

«Английский язык. Реферирование и аннотирование»

Вопросы и ответы из теста по [Английскому языку. Реферирование и аннотирование](#) с сайта [oltest.ru](#).

Общее количество вопросов: 150

Тест по предмету «Английский язык. Реферирование и аннотирование».

1. Choose a synonym: at last

- **finally**

2. Choose a synonym: because

- **for**

3. Choose a synonym: besides

- **also**

4. Choose a synonym: in contrast

- **conversely**

5. Choose a synonym: nevertheless

- **however**

6. Choose a synonym: next

- **then**

7. Choose a synonym: possibly

- **probably**

8. Choose a synonym: similarly

- **correspondingly**

9. Choose a synonym: therefore

- **so**

10. Choose a synonym: whereas

- **while**

11. Choose the correct preposition: several kinds _____ cars.

- **of**

12. Choose the correct preposition: the causes _____ lung cancer.

- **of**

13. Choose the correct preposition: the changes _____ our way of life.

- **to**

14. Choose the correct preposition: the disadvantages _____ renting a flat.

- **of**

15. Choose the correct preposition: the precautions _____ avoiding car accidents.

- **for**

16. Choose the correct preposition: the problems _____ absenteeism.

- **of**



17. Choose the correct preposition: the procedures _____ taking an exam.
• **for**
18. Choose the correct preposition: the reasons _____ owning a car.
• **for**
19. Choose the correct preposition: the steps _____ organising a conference.
• **for**
20. Choose the correct preposition: to be divided _____ several sections.
• **into**
21. Choose the word to match the definition: checking writing for mistakes
• **proof-reading**
22. Choose the word to match the definition: everyday expression
• **colloquialism**
23. Choose the word to match the definition: methods of quoting, doing bibliographies, referencing, etc., in academic writing
• **conventions**
24. Choose the word to match the definition: the ideas which develop and illustrate the topic sentence
• **supporting ideas**
25. Choose the word to match the definition: the ideas you use to persuade the audience and support your point of view
• **argument**
26. Choose the word to match the definition: the part of an essay where a brief summary is given and the general points of the essay are covered
• **conclusion**
27. Choose the word to match the definition: the sentence which tells the reader what the paragraph is about
• **topic sentence**
28. Choose the word to match the definition: the subject described or analysed in an essay
• **topic**
29. Choose the word to match the definition: thinking of writing down ideas concerning a topic
• **brainstorming**
30. Choose the word to match the definition: words which join together parts of writing or speaking
• **linking words**
31. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: _____ the tone of the article is light-hearted, the content is serious.
• **While**
32. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: _____ you don't cut on your spending, you'll go bankrupt.
• **If**
33. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: A good language learner should be able to do a lot of things. _____, it is important to have a good memory and to memorize words quickly.
• **for example**



34. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: Bad experience at school often _____ in unwillingness to learn.

• **results**

35. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: Chess is game of tactics, _____, you have to plan your actions well in advance.

• **consequently**

36. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: I was afraid of school. _____, I was only seven, and I had been so happy in my nursery with all my toys.

• **After all**

37. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: It didn't make sense. _____, there was one thing I could always do: I could learn by heart.

• **However**

38. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: It might be useful to learn French, _____ it is spoken in a lot of countries.

• **for**

39. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: It was impossible to sleep _____ the mosquitoes.

• **because of**

40. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: Learning a language is hard work for you, but you get there _____.

• **in the end**

41. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: Lots of people speak four or five languages, _____ language learning can't be too difficult.

• **so**

42. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: Mastering _____ speaking and writing requires a lot of time and effort.

• **both**

43. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: School was _____ home!.

• **unlike**

44. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: She is not only a skilled painter, she is _____ a talented piano player.

• **also**

45. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: The doctor looked at my notes carefully, _____ gave me a thorough examination.

• **then**

46. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: There has been great progress in medical research. _____, there have been significant achievements in all aspects of health care.

• **As a result**

47. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: These words sound _____, but their meanings are different.

• **the same**

48. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: We arrived at the school _____ a cold Friday afternoon.

• **on**



49. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: Women are generally better language learners _____ men.

• **than**

50. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase: You should buy some reference books _____ as a bilingual dictionary and a grammar book.

• **such**

51. Fill in the gap with a suitable word or phrase: _____, if the hobby is stamp collecting, the person can learn about the countries of the world.

• **For example**

52. Fill in the gap with a suitable word or phrase: _____, people should write and speak clearly.

• **In my opinion**

53. Fill in the gap with a suitable word: _____ the advantages and disadvantages of establishing a new university in your community.

