

ЗОВНІШНЄ
НЕЗАЛЕЖНЕ
ОЦІНЮВАННЯ

ДЕРЖАВНА
ПІДСУМКОВА
АТЕСТАЦІЯ

ТЕМАТИЧНИЙ
КОНТРОЛЬ
10–11 КЛАСИ

5
ВАРІАНТІВ
ТРЕНУВАЛЬНИХ
ТЕСТІВ

НАВЧАЛЬНА
2020
ПРОГРАМА

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Англійська мова

КОМПЛЕКСНЕ ВИДАННЯ
— для підготовки до ЗНО та ДПА —



1

контроль
знань



2

підготовка
до ЗНО



3

успішний
вступ

О. М. Константинова



Англійська мова

КОМПЛЕКСНЕ ВИДАННЯ
ДЛЯ ПІДГОТОВКИ ДО ЗНО ТА ДПА

За чинною програмою ЗНО

Київ
Видавничий дім «Освіта»

Константинова О. М.

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Мета даного посібника — ефективно підготувати учнів до складання зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання. Структура посібника і обсяг завдань відповідають структурі екзаменаційного матеріалу державного іспиту з англійської мови. Посібник лексично, граматично і тематично відповідає вимогам чинної програми ЗНО.

Посібник містить стратегії виконання типових завдань у форматі ЗНО, тренувальні матеріали для підготовки до ДПА та ЗНО відповідно до рівнів B1 та B2, приклади виконання завдань з коментарями і відповідями, автентичні аудіозаписи носіїв мови, а також 5 зразків варіантів тестів, що перевіряють вміння та навички учнів з усіх розділів іспиту: «Аудіювання», «Читання», «Використання мови», «Письмо».

Тренувальні завдання і типові варіанти тестів можуть бути використані для розвитку навичок аудіювання, читання і письма у всіх, хто вивчає англійську мову, для проведення репетиційних іспитів, а також для самостійної підготовки до ДПА і ЗНО з англійської мови.

До довідкового розділу посібника включені тексти для аудіювання, теоретичний матеріал з граматики, лексики і письма, а також відповіді до всіх тренувальних завдань і зразків варіантів тестів.

УДК 811.111(079.1)

INTRODUCTION

The words “assessment” and “testing” are often enough to send goosebumps up the arms of many students and teachers. Testing is a process rather than a single activity.

Student assessments can be a tricky task. If you want to score well on the standardized tests, you need to understand both how the test is constructed and how you should approach the questions most efficiently. By learning a few assessment strategies, however, students can move through even the most anxious moments easily and score higher in the process.

Test practice is a drill based on the previous tests. Test preparation provides students with strategies that will enable them to focus on content and not become frustrated with unfamiliar formats and situations.

This book can guide you not only how to get the most out of your school education, but also how you can increase your chances for admission to the right universities.

These tips can help students improve their performance at the Ukrainian Independent External Evaluation and bring comfort with assessment in general.

*Yelena Konstantinova,
Honoured Teacher of Ukraine*

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL EVALUATION OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

З програмою ЗНО та загальною характеристикою сертифікаційної роботи з англійської мови можна ознайомитися на сайті: <http://testportal.gov.ua/progeng/>



ФОРМИ ТЕСТОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ

1. Завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді.

Завдання має основу та три (Task 1: № 1–6*, Task 3: № 12–16*) або чотири (Task 5: № 22–26*) варіанти відповіді, з яких лише один правильний. Завдання вважають виконаним, якщо учасник зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання вибрав і позначив відповідь у бланку відповідей **A**.

2. Завдання на визначення правильності/ неправильності твердження

У завданнях (Task 2: № 7–11*) пропонують визначити правильність чи неправильність наведеного твердження щодо змісту прослуханого/прочитаного.

Завдання вважають виконаним, якщо учасник зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання вибрав і позначив відповідь у бланку відповідей **A**.

3. Завдання на встановлення відповідності

У завданнях (Task 4: № 17–21*, Task 6: № 27–32*) пропонують підібрати заголовки до текстів/частин текстів із наведених варіантів; твердження/ситуації до оголошень/текстів; запитання до відповідей або відповіді до запитань.

