

DIAGNOSTIC TEST¹

Part I on the Test has 50 questions, each worth one point. The first 35 are grammar questions. This test is designed to diagnose what topics you need clarification on, not to assess your knowledge! So, please, don't consult anybody and answer all the questions without any help. In Part II you are supposed to cope with the tasks on reading and writing.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|
| 1. | | 8. | | 15. | | 22. | | 29. | |
| 2. | | 9. | | 16. | | 23. | | 30. | |
| 3. | | 10. | | 17. | | 24. | | 31. | |
| 4. | | 11. | | 18. | | 25. | | 32. | |
| 5. | | 12. | | 19. | | 26. | | 33. | |
| 6. | | 13. | | 20. | | 27. | | 34. | |
| 7. | | 14. | | 21. | | 28. | | 35. | |

Part II

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Task 1 | 0 TRUE | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| | | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| Task 2 | | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |

Part I

1. She ____ obsessed with horse riding at a young age.
 - a) becomes
 - b) became
 - c) has become
 - d) would become

2. He's not an agronomist, ____?
 - a) was he
 - b) wasn't he
 - c) is he
 - d) isn't he

3. How long ____ you had this reaper?
 - a) did
 - b) do
 - c) have
 - d) were

4. He ____ about forestry. It drives me mad!
 - a) forever talk
 - b) is forever talking
 - c) will forever be talking
 - d) has forever been talking

5. He keeps ____ his books all around the place which is so annoying.
 - a) to leave
 - b) leaves
 - c) leave
 - d) leaving

6. He ____ me to the first game when I was only 6.
 - a) used to take
 - b) would take
 - c) took

- d) has taken
7. At first I _____ starting work so early but this has changed.
- a) didn't use to
 - b) wouldn't
 - c) didn't have to
 - d) wasn't used to
8. My new PC, _____ I bought last week, has already broken down.
- a) that
 - b) which
 - c) whose
 - d) —
9. I'd like to see the photos _____ you took on holiday.
- a) who
 - b) whose
 - c) where
 - d) —
10. Women _____ useful plants from the wild flora were the pioneers of agriculture.
- a) cultivated
 - b) cultivating
 - c) who cultivating
 - d) were cultivating
11. You'd better do the harvesting _____ the weather gets worse.
- a) in case
 - b) otherwise
 - c) so that
 - d) in order to
12. She did a course in Home Science _____ learn how to apply and utilize agricultural produces in a better manner.
- a) so that
 - b) in order to

- c) although
- d) in case
13. He ____ as a gardener for several years after he left school.
- a) has worked
- b) has been working
- c) worked
- d) used to working
14. If I hadn't replied to your email, I _____ here with you now.
- a) can't be
- b) wouldn't be
- c) won't be
- d) haven't been
15. ____ plans you might have for the weekend, you'll have to change them.
- a) Wherever
- b) Whovever
- c) Whatever
- d) However
16. They ____ out for a few years before they decided to get married.
- a) had gone
- b) have been going
- c) were going
- d) had been going
17. We won't solve the problem of global food security ____ we find a scientific and rational way to develop agriculture.
- a) as long as
- b) provided
- c) unless
- d) if
18. We wouldn't have missed the bus if you ____ to chat with Mary!
- a) didn't stop

- b) hadn't stopped
- c) don't stop
- d) wouldn't have stopped

19. The conference was so boring I wish I _____ there at all.

- a) hadn't gone
- b) wouldn't go
- c) haven't gone
- d) didn't go

20. If only you _____ more time to spend with the family.

- a) would have
- b) have had
- c) had
- d) have

21. Oh, you're busy? I _____ you later, OK?

- a) am calling
- b) call
- c) have called
- d) will call

22. By the time the crop reaches the fruiting stage, in weedy fields soil moisture _____.

- a) will be exhausting
- b) will have exhausted
- c) exhaust
- d) have exhausted

23. During the next meeting we _____ about setting goals.

- a) are talking
- b) will have talked
- c) will be talking
- d) talk

24. I can't find my keys. I ____ them.
- a) may lose
 - b) must lost
 - c) might have lost
 - d) should have lost
25. The police stopped us and said we ____ to enter the building.
- a) can't
 - b) couldn't
 - c) didn't allow
 - d) weren't allowed
26. Admission was free so we ____ any tickets.
- a) needn't buy
 - b) mustn't buy
 - c) didn't need to buy
 - d) mustn't have bought
27. I'm not sure if you're aware ____ the risk of crop failure.
- a) of
 - b) to
 - c) at
 - d) in
28. The news wasn't just frightening! It was ____ terrifying!
- a) extremely
 - b) absolutely
 - c) very
 - d) fairly
29. We should remind _____ to be thankful for all that we have.
- a) us
 - b) —
 - c) ourselves
 - d) we

30. She advised him _____ sprouts regularly.
- a) watering
 - b) water
 - c) to watering
 - d) to water
31. She was only 19 when she sailed across _____ Atlantic.
- a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) —
32. Your leg could be broken so you must have _____ X-ray.
- a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) —
33. The yearly precipitation is _____ essential that it affects the choice of cultivated crops of a place.
- a) so
 - b) such
 - c) very
 - d) as
34. Cotton is reported to _____ on all soils except the sandy, saline and water logged soil.
- a) successfully grew
 - b) have been successfully grown
 - c) had successfully grown
 - d) be successfully grown
35. I'll need to have the existing irrigation system _____.
- a) renovate
 - b) renovating
 - c) to renovate
 - d) renovated**

Part II

Task 1. Read the text. In the task that follows mark the correct statements as «True», the wrong ones as «False». Sentence «0» is the example.

