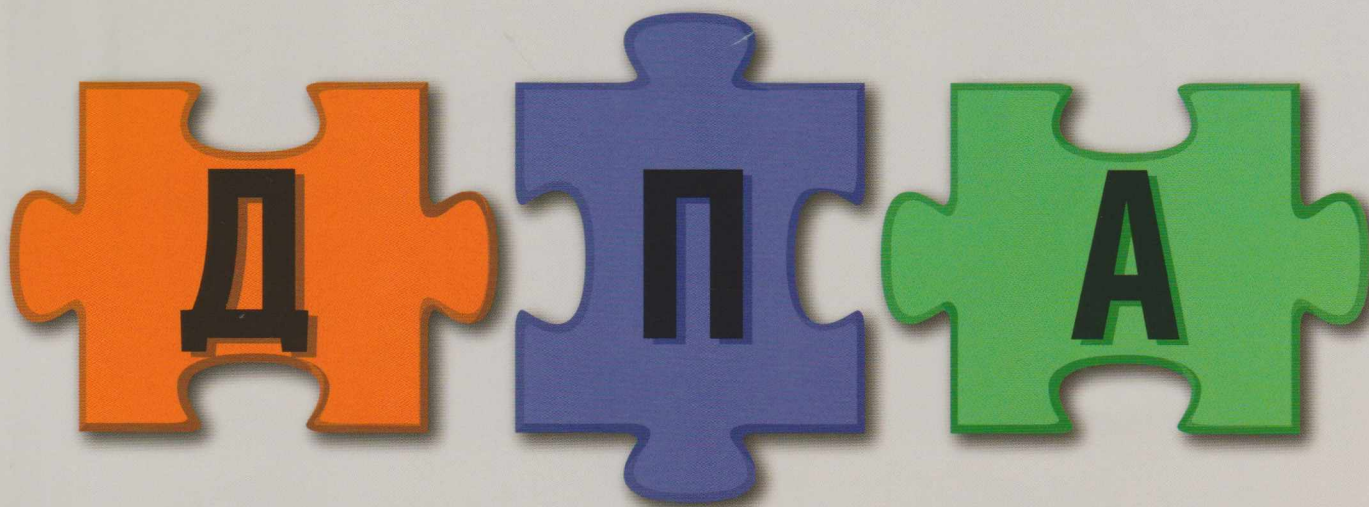


О. М. КОНСТАНТИНОВА, Л. Л. ВОЛОДИНА



ЗБІРНИК ЗАВДАНЬ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ



- ✓ 22 контрольні роботи (рівень А2+)
- ✓ 22 контрольні роботи (рівень В1)
- ✓ зручний бланк для відповідей

9
КЛАС

ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Відповідно до Порядку проведення державної підсумкової атестації, затвердженого наказом Міністерства освіти і науки України від 07 грудня 2018 року №1369, зареєстрованого в Міністерстві юстиції України 02 січня 2018 року за №8/32979, атестація з іноземних мов для учнів 9-го класу проводиться у письмовій формі і складається з трьох частин (аудіювання, читання та використання мови) за матеріалами, підготовленими вчителем.

Матеріали посібника для ДПА з іноземної мови у 9 класі навчальних закладів системи загальної середньої освіти складено відповідно до основних вимог щодо підготовки завдань, насамперед — відповідності завдань рівням, зазначеним у державних стандартах та навчальних програмах: для закладів загальної середньої освіти — *рівень A2+*, для спеціалізованих шкіл з поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов — *рівень B1*, що дозволить їх використовувати в комплексі з будь-якими навчально-методичними комплектами для основної школи, рекомендованими Міністерством освіти і науки. До складу матеріалів входять: аудіозапис тексту, який використовується для проведення аудіювання, а також одне післятекстове завдання; текст для читання з одним післятекстовим завданням; текст із пропущеними словами на використання мови. Завдання можна також використовувати під час підготовки до олімпіад і складання ЗНО з англійської мови за курс середньої загальноосвітньої школи. Зміст тестових завдань будується на автентичних зразках мовлення, прийнятих у Великобританії, та відповідає сферам і тематиці ситуативного спілкування, зазначеним у шкільній навчальній програмі.

Кожен з 44 варіантів завдань з англійської мови, що входять у пропонований збірник, відповідає рівням, зазначеним у державних стандартах та навчальних програмах і відповідає вимогам формату ДПА. Матеріали забезпечують визначення рівня сформованості в учнів умінь за двома видами мовленнєвої діяльності та рівень володіння учнем іноземною мовою. Завдання відповідають рівням, зазначеним у державних стандартах і навчальних програмах для закладів загальної середньої освіти: *рівень A2+* — для загальноосвітніх шкіл (22 тести); *рівень B1* — для спеціалізованих шкіл із поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов (22 тести).

Перше завдання — слухання тексту та виконання післятекстового завдання.

Мета — визначити рівень сформованості умінь учнів розуміти прослухану інформацію у визначений проміжок часу.

Типи аудіотекстів: записаний текст (наприклад, фрагмент радіопрограми), повідомлення (наприклад, прогноз погоди), опис (наприклад, зовнішнього вигляду), телефонні перемовини тощо тривалістю 1–2 хвилини для закладів загальної середньої освіти та 3–4 хвилини для спеціалізованих шкіл з поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов.

Теми текстів для слухання стосуються щоденних ситуацій спілкування і відповідають віковим особливостям та інтересам учнів 9 класів. Учні прослуховують запис двічі, після чого виконують тестове завдання.

Форми завдань: множинний вибір з трьома варіантами відповідей, завдання із вибором відповіді вірно/невірно. Для кожного тестового завдання запропоновано декілька варіантів відповідей, із яких тільки одна правильна.

Друге завдання — читання тексту та виконання післятекстового завдання.

Мета — визначити рівень сформованості умінь учнів читати і розуміти тексти самостійно у визначений проміжок часу.

Учням пропонується нескладний автентичний текст, що відповідає рівню A2+ чи B1 за європейським стандартом.

Типи текстів: статті із періодичних видань; листи (особисті, офіційні тощо); оголошення, реклама; розклади (розклад уроків, руху поїздів тощо); меню, кулінарні рецепти; програми (телевізійні, радіо тощо); особисті нотатки, повідомлення.

Форми завдань: завдання із вибором правильної відповіді; завдання на встановлення відповідності (добір логічних пар); запитання з короткими відповідями (2–3 слова); встановлення логічного порядку простого тексту; знаходження аргументів та висновків; встановлення зв'язків між інформаційними блоками; вибір назв абзаців тексту із запропонованих назв. Для кожного тестового завдання запропоновано декілька варіантів відповідей, із яких тільки одна правильна.

Третє завдання — використання мови (завдання відкритої форми з короткою відповіддю).

Мета — визначити рівень володіння лексичними, граматичними і семантичними знаннями, що дають можливість учням вільно спілкуватись іноземною мовою.

Типи текстів: тексти різні за обсягом і складністю та пов'язані з ситуаціями спілкування в контексті дійсності та життя у країнах, мова яких вивчається.

Форми завдань: завдання із вибором однієї правильної відповіді; текст із пропусками для заповнення з використанням поданих слів або словосполучень.

На виконання усіх завдань відводиться 60 хвилин.

Тестові завдання диференційовані за рівнем складності, при цьому велика частина завдань має базовий рівень складності й орієнтована на програму закладів загальної середньої освіти.

КРИТЕРІЇ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ РІВНЯ ВОЛОДІННЯ ІНОЗЕМНОЮ МОВОЮ УЧНІВ 9-х КЛАСІВ

Рівні навчальних досягнень	Бали	Критерії оцінювання навчальних досягнень учнів
Аудіювання		
I Початковий	1	Учень розпізнає на слух найбільш поширені слова в мовленні, яке звучить в уповільненому темпі.
	2	Учень розпізнає на слух найбільш поширені словосполучення в мовленні, яке звучить в уповільненому темпі.
	3	Учень розпізнає на слух окремі прості непоширені речення й мовленнєві зразки, побудовані на вивченому мовному матеріалі в мовленні, яке звучить в уповільненому темпі.
II Середній	4	Учень розпізнає на слух прості речення, фрази та мовленнєві зразки, що звучать у нормальному темпі. В основному розуміє зміст прослуханого тексту, у якому використаний знайомий мовний матеріал.
	5	Учень розуміє основний зміст поданих у нормальному темпі текстів, побудованих на вивченому мовному матеріалі.
	6	Учень розуміє основний зміст поданих у нормальному темпі великих за обсягом текстів, побудованих на вивченому мовному матеріалі, які містять певну кількість незнайомих слів, про значення яких можна здогадатися.

III Достатній	7	Учень розуміє основний зміст поданих у нормальному темпі текстів, побудованих на вивченому мовному матеріалі, які містять певну кількість незнайомих слів, про значення яких можна здогадатися, сприймає більшу частину необхідної інформації, подану у вигляді оціночних суджень, опису, аргументації.
	8	Учень розуміє основний зміст стандартного мовлення в межах тематики ситуативного мовлення, яке може містити певну кількість незнайомих слів, про значення яких можна здогадатися. В основному сприймає на слух експліцитно подану інформацію.
	9	Учень розуміє основний зміст мовлення, яке може містити певну кількість незнайомих слів, про значення яких можна здогадатися, а також сприймає основний зміст повідомлень і фактичну інформацію, подану в повідомленні.
IV Високий	10	Учень розуміє основний зміст мовлення, яке може містити певну кількість незнайомих слів, про значення яких можна здогадатися, а також основний зміст чітких повідомлень різного рівня складності.
	11	Учень розуміє тривале мовлення, яке може містити певну кількість незнайомих слів, про значення яких можна здогадатися. Уміє знаходити в інформаційних текстах з незнайомим матеріалом необхідну інформацію, подану у вигляді оціночних суджень, опису, аргументації.
	12	Учень розуміє тривале мовлення й основний зміст повідомлень, сприймає на слух подану фактичну інформацію в повідомленні.

Читання

I Початковий	1	Учень не вміє виділяти загальну інформацію із документів, що використовуються у повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню тощо); допускає помилки, розрізняючи точки зору авторів на конкретні й абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях, фактографічній інформації і враженнях, структурі тексту, розпізнаючи зв'язки між частинами тексту; допускає численні помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання.
	2	Учень не вміє виділяти загальну інформацію із документів, що використовуються у повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення, оголошення тощо), загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються у повсякденному житті (короткі повідомлення, оголошення тощо); допускає помилки в статтях і доповідях, фактографічній інформації, структурі тексту, зв'язках між частинами тексту; допускає численні помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання.

I Початковий	3	<p>Учень не вміє виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються у повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню тощо), загальну та детальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються у повсякденному житті (оголошення, проспекти, меню, розклад руху поїздів тощо); допускає помилки, розрізняючи точки зору авторів на конкретні й абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях, фактографічній інформації і структурі тексту, розпізнаючи зв'язки між частинами тексту; допускає численні помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання.</p>
II Середній	4	<p>Учень уміє виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються у повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню тощо); допускає помилки, розрізняючи точки зору авторів на конкретні й абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях, фактографічній інформації і враженнях, структурі тексту, розпізнаючи зв'язки між частинами тексту; допускає численні помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання.</p>
	5	<p>Учень уміє виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються у повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню тощо), загальну та детальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному житті (оголошення, проспекти тощо); допускає помилки, розрізняючи точки зору авторів на конкретні й абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях, фактографічній інформації і враженнях, структурі тексту, розпізнаючи зв'язки між частинами тексту; допускає чотири помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання.</p>
	6	<p>Учень уміє виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються у повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти тощо), детальну інформацію, що стосується повсякденного життя, у текстах, написаних розмовною мовою; не розпізнає зв'язки між частинами тексту; допускає помилки, розрізняючи точки зору авторів на конкретні й абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях, фактографічній інформації і враженнях, структурі тексту; допускає три-чотири помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання.</p>
III Достатній	7	<p>Учень уміє виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються у повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти тощо), детальну інформацію про осіб, факти, події тощо, точну та детальну інформацію, що стосується повсякденного життя, у текстах, написаних розмовною мовою; допускає помилки, розрізняючи точки зору авторів на конкретні й абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях, фактографічній інформації і враженнях, структурі тексту; допускає дві-три помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання.</p>

III Достатній	8	Учень уміє виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються у повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню тощо), не розпізнає зв'язки між частинами тексту; допускає помилки, розрізняючи фактографічну інформацію і враження, точки зору авторів на конкретні й абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; допускає дві помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання.
	9	Учень уміє виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються у повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти тощо), детальну інформацію про осіб, факти, події тощо, інформацію, що стосується повсякденного життя, у текстах, написаних розмовною мовою; розрізняти точки зору авторів на конкретні й абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; не розпізнає зв'язки між частинами тексту; плутає фактографічну інформацію з враженнями; допускає одну-дві помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання.
IV Високий	10	Учень уміє виділяти загальну та детальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються у повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення тощо), детальну інформацію про осіб, факти, події тощо, точну та детальну інформацію, що стосується повсякденного життя, у текстах, написаних розмовною мовою; розрізняти точки зору авторів на конкретні й абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; розпізнавати зв'язки між частинами тексту; плутає фактографічну інформацію з враженнями; допускає одну-дві помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання.
	11	Учень уміє виділяти загальну та детальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються у повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення тощо), детальну інформацію про осіб, факти, події тощо, точну та детальну інформацію, що стосується повсякденного життя, у текстах, написаних розмовною мовою; розрізняти точки зору авторів на конкретні й абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях, фактографічній інформації і враженнях, структурі тексту; розпізнавати зв'язки між частинами тексту; допускає одну помилку під час виконання післятекстового завдання.
	12	Учень уміє виділяти загальну та детальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються у повсякденному житті (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення тощо), детальну інформацію про осіб, факти, події тощо; точну та детальну інформацію, що стосується повсякденного життя, у текстах, написаних розмовною мовою; розрізняти точки зору авторів на конкретні й абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях, фактографічній інформації і враженнях, структурі тексту; розпізнавати зв'язки між частинами тексту; не допускає помилок під час виконання післятекстового завдання.

TEST 1

Task 1

You will hear Brian and Stacey talking about books they have recently read. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. Stacey has just read a biography.
2. Stacey really liked the book.
3. She found the ending a bit slow.
4. Others recommended this book to Brian.
5. Brian liked this book from the beginning.
6. He has read lots of other similar books.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Glossary: idler — ледар, to smuggle — вив'язати, disciples — послідовники.

There were many interesting people who influenced the development of civilization. One of them was the famous Greek philosopher, Socrates. He did nothing but talk — talk to anyone who would listen to him, discussing philosophy with students or sailors, questioning men about what they believed in and why, and how they could prove it. He listened to all people with great attention, sometimes for hours on end.

People's attitude to him was different. Some Athenians called him a dangerous idler who did nothing. But the Oracle at Delphi had called him the wisest man alive, but Socrates said that the reason for his wisdom was only that unlike other men he knew how little he knew.

His enemies hated him. They said he made young minds doubt, if not mock everything. Due to this they said he was guilty and demanded his death.

His friends wanted to smuggle him out of prison but he refused to escape. He spent his last hours discussing the problems of good and evil. His mind was never having rest.

When his disciples saw him drink the cup of poison with dignity they wept. The man is gone but the "Socratic" method of questioning and teaching has always been respected since then.

1. Socrates never lost his ...

- A patience
- B temper

- C heart
- D mood

2. He liked to discuss philosophy with people and made them ... their point of view.

- A contend
- B demonstrate

- C prove
- D argue

3. His enemies were sure he was able to ... the youth.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| A spoil | C destroy |
| B ruin | D help |

4. If Socrates had agreed with his enemies, he wouldn't have been ...

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A envenomed | C murdered |
| B hung | D poisoned |

5. His friends couldn't ... him.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| A save | C hang |
| B spoil | D realize |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Big Ben is known as Great Britain's most famous clock and one of London's (1) ... known sights, situated on the bank of (2) ... river Thames and being an important part of the city's skyscraper. It's popular both with visitors and Londoners.

There is some misunderstanding as to the name itself. Some people refer it to the clock tower itself, (3) ... use the name just to the clock. Factually, strictly speaking the name Big Ben is the name of one bell, the largest bell in the clock.

Irrespective of the definition, Big Ben is massive. The tower is 316 foot high. (4) ... of the four faces of the clock is 23 foot square and the figures are each 4 foot tall.

There are some legends as to the origin of the name Big Ben. Some people consider it (5) ... about during the parliamentary debate to consider naming the clock — after Sir Benjamin Hall, who was known as "Big Ben".

Another possibility is that the name referred to Benjamin Caunt, a heavyweight boxing champion of the time (6) ... nickname was "Big Ben".

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A good | B better | C most well | D best |
| 2. A a | B an | C the | D — |
| 3. A others | B the others | C another | D others' |
| 4. A Every | B Each | C All | D Both |
| 5. A has appeared | B appeared | C had appeared | D was appearing |
| 6. A who | B which | C whose | D whom |

TEST 2

Task 1

You will hear a part of an interview with a girl called Sally Myers whose first book has recently been published. For each question choose the correct answer A, B, or C.



1. Why did Sally decide to write her first book?
 - A People said her stories were good.
 - B Her family bought her a diary.
 - C Her penfriend suggested it.
2. Why didn't Sally's Dad want her to send her book to a publisher?
 - A He didn't like it very much.
 - B He had given her help to write it.
 - C He was worried that they wouldn't be interested.
3. What company did Sally send her book to?
 - A The company which published books only on the Internet.
 - B The company which published her favourite stories.
 - C The company which published books of a similar type.
4. How did Sally feel when the company phoned her Mum?
 - A Very excited.
 - B Extremely surprised.
 - C Anxious about the future.
5. What does Sally say about her next book?
 - A It will be quite different from her first one.
 - B It will be written for older readers.
 - C It will be about something all children experience.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

If you look at the map of Scotland you will find that there are many lakes in the country. The Scots call them "locks". And the most famous of them is Loch Ness. According to the scientists it is 25,000 years old.

