. Ann has failed her exam in German.

- a) has passed b) has missed c) has taken

2. Attendance at the meeting is optional.

- a) essential b) voluntary c) obligatory

3. Guess what! Tessa has been admitted to the University without exams!

- a) has entered b) has been applied for c) has been expelled from

4. The Parkers' new maid was caught stealing and was fired immediately.

- a) sacked b) hired c) rented

5. Melissa has taken a part-time job selling a line of cosmetics.

- a) temporary b) short-term c) full-time

6. Peterson won his first major tennis tournament while still an amateur.

- a) a professional b) a specialist c) an authority

7. Can I borrow \$100 off you till next week?

- a) rent b) lend c) use

8. One of the guests has spilt red wine and made a big stain on the tablecloth.
 a) removed b) excluded c) excepted
9. Roger is going to take up a course of computer programming next semester.
 a) attend b) refuse c) give up
10. The burglars left the house in an awful mess.
 a) in complete disorder b) in apple-pie order c) in perfect harmony

II. DEFINITIONS. Choose the word suitable for the given definition:

1. A man who rents a room, building, or piece of land to someone
 a) landlord b) master c) tenant
2. To look at something or someone for a long time without moving your eyes, for example because you are surprised, angry, or bored
 a) to glance b) to stare c) to watch
3. A written list showing how much you have to pay for services you have received
 a) receipt b) bill c) cheque
4. All the words that someone knows or uses
 a) lexis b) dictionary c) vocabulary
5. To make someone laugh or smile
 a) to entertain b) to amuse c) to interest
6. To gain knowledge of a subject or skill, by experience, by studying it, or by being taught
 a) to learn b) to find out c) to discover
7. To decorate something especially clothes, by adding things that look pretty
 a) to smarten b) to trim c) to redecorate
8. To give someone confidence to do something
 a) to cheer b) to promote c) to encourage
9. The range of subjects that has been officially chosen to be taught at a school or at all schools in a country
 a) curriculum b) syllabus c) programme
10. Someone who has only recently arrived somewhere or only recently started a particular activity
 a) trainee b) recruit c) newcomer

a) is an early bird b) is a busybody c) is a trouble-maker

4. None of us is perfect – we all have something embarrassing about ourselves that we'd rather keep secret.

a) a moth in the wardrobe b) bedroom eyes c) a skeleton in the
cupboard

5. Fiona is really good at doing calculations. I'd never do such a difficult sum!

a) is at the head of maths b) has a good head for c) gets her hands on
figures figures

6. Think twice before challenging this boxer – he can easily defeat you on the ring!

a) wipe the floor with you b) take you to the cleaner's c) clean the carpet with
you

7. Gwen has just been through a bitter divorce. Discussing all their private affairs and quarrels in court was very stressful to her.

a) taking everything for b) washing her hands of c) washing their dirty linen
granted the whole affair in public

8. John looks very upset today. What's wrong?

a) down to earth b) out of breath c) down in the mouth

9. The fact that she won a scholarship from the Governor has really made Lucy arrogant.

a) turned her head b) twisted her neck c) pricked her ears

10. Everything the professor spoke about at the lecture was beyond my understanding.

a) above my head b) under my nose c) behind my back

LEXICAL TEST #8. Topic "Meals"

I. Give the words similar in meaning to the following ones:

To make up the menu

Tender

Eatable

First course

Appetizing

To have a snack

To braise

To go for smth

Horrible mass

To dress the dish

- a) a lamb b) a sheep c) a goat
8. It was raining heavily and we soaked to skin. We were as wet as ...
- a) a chicken b) a fish c) chips
9. Lily was running a high temperature. Her forehead was as hot as ...
- a) a gas-cooker b) an oven c) a stove
10. After several days of starvation a piece of rye bread seemed as sweet as ... for the unlucky travellers.
- a) a nut b) a cake c) chocolate

LEXICAL TEST #10. Topic “Meals”. Idioms

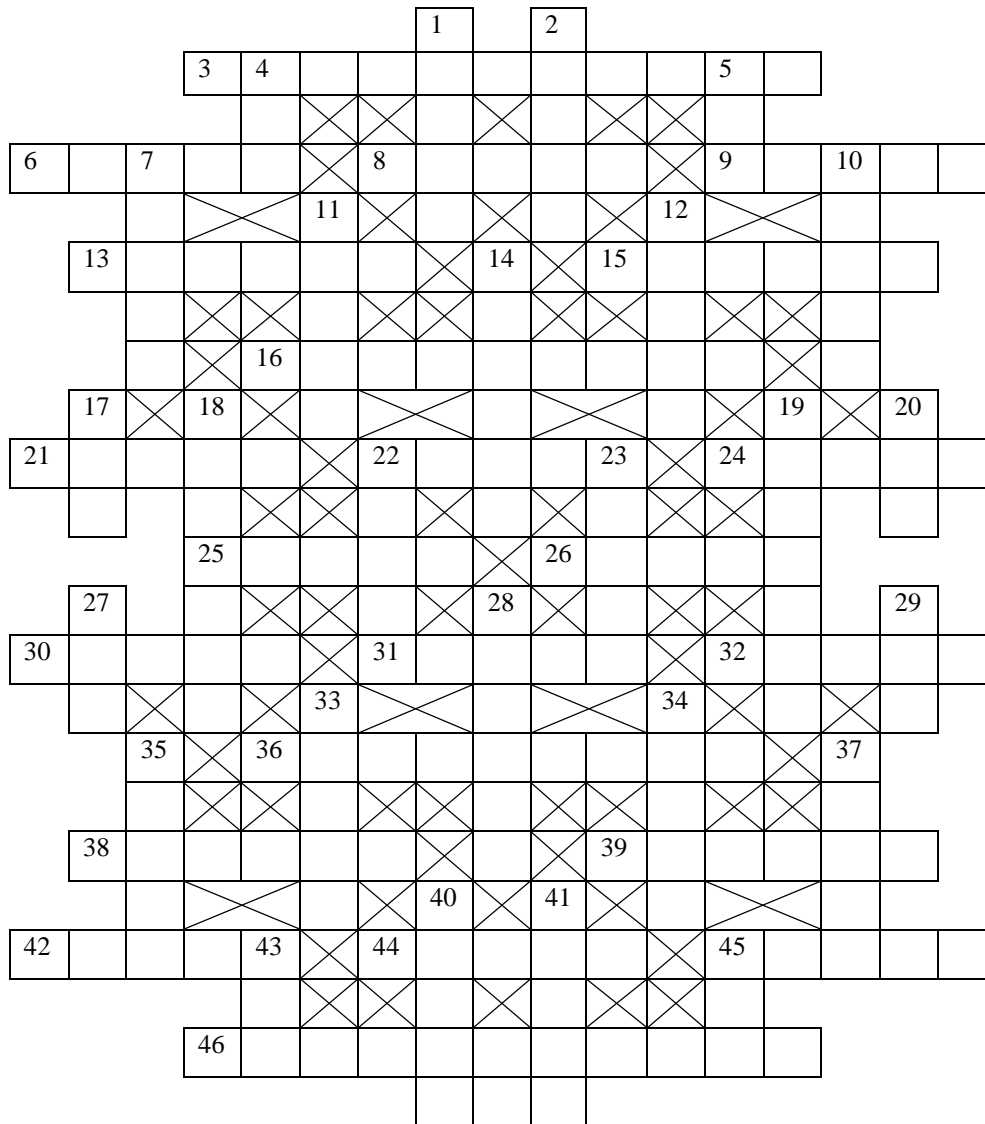
I. Match the idioms on the left with the correct definitions on the right:

1. a cup of tea	a) to know one’s subject perfectly well
2. butter fingers	b) smth really easy
3. to go bananas	c) to work for a sum of money so small that it’s not worth considering
4. to know one’s onions	d) to take on more responsibility/work than one is capable of doing
5. a piece of cake	e) always neat and tidy
6. no picnic	f) smth a person really likes or enjoys
7. to save one’s bacon	g) to help smb get out of a difficult situation
8. to bite off more than one can chew	h) not an easy job
9. in apple-pie order	i) a very clumsy person
10. to work for peanuts	j) to get angry, furious with smb

II. Use the idioms above to complete the following sentences:

1. I don't like horror films. It's not really ...
2. Oh, Jenny, you are so clumsy! You're always dropping something! you are a...!
3. Mike is going to ... when he learns what you've done to his bike!
4. Nowadays it's ... finding a good job, even if you are a qualified specialist.
5. The money you gave me has certainly ... I don't know what I would have done without it!
6. Although the lecturer obviously ..., he had such a monotonous voice that most students were half sleeping.
7. The exam turned out to be very easy. It was ...
8. I've got too much work to do at the moment. I ... I'm afraid I won't cope with it.
9. Jill is so neat. Her bedroom is always ...
10. The miners went on strike demanding an increase in wages. They say they are tired of...

TEST #11. Crossword “MIX” (Topics ‘College’, ‘Housekeeping’, ‘Meals’)



ACROSS:

3. The scientific study of language.
6. Salted or smoked meat from the back and sides of a pig. Fried with eggs, it makes a classic gentleman’s breakfast.
8. To happen, esp. in a way that hasn’t been planned.
9. An Italian food, such as spaghetti, made from dough and cut into different shapes. It is usually served with a sauce.
13. A fixed regular payment made by an employer monthly, for professional or office work.
15. A popular drink that can brace you up in the morning.