• **compare**

54. Fill in the gap with a suitable word: Do you _____ with the following statement?

• **agree**

55. Fill in the gap with a suitable word: How is your country becoming more _____ to other places in the world?

• **similar**

56. Fill in the gap with a suitable word: Modern life is _____ many traditions and beliefs to become less important.

• **causing**

57. Fill in the gap with a suitable word: People attend colleges for various _____.

• **reasons**

58. Fill in the gap with a suitable word: Some hobbies can _____ to a future job.

• **lead**

59. Fill in the gap with a suitable word: Some people _____ to spend most of their time alone.

• **prefer**

60. Fill in the gap with a suitable word: Some people believe that higher education should be _____ only to good students.

• **available**

61. Fill in the gap with a suitable word: Some people choose friends who are _____ from themselves.

• **different**

62. Fill in the gap with a suitable word: Students at universities often have a _____ of places to live.

• **choice**

63. Fill in the gap with a suitable word: Tell which _____ of travel you would choose if you had to go from your home to a place 40 miles away.

• **method**

64. Fill in the gap with a suitable word: What are the _____ of a good neighbour?

• **qualities**



65. Fill in the gap with a suitable word: What do you _____ to be the most important room in the house?

- **consider**

66. Give the English equivalent: вкратце

- **in brief**

67. Give the English equivalent: наконец

- **at last**

68. Give the English equivalent: например

- **for instance**

69. Give the English equivalent: недостаток

- **disadvantage**

70. Give the English equivalent: предосторожность

- **precaution**

71. Give the English equivalent: причина

- **cause**

72. Give the English equivalent: соответственно

- **accordingly**

73. Give the English equivalent: тема

- **topic**

74. Give the English equivalent: тогда как:

- **whereas**

75. Give the English equivalent: убеждать:

- **persuade**

76. Give the Russian equivalent: as a result

- **в результате**

77. Give the Russian equivalent: conversely

- **наоборот**

78. Give the Russian equivalent: due to something

- **благодаря чему-либо**

79. Give the Russian equivalent: on account of

- **из-за**

80. Give the Russian equivalent: on the other hand

- **с другой стороны**

81. Give the Russian equivalent: similarly

- **аналогично**

82. Give the Russian equivalent: the same

- **тот же самый**

83. Give the Russian equivalent: to cause

- **являться причиной**



84. Give the Russian equivalent: to differ

- **отличаться**

85. Give the Russian equivalent: to resemble

- **походить (на что-либо)**

86. Identify the markers of comparison / contrast: Big cars are expensive to buy. Correspondingly, they are expensive to maintain.

- **correspondingly**

87. Identify the markers of comparison / contrast: Both English and French are spoken in Canada.

- **both ... and**

88. Identify the markers of comparison / contrast: I live in the same city as my parents.

- **same ... as**

89. Identify the markers of comparison / contrast: In England and Japan people drive on the left whereas in Russia we drive on the right.

- **whereas**

90. Identify the markers of comparison / contrast: My drawing isn't as good as yours.

- **as ... as**

91. Identify the markers of comparison / contrast: The palace is like a small town with a post office, some shops and cafés, and a swimming pool.

- **like**

92. Identify the markers of comparison / contrast: The queen of England is richer than a lot of monarchs.

- **richer than**

93. Identify the markers of comparison / contrast: This task resembles the work I have done before.

- **resembles**

94. Identify the markers of comparison / contrast: Tokyo differs from Rome in density of population.

- **differs from ... in**

95. Identify the markers of comparison / contrast: While the country is quiet, the city is noisy.

- **while**

96. The topic "advantages of working at home" is not supported by the following idea:

- **lower wages**

97. The topic "advantages of working part-time while studying at university" is not supported by the following idea:

- **absenteeism**

98. The topic "changes brought by computers" is not supported by the following idea:

- **longer office hours**

99. The topic "characteristics of a good school" is not supported by the following idea:

- **tasty food**

100. The topic "disadvantages of large cars" is not supported by the following idea:

- **made in America**

101. The topic "disadvantages of studying abroad" is not supported by the following idea:

- **learning experiences not available in the home country**



102. The topic “features of spoken English which make it difficult to understand” is not supported by the following idea:

- **no good dictionaries**

103. The topic “kinds of airports” is not supported by the following idea:

- **fashionable**

104. The topic “kinds of home accidents” is not supported by the following idea:

- **headaches**

105. The topic “methods to prepare for taking exams” is not supported by the following idea:

- **go to a restaurant**

106. The topic “problems caused by absenteeism” is not supported by the following idea:

- **family problems**

107. The topic “reasons for importance of hobbies” is not supported by the following idea:

- **good health**

108. The topic “steps to organise a camping trip” is not supported by the following idea:

- **rent a flat**

109. The topic “ways to cook and serve” is not supported by the following idea:

- **go to China**

110. The topic of the sentence: “A dormitory room (A) is cold and impersonal (B) until several changes (C) have been made to make it more inviting (D).” is:

