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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Сборник тестовых заданий с эталонами ответов
для студентов 1-2 курсов, обучающихся
по специальности 37.05.01 Клиническая психология

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ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ БЫТОВОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ.

(для самоподготовки)

Заполните пропуски:

1. THIS _____ PENCIL IS BROKEN.

- 1) --
- 2) a
- 3) an
- 4) the

2. HER SON IS _____ PSYCHOLOGIST.

- 1) the
- 2) a
- 3) an
- 4) --

3. THREE MEN CAME TO _____ NEW YORK FOR A HOLIDAY.

- 1) --
- 2) a
- 3) an
- 4) the

4. EVERY YEAR THEY GO TO _____ BLACK SEA.

- 1) the
- 2) a
- 3) an
- 4) --

5. _____ PETROVS LIVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

- 1) the
- 2) a
- 3) an
- 4) --

6. SHE _____ A CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST IN THE OLDEST CLINIC.

- 1) am
- 2) is
- 3) are
- 4) were

7. THERE _____ A WOMAN IN THE ROOM.

- 1) was
- 2) were
- 3) are

4) am

8. CAN YOU _____ A BIRD IN THAT TREE?

1) saw

2) see

3) sees

4) seen

9. OUR TEACHER _____ SEVERAL FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

1) knows

2) know

3) known

4) will know

10. I _____ IN A DORMITORY. I RENT AN APARTMENT.

1) live

2) don't live

3) doesn't live

4) will live

11. THERE IS _____ IN THAT ROOM.

1) anybody

2) any

3) nobody

4) no nobody

12. I AM SURE THERE IS _____ IN THE OFFICE NOW.

1) somebody

2) anybody

3) some

4) any

13. IT _____ MORE FUN TO LIVE IN A DORMITORY OR STUDENT HOSTEL THAN TO RENT AN APARTMENT.

1) isn't

2) is

3) are

4) am

14. WHEN _____ YOUR UNIVERSITY FOUNDED?

1) will be

2) were

3) was

4) are

15. WE _____ A BUILDING FOR THE LIBRARY AND COMPUTER CENTER.

- 1) is having
- 2) has
- 3) will have
- 4) having

16. LUXURIOUS TENNIS COURTS _____ IRRESISTABLE ATMOSPHERE AROUND THE PLACE.

- 1) will create
- 2) creates
- 3) create
- 4) creating

17. WILLIAM JAMES _____ THE PHYLOSOPHY OF PRAGMATISM.

- 1) will develop
- 2) develops
- 3) developed
- 4) is developing

18. HE _____ A DEGREE IN 1869.

- 1) received
- 2) receives
- 3) will receive
- 4) was received

19. THERE _____ MUCH SNOW IN WINTER.

- 1) are
- 2) is
- 3) were
- 4) am

20. DOES SHE _____ IN KRASNOYARSK?

- 1) lives
- 2) live
- 3) lived
- 4) is living

21. KEN'S BEHIND MARY. MARY'S _____ KEN.

- 1) in front of
- 2) between
- 3) beside
- 4) next

22. MONDAY IS THE FIRST DAY.

- 1) Tuesday is the fourth.
- 2) The second is Tuesday

- 3) The second is Thursday.
- 4) Thursday is the fourth.

23. WHOSE IS THIS HOUSE? IT'S _____.

- 1) our
- 2) ours
- 3) our one
- 4) ours one

24. PAT'S A GIRL _____LONG ARMS.

- 1) with some
- 2) with her
- 3) with
- 4) with the

25. WHAT TIME _____DINNER?

- 1) does Peter have
- 2) does Peter has
- 3) do Peter has
- 4) Peter has

26. MY FAMILY _____ VERY WEALTHY AND CAN PAY FOR MY TUITION.

- 1) is
- 2) are
- 3) were
- 4) isn't

27. I _____ VERY INTERESTED IN PSYCHOLOGY.

- 1) is
- 2) am
- 3) are
- 4) isn't

28. I _____ DINNER AT UNIVERSITY CAFETERIA.

- 1) is having
- 2) has
- 3) have
- 4) have had

29. WE _____ THE WHOLE EVENING.

- 1) is reading
- 2) are read
- 3) were reading
- 4) was reading

30. THEY _____ TO WORK ON SUNDAY.

- 1) don't go
- 2) doesn't go
- 3) is not going
- 4) were going

31. I DIDN'T _____ WELL THAT EVENING.

- 1) feel
- 2) felt
- 3) feeling
- 4) feels

32. THEY _____ TO THE SAME SCHOOL.

- 1. goes
- 2. gone
- 3. went
- 4. are going

33. HE _____ THIS BOOK TOMORROW.

- 1) will read
- 2) reads
- 3) is reading
- 4) read

34. MY MOTHER _____ ME TO BECOME A PROFESSIONAL SWIMMER.

- 1) not want
- 2) wasn't wanted
- 3) didn't want
- 4) didn't want that

35. HE SPLIT _____ WITH HIS GIRLFRIEND LAST WEEK.

- 1) over
- 2) off
- 3) up
- 4) down

36. IF I _____ MONEY, I'LL STAY IN LONDON FOR A WEEK.

- 1) have
- 2) will have
- 3) has
- 4) had

37. I'D LIKE _____ CUP OF COFFEE, BUT THE MACHINE ISN'T WORKING.

- 1) one
- 2) the

3) an

4) a

38. I _____ TO THE DISCO LAST NIGHT.

1) not go

2) don't go

3) didn't went

4) didn't go

39. I ARRIVED IN PARIS _____ .

1) for 3 days ago

2) 3 days

3) 3 days ago

4) ago 3 days

40. YOUR ROOM LOOKS VERY DIFFERENT. YES, I KNOW, IT _____ .

1) has been painted

2) is painted

3) is painting

4) is been painted

41. WE _____ USE MOBILE PHONES AT SCHOOL.

1) aren't allowed

2) don't allowed

3) don't allowed to

4) aren't allowed to

42. HAMLET _____ WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

1) is written by

2) wrote by

3) was written by

4) has written by

43. _____ IT RAINED WE WENT FOR A WALK.

1) if

2) but

3) although

4) otherwise

44. SHE TOOK THE NEW SHIRT BACK TO THE SHOP BECAUSE THE COLOUR _____ SO QUICKLY.

1) died

2) faded

3) bleached

4) vanished

45. DO YOU DRAW OR SING? _____.

- 1) I'm drawing and singing.
- 2) I do draw and singing.
- 3) I draw and sing.
- 4) I drawing and singing.

46. WHAT _____ CONTEMPORARY ETHICAL STANDARDS FOR CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY?

- 1) are
- 2) were
- 3) is
- 4) was

47. WHAT _____ ON SATURDAY?

- 1) does John usually do
- 2) usually does John
- 3) John usually does
- 4) does John usually

48. HE _____ A COMPUTER.

- 1) haven't got
- 2) haven't
- 3) not has
- 4) hasn't got

49. THE MAGAZINE IS _____ THE FLOOR.

- 1) in
- 2) on
- 3) at
- 4) down

50. MY FRIEND _____ ICE CREAM.

- 1) like
- 2) he likes
- 3) do like
- 4) likes

51. WHEN _____ GO TO SCHOOL?

- 1) do you
- 2) are you
- 3) you
- 4) you going

52. WHAT'S HE DOING NOW? _____ THE TV.

- 1) He watch
- 2) He watching
- 3) He is watching

4) He is watch

53. CAN SHE SPEAK GERMAN? NO, _____ .

- 1) she not
- 2) she can't
- 3) cannot
- 4) she is not

54. _____ HAS HE GOT?

- 1) How many pens
- 2) How much pens
- 3) How many pen
- 4) Many pens

55. I'VE GOT A _____ .

- 1) small, black car
- 2) small and black car
- 3) a small car black
- 4) a car small and black

56. HE _____ READ L.S. VYGOTSKY'S THESIS.

- 1) want
- 2) want to
- 3) wants
- 4) wants to

57. IS THAT YOUR BOOK? NO, IT'S _____ .

- 1) him
- 2) he's
- 3) his
- 4) he

58. LOOK AT _____ BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

- 1) those
- 2) that
- 3) these
- 4) they

59. JOHN _____ .

- 1) likes very much swimming
- 2) likes swimming very much
- 3) is liking very much swimming
- 4) likes to swimming very much

60. YOU _____ IN THE COLLEGE.

- 1) must not smoke
- 2) must not to smoke

- 3) must not smoking
- 4) must smoke not

61. YOU WANT TO IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH, _____.

- 1) does you?
- 2) want you?
- 3) don't you?
- 4) you do?

62. IN THE COLLEGE WE _____ LUNCH AT ONE O'CLOCK.

- 1) do
- 2) have
- 3) doing
- 4) eating

63. MY FATHER IS _____ THAN MY MOTHER.

- 1) shorter
- 2) short
- 3) shortest
- 4) more shorter

64. THIS WAS THE _____ DAY OF MY LIFE.

- 1) better
- 2) best
- 3) more good
- 4) most good

65. HAMLET IS _____ THAN BUFFY.

- 1) less interesting
- 2) least interesting
- 3) less interest
- 4) interesting

66. IT WAS WUNDT WHO _____ THE FIRST FORMAL PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY IN LEIPZIG IN 1879.

- 1) opens
- 2) is opened
- 3) opened
- 4) was opened

67. SHE _____ THE UNIVERSITY LAST YEAR.

- 1) entered
- 2) was entered
- 3) enter
- 4) entering

68. MY MOTHER _____ THAT I WAS VERY NOISY.

- 1) said me
- 2) told
- 3) say me
- 4) told me

69. JOAN _____ ALONG THE STREET WHEN SHE SAW HER FRIEND.

- 1) walking
- 2) was walking
- 3) 's walking
- 4) walks

70. ENGLAND _____ WIN THE WORLD CUP NEXT YEAR.

- 1) is going
- 2) is going to
- 3) going to
- 4) is go to

71. CLINICIANS _____ IDENTIFY PEOPLE WHOSE POTENTIAL VULNERABILITY TO SCHIZOPHRENIA IS HIGH.

- 1) could
- 2) are
- 3) would
- 4) can

72. WE HAD _____ HOLIDAY IN MALTA. IT WAS REALLY UNFORGETTABLE.

- 1) such a nice
- 2) so nice
- 3) a so nice
- 4) a such nice

73. WE _____ IN MOSCOW SINCE YESTERDAY.

- 1) are
- 2) been
- 3) have been
- 4) are being

74. I HAVE BEEN STUDYING AT THE UNIVERSITY _____ THREE YEARS.

- 1) during
- 2) for
- 3) in
- 4) since

75. IF IT _____ TOMORROW, I WILL STAY AT HOME.

- 1) will rain

- 2) rains
- 3) rain
- 4) raining

76. HE LOOKED _____ AT ME.

- 1) angrily
- 2) angry
- 3) hungry
- 4) anger

77. SUSAN, _____ FIFTY, GOES DANCING EVERY WEEK.

- 1) whose
- 2) who has
- 3) who's
- 4) is

78. WE HAVE COME TO ENGLAND _____ STUDY ENGLISH.

- 1) for
- 2) to
- 3) for to
- 4) too

79. _____ ENGLISH FOR THREE YEARS.

- 1) I learning
- 2) I 've learning
- 3) I learn
- 4) I have been learning

80. I WENT TO MILAN IN MAY. I _____ THERE FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS.

- 1) hadn't been
- 2) wasn't been
- 3) didn't go
- 4) did not been

81. HE _____ JUST FINISHED WORK WHEN I ARRIVED.

- 1) has
- 2) had
- 3) having
- 4) was having

82. IF I WERE YOU I _____ WORK HARDER.

- 1) would
- 2) would to
- 3) will
- 4) will to

83. SHE ASKED _____ .

- 1) me to help her
- 2) that I help she
- 3) I help her
- 4) that I help her

84. IF HE HAD STUDIED HARDER, HE _____ HIS EXAM.

- 1) would pass
- 2) would have passed
- 3) will pass
- 4) passed

85. IF DAVID BECKHAM _____ A GOAL IN THE LAST MINUTE, ENGLAND WOULD NOT HAVE QUALIFIED FOR THE 2002 WORLD CUP.

- 1) not scored
- 2) didn't score
- 3) hadn't scored
- 4) wouldn't have scored

86. SHE'S EUROPEAN, SHE COMES FROM EUROPE _____ ?

- 1) isn't she
- 2) hasn't she
- 3) doesn't she
- 4) is she

87. THESE RECORDS ARE MINE, IS _____ YOURS?

- 1) these
- 2) those
- 3) that
- 4) them

88. THE GIRL IS SITTING _____ TO HER MOTHER.

- 1) next
- 2) aside
- 3) beside
- 4) across

89. AT 9.00 AM THEY WENT _____ SCHOOL.

- 1) in
- 2) to
- 3) at
- 4) onto

90. “ _____ DID YOU ARRIVE IN ENGLAND?” “BY PLANE”

- 1) How
- 2) why

- 3) when
- 4) what

91. WHERE'S TINA? I HAVEN'T SEEN _____ FOR AGES.

- 1) she
- 2) it
- 3) her
- 4) hers

92. THERE IS _____ OF MILK IN THE BOTTLE.

- 1) much
- 2) many
- 3) a lot
- 4) few

93. MIKE HAS 20 DOLLARS, PAUL HAS 15 DOLLARS. PAUL IS POORER _____ MIKE.

- 1) than
- 2) like
- 3) as
- 4) for

94. THIS IS _____ QUESTION IN THE EXAM.

- 1) the easiest
- 2) the more easy
- 3) the easy
- 4) as easy as

95. I HAVE LIVED IN OXFORD _____ 2 YEARS.

- 1) since
- 2) from
- 3) for
- 4) last

96. YOU _____ BOOK THE RESTAURANT. I'VE ALREADY BOOKED IT.

- 1) needn't
- 2) shouldn't
- 3) mustn't
- 4) oughtn't

97. HE WAS IN SCOTLAND FOR TWO MONTHS AND _____ TO WALES TWO DAYS AGO.

- 1) has gone
- 2) went
- 3) is going
- 4) goes

98. BE QUIET! I'M TRYING TO _____ THE RADIO.

- 1) listen
- 2) listen to
- 3) hearing to
- 4) listening

99. CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY _____ WITH THE DIAGNOSIS, CLASSIFICATION, AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ILLNESS.

- 1) was concerned
- 2) is concerning
- 3) is concerned
- 4) will be concerned

100. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT _____ THROUGH EARLY, MIDDLE AND LATE ADULTHOOD.

- 1) continues
- 2) is continues
- 3) continue
- 4) will continue

101. A PERSON WITH AN ESSENTIALLY NEGATIVE SELF-CONCEPT _____ MORE TIME THINKING OF HIS FAILURES IN LIFE AND HIS INADEQUACIES AS A PERSON.

- 1) spend
- 2) spends
- 3) is spending
- 4) was spent

102. A.R. LURIA _____ THE CHANGES IN PSYCHIC PROCESSES OCCURRING WITH LOCAL LESIONS OF THE BRAIN.

- 1) investigate
- 2) investigated
- 3) will investigate
- 4) was investigated

103. WHAT ASPECTS OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY _____ IT A UNIQUE SPECIALTY?

- 1) was made
- 2) make
- 3) makes
- 4) is making

104. CLINICAL STUDENTS NORMALLY _____ TAKE A SERIES OF BASIC COURSES.

- 1) should
- 2) can

- 3) must
- 4) may

105. WITMER'S CLINIC _____ TO THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WHO WERE EXPERIENCING LEARNING PROBLEMS OR WHO WERE DISRUPTIVE IN THE CLASSROOM.