DOWN:

1. The liquid that comes from fruit and vegetables.
2. An important problem or subject requiring a decision.
4. A pub or small hotel providing food and accommodation.
5. A small drinking container with a handle.
7. A private teacher who prepares students for examinations, as well as a sports instructor.
10. To remove or collect dust and rubbish with a broom.
11. People who know which side it is

16. A printed paper for covering the walls of a room.
21. A sweet sticky substance made by bees from nectar.
22. A thin powder prepared by grinding wheat used for making cakes.
24. You'd better not wash it in public.
25. To clean smth by rubbing it hard, often with a brush.
26. A person who makes or sells bread, cakes, etc.
30. A teacher responsible for a small group of students, group adviser.
31. A thin piece of bread that is heated on both sides to make it brown. Served hot, with marmalade, it is delicious.
32. The fatty part of milk, which rises to the top, as well as the best part of smth.
36. A plant or part of a plant that we eat, such as potatoes, carrots, cauliflower.
38. While being cut, they make you cry.
39. A dry substance in the form of very small grains. Different kinds of it are used in cooking, washing, cosmetics and medicine.
42. A pleasant smell.
44. Too many cooks may spoil it.
45. Everybody wants to be rolling in it, but it takes pains to earn it.
46. An official document confirming the completion of an academic course.
- battered on easily get advantages for themselves.
12. Students make them while listening to a lecturer.
14. To hire smb.
17. A round deep container. You may cook or plant a geranium in it.
18. The hottest period for students or parliament.
19. You can borrow textbooks and magazines there.
20. It being served with lemon, Englishmen call it 'Russian'. With milk, Russians call it 'English'.
22. The sweetest of it is always forbidden.
23. To cook food (e.g., chicken) by dry heat in an oven or over a fire.
27. A small round sweet cake.
28. Someone who has authority over others, such as the head of the household or the owner of animals.
29. Smoked or salted meat from the upper part of a pig's leg.
33. When you are full of them, you are very eager and full of energy.
34. The flat surface that you stand on inside a building. And if smb wipes it with you, you are completely defeated
35. A tropical fruit with a thin skin and sweet yellow flesh.
37. Opposite to dirty.
40. You are exercising it now doing this crossword.
41. A dirty mark that is difficult to remove, esp. from one's reputation.
43. A type of beer made from malt.
45. A small piece of thick rough material which covers part of a floor.

LEXICAL TEST #12. Topic "Clothes"

I. Give the words similar in meaning to the following ones:

To measure	To go well with
To make alterations	To look the same
To be in fashion	Off-the-peg clothes
To buy a ready-made thing	A reliable fabric
To be a success	To fit perfectly

II. Give the words opposite in meaning to the following ones:

To lengthen	Tight-fitting	To put on
To let out	Legal	To stretch

III. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

Игнорировать правила	Кричащие цвета
Первая примерка	Растягиваться во время носки
Расклешенные брюки	Садиться (о материале)
Сидеть по фигуре	Линять
Незаметный	Широкополая шляпа

LEXICAL TEST #13. Topic "Clothes"

I. Give the words similar in meaning to the following ones:

Glossy trousers	Footwear	Fashionable
Garment	Frock	To follow the latest fashion
To be dressed in	Discount	A jeans jacket
Hosiery	Tailored	

II. Give the words opposite in meaning to the following ones:

Underwear	To <u>unbutton</u> the shirt	Plain colours
To <u>fasten</u> the belt	Genuine leather	

III. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

Водонепроницаемый	Вечерние туфли на высоком каблуке
Мужской однобортный костюм	Галантерейный отдел
Ветровка	Отделать воротник платья вышивкой
Замшевые туфли	Юбка в складку
Кроссовки	Жилет

LEXICAL TEST #14. Topic "Clothes". Idioms

I. Match the idioms on the left with the correct definitions on the right:

1. to be in smb's shoes	a) completely, uncontrollably
2. to put the shoe on the right foot	b) in a state of anxious expectation (AmE)
3. to dress smb down	c) caught awkwardly unprepared
4. to wear one's heart upon one's sleeve	d) to be in smb's situation, experiencing what smb else has to experience
5. to laugh up one's sleeve	e) completely insane
6. head over heels	f) to attack angrily in words smb who has done smth wrong
7. as mad as a hatter	g) (hum.) of a person who seems dressed in their best clothes for no particular reason
8. on pins and needles	h) to laugh secretly and often unkindly
9. with one's pants down	i) to show one's true feelings openly instead of hiding them
10. all dressed up and nowhere to go	j) to accuse smb (the right person) fairly

II. Use these idioms in sentences of your own.

LEXICAL TEST #15. Topic "Clothes". Idioms

I. Choose the idiom suitable for the given definitions:

1. A knowledge or skill with clothes, an ability to make oneself attractive and presentable.

- a) feeling of style b) clothes taste c) dress sense

2. Wearing very bright fashionable clothes.

- a) dressed up to kill b) dressed up to the nines c) all dressed up and nowhere to go

3. A period of trouble and misfortune in one's life.

- a) a dark spot b) a black stripe c) a bad patch

4. An older person trying too hard to look young.

- a) a granny dressed as a schoolgirl b) mutton dressed as lamb c) pork dressed with parsley

5. To keep smth secret for use at the right time in the future.

- a) to keep smth up one's sleeve b) to keep a stone in one's pocket c) to keep one's shirt on

6. A fixed idea about smth, obsession.

- a) a cockroach in one's head b) a bee in one's bonnet c) a feather in one's hat

7. To risk all one's money on smth, bet heavily on smth

- a) to have the shirt off one's back b) to put one's shirt on smth c) to be on one's coat tails

8. To express admiration for someone

- a) to pass one's hat round for smb b) to have the shirt off smb's back c) to take one's hat off to smb

9. Quite a different issue, having no reference to the problem discussed

- a) another pair of shoes b) a different pair of socks c) a new pair of stockings

10. Potatoes cooked with their skin on

- a) coat potatoes b) jacket potatoes c) smoking potatoes

4. She tries to avoid loud colours in her clothes.

- a) noticeable b) inconspicuous c) outrageous

5. The dress fitted me like a glove but the colour was so uninteresting and dull.

- a) exciting b) light c) bright

6. The length of the skirt was reasonable.

- a) outrageous b) sensible c) not suitable

7. She appeared in a skin-tight dress with the back cut down her behind and the front slit almost to her navel.

- a) tight-fitting b) loose-fitting c) flared

8. Why not shorten the skirt? It will look nice on your slim figure.

- a) extend b) let out c) lengthen

9. My wool coat stretched when I washed it.

- a) tightened b) shrank c) gave in

10. I need something smart for special occasions.

- a) for everyday wear b) for home wear c) for work

II. DEFINITIONS. Choose the word suitable for the given definition:

1. To put on all your clothes

- a) to get dressed b) to wear c) to change into

2. To have enough money to buy or to pay for something

- a) to provide b) to afford c) to possess

3. A supply of a particular type of thing that a shop has to sell

- a) choice b) stock c) selection

4. A written statement that one has received money or goods

- a) label b) check c) receipt

5. To give out a bright light as if from a wet surface

- a) to gleam b) to glisten c) to sparkle

6. The way of dressing or behaving that is considered the best at a certain time.

- a) dress-code b) style c) fashion

7. The ability to enjoy and judge beauty, art, music, etc.

- a) taste b) sense c) feeling

8. A shop or part of a large store where things used for making clothes are sold

- a) hosiery b) haberdashery c) stationary

9. Thin shiny leather, usually black

- a) tan leather b) suede c) patent leather

10. This instruction means that clothing doesn't need ironing

- a) drip-dry b) dry-clean c) line-dry

III. SYNONYMS. Choose a word of a similar meaning to the underlined word:

1. The vehicle should be modified a bit to move faster.

- a) varied b) altered c) converted

2. This medicine is trustworthy – it has been clinically tested.

- a) true b) faithful c) reliable

3. The jacket is loose on me.

- a) baggy b) loose-fitting c) free

4. Before ironing the dress, you'd better look at the tag to be on the safe side.

- a) ticket b) receipt c) label

5. Only three items of clothing may be taken into the fitting room.

- a) garments b) dresses c) clothes

6. Winters are rather cold in your region and fur-lined boots are necessary for everybody.

- a) basic b) indispensable c) fundamental

7. The shoes hurt me. I'd rather have a size larger.

- a) squeeze b) compress c) pinch

8. How could he be wearing such a tasteless tie! He, who is so choosy about his clothes!

- a) careless b) particular c) stylish

9. I can't but admire his ability to look spick-and-span in any situation.

- a) like a million dollars b) neat c) stylish

10. Those words do not become a person in your position.

- a) go with b) fit c) match

IV. IDIOMS. Choose the suitable expression to paraphrase these sentences:

1. I can't stop thinking that you'd be a good manager.

- a) have an eye b) have a bee in my bonnet c) am as busy as a bee

2. I wouldn't like to be in your position when your father finds out about the dent you put in his car.

- a) would give you the shirt off my back b) would know where the shoe pinches c) wouldn't like to be in your shoes

3. John thinks the job is easy but he is sure to find out where the trouble is when he tries it.

- a) where the shoe pinches b) how to put the shoe on the right foot c) how to walk in somebody's shoes

4. Kate's apartment is very attractive. She obviously has a good sense of appreciation for colour and furnishings.

- a) has a bee in her bonnet b) has an eye for c) knows where the shoe pinches

5. I know I can always rely on my friend Henry. I can call him whenever I need help: he would give me all he has.

- a) cut his coat according to his cloth b) wear his heart upon his sleeve c) give me the shirt off his back

6. Because she displays her feelings so openly, it's easy to hurt her feelings.

- a) keeps her shirt on b) wears her heart upon her sleeve c) has a bee in her bonnet

7. Aunt Maggie felt uncomfortable at the theatre last night. Everyone else was dressed informally but she was dressed in her best clothes.

- a) was dressed up to the nines b) wore her heart upon her sleeve c) was mutton dressed as lamb

8. Don't be so hard on him – no man is wise at all times.

- a) cut your coat according to your cloth b) every cloud has a silver lining c) every man has a fool in his sleeve

9. "Charity begins at home", replied Tom. "I must take care of myself in these hard times."

- a) Fine feathers make fine birds. b) When the pinch comes you remember the old shoe. c) Near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin.

10. You are too young and you should know that appearances are deceptive.

- a) it is not the gay coat that makes the gentleman. b) fine feathers make fine birds. c) every man has a fool in his sleeve.

V. FUNCTIONS. What attitude do these replies convey? Choose the best answer:

1. - If it would be of any help I could press the trousers for you.

- a) offering help b) expressing preference c) asking for permission

2. – And how do you feel about this long sleeveless gown in green?

- I don't really like it. It's just awful, isn't it?

- a) criticism b) dislike c) doubt

3. – I think this hat goes with your coat better than that one.

- Precisely. It brings out the colour of my eyes so nicely.

- a) agreement b) interest c) optimism

4. – Which dress appeals to you more: this long in black or that navy-blue with the back cut?

- I'm not at all sure. I'm still in two minds. They both look so stylish!

- a) giving reasons b) doubt c) interest

5. Have you sewed on the button all on your own? Good work!

- a) showing interest b) expressing one's
opinion c) praise

6. – You look so elegant and business-like in your new suit!

- Do you think it becomes me?

- No doubt, it does.

- a) complimenting b) praise c) showing interest

7. – Would you come for the first fitting in a week, please?

- That's suits me perfectly.

- a) making arrangement b) asking for help c) asking for smb's
permission

8. – Why didn't you buy the shoes? They were the best quality.