Loch Ness is a mysterious lake. For many years there have been reports of an unusual and great creature. People tell many stories about a water monster which lives in the lake. They call it Nessie. People, who said they had seen Nessie, described it as a strange creature which had a giraffe-like neck, a very small head and a great dark grey body.

The stories of this mysterious creature, called the "Loch Ness Monster" have filled the people with excitement and curiosity. Many visitors and newspaper reporters have tried to photograph the monster. Not only newspaper reporters and curious visitors take a great in-

terest in the Loch Ness Monster. Scientists do not like mysteries, they want facts. Expeditions of British, American and Canadian scientists took more than 100,000 underwater photographs in Loch Ness, but they didn't help find out whether the monster really exists.

A lot is said and written about the monster. There even exists the Nessie Museum. For some people Nessie is good business: T-shirts with "Nessie" on them, books about the monster and all kinds of picture postcards and souvenirs are sold to thousands of visitors every year.

Is the monster a fact or fiction? The mystery of Loch Ness remains a mystery.

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | The mysterious lake is known for its strange creature. |
| 2. | People are not interested in telling stories about Loch Ness Monster. |
| 3. | People describe the creature as a monster having a giraffe-like neck and a great dark green body. |
| 4. | Many tourists come to Scotland because they want to see Loch Ness Monster. |
| 5. | Scientific expeditions proved that the monster really exists. |

Task 3

Read the text below. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

A couple of years ago my Father got a new job. A town where he got it was 100 km from our home. My parents (1) ... we would have to move, because it took much time for Father to come to his working place every day.

When they (2) ... me about their plan I was upset because I enjoyed my home and school. I was sure I would (3) ... all my friends and teachers a lot.

Well, half a year (4) ... that, we moved to another town. The house was more comfortable than the old one, and (5) ... my bedroom window I could see the sea.

I was worried about the first day at my new school. I felt really (6) ... about meeting new classmates and teachers. But when I got there everyone was great! My class teacher was nice and I (7) ... friends with some girls from my class. Changing home isn't that bad, after all!

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A chose | B decided | C selected | D picked |
| 2. A said | B spoke | C told | D explained |
| 3. A forget | B lose | C leave | D miss |
| 4. A further | B after | C next | D later |
| 5. A down | B along | C from | D away |
| 6. A nervous | B disappointed | C angry | D bored |
| 7. A knew | B found | C made | D met |

TEST 3

Task 1

You will hear Jenny and Brad talking about the films they have recently seen. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. Brad saw a fantasy film.
2. Brand wants to see it again.
3. Jenny's friends recommended this film.
4. She saw a romantic film.
5. She doesn't want to see any similar films.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Americans are not big gift-givers. They have learned something of the role that gift-giving plays in certain other cultures, but among themselves they don't see the need for presents.

Even friends may never exchange presents. When they go abroad, they try to bring back little souvenirs for close friends, but nobody would feel upset if I didn't. I rarely remember a friend's birthday, and few people outside of my family remember mine. If someone gave me presents too often, I'd get annoyed. However, a gift from a foreigner — typical of his or her homeland — won't go wrong, except to government employees who aren't allowed to accept gifts.

You usually open a present immediately and in front of the person who gives it. The only exceptions to this are Christmas, birthday and wedding presents. The best reaction is delight at receiving something so lovely/thoughtful.

Christmas is the one occasion when they give gifts to the family and sometimes friends. They also give gifts to people who have been helpful during the year — doormen, babysitters, housecleaners, and newspaper deliverers — anyone who has served them regularly.

1. When you travel abroad,

- A you aren't expected to bring anything back.
- B you shouldn't bring back souvenirs.
- C you are expected to bring back souvenirs for close friends.
- D people would be annoyed if you gave them a souvenir.

2. A gift from a foreigner which is typical of his or her homeland, would

- A be unwelcome.
- B be received with pleasure.
- C cause embarrassment.
- D annoy the receiver.

3. At Christmas, it is customary to give presents to

- A business colleagues.
- B members of the family only.
- C people who have served you during the year.
- D close friends and family only.

4. In the writer's opinion, gift-giving in the US is

- A not an important social custom.
- B culturally unacceptable.
- C only traditional within the family.
- D only acceptable at Christmas.

5. "I try to bring back little souvenirs for close friends." A close friend is someone

- A you have only just met.
- B you know very well.
- C you haven't seen for a long time.
- D of your own sex.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Turtles spend most of their life (1) ... the sea. They have a hard shell over their body and they can pull their head, arms and legs inside the shell (2) ... they are in danger. Turtles (3) ... live for one hundred years and grow up to two metres long. (4) ... year, the mother turtle swims to a beach to lay her eggs. (5) ... a month later, the eggs break open and the baby turtles (6) ... to get into the sea. They are very small and (7) ... have problems getting to the water.

Several years later, these baby turtles will return to the same beach to lay their eggs. People think they find the way by following the light from the moon or the stars.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. A in | B for | C on | D under |
| 2. A but | B as | C so | D if |
| 3. A soon | B already | C often | D yet |
| 4. A Each | B Some | C Other | D Another |
| 5. A Above | B At | C In | D About |
| 6. A tried | B try | C trying | D have tried |
| 7. A every | B any | C many | D much |

TEST 4

Task 1

You will hear two people talking about a problem. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. Megan and Sara go to the same school.
2. Megan's friend is gossiping about Megan.
3. Sarah suggests that Megan ignore her friend.
4. Megan refuses to phone her friend.
5. Sara thinks Megan should tell her friend how she feels.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B or C.

A famous English writer, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, travelled in France. A French taxi-driver once played a joke on him. The man drove Sir Arthur from the station to a hotel. After receiving the pay he said, "Thank you, Mr. Conan Doyle". Sir Arthur was surprised.

"Why, how did you guess my name?" asked Sir Arthur.

"Well, sir, I saw in the papers that you were coming from the south of France to Paris. From your appearance I understood that you were English; the barbers of the south of France use to cut hair in the style you have: not long. I put two and two together and came to the conclusion it was you".

"That is very clever. Well, but how did you know my name?"

"Well," said the man, "it was very simple: your name is on your suitcases".

1. What country did the taxi-driver live in?
 - A England.
 - B Germany.
 - C France.
2. How did A. Conan Doyle get to the hotel?
 - A By bus.
 - B By underground.
 - C By car.
3. Where did A. Conan Doyle come to Paris from?
 - A Ukraine.
 - B The south of France.
 - C The north of France.

4. How did the driver learn the nationality of A. Conan Doyle?

- A By appearance.
- B From TV news.
- C From newspapers.

5. Did A. Conan Doyle have long or short hair?

- A Very long.
- B Short.
- C He was bald.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

The famous circus, Cirque du Soleil, is known all over the world. It started performing in Montreal, Canada. It was organized (1) ... the Canadian Guy Laliberté in 1984. The first show was a striking, dramatic mix of circus arts (without animals) and street performance that featured magical lighting and original music. He named it Cirque du Soleil because, in his own words, "The sun symbolizes youth, energy, and strength."

After leaving college, Laliberté travelled all over Europe earning money (2) ... music in the open air. After returning home, he began Cirque with (3) ... friend, Daniel Gauthier. In the 1990s, Cirque quickly expanded. It now shows the performances (4) ... over the world and the stuff working for it has grown from 73 to (5) ... than 3,500. The Cirque does not work with animals, but (6) ... is music and dance and each show is like a story.

The Cirque performs (7) ... the delight of locals and visitors.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. A from | B by | C of | D in |
| 2. A played | B plays | C playing | D been playing |
| 3. A their | B his | C its | D them |
| 4. A some | B all | C enough | D somebody |
| 5. A more | B much | C most | D the most |
| 6. A this | B it | C there | D their |
| 7. A to | B at | C in | D of |

TEST 5

Task 1

You will hear Sam talking about his job at a summer camp. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. The camp is in the countryside.
2. Each counsellor looks after 20 children.
3. Counsellors get training in safety and first aid.
4. Sam doesn't really enjoy sports.
5. He doesn't get paid very well.
6. All counsellors are university students.

Task 2

Read the article and match the title A–F to each paragraph 1–4. There are two extra titles.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| A SAVING SEA RESOURCES | D REPLACING MEAT |
| B DISTANT OPERATING | E NEW EATING HABITS |
| C NO KITCHEN | F MORE VEGGIES |

1. Tomorrow's children will eat differently from their parents. Many modern homes don't have a dining room because the occupants usually eat meals in front of the television. In the future, families eating together at home will be an unusual event. Food will be heated in a microwave. If there is a cooker, it will be on a dining table rather than in the kitchen.
2. The kitchen of the future will be intelligent! Thanks to automation, it may be possible to call home on a mobile to start a cooking programme. There is nothing better than to come home after a long working day to see your dinner ready. With such a kitchen you can easily organize a party for your friends.
3. In the future, fewer Europeans will eat meat because they think that other foods are better for their health. In addition, farmers will realise that growing crops is a more efficient use of land than raising cattle. "Every time a person gives up eating beef," says food expert Brian Ford, "three thousand square metres of land are freed for crop production."
4. But meat is a major source of protein. How will we get the protein we need without meat? The answer is: from plant sources. Mushrooms and other fungi will be specially grown, fortified with vitamins and artificially flavoured. Artificial flavouring will become widespread.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

There exist (1) ... different kinds of computer games. Usual games are quick and easy to play. People can choose and play the game (2) ... they have a spare minute or two. You can find them on your mobile phone, on your computer and even on your television. They include popular games like Solitaire and Spider. (3) ... type of games is *serious* games. These games are designed to teach players something useful. One of the longest running serious games are the *Microsoft Flight Simulator*. It was made in 1982 and since then, many (4) ... have used it to learn to fly planes. Other games teach police and fire fighters what to do in a(n) (5) ... case.

Language learning software does not typically fall into this (6) ..., however. These are *educational* games. In recent years, an (7) ... number of games have been created to improve the player's skills and knowledge. They help younger kids learn to count and spell, and teach older kids mathematics and technology.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A lots | B many | C much | D most |
| 2. A whenever | B soon | C while | D during |
| 3. A Another | B Other | C Different | D One |
| 4. A poets | B stewards | C pensioners | D pilots |
| 5. A emergency | B security | C safety | D disadvantage |
| 6. A game | B group | C system | D way |
| 7. A increase | B increasingly | C increasing | D increases |

TEST 6

Task 1

You will hear Jack talking about his job. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. Jack works for a water park company.
2. He has travelled to the Costa Del Sol.
3. Jack used to work in an office.
4. He has to write a brochure.
5. Jack asks Adam to be his assistant.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B or C.

As the famous American writer, Mark Twain, was a great humorist not only in his books but also in life, he liked to play jokes on his friends.

Once Mark Twain, together with one his friends, were invited to a dinner party. When it was time to make speeches, Mark Twain was asked to say a few words. He spoke more than a quarter of an hour and his speech was a great success.

Then it was his friend's turn to say something. He stood up and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, before this dinner Mark Twain and I agreed to exchange speeches. He has just made my speech and I am glad to see how warmly you have received it. I am sorry to say that I have lost the notes of his speech and cannot remember what he wanted to say".

Then Mark Twain's friend sat down and the people had a good laugh.

1. When did Mark Twain go to the party?

- A Early in the morning.
- B At a weekend.
- C In the evening.

2. How long was Mark Twain's speech?

- A An hour.
- B Less than 5 minutes.
- C Over 15 minutes.

3. Who was Mark Twain's friend?

- A An old woman.
- B A man.
- C A young lady.

4. What did Mark Twain and his friend agree to do before the dinner?

- A To exchange speeches.
- B To exchange books.
- C To exchange addresses.

5. What did Mark Twain's friend lose?

- A The notes of his speech.
- B The notes of Mark Twain's speech.
- C His invitation card.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

There exists a very interesting island in the Pacific Ocean. It's called Easter Island which is (1) ... for its statues. Hundreds of these huge, stone faces can be (2) ... all over the island.

The question is who made them. How (3) ... they move these giant pieces of rock? Studies show that people first arrived on the island about 1600 years ago. They had a very advanced culture. Many objects were made by them, and they had their (4) ... written language. However, the number of people on the island grew and grew (5) ... it reached about 10,000 people.

It happened so that there were too many people and there wasn't (6) ... food to eat. A terrible war happened and many of the statues were destroyed. When western explorers (7) ... the island on Easter Day in 1722, the huge rock statues were the only sign of the existence of a great society once living there.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A looking | B interesting | C famous | D fascinating |
| 2. A placed | B looked | C found | D situated |
| 3. A has | B were | C had | D did |
| 4. A only | B own | C clever | D self |
| 5. A so | B until | C although | D because |
| 6. A many | B few | C too | D enough |
| 7. A invented | B discovered | C sailed | D came |

TEST 7

Task 1

You will hear people talking in five different situations. For each question choose the correct answer A, B or C.



1. Why did the young girl teach art?
 - A She wanted a break from university.
 - B She was obliged to teach.
 - C It was one of her ambitions.
2. What do you think the young man's job is?
 - A A chef.
 - B A doctor.
 - C A waiter.
3. How does the lecturer feel about the writer?
 - A He finds his novels too long.
 - B He likes that his work is very detailed.
 - C He thinks his work is too hard to read.
4. Why has the man phoned the library?
 - A To order a book.
 - B To make an enquiry.
 - C To complain.
5. What is the reporter talking about?
 - A The pros and cons of online lectures.
 - B The reasons why students don't go to lectures anymore.
 - C The different ways that students can learn.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true), F (false) or NS (not stated).

How to become a good pianist? This story will give the answer.

When I was a little boy, my parents did not have enough money to send one child to a private piano lesson — it was expensive — and my older sister was the one to be sent. It seemed like having some privilege that I was not going to get, so I behaved badly for several days.

I was four years old. At last my Dad agreed and said that I could go. After a couple of lessons I wanted to quit, because I didn't know you were supposed to practice every day. So I said, "Thanks, Dad, but now I don't want to learn playing", and he said, "Oh no, it won't do".

At 11 years old I started studying at the musical college. And there the things changed. I started hearing things within the music then and seeing things between the notes.

Everything had changed. I could just sit at the piano for hours on end. I loved the sound of it, the feel of it.

1. The boy's sister was the first sent to private piano lessons by the parents.
2. The boy behaved nastily because he was fond of music and wanted to learn playing.
3. The boy found the lessons were not fun.
4. The understanding of music came to the boy at the age of 11.
5. The boy was fond of classical music.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

People all over the world know Maxwell House Coffee brand. Here is a bit of history.

In 1873, a grocery salesman named Joel Cheek became interested (1) ... coffee and made his own unique blend. Realizing that he (2) ... a fine brew, he decided to sell it. One of the South's (3) ... hotels, the Maxwell House, liked his coffee and began to serve it to guests; hence the name Maxwell House Coffee.

In 1907, on returning from a bear hunt in (4) ... Mississippi, President Theodore Roosevelt was a guest of the Ladies Hermitage Association at Andrew (5) ... homestead in Nashville, Tennessee.

He (6) ... a cup of Maxwell House Coffee. Upon being offered a refill, he remarked on the excellent quality of the coffee and uttered the famous line, "Delightful. This coffee is good to (7) ... drop." Apparently when Roosevelt talked, people listened.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A for | B after | C in | D at |
| 2. A created | B has created | C had created | D was creating |
| 3. A good | B best | C better | D the best |
| 4. A — | B a | C the | D an |
| 5. A Jackson | B Jacksons | C Jacksons' | D Jackson's |
| 6. A was served | B is served | C served | D serving |
| 7. A last | B latest | C the last | D the latest |

TEST 8

Task 1

You will hear the information about today's activities on an Activity Holiday. Listen and mark the correct ending A, B or C for each sentence.



1. The horse-riding students meet at 8.45
 - A in the kitchen.
 - B in the teachers' room.
 - C outside the teachers' room.
2. Today, the horse-riding students need
 - A no money.
 - B some spending money.
 - C all their money.
3. After breakfast, the swimming students meet
 - A in the park.
 - B at the Sports Centre.
 - C at the bus stop.
4. The swimming students need money for
 - A the bus and lunch.
 - B the bus.
 - C lunch.
5. The Sports Centre café is
 - A cheaper than the cafes in the town.
 - B as expensive as the cafes in the town.
 - C more expensive than the cafes in the town.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

Long, long ago there lived in Greece a very smart man whose name was Aesop. He was the author of many interesting stories and fables. He enjoyed joking.

Once, as he was having a walk, he met a traveller, who greeted him and asked how soon he would reach the town.

Aesop ordered him to go. "I know I must go," ensured the traveller, "but I'd like you to tell me how soon I shall get to town."

"Go," Aesop replied disapprovingly.

The traveller thought that man was mad and went further on.

After the traveller walked forward, Aesop shouted after him, "You will get to town in two hours." The traveller turned round in surprise. "Why didn't you tell me that before?" he asked. "How could I have told that before?" answered Aesop. "I did not know how fast you could walk."

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Aesop wrote wonderful poems. |
| 2. | He enjoyed reading books. |
| 3. | The traveller wanted to know how much time he would need to reach the town. |
| 4. | Aesop knew for sure the time the traveller would need. |

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Read some rules of good manners and try to follow them.

Don't use a spoon for what can be (1) ... with a fork. Place vegetables, garnish, pasta on your (2) ... with the help of your knife. Cut (3) ... in small pieces to chew it easily. Cut off one (4) ... at a time.

Don't blow on your food if it is too hot; you don't start a campfire (5) ... a damp night.

Spoons, knives and forks should not be banged against your plate.

While eating, try to make as little noise (6) ... possible. Don't sip your (7) ... as though you wanted the whole house to hear.

