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«Стратегия»**

Письменное задание по дисциплине «Английский язык» для 10 класса

Test

I. Reading

A. *Read the article and fill in the gaps (1-6) with the parts of the sentences (A-G). There is one extra part.*

Happiness

What is happiness? In many industrialized countries, it is often equated with money. But the small Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan has been trying a different idea. In 1972, concerned about the problems afflicting other developing countries 1 _____, Bhutan's leader, King Jigme Singye Wangchuck, decided to make his nation's priority its GNH, or Gross National Happiness. Bhutan, the King said, needed to ensure that prosperity was shared across society and that it was balanced against preserving cultural traditions, protecting the environment and maintaining a responsive government. The King instituted policies 2 _____.

Now, Bhutan's example is serving as a catalyst for broader discussions of national well-being. A growing number of economists, social scientists, corporate leaders and bureaucrats around the world are trying to develop systems 3 _____ but also access to health care, time with family, conservation of natural resources and other non-economic factors. The goal is partly to obtain a broader definition of the world happiness. "We have to think of human well-being in broader terms", said Bhutan's Home Minister. "Material well-being is only one component. That doesn't ensure that you're at peace with your environment 4 _____.

In the early stages of a climb out of poverty, for a household or a country, incomes and contentment grow together. But various studies show that beyond certain points, 5 _____, happiness does not keep up. And some countries, studies found, were happier than they should be. One study found that Latin American countries, for example, registered far more subjective happiness than their economic status would suggest.

But researchers have had great difficulty in developing measuring techniques 6 _____. And some experts question whether national well-being can really be defined. Just the act of trying to quantify happiness could destroy it, said one expert. "The most important things in life are not prone to measurement – like love."

- A. aimed at accomplishing these goals
- B. that can capture this broader sense of well-being
- C. and in harmony with each other
- D. whose focus was only on economic growth
- E. but there is not necessarily a relationship between wealth and happiness
- F. as annual income passes certain levels
- G. that measure not just the flow of money

II.

Use of English

1. Read the article and fill in the gaps using the words in bold in the correct form.

Changes to Engineering

Engineering in the transport sector has increasingly become an area of work for _____ educated, computer-literate professionals.	HIGH
These engineers are facing _____ challenges in a period of rapid technological advances.	PRACTICE
The _____ engineering skills are all still in demand in the transport sector: aerodynamics and mechanics, electrical and electronic, chemical and material.	TRADIOTION
But the big transport projects also require engineers with a range of other skills, _____ project management, business development, teamwork and even aesthetics.	INCLUDE
A new breed of engineers is being trained, with a more global view of the _____ of a complex system over a period of time.	GROW
A transport system will be in _____ for 20 years or mere, during which time developments in technology, materials and ways of thinking will have happened, so design systems have to be flexible.	USEFUL

2. Read the text and decide which answer A, B or C best fits each space.

English Spelling

English _____ first written down in the 6th century. At that time, writers _____ use the twenty three letters of the Latin alphabet to write down _____ they heard. Because English has sounds that do not exist in Latin, they added letters to represent the forty-four sounds of English. This resulted _____ some irregular spelling. After the Norman invasion of England in 1066, French became the language spoken by the king and other people in positions of power and influence. Many French words _____ introduced and the spelling of many English words changed _____ French patterns. The result was a rich and irregular mix _____ spellings.

The printing press was _____ in the 15th century. Many early printers of English texts spoke _____ first languages, especially Dutch. They often paid little attention _____ how English words were spelled. Sometimes technical decisions were made to give columns of print straight edges. To do _____, letters were taken off the ends of words and sometimes added to words. With time, people became used to _____ words spelled in the same way. Fixed spellings were therefore created _____ the printers' decisions. Spoken English, however, was not fixed. It continued to change, _____ it still does. _____ that English spelling seems irregular. Words such as although, through and cough, for example, all have the same spelling at the end, but are pronounced differently. Words such as feet, meat and seize, on the other hand, are spelled differently but have _____ same sound in the middle.

1. A. was B. were C. is
2. A. had to B. were to C. must
3. A. what B. which C. that
4. A. had B. were C. been
5. A. followed B. follow C. to follow
6. A. of B. in C. from
7. A. invent B. invented C. inventing
8. A. other B. another C. others
9. A. at B. to C. on
10. A. this B. these C. such
11. A. see B. saw C. seeing
12. A. by B. on C. at
13. A. like B. as C. though
14. A. There is no wonder B. It is no wonder C. It is no wonder
15. A. - B. a C. the

3. Fill in the correct preposition.

1. They always blame Mike ...everything.
2. The schoolboy was accused...starting the fire.
3. There is so little difference ... the twins that no one can tell one from the other.
4. France is famous...its fine wines.
5. Paul likes rugby but isn't keen... football.
6. Everyone was jealous... Tina when she won first prize.
7. Her brothers were never mean... her.
8. You should be proud... yourself for passing the test.
9. We can't rely... the bus to get us there in time.

4. Choose the right variant

1. The train ... arrive at 11.30 but it was an hour late.
a) supposed to b) is supposed to c) was supposed to d) is suppose
2. If I were you, I...that coat. It's much too expensive.
a) won't buy b) don't buy c) am not going to buy d) wouldn't buy
3. I decided to stay at home last night. I would have gone out if I ... so tired.
a) wasn't b) weren't c) wouldn't have been d) hadn't been
4. I wish I .. a car. It would make life so much easier.
a) have b) had c) would have d) have
5. We ... by a loud noise at night.
a) woke up b) are woken up c) were woken up d) were waking up
6. John usually... to disco if he .. enough time.
a) walk, had b) walked, has c) walks, has d) is walking, have
7. I'm not tired enough to go to bed yet. I wouldn't sleep if I ... to bed now.
a) go b) went c) had gone d) would go
8. There's somebody walking behind us. I think...
a) we are following b) we are being followed c) we are followed d) we are being following

9. “ Hello, Jim. I didn’t expect to see you today. Sonia said you ... ill.”

a) are b) were c) was d) should be

10. I wish you .. something instead of just sitting and doing nothing.

a) would do b) did c) were doing d) have been doing

11. Now I would rather Coca-Cola than orange juice.

a) have drunk b) drank c) drink d) had drunk

12. I wasn’t hungry. If I had been hungry, I ... something.

a) will eat b) would eat c) would have eaten d) had eaten

13. If I knew his number, I ... him.

a) will phone b) would have phoned c) would phone d) phone

14. If my headache ... we can play tennis.

a) disappears b) disappear c) have disappeared d) had disappeared

15. The doctor suggested that his patient ... smoking.

a) stopping b) stops c) stop d) stopped

16. John had better tonight.

a) to study b) studied c) study d) studies