- They were. But the thing is I didn't have enough money on me.

- a) expressing pessimism b) giving reasons c) complimenting

9. I rather doubt that the dress can be altered. Not every thing may be let out.

- a) showing pessimism b) expressing opinion c) giving reasons

10. You'd better sit down! Susie, who hates needlework, has sewn a skirt!

- a) complimenting b) showing interest c) breaking news

TEST #18. Prepositions

I. Insert prepositions where necessary: ('College Life')

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Lectures ___ | To take a degree ___ |
| Seminars ___ | To listen ___ |
| To be present ___ | To know smth ___ one's own experience |
| To be absent ___ | To slave ___ the books |
| To be in charge ___ | To go ___ the canteen ___ a substantial meal |
| To be responsible ___ | To do badly ___ a subject |
| To be held ___ | To be worried ___ smth |
| To look ___ words | To happen ___ smb |
| To stay ___ ___ the classes | To stay ___ ___ the classes |
| To come ___ an unknown word | To come ___ an unknown word |
| To catch ___ ___ the group | To catch ___ ___ the group |
| To be ___ the verge ___ flunking out | To be ___ the verge of flunking out |
| Go deep ___ the subject | |

II. Insert prepositions where necessary ('Housekeeping'):

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| To beat smth ___ ___ the yard | To cap one's finger ___ a thimble |
| To save ___ smb the trouble ___ doing smth | To transfer a pattern ___ a cloth |
| To put ___ the plate-rack | To seal ___ the windows |
| To get down ___ doing smth | To rub smth ___ powders |
| To wring ___ the linen | To do work ___ the house |
| To hang ___ the linen | To be slack ___ one's duties |
| | To knit wool ___ a sweater |

III. Insert prepositions where necessary ('Meals'):

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| To drop ___ ___ some shop | To get stewed beef ___ ___ the tin |
| To call ___ ___ the shop | To pay ___ the cash-desk |
| To draw ___ the menu | To avoid ___ queuing ___ |
| To prefer smth ___ smth | To be pressed ___ time |
| To dislike smth to taste ___ garlic | To be short ___ time |

To care ___ smth

To cut ___ tiny buns

To bring ___ the flavour

To get the recipe ___ some dish

IV. Insert prepositions where necessary ('Clothes'):

1. My tailor always has an excellent stock of materials to choose
2. This morning I have been ... the tailor's.
3. I don't know what blouses are ... fashion now.
4. I don't buy things ... the peg.
5. Though I had tried the dress .. several times before .. the department store, it turned out to be loose ..the waist.
6. 'What size do you take ... gloves?' the shop assistant asked.
7. I hate to buy shoes which are tight ... the toes.
8. It is no easy matter to keep ... the pace ... fashion.
10. The dressmaker told me to come ... the first fitting.

LEXICAL TEST #19. For Fun and Profit

Choose the correct translation of the sentences with idiomatic expressions:

1. My learned friend.

a) Мои ученый коллега;

c) Мой одноклассник;

b) Мои проверенный друг;

d) Мой недавний знакомый.

2. For a consideration.

a) Для обдумывания;

c) Для привлечения внимания;

b) За вознаграждение;

d) На рассмотрение.

3. That's all my eye.

a) Все это вздор;

c) Это я сглазил;

b) Я ничего не вижу;

d) Все из-за меня.

4. It gave colour to the rumour.

a) Это опровергло слухи;

c) Это дало пищу слухам.

b) Это подтвердило слух;

d) Это заинтересовало сплетников.

5. He was fully three hundred pounds to the bad.

- a) Он обжулил на триста фунтов;
- b) Он вложил в аферу триста фунтов;
- c) Он задолжал триста фунтов;
- d) Он растолстел на триста фунтов.

6. What's the use of caution when you know your onions?

- a) К чему осторожность, когда и так все ясно?
- b) Чего бы придумать, чтобы продать такой лук?
- c) Чего опасаться с такими союзниками?
- d) Какой смысл учить тебя резать лук?

7. He's out of hand.

- a) У него нет руки;
- b) Он отбился от рук;
- c) Его сейчас не достать;
- d) Он разучился.

8. He cried halves.

- a) Он чуть не плакал;
- b) Он покрикивал;
- c) Он недоговаривал;
- d) Он претендовал на половину.

9. They had long wanted to get rid of him.

- a) Им давно хотелось наказать его;
- b) Им давно хотелось допросить его;
- c) Им давно хотелось заполучить его;
- d) Им давно хотелось от него избавиться.

10. It cost him all he knew to restrain his anger.

- a) Он потратил все деньги, чтобы избежать его гнева;
- b) Он заранее знал, как сдержать его гнев;
- c) Он сдержал свой гнев огромными усилиями.
- d) Он рассказал все, что знал, чтобы его не злить.

11. Day breaks.

- a) Вечереет;
- b) Дневные атаки;
- c) Светает;
- d) День насмарку

12. Dumb-bell.

- a) Гантель;
- b) Пустозвон;
- c) Пожарище;
- d) Царь-колокол.

13. Crenelated walls.

- a) Стены в трещинах;
- b) Гнилые стены;
- c) Стены с бойницами;
- d) Зубчатые стены.

14. Forced labour.

a) Заказная работа;

b) Интенсивная работа;

c) Принудительный труд;

d) Усердие.

15. There was a truce in his pain.

a) Его страдания были притворными;

b) Боль немного отпустила его;

c) Ему было действительно больно;

d) Боль доставляла ему удовольствие.

16. I'll back you up to the hilt.

a) Я верну вас к нормальной жизни;

b) Я непременно вернусь к вам;

c) Я вознесу вас до небес;

d) Я буду стоять за нас горой.

17. He had a close call today.

a) Сегодня он получил последнее предупреждение;

b) Сегодня он был на краю гибели;

c) Сегодня его уволили;

d) Сегодня он умер.

18. Old folks home.

a) Старообрядческий скит;

b) Дом престарелых;

c) Родительский дом;

d) Дом закадычных друзей.

19. Kissing goes by favour.

a) Любовь проходит;

b) Симпатия переходит в любовь;

c) Милость нужно заслужить;

d) Целоваться - любимое занятие.

20. That beats the band.

a) Это играет оркестр;

b) Это превосходит все;

c) Это бодрит;

d) Это портит компанию.

LEXICAL TEST #20. Topic "Theatre"

I. Give synonyms to the following:

To act

A leading role

Dramatist

To like the performance very much

To get tickets in advance

To applaud

II. Insert prepositions where necessary:

1. Let's look ___ the posters to see what is ___ ___ different playhouses.
2. The Bolshoi Theatre ranks ___ the best theatres ___ the world.
3. They say it is next ___ impossible to get tickets ___ the premiere.
4. I want to reserve tickets ___ the "Sovremennik". I always book them ___ advance.
5. A famous American singer came ___ tour ___ this country last season.
6. Whenever I come ___ the booking-office ___ the Puppet Theatre, I always see a sold-out sign posted ___ ___ it.
7. Hardly had the conductor raised his baton when the overture set ___ , the curtains drew ___ and the actors stepped ___ the stage.

III. Give English equivalents:

Сатира	Премьера
Дневной спектакль	Достать билет на дневной спектакль
Декорации, зрители	Долго не сходить со сцены
Следует посетить	Скучный
Иметь большой успех	Слушать оперу
Быть увлеченным	Обмениваться впечатлениями
Лишний билет	Исполнять главную роль в спектакле

LEXICAL TEST #21. Topic "Theatre"

I. Insert prepositions where necessary:

Going to See a Modern Play

I'm a great theatre-goer and I never miss the first-night ___ a play. A few days ago I rang ___ a friend ___ mine and we arranged to go and see the first night ___ the last production ___ our local theatre. It was "Much Ado about Nothing", a new stage version ___ Shakespeare's well-known play. ___ the whole we were greatly pleased ___ the play. True, there were some flaws. ___ example, Gero ___ the first staging produced a far better impression than she did ___ the new one. The same may be

said ___ some ___ minor characters. Some ___ the costumes and make-up left much to be desired. But the leading role was ___ a success. This was mostly due ___ the fine interpretation ___ this part ___ Antonov. He is one ___ the most gifted actors ___ our theatre. His personage was so expressive and so free ___ any trace ___ affection that you forgot all ___ the acting. So true ___ life it was. That's the highest praise that one can give ___ an actor. The last curtain fell when the audience burst ___ stormy applause.

II. Translate from Russian into English:

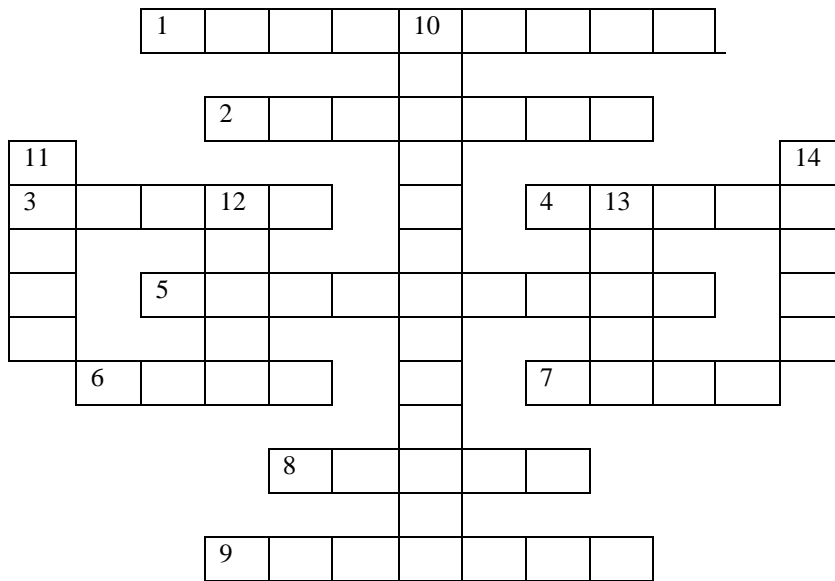
1. Режиссер-постановщик всегда заставляет артистов приходить в гримерную вовремя.
2. Когда Полина была маленькой, ей всегда позволялось посещать в театре не только дневные, но и вечерние спектакли.
3. Сцена из спектакля была так прекрасно сыграна, что зрители не могли не зааплодировать.
4. Когда я вошла в зал, то увидела, что дирижер уже поднял свою палочку, и услышала, что увертюра началась.
5. Так как исполнительница главной роли не появилась на репетиции, то режиссеру ничего не оставалось делать, как пригласить дублершу.
6. Она плохо выучила роль перед премьерой и надеялась на суфлера, но во время спектакля она не слышала, как он говорил, ибо он произносил слова очень нечетко.
7. Я была так увлечена пьесой, что даже не заметила, как мой спутник покинул зал.
8. Должно быть, актриса была охвачена страхом, когда она выходила на сцену, поэтому зрители не слышали, как она начала произносить слова роли.
9. Вероятно, актер, который появился в роли Гамлета, совсем неопытный.
10. Пьеса была настолько скучной, что зрители не могли не покинуть зал.