- 1) was devoted
- 2) is devoted
- 3) will be devoted
- 4) devote

106. _____ YOU EVER VISITED PSYCHOLOGIST?

- 1) have
- 2) has
- 3) having
- 4) had

107. WUNDT _____ HIS LABORATORY TO THE EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES.

- 1) dedicated
- 2) dedicates
- 3) will dedicate
- 4) has dedicated

108. THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY _____ BEYOND 1878.

- 1) went
- 2) gone
- 3) goes
- 4) has gone

109. ALL BEHAVIOUR _____ FROM THE OPERATION OF THE BRAIN.

- 1) arises
- 2) arise
- 3) arisen
- 4) is arisen

110. THE CORTEX _____ INTO FOUR PORTIONS, CALLED LOBES.

- 1) was traditionally divided
- 2) is traditionally divided
- 3) traditionally divided
- 4) will be traditionally divided

111. THE PSYCHOLOGIST MUST _____ THE CLIENT WITH MENTAL PROBLEMS.

- 1) to treat
- 2) treat
- 3) treated
- 4) be treated

112. THEY SPENT A LOT OF TIME _____ AT THE PICTURES IN THE MUSEUM.

- 1) looking
- 2) for looking
- 3) to look
- 4) to looking

113. IF YOU MAKE A MISTAKE WHEN YOU ARE WRITING, JUST _____ IT OUT WITH YOUR PEN.

- 1) wipe
- 2) do
- 3) clear
- 4) cross

114. WOULD YOU MIND _____ ME THE TIME?

- 1) told
- 2) tells
- 3) tell
- 4) telling

115. HE INSISTS ON _____ THE BRIDGE IN THAT PLACE.

- 1) to build
- 2) built
- 3) building
- 4) is built

116. IF THE WEATHER _____, THE CHILDREN WILL HAVE TO STAY AT HOME.

- 1) is
- 2) are
- 3) will be
- 4) was

117. I OUGHT _____ HELP HIM.

- 1) for
- 2) to
- 3) -

4) from

118. IF I _____ YOU, I SHOULD GO IN FOR ALL SPORTS.

- 1) were
- 2) was
- 3) are
- 4) is

119. IF THEY WERE ATTENTIVE THEY _____ NOT MAKE MANY MISTAKES.

- 1) will
- 2) will be
- 3) would
- 4) shall

120. SHE APOLOGISED _____ MISTAKE.

- 1) for
- 2) at
- 3) about
- 4) on

121. THERE IS _____ MILK IN THE BOTTLE.

- 1) small
- 2) little
- 3) few
- 4) a few

122. EVERY MORNING MY MOTHER _____ AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

- 1) is getting up
- 2) is get up
- 3) gets up
- 4) get

123. EATING DISODERS _____ BY DISTURBANCES IN EATING BEHAVIOR.

- 1) is characterized
- 2) are characterized
- 3) characterized
- 4) characterize

124. ALWAYS BE KIND AND GENTLE WITH _____ BE A FRIEND TO YOURSELF.

- 1) yourself
- 2) himself
- 3) your
- 4) you

125. WHEN I CAME BACK MY CAR _____ GONE.

- 1) is
- 2) are
- 3) was
- 4) were

126. SHE IS _____ THE NUMBER IN THE PHONE BOOK AT THE MOMENT.

- 1) looking up
- 2) looking for
- 3) looking at
- 4) looking in

127. THE REPORT _____ IN A TERRIBLE HURRY.

- 1) written
- 2) was written
- 3) be written
- 4) were written

128. THEY DIDN'T _____ THE CALL THROUGH.

- 1) put
- 2) was put
- 3) is put
- 4) were put

129. HAVE YOU DONE THE _____.

- 1) houseworks
- 2) houswork
- 3) houseworked
- 4) housworking

130. I'LL LET YOU KNOW _____ I'VE MADE THE DECISION.

- 1) till
- 2) while
- 3) as soon as
- 4) until

131. WHILE I WAS WALKING THE DOG, IT _____ TO RAIN.

- 1) begins
- 2) begin
- 3) began
- 4) is beginning

132. I HATE _____ HOMEWORK.

- 1) doing
- 2) do
- 3) to do

4) does

133. HOW MUCH LUGGAGE HAVE YOU GOT? _____

1) any

2) not

3) no

4) none

134. HAVE YOU _____ YOUR CHILDREN TO THE NEW SWIMMING POOL?

1) takes

2) take

3) taken

4) taking

135. If I ____ YOU I WOULD STUDY PSYCHOLOGY.

1) were

2) was

3) is

4) been

136. SPORT SHOULD BE USED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE _____ PEOPLE TO LEAD A MORE HEALTHY AND PEACEFUL LIFE INSTEAD OF BEING USED TO PROMOTE UNHEALTHY PRODUCTS.

1) encourage

2) to encourage

3) encourages

4) encouraged

137. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT COMPUTERS ____ MY AND MY FRIENDS' LIVES EASIER.

1) has made

2) makes

3) have made

4) made

138. SCHOOL SUBJECTS BECOME _____ INTERESTING WHEN PRESENTED ON A COMPUTER SCREEN.

1) more

2) most

3) much

4) the more

139. THE THEATRE _____ CALLED "BOLSHOI" NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF ITS SIZE, BUT BECAUSE OF ITS GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CLASSICAL OPERA AND BALLET.

1) are

- 2) is
- 3) is being
- 4) being

140. NOW PEOPLE _____ TO CLEAN UP THE LAKES AND RIVERS.

- 1) are tried
- 2) is trying
- 3) are trying
- 4) trying

141. PIAGET _____ A MAJOR FIGURE IN DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AND CREATED SOME IMPORTANT IDEAS FROM HIS EARLY BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

- 1) becomes
- 2) become
- 3) became
- 4) is becoming

142. CHILDREN THINK VERY DIFFERENTLY FROM ADULTS, AND ____ THE WORLD ACCORDING TO THEIR STAGE OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT.

- 1) understand
- 2) understands
- 3) understood
- 4) is understanding

143. WHAT DO YOU ____ ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY?

- 1) known
- 2) knows
- 3) know
- 4) knew

144. HARLOW _____ EXPERIMENTS WITH DOGS TO WATCH WHETHER THE INFANTS WOULD PREFER TO CLING AND TO HUG THE PADDED SURROGATE.

- 1) made
- 2) makes
- 3) make
- 4) will make

145. WHAT ____ YOU KNOW ABOUT THE DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN LEV VYGOTSKY AND PIAGET?

- 1) do
- 2) does
- 3) is
- 4) will do

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ НА ЗНАНИЕ ОБЩЕПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ.

(для самоподготовки)

Подберите правильный перевод слова, данного в скобках.

1. INFANCY IS A PERIOD OF (БЫСТРЫЙ) PHYSICAL, COGNITIVE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT EXTENDING FROM BIRTH TO AGE 2

- 1) growing
- 2) rapid
- 3) increasing
- 4) brisk

2. MANY DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGISTS DEVOTE THEIR CAREERS TO STUDYING THE CHANGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT THAT (ПРОИСХОДЯТ) DURING CHILDHOOD

- 1) result from
- 2) come of
- 3) go on
- 4) occur

3. INFANCY IS ALSO A PERIOD OF RAPID BRAIN DEVELOPMENT, DURING WHICH MANY CONNECTIONS BETWEEN BRAIN CELLS ARE FORMED AND MANY OTHERS ARE (УДАЛЯЮТСЯ)

- 1) got rid of
- 2) ignored
- 3) eradicated
- 4) removed

4. ACCORDING TO PIAGET, WHEN THE CHILD REACHES THE AGE OF 2 THE SENSOMOTOR STAGE GIVES WAY TO THE PREOPERATIONAL (УРОВЕНЬ), WHICH LASTS UNTIL ABOUT AGE 7

- 1) degree
- 2) level
- 3) rate
- 4) range

5. ERIC ERIKSON (ПРЕДСТАВИЛ) A THEORY THAT DESCRIBES CHANGES IN THE PERSONALITY ACROSS THE ENTIRE LIFE SPAN

- 1) launched
- 2) introduced
- 3) promoted
- 4) advanced

6. AT THIS STAGE THE CHILD LEARNS TO (УПРАВЛЯТЬ) SENSORY EXPERIENCES AND MOTOR BEHAVIOR.

- 1) combine
- 2) unite
- 3) balance
- 4) manage

7. THE VAST MAJORITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE APPEAR TO (СЧИТАЮТ) LOVE AS A PREREQUISITE FOR MARRIAGE

- 1) appreciate
- 2) consider
- 3) judge
- 4) examine

8. RESEARCH HAS BEGUN TO IDENTIFY THE VARIOUS THOUGHTS, FEELINGS, AND BEHAVIORS THAT ARE (СВЯЗАНЫ) WITH ROMANTIC LOVE

- 1) connected
- 2) related
- 3) united
- 4) combined

9. BY MANIPULATING RESPONSES TO (ОТДЕЛЬНЫМ) QUESTIONS, THE RESEARCHERS CREATED DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF THE SCALE

- 1) precise
- 2) characteristic
- 3) definite
- 4) particular

10. PASSIONATE LOVE IS OFTEN SAID TO (ВОЗНИКАТЬ) SUDDENLY AND FADE QUICKLY

- 1) astonish
- 2) arise
- 3) hit
- 4) start

11. ALTHOUGH EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON JEALOUSY IS STILL QUITE NEW, THERE IS SOME (ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВО) LINKING JEALOUSY WITH BOTH DEPENDENCE AND INSECURITY

- 1) confirmation
- 2) base
- 3) reason
- 4) evidence

12. THE STUDY OF PERSONAL (ВЗАИМОТНОШЕНИЯ) IS A FIELD OF GROWING INTEREST IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

- 1) friendship
- 2) interactions
- 3) correlations
- 4) cooperation

13. HUSBANDS AND WIVES ARE SIGNIFICANTLY SIMILAR TO EACH OTHER NOT ONLY IN SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS, BUT ALSO WITH (УВАЖЕНИИ) TO PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- 1) regard
- 2) concern
- 3) relation
- 4) connection

14. FREUD DESCRIBED SEVERAL ADDITIONAL (ЗАЩИТНЫЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ) FOR PREVENTING OR REDUCING ANXIETY

- 1) strategies
- 2) defense mechanisms
- 3) actions
- 4) operations

15. HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGISTS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN (СОЗДАНИИ) NEW METHODS FOR ASSESSING SELF-CONCEPTS AND CONDUCTING STUDIES THAT TREAT AN INDIVIDUAL AS AN EQUAL PARTNER IN THE RESEARCH ENTERPRISE

- 1) inventing
- 2) producing
- 3) devising
- 4) finding

16. ATTENTION SOMETIMES MEANS CONCENTRATION, BUT AT OTHER TIMES IT REFERS TO OUR ABILITY TO (ВЫБИРАТЬ) SOME ASPECT OF INCOMING STIMULATION FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

- 1) choose
- 2) find
- 3) sort out
- 4) mark

17. FEAR OF NUMBER 13 IS NOT AN UNUSUAL PHOBIA, BUT A KIND OF (СУЕВЕРИЕ)

- 1) belief
- 2) superstition
- 3) faith
- 4) trust

18. ALMOST EVERYONE HAS FELT DEPRESSION AT LEAST IN ITS (ЛЕГКОЙ) FORMS

- 1) mild
- 2) quiet
- 3) insignificant
- 4) gentle

19. SOMETIMES LOW SELF-ESTEEM MAY BE MERELY A SOBER AND ACCURATE (ОЦЕНКА) OF REALITY

- 1) view
- 2) opinion
- 3) approval
- 4) evaluation

20. ADOLESCENTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BEGIN SMOKING IF THEIR (СВЕРСТНИКИ) AND PARENTS SMOKE

- 1) age-mates
- 2) team-mates
- 3) course-mates
- 4) room-mates

21. THE "COCKTAIL PARTY" PROBLEM IS TO EXPLAIN OUR ABILITY TO (СЛЕДОВАТЬ) JUST ONE CONVERSATION WHEN SEVERAL PEOPLE ARE TALKING AT ONCE

- 1) to attend
- 2) to follow
- 3) to catch
- 4) to grasp

22. DIVIDED ATTENTION REFERS TO AN INTENTIONAL TASK WHERE THE PERFORMER MUST (ОБРАЦАТЬ ВНИМАНИЕ НА) TWO OR MORE INPUTS OR ACTIVITIES AT THE SAME TIME

- 1) pay attention to
- 2) regard
- 3) catch
- 4) devote oneself to

23. IN PRINCIPAL AUTOMATIC PROCESSES ARE FAST, DEMAND ZERO ATTENTION, AND ARE (НЕИЗБЕЖНЫ) TO HAPPEN

- 1) compulsory
- 2) obligatory
- 3) unavoidable
- 4) inevitable

24. SOME ACTIVITIES ARE PRACTICED SO OFTEN THAT THEY BECOME (ПРИВЫЧНЫМИ) OR AUTOMATIC

- 1) habitual
- 2) systematic
- 3) ordinary
- 4) new

25. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS IN PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IS THE (ПОДХОД) TO CHILD-REARING BY THE PARENTS

- 1) coming
- 2) approach
- 3) attachment
- 4) meaning

26. STUDIES HAVE FOUND THAT (ФИЗИЧЕСКОЕ НАКАЗАНИЕ) IS NOT THE EFFECTIVE MEANS OF DISCIPLINING CHILDREN

- 1) punish
- 2) introduce
- 3) physical punishment
- 4) beating

27. THE STAGES (ВЫДВИНУТЫЕ) BY PIAGET INCLUDE THE SENSORIMOTOR, PREOPERATIONAL, CONCRETE OPERATIONAL, AND FORMAL OPERATIONAL STAGES

- 1) introduced
- 2) involved
- 3) conducted
- 4) formed

28. AT THE CONCRETE OPERATIONAL STAGE, WHICH (ДЛИТЬСЯ) UNTIL ABOUT THE AGE OF 12, THE CHILD LEARNS TO REASON LOGICALLY BUT IS AT FIRST LIMITED TO REASONING ABOUT CONCRETE THINGS

- 1) ends
- 2) lasts
- 3) means
- 4) goes on

29. AT FORMAL OPERATIONAL STAGE THE ADOLESCENT (11-15 YEARS) CAN APPLY (АБСТРАКТНЫЕ) PRINCIPLES AND MAKE PREDICTIONS ABOUT HYPOTHETICAL SITUATIONS

- 1) abstract
- 2) false
- 3) artificial
- 4) fast

30. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS IN HELPING THE INFANT DEVELOP TRUST IS (СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ПРИВЯЗАННОСТЬ), A STRONG EMOTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AN INFANT AND A CAREGIVER

- 1) tired
- 2) social attachment
- 3) understanding
- 4) relationship

31. ATTRACTIVENESS ALSO (ВЛИЯТЬ НА) THE HIRING DECISIONS OF PERSONNEL OFFICERS, THE CHANCES OF A POLITICAL CANDIDATE, AND EVEN THE SALARIES PEOPLE EARN