Завдання вважають виконаним, якщо учасник зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання встановив

відповідність і позначив відповідь у бланку відповідей **A**.

4. Завдання на заповнення пропусків у тексті

У завданнях (Task 7: № 33–38, Task 8: 39–48, Task 9: № 49–58*) пропонують доповнити абзаци/речення в тексті реченнями/частинами речень, словосполученнями/словами з наведених варіантів. Завдання вважають виконаним, якщо учасник зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання вибрав і позначив відповідь у бланку відповідей **A**.

5. Завдання відкритої форми з розгорнутою відповіддю

Завдання 59* передбачає створення учасником зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання власного висловлення відповідно до запропонованої комунікативної ситуації в бланку відповідей **B**.

Увага!

* — завдання, результат виконання яких буде зараховано як результат державної підсумкової атестації для випускників, які вивчали англійську мову на рівні стандарту або академічному рівні

КРИТЕРІЇ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ ЗАВДАННЯ ВІДКРИТОЇ ФОРМИ З РОЗГОРНУТОЮ ВІДПОВІДдю (ВЛАСНОГО ВИСЛОВЛЕННЯ) З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

СЕРТИФІКАЦІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ЗОВНІШНЬОГО НЕЗАЛЕЖНОГО ОЦІНЮВАННЯ 2018 РОКУ

Зміст і мовне оформлення власного висловлення оцінюють за сімома критеріями (a1, a2, a3, b1, b2, c та d), як викладено в таблиці.

Критерії	Змістовий вияв і композиційне оформлення критерію	Бали
а. Змістове наповнення <i>(опрацювання умов, зазначених у ситуації):</i> а1 — перша умова; а2 — друга умова; а3 — третя умова	а1 — <i>перша умова</i>	
	Умова опрацьована повністю	2
	Умова лише згадана	1
	Умова не опрацьована й не згадана	0
	а2 — <i>друга умова</i>	
	Умова опрацьована повністю	2
	Умова лише згадана	1
	Умова не опрацьована й не згадана	0
	а3 — <i>третя умова</i>	
	Умова опрацьована повністю	2
	Умова лише згадана	1
	Умова не опрацьована й не згадана	0
б. Структура тексту та зв'язність: б1 — логіка викладу та зв'язність тексту <i>(наявність з'єднувальних елементів у тексті);</i> б2 — відповідність письмового висловлення заданому формату <i>(особистий чи офіційний лист)</i>	б1 — <i>логіка викладу та зв'язність тексту (наявність з'єднувальних елементів у тексті)</i>	
	Текст укладено логічно й послідовно. З'єднувальні елементи забезпечують зв'язок між частинами тексту на рівні змістових абзаців, а також окремих речень в абзацах. У тексті є сполучники сурядності та підрядності, слова-зв'язки, вставні слова тощо.	2
	Логіка викладу частково порушена. З'єднувальні елементи між частинами тексту на рівні змістових абзаців та окремих речень в абзацах є частково.	1
	З'єднувальних елементів немає, робота складається з набору речень.	0
	б2 — <i>відповідність письмового висловлення заданому формату (особистий чи офіційний лист)</i>	
	Стиль висловлення, ознаки відповідно до формату тексту повністю відповідають меті написання. У листі використовуються лексичні та граматичні структури, прийнятні для письмових висловлень приватного чи офіційного характеру. Лист оформлено відповідно до правил написання та оформлення листів у країнах, мова яких вивчалася. У листі наявні: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • привітання (greeting); <i>Якщо у вступі дослівно переписано умову письмового завдання, оцінка за даний критерій — 1 бал.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • вступ (opening remarks); • основна частина (main body) обов'язково структурована за змістовими абзацами, наявні три змістові абзаци (або два змістові абзаци, якщо дві змістові умови об'єднані в один абзац); • кінцівка (closing remarks); • прощання (ending); • підпис (name) — вигадане ім'я або ім'я та прізвище відповідно до формату листа. 	2