- **A**

111. The topic of the sentence: “American telephone books (A) are divided (B) into several (C) sections (D).” is:

- **A**

112. The topic of the sentence: “Baseball (A), a popular game (B) in the USA, is played (C) in the following way (D).” is:

- **A**

113. The topic of the sentence: “Before applying to a foreign university (A), one should consider (B) the disadvantages (C) of studying abroad (D).” is:

- **D**

114. The topic of the sentence: “Even though the procedures (A) followed to enroll in American university (B) vary according to each university (C), some steps are the same (D).” is:

- **B**

115. The topic of the sentence: “For the many students (A) who cannot afford a car (B), there are several alternative ways (C) of getting to class (D).” is:

- **D**

116. The topic of the sentence: “Preparing (A) to go camping (B) is easy (C) when you organise your trip using these steps (D).” is:

- **C**

117. The topic of the sentence: “Taking exams (A) is required of all students (B), and to do their best (C), students should use the following methods (D) to prepare themselves.” is:

- **A**



118. The topic of the sentence: “The reason (A) a person (B) lives in a remote area (C) may be one of the following (D).” is:

- **C**

119. The topic of the sentence: “Whenever I have the opportunity (A) to go to the beach (B), I always (C) follow the same routine (D).” is:

- **B**

120. The topic “reasons for living in a remote area” is not supported by the following idea:

- **old houses**

121. The underlined part of the sentence: “Absenteeism causes the employer many problems.” performs the function of:

- **topic**

122. The underlined part of the sentence: “Studying in another country is advantageous in many ways.” performs the function of:

- **topic**

123. The underlined part of the sentence: “The Smithsonian institution is worth visiting for a number of reasons.” performs the function of:

- **topic**

124. The underlined part of the sentence: “A person can do more than just look at the exhibits. For example, in the insect zoo at the National Museum of Natural History, anyone who so desires can handle some of the exhibits.” performs the function of:

- **example**

125. The underlined part of the sentence: “Although seat belts have been shown to save lives, people give a number of reasons for not using them.” performs the function of:

- **topic**

126. The underlined part of the sentence: “Hobbies are important for many reasons.” performs the function of:

- **controlling idea**

127. The underlined part of the sentence: “People can avoid catching a cold by taking certain precautions.” performs the function of:

- **controlling idea**

128. The underlined part of the sentence: “People can avoid catching a cold by taking certain precautions. First, you should avoid people who already have colds.” performs the function of:

- **supporting idea**

129. The underlined part of the sentence: “There are many disadvantages of owning a large car. First, they are much more expensive to buy.” performs the function of:

- **supporting idea**

130. The underlined part of the sentence: “When you plant a tree, you are helping your environment in many ways.” performs the function of:

- **controlling idea**

131. The underlined word in the sentence “At last everybody was there.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **time**



132. The underlined word in the sentence “At the beginning of June roses start to blossom and the village looks lovely.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **time**

133. The underlined word in the sentence “Then I realised I had left my key in the car.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **time**

134. The underlined word in the sentence “Don’t exercise too vigorously too soon. It won’t do you any good, on the contrary it might do you a lot of harm.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **contrast**

135. The underlined word in the sentence “Einstein couldn’t speak until he was eight.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **time**

136. The underlined word in the sentence “He overates because of his depression.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **cause**

137. The underlined word in the sentence “His anxiety resulted in dangerous driving.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **effect**

138. The underlined word in the sentence “I don’t go out in winter for I don’t feel like catching a cold.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **cause**

139. The underlined word in the sentence “It was a lovely house with a red roof and a chimney on top.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **place**

140. The underlined word in the sentence “John is as tall as his father.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **comparison**

141. The underlined word in the sentence “Marmalade is similar to jam, but they are not the same.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **comparison**

142. The underlined word in the sentence “Moscow is unlike any European capital.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **contrast**

143. The underlined word in the sentence “Playing loud music may lead to partial deafness.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **effect**

144. The underlined word in the sentence “Some languages, for instance English, have lost their inflections.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **example**

145. The underlined word in the sentence “The valley stretches 35 miles east to west.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **place**



146. The underlined word in the sentence “The war started on account of the desperate economic situation.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **cause**

147. The underlined word in the sentence “There is a bedroom on the first floor and two more in the converted loft.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **place**

148. The underlined word in the sentence “Tooth decay is caused by acids.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **cause**

149. The underlined word in the sentence “We’ll give our primary concern to grammar. Besides, we’ll train pronunciation.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **addition**

150. The underlined word in the sentence “Working part-time doesn’t bring much money. On the other hand, it leaves you a lot of free time.” expresses the following type of relationship:

- **contrast**

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