Don't talk with your mouth full. Don't pick your teeth in company after the meal even if toothpicks are provided for the purpose.

Try not to put your elbows on the table.

And, finally, don't (8) ... to say "thank you" for every favour or kindness.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. A eat | B ate | C eating | D eaten |
| 2. A fork | B forks | C fox | D fork's |
| 3. A meet | B meat | C met | D mead |
| 4. A piece | B peace | C peas | D peach |
| 5. A in | B at | C by | D on |
| 6. A than | B that | C then | D as |
| 7. A soap | B soup | C sop | D thorp |
| 8. A forget | B forgive | C believe | D try |

TEST 9

Task 1

You will hear a successful fashion designer talking about his career.
For each question choose the correct answer A, B or C.



1. How well did the speaker do at school?
 - A He was an average student.
 - B His parents helped him.
 - C He had problems passing exams.
2. What did he do when he left school?
 - A He got a job to earn a lot of money.
 - B He did a business course.
 - C He went to Art College.
3. What did he learn from his part-time job?
 - A How to sew.
 - B How clothes are made.
 - C How to run a large business.
4. When did he go to London?
 - A At the age of seventeen.
 - B As soon as he had enough money.
 - C When he won a prize.
5. Why did he have difficulties in New York?
 - A He wanted to be nearer his home.
 - B He could not start a company there.
 - C The work was more stressful than he had expected.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true), F (false) or NS (not stated).

Every year a lot of people come to Great Britain to learn English. They expect to find a pleasant stay there and come back with better knowledge of English.

That's why choosing a language school is very important. How to make the right choice?

First of all, try to learn about teachers' qualification. They should know what the students need to learn, and be able to help them learn it. Moreover, the school should provide students with necessary material and the latest methodological and technological developments.

The most important question is accommodation. A good school always pays this matter a serious attention. Not less important is that the school must provide a comfortable place for students to communicate, offering them meals, coffee, etc. Some schools even have a cafe for socializing among students and staff.

The final way in which schools can help students is by making sure that they enjoy themselves outside school time. In addition, it is part of a school's responsibilities to inform students about places to see in the town.

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Good language school must provide students with qualified and capable teachers. |
| 2. | Students should be graded into groups of similar language ability. |
| 3. | Schools have to provide students with accommodation. |
| 4. | Schools have to offer students comfortable places for recreation. |
| 5. | The school should arrange parties, excursions, entertainments. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

There are many stories about different people's ways and habits. When we think how Englishmen behave, they are considered to be naturally polite and are never tired (1) ... saying "Thank you" and "I'm sorry".

People are sure they are (2) ... disciplined. You think they'll never (3) ... loud (4) ... in the streets and are never in a hurry.

It's generally believed that they never rush for (5) ... in buses and trains.

It's a custom for English people not to shake hands when meeting one (6) They just smile and (7) ... "Hello". They say "How do you do" sometimes, but not very often, only to people they meet for the first time.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A off | B of | C about | D on |
| 2. A general | B in general | C generally | D of general |
| 3. A hear | B listen to | C listen | D find |
| 4. A talk | B conversation | C quarrel | D dialogue |
| 5. A sites | B rooms | C seats | D places |
| 6. A the other | B another | C other | D the another |
| 7. A whisper | B tell | C say | D ask |

TEST 10

Task 1

You will hear an interview about the lifestyles of teenagers. Liz is answering questions about herself and her brother Mike. Listen and mark the correct ending A, B or C for each sentence.



1. For breakfast, Liz always has
 - A cereal.
 - B an egg.
 - C toast.
2. The number of portions of fruit and vegetables every day for Mike is
 - A fewer than three.
 - B three or four.
 - C five or more.
3. The number of times Liz usually does physical exercise every week is
 - A five times.
 - B once or twice.
 - C three times or more.
4. Mike's favourite sport in winter is
 - A football.
 - B ice-skating.
 - C judo.
5. Liz's favourite sport in summer is
 - A athletics.
 - B cycling.
 - C swimming.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true), F (false) or NS (not stated).

Charles Dodgson, an English writer and author of two of the best loved children's books in English Literature — "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" is known to the world as Lewis Carroll due to his pen-name.

His interests and talents lied in many fields. A talented writer, he taught Mathematics at Oxford. He was also interested in photography and music. He sang very well, played chess and enjoyed creating and solving puzzles.

Charles Dodgson was born on January 27, 1832. His family was large; there were 11 children, 4 boys and 7 girls.

He was firstly educated at home, then at boarding schools, and finally at Christ Church College, Oxford. As to his boarding schools years, they didn't leave good memories for him.

Nevertheless, he was an excellent student and studied very well in all his subjects.

In 1855 Charles became a lecturer in Mathematics at the college where he himself used to study. It is known that at that time he started his literary career and took his pen-name, Lewis Carroll.

The story about the adventures of little Alice became popular all over the world. "Alice in Wonderland" is considered to be a children's story, but adults have enjoyed the novel for over a century together with children.

- | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Charles Dodgson was a pen-name of the famous English writer Charles Dickens. |
| 2. | He wrote wonderful books for children. |
| 3. | Charles played the piano very well. |
| 4. | He started his education in the boarding school. |
| 5. | Working at the college, Dodgson wrote his books about Alice. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Recycled materials are included in many products we buy. Things like newspapers and magazines, glass bottles and jars, food and drink cans and even some clothing may have been (1) ... using recycled materials. (2) ... time we buy one of these products we help to support the recycling industry. The aim is that the product is used (3) ..., recycled and then used again.

One of the (4) ... in which we can help the recycling process is by saving our own waste. Over the next (5) ... of weeks we'll begin a fortnightly collection of recyclable waste, from your home. All you have to (6) ... is put your recyclable waste in the box we've given you and put the box out next to your dustbin. The collection is fortnightly, (7) ... remember to look at the sticker on the box that tells you which weeks we will collect it. Your dustbin will still be collected weekly.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|------------|
| 1. A put | B got | C made | D taken |
| 2. A Many | B Most | C Every | D All |
| 3. A once | B ever | C only | D yet |
| 4. A methods | B ways | C things | D means |
| 5. A two | B couple | C pair | D twin |
| 6. A do | B want | C have | D go |
| 7. A because | B so | C unless | D although |

TEST 11

Task 1

You will hear George talking on a radio programme about a trip he's organising. Listen and mark the correct ending A, B or C for each sentence.



1. The adventure camp will last for
 - A a weekend.
 - B a week.
 - C the whole month of June.
2. George says that paintballing
 - A isn't for everyone.
 - B can be uncomfortable.
 - C isn't fun for him.
3. For people who don't exercise a lot, George recommends
 - A yoga on the beach.
 - B zorbing.
 - C aqua aerobics.
4. Campers will stay in
 - A a tent.
 - B a hotel.
 - C a self-catering flat.
5. Teens can sign up for the trip by
 - A calling George.
 - B going to the community centre website.
 - C going to the community centre.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true), F (false) or NS (not stated).

Baseball is known as America's favourite pastime. Collecting baseball cards is fast becoming another favourite pastime of Americans, young and old. It's a fun hobby, and for some lucky people it has become a way to make money. Baseball cards can be worth a lot. Finding a special one can be like discovering buried treasure. For instance, if you found in your grandmother's attic a baseball card with a picture of Honus Wagner of the Pittsburgh Pirates, you would have a card worth as much as 400,000 dollars!

Another excellent idea is to collect all of the players' cards of a new team. Several years from now, your cards will increase in value. Some cards increase in value by having an autograph, and it's fun to meet the players as you get their autograph.

The first cards were printed in 1887. Then, bubble gum manufacturers included them with packs of gum, and more people began collecting them. Today the pictures are of players

in motion. The player's picture is on the front of the card, and all of his baseball statistics are on the back, including all of the teams with which he has played.

You can buy, sell, or trade baseball cards in stores, markets, auctions and card shows. A player's card sells for more in his hometown or in the area he's from.

1. Collecting baseball cards is a new favourite pastime only for children.
2. Some baseball cards are of great value.
3. The first baseball cards were printed at the end of the 20th century.
4. Honus Wagner's card is sold in his hometown.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Two men (1) ... travelling in a very wild part of America. They saw no modern houses and no traces of civilization for (2) ... days.

One day they met an old Indian who hunted animals. He was very (3) ... and knew everything about the forest and the animals living in it. He could also (4) ... English quite well.

"Can you tell us what the weather (5) ... be like during the next few days?" one of the two (6) ... asked him. "Oh, yes," he said. "There will be snow for a day or two, but then the sunshine will come again and the weather will be fine."

"These old Indians seem (7) ... more about Nature (8) ... we with all our science," said the man to his friend. Then he turned to the old Indian.

"Tell me," he said, "how do you know all that?"

The Indian answered, "I heard it on the radio."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A were | B was | C had | D is |
| 2. A money | B how many | C many | D the |
| 3. A busy | B clever | C ever | D close |
| 4. A talk | B speak | C speaks | D tell |
| 5. A will | B well | C shall | D is |
| 6. A travelling | B travellers | C traveller's | D travellers' |
| 7. A now | B know | C to know | D no |
| 8. A them | B that | C than | D then |

TEST 12

Task 1

Listen to the information about a Fun Day in your local park. Complete the notes about some of the events.

1. Circus starts at ... pm.
2. Open-air concert finishes at ... pm.
3. Bus to the park from the town centre goes every ... minutes.
4. Return ticket costs £ ... for children.



Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true), F (false) or NS (not stated).

Today's teenagers have more money and expensive items than their parents used to. Things like radios and bicycles that cost a lot of money a few decades ago are now mass-produced and cheap. And items that nobody even dreamed of having a few years ago, such as mobile phones and computers, are now commonplace. Teenagers are definitely better off financially.

Teenagers drive their parents crazy in many ways. Some of them spray their hair with amazing colours, while others wear clothes that shock their parents. They all want their own stereos, mobile phones and televisions.

But these young people are not really behaving differently from the way their parents behaved when they were young. Many of today's parents and grandparents will laugh when they remember the crazy fashions they wore. Those adults, who are parents now, fought with their own parents about clothes and lifestyles. In fact, teenagers have fought with their parents since time began — and no doubt they always will!

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Today's teenagers' parents had less money and expensive things. |
| 2. | Not all teenagers could have radios and bicycles in the past. |
| 3. | In the past mobile phones and computers were commonplace. |
| 4. | Teenagers can buy everything they want. |
| 5. | Some of teenagers listen to heavy metal. |
| 6. | Today's young people behave the same way their parents used to. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

A poor young artist was asked to (1) ... the portrait of a (2) ... lady, and he did his best to make a good picture. When the portrait was finished, it was shown to the (3) ... friends. Some of them thought it was too realistic. They were afraid the lady would not like the picture. But the painter (4) ... that he had been (5) ... and he did not want to change anything.

Then one of his friends suggested the (6) ..., "We shall leave it to the lady's dog to decide whether the picture is good or bad."

The next day the picture was sent to the lady's house where her friends had gathered to see the result of the test. As soon as the dog was brought before the portrait, it began to lick it all over. Everybody congratulated the painter.

Do you think the dog recognized (7) ... mistress?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A pain | B paint | C point | D pane |
| 2. A reach | B reached | C rich | D poor |
| 3. A ladies | B lady's | C laid | D lady |
| 4. A felt | B feel | C feels | D left |
| 5. A successful | B success | C succeed | D successive |
| 6. A follow | B follower | C following | D follows |
| 7. A it's | B his | C its | D whose |

TEST 13

Task 1

You will hear about alternative medicine. Listen and mark the correct ending A, B, C or D for each sentence.



1. The doctors said that within just a few months I would be in a wheelchair
 - A for the rest of my life.
 - B for several months.
 - C for several years.
 - D for an uncertain period of time.
2. I sold my house, said goodbye to my friends and
 - A went to Indonesia.
 - B flew to Indonesia.
 - C drove to Indonesia.
 - D sailed to Indonesia.
3. In the hut it was really dark
 - A and I couldn't see anything.
 - B but I could see lots of bowls all around.
 - C but I could see lots of stones all around.
 - D but I could see the witchdoctor.
4. The witchdoctor told me to lie down and he put his hands on my head and
 - A started to sing.
 - B started to talk.
 - C started to ask me.
 - D started to massage.
5. Every day the witchdoctor did the same thing, and
 - A I drank different liquids.
 - B I drank the same liquid.
 - C I took different medicines.
 - D I took the same medicine.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

Holidays can be long or short and they can last from one night to more than three weeks. Different people choose different types of holidays. Some want to go abroad and sunbathe, some prefer to go to local resorts and visit the local attractions and some want to visit places far away to experience a different culture.

A tourist resort is a place that attracts a large number of visitors because it has lots of interesting places to visit and things to do. The majority of holidaymakers will visit a recognized holiday resort of some kind, either in their country or abroad.

Probably, the most visited holiday resorts in Britain are Hastings and St Leonards. Hastings offers visitors a variety of attractions, such as the Hastings Castle, the Museum and Art Gallery, the White Rock Theatre and the Cliff Railways. Hastings is a seaside town and has been a fishing port for centuries. The fishing quarter is one of the most fascinating parts of the town. It has also plenty of greenery, parkland and wooded areas.

St Leonards is next to Hastings. It is a new town with elegant squares and beautiful gardens. Before deciding whether to visit an area, it is a good idea to look at the attractions on offer to make sure there's something that interests you. Tourist information offices, travel agents, the Internet and brochures can often give you this information.

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Holidaymakers can spend the whole year travelling. |
| 2. | Visitors are attracted to tourist resorts by the possibility to swim. |
| 3. | Holidaymakers come to Hastings to enjoy fascinating attractions. |
| 4. | Coming to St Leonards, it's better to find out if the attractions are to your liking. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

There are many places in the world which attract our attention. Stonehenge, the most famous prehistoric monument in Europe, is (1) ... on a windswept plain 13 km north (2) ... Salisbury in the south of England. It was built over a period of about 1700 years, during the transition from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age (2800 BC–1100 BC). (3) ... it has been studied by amateurs and professionals alike for centuries, we still know very (4) ... about this mysterious place.

Stonehenge is the most elaborate of many stone circles in Britain. It (5) ... of three circles surrounded (6) ... a ridge and ditch. Some of the stones are (7) ... big that for many years people found it hard to believe that the monument (8) ... by man at all.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. A sits | B located | C stands | D situates |
| 2. A from | B away | C out | D of |
| 3. A Though | B However | C Whereas | D Regardless |
| 4. A few | B many | C little | D much |
| 5. A embraces | B consists | C includes | D comprises |
| 6. A with | B by | C in | D of |
| 7. A really | B very | C such | D so |
| 8. A has been built | B was being built | C had been built | D built |

TEST 14

Task 1

You will hear an interview about a social networking. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. Dave dislikes the fact that "tweets are short".
2. Dave uses twitter to meet new people.
3. Dave has his own blog.
4. Dave thinks businesses should use Twitter to advertise.
5. There are more "tweets" than twitter users per day.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B or C.

A tourist travelling in Norway discovered that he had spent nearly all his money, and there was just enough to buy his passage back to England. He thought the matter over and decided that it was only a two-day journey and he could easily do without food.

So, he bought a ticket and went on board the ship. He closed his ears to the sound of the lunch bell, and when dinner-time came, he refused the invitation of a fellow-traveller to come with him to dinner, saying that he did not feel well.

The next morning he did not come to breakfast, pretending that he had overslept. At lunch-time he again managed to keep out of the way. At dinner-time, however, he was so hungry that he felt he could not stand it any longer.

"I'm going to eat," he said, "even if they throw me overboard afterwards."

At dinner table he ate everything put in front of him. When he could hold no more he was strong enough to face the waiter.

"Bring me the bill," he said to the fellow.

"The bill, sir?" said the waiter.

"Yes," answered the traveller.

"There isn't any bill." was the reply. "On this ship meals are included in the fare."

1. A tourist had enough money

- A to travel to any place he wanted.
- B to buy a return ticket to his native land.
- C to spend some time at the seaside.

2. The traveller refused the invitation of his fellow-passenger to come to dinner saying that

- A he was not hungry.
- B he was not well.
- C he'd better read a book.

3. The next day at dinner time he was so hungry that he

- A was sick.
- B had gone mad.
- C could not stand it any longer.

4. The traveller did not pay for dinner because

- A he had escaped.
- B meals were included in the fare.
- C he had ordered nothing.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

People generally eat more in winter than in summer, but (1) ... you want to lose weight and stop feeling tired all the time, (2) ... isn't enough. You also need to (3) ... some simple exercise. The first thing you can do is to get outside. Walking during winter is better than walking in summer because you can go on for (4) ... distances in cold temperatures. Aim for a speed (5) ... you can achieve comfortably.

Another easy way to (6) ... fit is by following an exercise video. There's no need to spend time travelling to and from a class, you simply switch (7) ... the video and work out at home. Try renting a few videos before buying one, and then you can choose one that's right for you. Something (8) ... you can do at home is walking up and down stairs. Five to ten minutes of this is excellent exercise.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A except | B if | C weather | D unless |
| 2. A dieting | B feeding | C eating | D drinking |
| 3. A make | B do | C be | D play |
| 4. A bigger | B longer | C larger | D higher |
| 5. A what | B that | C whose | D who |
| 6. A find | B keep | C put | D hold |
| 7. A up | B in | C on | D over |
| 8. A else | B also | C further | D too |

TEST 15

Task 1



You will hear five people talking about visits to museums. Match the speakers (1–5) to the statements (A–F).

- A The speaker says you can see inside the museum without visiting it. _____
- B The speaker says it's best to make an early start to ensure you see it all. _____
- C The speaker points out you don't have to pay to get in. _____
- D The speaker mentions that with a special card you don't have to wait. _____
- E The speaker announces that the museum will open a new location soon. _____

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true), F (false) or NS (not stated).

Our courses

If you choose 25 hours per week you will have each morning with different teachers (9 am to 1 pm, including a coffee break between lessons) and an additional class in the afternoon.