- 1) make
- 2) use
- 3) affect
- 4) attract

32. FOR (РОМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ) APPEARANCE PLAYS AN ESPECIALLY CRITICAL ROLE

- 1) romantic relationship
- 2) passion
- 3) contact
- 4) feelings

33. EVENTUALLY FREUD DISCOVERED THE METHODS OF (СВОБОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ), IN WHICH A SUBJECT IS INSTRUCTED TO SAY EVERYTHING THAT COMES TO MIND, REGARDLESS OF HOW TRIVIAL OR EMBARRASSING IT MAY SEEM

- 1) frustration
- 2) free association
- 3) correlation
- 4) desire

34. THE BEHAVIORIST (ПОДХОД) EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL, OR SITUATIONAL DETERMINANTS OF BEHAVIOR

- 1) perfect
- 2) measure
- 3) approach
- 4) unknown

35. OUR (ПРОДУКТИВНОСТЬ) COULD BE GREATLY INCREASED IF WE SPENT MORE TIME DOING THINGS THAT ARE OFTEN NOT SEEN AS URGENT BUT TRULY ARE IMPORTANT

- 1) efficient
- 2) food
- 3) praise
- 4) efficiency

36. (ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЕ НА УСПЕХ) INDIVIDUALS HAVE A STRONGER HOPE FOR SUCCESS THAN A FEAR OF FAILURE

- 1) oriented
- 2) frustrated
- 3) achievement -oriented
- 4) challenging

37. MOTIVATION COMPRISES INTERNAL PROCESSES WHICH (ПОБУЖДАТЬ) US ON TO SATISFY SOME NEEDS

- 1) spur
- 2) make
- 3) understand
- 4) underline

38. UNFORTUNATELY AS CHILDREN GROW, THEIR (ПЫЛ, СТРАСТНОЕ УВЛЕЧЕНИЕ) FOR LEARNING FREQUENTLY SEEMS TO DIMINISH

- 1) want
- 2) wish
- 3) passion
- 4) desire

39. THE EARLY PSYCHOLOGISTS (ОПРЕДЕЛЯТЬ) PSYCHOLOGY AS THE STUDY OF MIND AND CONSCIOUSNESS AND USED THE INTROSPECTIVE METHOD TO STUDY CONSCIOUSNESS

- 1) distribute
- 2) force
- 3) controlled
- 4) defined

40. FREUD BELIEVED THAT UNCONSCIOUS DESIRE AND IMPULSES ARE THE CAUSE OF MOST (ПСИХИЧЕСКИЕ) ILLNESSES

- 1) mental
- 2) distracted
- 3) psychology
- 4) consciousness

41. IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT BOTH TEMPERAMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT (ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВОВАТЬ) DURING DEVELOPMENT

- 1) forbid
- 2) influence
- 3) interact
- 4) adapt

42. FEARFUL INFANTS TRY TO (ИЗБЕГАТЬ) SOMETHING THAT IS UNPLEASANT

- 1) run

- 2) go away
- 3) leave
- 4) avoid

43. (МЕДЛЕННО ВКЛЮЧАЮЩИЙСЯ В ПРОЦЕСС) CHILD IS USUALLY INACTIVE AND SHOWS LOW ADAPTABILITY

- 1) slow-to-warm-up
- 2) switch on
- 3) turn
- 4) slow

44. ONLY HUMAN BEINGS NOT ANIMALS HAVE CHARACTER: IT IMPLIES (РАЗУМНОСТЬ)

- 1) mind
- 2) rationality
- 3) intellect
- 4) activity

45. WE COULD (СУДИТЬ) OF CHARACTER BY LOOKING AT PEOPLE'S HANDWRITING

- 1) reveal
- 2) persuade
- 3) make judgments
- 4) make

46. PSYCHOLOGISTS HAVE IDENTIFIED A NUMBER OF (КОНСТАНТНОСТЬ ВОСПРИЯТИЯ), INCLUDING LIGHTNESS CONSTANCY, COLOR CONSTANCY, SHAPE CONSTANCY AND SIZE CONSTANCY

- 1) perceptual constancy
- 2) long constancy
- 3) excitement
- 4) dominance

47. THROUGH THE (ЧУВСТВА) WE RECEIVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE WORLD AROUND US

- 1) feeling
- 2) senses
- 3) emotions
- 4) understanding

48. (ЗРИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОЩУЩЕНИЯ) ORIGINATED FROM THE SENSATIONS OF TOUCH

- 1) visual sensations
- 2) senses
- 3) eyesight
- 4) vision

49. THE BRAIN (СОДЕРЖАТЬ) MORE THAN 90 PERCENT OF THE BODY NEURONS

- 1) have
- 2) contains
- 3) occur
- 4) occupy

50. (ЗРЕНИЕ) IS PROBABLY THE MOST DEVELOPED SENSE IN HUMANS

- 1) sight
- 2) vision
- 3) eye
- 4) hearing

51. (ОТСУТСТВИЕ) OF ATTENTION PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE IN SEVERAL MENTAL DISORDERS.

- 1) distraction
- 2) absence
- 3) failures
- 4) little

52. PEOPLE WITH SOME MENTAL (НАРУШЕНИЯ) SUCH AS SCHIZOPHRENIA, TEND TO PERFORM ATTENTIONAL TASKS ESPECIALLY POORLY

- 1) disorders
- 2) disfunction
- 3) drawbacks
- 4) lack

53. LONG -TERM MEMORY IS INTENDED FOR (ХРАНЕНИЕ) OF INFORMATION OVER A LONG TIME

- 1) savings
- 2) having
- 3) keeping
- 4) storage

54. DIFFERENT PEOPLE USE DIFFERENT (ВИДЫ ПАМЯТИ) WHEN THEY HAVE TO MEMORIZE SOMETHING

- 1) procedural memory
- 2) short term memory
- 3) types of memory
- 4) memory

55. THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF INFORMATION RETRIEVAL: RECALL AND (УЗНАВАНИЕ)

- 1) found out
- 2) recognition

- 3) reconstruction
- 4) definition

56. (БЕССОЗНАТЕЛЬНЫЕ) TRAUMATIC EVENTS CAN ALSO BE PREVENTED FROM REACHING CONSCIOUSNESS (A PROCESS CALLED REPRESSION)

- 1) unconsciousness
- 2) consciousness
- 3) unconscious
- 4) conscious

57. IF ANYTHING (СЛУЧИТСЯ) TO HIM, LET ME KNOW

- 1) happens
- 2) happened
- 3) will happen
- 4) happen

58. THE SICK CLIENT (ИЗМЕНИЛСЯ) FOR THE BETTER

- 1) take a turn
- 2) takes turn
- 3) taken a turn
- 4) took a turn

59. HE (ПРОЖИЛ) HERE ALL HIS LIFE

- 1) lived
- 2) lives
- 3) has lived
- 4) had lived

60. THE CONFERENCE (ДОЛЖНА СОСТОЯТЬСЯ) IN MAY

- 1) is to be held
- 2) was to be held
- 3) is held
- 4) holds

61. THE SINGING OF BIRDS (БУДИТ) ME UP EVERY MORNING

- 1) wake
- 2) wakes
- 3) waked
- 4) will wake

62. THE (БОЛЬШЕ) YOU HAVE THE MORE YOU WANT

- 1) more
- 2) most
- 3) big
- 4) bigger

63. I KNOW THE PSYCHOLOGIST THAT (РАБОТАЕТ) IN THIS CLINIC

- 1) work
- 2) works
- 3) worked
- 4) has worked

64. HE HAS (ДОСТАТОЧНО) SESSIONS IN THIS CLINIC

- 1) little
- 2) few
- 3) a few
- 4) a little

65. I'LL LET YOU KNOW (КОГДА), I'VE MADE MY DECISION

- 1) when
- 2) while
- 3) as soon
- 4) never

66. HE (НАСЛАЖДАЕТСЯ) GOING OUT AT NIGHT

- 1) is enjoyed
- 2) enjoying
- 3) enjoyed
- 4) enjoys

67. YOU (ДОЛЖЕН) PASS A TEST BEFORE YOU CAN GET A DRIVING LICENCE

- 1) have
- 2) have to
- 3) had to
- 4) has to

68. I'M TRYING TO SELL MY CAR BUT NOBODY (ИНТЕРЕСУЕТСЯ) IN BUYING IT

- 1) is interested
- 2) was interested
- 3) be interested
- 4) will be interested

69. WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO PUT ALL YOUR (МЕБЕЛЬ)?

- 1) furnitures
- 2) furniture
- 3) a furniture
- 4) the furniture

70. BAD NEWS (НЕ ДЕЛАЮТ) PEOPLE HAPPY

- 1) don't make
- 2) won't make

- 3) doesn't make
- 4) not make

71. I (HE БЫЛ) TO CINEMAS FOR AGES

- 1) wasn't
- 2) weren't
- 3) hasn't been
- 4) haven't been

72. PSYCHOLOGISTS OFTEN (ОКАЗЫВАЮТ) HELP FOR PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT MENTAL DISORDERS

- 1) provide
- 2) providing
- 3) provides
- 4) provided

73. REHABILITATION PSYCHOLOGISTS (РАБОТАЮТ) WITH STROKE AND ACCIDENT VICTIMS

- 1) works
- 2) work
- 3) worked
- 4) are working

74. SARAH HAD LEFT THE CLINIC BEFORE THE PSYCHOLOGISTS (ПРИЕХАЛИ)

- 1) arrived
- 2) arrives
- 3) had arrived
- 4) has arrived

75. I LEARNED ITALIAN FOR MY MASTER'S DEGREE BUT NOW I (ИЗУЧАЮ) CHINESE

- 1) am learning
- 2) learns
- 3) learned
- 4) has learned

76. THE MASTER WHO (УЧИЛ) ME GRAMMAR WAS A CLEVER MAN

- 1) is teaching
- 2) taught
- 3) teach
- 4) teaches

77. PSYCHOLOGISTS (РАЗРЕШЕНО) TO USE PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

- 1) are allowed
- 2) is allowed

- 3) allows
- 4) allow

78. THE PLANE IS (ВЗЛІТАЕТ)

- 1) taken off
- 2) taking off
- 3) takes off
- 4) took off

79. THE OPERATION (ТРЕБУЕТ) GREAT CARE

- 1) demanded
- 2) demands
- 3) demand
- 4) is demanded

80. A PART OF THE BRAIN WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR A SPECIFIC FUNCTION OR (ПОВЕДЕНИЕ)

- 1) behaviour
- 2) attitude
- 3) opinion
- 4) meaning

81. AT THE TURN OF THE 19TH CENTURY TWO POWERFUL (ПОДХОДЫ) APPEARED

- 1) behaviour
- 2) attitude
- 3) approaches
- 4) meaning

82. PSYCHOLOGISTS ALSO SPECIALIZE IN PSYCHOLOGICAL (ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ)

- 1) behaviour
- 2) methods
- 3) approach
- 4) testing

83. SIGMUND FREUD WAS A PIONEER IN THE STUDY OF UNCONSCIOUS (УМСТВЕННОЙ) ACTIVITY

- 1) behaviour
- 2) attitude
- 3) approaches
- 4) mental

84. (ВОСПРИЯТИЕ), THOUGHTS, IMAGES, FEELINGS ARE SUBJECTIVE AND CAN NEVER LEAD TO AN OBJECTIVE SCIENCE

- 1) perception
- 2) brain

- 3) approach
- 4) mental activity

85. COGNITIVE MEANS (ЗНАНИЕ)

- 1) perception
- 2) knowing
- 3) activity
- 4) mind

86. WHAT DOES THE EXPERIMENT (ПОКАЗЫВАЕТ)

- 1) demonstrates
- 2) is demonstrated
- 3) demonstrate
- 4) demonstrated

87. THE TERM WAS (ВВЕДЕН) BY EMILIE BOIRAC

- 1) introduced
- 2) underlined
- 3) occurred
- 4) demonstrated

88. PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS ARE THE VERY (БАЗОВЫЕ) NEEDS SUCH AS AIR, WATER, FOOD, SLEEP, SEX, ETC

- 1) main
- 2) first
- 3) basic
- 4) only

89. THEY CAN (ИСКАТЬ) KNOWLEDGE, PEACE, ESTHETIC EXPERIENCES

- 1) seek
- 2) underline
- 3) occur
- 4) demonstrate

90. STEREOTYPES CAN (СНИЖАТЬ) A WIDE RANGE OF DIFFERENCES IN PEOPLE

- 1) reduce
- 2) improve
- 3) lessen
- 4) demonstrate

91. PSYCHOLOGISTS HAVE LONG BEEN CURIOUS ABOUT THE RELATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS OF (НАСЛЕДСТВЕННОСТИ) AND ENVIRONMENT TO INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN IQ

- 1) individuality
- 2) heredity

- 3) brain
- 4) ability

92. HOW CAN WE (ОТВЛЕЧЬ) HER THOUGHTS FROM HER SAD LOSS?

- 1) wander
- 2) end
- 3) stop
- 4) divert

93. IT WAS THE PSYCHOLOGIST YERKES WHO FIRST DEMONSTRATED THAT HIGH LEVELS OF (ТРЕВОГИ) CAUSE DISORGANISED BEHAVIOR AND HAVE A NEGATIVE AFFECT ON PERFORMANCE

- 1) anxiety
- 2) problem
- 3) luck
- 4) ability

94. THE CHILD SEEMED QUITE (СМЫШЛЕННЫЙ) FOR HIS AGE

- 1) kind
- 2) nice
- 3) clever
- 4) sophisticated

95. PSYCHOLOGISTS HAVE STUDIED WAYS TO MAKE THE INTERROGATION OF EYEWITNESSES MORE (НАДЕЖНЫЙ)

- 1) reliable
- 2) hopeful
- 3) clever
- 4) related

96. THE BOLSHOI THEATRE IS THE (КАЛЫБЕЛЬ) OF THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA AND CLASSICAL BALLET

- 1) home
- 2) cradle
- 3) motherland
- 4) house

97. YOU MUST (ВЫПОЛНИТЬ) YOUR HOMEWORK BEFORE YOU GO OUT

- 1) make
- 2) does
- 3) do
- 4) did

98. SHALL WE (ВЗЯТЬ) A TAXI TO THE STATION?

- 1) take
- 2) go

- 3) give
- 4) bring

99. HE HAS A (СИЛЬНЫЙ) SCOTTISH ACCENT

- 1) big
- 2) strong
- 3) severe
- 4) heavy

100. (ИЗ-ЗА) THE HARSH WINTER, MANY CROPS WERE DESTROYED

- 1) However
- 2) Furthermore
- 3) Due to
- 4) As a result

**ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ОБЩЕПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ**

(для самоподготовки)

Выберите верную форму перевода слова в скобках:

1. WHAT DOES YOUR CLIENT (COMPLAIN OF)?

- 1) жаловался
- 2) жаловались
- 3) жалуешься
- 4) жалуется

2. HE (HAS JUST RETURNED) FROM THE PSYCHIATRIST.

- 1) только что вернулся
- 2) вернусь
- 3) вернулись
- 4) вернуться

3. WE WERE AFRAID THAT THE AGRESSIVITY WOULD (RISE).

- 1) повышается
- 2) повисилась
- 3) повышалась
- 4) повисится

4. NURSE (IS RESPONSIBLE) FOR THE INJECTIONS TO THE PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA.

- 1) была ответственна
- 2) ответственна
- 3) будет ответственна
- 4) может быть ответственна