Критерії	Змістовий вияв і композиційне оформлення критерію	Бали
	Стиль висловлення, ознаки відповідно до формату тексту частково відповідають меті написання, є порушення основних вимог.	1
	Ознаки відповідно до формату тексту не відповідають меті написання висловлення або відсутні.	0
с. Використання лексики:	Продемонстровано достатній словниковий запас для вирішення заданої комунікативної ситуації. Можлива наявність лексичних помилок (максимум три), що не впливають на розуміння написаного.	2
c1 — лексична наповненість;		
c2 — володіння лексичним матеріалом	Недостатній словниковий запас для вирішення заданої комунікативної ситуації. У роботі є лексичні помилки, що заважають адекватному сприйняттю окремих речень або абзаців.	1
	Через велику кількість лексичних помилок зміст висловлення незрозумілий.	0
d. Використання граматики:	Робота не містить помилок або є помилки (максимум вісім), що не заважають розумінню написаного, крім помилок на:	
d1 — морфологія;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • вживання числа і особи в дієслівних часових формах; • порушення порядку слів у реченні; • вживання частки <i>to</i> з інфінітивом; • вживання незлічуваних іменників (типу <i>advice</i>). 	2
d2 — синтаксис;	<i>Якщо серед восьми помилок є помилка, що відповідає хоч одному з перерахованих вище мовних явищ, робота оцінюється в 1 бал.</i>	
d3 — орфографія	У роботі є помилки, що заважають розумінню написаного або значна кількість помилок (дев'ять і більше), у тому числі грубі, що не заважають розумінню написаного.	1
	У роботі велика кількість помилок, що унеможливають розуміння написаного.	0

1. Якщо учасник ЗНО отримує **0** балів за критерій **а. Змістове наповнення**, то вся робота оцінюється в **0** балів.
2. Якщо учасник ЗНО отримує **0** балів за критерій **с. Використання лексики** або за критерій **d. Використання граматики**, то вся робота оцінюється в **0** балів.
3. Якщо учасник ЗНО не приступав до виконання завдання, власне висловлення вважається ненаписаним і вся робота оцінюється в **0** балів.

EXAM PREPARATION TIPS

ПОРАДИ ЩОДО ВИКОНАННЯ ЗАВДАНЬ ЗНО

Для того щоб дані поради стали реальним керівництвом до дії, після кожного прикладу завдання з коментарями і відповідями необхідно виконати і розібрати декілька варіантів тренувальних завдань. Бажано виконувати ці завдання з опорою на покрокові рекомендації запропонованого алгоритму, тобто згадати:

- що потрібно зробити до початку безпосередньої роботи із завданням;
- як ефективно виконувати завдання;
- як самостійно перевірити його виконання.

Якщо дотримуватися запропонованих інструкцій, згадувати і промовляти їх перед виконанням кожного тренувального завдання, то час на виконання завдань скорочуватиметься, тому що буде формуватися необхідна навичка, тобто автоматизм дій.

Відпрацювавши алгоритм виконання кожного завдання, можна буде перевірити готовність до виконання всієї роботи у відведений час.

Отже:

*вироблені стратегії варто розглядати як алгоритм, який допоможе
уникнути втрати часу на іспиті,
вдосконалити усвідомленість дій,
підвищити концентрацію уваги на ключових моментах кожного завдання.*

UNIT 1

LISTENING SKILLS FOCUS

ФОРМА ТЕСТОВОГО ЗАВДАННЯ	СТРАТЕГІЯ ВИКОНАННЯ
АУДІЮВАННЯ	<p>Найважливішим при підготовці до аудіювання є системний підхід, оскільки повинні бути сформовані вміння загального і повного розуміння тексту та отримання від потоку мови необхідної інформації.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Перед прослуховуванням уважно прочитайте завдання. Переконайтеся, що ви його повністю зрозуміли. 2. Завжди звертайте увагу на заголовки, підзаголовки, малюнки, схеми тощо. Вони допоможуть вам здогадатися, про що буде текст. 3. Спробуйте передбачити можливі варіанти відповідей, використовуючи свій загальний світогляд. 4. При першому прослуховуванні не панікуйте, якщо ви не все зрозуміли. Намагайтеся вловити основну думку. 5. Звертайте увагу на ударні слова. Це, як правило, ключові слова, в яких міститься найбільш важлива, значима інформація. 6. При другому прослуховуванні уточніть інші деталі і дайте відповідь на запитання, які ви пропустили.

Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys

You will hear someone talking about shopping.

For questions (1–3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). You will hear each recording twice.



1 What did she buy?



A



B



C

Фрагмент аудіотексту 1

Jane: Oh, this skirt looks great. *I'd keep it.* And some blouses to match. But this blouse is a horrible colour. I should change it.

Mike: You're right. It looked different in the shop.

Варіант відповіді **B** невірний, бо у діалозі сказано, що колір блузки жахливий і її слід замінити.

Варіант відповіді **C** невірний, тому що про сукню у діалозі навіть не згадується.

Слова, виділені курсивом "*I'd keep it*", співвідносяться з малюнком **A** — *a skirt*.

Правильна відповідь — **A**.

2 What did he buy?



A



B



C

Фрагмент аудіотексту 2

Jane: Did you get everything you wanted?

Mike: I did. In fact I only needed to go into one shop. I'd seen a T-shirt in the window and I *picked up the last one* in the summer sales. I'd buy this jacket too but I'm not sure if I like it.

Варіант відповіді **A** невірний, бо у діалозі йдеться про те, що хлопець купив би піджак, але він не впевнений, що той йому подобається.

Варіант відповіді **C** невірний, тому що про сорочку у діалозі навіть не згадується.

Слова, виділені курсивом "*I picked up the last one*", співвідносяться з інформацією про футболку та малюнком **B** — *a T-shirt*.

Правильна відповідь — **B**.

3 What did she buy?



A



B



C

Фрагмент аудіотексту 3

Jane: I enjoy going to different shops, looking at different things, trying on skirts, blouses, T-shirts, shorts before I decide what I'd like to buy. Last weekend I *bought a beautiful stylish shirt*. My Mum has a lot of style and agrees it's a good choice.

Варіанти відповідей **A** та **B** невірні, тому що про купівлю футболки або шортів у діалозі не йдеться.

Слова, виділені курсивом "*I bought a beautiful stylish shirt*", підтверджують, що вірний варіант відповіді **C** — *a shirt*.

Правильна відповідь — **C**.



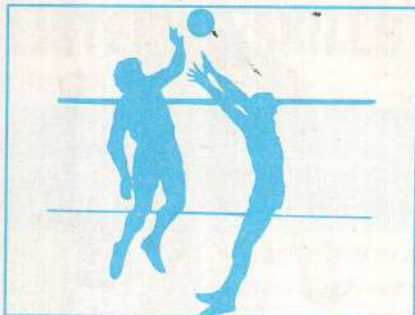
DO IT YOURSELF 1

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear each recording twice.



1 What sport do people do?



A

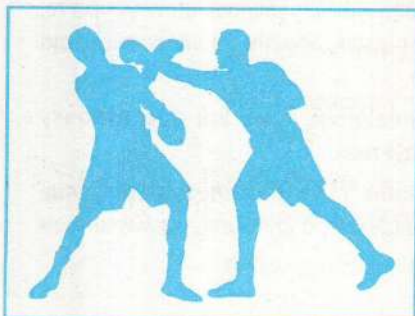


B



C

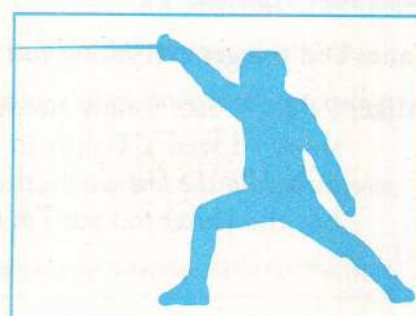
2 What sport do people do?