You will be able to choose from a number of different programmes. These will vary from term to term but typical examples are:

1. Business English
2. Pronunciation
3. English for Tourism
4. Writing Skills
5. Study of newspapers
6. Extra Grammar and Vocabulary
7. Communication Activities.

You will choose two topics from these or others available at the time. Business English is always included. The lessons will be 1 or 1½ hours per afternoon (a total of 5 hours per week).

This flexible programme gives you the opportunity to work with different people and study the aspects of the language, which interest you.

- | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | You'll be offered the widest choice of different programmes. |
| 2. | All these programmes are the same every year. |
| 3. | The afternoon lessons must be 5 hours a week. |
| 4. | Music is optional. |
| 5. | The programme is strict. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

The first true fish lived about 500 million years ago. They were the first fish to have back bones but they didn't have teeth so they could not hold or (1) ... hard food. Many new types of fish developed at this time, so it is known as the "age of fish".

After millions of years, fish began to grow teeth and (2) ... like the fish of today. The largest prehistoric fish was as long as a bus. It had teeth that were as big as an adult's hand and (3) ... open its mouth so wide that four people could have stood inside. Some fish had even bigger teeth, (4) ... were about 60 centimetres long.

There are more than 21,000 types of fish today. People (5) ... always eaten fish from the sea. Some fishermen use nets which (6) ... behind their boats as they move through the water. When the nets are full, the fish are lifted (7) ... the boats. Then it is off to the market.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. A ate | B eaten | C eating | D eat |
| 2. A become | B became | C becomes | D are becoming |
| 3. A can't | B couldn't | C could | D can |
| 4. A which | B these | C what | D who |
| 5. A have | B will have | C had | D having |
| 6. A pulls | B pull | C pulling | D are pulled |
| 7. A at | B near | C onto | D of |

TEST 16

Task 1

You will hear an interview with an artist. For each question (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).



1. Annie is an artist because
 - A her parents are creative people.
 - B her parents are artists.
 - C she makes a lot of money.
 - D she enjoys creating works of art.
2. The thing that influences her art the most is
 - A her character.
 - B the subject.
 - C her sense of humour.
 - D her mood.
3. The theme she is working with right now is
 - A trees.
 - B water.
 - C plants.
 - D flowers.
4. Annie makes her sculptures
 - A in her studio.
 - B in 4-8 hours.
 - C using models.
 - D at night time.
5. Annie's exhibition is at the
 - A city's art centre.
 - B community centre.
 - C Mellor Gallery.
 - D Harris Library.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

There was a performance at a London theatre in which there was a storm at sea. Some boys were shouting and running under a large piece of green cloth to make that storm. Each boy received a shilling a night for his work. People enjoyed the performance and a lot of people visited the theatre when the performance was on.

But the theatre director wanted to make still more money from these performances and he decided to make the boys' pay lower. So he said that he would pay not a shilling but a sixpence

for their work. Such conditions didn't suit the boys and they decided not to accept them.

So during the next performance, when the storm was to begin the boys began to shout but they were not running under the cloth. So nobody could see any storm at sea. The theatre director ran to them, looked under the cloth and asked, "What's the matter? Why aren't you making any storm?" One of the boys asked him, "Do you want a sixpence or a shilling storm?"

"All right, all right," the director said, "I'll give you a shilling a night, only give me a good storm." The storm began, and everybody thought that they had never seen a better storm before.

1. The boys were shouting under a small carpet.
2. The theatre director decided to lower the payment because the performance was not successful.
3. The boys only shouted after the payment became lower.
4. The boys decided not to make the storm because they were tired.
5. The theatre director asked them to do their best.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

The history knows a lot of people whose names left a remarkable trace in the development of our civilization.

Henry Ford was born on a farm in Michigan in 1863 but he did not like farming. When he was fifteen he began to work as a mechanic and in 1893 he built his first car. After he (1) ... driven it 1,500 kilometres, he sold it and built two bigger cars. Then, in 1903, he (2) ... the Ford Motor Company. By (3) ... strong but light steel, he built cheap cars for (4) ... people to buy. In 1908, he built the first Ford Model "T", (5) ... was sold for \$825. He was soon selling 100 cars (6) ... day. By 1927, the Ford Motor Company was worth \$700 million. Early Ford cars were simple and cheap, but keeping things simple sometimes meant less choice. "You (7) ... have any colour you like," said Henry Ford of the Model T, "as long as it's black."

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A is | B was | C had | D has |
| 2. A raised | B started | C led | D appeared |
| 3. A putting | B operating | C using | D managing |
| 4. A usual | B ordinary | C general | D typical |
| 5. A where | B which | C who | D what |
| 6. A a | B some | C the | D one |
| 7. A will | B ought | C need | D can |

TEST 17

Task 1

You will hear a teacher talking to a school assembly. For each question (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).



1. What is the purpose of the announcement?
 - A To inform students about an upcoming school trip.
 - B To provide information about a national contest.
 - C To promote the school's science fair.
 - D To encourage students to follow a career in science.
2. What field of science did the previous years' winner explore?
 - A Space.
 - B Energy.
 - C Medicine.
 - D Robotics.
3. What must students do if they want to be considered for the competition?
 - A Gather funding for their project.
 - B Complete an application form.
 - C Write a proposal to the school.
 - D Send a report or film to the judges.
4. During which month does the science fair take place?
 - A March.
 - B September.
 - C October.
 - D December.
5. What does the teacher mean when he says, "Think outside the box and produce something to be proud of"?
 - A Students should disregard the rules of the competition.
 - B Students should use the knowledge they have acquired outside of school.
 - C Students should be imaginative with their ideas.
 - D Students should dedicate a great deal of time to their projects.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

There exists an idea that the life of Japanese people, on average, is much longer than that of the Europeans. It may be considered that this happens due to the food eaten by most Japanese people since childhood. As to their life-style, one shouldn't consider modern Japan life less stressful than that of people living in the west.

The Japanese fish and rice diet is largely what they live on. Traditionally at lunch-time a typical Japanese family will eat at least twice as many vegetables as people do in Europe.

If to compare them with Europeans, the Japanese consume far less meat and fewer potatoes; at the same time, they eat seven times more fresh fish than Europeans which makes their diet much healthier.

Needless to say that, on average, the Japanese use far less sugar than Europeans, though the modern Japanese who often visit Europe on business, sightseeing or for pleasure, discover the good and bad sides of western-style eating habits.

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Europeans consider they live longer than the Japanese. |
| 2. | The Japanese experience more stress than western people. |
| 3. | The Japanese diet differs from the European one. |
| 4. | Europeans eat more vegetables than the Japanese. |
| 5. | When in Europe, the Japanese discover the bad sides of western national food. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 and died in 1519. In (1) ... lifetime, this extraordinary man was a scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, painter, sculptor, architect, botanist, musician and writer.

Leonardo, the artist, painted two of the (2) ... famous paintings of all time: the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. He (3) ... as an artist for a number of years before he became (4) ... in science and engineering.

He wrote descriptions (5) ... the natural world and made many drawings of human anatomy, which he kept in his journals. (6) ... was curious about these descriptions was the fact that Leonardo wrote (7) ... in mirror-image, which means you can only read them with the help of a mirror.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. A they | B he | C their | D his |
| 2. A very | B most | C more | D much |
| 3. A was | B became | C worked | D stayed |
| 4. A interested | B excited | C keen | D curious |
| 5. A for | B from | C of | D by |
| 6. A He | B What | C That | D It |
| 7. A them | B these | C this | D that |

TEST 18

Task 1

You will hear an interview with Dan, a computer security consultant. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. Dan started hacking because he wanted to break the law.
2. He works unusual hours.
3. He understands why criminal hackers do what they do.
4. He is searching for other ways to earn more money.
5. Most people want to know about his work.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

The young star of the musical smiled happily because of her last day as a star in London's West End. Sixteen-year-old Natalie Wright said, "I'm terribly sad that the show has closed after only three weeks. But last night I told myself to go out and enjoy the final performance."

Natalie knew she was on the way to being a star. Reviewers didn't like the show but they had only good things to say about Natalie's performance.

Yesterday Natalie talked to fans, signed autographs outside the stage door and then joined the other actors for the last performance of the show. Natalie's mother, who was in the audience last night, said the family always knew that Natalie would be a success, right from her first appearance on the stage at the age of five. Natalie's mother had stayed in London with her daughter during the last three weeks. She said, "I'm looking forward to going home but I'll be back when Natalie will be offered the next part."

1. This text is written in the form of

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A a gossip. | C an advertisement. |
| B a newspaper report. | D a theatre programme. |

2. The author is

- A saying how Natalie enjoyed the show.
- B giving information about Natalie's performance.
- C encouraging people to see the show.
- D giving information about a theatre.

3. What did the reviewers say about her performance?

- A She will continue to star in the musical.
- B She was successful in her part in the show.
- C She is unlikely to get another job as an actress.
- D She will probably become a successful actress.

4. Why was Natalie feeling upset?

- A She has another job waiting for her.
- B The final performance did not go well.
- C Her mother was disappointed in her.
- D The show has closed sooner than expected.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Speaking about sport, it is an essential part of the Englishmen's daily life. Of all sports at least two have the (1) ... popularity (2) ... Britons: football in winter and golf in summer. One can (3) ... mention rugby, a (4) ... of English football in which the players (5) ... their hands for carrying the ball. The game is played by a (6) ... of 15 men with an oval ball. (7) ... sports such as tennis, cricket, boxing are also very popular in England. Young people do athletics. But people who are fond of fishing or hunting (8) ... with their sports even in middle age.

Britain has the reputation of a sporting nation that is why most of sport terms are English.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A numerous | B famed | C greatest | D countless |
| 2. A between | B among | C amidst | D surrounded |
| 3. A also | B in addition | C moreover | D further |
| 4. A shape | B desire | C form | D invention |
| 5. A train | B use | C manage | D spend |
| 6. A gang | B band | C group | D team |
| 7. A Additional | B Other | C Different | D Extra |
| 8. A renew | B prolong | C continue | D persist |

TEST 19

Task 1

You will hear Cody talking about a trip he's going on to the Waitomo Caves in New Zealand. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. Cody is going to New Zealand in two weeks.
2. Cody will visit the Waitomo Caves for more than one day.
3. Cody will go through the caves in a raft.
4. Cody will have to take his own rafting equipment.
5. Cody is afraid of insects and spiders.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true), F (false) or NS (not stated).

Some things that may happen seem to be unbelievable. This is a story that happened once.

Ann was sitting at home one evening reading a book when the phone rang and a female voice asked in Italian, "Is that the book shop in via del Corso?"

As Ann was Italian, she spoke to the calling person in Italian and explained it was a London number. Not knowing why, but Ann had that strange feeling that the voice of the speaker was so familiar for her. Anyway, she said, "Giovanna, is that you?" The calling lady sounded really surprised and then she said, "Anna is that you?"

They both couldn't believe it. They were friends in Italy and used to work together. Ann moved to London five years ago and they lost touch. Giovanna didn't have Ann's new phone number because Ann moved several times since she first came to England.

It was so strange. Giovanna dialed the number of a book shop in Italy and for some reason Ann's phone rang in London! Strange things may happen!

- | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Her best friend is calling. |
| 2. | Ann is a student. |
| 3. | Ann can't speak Italian. |
| 4. | Moving to London Ann didn't communicate with Giovanna. |
| 5. | Giovanna knows Ann's phone number. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Over 150 balloons will be floating over Bristol in August — it's sure to be a breathtaking sight. The International Balloon Fiesta at Bristol is a unique event and becoming more popular every year. Balloonists from all around the world will be (1) ... here for three days. They'll be (2) ... two spectacular takeoffs at 6am and 6pm on (3) ... day of the Fiesta. Some balloons take only a single pilot while others can carry up (4) ... eight passengers. You can also see an original, old-fashioned balloon being inflated and (5) ... by gas — a process which costs £4,000. Also on site will be clowns and stalls, as well as a funfair and helicopter rides. A preview is being (6) ... at Durham Downs, Bristol, on July 28, when the balloons are laid out for inspection. At (7) ... they will take off together with the flames from the burners lighting up the balloons and making them glow in the night as they rise into the air.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A collecting | B grouping | C gathering | D organising |
| 2. A staging | B producing | C preparing | D supplying |
| 3. A the | B each | C first | D all |
| 4. A over | B along | C from | D to |
| 5. A risen | B raised | C infected | D installed |
| 6. A seen | B taken | C held | D advised |
| 7. A night | B noon | C once | D last |

TEST 20

Task 1

You will hear a tourist guide talking about the city of York. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. The population of York is more than 137,000.
2. The Viking Festival is in February.
3. The length of the city walls is nearly four kilometres.
4. The National Railway Museum is the biggest railway museum in the world.
5. The 'Shambles' is the name of an area of old streets.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true), F (false) or NS (not stated).

Volunteering is one of the noblest tasks that a man can do in his life. For some people the true meaning of life is the joy of giving.

More and more young people are taking on volunteer work nowadays. They do unpaid work for a charity. They help build homes for poor families, take care of orphans, or help protect endangered species.

Some charity groups organise educational programmes for children staying in their community and getting to know the people and their culture. They teach them different subjects, help them learn to read. It will help children keep pace with their peers and explore the world through books. It is also a great opportunity for them to their own skills. It is a great learning experience.

Other volunteers help build houses or schools for poor children around the world. For people interested in wildlife, conservation groups organise volunteer holidays throughout the world.

Volunteering is for people who want to change the world for the better and are prepared to give up their own time, money, and, effort to do it. Volunteers have to be realistic though and understand that they cannot change the world in two or three weeks.

Thanks to young volunteers, the lives of millions of people around the world are improving and, in their eyes, the sun is probably shining brighter than it used to.

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Volunteering has become popular with young people. |
| 2. | You don't need any qualifications to participate in volunteering. |
| 3. | Volunteers get paid a small sum in return for their help. |
| 4. | Teaching children is a popular form of volunteering. |
| 5. | Some volunteers don't feel that they give enough. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Get informed about the way of life of the Brits. Everyone in the UK speaks English, but some speak (1) ... language as well. British food is not the best in the world, but there are a lot of good restaurants in London (2) ... food from many countries. A British family doesn't often go out (3) ... dinner, but when a man and a woman wants to get to know each other better, a restaurant is sometimes the best place to meet.

Most British people take a (4) ... holiday in July or August and go to the country. There is still some beautiful open countryside in Britain, with lovely valleys full of (5) ... and peaceful lakes and hills. When people are (6) ... holiday, they like just sitting (7) ... the sun, but some others want a bit more. "Special interest" holidays are very popular, and you can find a hundred interesting things to do in Britain.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A another | B other | C others | D other's |
| 2. A eating | B tasting | C bringing | D serving |
| 3. A back | B at | C about | D to |
| 4. A two-weeks | B two-week | C two-week's | D two-weeks' |
| 5. A ship | B sheep | C ships | D sheeps |
| 6. A out | B up | C away | D on |
| 7. A on | B at | C in | D out |

TEST 21

Task 1

You will hear two people talking about helping in the community centre.
Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. Dave works at a retirement home.
2. Dave thinks old people don't get enough respect.
3. Dave didn't know his grandparents well.
4. Dave doesn't need any volunteers.
5. The next trip is to the flower show.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

Long ago in 1613 there lived an emperor of India, Shah Jahan, who married a beautiful woman named Taj Mahal. Her name meant "Crown of the Palace".

The emperor and the empress lived happily for 18 years and had 13 children. But when she died, the emperor was so grieved at the loss of his lovely wife that he decided to build a palace in her memory.

The site he chose was in the small city of Agra in the north of central India. It was to be the most beautiful structure in the entire world.

Shah Jahan hired 20,000 men, and construction of the palace began in 1632. Twenty years later, when it was finished, everyone agreed that it was the most beautiful palace in the world. The outside was pink-coloured sandstone; the inside, white marble brought in from all over the empire. Many of the walls were covered with precious stones. The surrounding gardens contained 1,000 square feet of trees and exotic flowers. A long pool ran down the centre of the garden and reflected the beautiful palace.

The emperor was so pleased with the palace that he decided to build a matching one across the river. Unfortunately, he died before this could be done. His people buried him alongside his beloved wife.

The palace still stands today, and is considered to be the most beautiful in the world. Visitors to the Taj Mahal say that when the sun sets, the whole palace shines like a rose-coloured crown.

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Shah Jahan, the emperor of India, lost his beautiful wife. |
| 2. | The palace is situated in the west of central India. |
| 3. | The Taj Mahal is made of sandstone, marble and precious stones. |
| 4. | The emperor built a matching palace across the river. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Needless to say that snowboarding is one of the (1) ... of our winter sports. It (2) ... in the 1950s when surfers and skateboarders tried something new. They used (3) ... boards to travel across the snow. At first people didn't know about the sport, but then it became (4) ... well-known and shops began to sell snowboards. The first competitive snowboarding event was called "King of the Mountain" and it (5) ... place in Colorado in the USA. Soon (6) ... were competitions all over the world. In 1998, snowboarding became an event at the Winter Olympic Games in Japan. Today, thousands of people are keen (7) ... snowboarding. It's almost (8) ... popular as skiing.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A new | B newer | C newest | D much newest |
| 2. A begin | B began | C beginning | D begins |
| 3. A their | B them | C theirs | D this |
| 4. A much | B more | C most | D the most |
| 5. A take | B taking | C took | D takes |
| 6. A it | B there | C they | D them |
| 7. A at | B in | C on | D of |
| 8. A more | B than | C as | D so |

TEST 22

Task 1

You will hear an interview with a woman called Lesley about body image. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. Lesley talks to groups of teenagers.
2. She says body image affects behaviour.
3. She says a lot of celebrities have a poor body image, too.
4. She doesn't think teens should change their appearance.
5. She advises teens with poor body image to talk to a friend their own age.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true), F (false) or NS (not stated).