5. THE DRUGS (WERE FOUND) IN THE DRUG CABINETS.

- 1) нашлись
- 2) будут найдены
- 3) могут найтись
- 4) должны быть найдены

6. THE OVERDOSAGE OF SOME DRUGS TO PATIENTS WITH HYSTERIA (MAY CAUSE) UNFAVORABLE REACTIONS.

- 1) может вызвать
- 2) могла вызвать
- 3) вызвала
- 4) вызовет

7. MY SISTER (SUFFERS FROM) A PHOBIC DISORDER.

- 1) страдала

- 2) страдает
- 3) будет страдать
- 4) может страдать

8. MY BROTHER (WANTS TO BECOME) A PSYCHIATRIST.

- 1) хотел стать
- 2) может стать
- 3) хочет стать
- 4) должен стать

9. GENERAL MEASURES (INCLUDE) REST AND SUPPORT OF RELATIVES.

- 1) включает
- 2) включили
- 3) будут включать
- 4) включают

10. MY FATHER (WORKS) AS A PSYCHOLOGIST IN THE POLYCLINIC.

- 1) работал
- 2) работает
- 3) будет работать
- 4) работают

11. I (WENT) TO THE CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST TWO WEEKS AGO.

- 1) пришел
- 2) ходит
- 3) выйдет
- 4) ходил

12. WHY DOES THIS GIRL (LOOK) SO PALE AND ILL?

- 1) выглядела
- 2) выглядит
- 3) будет выглядеть
- 4) может выглядеть

13. SHE (REFUSED) TO TAKE CARE OF MENTAL PATIENTS.

- 1) отказалась
- 2) отказывается
- 3) откажется
- 4) получила отказ

14. ALL KINDS OF MEDICAL AID IN RUSSIA (ARE RENDERED) IN DIFFERENT CLINICS.

- 1) оказываются
- 2) были оказаны
- 3) оказывались
- 4) будут оказаны

15. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE (IS) A LARGE COMPONENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

- 1) являются
- 2) являлись
- 3) является
- 4) являлась

16. MY FRIEND ALWAYS (HELPED) ME TO LEARN BIOLOGY WHEN WE WERE FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

- 1) поможет
- 2) помогал
- 3) помогает
- 4) помог

17. IN THE NEAREST FUTURE WE'LL (BECOME) COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGISTS.

- 1) становимся
- 2) становились
- 3) станем
- 4) стали

18. MENTAL ILLNESS IN MANY WAYS (REMAINS) A MYSTERY TO US.

- 1) останется
- 2) остается
- 3) осталась
- 4) будет оставаться

19. PROFESSOR PETROV (HAS ALREADY DELIVERED) THE LECTURE IN PHOBIAS.

- 1) читает
- 2) уже прочитал
- 3) читал
- 4) прочитает

20. IN THE STUDENTS' SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY STUDENTS (WORK) ON THOSE SUBJECTS WHICH THEY ARE INTERESTED IN.

- 1) работают
- 2) работали
- 3) проработали
- 4) будут работать

21. SOME SCIENTISTS THINK MENTAL ILLNESS (IS CAUSED) BY THE ENVIRONMENT, PERHAPS BY SOME TRAUMA IN A PERSON'S EXPERIENCE OR BY BRAIN DAMAGE AT TIME OF BIRTH.

- 1) вызывает
- 2) вызвала

- 3) вызывается
- 4) вызываются

22. PSYCHOTHERAPY (MAY ALSO BE) USEFUL IN THE TREATMENT OF PHOBIAS.

- 1) может быть
- 2) могла быть
- 3) будет
- 4) будут

23. THE TEMPERATURE USUALLY (REACHES) ITS MAXIMUM IN THE FIRST DAYS.

- 1) достигали
- 2) достигла
- 3) достигнет
- 4) достигает

24. SHY PEOPLE (AVOID) SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

- 1) избегают
- 2) избегал
- 3) не будет избегать
- 4) избегали

25. THE CONSULTATION (WAS PERFORMED) IN THE BEST CLINIC.

- 1) была проведена
- 2) были проведены
- 3) будут проводится
- 4) проводятся

26. THE DOCTOR (WAS EXAMINING) THE PATIENT WHILE THE PSYCHOLOGIST WAS LOOKING THROUGH THE DRAWINGS.

- 1) осмотрел
- 2) осматривает
- 3) осматривал
- 4) был осмотрен

27. A LARGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH ADDICTION TO ALCOHOL (ARE ADMITTED) TO THE NARCOLOGICAL CLINIC EVERY YEAR.

- 1) принимаются
- 2) принимает
- 3) принимались
- 4) будут приняты

28. THE DISEASE (IS) IN AN ACUTE PHASE.

- 1) находится
- 2) находится
- 3) находились

4) находилась

29. THIS DISEASE (AFFECTS) MOSTLY CHILDREN.

- 1) поражала
- 2) поражает
- 3) будет поражать
- 4) поразила

30. YOU (MUST) GIVE UP SMOKING.

- 1) должен был
- 2) мог бы
- 3) можешь
- 4) должен

31. SHE (CONTINUES) TO COMPLAIN OF BAD MOOD.

- 1) продолжает
- 2) продолжала
- 3) продолжит
- 4) продолжают

32. LEAVING THE HOSPITAL WITHOUT THE PSYCHIATRIST'S ORDER (IS IMPOSSIBLE).

- 1) невозможно
- 2) было невозможно
- 3) будет невозможно
- 4) могло быть невозможно

33. THE PATIENT (WAS TRANSFERRED) TO THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT BECAUSE HIS CONDITION BECAME BAD.

- 1) будет переведен
- 2) переведет
- 3) перевел
- 4) был переведен

34. HIS RAPID LEAVING FOR THE TOWN (WAS DUE TO) HIS MOTHER'S DISEASE.

- 1) может быть из-за
- 2) должно быть из-за
- 3) был из-за
- 4) будет из-за

35. THE CHILDREN (ARE SLEEPING) NOW.

- 1) спит
- 2) будут спать
- 3) спали
- 4) спят

36. THE BOY (WILL BE ADMITTED) TO THE HOSPITAL TOMORROW.

- 1) госпитализировал
- 2) был госпитализирован
- 3) госпитализирует
- 4) будет госпитализирован

37 THE STUDENTS (MUST) WORK HARD DURING THE WHOLE TERM.

- 1) могут
- 2) могли бы
- 3) должны
- 4) не должны

38. YOU (SHOULD) FOLLOW THE PSYCHOLOGIST'S RECOMMENDATION.

- 1) был должен
- 2) имеешь возможность
- 3) следует
- 4) можешь

39. THE CHILD (MUST) BE ISOLATED FROM OTHER CHILDREN.

- 1) должен был
- 2) должен
- 3) мог
- 4) может

40. HE HAS THE PROBLEMS IN COMMUNICATION WITH HIS CLASSMATES. HE (CANNOT) GO TO SCHOOL TODAY. YOU'D BETTER SEE THE SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST AND GET THE CONSULTATION.

- 1) не нужно
- 2) не может
- 3) не должен
- 4) не пойдет

41. CLIENTS IN NARCOLOGICAL CLINICS (ARE NOT ALLOWED) TO TAKE THE MEDICINES THEMSELVES.

- 1) не разрешается
- 2) не разрешалось
- 3) не будет разрешаться
- 4) не может разрешаться

42. OXFORD IS (THE OLDEST) UNIVERSITY IN ENGLAND

- 1) старый
- 2) старше
- 3) старее
- 4) самый старый

43. IT IS (THE BIGGEST) HOSPITAL IN OUR TOWN.

- 1) большая
- 2) больше
- 3) самая большая
- 4) меньше

44. IN CASE OF COMPLICATIONS ANTIBIOTICS (ARE USED).

- 1) уже применились
- 2) применялись
- 3) будут применяться
- 4) применяются

45. (PREPARING) FOR THE SEMINAR THE STUDENT FELT A SEVERE HEADACHE.

- 1) готовясь
- 2) подготовясь
- 3) подготовивший
- 4) готовивший

46. A PERSON (ENTERING) THE DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY HAS TO PASS EXAMINATIONS IN BIOLOGY, MATHEMATICS AND RUSSIAN.

- 1) поступающий
- 2) поступавший
- 3) поступивший
- 4) желающий поступить

47. THE (DELIVERED) LECTURE WAS VERY INTERESTING.

- 1) читающая
- 2) читавшая
- 3) прочитанная
- 4) прочитал

48. THE (EXAMINING) TEACHER HAS JUST COME.

- 1) экзаменующий
- 2) проэкзаменованный
- 3) экзаменовавшийся
- 4) экзаменующийся

49. THE DATA (OBTAINED) BY THE SCIENTIST WERE VERY USEFUL.

- 1) полученные
- 2) получили
- 3) получающие
- 4) получавшие

50. NEXT YEAR THE SECOND-YEAR STUDENTS (WILL ATTEND) LECTURES IN PSYCHOLOGY.

- 1) посещают
- 2) будут посещать
- 3) посещали
- 4) посетили

51. FOOD AND DRINK (ARE BROKEN DOWN) INTO THEIR SMALLEST PARTS.

- 1) расщепляются
- 2) будут расщепляться
- 3) расщепляют
- 4) расщеплялись

52. (THE PATIENT IS LIKELY TO BE AT HOME.)

- 1) Этот пациент любит быть дома.
- 2) Уверен, что этот пациент дома.
- 3) Вряд ли этот пациент дома.
- 4) Вероятно, этот пациент дома.

53. I DIDN'T (THINK) HE WAS FOND OF MONEY AND NIGHT CLUBS.

- 1) думаю
- 2) думаем.
- 3) думал
- 4) буду думать

54. I'LL (SEE) YOUR DEAN ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

- 1) видел
- 2) увижу
- 3) увидят
- 4) видели

55. WHAT TIME DID YOU ARRIVE (AT) THE STATION?

- 1) на
- 2) к
- 3) за
- 4) у

56. WE'RE (GOING) TO THE OPERA TOMORROW NIGHT.

- 1) собирались
- 2) собираемся
- 3) ходили
- 4) ушли

57. (HE'S GOT) A LOT OF MONEY.

- 1) есть
- 2) было

- 3) будет иметь
- 4) имел

58. AFTER TRAGEDY PATIENTS (ARE IN NEED) OF SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL HELP.

- 1) нуждаются
- 2) нуждались
- 3) будут нуждаться
- 4) нуждается

59. THE CLIENT (SHOULD) BE PLACED IN A POSITION OF COMFORT AND SAFETY.

- 1) следует
- 2) может
- 3) необходимо
- 4) нельзя

60. I (DON'T HAVE TO) BE ON DUTY TOMORROW.

- 1) должна
- 2) могу
- 3) следует
- 4) не должна

61. TOMORROW THE CHILD (WILL BE DISCHARGED) FROM THE CLINIC.

- 1) будет выписан
- 2) был выписан
- 3) будут выписаны
- 4) выписываются

62. THESE DISORDERS (ARE OFTEN ACCOMPANIED) BY SEVERE COMPLICATIONS.

- 1) сопровождалась
- 2) сопровождается
- 3) будет сопровождаться
- 4) сопровождаютя

63. THIS DRUG (MAY) HAVE SOME SIDE EFFECTS.

- 1) должен
- 2) может
- 3) следует
- 4) могло

64. THIS DISEASE IS (MORE DANGEROUS) FOR ADULTS THAN FOR CHILDREN.

- 1) опасное
- 2) самое опасное
- 3) более опасное

4) менее опасное

65. (HAVING BEEN DISCHARGED) FROM THE HOSPITAL, HE WENT TO THE SANATORIUM.

- 1) выписавшись
- 2) выписав
- 3) выписывающиеся
- 4) выписывая

66. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EDUCATION (HAS BEEN) A SUBJECT OF INTENSIVE DEBATES IN RECENT YEARS.

- 1) стало
- 2) станет
- 3) становится
- 4) не стало

67. IF THE THESIS IS SATISFACTORY ON ALL POINTS THE CANDIDATE (WILL BE AWARDED) THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

- 1) получил
- 2) получит
- 3) получает
- 4) только что получил

68. WHEN I CAME TO MY FRIEND YESTERDAY SHE (WAS LEARNING) GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY.

- 1) учит
- 2) учила
- 3) будет учить
- 4) учили

69. YESTERDAY HE (FINISHED) HIS EXPERIMENT EARLIER THAN TODAY.

- 1) закончил
- 2) закончит
- 3) заканчивает
- 4) заканчивают

70. HOW DO YOU (FEEL) NOW?

- 1) чувствуешь
- 2) чувствовала
- 3) будешь чувствовать
- 4) могла чувствовать

71. THE STUDENTS (ARE TRANSLATING) AN ENGLISH TEXT NOW.

- 1) переводят
- 2) переведут
- 3) переводили
- 4) только что перевели

72. IF YOU (PASS EXAMS), YOU'LL GO TO LONDON.

- 1) сдали
- 2) сдадут
- 3) сдадите
- 4) сдают

73. I AM AFRAID YOU (WILL HAVE TO) WAIT A LITTLE.

- 1) должны будете
- 2) должны
- 3) должны были
- 4) должен был

74. THERE (ARE) A LOT OF BRIGHT STUDENTS IN OUR UNIVERSITY.

- 1) есть
- 2) не будет
- 3) будет
- 4) было

75. I (SHOULD CONSULT) THE COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGIST.

- 1) следовало
- 2) должен
- 3) не следует
- 4) следует

76. THERE IS (LITTLE) FRESH AIR IN THE ROOM.

- 1) много
- 2) очень много
- 3) мало
- 4) нет совсем

77. THE EXAMINING TEACHER (HAS JUST COME).

- 1) ушел
- 2) только что пришел
- 3) придет
- 4) идет

78. THESE METHODS (ARE BASED) ON HIS SCIENTIFIC WORK.

- 1) основан
- 2) будут основаны
- 3) основаны
- 4) были основаны

79. COMING HOME FROM UNIVERSITY HE (FELT) A SEVERE HEADACHE.

- 1) чувствовал
- 2) почувствовал
- 3) имел самочувствие
- 4) почувствует

80. I SEE YOUR APPETITE (IMPROVES).

- 1) улучшался
- 2) улучшается
- 3) улучшится
- 4) улучшатся

81. THE WOMAN (COULD) NOT UNDERSTAND HOW IT HAPPENED.

- 1) не может
- 2) не могут
- 3) не могла
- 4) не должна

82. THE PROBLEM (CAN) BE DISCUSSED.

- 1) могла бы
- 2) сможет
- 3) должна
- 4) может

83. LEV VYGOTSKY (CONSIDERED) THAT CULTURE AND INTERACTION WITH THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT WAS CRITICAL TO COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT.