LEXICAL TEST #22. Topic "Theatre"

Choose the word which suits the definition best:

1. A person who directs the playing of a group of musicians, usually by waving a baton.
a) conductor b) director c) manager
2. Performances of a play or a film given in the daytime, usu. in the afternoon.
a) matins b) spectacles c) matinees
3. A person who writes plays.
a) copyright b) typewriter c) playwright
4. To practise a play, concert, etc. in order to prepare for a public performance.
a) to repeat b) to rehearse c) to revise
5. The set of painted backgrounds and other articles used on a theatre stage.
a) decorations b) scenery c) landscape
6. The raised floor on which plays are performed in a theatre.
a) scene b) stage c) podium
7. A musical introduction to a long musical piece, esp. an opera.
a) tune b) refrain c) overture
8. The group of actors in a play or a film.
a) cast b) company c) troupe
9. The place in the theatre, cinema, etc. where tickets are sold.
a) box room b) bookstall c) box office
10. A group of people who come to watch and listen to someone speaking or performing in public
a) audience b) viewers c) spectators

TEST #23. Crossword “IN THE THEATRE WORLD”



Across:

1. A large group of musicians playing many different kinds of instruments and led by a conductor;
2. A sheet of heavy material that comes down at the front of the stage in a theatre;
3. Someone who performs in a play or film;
4. A prize that is given each year in the US for the best film, actor etc in the film industry;
5. A time when all the people in a play, concert etc practise before a public performance;
6. A famous and successful actor, musician, or sports player;
7. A place where you can sit, or one from which you watch a performance, sports event etc.;
8. A part of a play during which there is no change in time or place;
9. A loud round of applause to show approval.

Down:

10. Something done to amuse or interest people in a way that gives them pleasure;
11. A short thin stick used by a conductor to direct the music;
12. A musical play in which all of the words are sung;
13. The raised area in a theatre which actors or singers stand on when they perform;
14. A play for the theatre, television, radio etc, usually a serious one, or plays in general.

LEXICAL TEST #24. Final Lexical Test on the Topic "Theatre"

I. Give synonyms to the following:

Playwright	Production
To run (about the play)	Treatment of the role
To begin (about the play)	To intend
Talented	Dressing-room
To stage	To move (feelings)smb
Box-office	A break
Poster	To play the title role
Repertory	Spectators
First-class	The curtains go up
To do a part	To take care of the tickets
Lovely	To hide
To go backstage	To visit theatres often
To be too marvellous	

II. Give the English equivalents for the Russian words:

Балет	Варьете
Поднимать	Любительский
Увертюра	Консерватория
Оркестр	Рампа
Вызывать чувства	Насладиться полностью
Репетировать	Отзывчивые зрители

III. Give antonyms to the following phrases:

To have a poor cast	Professional
To be tuned up (about instruments)	Modern
No use attending	Experienced
Commonplace	Captivating
To treat the character with lack of feeling	To enjoy the play
Awful acting	The audience gave little applause
	To win the hearts of the public

IV. Insert prepositions where necessary:

1. to rank ___ the best theatre
2. to come ___ tour ___ some city
3. to be ___ tour ___ a certain theatre
4. to be written ___ a Russian playwright
5. to include a wide ___ choice ___ plays
6. to run ___ the theatre
7. to be ___ ___ the theatre
8. to be ___ great educational value
9. to give food ___ thought
10. to give a good write-___
11. to fall short ___ one's expectations
12. to leave ___ a nasty taste ___ one's mouth
13. to leave a lasting impression ___ smb
14. to be based ___ a real life-story
15. the scene is laid ___
16. to be too lovely ___ words
17. to be ___ description
18. to make an impression ___ smb
19. to get ___ one's nerves
20. to be shown ___ TV
21. to touch ___ a problem
22. to take ___ a problem
23. to show a person ___ one's seat
24. to do the part ___ Romeo
25. to step ___ the stage
26. to join ___ a theatrical company
27. to get ___ the skin ___ the role
28. to be famous ___ one's skill
29. to penetrate ___ the role
30. to be ___ poor voice
31. to be ___ one's best
32. to make ___ a hit ___ the public
33. to be possessed ___ stage-fright
34. to pick ___ the tickets
35. to buy a programme ___ the usher
36. to have tickets ___ the performance
37. to get tickets ___ the Bolshoi
38. to stand ___ a line ___ the box-office
39. to burst ___ applause
40. to follow the play ___ keen interest
41. ___ beginning ___ end
42. ___ the moment the curtain goes ___
43. to look forward ___ spending a wonderful evening
44. to lose interest ___ the play
45. to be bored ___ death
46. to enjoy every bit ___ the play
47. to get tickets ___ the eve ___ the play
48. to have a good view ___ the stage ___ some place
49. tickets turned out to be sold ___
50. a sign posted ___ ___ the box-office
51. to find the play ___ one's liking
52. to praise ___ the skies
53. to have an ear ___ music
54. to tune ___ the instruments
55. to be dull ___ the extreme

V. Translate from Russian into English using active grammar constructions:

1. Перед тем, как пойти в театр, мы прогулялись по Стрэнду.
2. Каждый знает, что Большой Театр стоит на одном уровне с такими известными театрами, как Ла Скала в Милане и Метрополитен Опера в Нью Йорке.
3. Едва этот непревзойденный актер вышел на сцену, как публика бурно зааплодировала.
4. Мы не могли не признать, что премьера поразила публику, поэтому мы были уверены, что эта постановка станет хитом сезона.
5. Новая пьеса этого драматурга поднимает вечную проблему жизни - пропасть (gap) между поколениями.
6. Никто не танцевал Джульетту так, как Галина Уланова. Ее Джульетта всегда покоряла сердца публики, после каждого представления балерине дарили море цветов. Однако не всем известно, что ее первое выступление на сцене обернулось провалом.
7. Ее единственным желанием в жизни было получить хоть какую-нибудь роль в кино. Однако, играя маленькие роли, она не была в центре внимания. Тем не менее, однажды, когда вместо роли без слов она получила другую роль, Полина сочла, что это - начало ее карьеры.
8. Почему бы не послушать пение уличных музыкантов? Каждый раз, когда я слышу, как они поют, у меня замирает сердце от жалости и тоски по дому (to feel homesick).
9. Билеты на премьеру всегда трудно достать, особенно если какая-нибудь зарубежная труппа приезжает на гастроли.
10. Рой Кинг, некогда бывший очень известным актером, решил в последний раз появиться перед публикой в роли Отелло. Он был уверен, что сыграет роль превосходно. И когда ему сообщили, что роль Дездемоны будет играть неизвестная неопытная актриса, он не мог не почувствовать себя оскорбленным.

LEXICAL TEST #25. Topic “Medicine”. (On the text “BEING ILL”)

I. Give synonyms to the following:

To feel sick	To feel giddy
To fall ill	To shake
To stay in bed	To feel feverish
To be difficult to swallow	To feel rotten

II. Give English equivalents:

Чувствовать себя не совсем в порядке, нехорошо	Подхватить грипп (инфлюэнцу)
Не выглядеть самим собой	Грелка
Не сомкнуть глаз	Щупать пульс
Принять пару таблеток аспирина	Чувствовать себя мерзко
Принести пользу	Выписать рецепт
Стучать в висках, пульсировать (в голове)	Снизить температуру
	Потеть

III. Insert prepositions where necessary:

to have a bit __ temperature	to doze __
to go straight __ bed	an epidemic __ smth
to catch __ the flu	to stick the thermometer __ one’s mouth
to listen __ one’s chest	to put a stethoscope __ one’s ears
to keep smb __ bed	to be back __ normal

IV. Translate from Russian into English using active grammar:

1. Едва Мистер Гартер встал утром, как почувствовал ужасную головную боль.
2. Он не мог не признать, что у него поднимается температура.
3. После того, как он прилег, он почувствовал себя лучше.
4. Его жена не была удивлена, что Мистер Гартер подхватил грипп.
5. После того, как он немного подремал, он проснулся, весь потя.
6. Он услышал, что к ним поднимался доктор.

7. Врач не мог поставить диагноз, не измерив температуру больного и не прослушав его легкие.
8. Был только один способ измерить температуру - засунуть градусник в рот.
9. Врач велел Мистеру Гартеру продолжать принимать аспирин, чтобы снизить температуру.
10. Он был так болен, что совсем не хотел читать и даже не мог смотреть на еду.

LEXICAL TEST #26. Topic "Medicine"

I. Give synonyms to the following word combinations:

to feel sick	to infect smb
to fall ill	to shake
to keep to bed	to bear the pain
to be difficult to swallow	to make an operation
to feel dizzy	to gargle one's throat
to feel feverish	to feel rotten

II. Give English equivalents:

не выглядеть самим собой	прослушивать сердце и легкие
чувствовать себя не в своей тарелке, не совсем хорошо	чувствовать себя мерзко
не сомкнуть глаз	выписать рецепт
подхватить простуду	снизить температуру
щупать пульс	потеть

III. Translate from Russian into English using gerund and participle:

1. Доктору удалось поставить диагноз сразу.
2. Он не мог не чихать постоянно, ибо он подхватил грипп, которым все болели вокруг.
3. У нее есть привычка использовать самолечение.

4. Прием таблеток аспирина может снизить температуру сразу.
5. Если ты не будешь обращать внимание на свое здоровье, то можешь получить нервный срыв.
6. Вы не возражаете против того, чтобы Вас прооперировал студент-практикант?
7. Он ненавидит любую мысль (идею) о том, чтобы быть помещенным в больницу.
8. Я чувствовал, что у меня поднимается температура.
9. Терапевт предложил мне пройти ряд необходимых анализов.
10. Мы идем в аптеку, чтобы получить лекарство по рецепту.