The famous American writer Mark Twain was a great humorist not only in his books but also in life. Once, staying in England he decided to see the horse races not far away from London. Walking to the station after the races, he met a friend of his.

As the man had lost all his money at the races he asked the writer to buy him a railway ticket to London.

"You see, old boy," said Mark Twain. "Sorry, I haven't got enough money for two tickets. But don't worry; I've got a perfect idea. Wait for me here. I'll buy a ticket for me and you can travel hiding under my seat."

When the writer came back from the ticket-office, they found an empty compartment and Mark Twain's friend got under the seat. When the train had moved, the conductor started checking the tickets. He asked, "Could you show the ticket to me, please?" The writer handed him two tickets.

Looking round the empty compartment, the conductor asked who the second ticket belonged to. "Oh, it's my friend's," replied the joker, "he's hiding under his seat. You see, he's a little bit strange and likes travelling like that."

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Mark Twain came to London on business. |
| 2. | The friend had enough money to travel back. |
| 3. | The writer bought two tickets. |
| 4. | The inspector noticed two men in the compartment. |
| 5. | All of them laughed at this joke. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Dear Pat,

I'm not far (1) ... Malta. As to the weather, it's very hot and I'm getting a nice suntan. There are lots more to do here (2) ... just sunbathing though. I've tried windsurfing, water-skiing and snorkeling, (3) ... haven't been on a jet ski yet.

The nightlife here (4) ... fantastic, too. I've (5) ... been to a beach barbecue and quite a few nightclubs. I've also (6) ... at some great restaurants and tasted some delicious local dishes. I haven't bought any souvenirs (7) ..., but I've seen some nice things I want to buy because shopping here is really great!

Well, that's all for now. See you when I (8) ... back.

Love,
Emma

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A into | B by | C from | D at |
| 2. A in | B than | C then | D if |
| 3. A but | B and | C after | D when |
| 4. A has | B is | C can | D look |
| 5. A already | B yet | C soon | D ever |
| 6. A ate | B eaten | C eat | D eats |
| 7. A still | B just | C yet | D already |
| 8. A live | B leave | C 'll get | D get |

TEST 23

Task 1

You will hear a radio report about a trip to an animal fair in India. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. To get to an animal fair in India the speaker had to take two planes and take a long taxi ride.
2. The speaker saw the first elephant walking to the fair.
3. Lately the number of elephants decreased from several hundred to around 70.
4. From a small hill the speaker was amazed to see an open plain, full of cows.
5. The dealers sat patiently waiting for a display of a white horse for their son to ride at his wedding.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B or C.

Every tourist who comes to New York visits the Statue of Liberty, the Empire State Building, and the World Trade Center. But few people ever see one of New York's most interesting sights, a small island located in the East River only 300 yards from Manhattan — Roosevelt Island. The island has a rich history.

In 1637, the Dutch governor of New York bought the island from the Indians. It was used to raise hogs (pigs) and was called Hog Island. The name was after changed to Blackwell Island after being sold to the Blackwell family. It was purchased by the city of New York in 1828.

It soon became the place where the city only sent its homeless people — the poor, orphans and drug addicts. By 1934 conditions on the island had become so bad that the city decided to take action. From then on, things began to improve.

Today, Roosevelt Island, named after Franklin D. Roosevelt, is one of the most beautiful areas of the city. The old buildings are gone and so are the poor people who once lived there. There are many beautiful buildings, offices and shops there.

The best time to visit the island is in the late afternoon. From the southern tip of the island, you can see the sun go down as the lights of Manhattan come up across the water. You get a magical feeling — the feeling of being so near the heart of the city, and yet so far away.

1. Roosevelt Island is

- A one of the 3 main tourist attractions in New York.
- B not very frequently visited by tourists.
- C a shelter for homeless people.

2. In the 17th century the island was used as a

- A city prison.
- B place for raising pigs.
- C farm.

3. The city of New York bought the island from the
 - A Blackwell family.
 - B Indians.
 - C Dutch governor.
4. All-in-all the name of the island has been changed
 - A once.
 - B twice.
 - C thrice.
5. Roosevelt Island was the place where the city sent
 - A the police.
 - B the Indians.
 - C the poor.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

People (1) ... always loved gold because it is beautiful and useful. Gold is a soft, heavy, brilliant yellow metal (2) ... it doesn't change colour in the air or water.

People have used gold money for hundreds (3) ... years, but people all (4) ... the world wear gold wedding rings too. You can even find gold in racing-car engines because gold is able to carry electricity.

Let's discuss some facts about the history of gold. (5) ... 1880 and 2002 most gold came from South Africa, but now more gold comes from China. People in India buy more gold (6) ... any other nationality. An average Indian woman has more gold than any other woman from any other country.

One kilo of gold (7) ... about 35,000 dollars at the moment. That's a lot of money! But if you want some gold for free, remember that all the winners of the Olympic Games are given gold medals. Train hard at school in your sports lessons and perhaps some day you'll get a golden medal!

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. A do | B have | C be | D been |
| 2. A and | B or | C after | D when |
| 3. A by | B of | C from | D in |
| 4. A above | B through | C about | D over |
| 5. A Among | B Before | C Through | D Between |
| 6. A than | B when | C what | D then |
| 7. A cost | B costs | C costing | D is costing |

TEST 24

Task 1

You will hear a woman talking to an evening class about carpentry. For each question choose the correct answer A, B, or C.



1. The speaker says that when she was at school, girls
 - A were taught separately from boys.
 - B could do carpentry if they wanted to.
 - C were not allowed to do carpentry.
2. Making her chest of drawers took
 - A eighteen months.
 - B six months.
 - C two months.
3. She first planned to put the chest of drawers
 - A in the sitting room.
 - B in the bedroom.
 - C in the hall.
4. She suggests that the first job should be something
 - A small and simple.
 - B for a friend.
 - C which practises many skills.
5. She suggests that the class should first
 - A choose who they will work with.
 - B decide what they need for one job.
 - C discuss what they should do.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

Do you want to do something challenging and not be stuck behind a desk? Have you ever wanted to know what it's like to be a dolphin trainer? If you would love to work with these amazing animals, here are a few things to think about.

First of all, there are certain qualifications that dolphin trainers need. A university degree in a general science, such as biology, is a good place to start. Also, since a lot of time is spent cleaning pools, dolphin trainers need to have a swimming certificate and must be very strong swimmers.

Dolphin trainers have many responsibilities that require a lot of patience. One of the responsibilities is to keep the training fun so that the dolphins stay interested. So, a sense of leadership and determination is important. Trainers also prepare meals and feed the animals throughout the day. They also have meetings to discuss different training strategies. This means you have to be good at explaining things and working as part of a team.

Finally, dolphin trainers need to be hard-working, reliable and dedicated. It can be a difficult job at times, but the greatest reward is the special bond you form with the animals.

- | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Dolphin trainers need to have a university degree. |
| 2. | Dolphin trainers need to be very patient. |
| 3. | Dolphin trainers spend a lot of the day feeding the animals. |
| 4. | Dolphin trainers always work alone. |
| 5. | Dolphin trainers must be good at working with others. |
| 6. | Training dolphins isn't always easy. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Many people are interested in visiting new and interesting places. Tourism, the act of paying money to go from one place to (1) ... to see different and unique sights, (2) ... a fact of civilized life since approximately the 12th century. Of course, back in (3) ... days it was basically the upper classes that had the time, the money, and the interest in travelling from spot to spot.

The word "travel" by the way comes from the medieval English word "travail" which means suffering great hardship and that is a very good description of travel in the earliest days. Much has been written about the journeys of Marco Polo, who until recently was considered the (4) ... first tourist.

Celebrated in books, movies, musicals and television specials in several countries, Marco Polo is today a hero in Italy and in China: Venice named its airport after a beloved native son. There's the Marco Polo bridge outside Beijing, and no tourist to the Chinese capital in (5) ... was ever allowed to miss the Marco Polo Carpet Shop at the Temple of Heaven. Across Asia, in tributaries of the storied Old Silk Road that linked West and East, Polo's name (6) ... modern travellers to restaurants, hotels and souvenir shops.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A other | B another | C the other | D the others |
| 2. A is | B has been | C was | D had been |
| 3. A this | B these | C that | D those |
| 4. A world | B world's | C worlds | D worlds' |
| 5. A 1980s | B the 1980s | C 1980th | D the 1980th |
| 6. A has attracted | B attracts | C attract | D attracted |

TEST 25

Task 1

You will hear part of a radio programme in which a man talks about his childhood in Australia. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. There is never any snow in the southern parts of Australia.
2. One of the things William really loved in his childhood was the feeling of loneliness.
3. The farmers used to burn the land when the cane was harvested.
4. A thousand kilometers is the Australian standard for a long distance.
5. At daytime in summers, people keep cool by swimming.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B or C.

Every year adults from all over the United Kingdom spend a weekend at the Avoncroft Further Education College in Birmingham. While there, they're taught Spanish by native speakers in an informal environment. All the students have a basic grounding in the language; nevertheless, it's an intensive course requiring thorough concentration. Students are expected to speak the language all the time. Students are even encouraged to speak it during their lunch break.

Many of the students have chosen to learn Spanish because they believe a second language will improve their career prospects; others simply want to make themselves understood while on holiday. The course includes a great deal of conversation, focusing on practical situations like going to a restaurant, travelling on a bus or train and other things that such students need.

Its organizers believe that more people are enrolling because they find its approach both useful and relaxing. Students become less embarrassed, they say, and they then become more and more used to hearing themselves speaking the language and less anxious about making mistakes. They become self-motivated and continue their learning after they leave the center.

Many students claim that by completing the course, they develop a greater appreciation of Spanish traditions and culture. They gain confidence in the use of Spanish and this is a tremendous help to holiday makers or anyone else going to Spain for any purpose.

1. The Avoncroft weekend course is for

- A children.
- B people of all ages.
- C grown-ups.

2. Those who sign up for the course

- A are beginners.
- B have some basic knowledge of Spanish.
- C speak fluent Spanish.

3. In class students

- A speak their native language.
- B speak Spanish.
- C speak both languages.

4. Students learn Spanish

- A to appreciate Spanish traditions and culture.
- B to improve grammar and vocabulary.
- C to communicate in the language both for business and pleasure.

5. The atmosphere at the lessons is

- A easy-going.
- B embarrassing.
- C formal.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Most people feel a bit fed up and miserable when the weather changes. This is perfectly normal. (1) ... likes chilly days and dark winter evenings. For those with Seasonal Affective Disorder (or SAD), (2) ..., the feelings are much worse. These people can start to feel bad as close as September, and they (3) ... not feel any better until spring. People (4) ... have this problem feels terribly depressed and very tired. (5) ... the winter months they feel the need to eat sweet things and other food such as bread and potatoes. Sunlight changes the balance of the brain's chemicals and SAD is caused (6) ... not getting enough light. These days there are ways to help SAD sufferers. You can buy a "light box" which copies daylight, but you have to sit in front of it for about two hours every day to (7)

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A None | B Anyone | C Nobody | D Nothing |
| 2. A ever | B already | C however | D too |
| 3. A must | B may | C should | D need |
| 4. A who | B which | C whom | D where |
| 5. A For | B On | C Toward | D During |
| 6. A to | B by | C of | D in |
| 7. A become | B beat | C benefit | D begin |

TEST 26

Task 1

You will hear an interview with a geologist. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. Miners were looking for crystals when they found the cave.
2. The first scientists encountered problems when they explored the cave.
3. Explorers had to wear special equipment.
4. There were beautiful flowers in the cave.
5. The future of the cave is uncertain.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B or C.

For company and conversation the English go to the pub. In the cafes you can have only coffee, tea and soft drinks. You go to a cafe for a meal or for a quick cup of tea, but not to sit and watch the world go by. When you want to rest after a day's work, you go to the public house.

Most pubs have a piano and on Saturday night the customers often sit round it and sing. The people who want to sing ask one of the customers to play the piano. They buy drinks for the pianist, that is the custom. When he stops he becomes an ordinary customer again.

The pub is the place where you meet people. You get to know other "regulars", and you talk. You talk about the weather or how the English cricket players are doing in the match against Australia, about football or Parliament. But the regulars who meet there almost every night for years never go into each other's homes.

On Saturday people usually stay in the pub till closing time. In England the opening hours are fixed by law. Pubs open at ten in the morning and close at two o'clock. Then they open again at six and stay open until ten-thirty. At Easter, or Christmas, or the New Year, the landlord may ask the authorities to keep open longer.

1. Pubs differ from cafes by

- A better meal and drinks.
- B cozy and friendly atmosphere.
- C lower prices.

2. In most pubs ... plays the piano.

- A the landlord
- B a fee-paid pianist
- C one of the customers

3. In the pub customers

- A play football.
- B discuss many topics.
- C don't know other people.

4. The regulars of the pubs

- A never invite each other to their places.
- B meet both at their homes and in the pubs.
- C play cricket together.

5. Pubs are

- A open at weekends only.
- B open all day long.
- C closed from 2 to 6 pm.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

DAILY LIFE IN JAPANESE HIGH SCHOOL

At School: Japanese students spend 240 days a year (1) ... school that is 60 days more than the average American student. The students stay (2) ... their classrooms for most of the school day while the teachers move from room to room. At the end of the day, the students (3) ... to clean the school. They sweep the classrooms and hallways, empty rubbish bins and tidy the playground.

After school clubs: Club activities (4) ... place every day after school for around two hours. In most schools, clubs can be divided into two types: sports clubs (e.g. baseball, football) and culture clubs (e.g. English, chess).

Entrance Examinations: Students have to (5) ... exams to get into high school and university. So their success or failure in these exams can determine a student's whole future. This is because the chance of finding a good job usually depends on (6) ... school you graduated from.

Evening Schools: In Japan around 60% of students go to evening schools to help them (7) ... for exams. Surprisingly, many students enjoy these extra classes because the teachers are often lively and more interesting than their high school teachers. Japanese students do around two hours of homework every day except for Sundays, when they may do as many as three hours.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A on | B for | C with | D at |
| 2. A out | B in | C on | D with |
| 3. A have | B must | C can | D should |
| 4. A took | B taken | C take | D are taking |
| 5. A succeed | B pass | C graduate | D win |
| 6. A when | B where | C whose | D which |
| 7. A prepared | B prepare | C have prepared | D preparing |

TEST 27

Task 1

You will hear Phil talking about his hobby. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. Phil has a number of different hobbies.
2. He usually does metal detecting on his own.
3. He recommends buying an expensive metal detector.
4. Phil sometimes finds valuable items.
5. He suggests researching an area before treasure hunting there.

Task 2

Read the article and match each paragraph A–E to the title 1–5. There is one extra title.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. WAYS OF COMMUNICATION | 4. HOME IS BEST |
| 2. THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME | 5. VARIETY OF SPECIES |
| 3. PENGUINS' DIET | 6. AN AMAZING BIRD |

A. The penguin is the only bird that cannot fly but is born to live in the sea. They also walk upright. Most penguins spend half of their lives in the ocean and the other half on the coast. They move very fast under the water and can even dive deep from the surface. All penguins are very skillful at catching fish. When not hungry, they often enjoy playing in the water.

B. Nobody knows for sure why they were called penguins. Some historians say that the word first appeared in the 16th century. According to some researchers, *penguin* derives from a Latin word that meant *fat*. Others believe that it has Welsh roots and means *white head*. Finally, the best-known explanation is that the word *penguin* comes from an *old bird*.

C. Penguins originate from the Southern hemisphere. They inhabit icy Antarctica. Most scientists believe there are 17 types of living penguins. They differ in colour, size and voice, and the climate they live in. The largest one is the emperor penguin, more than a meter high when standing. The smallest is the fairy penguin, 41 cm tall. The most angry-looking is the stone penguin; it cries out loudly and behaves aggressively.

D. Penguins live in big colonies. Scientists usually count the pairs of birds and chicks to know their total number. Penguins generally do not migrate great distances. When young birds grow up and become stronger they leave their colonies and may travel thousands of kilometers but they always return to their native land and their chicks hatch out in a very harsh climate.

E. Penguins are the most sociable of all birds. They speak with each other individually. It helps partners recognize each other and the chicks in a large colony. Researchers say that

male and female calls are different. Besides, penguins use special signals for making contact at sea, for displaying themselves and for defending their territory — they won't let a stranger approach closer than three metres.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

A well-known author J. K. Rowling is the author of a successful series of books. She uses the initials J. K. because her publishers thought that a book by a woman might not appeal (1) ... boys.

Rowling was born in 1965 and brought up in England and South Wales. After she finished university, she got a job in London.

In 1990, while she was travelling from Manchester to London, her train was held up and during the four-hour delay she got the idea of writing about a young wizard. In 1991 she went to Portugal, where she had a job teaching English, and she (2) ... the manuscript for the first Harry Potter book with her. She returned to Britain in 1993 and carried (3) ... writing it.

Rowling completed Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone in 1995. Twelve publishers turned it down before Bloomsbury agreed to publish it. The decision was apparently (4) ... by the young daughter of the company's chairman, who loved the first chapter of the book.

In 1995 Bloomsbury advised Rowling that she had little chance (5) ... making money writing children's books. Today she has a fortune of around \$1 billion. Rowling believes that people who have a lot of money should (6) ... sure they use it responsibly. For this reason, she has given (7) ... millions of dollars to charitable causes.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. A for | B of | C on | D to |
| 2. A brought | B fetched | C came | D took |
| 3. A off | B on | C over | D through |
| 4. A had | B done | C given | D made |
| 5. A to | B for | C of | D about |
| 6. A do | B make | C have | D get |
| 7. A away | B back | C in | D out |

TEST 28

Task 1

You will hear about alternative medicine. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. The doctors said I had a rare head disease, and there was nothing they could do.
2. The doctor advised me to use alternative medicine.
3. When I reached the hut I saw a witchdoctor and told him about my disease.
4. Every day the witchdoctor gave me the same liquid.
5. When I got home I went back to the same hospital and had no tests because I was healthy.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

The Isle of Wight Festival was one of the UK's first ever music festivals. It was originally held in 1968 and was organised so quickly that everybody was really surprised when over 10,000 people turned up.