- 1) считает
- 2) считал
- 3) будет считать
- 4) рассчитывает

84. THIS (HAPPENS) TO MANY PEOPLE.

- 1) случается
- 2) случилось
- 3) случится
- 4) только что случилось

85. ANOTHER SUGGESTION IS TO (HELP) YOUNG PEOPLE FIND WORK.

- 1) помочь
- 2) помог
- 3) поможет
- 4) только что помог

86. ACCORDING TO FRENCH SCIENTISTS RATS ARE MUCH CLEVERER THAN WE (THOUGHT).

- 1) думаем
- 2) подумаем
- 3) думали
- 4) думать

87. PARENTS AROUND THE WORLD SEEM TO AGREE THAT GOOD MANNERS, A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND RESPECT FOR OTHERS ARE IMPORTANT QUALITIES TO (TEACH) THEIR CHILDREN.

- 1) обучить
- 2) обучили
- 3) обучают
- 4) уже научили

88. SHE (STARTED) PLAYING CHESS SIX MONTHS AGO.

- 1) только что начала
- 2) начинает
- 3) начнет
- 4) начала

89. BOTH THE GREEKS AND THE IRISH (VALUE) RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

- 1) ценят
- 2) ценили
- 3) оценят
- 4) уже оценили

90. I (BELIEVE) THAT COMPUTERS ARE VERY USEFUL IN SCHOOLS.

- 1) считал
- 2) считаю
- 3) буду считать
- 4) считали

Выберите правильную форму глагола

91. DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF TRAINING STUDENTS _____ GENERAL SUBJECTS.

- 1) are studying
- 2) studies
- 3) have studied
- 4) study

92. IN GREAT BRITAIN MEDICAL STUDENTS _____ SPECIALIZED PROFESSIONAL COURSES.

- 1) complete
- 2) are completing
- 3) completes
- 4) is completing

93. MOST MEDICAL SCHOOLS _____ PART OF A LARGE UNIVERSITY.

- 1) are
- 2) is
- 3) am

4) be

94. THE CURRICULUM AT THE FACULTY OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY _____ OF MANY SUBJECTS.

- 1) consist
- 2) is consisting
- 3) consists
- 4) are consisting

95. AS A RULE THE BEST STUDENTS _____ GRANTS.

- 1) receive
- 2) are receiving
- 3) receives
- 4) is receiving

96. THE COURSE OF STUDY AT THE FACULTY OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY _____ FOR 5 YEARS.

- 1) last
- 2) is lasting
- 3) lasts
- 4) are lasting

97. THE STUDENTS _____ PRACTICAL TRAINING AT DIFFERENT CLINICS.

- 1) have
- 2) are having
- 3) has
- 4) to have

98. WHERE IS PROFESSOR BROWN? – HE _____ A LECTURE IN GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY.

- 1) deliver
- 2) is delivering
- 3) delivers
- 4) am delivering

99. THE TESTS USUALLY _____ FOR ABOUT EIGHT HOURS.

- 1) last
- 2) are lasting
- 3) lasts
- 4) is lasted

100. THE TUITION FEE AT PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES _____ EXTREMELY HIGH.

- 1) become
- 2) becomes
- 3) is became

4) is becoming

101. THE AMERICAN GRADUATE FROM THE MEDICAL SCHOOL _____ ONE YEAR OF INTERNSHIP UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A PRACTICING PSYCHOLOGIST.

1) is completing

2) is completed

3) completes

4) complete

102. THE CURRICULUM _____ PHYSIOLOGY, BIOLOGY, ANATOMY.

1) include

2) includes

3) is including

4) was included

103. A MASTER'S OR DOCTOR'S DEGREE _____ FOR WORK IN CERTAIN FIELDS.

1) requires

2) require

3) is required

4) were required

104. THE INVESTIGATIONS ON THIS QUESTIONS _____ BY THE END OF THE YEAR.

1) won't have been finished

2) will not be finished

3) are not finished

4) weren't finished

105. THE CAUSE OF YOUR PROBLEM _____ YOUR LOW SELF-ESTEEM.

1) is

2) am

3) are

4) be

106. I _____ THE UNIVERSITY TWO YEARS AGO.

1) was entering

2) enter

3) entered

4) enters

107. TEN NEW HOSPITALS _____ IN OUR COUNTRY.

1) have been opened

2) was open

3) had opened

4) were opened

108. SHE _____ THE ARTICLE FOR 3HOURS WHEN I PHONED HER.

- 1) had been writing
- 2) has been writing
- 3) has written
- 4) wrote

109. THE SOCIOLOGIST _____ A LOT OF STUDENTS YESTERDAY.

- 1) interview
- 2) has interviewed
- 3) interviewed
- 4) interviews

110. INTELLIGENCE _____ A PERSON'S ABILITY TO LEARN, TO REMEMBER, TO RECOGNISE CONCEPTS.

- 1) describes
- 2) describe
- 3) described
- 4) is described

111. ART THERAPY _____ A RELATIVELY YOUNG THERAPUTIC DISCIPLINE.

- 1) are
- 2) will be
- 3) is
- 4) were

112. IF YOU _____ TO BE HERE.

- 1) happen
- 2) happens
- 3) is happen
- 4) is happening

113. EATING DISODERS _____ BY DISTURBANCES IN EATING BEHAVIOR.

- 1) is characterized
- 2) are characterized
- 3) characterize
- 4) characterized

114. STRESS _____ AN UNAVOIDABLE CONSEQUENCE OF LIFE.

- 1) is
- 2) are
- 3) being
- 4) am

115. RELAXATION TECHNIQUES CAN _____ MUSCLE TENSION.

1. reduce
- 2) reduced
- 3) reduces
- 4) is reduced

116. WHAT KIND OF STRESS _____ TO MOST ILLNESSES?

1. related
- 2) relates
- 3) is related
- 4) relate

117. IS IT TIME FOR YOUR MEDICATION OR _____ ?

1. me
- 2) my
- 3) mine
- 4) I

118. HAVE YOU EVER _____ TO LONDON?

- 1) been
- 2) was
- 3) were
- 4) is

119. WHAT SUBJECTS DID YOU _____ LAST YEAR?

- 1) studied
- 2) study
- 3) studies
- 4) studying

120. HE WILL _____ STUDY HARD.

- 1) have to
- 2) has to
- 3) have
- 4) has

121. MOTIVATION _____ THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND ALL ACTIONS OF AN ORGANISM.

- 1) are
- 2) is
- 3) am
- 4) being

122. TEN MINUTES LATER ROSA JOINED US AND SAT DOWN _____ US.

- 1) between
- 2) to
- 3) on

4) about

123. THE CAT SUDDENLY RAN _____ THE ROAD.

- 1) in
- 2) across
- 3) on
- 4) about

124. I WILL LET YOU KNOW _____ I'VE MADE MY DECISION.

- 1) as soon as
- 2) while
- 3) until
- 4) during

125. WE STAYED IN THAT HOTEL _____ IT WAS VERY EXPENSIVE.

- 1) as
- 2) despite
- 3) but
- 4) and

126. I'D LIKE TO APPLY _____ THAT JOB.

- 1) in
- 2) on
- 3) for
- 4) about

127. I THOUGHT SHE WAS ENGLISH AT FIRST, BUT WHEN SHE SPOKE, SHE _____ AMERICAN.

- 1) sounded
- 2) sounds
- 3) sound
- 4) is sounded

128. I DON'T LIKE THE _____ OF THIS SOUP; I THINK I'VE GOT TOO MUCH SALT IN IT.

- 1) tastes
- 2) tasted
- 3) taste
- 4) is tasted

129. IF YOU _____ SOMETHING ILLEGAL, YOU CAN GET INTO TROUBLE WITH POLICE.

- 1) do
- 2) make
- 3) does
- 4) makes

130. I LOST MY WALLET SO I _____ TO BORROW SOME MONEY.

- 1) has to
- 2) had to
- 3) have to
- 4) has

131. MY WIFE IS VERY ILL AND THEREFORE I HAVE GIVEN ___ WORK TO LOOK AFTER HER.

- 1) up
- 2) to
- 3) with
- 4) on

132. I _____ HAVE TIME TO DO THE SHOPPING YESTERDAY.

- 1) don't
- 2) didn't
- 3) did
- 4) do

133. WHAT DOES THE WORD "COGNITION" _____.

- 1) mean
- 2) means
- 3) meant
- 4) is mean

134. MOST PSYCHOLOGISTS BELIEVE THAT BEHAVIOR CAN ONLY _____ UNDERSTOOD OBJECTIVELY.

- 1) is
- 2) be
- 3) are
- 4) am

135. PEOPLE WHO _____ EVERYTHING CAN MAXIMIZE THEIR POTENTIAL.

- 1) has
- 2) had
- 3) have
- 4) having

136. HUMANS HAVE A DESIRE TO _____ TO GROUPS.

- 1) belongs
- 2) belong
- 3) belonged
- 4) belonging

137. ON THE OTHER HAND STUDENTS CAN ___ ACCESS TO HARMFUL INFORMATION.

- 1) have
- 2) has
- 3) had
- 4) will have

138. YOU _____ VERY WELL. ARE YOU FEELING OK?

- 1) doesn't look
- 2) don't look
- 3) won't look
- 4) didn't look

139. I _____ IN TRAVELLING AND MEETING NEW PEOPLE.

- 1) am interested
- 2) is interested
- 3) are interested
- 4) interested

140. SCHOOL TEACHERS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO _____ PUPILS.

- 1) hits
- 2) hit
- 3) is hit
- 4) will hit

141. THE KRASSMU _____ THE NEW GENERATION OF MEDICAL SPECIALISTS.

- 1) trains
- 2) has training
- 3) is trained
- 4) train

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ НА ЗНАНИЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ

Подберите эквиваленты к словам в скобках:

1. (МОЗГ) IS THE MOST REMARKABLE ORGAN IN THE BODY.

- 1) brain
- 2) cell
- 3) axon
- 4) dendrites

2. BRAIN ORGANIZES A LARGE NUMBER OF VERY MECHANICAL FUNCTIONS SUCH AS MOVEMENT AND THE PUMPING (СЕРДЦЕ).

- 1) lung
- 2) heart
- 3) brain
- 4) liver

3. THE BRAIN AND (СПИННОЙ МОЗГ) ARE AS SOFT AS GELATIN AND QUITE VULNERABLE.

- 1) brain
- 2) spinal cord
- 3) axon
- 4) tissue

4. THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM IS IN DIRECT TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION WITH ALL THE BODY'S (ЧЕРВЫ) WHICH AS A GROUP ARE CALLED THE PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

- 1) cells
- 2) nerves
- 3) fibers
- 4) fluids

5. (НЕЙРОНЫ) RAPIDLY COMMUNICATE COMMAND FROM THE BRAIN TO THE BODY SUCH AS INSTRUCTING THE MUSCLES OF YOUR ARMS TO REACH OUT AND HUG A FRIEND.

- 1) cells
- 2) neurons
- 3) fibers
- 4) fluids

6. THE PNS IS DIVIDED INTO TWO (ОТДЕЛЬНЫЕ) SYSTEMS.

- 1) different
- 2) separate
- 3) remarkable
- 4) definite

7. THEY ARE THE FRONTAL LOBE, THE AXIPITAL LOBE, THE PERIETAL LOBE, (ЗАТЫЛОЧНАЯ ЧАТЬ) AND THE INSULAR LOBE.

- 1) cerebrum
- 2) temporal
- 3) hemisphere
- 4) visual cortex

8. THE PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM IS COMPOSED OF (НЕЙРОНОВ).

- 1) lobes
- 2) tissues
- 3) neurons
- 4) vessels

9. PERSONALITY IS A PATTERN OF (ПОВЕДЕНИЕ) OR THINKING THAT IS CONSISTENT ACROSS MOST SITUATIONS AND ACROSS TIME AND WHICH HELPS DISTINGUISH ONE PERSON FROM ANOTHER.

- 1) smell
- 2) behavior
- 3) attempt
- 4) perception

10. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TWO MAJOR (ПОДХОДА) TO STUDYING PERSONALITY; ONE IS MORE SCIENTIFIC THAN THE OTHER.

- 1) approaches
- 2) behaviors
- 3) attempts
- 4) perception

11. PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORIES EXPLAIN HUMAN BEHAVIOR IN TERMS OF THE INTERACTION OF VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF (ЛИЧНОСТИ).

- 1) personality
- 2) development
- 3) followers
- 4) ancestors

12. SIGMUND FREUD EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE VERY EARLY LIFE OF THE CHILD AND (ОТНОШЕНИЯ) BETWEEN THE CHILD AND PARENTS.

- 1) personality
- 2) relationships
- 3) followers
- 4) ancestors

13. ALTHOUGH FREUDIAN THEORY HAS BEEN HEAVILY CRITICISED BY THE ACADEMIC (СООБЩЕСТВО) HIS IDEAS CONTINUE TO BLOOM IN THE THERAPEUTIC PRACTICE OF MANY PSYCHOTHERAPISTS.

- 1) community
- 2) practice
- 3) resistance
- 4) manifestation

14. (ЭДИПОВ КОМПЛЕКС) WAS FORMULATED BY FREUD.

- 1) oedipus
- 2) fixation
- 3) repression
- 4) Freudian slip

15. BEHAVIOURISTS DO NOT ADDRESS (ВНУТРЕННИМ) FACTORS SUCH AS THOUGHTS.

- 1) internal
- 2) visceral
- 3) external
- 4) smooth

16. CLASSICAL CONDITIONING INVOLVES PROVOKING A NATURAL RESPONSE TO A (СТИМУЛ).

- 1) stimulus
- 2) behavior
- 3) experiment
- 4) response

17. PAVLOV'S DOGS WERE A FAMOUS EXAMPLE OF (УСЛОВНОГО РЕФЛЕКСА).

- 1) classical conditioning
- 2) operant conditioning
- 3) experimentation
- 4) respondent behavior

18. BEHAVIOURISM IS THE TEACHING THAT SAYS THAT PSYCHOLOGY MUST FOCUS ITS ATTENTION ON WHAT IS (ВИДИМО).

- 1) observable
- 2) important
- 3) remarkable
- 4) vulnerable

19. COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY (ЗАЙМСТВОВАЛИ) ITS NAME FROM THE LATIN COGNOSCERE.

- 1) derived
- 2) originated
- 3) imported
- 4) took

20. BEHAVIORISTS ACKNOWLEDGED THE EXISTENCE OF (МЫШЛЕНИЯ), BUT IDENTIFIED IT AS A BEHAVIOR.

- 1) perception
- 2) thinking
- 3) memory
- 4) principles

21. THE HUMANISTIC APPROACH WAS DEVELOPED IN AMERICA AND CALLED THE THIRD (СИЛА) IN PSYCHOLOGY SINCE IT AIMED TO REPLACE THE TWO MAIN APPROACHES.

- 1) force
- 2) strength
- 3) aim
- 4) goal

22. THERE ARE SEVERAL FACTORS WHICH (ОТЛИЧАТЬ) THE HUMANISTIC APPROACH FROM OTHER APPROACHES WITHIN PSYCHOLOGY.

- 1) separate
- 2) distinguish
- 3) replace
- 4) differ

23. BUEGENTAL DESCRIBED SOME OF ITS FUNDAMENTAL (ПРЕДПОЛОЖЕНИЕ).

- 1) emphasis
- 2) pathology
- 3) assumption
- 4) empathy

24. (ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТЕПЕНЬ) OF CONGRUENCE IS AN INDICATOR OF HEALTH.