Mechanization in India

Indian agriculture is undergoing a rapid transformation with increased mechanization and the introduction of new agricultural technologies. But India still has a considerable way to go in achieving food security through farm mechanization. According to a report by the Indian Council of Food and Agriculture, only 40% to 45% of Indian agriculture has been mechanized. It should be noted, however, that these mechanization percentages can vary according to different crops. Farming for some crops – such as rice, for instance – is highly mechanized while farming for other crops – such as cotton – may be comparatively less mechanized. There can also be a difference in mechanization percentages for crop planting and crop harvesting activities.

If India is to keep up in the global food production stakes and meet the demands of her own growing population, a deeper technological penetration is essential. This can be boosted with favourable government incentives, environmentally sustainable policies, and an increased production of farm machinery by Indian farm equipment manufacturers.

There is no question that using different types of farm machinery would cut down on time and effort, and divert the labour of farm workers to other necessary but less strenuous farm chores. It would also resolve the growing problem of the labour shortage in rural areas. With agricultural mechanization, only a few farm workers would be needed to accomplish a larger amount of work. It would improve farming efficiency, cut down on the harvest and post-harvest losses, and produce a higher and better quality of crop yield. If applied judiciously, farm mechanization and technology could also help with sustainable farming practices.

0. Indian agriculture is undergoing a rapid transformation with increased mechanization and the introduction of new agricultural technologies. - TRUE
36. India is far ahead of other countries in creating food security.
37. India needs to mechanize 40% to 45% of Indian agriculture.
38. Mechanization percentages can vary according to different crops.
39. But there is no difference according to agricultural activities.
40. The government can do little to boost mechanization in India.
41. Using farm machinery would cut down on time and effort of farmers.
42. Mechanization would increase the problem of the labour shortage in rural areas.
43. Mechanization would reduce the harvest and post-harvest losses.
44. But mechanization would not influence crop yield.
45. Mechanization could also help with sustainable agricultural development in India.

Task 2. Match the headlines with the corresponding paragraphs.

46. Global heating to inflict more droughts on Africa as well as floods
47. ‘Photosynthesis could heal’: why agriculture should be driven by environmentalists
48. Australia to import wheat
49. Testing reveals ammonia pollutant hotspots at UK farms
50. The selfish case for saving bees: it’s how to save ourselves

A. Australia is planning to import wheat for the first time in 12 years after drought across the eastern states saw grain production fall 20% last year.

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources confirmed this week it had issued a bulk import permit to allow wheat to be brought in from Canada to be processed for the domestic market. The import has raised biosecurity concerns among grain growers, who say the risk of bringing in a disease or new weed to Australia is “too high a price for us to be able to bear”.

B. New UK research predicts extremes of weather will hit food production.

New research says the continent will experience many extreme outbreaks of intense rainfall over the next 80 years. These could trigger devastating floods, storms and disruption of farming. In addition, these events are likely to be interspersed with more crippling droughts during the growing season and these could also damage crop and food production.

C. Testing carried out by the Bureau of Investigative Journalism around eight dairy units in the UK has revealed ammonia hotspots at three of them. The government does not monitor ammonia pollution from most UK farms, despite the fact that it is a major contributor to the air pollution crisis. The Bureau tested emissions at six intensive units housing more than 700 cattle, another farm where a confinement unit permanently houses some of the herd, and one conventional farm with dairy cows grazing.

D. In this extract from her new book, Patrice Newell says environmental policy must begin at the farm gate.

Agriculture is as much an export business as mining, so when I see asparagus from Peru, garlic from Mexico and cherries from California on supermarket shelves, I wonder why we still need to import so much food. The answer is simple: all year-round supply and money. Cheap is the name of the game. Cheap food is as political as cheap power and the supermarkets are happy to comply. The global shopping cart is at a store near you and on your computer. But in exporting agricultural produce, we are also exporting our soil and water. Every time we sell something that’s been born, shorn, cut or harvested – from cotton fibre to goat meat, from wine to my beloved garlic bulbs – a little bit of soil has changed, often sacrificed, along with as much as 70% of the nation’s water supply.

E. There is a contradiction at the heart of our farming system. In the last five decades there has been a threefold increase in the volume of production of those 90 bee-dependent crops. This has turned farms into industrial food producers. As a result, wild-flower meadows that provided food and nesting sites for solitary bees and bumblebees have been wiped out. Europe’s largest bumblebee, the endangered *Bombus fragrans*, is just one example of a species seriously threatened by intensive farming, which is destroying its native habitat on the steppes of Ukraine and Russia.

Task 3. Write an email based on the following brief. Write about 90 words. (Points of assessment: structure, logic, style, grammar, lexis).

You are a manager of a team of specialists in irrigation coming to an international agricultural exhibition China International Modern Agricultural Expo 2019 due 27.04.2019 - 29.04.2019 in Beijing. Write an email to the organizing committee clarifying the details of the future stay of your team.

- Refer to the previous communication.
- Say there are 6 people coming, and ask what documents are required to get visas (and if a group visa is available).
- Clarify the location and facilities of the venue your team is going to live in.
- Mind that the visit is due to start in less than three weeks and that your team is going to stay 3 days longer to sign possible contracts.

To:
Cc:
Subject:

Dear...

МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ
(УНИВЕРСИТЕТ)
МИД РОССИИ



¹ Based on modified Straightforward Quick Placement & Diagnostic Test www.macmillanenglish.com/straightforward