Over the next couple of years more and more people went to the festival. In 1970 around 600,000 people were there to see legendary rock star Jimi Hendrix's last performance before he died. Unfortunately, the same year, hundreds of people tried to enter the festival without buying a ticket first, which resulted in one of the most popular festivals ever, being shut down for over thirty years.

The festival made a comeback in 2002 and since then has grown into one of the biggest events on the summer festival circuit. It is held every June for three days and, once again, thousands of people flock to see some of the world's best bands. This year the festival site included DJ tents, bars, food stalls and even a funfair.

So, if you are ever in the South of England during the summer, make sure you book your tickets for the Isle of Wight festival. It really is a must-see!

1. What is the main purpose of the article?

- A To describe the Isle of Wight.
- B To describe a festival which takes place on the Isle of Wight.
- C To talk about music festivals.
- D To describe music in the UK.

2. What does the writer say about the festival in 1968?

- A Very few people attended.
- B It was not organised.
- C It wasn't popular at all.
- D It was more popular than imagined.

3. What would you learn about Jimi Hendrix from the article?

- A He made his last ever appearance at the festival.
- B He appeared at the festival recently.
- C He never played at the festival.
- D He died before playing at the festival.

4. Why was the festival shut down?

- A Because not many people attended it in 1970.
- B Because people tried to go without paying.
- C Because tickets were too expensive.
- D Because it wasn't popular enough.

5. What best describes the festival these days?

- A It mainly attracts people from the South of England.
- B It is the most popular event on the Isle of Wight.
- C It is one of the UK's biggest summer events.
- D It has one of the best food stalls in the UK.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

I enjoyed business studies at school and wanted to (1) ... my knowledge of the subject so I decided to study it at university. Also I knew it would be (2) ... later when I looked for a job. At first, the course wasn't quite what I had expected because it didn't cover the subjects I was particularly interested (3)

We spent lots of time studying a range of subjects like law and economics but I soon (4) ... these are things you need to understand.

In class we work in groups, preparing ideas, we then (5) ... them with the others. Now we are learning how to make business plans and we can see how they would actually apply to the world of business. We have a very busy (6) ... life at the university so whatever subject you study, you must be (7) ... on it or you won't make yourself find the time to study.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A increase | B grow | C fill | D correct |
| 2. A likely | B useful | C possible | D hopeful |
| 3. A by | B with | C of | D in |
| 4. A explained | B realized | C showed | D believed |
| 5. A divide | B join | C share | D add |
| 6. A party | B evening | C social | D free |
| 7. A glad | B keen | C clever | D quick |

TEST 29

Task 1

You will hear a successful fashion designer talking about his career. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. For the speaker fashion was something he never wanted to do.
2. Fashion was a serious subject for the speaker's parents.
3. The speaker stayed at home until he won a prize for a design.
4. A prize for a design gave the speaker a place at a London college for nine months.
5. The speaker ended up in Milan, starting his own company.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B or C.

Mensa is the international society for highly intelligent people. The name of the society comes from the Latin word for a table. It was founded in 1946. People of all ages and types can be its members. To join, people do a series of timed tests at home. If they do well on these tests, they write to Mensa and take a supervised test. On the basis of the results, they are invited to join.

Mensa's 100.000 members come from the top two percent of the population. Isaac Asimov, the scientist and science fiction writer, is one of Mensa's most famous members. There is also a junior Mensa for five to eleven-year-olds.

The qualifying mark in the test is 148 points. Recently a twelve-year-old schoolboy, Oliver Jenkin, scored 177 points in the Mensa test.

Although Oliver doesn't consider himself to be a genius, his mother says he spoke his first word (hello) when he was four months old. By the time he was four he was reading books on archaeology, but his teachers thought he was backward. He tried to do badly at school because he didn't want to draw attention to himself.

However, this achievement is nothing compared with twelve-year-old Adragon Eastwood Demello, an American boy who lives in California. He scored 225 points. He spoke at seven weeks, was a brilliant chess player at two and a half, learned Greek, physics and philosophy at four, geophysics at six and was building computer-controlled robots at the age of eight. His father wants him to win the Nobel Prize by the age of sixteen.

1. Mensa is
 - A the Latin word for a society.
 - B the clever people's club.
 - C a society with limited membership.
2. To be invited to Mensa a person must
 - A be famous.
 - B be a man of genius.
 - C do well on a series of special tests.

3. The minimum number of points an applicant must score in tests is

- A 148.
- B 177.
- C 225.

4. Oliver didn't get good marks at school because he

- A wanted to draw attention to himself.
- B was keen on archaeology.
- C was shy.

5. Adragon Eastwood Demello

- A wants to win the Nobel Prize.
- B is a wonder-child.
- C learned Greek at ten.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

English is the first language of many people in countries outside the United Kingdom.

When you meet speakers of English from around the world, you (1) ... notice that they do not all speak in the same way. There are also some (2) ... in the words they use, including the names of (3) ... objects that are part of everyone's daily life. But although pronunciation and (4) ... are not the same everywhere, it is interesting that English speakers from opposite sides of the world can understand (5) ... other easily. It does not seem to matter where they learnt the language. And of course this is one reason why speakers of other languages are keen (6) ... learning English too. If you know English, you are more (7) ... to be able to study or work in all sorts of exciting places, such as the United States or Australia.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A originally | B strangely | C curiously | D immediately |
| 2. A mistakes | B corrections | C changes | D differences |
| 3. A common | B popular | C favourite | D general |
| 4. A reading | B composition | C dictation | D vocabulary |
| 5. A each | B one | C the | D some |
| 6. A by | B on | C to | D for |
| 7. A likely | B probably | C possibly | D luckily |

TEST 30

Task 1

You will hear an interview about the lifestyles of teenagers. Liz is answering questions about herself and her brother Mike. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. For breakfast, Liz sometimes has a banana.
2. At breakfast, Mike drinks milk.
3. The number of portions of fruit and vegetables every day for Liz is fewer than three.
4. Mike's favourite sport in summer is athletics.
5. Liz would like to learn horse riding.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

In spite of its widespread diffusion, music remains an enigma. Music for those who live with it is so important that to be deprived of it would be cruel and unusual punishment. Moreover the perception of music as a central part of life is not only for professionals or gifted amateurs. It is true that those who studied the techniques of musical composition can more thoroughly appreciate the beauty of a musical work than those who have not. But even listeners who cannot read musical notation and who have never learnt an instrument may be deeply involved so that a day without music is wasted.

In the context of contemporary culture, this is puzzling. Many people think that music is a luxury rather than a necessity, and that words or pictures are the only means of influence. Those who do not appreciate music think that it has no significance except giving pleasure. This is, no doubt, why our society seldom provides a significant place in education. Today, when education is becoming very practical, music is likely to be treated as an extra in the school curriculum and which only well-to-do parents can afford.

1. What does the author of the text find enigmatic about music?
 - A That it can be enjoyed by anyone.
 - B That a thing so widely loved does not play a more important role in our society.
 - C That so many people who love music do not enjoy it more often.
 - D That our education system does not find it important.
2. How do different people take music?
 - A As something unusual.
 - B As something not necessary.
 - C As something that interferes with their life.
 - D As something that only some people can afford.

3. What do many people think about the role of music in education?

- A That it is overestimated. C That it is not thought about at all.
B That it is underestimated. D That it is forgotten.

4. Which words in the text show that the author is critical about the role of music?

- A A day without music is wasted.
B This is puzzling.
C A luxury.
D Treated as an extra.

5. Which of these titles is the most suitable for the text?

- A A day without music is wasted.
B Music is not important.
C Music is an enigma.
D Music is wonderful.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

There are some stories of superheroes. Who are they? A superhero is a fictional character with special powers. (1) ... the first Superman story was written in the USA in 1938, superheroes have (2) ... in various comic books around the world. But more recently they have become better known as film characters.

(3) ... superhero powers vary widely, superhuman strength and the ability to fly are common. Some superheroes do not have special powers but have (4) ... other important abilities. In order to protect friends and family, a superhero's identity is normally (5) ... secret, which often means superheroes have a complicated double life.

(6) ... have been successful superheroes in countries other than the USA. Examples (7) ... Cybersix from Argentina and the heroes of AK Comics from Egypt. Japan is the only country that has created as many superhero characters as the USA. However, most Japanese superheroes are short-lived. While American entertainment companies reinvent superheroes, hoping they will stay popular, Japanese companies frequently introduce new characters.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A Until | B Since | C From | D Before |
| 2. A shown | B entered | C come | D appeared |
| 3. A Because | B If | C Although | D So |
| 4. A made | B increased | C prepared | D developed |
| 5. A held | B put | C kept | D got |
| 6. A These | B That | C There | D Those |
| 7. A consist | B involve | C contain | D include |

TEST 31

Task 1

Listen to five people who have ordered goods online by post and match the problems to the speakers. There is one extra problem.



- A An item is damaged.
- B There was something missing.
- C The customer has changed his mind.
- D The goods haven't arrived.
- E There is a payment problem.
- F The wrong item was sent to the customer.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B or C.

Croquet became very popular in England in the middle of the 19th century. The home of the All England Croquet Club was Wimbledon.

Many people played croquet in England at that time, but the Croquet Club was not rich. Later the new game of lawn-tennis became popular. People play lawn-tennis on a lawn, that is, on grass. In 1875 the croquet players and lawn-tennis players changed the name of their club to the All England Lawn-Tennis and Croquet Club and this name you will find today in the telephone book.

Two years later, in 1877, the first world lawn-tennis championship took place at Wimbledon. At first only men played lawn-tennis and there was a surprise when the Club let women take part in the championship of 1884. The dresses of the women players were very long but they played well.

Wimbledon was still an amateur tournament — tennis whites were long, rackets were wooden, and top players were not teenage millionaires.

The game has changed dramatically since it was invented in France about six hundred years ago. Nowadays light graphite rackets make balls fly like bullets on a battlefield.

The Club is very rich today. There are only 400 members — 350 men and 50 women in it. Some people say that the easiest way to become a member of the Club is to win one of the Wimbledon championships and become a champion.

1. The present-day name of the Club is

- A the All England Croquet Club.
- B the All England Lawn-Tennis and Croquet Club.
- C the All England Lawn-Tennis Club.

2. Women who took part in one of the first championships

- A wore short tennis whites.
- B used graphite rackets.
- C were good at tennis.

3. Lawn-tennis is ... in origin.

- A French
- B English
- C American

4. First tennis players were

- A professionals.
- B amateurs.
- C millionaires.

5. To join the Club is not easy because

- A the entrance fee is high.
- B tennis equipment is expensive.
- C its membership is limited.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Wales has population of about three million. English is the main language and only twenty per cent speak both Welsh and English. Every year for one week in August there is a Welsh-speaking festival. It (1) ... place in a different town each year so everyone has the chance for it to be near them. Local people (2) ... years making plans for when the festival will be in their town. Each festival is (3) ... by about 160,000 people. They travel not only from nearby towns and villages (4) ... also from the rest of the British Isles and (5) ... from abroad. There are concerts, plays and competitions, and shops sell Welsh music, books, pictures and clothes as (6) ... as food and drink. There is also a place (7) ... Welsh learners can go to practise the language.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A takes | B finds | C has | D comes |
| 2. A pass | B put | C spend | D last |
| 3. A arrived | B accompanied | C joined | D attended |
| 4. A but | B and | C although | D however |
| 5. A just | B hardly | C quite | D even |
| 6. A long | B far | C good | D well |
| 7. A when | B where | C which | D that |

TEST 32

Task 1

You will hear a teacher talking to a school assembly. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. The purpose of the announcement is to inform students about an upcoming school trip.
2. The previous years' winner explored space.
3. Students must send a report or film to the judges if they want to be considered for the competition.
4. The science fair takes place during October.
5. Any team wishing to enter competition will be provided with an information pack and equipment for the projects on September 9.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Sixty years ago, before the start of the “throw-away” consumer societies of today’s world, people did not throw away so many things. They used and reused bottles, jars, cardboard boxes, paper bags, etc. much more carefully than we do today.

Now, more than fifty years later, we are returning to the same good idea — we call it “recycling”.

We are again thinking about what we throw out. Why do we throw away so much food packaging, so many plastic supermarket bags, old newspapers and phone books, drinks bottles and cans? What is all this rubbish doing to our environment, to the world we live in? Can’t we use some of it again?

Answer: yes, we can. New industries — recycling industries — are starting to reuse some of our rubbish. For example, the island of Taiwan now buys tons of waste paper from the USA and recycles it to make newspapers, and for use in offices and homes. Japan takes scrap metal from the USA and makes some parts of new cars with it. Most European and American cities now have “recycling centres” for people’s old bottles and newspapers.

All this recycling is not only good for the environment but it is good business, too. A recycled aluminium can is twenty per cent cheaper to make than a new can, for instance. For both the recycling and the economy, recycling makes very good sense.

1. Why is recycling so important?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| A Because it makes us richer. | C Because it improves the environment. |
| B Because it makes us happier. | D Because it is a modern trend. |

2. Is recycling a new idea?

- A Yes, it was adopted by “throw-away” societies.
- B No, it was known long ago.
- C Some people knew about it.
- D Scientists have discovered it.

3. What questions do we ask ourselves?

- A Why do we throw away?
- B What should we throw away?
- C When should we throw away?
- D How should we throw away?

4. What is recycled in Taiwan?

- A Metal scrap.
- B Waster paper.
- C Glass bottles.
- D Old clothes.

5. What title is the most appropriate for the text?

- A Recycling is good for business.
- B Recycle more — save more.
- C Recycling will save our environment.
- D New industries will help us to recycle.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

When people first began to write, they did not use an alphabet. Instead, they drew small pictures to show the objects they were writing about. This was very slow because there was a different picture for (1) ... word.

The Ancient Egyptians had a system of picture writing that was (2) ... hieroglyphics. The meaning of this writing was forgotten for a very long time but in 1799 some scientists (3) ... a stone near Alexandria in Egypt. The stone had been there for (4) ... a thousand years. It had both Greek and hieroglyphics on it and researchers were finally able to understand what the hieroglyphics meant.

An alphabet is quite different (5) ... picture writing. It (6) ... of letters or symbols that represent a sound and each sound is just part of one word. The Phoenicians, who lived about 3,000 years ago, developed the modern alphabet. It was later improved by the Romans and this alphabet is now used (7) ... throughout the world.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A some | B all | C every | D any |
| 2. A known | B called | C described | D referred |
| 3. A discovered | B realised | C delivered | D invented |
| 4. A quite | B more | C over | D already |
| 5. A at | B from | C before | D between |
| 6. A consists | B includes | C contains | D involves |
| 7. A broadly | B widely | C deeply | D hugely |

TEST 33

Task 1

You will hear an interview about a student who studied abroad. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. Jeff wanted to experience new things.
2. Jeff chose to study in Germany because he could apply the classes to his degree.
3. Jeff's favourite thing about his trip was getting to know the city well.
4. Jeff encountered a problem travelling because he had never flown before.
5. Jeff was grateful to his host for her help.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B or C.

Each college at Oxford has several clubs of its own. Most of the students belong to one or more clubs. There is a debating club in every college as well as athletic and football clubs, and so on. There are many University clubs which bring together students who are interested in literature, art, music, drama, travelling.

There is hardly any form of sport in which students do not engage. Of all the sports, rowing plays a leading role. Then comes cricket, a national English game, and then football.

The University Boat-Race is the oldest of the sporting competitions between such old British universities as Oxford and Cambridge. The most interesting of the rowing races at the two universities are bumping races. They take place two times a year. These strange races were invented at Oxford and Cambridge. The rivers are not wide there, they are too narrow for boats to race side by side, and so somebody thought of a bumping race. No prizes are won in such races, but the winners are given the oars with which they rowed. Their names are written on each oar in gold letters.

The most interesting time to visit Cambridge is during May Week. This is neither in May nor a week. For some reasons which nobody remembers, May Week is the name given to the first two weeks in June, the very end of the University year. May Week denotes not a particular period of time but the general atmosphere of relaxation at the end of the year's work.

1. At Oxford University

- A a student can be a member of different clubs.
- B a student can be a member of just one club.
- C to become a member of a club a student must be good at debating.

2. The most popular sport at Oxford University is

- A football.
- B rowing.
- C cricket.

3. Bumping races were invented because

- A it was possible for boats to race side by side.
- B the width of the river was quite enough for such races.
- C it was the most exciting kind of races.

4. The winners are given

- A gold oars.
- B new oars.
- C oars with their names engraved in gold.

5. May Week is

- A a fortnight in June.
- B a week in May.
- C a week in June.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

When I was a child we used to go to my grandmother's house. We often had a picnic in a wood which was (1) ... of wild flowers. We always used to go to the (2) ... place. One day when we had finished our picnic, my mother noticed that she had (3) ... her ring, which had her initials inside it.

We looked everywhere for it and we carried on until it was dark and we had to give (4) ...

Thirty years later, I was on holiday with my own children and we (5) ... the same wood. We decided to have a picnic there. It was my son who made it a lucky day. He was bored with the picnic (6) ... he started digging a hole under a tree. Suddenly, he (7) ... a ring. It had some writing inside it and we all agreed it was my mother's ring. She was really happy when we gave it back to her!

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. A busy | B complete | C full | D crowded |
| 2. A single | B similar | C same | D alike |
| 3. A lost | B disappeared | C stolen | D missed |
| 4. A back | B out | C away | D up |
| 5. A realised | B found | C came | D met |
| 6. A because | B although | C but | D so |
| 7. A held | B looked | C saw | D came |

TEST 34

Task 1

You will hear an interview with an opera singer. For each question choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.



1. Alfie Jones is currently performing at the

- A London Theatre.
- B West End Theatre.
- C Queen's Theatre.
- D Shaftesbury Theatre.