- 1) relative degree
- 2) high degree
- 3) low degree
- 4) growth

25. ROGERS IS A FOUNDER OF (ЛИЧНОСТНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОЙ ТЕРАПИИ).

- 1) person therapy
- 2) person-centered therapy
- 3) person-oriented therapy
- 4) therapeutic personality

26. THE THERAPIST SEEKS TO PROVIDE (СОЧУСТВИЕ), OPENNESS AND UNCONDITIONAL POSITIVE REGARD.

- 1) congruence
- 2) empathy
- 3) emphasis
- 4) feeling

27. THE THERAPIST SEEKS TO PROVIDE EMPATHY, OPENNESS AND (БУЗУСЛОВНОЕ) POSITIVE REGARD.

- 1) conventional
- 2) unconventional
- 3) conditional
- 4) unconditional

28. АБРАХАМ MASLOW IS KNOWN FOR ESTABLISHING THE THEORY OF (ИЕРАРХИЮ) OF NEEDS.

- 1) hierarchy
- 2) ladder
- 3) theory
- 4) therapy

29. ACCORDING TO MASLOW THERE ARE GENERAL TYPES OF (ПОТРЕБНОСТЕЙ) PHYSIOLOGICAL, SAFETY, LOVE AND ESTEEM THAT MUST BE SATISFIED.

- 1) needs
- 2) money
- 3) opportunities
- 4) requirements

30. PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS ARE THE VERY (БАЗОВЫЕ) NEEDS SUCH AS AIR, WATER, FOOD E.T.C.

- 1) important
- 2) basic
- 3) responsible
- 4) helpful

31. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY STUDIES HOW (ОБЩЕСТВО) INFLUENCES INDIVIDUALS.

- 1) society

- 2) community
- 3) troop
- 4) team

32. WHEN PEOPLE ARE IN (ГРУППАХ) THEIR INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOUR CHANGES.

- 1) teams
- 2) groups
- 3) communities
- 4) squads

33. STRUCTURE RELIES ON CONFORMITY, COMPLIANCE AND (ПОСЛУШАНИЕ).

- 1) obedience
- 2) altruism
- 3) facilitation
- 4) agreement

34. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGIST ASCH USED THE EXPERIMENT TO EXAMINE HOW THE (ДАВЛЕНИЕ) FROM OTHER PEOPLE COULD AFFECT ONE'S PERCEPTIONS.

- 1) pressure
- 2) trust
- 3) judgments
- 4) effect

34. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGIST ASCH USED THE EXPERIMENT TO EXAMINE HOW THE PRESSURE FROM OTHER PEOPLE COULD (ВЛИЯТЬ) ONE'S PERCEPTIONS.

- 1) insist
- 2) affect
- 3) arrive
- 4) effect

35. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGIST ASCH USED THE EXPERIMENT TO EXAMINE HOW THE PRESSURE FROM OTHER PEOPLE COULD AFFECT ONE'S (ВОСПРИЯТИЕ).

- 1) memory
- 2) perception
- 3) feeling
- 4) thought

36. ASCH CONCLUDED THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO (ПРОВОДИТЬ) THAT YOU SEE SOMETHING WHEN NO ONE ELSE DOES.

- 1) feel
- 2) insist

- 3) maintain
- 4) observe

37. CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGY MUST BE VIEWED IN THE (CBETE) OF THE PHENOMENAL GROWTH OF THE FIELD.

- 1) light
- 2) lite
- 3) shy
- 4) rise

38. THE (ИЗУЧЕНИЕ) OF NEW TOPICS FREQUENTLY REQUIRES THE INVENTION OF NEW METHODS OR THE MOFIFICATION OF OLDER ONES.

- 1) examination
- 2) research
- 3) investigation
- 4) studying

39. THE INVESTIGATION OF NEW TOPICS FREQUENTLY (ТРЕБУЕТ) THE INVENTION OF NEW METHODS OR THE MOFIFICATION OF OLDER ONES.

- 1) examines
- 2) researches
- 3) requires
- 4) studies

40. THE INVESTIGATION OF NEW TOPICS FREQUENTLY REQUIRES THE INVENTION OF NEW (МЕТОДЫ) OR THE MOFIFICATION OF OLDER ONES.

- 1) methods
- 2) method
- 3) assumption
- 4) assumptions

41. PSYCHOLOGY IS A GROWING SCIENCE THAT IS CONTINUALY CHANGING IN (СТРУКТУРА), CONTENT, THEORY AND METHOD.

- 1) structure
- 2) base
- 3) foundation
- 4) construction

42. JOB STRESS CAN BE DEFINED AS THE (ВРЕДНЫЙ) AND EMOTIONAL RESPONSES THAT OCCUR WHEN THE REQUIRMENTS OF THE JOB DO NOT MATCH THE CAPABILITIES.

- 1) harmful
- 2) stressful
- 3) painful
- 4) resolved

43. (КОНЦЕПЦИЯ) OF JOB STRESS IS OFTEN CONFUSED WITH CHALLENGE.

- 1) capability
- 2) needs
- 3) concept
- 4) result

44. STRESS IS AN (НЕИЗБЕЖНЫЙ) CONSEQUENCE OF LIFE.

- 1) avoidable
- 2) unavoidable
- 3) harmful
- 4) grateful

45. WE ALL NEED TO FIND THE PROPER (УРОВЕНЬ) OF STRESS THAT ALLOWS US TO PERFORM OPTIMALLY AS WE GO THROUGH LIFE.

- 1) response
- 2) level
- 3) corner
- 4) disorder

46. EACH MEMBER OF A COUPLE BRINGS A PERSONAL HISTORY INTO THE (ОТНОШЕНИЯ).

- 1) relationship
- 2) friendship
- 3) factor
- 4) approach

47. THE (ЦЕЛИ) OF COUPLES THERAPY ARE NOT STATIC.

- 1) goals
- 2) tasks
- 3) aim
- 4) factor

48. SATIR'S (НАБЛЮДЕНИЕ) OF FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS LED HER TO DESCRIBE FIVE MAJOR STYLES FAMILY MEMBERS USE TO COMMUNICATE WITH EACH OTHER.

- 1) watching
- 2) seeing
- 3) observation
- 4) seek

49. A TYPICAL DMT SESSION HAS FOUR MAIN STAGES: PREPARATION, INCUBATION, ILLUMINATION AND (ОЦЕНИВАНИЕ).

- 1) mark
- 2) evaluation
- 3) examination

4) organization

50. PEOPLE ALWAYS SEARCH FOR SOME ESCAPE FROM ILLNESS AND IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT (ИСКУССТВО) ONE OF THE MORE COMMON METHODS.

- 1) art
- 2) drawing
- 3) picture
- 4) dance

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ПО СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЮ.

(для самоподготовки)

Заполните пропуски

1. GREAT BRITAIN CONSISTS OF _____.
 - 1) five parts
 - 2) three parts
 - 3) four parts
 - 4) two parts

2. LONDON IS SITUATED ON _____.
 - 1) the Severn
 - 2) the Hudson River
 - 3) the Thames
 - 4) the Mississippi

3. THE QUEEN ELIZABETH LIVES IN _____.
 - 1) Buckingham Palace
 - 2) 10 Downing Street
 - 3) Tower of London
 - 4) Westminster Abby

4. THE OLDEST UNIVERSITY IN BRITAIN IS _____.
 - 1) London
 - 2) Cambridge
 - 3) Edinburgh
 - 4) Oxford

5. 10 DOWNING STREET IS THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF _____.
 - 1) The Prime Minister
 - 2) Royal family
 - 3) Parliament
 - 4) Scotland Yard

6. THE USA CONSISTS OF 50 _____.
 - 1) states
 - 2) counties
 - 3) republics
 - 4) districts

7. B. SHAW IS A FAMOUS _____ WRITER.
 - 1) American
 - 2) Australian
 - 3) English
 - 4) Canadian

8. THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IS SITUATED IN _____.

- 1) Washington
- 2) London
- 3) Oxford
- 4) Boston

9. THE NEW YORK UNDERGROUND IS CALLED _____.

- 1) the tube
- 2) the downland
- 3) the metro
- 4) the subway

10. THE STATUE OF LIBERTY STANDS ON AN ISLAND IN _____ HARBOUR.

- 1) Washington
- 2) New York
- 3) Philadelphia
- 4) Boston

11. CHARLES DICKENS WAS A FAMOUS _____ WRITER.

- 1) English
- 2) American
- 3) Australian
- 4) Canadian

12. FRENCH IS AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN _____.

- 1) Canada
- 2) New Zealand
- 3) India
- 4) Sweden

13. THE CAPITAL OF ENGLAND IS _____.

- 1) London
- 2) Ottawa
- 3) Paris
- 4) Edinburgh

14. "BROWN WOLF" WAS WRITTEN BY _____.

- 1) B. Shaw
- 2) Jack London
- 3) H. Wells
- 4) Th. Dreiser

15. AMERICAN NATIVE PEOPLE ARE _____.

- 1) British
- 2) French
- 3) Americans
- 4) Indians

16. BILL GATES IS A FOUNDER OF _____.

- 1) The Metropolitan Museum
- 2) the largest automobile corporation
- 3) The Microsoft Corporation
- 4) the first entertainment theme park

17. WHAT WAS MARTIN LUTHER KING FAMOUS FOR? _____

- 1) He was a bright student and a talented teacher.
- 2) He was an outstanding military man.
- 3) He aroused American people to protest against racial discrimination.
- 4) He was born in Atlanta in a large family.

18. A MEMBER OF THE BEATLES WHO WAS MURDERED IN THE USA IS _____.

- 1) Stevenson
- 2) Paul Mc Cartney
- 3) Rowling
- 4) Lennon

19. THE BEATLES STARTED THEIR CAREER IN _____

- 1) Birmingham
- 2) London
- 3) Liverpool
- 4) Oxford

20. MARILYN MONROE WAS A MAJOR AMERICAN _____ OF THE FIFTIES.

- 1) sportsman
- 2) dancer
- 3) musician
- 4) movie-star

21. THE TELEPHONE WAS INVENTED BY _____

- 1) Isaac Newton
- 2) Alexander Bell
- 3) Michael Faraday
- 4) James Watt

22. THE BRITISH LIBRARY IS SITUATED IN _____.

- 1) Cardiff
- 2) London
- 3) Oxford
- 4) Cambridge

23. THE LAMP WAS INVENTED BY _____

- 1) Isaac Newton
- 2) Alexander Bell
- 3) Michael Faraday

4) James Watt

24. SALINGER IS AN _____ WRITER.

- 1) English
- 2) Canadian
- 3) Australian
- 4) American

25. EDINBURGH IS THE CAPITAL OF _____

- 1) Wales
- 2) Scotland
- 3) Ireland
- 4) England

26. THE FLAG IS THE COMBINATION OF THE BANNERS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND. THE FLAG IS KNOWN AS THE UNION JACK _____

- 1) the USA
- 2) Britain
- 3) Australia
- 4) New Zealand

27. _____ WAS AN ENGLISH NAVAL CAPTAIN AND EXPLORER.

- 1) Columbus
- 2) James Cook
- 3) Mark Twain
- 4) O' Henry

28. THE TOWER OF LONDON WAS ONCE A PRISON AND NOW IT IS A _____

- 1) concert hall
- 2) theatre
- 3) museum
- 4) cinema

29. THERE ARE MANY IMPORTANT PARTS OF LONDON. THE OLDEST PART OF LONDON IS _____

- 1) the East End
- 2) the City
- 3) Westminster
- 4) the West end

30. JEROME K. JEROME WROTE HIS FAMOUS BOOK _____

- 1) The School for Scandal
- 2) Pygmalion
- 3) Three Men in a Boat
- 4) The Pick Club

31. JACK LONDON WAS A FAMOUS _____ WRITER.

- 1) Canadian
- 2) English
- 3) Australian
- 4) American

32. THE FLAG CONSISTS OF A WHITE AND RED FIELD. THERE IS A RED MAPLE LEAF ON THE WHITE FIELD _____

- 1) Australia
- 2) Canada
- 3) Britain
- 4) The USA

33. THE FIRST CAPITAL OF THE USA WAS _____

- 1) Washington. DC
- 2) Chicago
- 3) Philadelphia
- 4) Los Angeles

34. _____ IS THE HIGHEST LEGISLATIVE BODY/ORGAN IN BRITAIN

- 1) the Congress
- 2) the Government
- 3) the Parliament
- 4) the Capital

35. THE ROYAL SHAKESPEARE THEATRE WAS OPENED IN _____ IN 1932

- 1) London
- 2) Coventry
- 3) Stratford – on - Avon
- 4) Oxford

36. _____ IS ONE OF THE CENTRAL STREETS OF LONDON WITH THE EDITORIAL OFFICES OF MANY ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

- 1) Downing Street
- 2) Fleet Street
- 3) Whitehall
- 4) Wall Street

37. BRITAIN IS A _____

- 1) monarchy
- 2) federal republic
- 3) parliamentary monarchy
- 4) republic

38. _____ IS THE HIGHEST LEGISLATIVE BODY/ORGAN IN THE USA

- 1) the Government
- 2) the Capitol

- 3) the Congress
- 4) the Parliament

39. _____ IS THE SEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- 1) the Parliament building
- 2) the Capitol
- 3) the White House
- 4) the Empire State building

40. _____ IS THE RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS IN BRITAIN

- 1) George Street
- 2) Fleet street
- 3) Whitehall
- 4) N10. Downing Street

41. ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL IS THE CITY'S GREATEST MONUMENT AND SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN'S MASTERPIECE. IT IS SITUATED IN _____

- 1) Manchester
- 2) London
- 3) Oxford
- 4) Cardiff

42. STRATFORD-UPON-AVON IS THE BIRTH PLACE OF THE GREAT ENGLISH POET AND PLAYWRIGHT _____

- 1) Charles Dickens
- 2) B. Shaw
- 3) H. Wells
- 4) W. Shakespeare

43. _____ IS THE CAPITAL OF CANADA.

- 1) London
- 2) Canberra
- 3) Ottawa
- 4) Washington, D.C.

44. _____ IS THE BIGGEST BELL IN BRITAIN.

- 1) the Great Bell
- 2) the Clock Bell
- 3) the Clock
- 4) Big Ben

45. THE USA IS A _____

- 1) republic
- 2) federal republic
- 3) monarchy
- 4) parliamentary monarchy

46. SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE IS A BEAUTIFUL MODERN BUILDING. IT IS CALLED A _____.

- 1) beautiful theatre
- 2) theatre
- 3) theatre shell
- 4) commercial theatre

47. CANADIAN'S NATIVE PEOPLE ARE _____.

- 1) Indians
- 2) British
- 3) French
- 4) Americans

48. QUEEN'S ELDEST SON'S NAME IS _____.

- 1) CHARLES
- 2) EDWARD
- 3) PHILIP
- 4) ANDREW

49. JAMIE SALE AND DAVID PELLETIER ARE THE CANADIAN _____ WHO WON GOLD MEDALS AT THE WINTER OLYMPICS IN SALT LAKE CITY IN 2002.

- 1) bobsledders
- 2) figure skaters
- 3) alpine skiers
- 4) hockey-players

50. THE CAPITAL OF THE USA WAS BUILT ON _____.

- 1) the Ohio River
- 2) the Colorado River
- 3) the Mississippi River
- 4) the Potomac River

51. THE CORONATIONS OF NEARLY ALL ENGLISH KINGS AND QUEENS SINCE WILLIAM THE CONQUERER HAVE TAKEN PLACE HERE IN _____.

- 1) Westminster Abbey
- 2) Houses of Parliament
- 3) The Tower
- 4) Big Ben

52. ____ IS STILL GUARDED BY THE YEOMEN WARDERS, THE FAMOUS BEEFEATERS.