A



B



C

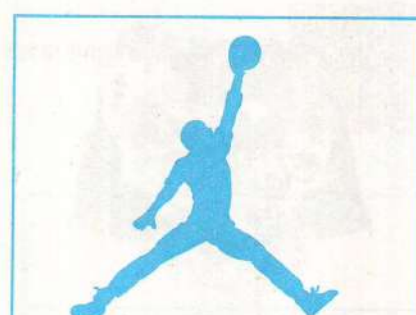
3 What sport do people do?



A



B



C

Task 2

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear each recording twice.



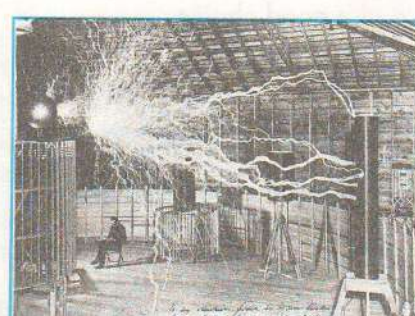
1 What invention is it?



A



B



C

2 What invention is it?



A

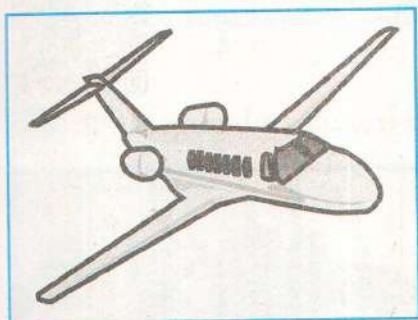


B



C

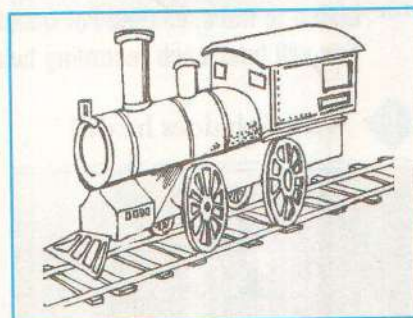
3 What invention is it?



A



B



C

Task 3

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear each recording twice.



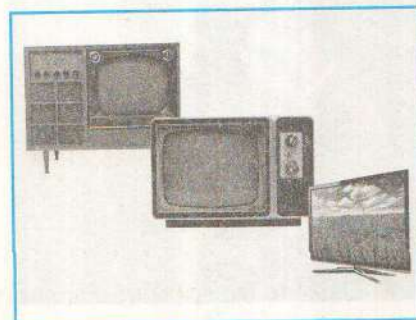
1 What invention is it?



A



B



C

2 What invention is it?



A



B



C

3 What invention is it?



A



B



C

Task 4

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear each recording twice.



1 What job does he do?



A



B

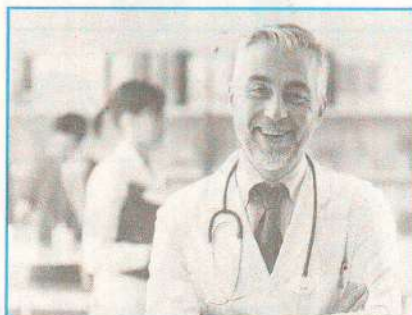


C

2 What job does he do?



A



B



C

3 What job does he do?



A



B



C

Task 5

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear each recording twice.



1 What sport does the boy enjoy?



A



B



C

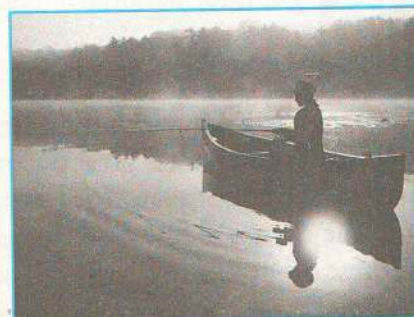
2 What sport does the girl enjoy?



A



B

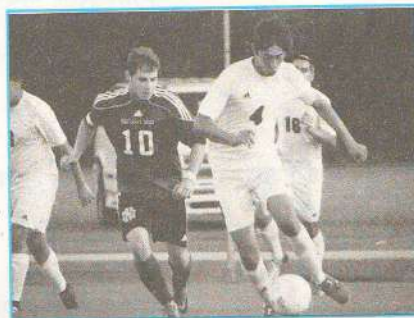


C

3 What sport does the boy enjoy?



A



B



C

Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys (Multiple Choice)

You will hear the story of a man about his first years of staying in England.
For questions (1-3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). You will hear each recording twice.