2. The performances

- A are mostly crowded.
- B are only in the evenings.
- C are only in the afternoons.
- D stop in early October.

3. The story of Les Misérables

- A takes place during the French Revolution.
- B is about an ex-prisoner.
- C takes place in a prison.
- D is about Victor Hugo.

4. On Alfie's album you can hear

- A lots of different singers.
- B only songs from musicals.
- C a solo performance from Michael Ball.
- D different types of music.

5. Alfie needs time to

- A record an album.
- B recover from a cold.
- C rest his voice.
- D practise for the show.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

Westminster Abbey is a pride of Westminster, which consists of several buildings rebuilt by the king Henry III. It was designed as a Royal Church and since William the Conqueror all English Kings and Queens were crowned in it. It has a Coronation Chair with the Scottish relic — Stone of Scone — under the seat.

But the main wonder of Westminster Abbey is the Poet's Corner where all the greatest poets are buried. You can spend days walking from tomb to tomb, from sculpture to monument such as monuments to Chaucer, Shakespeare, etc.

The most splendid part of the Palace of Westminster is also the most ancient, for Westminster Hall dates back to 1097. From the 12th to the 19th centuries it was principally used as the regular meeting place for the Courts of Justice; on occasion however the hall was specially furnished for a coronation banquets or a state trial.

Here St. Thomas More, Guy Fawkes and King Charles I were each sentenced to death. Today its use is two-fold: firstly as a meeting — place for conferences, secondly as the scene for the nation's tribute to its monarchs and leaders at their lying-in-state.

On the riverside near Westminster Abbey stands the Palace of Westminster, known as the Houses of Parliament. These buildings were first built in the 12th century and rebuilt in 1840–1867 and partly again after the Second World War.

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | For centuries people were proud of Westminster Abbey. |
| 2. | The British Queen has never been crowned in it. |
| 3. | The Poet's Corner is in the Houses of Parliament. |
| 4. | The Courts of Justice meets in Westminster Abbey. |
| 5. | As history shows the Houses of Parliament were rebuilt three times. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Running is now very popular with teenagers in many countries both as a sport and as a way of keeping fit. Even if you only run twice a week, you (1) ... to wear good shoes. There is a lot of choice in running shoes, so decide how (2) ... you can afford to pay for your shoes, then find a pair that fits you (3) Be prepared to (4) ... different sizes in different shoes. If you wear adult shoes, remember that women's are made narrower (5) ... men's and, although most girls and women will find a woman's shoe which suits them, there is no reason why they shouldn't wear a man's shoe. The same is true for men and boys — (6) ... a woman's shoe fits you better, then wear it. If you (7) ... a mistake and buy the wrong shoes, you may do serious damage to your feet.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. A would | B should | C need | D must |
| 2. A far | B long | C many | D much |
| 3. A good | B best | C better | D well |
| 4. A look | B ask | C try | D experiment |
| 5. A as | B like | C than | D from |
| 6. A since | B because | C so | D if |
| 7. A do | B make | C cause | D decide |

TEST 35

Task 1

You will hear an interview with an artist. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. Annie is an artist because her parents are creative people.
2. The thing that influences her art the most is her mood.
3. The theme she is working with right now is water.
4. Annie makes her sculptures in her studio.
5. Annie's exhibition is at the Harris Library.

Task 2

Read the text and fill the gaps (1–5) with (A–F). There is one extra choice you do not need to use.

The world of sports can present us many (1) It is difficult to imagine our life without sports. Every person needs relaxation after hard work, and one of the best ways of doing it is to do sports. Sport can be a useful and interesting hobby or an unusual constant job. As the English proverb says, "Variety is the spice of life", and with sports (2)

The world of sports is really varied and rich. The people's tastes are different, but, nevertheless, everybody can choose a kind of sports (3)

We can enjoy sports at any time of the year: in summer we can choose tennis, football, swimming, etc.; in winter we can do skating, skiing or snowboarding.

Sports exist everywhere: on the ground, in the water and even in the sky. To ground sports we can attribute running, rock-climbing, golf, etc. We can enjoy rafting, diving, water polo and other sports in water.

There are many extreme sports lovers in the world. They are adventure seekers and (4) ..., trying to experience something more than their everyday life can offer.

Extreme sports lovers can do parachuting, paragliding and other kinds of sports in the sky. They enjoy unusual sports, for example, windsurfing, skydiving, scuba-diving, while others can prefer "normal" sports, such as skiing, swimming and others. Finally, cooperative people can choose team sports, such as basketball, volleyball, and hockey. People, (5) ..., can choose badminton, table tennis, etc.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|
| A | who prefer individual sports |
| B | our life becomes more interesting and amazing |
| C | everyone is fond of scuba-diving |
| D | thrilling moments and an unforgettable time |
| E | to his liking and abilities |
| F | take sport to its most dangerous limits |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Yesterday Ahmed left his home for the first time in eleven years. But his home is a very unusual one — he has (1) ... the last eleven years living in an international airport. Ahmed had no family in his own country, so eleven years ago he set off to search (2) ... his sister who lived in Scotland. He hadn't heard from her for (3) ..., but he had an old address. He never reached Scotland, however, because while he was (4) ... for a connecting flight, all his documents (5) ... stolen and he had to ask for new ones. As he had nowhere to go, he stayed in the airport. After a (6) ... weeks, he was still there. He became (7) ... as 'Sir George' and all the airport staff liked him. Eleven years later his documents arrived and he was free to go. But he no longer wanted to!

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A taken | B passed | C spent | D used |
| 2. A to | B for | C from | D at |
| 3. A years | B times | C long | D ever |
| 4. A waiting | B thinking | C booking | D sitting |
| 5. A had | B were | C are | D have |
| 6. A several | B many | C lot | D few |
| 7. A called | B known | C told | D said |

TEST 36

Task 1

You will hear about problems of the cities. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. According to Dr Belmont, problems of the cities in the 21st century are caused by their expansion.
2. People move to the cities looking for better healthcare.
3. According to Dr Belmont, the crime rate may be explained by unemployment.
4. According to Dr Belmont, people have to spend on transport £4 every day.
5. The drivers were dissatisfied with the new tax in London last year.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B or C.

It was a freezing cold December afternoon and we were tired after our lessons. As we were packing our schoolbags to go home, the headmaster rushed into our classroom. "Oh, no! Have we done anything wrong?" we wondered. It turned out we weren't in trouble, though, as he was here to give us some good news. The headmaster said that we were all going on an end-of-term trip to Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Singapore.

We couldn't believe it when we arrived in Sri Lanka! Despite being tired from the long journey, we unpacked our bags, and then headed straight to the beach to relax. I have never seen a beach like it in my life! It had amazing crystal-clear blue water and fine white sand. We stayed in Sri Lanka for another four days and then set off for our next destination — Malaysia. Malaysia was an exciting place and the capital city, Kuala Lumpur, was busy twenty-four hours a day! We stayed in a really luxurious hotel. I loved it there! Our final stop was Singapore. The highlight of our trip was a visit to Sentosa Island where we watched an exciting laser show. There were so many wonderful shops in Singapore; I bought all my family and friends souvenirs.

When the time came to return home, not one of us wanted to leave. The trip was better than we could have ever imagined. I can't wait to go on holiday again!

1. The headmaster came into the classroom to

- A give the students good news.
- B give the students bad news.
- C shout at the students.

2. After the long journey the students felt

- A tired.
- B nervous.
- C excited.

3. The beaches in Sri Lanka were

- A fantastic.
- B busy.
- C luxurious.

4. The best part of the trip to Singapore was

- A going shopping.
- B a visit to an island.
- C going swimming.

5. At the end of the trip the students

- A wanted to go home.
- B didn't enjoy the trip.
- C didn't want to go home.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

If you ask many people to name a twentieth-century artist, they will suggest "Picasso".

Although he was born in 1881 and died in 1973, the general public (1) ... thinks of his work as modern art. His early paintings look traditional to us nowadays, but his later work is less easy to understand, (2) ... seventy years after he did it. One thing students should (3) ... about Picasso is that he enjoyed a joke. This is clear when we look at the drawings he made on dishes and pots. When we try to (4) ... the importance of Picasso, we must not forget that he was a clever businessman as well as a great artist. Although poor when young, he was excellent (5) ... selling his work and he became extremely rich. He believed he was a great artist, and he could (6) ... other people that he was too.

Some people feel that there are other twentieth-century artists who should be (7) ... famous, but this can only be decided in the future.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| 1. A yet | B still | C just | D already |
| 2. A all | B that | C though | D even |
| 3. A remember | B revise | C review | D remind |
| 4. A check | B consist | C judge | D discover |
| 5. A in | B on | C out | D at |
| 6. A persuade | B insist | C decide | D agree |
| 7. A actually | B presently | C fairly | D equally |

TEST 37

Task 1

You will hear about a person's health. For each question choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.



1. Michael J Fox

- A started out in politics.
- B started acting as a child.
- C works only as an actor.
- D comes from a famous family.

2. When he learnt about his disease, Michael

- A told people about it straight away.
- B displayed a change in behavior.
- C was very shocked.
- D gave up acting.

3. He set up the Michael J Fox Foundation because

- A there isn't a cure for the disease.
- B he wanted to invest his money.
- C he wanted to find cures for serious diseases.
- D he wanted to raise 250 million dollars.

4. At present, Michael

- A isn't involved in any acting projects.
- B isn't very popular as an actor.
- C works only with the foundation.
- D is a very successful writer.

5. According to Debi Brooks, Michael

- A feels there is no need for concern over his health.
- B doesn't want to hear from well-wishers.
- C rarely makes public appearances.
- D talks about his health when necessary.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

The story of the Native Americans — or American Indians — is one that is unique, tragic and inspiring. It is unique because the Indians were the original inhabitants of the American continent and experienced every phase of its European settlement. It is tragic because the conflict between the Indians and whites looks like the same for peoples throughout the world meeting with industrialized societies. It is an inspiring story because the Native Americans, although lost much of their land in the 19th century, have survived, and have succeeded in saving their identity and culture despite the attacks of modern civilization.

Today Native Americans are full citizens of the United States. They are proud of their own cultural heritage, which they are trying to protect and maintain.

Marks of that heritage can be found all over the United States. Many of the names on United States maps like Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, and Kansas — are Indian words. The Indians taught the Europeans how to cultivate crops such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco.

About half of the Indians in the United States live in large cities and rural areas throughout the country. The remainder lives in about 300 federal reservations (land set for their use).

Today, there is about 1,4 million Native Americans, which is believed to be more than there was when the first European explorers arrived in the New World.

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | American Indians never experienced pressure from European settlers. |
| 2. | The Indians have lost all their lands. |
| 3. | Modern civilization didn't manage to destroy the Indians' heritage. |
| 4. | Europeans taught the Indians how to grow tomatoes. |
| 5. | Today large cities host about 2/3 of the Native Americans. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

How does weather influence the lives of everyone? The climate of any country depends on its position on Earth, its (1) ... from the sea and how high it is. In countries which have sea all around them, like Britain, New Zealand, winters are mild and summers are cool. There is not a huge change from one season to (2)

Countries near the Equator have hot weather all year with some (3) ... rain, except in deserts where it rains very little. Above the desert there are no clouds in the sky so the (4) ... of the sun can easily warm the ground during the day but it gets very cold at night. People are always (5) ... in unusual weather and pictures of tornadoes, for example, are shown on television. Strong winds and rain can (6) ... a lot of damage to buildings and in spite of modern (7) ... of weather forecasting they can still surprise us.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. | A distance | B space | C depth | D length |
| 2. | A next | B another | C later | D other |
| 3. | A hard | B large | C heavy | D great |
| 4. | A heat | B fire | C light | D temperature |
| 5. | A attracted | B interested | C keen | D excited |
| 6. | A make | B happen | C have | D cause |
| 7. | A jobs | B tools | C methods | D plans |

TEST 38

Task 1

You will hear a radio interview with someone talking about natural cleaning products. For each question choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.



1. Barbara White is

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A a radio host. | C a housewife. |
| B a TV presenter. | D a cleaner. |

2. The interviewer is surprised by the use of vinegar as

- A a bath cleaner.
 B a kitchen counter cleaner.
 C a window cleaner.
 D a fabric softener.

3. Barbara recommends toothpaste for cleaning

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| A brass. | C stainless steel. |
| B copper. | D silver. |

4. Lemon peel can be used to clean

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| A the microwave. | C kitchen cupboards. |
| B pans. | D carpets. |

5. To make a carpet smell fresh, Barbara says to use

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| A soda water. | C cornflour. |
| B baking soda. | D vinegar and water. |

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

Aborigines probably came to Australia from Indonesia 50 000 years ago. The oldest skeleton found in Australia was at Lake Mungo in New South Wales. Archaeologists believe it is 38 000 years old and it carried traces of ceremonial paint.

Aborigines were nomads, wanderers so to say. Originally, they did not have a sense of land ownership, although Aboriginal children were taught from an early age that they belonged to the land and must respect tribal boundaries. Tribes returned to particular places to bury their dead. Some places, like Uluru, were sacred because they were associated with the "Dream-time", the time when the Earth was formed and cycles of life and nature were begun.

Aboriginal legends, songs and dances tell of powerful spirits who created the land and people during the Dreamtime. There was no written Aboriginal language and, in fact, most of the 600 tribes spoke different dialects and rarely met except on ceremonial occasions. The tradition of the Dreamtime, however, united the people. Rock paintings showing this creation period can be found all over the country. Some of the most spectacular and best preserved can be seen at rock galleries in Kakadu National Park and other parts of northern Australia.

The arrival of white people gradually brought an end to the traditional Aboriginal way of life. The "new" Australians began to build and settle on Aborigine tribal lands. Today, most Aboriginals live in cities and towns or in isolated settlements near tribal lands. Few continue the old nomadic way of life.

In recent years, white Australians have become more sensitive to the Aborigines' situation. The result has been an increase in health and educational services, greater recognition of Aboriginal land rights and a growing appreciation of Aboriginal culture. Many museums now display Aboriginal art, music instruments and artefacts.

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | The Aborigines originally came from Europe. |
| 2. | They were farmers who settled on the territory for a long time. |
| 3. | There is no written Aboriginal language. |
| 4. | Europeans destroyed their traditional way of life. |
| 5. | No Aboriginal art or artifacts survive. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

The Rocky Mountains run almost the length of North America.

They start in the North-west, but lie only a (1) ... hundred miles from the centre in more southern areas. Although the Rockies are smaller (2) ... the Alps, they are no less wonderful.

There are many roads across the Rockies, (3) ... the best way to see them is to travel by train. You start from Vancouver, (4) ... most attractive of Canada's big cities. Standing with its feet in the water and its head in the mountains, this city (5) ... its residents to ski on slopes just 15 minutes by car from the city centre.

Thirty passenger trains a day used to (6) ... off from Vancouver on the cross continent railway. Now there are just three a week, but the ride is still a great adventure. You sleep on board, which is fun, but travel through some of the best (7) ... at night.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. A many | B lot | C few | D couple |
| 2. A from | B to | C as | D than |
| 3. A but | B because | C unless | D since |
| 4. A a | B one | C the | D its |
| 5. A lets | B allows | C offers | D gives |
| 6. A leave | B get | C take | D set |
| 7. A scenery | B view | C site | D beauty |

TEST 39

Task 1

You will hear an interview with a stuntman. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. The most important thing for stunt performers is safety.
2. Before he worked as a stunt performer, Johnny took part in many extreme sports.
3. Applicants are divided into groups based upon their certificates.
4. Johnny says that the obstacle course is both enjoyable and helps to boost fitness.
5. In order to become a stunt performer, it is vital to improve communication skills.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B or C.

Glossary: A busker — a person who entertains in a public place

As you go after a day's work in the crowded London underground, suddenly you hear music. You take some money out of your pocket and throw it into the open guitar case of the busker. The musicians bring colour and life to the city's underground.

If you have time and look at the wall behind the busker, you will see the names of the musicians on it with a time near each name. Each musician plays for an hour only and those who want to play write their names on the wall.

From time to time the police come to an underground station and the musicians have to go to another place. If the police ask one of the buskers what he is doing, he usually answers that he is just practising. If the police ask about the money in the guitar case, the musician answers that it fell out of his pocket into his guitar case.

An American girl on a visit to London said that she liked busking and often played in an underground station where there were many buskers. Some of them played quite close together, but one important rule is that you mustn't stand very close to another musician because people will hear two musicians at the same time.

Why do musicians want to play in the street? Some musicians do it for money, some do it for pleasure. Others say it's a good place to practise because they can't play at home.

1. A busker

- A sells newspapers in the underground.
- B plays a musical instrument.
- C takes photos.

2. Each busker plays

- A from dusk to dawn.
- B for a limited period of time.
- C as long as he likes.

3. On the walls buskers usually write

- A their names and the place where they are going to play.
- B the names of musicians famous all over the world.
- C their names and the time when they are going to play.

4. The police

- A make buskers go to another place.
- B make them pay some money.
- C listen to music and put some money into the busker's guitar case.

5. The busker mustn't

- A play modern music.
- B play two musical instruments.
- C stand close to another busker.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

If there's one thing we're good at, it's shopping. We love shopping in the States, and we have huge shopping malls which are designed for two (1) ... : to give us the greatest possible (2) ... of things to buy, and to separate us from our money. But we like to be relaxed when we go shopping, so the staff are there to help us choose if we need it, but they don't usually (3) ... us unless we're (4) ... confused. In fact in small stores, the price is always clearly marked on the product, and that's the price you pay.

Sometimes, like at Christmas, the assistants will (5) ... our presents in special seasonal wrapping paper, but usually they just put things in a bag. And at supermarkets, grocery assistants don't wrap groceries up individually, they usually put them all in large, brown paper bags, (6) ... to take a lot of groceries. The assistants are always friendly and make small talk about the weather and things like that, and then as we (7) ..., they usually say goodbye and "Have a nice day!"