- 1) Big Ben
- 2) The Tower
- 3) National Gallery
- 4) Tower Bridge

53. WHISPERING GALLERY IS IN _____.

- 1) Big Ben
- 2) The Tower
- 3) National Gallery
- 4) St. Paul's Cathedral

54. The _____ IS NOW A SOCIAL CENTRE FOR THE LOCAL COMMUNITY.

- 1) pub
- 2) bridge
- 3) café
- 4) stations

55. LONDON IS SITUATED ON THE RIVER _____.

- 1) Missisipi
- 2) Themse
- 3) Nile
- 4) Volga

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ НА ПОНИМАНИЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ТЕКСТОВ.

(для самоподготовки)

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания

Text 1

Pain

1. The pain stimuli are transmitted through two different types of nervous fibres: “fast pain” and “slow pain” nerve fibres. A pain stimulus, e.g. if you cut yourself, consists of two sensations. The first one is the so called “fast pain” sensation, and is experienced as sharp. After a few seconds, this goes over into the sensation of “slow pain”, which is more dull and burning. This slow pain normally lasts a few days or weeks, but if inappropriately processed by the body, it can last several months, and give rise to chronic pain.

2. Fast pain is well localized, meaning that a person can normally describe very accurately where exactly the pain is. The pain is sharp and “cutting” in nature. The pain does not radiate, i.e. you feel it on the spot where it is actually hurting.

3. Slow pain can also be the primary type of pain when it originates in internal organs, except the brain, which is an organ insensitive for pain. Whereas very localized pain on the skin, like a small cut, is painful, localized trauma to an internal organ is not painful. This pain is poorly localized, felt more diffusely. It also often radiates or is referred to other parts of the body (e.g. pain from a heart attack can be felt in the neck or the arm).

Определите, являются ли утверждения:

1. SLOW PAIN, LASTING A FEW DAYS OR WEEKS MAY GIVE RISE TO CHRONIC PAIN.

- 1) истинным
- 2) ложным
- 3) в тексте нет информации

2. THE PAIN MAY BE POORLY LOCALIZED AND IT RADIATES TO OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, ESPECIALLY PAIN FROM A HEART ATTACK.

- 1) истинным
- 2) ложным
- 3) в тексте нет информации

3. SPEAKING ABOUT FAST PAIN, PERSON CANNOT DESCRIBE ACCURATELY WHERE EXACTLY THE PAIN IS.

- 1) истинным

- 2) ложным
- 3) в тексте нет информации

4. THE NERVOUS SYSTEM CAN BE DIVIDED INTO TWO MAJOR PARTS- THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM THAT IS COMPOSED OF THE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD AND THE PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM THAT CONSISTS OF NERVES.

- 1) истинным
- 2) ложным
- 3) в тексте нет информации

Укажите, какой части текста (1, 2, 3,) соответствует следующая информация:

5. BRAIN IS AN ORGAN INSENSITIVE FOR PAIN.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Укажите, какой части текста (1, 2, 3,) соответствует следующая информация:

6. TWO DIFFERENT TYPES OF NERVOUS FIBRES TRANSMIT THE PAIN STIMULI.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

7. Ответьте на вопрос:

WHAT ORGAN IS INSENSITIVE FOR PAIN?

- 1) brain
- 2) muscles
- 3) internal organs

8. Определите основную идею текста.

- 1. THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF PAIN: “FAST PAIN” AND “SLOW PAIN” AND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM.
- 2. THE DURATION OF THE PAIN.
- 3. THE PAIN RADIATES TO DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE BODY.

Text 2

Depression.

1. Feeling depressed is a normal and natural response to the experiences of loss, failure and undeserved bad luck that anyone might suffer. It has been pointed out that without depression we would lack much of the world's great tragic literature, music and art and we would be less than, or at any rate other than, human. In some cases, however, depression becomes something more than just normal feelings of the blues or a letdown.

2. A large number of people suffer from what psychiatrists and psychologists call "depressive illness", which is more intense and lasts longer than common down-in-the-dumps feelings.

3. Sometimes a serious bout can begin ordinarily enough with an event such as the loss of a loved one or a change to a worse or more difficult job, but the depression often persists and becomes worse. At times, in very severe cases there does not seem to have been any circumstance serious enough to have caused the depression. Researchers are not sure, even today, whether depressive illness is an aggravated form of normal depression or whether it is something entirely different. Some sufferers have described their feelings during a depressive illness as being quite distinct from any blue feelings they had ever experienced.

4. Depression can show itself in many ways and with different degrees of intensity. There is a variety of possible symptoms, particularly in the milder forms of the illness, called "depressive neuroses". Often those who go to their doctors with general complaints or feelings of "not being myself" do not know that depression may be behind these feelings.

Определите, являются ли утверждения:

1. SCIENTISTS PROVE THAT WITHOUT DEPRESSION WE WOULD LACK MUCH OF THE WORLD'S GREAT TRAGIC LITERATURE, MUSIC AND ART AND WE WOULD BE LESS THAN, OR AT ANY RATE OTHER THAN, HUMAN.

- 1) в тексте нет информации
- 2) истинным
- 3) ложным

2. FEELING DEPRESSED IS UNNATURAL RESPONSE TO THE EXPERIENCES OF LOSS, FAILURE AND UNDESERVED BAD LUCK THAT ANYONE MIGHT SUFFER.

- 1) в тексте нет информации
- 2) истинным
- 3) ложным

3. A DEPRESSION IS A FEELING OF INTENSE SADNESS.

- 1) в тексте нет информации

- 2) истинным
- 3) ложным

4. THE MAIN SYMPTOM OF A DEPRESSION IS WEIGHT LOSS OR GAIN.

- 1) в тексте нет информации
- 2) истинным
- 3) ложным

Укажите, какой части текста (1, 2, 3, 4) соответствует следующая информация:

5. THE PSYCHOLOGISTS CONSIDER THAT IN SOME CASES, DEPRESSION BECOMES SOMETHING MORE THAN JUST NORMAL FEELINGS OF THE BLUES OR A LETDOWN.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

6. VERY OFTEN THE CLIENTS DO NOT KNOW THAT DEPRESSION MAY BE BEHIND OF FEELINGS “NOT BEING MYSELF”

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

7. ОТВЕЬТЕ НА ВОПРОС.
WHAT IS A DEPRESSION?

- 1. It is a disease of brain.
- 2. It is a feeling of intense sadness.
- 3. It is a chronic fatigue.
- 4. It is mental disorder.

8. ОПРЕДЕЛИТЕ ОСНОВНУЮ ИДЕЮ ТЕКСТА.

- 1. Depression is a serious disease, demanding treatment.
- 2. Depression may occur with, or be caused by, a number of physical disorders.
- 3. Depression is a tragic condition.
- 4. The depression progresses until it has reached its most severe point.

Text 3

PRIMITIVE MEDICINE

1. Unwritten history is not easy to interpret, and, although much may be learned from a study of the drawings, bony remains, and surgical tools of the early man, it is difficult to reconstruct his mental attitude toward the problems of disease and death. It seems probable that humans, as soon as they had reached the stage of reasoning, discovered, by the process of trial and error, which plants might be used as foods, which of them were poisonous, and which of them had some medicinal value.

2. However, the man did not at first regard death and disease as natural phenomena. Common maladies, such as colds, were accepted as part of existence, but serious and disabling diseases were placed in a very different category and were considered to be of supernatural origin.

3. One curious method of providing the disease with means of escape from the body was by making a hole, 2.5 to 5 centimeters across, in the skull of the victim - the practice of trepanning. Trepanned skulls of prehistoric date have been found in Britain, France and other parts of Europe and in Peru. The practice still exists among primitive people in parts of Algeria, in Melanesia, and perhaps elsewhere, though it is fast becoming extinct.

4. Magic and religion played a large part in the medicine of the prehistoric or primitive man. Administration of a vegetable drug or remedy by mouth was accompanied by incantations, dancing, grimaces, and all the tricks of the magician. Therefore, the first doctors, or "medicine men" were witch doctors. The use of charms and talismans, still prevalent in modern times, is of ancient origin. Apart from the treatment of wounds and broken bones, primitive physicians showed their wisdom by treating the whole person, soul as well as body. Treatments and medicines that produced no physical effects on the body could nevertheless make a patient feel better when both the medicine man and the patient believed in their efficacy. This so-called placebo effect is applicable even in modern clinical medicine.

Определите, являются ли утверждения:

1. PRIMITIVE PHYSICIANS WERE VERY WISE AS THEY TREATED BOTH THE PERSON'S SOUL AND HIS BODY.

- 1) в тексте нет информации
- 2) истинным
- 3) ложным

2. HUMANS DISCOVERED WHICH PLANTS HAD SOME MEDICINAL VALUE BY THE PROCESS OF TRIAL AND ERROR.

- 1) в тексте нет информации
- 2) ложным
- 3) истинным

3. AT FIRST THE MAN REGARDED SERIOUS AND DISABLING DISEASES AS NATURAL PHENOMENA.

- 1) в тексте нет информации
- 2) ложным
- 3) истинным

4. DOMESTIC MEDICINE, CONSISTING LARGELY IN THE USE OF HERBS, STILL PERSISTS.

- 1) ложным
- 2) в тексте нет информации
- 3) истинным

Укажите, какой части текста (1, 2, 3, 4) соответствует следующая информация:

5. A HOLE MADE IN THE SKULL OF THE VICTIM WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE MEANS OF ESCAPE FOR A DISEASE FROM THE BODY.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

6. PRIMITIVE MEN KNEW WHICH PLANTS THEY COULD USE AS FOOD.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

7. ОТВЕЬТЕ НА ВОПРОС:

WHAT WAS THE MEDICINE OF THE PREHISTORIC MAN LARGELY INFLUENCED BY?

- 1) It was influenced by disabling diseases.
- 2) It was influenced by magic and religion.
- 3) It was influenced by natural phenomena.
- 4) It was influenced by patients.

8. ОПРЕДЕЛИТЕ ОСНОВНУЮ ИДЕЮ ТЕКСТА

- 1) Modern medical practice originates from primitive medicine and folklore.
- 2) The practice of trepanning is fast becoming extinct.
- 3) It is very difficult to interpret ancient history.
- 4) The first doctors, or "medicine men" were witch doctors.

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания

Text 4

I am Jeff Oliver. I am 24 years old. I decided to become a paramedic when I saw two of them treating a driver at the scene of an accident when I was a boy. I started as a trainee ambulance technician, and trained for two and a half years to become a qualified paramedic. Now I administer life-saving procedures myself. It's part of my everyday work to defibrillate the heart of a cardiac arrest, to apply splints to limbs and dress wounds, and to set up drips.

I have to make quick decisions – it's an important part of giving emergency treatments. So is communicating clearly and keeping a clear head in some difficult situations. And situations are often very difficult, especially when we have to deal with people under the influence of drugs and alcohol. But paramedics don't think twice – we are always first at the scene when there is a suicide, a road accident, or a fire. When you save a life, it's the best job in the world.

Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопрос:

1. WHEN DID JEFF DECIDE TO BECOME A PARAMEDIC?

- 1) when he saw paramedics treating a driver
- 2) when he was 30
- 3) when he was a student
- 4) when he saw two of them treating a diver at the scene of an accident

2. HOW LONG DID HE TRAIN FOR THE JOB?

- 1) 3 года
- 2) 2 года
- 3) 1 год
- 4) 2,5 года

3. WHAT DOES HE HAVE TO MAKE QUICK?

- 1) to make quick decisions
- 2) to make the patient's life miserable
- 3) to make a clear profit
- 4) make up the bed

4 WHO MAKES JEFF'S JOB DIFFICULT?

- 1) animals
- 2) people under the influence of drugs and alcohol
- 3) healthy people
- 4) nurses

5. WHY IS THIS JOB THE BEST ONE?

- 1) because you save a life
- 2) because you get a lot of money
- 3) because you travel a lot
- 4) because it is interesting

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания

Text 5

The great painter Sir James Thornhill was employed for decorating the interior of the dome of St. Paul's in London. One day he stepped back on the scaffolding to see how his work looked at a distance. His servant, who was standing near, was terrified to see him within some inches of the edge of the scaffolding. At the last movement backwards he would be thrown and dashed to pieces on the pavement. How could he be warned of this danger? If the servant cried out, he would probably in his alarm take a fatal step.

So the man threw a pot of paint over the piece of work the painter was just admiring. Sir James, in a rage, rushed forward to punish him. Thus his life was saved. On finding out why the servant had spoilt his painting, Sir James was glad to reward him instead of punishing him.

1. ОПРЕДЕЛИТЕ ТЕМУ ТЕКСТА И ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ
THE TEXT IS ABOUT..

- 1) St. Paul's Cathedral and how it was built
- 2) the way Sir Christopher Wren decorated the cathedral
- 3) the servant who saved the life of his master
- 4) the servant who spoilt his master's painting

2. ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С СОДЕРЖАНИЕМ
ТЕКСТА

SIR JAMES THORNHILL WAS ...

- 1) an actor
- 2) an architect
- 3) a builder
- 4) a painter

3. ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ, СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩЕЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЮ
ТЕКСТА.

- 1) Sir James Thornhill decorated the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral.
- 2) St. Paul's Cathedral is the City's greatest palace.
- 3) The painter fell off the scaffolding.
- 4) Sir James Thornhill punished his servant.

4. УКАЖИТЕ ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ОТВЕТ НА ВОПРОС:
WHY DID THE SERVANT THROW THE POT OF PAINT OVER THE
PAINTING?

- 1) He did not like the painting.
- 2) He was afraid of his master.
- 3) He wanted to warn his master.
- 4) He wanted to prevent his master's falling down.

5. ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ, СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩЕЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЮ ТЕКСТА

- 1) Sir James Thornhill got very angry.
- 2) The painter wanted to punish the servant.
- 3) Sir James Thornhill was surprised.
- 4) The master rewarded his servant.

6. ВЫБЕРИТЕ СИНОНИМ К ВЫРАЖЕНИЮ "HAD SPOILT THE PAINTING"

- 1) had admired the painting
- 2) had ruined the painting
- 3) had made it better
- 4) had made it worse

7. ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С СОДЕРЖАНИЕМ ТЕКСТА: THE SERVANT PROVED THAT HE WAS....

- 1) modest
- 2) selfish
- 3) quick-witted
- 4) brave

8. ВЫБЕРИТЕ НАИБОЛЕЕ УДАЧНЫЙ ЗАГОЛОВОК

- 1) Sir James Thornhill's Masterpiece.
- 2) A Fatal Step.
- 3) Sir James Thornhill's Mistake.
- 4) The Servant Saves His Master.

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания

Text 6

It is easy to go to Washington now. You can go there by air-plane from any large town of the USA. There are also fast trains and you can go by car if you have it. But in the old days people had to travel several days to get from New York to Washington. People went there by coaches driven by horses or went on horseback. They stopped at inns to have a rest or to eat there and sleep.

There is a story about a new congressman who stopped at an inn one night and asked for a place to stay. The innkeeper wanted to know about the man and he asked, "Are you a Democrat or a Republican?"