LEXICAL TEST #27. Reading Medicine Labels

I. Give English equivalents:

содержать информацию	симптом
жевать	требовать наблюдения врача
глотать	лекарства без рецепта
производить	принимать препарат
предупреждение	

II. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Любой медицинский препарат содержит информацию для покупателей о том, как правильно использовать его.
2. Не следует превышать дозу приема лекарства.
3. Данное лекарство предполагает помощь при заложенном носе, и снимает чувство боли во всем теле.
4. Держите лекарство в недоступном для детей месте.
5. Принимайте не более, чем 8 таблеток в день.
6. Избегайте принимать лекарство перед работой, так как оно имеет побочный эффект.

7. В случае простуды, сильного кашля, головных болей из-за простуды принимайте «Колдрекс», так как этот препарат успокаивает кашель, смягчает горло, раздраженное кашлем, не вызывает сонливости и оставляет во рту приятный вкус лимона или черной смородины.

LEXICAL TEST #28. At the Dentist's

I. Give synonyms to the following words:

filling	to feel awful
acute	to summon up courage
a <u>bad</u> tooth	to pull out
fear <u>seized</u> him	<u>antiseptic</u> liquid
to <u>talk</u> smb into doing smth	to <u>stand</u> the pain
to moan	to get away

II. Give antonyms to the following words:

a <u>bad</u> tooth	to look healthy
a <u>temporary</u> filling	to <u>neglect</u> teeth

III. Give the corresponding English equivalents:

сердце уходит в пятки	не двинуть ни мускулом
приходить на проверку	укол в десну
приходить в чувство	онеметь
приводить кого-либо в чувство	удалять зуб

IV. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Я избегаю посещать кабинет зубного врача, так как сам вид бормашины заставляет у меня мурашки бегать по коже.
2. Сделав глубокий вдох и набравшись храбрости, Мистер Норман вошел в кабинет.

3. Прекрасно зная, что перед тем, как удалять зуб врач делает укол в десну, чтобы она онемела, мальчик все равно дрожал с головы до ног.
4. Войдя в кабинет дантиста, Мисс Энн почувствовала легкое головокружение, ибо она увидела щипцы для удаления зубов и другой инструмент.
5. Едва он начал есть, как почувствовал, что один из нижних зубов с правой стороны очень чувствителен к горячему и холодному, потому, не думая ни секунды, он бросился к доктору.

LEXICAL TEST #29. Idioms. "Parts of the Body"

Complete the definitions below with a suitable word form the box:

head, tooth, finger, palm, skin, ear, lips, nose, heart, mouth, heels

1. If you are trying hard to do something, but all in vain, people might say that you *are banging your* _____ *against a brick wall.*
2. People who *have a sweet* _____ are very fond of chocolate, ice-cream, cakes, etc.
3. If someone asks you for a favour and you refuse to listen or ignore the request, this means you *turn a deaf* _____ *to it.*
4. If you promise to keep somebody's secret, you say that *your* _____ *will be sealed.*
5. To be involved in many activities and to have influence over them means *to have a* _____ *in every pie.*
6. When someone offers you a bribe they want *to grease your* _____.
7. When you're very inquisitive and try to find out things about others, people may think that you're *poking your* _____ *into their business.*
8. When you're terrified you *have your* _____ *in your* _____.
9. If the weather is rainy and you have no umbrella you may *get soaked to the* _____.
10. If you're very fond of another person people may say you're _____ *over* _____ *in love.*

LEXICAL TEST #30. Topic "Medicine"

Read the text and fill in the blanks with the suitable words given below:

A Successful Operation

When the doctor told my mother that I would have to have a 1) _____ operation, she was surprised because I didn't 2) _____ fuss at all. I was actually quite excited about going into hospital. I imagined how interested all my classmates would be when they heard why I was 3) _____ from school.

I had a whole day just to get used to 4) _____ in hospital before the operation and I spent my time talking to other 5) _____ and watching TV.

I was a bit scared when they came to take me from children's 6) _____ to the operating 7) _____. The doctor gave me a(n) 8) _____ of 9) _____ and told me to count to ten. I didn't get as far as three before I fell asleep. When I 10) _____ back in my bed, my stomach felt very 11) _____. A nurse told me I'd been 12) _____ in pain in my sleep and added that it would take me a couple of weeks for the wound to 13) _____, but I would be able to get up and walk around in a couple of days. She took my 14) _____ to make sure that I didn't have a 15) _____ and I went off to sleep again.

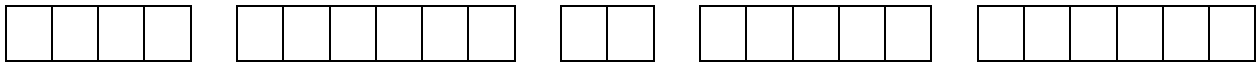
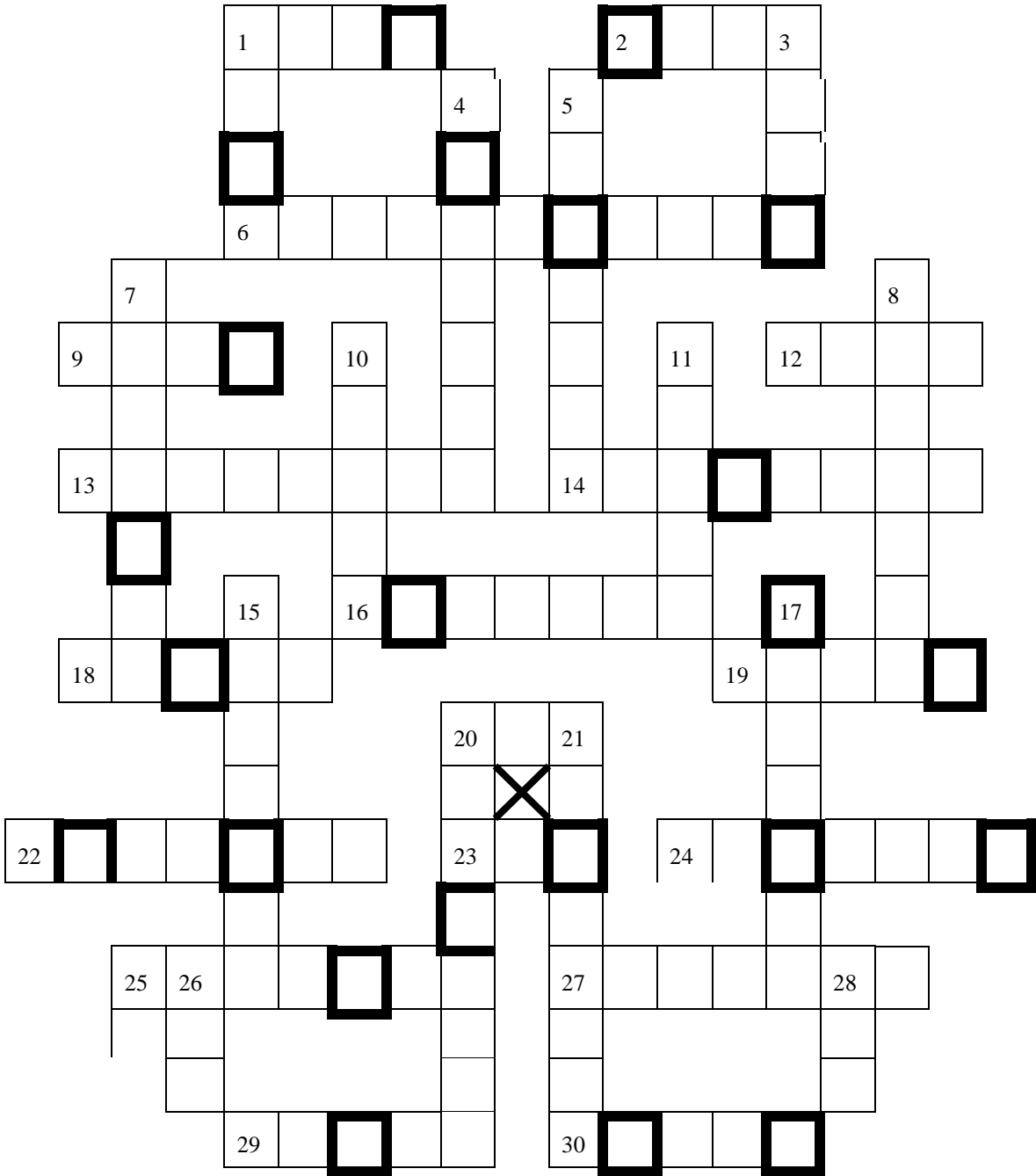
When I woke up a few hours later, there was a boy I hadn't seen before in the bed next to mine. He was about the same age 16) _____ me. His left leg was in 17) _____. He had fallen off his bicycle and 18) _____ the leg while trying to 19) _____ up with his elder brother who was riding very fast.

Poor chap, it was going to take him a lot longer to 20) _____ than me.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A small | B insignificant | C minor | D slight |
| 2. A do | B make | C get | D have |
| 3. A absent | B dismissed | C permitted | D discharged |
| 4. A being | B was | C been | D be |
| 5. A customers | B clients | C regulars | D patients |
| 6. A palace | B ward | C apartment | D compartment |
| 7. A room | B palace | C hall | D auditorium |
| 8. A syringe | B puncture | C injection | D vaccination |
| 9. A laxative | B anaesthetic | C vitamins | D inoculation |
| 10. A woke up | B awakened | C awoke up | D awake |
| 11. A damaged | B sore | C injured | D hurt |
| 12. A complaining | B nagging | C moaning | D grumbling |
| 13. A cure | B recover | C heal | D fix |
| 14. A heat | B temperature | C condition | D thermometer |
| 15. A rush | B passion | C hotness | D fever |
| 16. A like | B as | C than | D that |
| 17. A bandage | B dressing | C plaster | D gypsum |
| 18. A broken | B smashed | C wrecked | D split |
| 19. A overtake | B pursue | C catch | D come |
| 20. A cure | B recover | C heal | D improve |

TEST #31. Crossword “MEDICALLY SPEAKING”

Use your brains! Do the crossword and make up the key phrase out of the marked letters:



ACROSS:

1. The front of the head from the forehead to the lower jaw.
2. The natural outer layer of a person's or animal's body.

DOWN:

1. The part of your body that you stand on and walk on.
3. The unhealthy condition of being very fat.

6. A measure of how hot or cold a body is.
9. The kind of food that a person or animal eats each day.
12. The top part of the body that contains the brain and is supported by the neck.
13. The process of getting better after an illness, injury etc.
14. A large number of cases of a disease that happen at the same time.
16. Severe mental or physical suffering, pain.
18. An abnormally high body temperature, accompanied by fast pulse rate, shivering and nausea.
19. One of the bonelike objects in the jaws that are used for biting and chewing food.
20. To drink something slowly, in small mouthfuls.
22. Energy and strength sustained while performing an activity over a long time.
23. The organ of sight in humans and animals.
24. The organ inside the body where food begins to be digested.
25. Extreme physical or mental tiredness, exhaustion.
27. Medical treatment in which a patient's body is cut open for the doctor to treat or remove the problem part; also in AmE: the place where operations are done in a hospital.
29. The organ inside the skull that controls and coordinates the nervous system.
30. The joint where the arm bends.
4. To investigate a patient's state of health.
5. The organ situated above the mouth, used for smelling and breathing.
7. An unhealthy condition in a person which is caused by bacteria or infection.
8. The front part of the body between the neck and the stomach.
10. The part of the body where the hand joins the arm, the right place to wear a watch.
11. A person who is receiving medical care.
15. Someone whose job is to treat people's teeth.
17. A chemical substance produced by an endocrine gland that influences the growth, development, and condition of the body.
20. The hard framework of bones that supports and protects the organs and muscles of the body.
21. The force with which blood travels through your body.
26. Either of the upper limbs from the shoulder to the wrist.
28. An X-... is a stream of electromagnetic radiation that can pass through a human body, used as a diagnostic aid.