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A aims | B purposes | C intentions | D plans |
| 2. A interest | B opportunity | C amounts | D choice |
| 3. A annoy | B bother | C help | D wait on |
| 4. A seeming | B appearing | C being | D looking |
| 5. A cover | B wrap | C decorate | D keep |
| 6. A strong enough | B enough strong | C enough strength | D strongly even |
| 7. A left | B arrive | C will leave | D leave |

TEST 40

Task 1

You will hear an interview about an adventure park. For each question choose the right answer A, B, C or D.



1. The radio host says that people

- A are scared of trying new things in their free time.
- B lack new ideas of what to do in their free time.
- C don't like doing adventure activities on Sundays.
- D enjoy doing the same things over and over again.

2. The most popular activity at the adventure park is

- A mini golf.
- B paintball.
- C zip-lining.
- D bungee jumping.

3. A paint ball game lasts

- A half an hour.
- B forty-five minutes.
- C one hour.
- D two hours.

4. Scott suggests finishing a day at the park

- A with a meal at a park restaurant.
- B zip-lining through the forest.
- C by playing mini golf.
- D at the climbing wall.

5. At the adventure park children can't

- A go paintballing.
- B go zip-lining.
- C use the climbing walls.
- D go bungee jumping.

Task 2

Read the article and match the title A–G to each paragraph 1–6. There is one extra title.

- A INFORMATION
- B TRANSPORT
- C PEOPLE
- D CLIMATE

- E TELEVISION
- F FOOD
- G RADIO

1. Ireland is located on an island. Winters in Ireland are not cold and rivers do not freeze. The summer months of June, July and August are mild. However, the weather is changeable. If you are going to visit Ireland in summer, do not forget to take an umbrella and warm clothes.

2. Most buses in big cities in Ireland have conductors who collect the money, but in small places passengers pay the driver. The trains in Ireland are not cheap, but they usually leave on time. Taxies are easy to get although they are rather expensive in comparison to other countries.

3. Irish farmhouse cheeses are very popular gift items. Other products to delight tourists are Irish salmon, netted in autumn, oysters and hand-made chocolates.

4. The best place to learn how to get a room in a hotel, change money, and much more is your nearest Tourist office. In Dublin city-centre the Tourist office is situated at 14 Upper O'Connell Street, beside the Savoy cinema.

5. Ireland has two national stations, *RTE 1* and *Network 2*. You can watch different programmes. Most popular are political news, country news, sports and music programmes. People can also enjoy watching drama, films etc.

6. It is impossible to make any statement about the characteristics of the Irish, but they are known for their humour, hospitality, kindness. The Irish know how to have a good time and very often they get enjoyment in the pub to the accompaniment of Irish folk music.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

The tiger can live in almost (1) ... natural environment from hot, steamy jungles to snow-fields with zero temperatures. A female tiger has her first cubs when she is less (2) ... four years old. About half usually die before they become a year old. They kill their first small animals when they are about one and leave their mother a year later. Tigers are good swimmers, can climb trees (3) ... eat 23 kilos of meat in a night. They can jump nearly nine metres, which is about the length of a double-decker bus. A tiger depends (4) ... its sharp eyes and keen ears. It waits in cover and rushes at the animals it hunts, jumping on (5) ...

If it fails it often (6) ... up because it gets tired very easily. It can go for more than a week without catching anything.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. A any | B some | C other | D another |
| 2. A more | B than | C then | D over |
| 3. A and | B but | C if | D in case |
| 4. A over | B in | C on | D under |
| 5. A them | B their | C us | D it |
| 6. A gets | B takes | C gives | D sends |

TEST 41

Task 1

You will hear Sam talking about a Neighborhood Watch scheme. For each question choose the correct answer A, B or C.



1. Sam started the scheme because
 - A he had recently been burgled.
 - B his son asked him to.
 - C the police suggested it to him.
2. The main aim of Neighbourhood Watch is
 - A to prevent crime before it happens.
 - B to catch criminals when the police aren't around.
 - C to patrol the streets of a neighbourhood.
3. Since Sam started Neighbourhood Watch,
 - A other schemes have been started in different areas.
 - B the council have agreed to improve street lighting.
 - C there isn't as much crime in the area.
4. The first meeting is often held
 - A in a public place in the neighbourhood.
 - B at the local police station.
 - C at the home of a group member.
5. Finally, Sam suggests that the police
 - A should encourage more similar schemes.
 - B can do a better job if the community helps.
 - C aren't doing a good enough job.

Task 2

Read the text and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

Good morning everyone. I'm your tour guide for today. We've made a change to the trip we usually make on Thursdays. I hope none of you will mind. We're still going to visit the beautiful town of Brampton with its old university, and there'll be time to look round that as usual. But today, because we have a lot of children here this week, we're also going to a wild-life park which a colleague of mine has recommended.

On the way to Brampton, we'll drive through some beautiful countryside. We'll go over the mountain and we'll have a lovely view of the lake from the top. We'll stop there for a few minutes so you can take some photos. In the next valley, we'll have a break for coffee. There's a cafe near a beautiful waterfall and if any of you want to go for a walk, you can. We'll get to Brampton at about 11.30. It's a lovely town. We'll start by taking a guided tour of the university, which was built in the seventeenth century. Then there'll be time for all of you to have a look at the shops. Most people come to Brampton nowadays for the shops, but it's the

university that made the town famous. If you don't want to look at the shops, I suggest you visit the museum.

After lunch, we'll get back on the coach and go to the wildlife park. We need to stay in the coach while we drive round because we'll see lions in the park.

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | The tourists are going to visit the beautiful town of Brighton. |
| 2. | From the top of the mountain there is a lovely view of the river. |
| 3. | There is a café near the waterfall on the way to Brampton. |
| 4. | Most people come to Brampton to see the University. |
| 5. | The tourists will start by taking a guided tour of the museum. |

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

James and Sally held (1) ... as they walked together through the crowded stores of Newbery Mall. It was a cold winter day outside and even though the (2) ... wasn't bathing in riches, they thought it might be fun to "window" shop. James led his girlfriend into an electronics store. He smiled when he (3) ... there a huge collection of wide-screen TV's.

"Just (4) ... this!" he said aloud. "This is the right size for our family room! We could invite all of our friends over, put on some DVDs, and serve some drinks and appetizers..." He laughed. Sally laughed with him and added, "We could have an Indiana Jones marathon."

The salesperson asked them if his assistance was needed.

"Nah, we're just (5) ...," James explained.

"Ok. Let me know if you have any questions."

The jewelry store was next. Sally went directly for the emeralds. They were her favourite! Without warning, she caught James by his sleeve and pointed to a sparkling emerald ring on either side. "Look at how gorgeous it is," she said in an excited whisper. "And it's just my size!"

Sally asked the jeweler if she could try it (6) ...

She was right. It fit her (7) ...

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A arms | B hands | C fingers | D palms |
| 2. A team | B pair | C group | D collective |
| 3. A founded | B opened | C explored | D found |
| 4. A look for | B look after | C look through | D look at |
| 5. A seeing | B watching | C looking | D observing |
| 6. A on | B by | C with | D over |
| 7. A good | B better | C perfectly | D perfect |

TEST 42

Task 1

You will hear an interview with an online shopping expert. For questions choose the best answer A, B or C.



1. What is the main advantage of shopping online?
 - A The products are cheap.
 - B It's a quick process.
 - C It isn't necessary to visit the shops.
2. What is the point of auction websites?
 - A You set your own prices for an item.
 - B You pay a fee to use the site.
 - C You win the item without paying for it.
3. What is a disadvantage of shopping online?
 - A It is impossible to inspect the product before purchase.
 - B The photos of the products may be unclear.
 - C The return policy may not be indicated on many sites.
4. What does Betty say about using debit cards online?
 - A They offer customers more security.
 - B They have higher interest rates.
 - C It is not the best way to pay for something.
5. Why should people check their credit card statements?
 - A To spot extra charges.
 - B To ensure they don't overspend.
 - C To see if a lot of money is missing.

Task 2

Read the article and match the title A–F to each paragraph 1–5. There is one extra title.

- A THE ABSOLUTE SUCCESS.
- B THE STORY WILL NEVER END.
- C WHO IS HE?
- D THE BEGINNING OF THE SUCCESS.
- E THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CHARACTER.
- F THE AUTHOR OF THE CHARACTER.

1. He's one of the most famous characters in film history and over three billion have watched him — that's half of the world's population! Since 1962 he's been in twenty films or one film every two years. Who is he? He's Bond... James Bond.

2. The British writer, Ian Fleming, created James Bond in 1953. Fleming was a typical English gentleman. He was educated at Eton, and then worked as a journalist before becoming a banker in London. However, during the war his life completely changed when he worked as a spy. He wrote most of his novels about his own interesting experiences.

3. Although the Bond novels were exciting action stories about spies, they didn't become well known until they were made into films. When the first film *Dr No* was shown in Britain in 1962, Fleming became famous overnight.

4. However, it wasn't until *Goldfinger* in 1964 that James Bond became successful around the world. *Goldfinger* broke box office records at home and abroad. The phrase "I'm Bond... James Bond" was recognized all over the world.

5. Will Bond films continue to entertain us in the future? The answer is probably "yes". There will always be James Bond fans because audience will always enjoy exciting thrillers. The truth is that James Bond films, with their fast cars, spy gadgets and dangerous missions, are the ultimate action movies.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Nick Gillard earns a living working as a stuntman on films and TV shows but his first (1) ... of show business was trick-riding circus horses. Four years later he got the chance to perform in his first film. "I really enjoyed working on the film," Nick remembers, "so I started asking what I should (2) ... to become a stuntman."

To do this he had to reach instructor (3) ... in six sports including skiing, riding and gymnastics. Since qualifying (4) ... the age of 19, Nick has worked on many movies and has doubled for some of the biggest stars in Hollywood.

Safety and timing are all-important for stunt professionals — they plan everything down to the tiniest detail. "We take the utmost (5) ... It's not like being an actor where you can take the shot again if it goes wrong. It's got to work first time." Nick has (6) ... some terrifyingly dangerous stunts. For one film he jumped across a bridge in a speed boat, and in *Alien 3* he was set on fire, without air, for more than two minutes. Filming on location takes him all (7) ... the world, often for months at a time.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| 1. A experience | B lesson | C attempt | D taste |
| 2. A make | B do | C get | D try |
| 3. A line | B level | C measure | D mark |
| 4. A in | B on | C at | D by |
| 5. A caution | B care | C attention | D guard |
| 6. A done | B made | C led | D given |
| 7. A about | B through | C across | D over |

TEST 43

Task 1

You will hear people talking in different situations. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



1. The girl needed the extra cash and helped her fellow classmate.
2. She decided to become a photographer to fulfill a lifelong ambition.
3. The girl feels nervous before she competes.
4. Being out on the football pitch is so boring for girls.
5. The backpacker travelled to the top of the mountain by tour bus.

Task 2

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

There is something every visitor to Ireland must do — kiss the Blarney Stone. On my first visit to Ireland last fall, I accomplished this. On the way to Blarney Castle, our guide tried to discourage us from climbing to the top of the five-story castle where the stone is located. However, I was not to be deterred. Entering the 15th century castle, it was obvious that it was built as a fortress, not a tourist attraction. The walls are 18 feet thick at the base, and the battlements at the top allowed the defenders to pour boiling water or tar on their visitors.

To reach the stone, I had to scramble up 160 steps around a circular staircase. The steps were built too narrow so only one attacker could advance up them at a time — a great idea for the ancient lords but a bad one for modern-day tourists, especially when we had to squeeze by folks heading down.

A stone walkway runs around the top of the castle offering a panoramic view of the lush green countryside. I spent a few minutes enjoying the view until I spotted a sign: "Blarney Stone". I headed over and observed the unusual goings-on. One does not just kiss the stone; there is a ritual to follow.

First I emptied my pockets. Then I lay on my back and with a guard holding my feet I bent backward down a shaft — with only a grate separating me from a five-story fall — until I could smack the magic stone. Was it worth all those contortions? I'm now one of a select group of several million or so who have a document certifying their eloquence.

1. When was Blarney Castle built?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| A Four centuries ago. | C In the 1500's. |
| B Over 500 years ago. | D 1500 years ago. |

2. What was the author's complaint about the stairs in the castle?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| A They were too old and dangerous. | C There were too many. |
| B They weren't wide enough. | D They were too steep. |

3. How did the soldiers defend the castle?

- | |
|-----------------------------------------|
| A By pouring hot water or tar on them. |
| B By squeezing up the narrow staircase. |

- C By throwing sharp pieces of stones.
 D By attracting visitors inside the walls of the castle and battling with them.
4. Which statement is true?
 A The Blarney Stone has magical powers.
 B The castle was designed to attract tourists.
 C The use of the castle has changed over time.
 D The Blarney Stone has been relocated to make it easier to find.
5. How did the author learn to kiss the Blarney Stone?
 A He read the instructions.
 B His tour guide taught him how.
 C He watched other people kiss it.
 D It was obvious. No one had to show him.
6. Which word best describes how the author felt about the visit?
 A Relaxed. C Depressed.
 B Puzzled. D Enthusiastic.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

Oscar Wilde once remarked that he disliked arguments as they were always vulgar and often convincing. What, then, is the difference between an argument and a quarrel? Look the word "quarrel" up in a dictionary and you will find it defines it (1) ... an "angry argument". It seems that "angry" is the key word here. Both quarrelling and arguing involve disagreements, but it is only during the former that we become angry or upset.

We may raise our voices or even display aggressive behaviour when quarrelling, (2) ... in an argument, we maintain a level tone of voice and refrain from physically threatening our (3) ...

Consequently, should we forget the differences in content? An argument is a discussion or debate in which two or more people put forward different or opposing (4) ...

Evidence and logic may be used (5) ... to support the speaker's point of view and possibly to convince the other(s).

Knowing that there are hot-tempered people around, they may get carried away in an argument so that it degenerates into a quarrel, but it should, (6) ... speaking, be a dispassionate exchange of views rather than a shouting match.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A as | B like | C by | D such |
| 2. A nevertheless | B when | C whereas | D however |
| 3. A enemy | B opponent | C antagonist | D resister |
| 4. A sights | B views | C visions | D minds |
| 5. A in order | B in case | C in the event | D in effect |
| 6. A generally | B usually | C normally | D habitually |

TEST 44

Task 1

You will hear doctor Matthew Belmont. For questions choose the best answer A, B or C.



1. What does Dr Belmont study?
 - A Countries.
 - B Villages.
 - C Cities.
2. Which was not mentioned by Dr Belmont as a specific topic of his talk?
 - A Healthcare.
 - B Pollution.
 - C Crime.
3. Where do people live longer?
 - A In the cities.
 - B In the country.
 - C Both in the cities and in the country.
4. What is the difference in number of mobile phones snatched in Manchester in 2003 compared to 2002?
 - A 400.
 - B 600.
 - C 900.
5. What should people do to improve the environmental situation, according to Dr Belmont's talk?
 - A People should pay special taxes.
 - B People shouldn't bring their cars into city centres.
 - C People must use public transport.

Task 2

Read the article and match the title A–F to each paragraph 1–5. There is one extra title.

- A UNBELIEVABLE MEETING
- B ABSOLUTE COINCIDENCE
- C UNPLEASANT MEETING
- D UNPREDICTABLE LIFE
- E STRIKES OF UNDERGROUND WORKERS
- F SITUATION ON THE STATION

1. Strange things really do happen to people like you and me. We don't know exactly what might happen with us in a few minutes. Sometimes we don't expect to meet anybody who will be a very important person in our life.

2. When the London Underground goes on strike my journey to work can be a nightmare. I remember a strike a few summers ago — the station near my house was closed and I had to use another station and take a different train. This added about an hour to my journey, so I wasn't very happy.

3. There was chaos at the station. All the rest trains were overcrowded. People were late and they were panicking! By the time I got on the train, I was feeling fed up and sorry for myself. And, of course, I clearly understood that I would be late too.

4. Then I saw this man. There was something about him — he had such a familiar face. It took me a few minutes to realize that it was someone I knew — he was Ian, a friend from my school days in Scotland. He recognized me too and we started talking about school and the people we both used to know.

5. I was even more surprised when the train came into my station and he started to get off too! I asked him where he was going and he said he was going to work. He told me he worked in Fitzroy Street. You see, I work in Fitzroy Street too. It was such an amazing coincidence. How could it possible that we had never met before. It's a small world.

Task 3

Read the text. Choose one of the variants A, B, C or D.

The English like (1) ... flowers. It's a useful occupation because it doesn't harm anyone. In winter the most romantic thing (2) ... some people is to pick up a seed catalogue and look at the brightly (3) ... pictures of summer flowers. Even people with a tiny patch of ground in towns like growing plants, and people who (4) ... never seriously tried to speak any foreign language carefully learn the Latin names of the flowers they plant, so that they can tell their friends.

If you (5) ... to please an English person, be very polite about his garden. He will probably tell you about his garden. So you listen and say, "How (6) ... ! How clever of you!"

The English gardens are internationally famous. Some of them are very beautiful, especially the big (7) ... that are open to the public.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A grow | B grew | C growing | D grows |
| 2. A to | B for | C at | D by |
| 3. A colour | B colours | C coloured | D colour's |
| 4. A having | B has | C had | D have |
| 5. A wanting | B wanted | C had wanted | D want |
| 6. A interesting | B interest | C interested | D interests |
| 7. A once | B ones | C one's | D owns |

Штамп ЗНЗ

Робота
на державну підсумкову атестацію
з англійської мови за курс основної школи
учня (учениці) 9 _____ класу

(прізвище, ім'я, по батькові)

Test _____

Увага! Будь-які виправлення у бланку відповідей недопустимі.

Task 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Task 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Task 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Сума балів _____

Оцінка _____

Голова комісії:

Члени комісії:

(підпис)

(прізвище, ініціали)

(підпис)

(прізвище, ініціали)

(підпис)

(прізвище, ініціали)