

## ELI TEST

### Class 10

<b>TASK 1. Choose the best answer A, B, or C (70 items/70 points)</b>
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- 1 The CD was expensive. It wasn't very good quality, ..... ( A. although B. despite C. however )
2. What's the best way to deal ..... a disobedient child ? ( A. for B. with C. about )
3. I'll buy a ticket as soon as I ..... my pocket money. ( A. will get B. get C. would get )
4. We're going to have ..... down. ( A. knocked that wall B. that wall knocked C. knocking that wall )
5. What we eat ..... how much energy we have during the day. ( A. balances B. benefits C. affects )
6. We were made ..... up all the mess we'd made. ( A. clear B. to clear C. clearing )
7. They ..... if we're a bit late this afternoon. ( A. don't mind B. won't mind C. 're mind )
8. My mum said I ..... her all day. ( A. annoyed B. was annoying C. had been annoying )
9. I asked my dad ..... a new Xbox. ( A. that he get me B. get me C. to get me )
10. Tina is only two, so I was amazed ..... the picture she drew. ( A. with B. by C. at )
11. Molly denied ..... My camera. ( A. on losing B. losing C. to lose )
12. Do you wish you ..... to help Michael in the shop last weekend? ( A. hadn't offered B. didn't offer C. haven't offered )
13. No! I refuse ..... a moment longer! ( A. to wait B. waiting C. to have been waiting )
14. There's no answer at this office. Let's try ..... Roger's mobile. ( A. call B. to call C. being called )
15. Police are investigating the ..... of the accident ( A. cause B. purpose C. means )
16. Mr Banks ..... at the office by the time I got there. ( A. hadn't arrived B. didn't arrive C. had been arrived )
17. Mum had ..... her cup of tea for several minutes before she realized it had salt in it! ( A. drunk B. been drinking C. drinking )
18. .... his arrival in Vienna, he was surprised not to find his friend. ( A. on B. at C. if )
19. There's somebody walking behind us. I think ..... ( A. we are followed B. we are following C. we are being followed )

20. If you ..... me yesterday, I .....you the correct number. ( A. had called, will tell B. called, would tell C. had called, would have told )

**TASK 2 . Match the word in Column A with the word/phrase in Column B. (10 items/10 points)**

Column A	Column B
1. mishap	a. to go into a building and steal things
2. burgle	b. to search for information on the Internet
3. latter	c. to share sth between different people
4. browse	d. the second of two people
5. split	e. a small accident or mistake
.....	

**TASK 3 . Choose the correct preposition from the box and put down under the text after each number. (5 items/5 points)**

A) from B) below C) of D) by E) on F) about .....

Salt water covers roughly 71 per-cent ( 0 ) the Earth’s surface, and yet we have much more time exploring the earth’s mountains, forests, and deserts than studying its oceans. Scientists say that we know more ( 1 ) the moon than we know about our oceans. And today, we continue to spend more money ( 2 ) space exploration than on ocean exploration. Why is it that we know so little about the oceans that surround us? Perhaps it is because, for centuries, people thought of the ocean as just a travel network. It was a way to get from one place to another. Most ocean travelers stayed close to the coast. Their goal was not to explore the ocean but rather to find new trade routes for the exchange of spices and other goods. To early sailors, the ocean was also a fighting place, full of dangerous creatures. They thought that, deep below, the ocean was a dark and lifeless place. Believing this, people had little incentive to explore the ocean depth. Ocean exploration was also hampered ( 3 ) the conditions below the surface. The tremendous pressure of the water would crush an unprotected diver. Water temperature on the ocean floor was not inviting either. Vents, or openings, on the ocean floor have temperatures as high as 123 degrees Celsius. To explore ( 4 ) the surface of the ocean, humans needed special equipment. Early diving suits ( 5 ) the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century were not very useful. One type enclosed the diver’s body in a cylinder, making it difficult to move around. A later type of diving suit replaced the large cylinder with a heavy metal helmet. Air from above the surface traveled through a tube into the helmet. These early diving

suits allowed people to descend fifty feet below the ocean surface for about an hour. In 1872, the first ship equipped for ocean exploration set out on a four-year trip around the world. The ship had two laboratories, and it carried the most advanced scientific equipment of the time. Scientists on the ship tested the temperature and density of sea water. They gathered information about ocean currents and meteorology. They discovered an underwater mountain chain and more than 4000 new species. The results of this expedition encouraged interest in exploring farther below the ocean surface. To do this, however, divers needed better equipment to protect them from the pressure of water. Two divers, Charles Beebe and Otis Barton, designed one of the early submersible for deep-sea diving. It was a large, hollow, steel ball less than five feet in diameter and weighing, 5000 pounds. A long heavy chain connected the steel ball to a ship above. In 1934, Beebe and Barton descended half a mile below the surface of the ocean in their submersible. From inside the steel ball, they were able to see extraordinary creatures. This was a great breakthrough for ocean exploration, for now people could see the underwater with their own eyes. Since Beebe and Barton's record-breaking descent, improvements have made in diving equipment, allowing people travel deeper for longer amounts of time. Just twenty-six years after Beebe and Barton's half-mile descent, Jacques Piccard and two others traveled to a depth, the of 35797 feet, or nearly seven miles, in their own much improved submersible called the *Trieste*. Even at this great depth, the explorers discovered deep-sea life and new species. The work of deep-sea explorers has given us a picture of life below the surface. There is now greater understanding of the diversity of life in the ocean. We are now more aware of dependence on healthy oceans. Still, less than one tenth of 1 percent of the deep ocean has been explored. Sylvia Earle, one of the leading experts on oceans, says, "We're in a new century and new millennium, and most of the planet has yet to be seen."

O) ..... 1) ..... 2) ..... 3) ..... 4) ..... 5) .....

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**Task 4. Read the text again and choose A, B, or C (10 items/10 points)**

1. Early sailors were afraid to explore below the surface of the ocean.

- A. True      B. False      C. No information

2. In most parts of the ocean floor, the water temperature is not very cold.

- A. True      B. False      C. No information

3. The first diving suits were uncomfortable.

- A. True      B. False      C. No information

4. The deepest parts of the ocean are lifeless.

A. True      B. False      C. No information

5. Early divers carried their own air with them.

True      B. False      C. No information