LEXICAL TEST #32. Final Lexical Test on the Topic "Medicine"

I. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. to calm smb ___ | 18. to operate ___ smb ___ smth |
| 2. to discharge smb ___ the hospital | 19. to sit ___ ___ smb |
| 3. to fall ill ___ some disease | 20. to moan ___ pain |
| 4. to cure smb ___ smth | 21. to set ___ (about a complication) |
| 5. to treat smb ___ smth | 22. to persuade smb ___ doing smth |
| 6. to put ___ mustard plasters | 23. to pluck ___ courage |
| 7. to feel ___ ___ sorts | 24. there is no stopping ___ the pain |
| 8. to write ___ a prescription | 25. to come ___ a check-up |
| 9. to listen ___ one`s lungs | 26. to attend ___ teeth regularly |
| 10. to sound one`s lungs | 27. a prick ___ the gum |
| 11. to look ___ the throat | 28. to swell ___ (about a cheek) |
| 12. to get back ___ one`s feet | 29. to pull ___ a tooth |
| 13. to keep ___ bed | 30. to be sensitive ___ heat and cold |
| 14. to stay ___ bed | 31. rash breaks ___ |
| 15. to pass a disease ___ smb else | 32. to strip ___ the waist |
| 16. to go ___ analyses | 33. a fit ___ coughing |
| 17. to undergo ___ a treatment | 34. to isolate a child ___ smb |

II. Fill in prepositions and give synonyms to the following word combinations:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. to discharge smb ___ the hospital | 12. to be sensitive ___ heat and cold |
| 2. to put ___ mustard plasters | 13. a fit ___ coughing |
| 3. to feel ___ ___ sorts | 14. to look pale |
| 4. to get back ___ one`s feet | 15. to stop a cavity |
| 5. to pass a disease ___ smb else | 16. a bad tooth |
| 6. to sit ___ ___ smb | 17. to ease the pain |
| 7. to moan ___ pain | 18. to kill the pain |
| 8. to set ___ (about a complication) | 19. to feel dizzy |
| 9. to pluck ___ courage | 20. to feel dead |

10. there is no stopping ___ the pain

11. to swell ___ (about a cheek)

21. to vaccinate

22. to make an injection

23. chemist

III. Give antonyms:

1. a mild form of a disease

2. a brief examination

3. to feel well

4. a bad tooth

5. a permanent filling

6. to neglect teeth

7. harmful

8. stimulant

IV. Give English equivalents to the following words:

1. глотать

2. вызывать сонливость

3. головная боль из-за простуды

4. корь

5. свинка

6. коклюш

7. ветрянка

8. краснуха

9. желтуха

10. убить болезнь в зародыше

11. дифтерия

12. бронхит

13. диагноз - диагнозы

14. анализ - анализы

15. хирург

15. щипцы

16. жевать

17. подтвердить диагноз

18. рана

19. переливание крови

20. обложенный язык

21. кашель

22. симптом

23. несварение

24. понос

25. восприимчивость к болезням

26. медицинский препарат, который

можно купить без рецепта

27. побочные эффекты

28. аппендицит

30. шприц

V. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Зуб был слишком запущен, чтобы его пломбировать, поэтому, сделав рентгеновский снимок, врачу ничего не оставалось делать, как удалить его. Врач пытался убедить пациента, что тот не почувствует боли, ибо он сделает

укол в десну, чтобы десна онемела. Однако пациент выглядел очень бледно, и было видно, что он дрожит от страха.

2. Каждый человек боится идти к дантисту, так как вид бормашины заставляет мурашки бегать по коже.

3. В тот вечер Николай почувствовал себя не в своей тарелке: у него было недомогание, поднялась температура, было больно глотать, но мама решила не вызывать врача, будучи уверенной, что это простуда. Но через день температура не спала, и на лице и шее у мальчика появилась сыпь, которая заставила маму вызвать врача немедленно. Сделав обход, врач пришел. Осмотрев мальчика, он сразу поставил диагноз - корь.

4. Однажды утром, при попытке встать с кровати, Филипп почувствовал, что у него кружится голова, все тело болит и ему не хочется есть.

5. Приняв две таблетки аспирина и надеясь, что они сбьют температуру, мистер Гартер понял, что пользы они не принесли.

6. Если ты будешь халатно относиться к гриппу и не будешь лежать в постели, то точно наступит осложнение - воспаление легких или невроз (neurosis).

LEXICAL TEST #33. Topic "Travelling"

I. Insert the missing prepositions:

1. When a traveller arrives ___ his destination, he gets ___ the train and calls a porter to help him ___ his luggage, if necessary.

2. Most holiday-makers would rather travel ___ train.

3. ___ poor sailors a sea voyage is out ___ the question.

4. Before the plane takes ___, the stewardess asks the passengers to fasten their seat-belts.

5. During rush hours the getting ___ and ___ business is no easy matter.

6. One ought to know the highway code and keep to it not to meet ___ an accident.

7. There are methods ___ travel ___ people to choose ___.

8. I don't run the risk ___ packing up ___ the eve ___ the departure; I generally do it well

___ advance as I am awfully absent-minded.

9. Modern planes give travellers every satisfaction and there's no need to worry ___ one's getting air-sick.

10. Don't worry, there's an excellent bus service ___ the city ___ the airport.

II. Give synonyms to the following words:

a way of travelling

to be sea-sick

to speed up

to go on board

to persuade

tiresome

to travel by sea

to spend money on smth

to travel by air

to transport the luggage

to change trains

to book beforehand

to put off

luggage

to be air-sick

III. Give antonyms to the following words:

to pull in

to fold

to land

to meet

the sea is rough

to travel with a lot of luggage

to be a good sailor

light traffic

to unfasten the belts

IV. Give Russian equivalents:

пассажир

благоразумный

путешественник

складывать вещи

пешком

отдельная каюта на борту корабля

путешествовать автостопом

вести машину сломя голову

экипаж

сказать пару ласковых

V. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Почему бы нам не устроить пикник на траве?

2. Когда путешествуешь поездом, то получаешь одновременно комфорт,

наслаждение и безопасность.

3. Для меня нет ничего лучше пешей прогулки.

4. Перед посадкой на борт самолета, у пассажиров взвешивают и проверяют багаж и затем наклеивают на него ярлыки.

5. После того, как ты провел неделю на борту судна, ты чувствуешь себя по-другому, думая, что морской воздух принес тебе пользу.

6. Водитель машины попал в автокатастрофу благодаря тому, что он не соблюдал правила дорожного движения.

7. На полустанках поезд-экспресс никогда не останавливается, только электрички сажают там пассажиров.

8. Должно быть, он провез за границу вещи, которые нужно декларировать.

9. Чувствовать палубу под ногами, слушать крики чаек - ни с чем не сравнимое наслаждение.

10. Не может быть, чтобы он отправился за город на машине один, так как некому заменить его у руля.

LEXICAL TEST #34. Topic "Travelling"

I. Give synonyms to the following word combinations:

To reach one's destination

To put off the flight

To board the train

To take a porter

To travel by plane

To gather speed

To be sea-sick

To make a left turn

II. Give antonyms:

To land

To have a rough voyage

To travel on business

A single ticket

To get on the train

To pull in

Heavy traffic

To catch the train

To be a good sailor

To see smb off

III. Find the word which suits the given definition:

1. A short journey from one place to another
a) voyage b) trip c) tour d) travel
2. An atmospheric condition causing an airplane to drop some distance
a) air crash b) thunderstorm c) lightening d) air pocket
3. A place where two or more roads meet
a) corner b) confluence c) crossroads d) crossing
4. A carriage on a train where smoking is not prohibited
a) sleeping car b) dining car c) smoking car d) through car
5. Money charged for a journey by bus, plane, ship, etc.
a) fare b) tax c) fee d) fine

IV. Give definitions to the following expressions, use them in sentences of your own:

To travel light

To go ashore

To be a poor sailor

To go downtown

A non-stop flight

V. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box in the appropriate grammar form:

flight, voyage, departure, taxi, single, flight attendant, to travel by plane, to fasten, luggage, to board
--

1. I hate the very idea _____ as I'm airsick.
2. The _____ being announced, the passengers made their way to the _____ lounge.
3. When we _____ the plane and took our seats the _____ told us _____ the belts.
4. The _____ from England to India used to take six months.
5. The Perkins took a _____, went with their _____ to Victoria Station and booked _____ tickets to Berlin.

LEXICAL TEST #35. Travelling by Train

Read the text and fill in the blanks with the suitable words:

There are so many things you have to do when you (1) _____. Don't forget to stick (2) _____ on your (3) _____!

If you are going (4) _____ train, the first thing you have to do is buy yourself (5) _____. You usually have to stand in a (6) _____ and it's very easy to (7) _____ your train and then waste hours (8) _____ the next one!

You buy (9) _____ or (10) _____ ticket, and then look for your (11) _____ in the (12) _____.

Finally, you (13) _____ the train and settle down to enjoy the (14) _____. If you're lucky, the train (15) _____ the station (16) _____.

Sometimes (17) _____ comes round to (18) _____ your ticket, but usually you travel without interruption and relax till it's time for you to (19) _____ when you (20) _____ at your destination.