"Why do you ask?" said the congressman.

"Well," said the innkeeper, "I always want to please my guests and I know that a Republican likes to have good food and rest, but a Democrat is more interested in the care and feeding of the horse."

"Well, it so happens" said the congressman, "that I am a Republican, but my horse is a Democrat."

1. ОПРЕДЕЛИТЕ ТЕМУ ТЕКСТА И ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ.
THE TEXT IS ABOUT....

- 1) the ways of travelling in the past
- 2) a quick-witted congressman
- 3) the congressman's horse
- 4) a kind-hearted innkeeper

2. ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ, СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩЕЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЮ ТЕКСТА

- 1) It took little time to get from New York to Washington in the old days.
- 2) The congressman went to Washington by coach.
- 3) In the old days people travelled by car.
- 4) People had to stop at inns in the past.

3. ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ, НЕ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩЕЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЮ ТЕКСТА

- 1) The congressman stopped at an inn to meet his friends.
- 2) Republicans took good care of themselves.
- 3) Democrats paid more attention to their horses.
- 4) The congressman wanted good food for himself and his horse.

4. УКАЖИТЕ ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ОТВЕТ НА ВОПРОС:
WHY DID THE INNKEEPER ASK HIS QUESTION?

- 1) He wanted to know more about the congressman.
- 2) He was a talkative man.
- 3) He wanted to please the congressman.
- 4) He was in a hurry.

5. ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С СОДЕРЖАНИЕМ ТЕКСТА: ... WERE MORE INTERESTED IN THE CARE AND FEEDING OF THE HORSES.

- 1) Democrats
- 2) Republicans
- 3) Innkeepers
- 4) Travellers

6. В ТЕКСТЕ СЛОВО "TO PLEASE" ОЗНАЧАЕТ

- 1) to satisfy
- 2) to thank
- 3) to surprise
- 4) to welcome

7. ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С СОДЕРЖАНИЕМ ТЕКСТА: THE CONGRESSMAN WAS....

- 1) a great liar

- 2) a quick-witted man
- 3) a thief
- 4) a fool

8. ВЫБЕРИТЕ НАИБОЛЕЕ УДАЧНЫЙ ЗАГОЛОВОК

- 1) Travelling in the Past.
- 2) A Selfish Innkeeper.
- 3) Happy Congressman.
- 4) A Republican and a Democrat

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания

Text 7

Two friends went on a trip to London. In London they went into a restaurant for dinner. On a table stood a jar of mustard. Not having seen mustard before, one of them took a big spoonful into his mouth. Tears immediately filled his eyes. His friend asked him what he was crying about. "I am crying at the thought of the death of my unfortunate father, who was hanged twenty years ago", the man answered.

They continued eating, and soon the other traveller also took a big doze of mustard. As soon as he had done so, tears ran down his cheeks also. "What are you crying about?" asked his friend. "Oh, I am crying because you were not hanged many years ago with your poor father", was the answer.

1. ОПРЕДЕЛИТЕ ТЕМУ ТЕКСТА И ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ: THE TEXT IS ABOUT....

- 1) the friends who wanted to buy a house
- 2) the friends who met at the theatre
- 3) the travellers who didn't know what mustard was
- 4) the friends who went to the restaurant on business

2. ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СЛОВА "IMMEDIATELY" СООТВЕТСТВУЕТ

- 1) at once
- 2) soon
- 3) this moment
- 4) suddenly

3. ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ, СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩЕЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЮ ТЕКСТА

- 1) One of the friends took a big spoonful of mustard and gave it to his friend.
- 2) They have never seen mustard before.
- 3) The traveller laughed tasting the mustard.
- 4) The father of one of the friends was awarded twenty years ago.

4. ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ, НЕ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩЕЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЮ ТЕКСТА

- 1) Two friends went to London in search of work.
- 2) They went to a restaurant for dinner.
- 3) They have never seen mustard before.
- 4) One of the travellers tasted mustard.

5. ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С СОДЕРЖАНИЕМ ТЕКСТА: ... WENT INTO A RESTAURANT FOR DINNER

- 1) Students
- 2) Travellers
- 3) Dockers
- 4) Doctors

6. УКАЖИТЕ ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ОТВЕТ НА ВОПРОС:
WHY DID ONE OF THE FRIENDS CRY?

- 1) He cried because his father had been hanged.
- 2) He was unfortunate.
- 3) He ate a big spoonful of mustard.
- 4) He was sorry for his friend.

7. ДАЙТЕ ВЕРНУЮ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКУ: THE FRIENDS WERE ...

- 1) true
- 2) false
- 3) devoted
- 4) real

8. ВЫБЕРИТЕ НАИБОЛЕЕ УДАЧНЫЙ ЗАГОЛОВОК

- 1) A Mistake.
- 2) Two Travellers.
- 3) Two Friends.
- 4) A Story about Friendship.

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания

Text 8

A Frenchman was travelling in England. He couldn't speak English at all. He knew only a few English words and it was difficult for him to make himself understood. One day he came to a country inn. He felt hungry and decided to have lunch there. He wanted to order some mushrooms which he liked very much. So he called the waiter and spoke to him in French. The waiter could not understand a single word.

What was the Frenchman to do?

At last he had a good idea. "If I show him a picture of a mushroom, he will understand what I want," he said to himself.

So he took a piece of paper and a pencil and drew a picture of a mushroom. The waiter looked at it and ran out of the room. A few minutes later the waiter returned with an umbrella, for this was how he had understood the picture.

1. ОПРЕДЕЛИТЕ ТЕМУ ТЕКСТА И ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ
THE TEXT DESCRIBES....

- 1) the difficulties of a Frenchman travelling in England
- 2) the difficulties of a traveller, who did not know French
- 3) the way the traveller discussed the problems with the waiter
- 4) the way of cooking mushrooms in a country inn

2. В ТЕКСТЕ СЛОВО "WAITER" ОЗНАЧАЕТ

- 1) хозяин
- 2) хозяйка
- 3) слуга
- 4) официант

3. ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ, СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩЕЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЮ
ТЕКСТА

- 1) The Frenchman wanted to draw a picture of an inn.
- 2) The Frenchman tried to make the waiter speak French.
- 3) The waiter understood what the Frenchman wanted.
- 4) The Frenchman wanted to have a lunch in an inn.

4. ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С СОДЕРЖАНИЕМ
ТЕКСТА: A ... FRENCHMAN DECIDED TO ORDER SOME MUSHROOMS.

- 1) tired
- 2) thirsty
- 3) hungry
- 4) cheerful

5. ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С СОДЕРЖАНИЕМ
ТЕКСТА

THE FRENCHMAN HAD DIFFICULTIES WITH... .

- 1) mushroom for lunch
- 2) an umbrella
- 3) a pen and paper
- 4) the English language

6. ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ, НЕ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩЕЕ
СОДЕРЖАНИЮ ТЕКСТА

- 1) The Frenchman was hungry and came to an inn.
- 2) He wanted to eat his favourite mushrooms.
- 3) The Frenchman showed a picture of a mushroom to the waiter.
- 4) The waiter ran to prepare lunch for the Frenchman.

7. УКАЖИТЕ ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ОТВЕТ НА ВОПРОС:
WHAT DID THE WAITER BRING?

- 1) He brought a piece of paper and a pen.
- 2) He brought a picture of a mushroom.
- 3) He brought a plate of mushrooms.
- 4) He brought an umbrella.

8. ВЫБЕРИТЕ НАИБОЛЕЕ УДАЧНЫЙ ЗАГОЛОВОК:

- 1) A Frenchman in England.
- 2) Misunderstanding.
- 3) A Lunch in an Inn.
- 4) A Talk in an Inn

КЛЮЧИ

I. Ключи к тестовым заданиям по грамматике английского языка на материале бытовой лексики

1) 1	22) 2	43) 3	64) 2	85) 3	106) 1	127) 2
2) 2	23) 2	44) 2	65) 1	86) 3	107) 1	128) 1
3) 1	24) 3	45) 3	66) 3	87) 3	108) 3	129) 2
4) 1	25) 1	46) 1	67) 1	88) 1	109) 1	130) 3
5) 1	26) 1	47) 1	68) 4	89) 2	110) 2	131) 3
6) 2	27) 2	48) 4	69) 2	90) 1	111) 2	132) 1
7) 1	28) 3	49) 2	70) 2	91) 3	112) 1	133) 4
8) 2	29) 3	50) 4	71) 4	92) 3	113) 4	134) 3
9) 1	30) 1	51) 1	72) 1	93) 1	114) 4	135) 1
10) 2	31) 1	52) 3	73) 3	94) 1	115) 3	136) 2
11) 3	32) 3	53) 2	74) 2	95) 3	116) 1	137) 3
12) 1	33) 1	54) 1	75) 2	96) 1	117) 2	138) 1
13) 2	34) 3	55) 1	76) 1	97) 2	118) 1	139) 2
14) 3	35) 1	56) 4	77) 3	98) 2	119) 3	140) 3
15) 3	36) 1	57) 3	78) 2	99) 3	120) 1	141) 3
16) 3	37) 4	58) 2	79) 4	100) 1	121) 2	142) 1
17) 3	38) 4	59) 2	80) 1	101) 2	122) 3	143) 3
18) 1	39) 3	60) 1	81) 2	102) 2	123) 2	144) 1
19) 2	40) 1	61) 3	82) 1	103) 2	124) 1	145) 1
20) 2	41) 4	62) 2	83) 1	104) 3	125) 3	
21) 1	42) 3	63) 1	84) 2	105) 1	126) 1	

II. Ключи к тестовым заданиям на знание общепрофессиональной лексики

1) 2	16) 1	31) 3	46) 1	61) 2	76) 2	91) 2
2) 4	17) 2	32) 1	47) 2	62) 1	77) 1	92) 4
3) 4	18) 1	33) 2	48) 1	63) 2	78) 2	93) 1
4) 2	19) 4	34) 3	49) 2	64) 3	79) 2	94) 4
5) 2	20) 1	35) 4	50) 1	65) 1	80) 1	95) 1
6) 4	21) 2	36) 3	51) 2	66) 4	81) 3	96) 2
7) 2	22) 1	37) 1	52) 1	67) 2	82) 4	97) 3
8) 1	23) 4	38) 3	53) 4	68) 1	83) 4	98) 1
9) 4	24) 1	39) 4	54) 3	69) 2	84) 1	99) 2
10) 2	25) 2	40) 1	55) 2	70) 3	85) 2	100) 3
11) 4	26) 3	41) 3	56) 3	71) 4	86) 3	
12) 2	27) 1	42) 4	57) 1	72) 1	87) 1	
13) 1	28) 2	43) 1	58) 4	73) 2	88) 3	
14) 2	29) 1	44) 2	59) 3	74) 1	89) 1	
15) 2	30) 2	45) 3	60) 1	75) 1	90) 3	

III. Ключи к тестовым заданиям по грамматике английского языка на материале общепрофессиональной психологической лексики.

1) 4	4) 2	7) 2	10) 2	13) 1	16) 2	19) 2
2) 1	5) 1	8) 3	11) 4	14) 1	17) 3	20) 1
3) 4	6) 1	9) 4	12) 2	15) 3	18) 2	21) 3

22) 1	40) 2	58) 1	76) 3	94) 3	112) 1	130) 2
23) 4	41) 1	59) 1	77) 2	95) 1	113) 2	131) 1
24) 1	42) 4	60) 4	78) 3	96) 3	114) 1	132) 2
25) 1	43) 3	61) 1	79) 2	97) 1	115) 1	133) 1
26) 3	44) 4	62) 4	80) 2	98) 3	116) 3	134) 2
27) 1	45) 1	63) 2	81) 3	99) 1	117) 3	135) 3
28) 2	46) 1	64) 3	82) 4	100) 2	118) 1	136) 2
29) 2	47) 3	65) 1	83) 4	101) 3	119) 2	137) 1
30) 4	48) 1	66) 1	84) 1	102) 2	120) 1	138) 2
31) 1	49) 1	67) 2	85) 1	103) 1	121) 2	139) 1
32) 1	50) 2	68) 2	86) 3	104) 1	122) 1	140) 2
33) 4	51) 1	69) 1	87) 1	105) 1	123) 2	141) 1
34) 3	52) 4	70) 1	88) 4	106) 3	124) 1	
35) 4	53) 3	71) 1	89) 1	107) 1	125) 2	
36) 4	54) 2	72) 3	90) 2	108) 1	126) 3	
37) 3	55) 1	73) 1	91) 4	109) 3	127) 1	
38) 3	56) 2	74) 1	92) 1	110) 1	128) 3	
39) 2	57) 1	75) 4	93) 1	111) 3	129) 1	

IV. Ключи к тестовым заданиям на знание специальной лексики

1) 1	9) 2	17) 1	25) 2	33) 1	41) 1	49) 2
2) 2	10) 1	18) 1	26) 2	34) 1	42) 1	50) 1
3) 2	11) 1	19) 1	27) 4	35) 2	43) 3	
4) 2	12) 2	20) 2	28) 1	36) 3	44) 2	
5) 2	13) 1	21) 1	29) 2	37) 1	45) 2	
6) 2	14) 1	22) 2	30) 2	38) 3	46) 1	
7) 2	15) 1	23) 3	31) 1	39) 3	47) 1	
8) 3	16) 1	24) 1	32) 2	40) 1	48) 3	

V. Ключи к тестовым заданиям по страноведению

1) 2	9) 4	17) 3	25) 2	33) 3	41) 2	49) 2
2) 3	10) 2	18) 4	26) 2	34) 3	42) 4	50) 4
3) 1	11) 1	19) 3	27) 2	35) 3	43) 3	51) 1
4) 4	12) 1	20) 4	28) 3	36) 2	44) 4	52) 2
5) 1	13) 1	21) 2	29) 2	37) 3	45) 2	53) 4
6) 1	14) 2	22) 2	30) 3	38) 3	46) 3	54) 1
7) 3	15) 4	23) 4	31) 4	39) 2	47) 1	55) 2
8) 1	16) 3	24) 4	32) 2	40) 3	48) 1	

VI. Ключи к тестовым заданиям на понимание содержания текстов

Текст №1

- 1) 1
- 2) 1
- 3) 2
- 4) 3
- 5) 3
- 6) 1
- 7) 1
- 8) 1

Текст №2

- 1) 2
- 2) 3
- 3) 2
- 4) 1
- 5) 1
- 6) 4
- 7) 2
- 8) 1

Текст №3

- 1) 2
- 2) 3
- 3) 2
- 4) 2
- 5) 3
- 6) 1
- 7) 2
- 8) 1

Текст №4

- 1) 4
- 2) 4
- 3) 1
- 4) 2
- 5) 1

Текст №5

- 1) 3
- 2) 4
- 3) 1
- 4) 4
- 5) 3
- 6) 2
- 7) 3

8) 4

Текст №6

- 1) 2
- 2) 4
- 3) 4
- 4) 3
- 5) 1
- 6) 1
- 7) 2
- 8) 4

Текст №7

- 1) 3
- 2) 1
- 3) 2
- 4) 1
- 5) 2
- 6) 3
- 7) 2
- 8) 1

Текст №8

- 1) 1
- 2) 4
- 3) 4
- 4) 3
- 5) 4
- 6) 4
- 7) 4
- 8) 2

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