1. a) go
b) journey
c) travel

6. a) queue
b) line
c) row

11. a) seat
b) place
c) space

16. a) in time
b) on time
c) to time

2. a) a card
b) a label
c) an etiquette

7. a) late
b) miss
c) lose

12. a) wagon
b) carriage
c) van

17. a) a conductor
b) an inspector
c) a guide

3. a) luggage
b) valise
c) coffer

8. a) expecting
b) waiting for
c) awaiting for

13. a) get into
b) enter
c) go in

18. a) examine
b) interrogate
c) question

4. a) with
b) on
c) by

9. a) a single
b) an ordinary
c) an only

14. a) travel
b) voyage
c) journey

19. a) get down
b) descend
c) get off

5. a) a billet
b) a ticket
c) a card

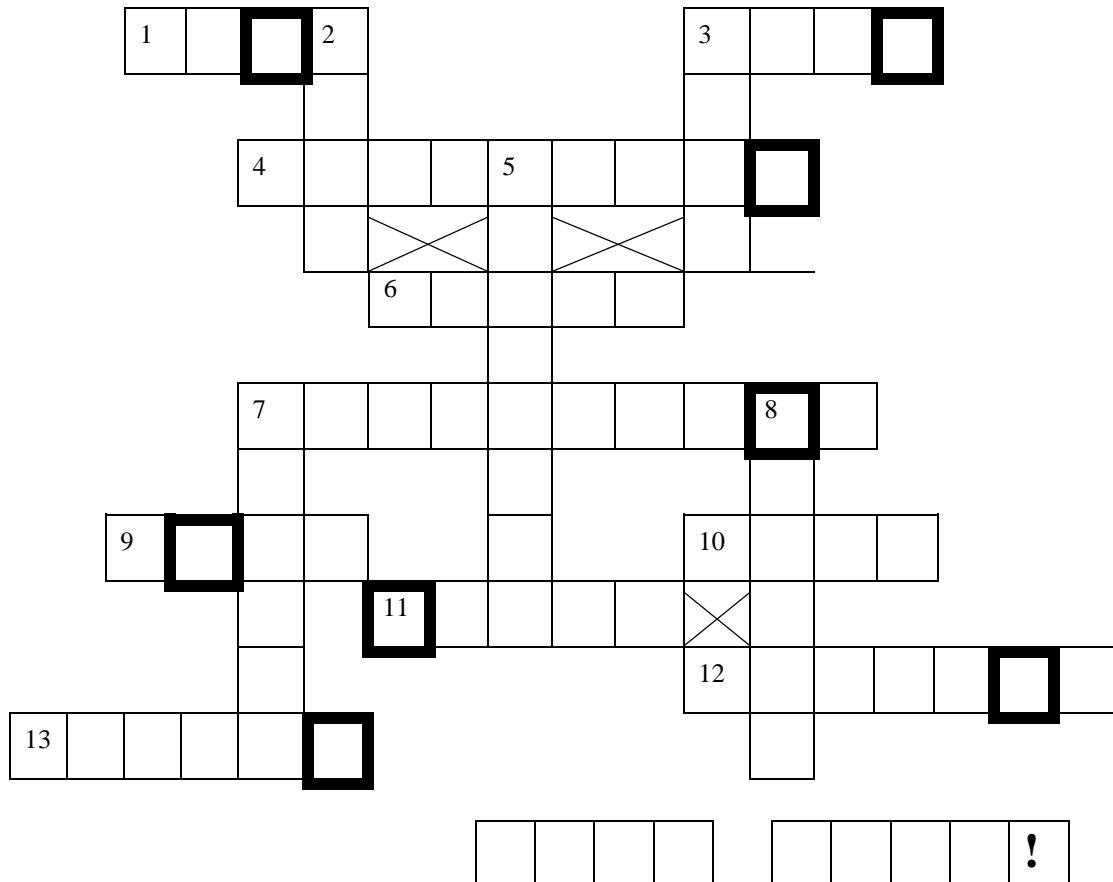
10. a) double
b) return
c) back

15. a) leaves
b) departs
c) leaves from

20. a) arrive
b) reach
c) come

TEST # 36. Crossword “TRAFFIC”

Do the crossword and make up the key phrase out of the marked letters:



ACROSS:

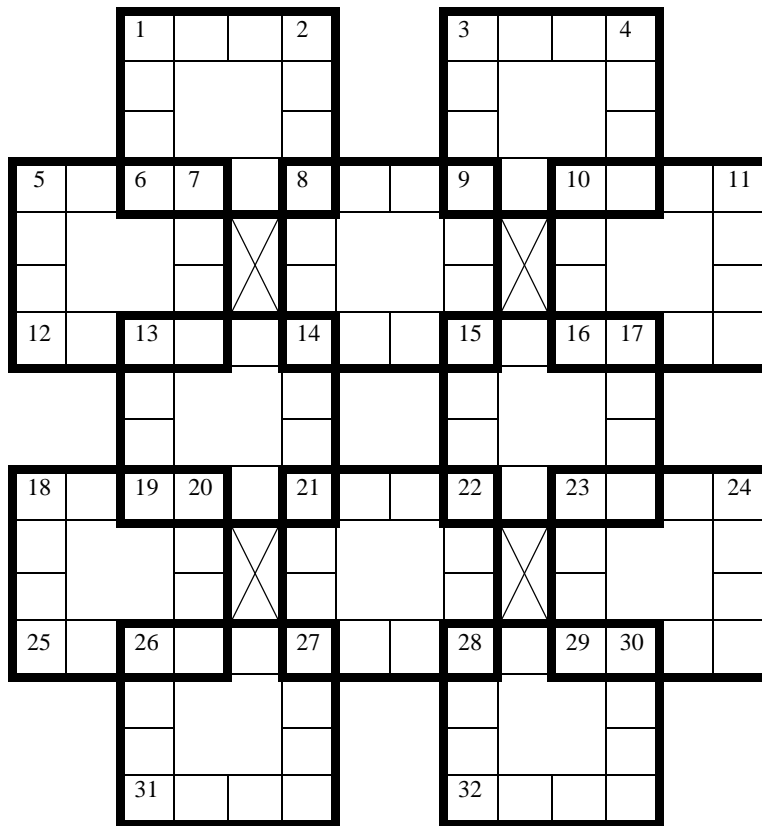
1. A set of rules introduced by government to control the behaviour of people.
3. A official principle which says how things are done.
4. A male police officer.
6. Going forward, from one place on smth such as a line, street towards the other end of it.
7. A place where two or more roads meet.
9. A device in a car to make loud warning signals.
10. Money that must be paid as a punishment.
11. You must not cross the street at the red traffic
12. Any means of transport.
13. A large open area in the centre of a town or city. Minin ... is in the centre of N. Novgorod.

DOWN:

2. A place at the side of a road where passengers wait for public transport.
3. A specially prepared way for cars, buses, bicycles etc to travel on.
5. A special place for pedestrians to cross the street.
7. The point where two lines, streets, etc. meet.
8. A person who drives a car.

TEST # 38. Crossword '4x4'

There are 12 intersecting squares in this crossword, each built of four 4-letters words. Be attentive! The ending of one word serves the beginning of another.



ACROSS:

1. To study hard on the eve of an examination.
3. To understand or to be aware of.
5. A small restaurant where you can buy drinks and simple meals.
6. To have a physical or emotional sensation.
8. An item-by-item record of names or things, usually written one below the other.
9. A piece of work required to be done.
10. The natural outer layer of a person's or animal's body.
12. The direction towards which the sun goes down.
13. To mix up a liquid by moving a

DOWN:

1. The head cook in a restaurant.
2. An occasion when you eat food, for example breakfast or dinner.
3. A knee-length pleated tartan skirt, traditionally worn by Scottish men.
4. Physical or mental effort in order to achieve smth, as well as paid employment.
5. To bite food several times in order to grind it before swallowing.
7. A way out.
8. A person who tells lies.
9. A set of questions or exercises to measure smb's skill and knowledge.
10. A small grain of a plant, from which a new plant of the same kind grows.

spoon or stick around it.

14. To stop working for a time and sit down or lie down to relax.

15. The regular rising and falling of the level of the sea, and the trademark of a popular washing powder.

16. A piece of furniture like a table, usually with drawers in it, that you sit at to write and work.

18. A bird from New Zealand that cannot fly, as well as a fruit with a brown skin and green flesh.

19. Determination to do smth that you have decided to do, even if this is difficult.

21. Every fourth year, when February has 29 days.

22. A group of several things of the same type that are put on top of each other

23. To let smb borrow money or smth that belongs to you for a short time.

25. The feeling you have when part of your body hurts.

26. A unit of length equal to 2.54cm.

27. You use this curved piece of plastic or metal to hang your clothes on or to catch fish.

28. A light frame covered with a thin material flown in the wind at the end of a length of a string.

29. A portable shelter made of canvas put up by campers.

31. To restore smb to health, esp. by using natural powers

32. A shade of colour.

11. The part of the body that joins the head to the shoulders.

13. A public performance.

14. A small round loaf of bread for one person or a flat pastry filled with meat, cheese or jam.

15. A short journey to a place and back.

17. Lack of difficulty, and freedom from discomfort or worry.

18. To store smth in a customary place.

20. You use it to press your clothes.

21. One of the hairs that grow around the edge of your eyes.

22. The meat from pigs.

23. In the US they call it 'elevator'.

24. A limited range of food that you eat to control weight or for health reasons.

26. A skin irritation causing a desire to scratch.

27. A small mountain.

28. Your grandmother can make you warm socks or a sweater this way.

30. To check the accuracy and clarity of a text before printing or publishing it.

LEXICAL TEST #40. EXAMINATION LEXICAL TEST

I. Antonyms: Choose the word of the opposite meaning to the underlined words:

1. If we leave the house at 6, we are sure to catch the train.
a) to drop b) to miss c) to release
2. The play that the touring company performed, was poor.
a) extraordinary b) humorous c) first-rate
3. I have a dull pain in my lower tooth on the left.
a) sudden b) acute c) quick
4. The sea was rough for most of the voyage.
a) smooth b) even c) beautiful
5. The actress felt awkward on the stage.
a) skilful b) clever c) at ease
5. The injection the doctor gave me was rather painful.
a) comfortable b) quiet c) soothing
7. The train began to pick up speed as soon as it has left the station.
a) to slow down b) to go easy c) to hold back
8. I felt quite ill after the journey.
a) suitable b) healthy c) proper
9. All the parents came to the railway station to meet the children.
a) to look at b) to see off c) to miss
10. Both the music and the acting fell short of my expectation.
a) overdid b) exceeded c) surpassed
11. Fasten your belts, please. The plane is going to take off.

a) to land	b) to settle	c) to put
------------	--------------	-----------

12. After the operation the doctor advised Father to cut down on physical exercise.
a) to raise b) to increase c) to enlarge

II. Definitions: Choose the word suitable for the given definitions:

1. A raised platform on which the performance takes place.
a) stage b) scene c) act
2. Money charged for a journey by bus, plane, ship, etc.
a) fee b) fare c) tip
3. To bring a person back to healthy to make a disease go away.
a) to cure b) to nurse c) to manage

4. The people listening to or watching a theatrical performance or other entertainment.
- a) members b) group c) audience
5. To awaken from sleep, to excite.
- a) to rise b) to engage c) to arouse
6. Atmospheric condition causing an airplane drop some distance.
- a) aircrash b) air-pocket c) thunderstorm
7. Doctor's or dentist's consulting room.
- a) surgery b) ward c) department
8. Place where two or more roads meet.
- a) crossing b) cross-roads c) corner
9. List of actors in a play or film.
- a) company b) players c) cast
10. To hurt, to be in continuous pain.
- a) to ache b) to injure c) to harm
11. The last station or stop on a railway or bus line.
- a) destination b) finish c) terminus
12. To introduce a weak form of a disease into a body as a protection against the disease.
- a) to inject b) to inoculate c) to infect

III. Synonyms: Choose a word of similar meaning to the underlined word:

1. The train had stopped, but I had the sensation that it was still moving.
- a) emotion b) opinion c) feeling
2. You can't conceal your poor marks from your father.
- a) cover b) hide c) disguise
3. I can't make him out, his behaviour is rather odd.
- a) vague b) queer c) incredible
4. When you discover the truth, don't be too hasty about drawing conclusions.
- a) find out b) examine c) understand
5. The room was so hot that she felt dizzy.
- a) amazed b) confused c) giddy
6. His book is anticipated to be a popular success.
- a) expected b) thought c) awaited

10. Kingham must be kept out of this; he tries to interfere in every affair.

- a) to have a bee in one's bonnet b) to have an oar in every man's boat c) to have his tongue in his cheek

11. How painfully it had affected him that he was not the leader in the family.

- a) played a double game b) played fast and loose c) played second fiddle

12. You need a holiday; you look a bit weak and tired because of overwork.

- a) run down b) out of breath c) overdone

V. Functions: What attitude do these replies convey? Choose the best answer:

1. I didn't think the film was very good. It certainly wasn't as good as other science fiction films I've seen.

- a) expressing sympathy b) saying you are disappointed c) saying you are pessimistic

2. Excuse me, please. How do I get to Kensington Gardens?

- a) asking for advice b) asking the way c) asking to say again

3. How about going to the cinema tonight?

- a) making an invitation b) asking for somebody's opinion c) asking if a person is listening

4. It's too late now. You might have phoned me before.

- a) expressing annoyance b) expressing reproach c) complaining

5. This is the last time I take up this job, do I make myself clear?

- a) checking that you have been understood b) checking that you have understood correctly c) asking if a person remembers

6. With pleasure. I'd like nothing better. Thank you.

- a) expressing one's likes b) accepting an invitation c) saying you are optimistic

7. Take the street on your left and go straight on. It will lead you to Hyde Park.

- a) saying you are sure b) giving advice c) telling the way

8. Now, now, take it easy. No need to be so upset.

- a) expressing regret b) expressing consolation c) giving warnings

9. Personally, I find this film Hitchcock's best. Really fantastic.

- a) saying you are excited b) reassuring c) complimenting

10. -After the marriage he's going to Spain.

-You're not serious. It can't be true.

- a)** expressing critical opinion **b)** expressing surprise **c)** expressing disbelief

11. I'm afraid I can't. I've got a lot of work to do. Thank you all the same.

- a)** expressing one's dislikes **b)** apologizing **c)** refusing an invitation

12. -I've lost my wallet somewhere.

-Oh dear, I'm most awfully sorry. What a terrible situation for you.

- a)** expressing sympathy **b)** expressing surprise **c)** expressing disapproval

ANSWER KEYS

Test #3. 1d, 2f, 3e, 4g, 5i, 6j, 7a, 8c, 9h, 10b.

Test #10. I. 1f, 2i, 3j, 4a, 5b, 6h, 7g, 8d, 9e, 10c.

TEST #11. Crossword “MIX” (Topics ‘College’, ‘Housekeeping’, ‘Meals’)

Across: 3. linguistics, 6. bacon, 8. occur, 9. pasta, 13. salary, 15. coffee, 16. wallpaper, 21. honey, 22. flour, 24. linen, 25. scrub, 26. baker, 30. tutor, 31. toast, 32. cream, 36. vegetable, 38. onions, 39. powder, 42. aroma, 44. broth, 45. money, 46. certificate.

Down: 1. inn, 2. juice, 4. issue, 5. cup, 7. coach, 10. sweep, 11. bread, 12. notes, 14. employ, 17. pot, 18. session, 19. library, 20. tea, 22. fruit, 23. roast, 27. bun, 28. master, 29. ham, 33. beans, 34. floor, 35. mango, 37. clean, 40. brain, 41. stain, 43. ale, 45. mat.

Test #14. 1d, 2j, 3f, 4i, 5h, 6a, 7e, 8b, 9c, 10g.

Test #15. 1c, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6b, 7b, 8c, 9a, 10b.

Test #19. For Fun and Profit

1a, 2b, 3a, 4b, 5c, 6a, 7b, 8d, 9d, 10c, 11c, 12a, 13d, 14c, 15b, 16d, 17b, 18c, 19c, 20b.

Lexical test #22. 1a, 2c, 3c, 4b, 5b, 6b, 7c, 8a, 9c, 10a.

Test #23. Crossword “IN THE THEATRE WORLD”

Across: 1. orchestra, 2. curtain, 3. actor, 4. Oscar 5. rehearsal, 6. star, 7. seat, 8. scene, 9. ovation.

Down: 10. entertainment, 11. baton, 12. opera, 13. stage, 14. drama.

Lexical test #29. 1. head, 2. tooth, 3. ear, 4. lips, 5. finger,

6. palm, 7. nose, 8. heart, mouth, 9. skin, 10. head, heels.

Lexical test #30. “A Successful Operation”

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	A	A	D	B	A	C	B	A	B	C	C	B	D	B	C	A	C	B

Test #31 . Crossword “MEDICALLY SPEAKING”

Across: 1. face, 2. skin, 3. temperature, 4. diet, 5. head, 6. recovery, 7. epidemic, 8. torment, 9. fever, 10. tooth, 11. sip, 12. stamina, 13. eye, 14. stomach, 15. fatigue, 16. surgery, 17. brain, 18. elbow.

Down: 19. foot, 20. obesity, 21. examine, 22. nose, 23. disease, 24. chest, 25. wrist, 26. patient, 27. dentist, 28. hormone, 29. skeleton, 30. pressure, 31. arm, 32. ray.

Key Phrase: GOOD HEALTH IS ABOVE WEALTH

Lexical test #35. “Travelling by train”

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	A	C	B	A	B	B	A	B	A	B	A	C	A	B	A	A	C	A

Test #36. Crossword “TRAFFIC”

Across: 1. laws, 3. rule, 4. policeman, 6. along, 7. crossroads, 9. horn, 10. fine, 11. light, 12. vehicle, 13. square.

Down: 2. stop, 3. road, 5. crossing, 7. corner, 8. driver.

Key Phrase: “WELL DONE!”

Lexical test #37. Idioms. “Travelling”: 1c, 2a, 3b, 4b, 5a, 6c, 7b, 8a, 9c, 10b.

Test #38. Crossword “4x4”

Across: 1. cram, 3. know, 5. café, 6. feel, 8. list, 9. task, 10. skin, 12. west, 13. stir, 14. rest, 15. tide, 16. desk, 18. kiwi, 19. will, 21. leap, 22. pile, 23. lend, 25. pain, 26. inch, 27. hook, 28. kite, 29. tent, 31. heal, 32. tint.

Down: 1. chef, 2. meal, 3. kilt, 4. work, 5. chew, 7. exit, 8. liar, 9. test, 10. seed, 11. neck, 13. show, 14. roll, 15. trip, 17. ease, 18. keep, 20. iron, 21. lash, 22. pork, 23. lift, 24. diet, 26. itch, 27. hill, 28. knit, 30. edit.

Reference List

1. Амбражейчик А. 2000 русских и 2000 английских идиом, фразеологизмов и устойчивых словосочетаний. – Минск, 2003.
2. Богацкий И.С., Дюканова М.Н. Бизнес-курс английского языка: Словарь-справочник. – 4-е изд. – Киев: Логос. М.: Рольф. - 1999 .
3. Дубровин М.И. Английские и русские пословицы и поговорки в иллюстрациях. – 2-е изд. – М.: Просвещение. 1995.
4. Кунин А.В. Англо-русский фразеологический словарь. – Москва: Русский язык. – 1984.
5. Романова Л.И. Английская лексика в текстах. – М.: Айрис-пресс, 2003.
6. Совершенствование лексической стороны речи: Учебно-методические материалы для студентов II курса (сост. Н.В. Шубарева и др.). – Горький: ГГПИИЯ им. Н.А. Добролюбова, 1989.
7. Хмиль О. Англо-русский тематический словарь. – Харьков, 1995.
8. A Graded English Course: Учебник для студентов отделений английского языка педагогических ВУЗов. II курс/ Л.Д. Кашурникова, Т.А. Бойцова, Б.А. Жигалев и др. – М.: Высшая школа, 1995.
9. L.G. Alexander. Right Word. Wrong Word. Longman group Ltd, England. – 1994.
10. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English: Longman group Ltd, England. – 2003.
11. Longman Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs: Longman group Ltd, England. – 1995.
12. Test your idioms. Peter Watcyn-Jones. Penguin English Guides. - 2002.

Анна Александровна Савина

Анна Юрьевна Трусова

**Лексические тесты
по английскому языку для студентов II курса**

Издание второе, переработанное и дополненное

Редакторы: А.О. Кузнецова
Д.В. Носикова
А.С. Паршаков

Лицензия ПД № 18-0062 от 20.12.2002

Подписано в печать

Формат 60×90 1/16

Печ. л.

Тираж экз.

Заказ

Цена договорная

Типография НГЛУ

603155, г. Нижний Новгород, ул. Минина, 31а.