Фрагмент аудіотексту 1

Interviewer: Bill, tell me a bit about your first impressions of the UK.

Bill: I arrived in London with my wife in the late 1980s and obviously our first problem was to

Варіант відповіді **B** невірний, оскільки Білл повідомляє про те, що жінка працювала у Британському музеї. Звичайно, речення "She knew so much about it that one could think that she was working for some company which dealt with buying and selling houses" робить варіант відповіді **B**

find a place to stay. For a while we stayed with a Polish landlady who worked for the British Museum. She was about to be married to Mr. Black, a gentleman of very useful contacts in varied spheres of life. *She was looking for a bigger property for herself and her future husband.* She kept careful records of what she had seen and what the potential of property was. She knew so much about it that one could think that she was working for some company which dealt with buying and selling houses.

дуже привабливим для вибору, але слова "one could think" свідчать про те, що не факт, що вона працює у компанії з продажу нерухомості.

Варіант відповіді С теж невірний, бо хоча у тексті згадується про майбутнього чоловіка як про людину зі зв'язками у багатьох сферах життя, нічого не говориться про те, що він надавав їй інформацію про будинки.

Слова, що виділені курсивом, співвідносяться з варіантом відповіді А — **was going to move house soon.**

Правильна відповідь — А.

1 The Polish lady knew a lot about the property market because she

- A was going to move house soon.
- B worked as an estate agent.
- C got information from her future husband.

Фрагмент аудіотексту 2

She found a couple of houses, which she and Mr. Black thought had great potential and which were within our price range. They were also in a nice area and the right size for us. *At her suggestion* we looked at these properties to get the feel of the market. *I think it would have taken us a long time to find something suitable that we could afford.* You know I think we really landed on our feet when we stayed with her.

Варіант відповіді А невірний, оскільки нічого не сказано про те, що Білл і його дружина скористалися контактами містера Блека.

Варіант відповіді С теж невірний, позаяк в інтерв'ю йдеться про два будинки, які подивилися Білл і його дружина, що не відповідає словам "variety of houses".

Слова, що виділені курсивом, співвідносяться з варіантом відповіді В — **have their landlady's support and advice.**

Правильна відповідь — В.

2 Bill and his wife were happy to

- A be able to make use of Mr. Black's contacts.
- B have their landlady's support and advice.
- C have a variety of houses to choose from.

Фрагмент аудіотексту 3

Interviewer: So you found a more permanent place to stay after that?

Bill: Well, we set off to see one of the houses our landlady had suggested. It was near York. What a wonderful address! The house was run down though, so no building society would lend us any money to buy it. But after a while I found a local building society, which was planning to buy the house for their needs. After some negotiations, they agreed to lend me part of the money provided that I completely rewired the house, fixed the roof and made good the wall that was falling down at the back of the house. I couldn't believe it at first, but I had to agree to do it, though because there was

Варіант відповіді В невірний, оскільки в інтерв'ю йдеться про те, що будинок потребував великих ремонтних робіт.

Варіант відповіді С теж невірний, позаяк в інтерв'ю йдеться про те, що будівельна компанія збиралася купувати цей будинок, отже, вона їм не володіла.

Слова, що виділені курсивом, співвідносяться з варіантом відповіді А — **proved to be profitable for them.**

Правильна відповідь — А.

no other way I would have been able to get any finance. *I suppose I realized though that the property had lots of potential and was a good investment because when we sold it four years later, it doubled the value.*

3 The house the couple was going to buy

- A proved to be profitable for them.
- B needed little repair work.
- C belonged to a local building society.



DO IT YOURSELF 2

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear each recording twice.



1 Michael has

- A won competitions against people older than him.
- B not taken part in competitions yet.
- C won competitions against people the same age as him.

2 Michael

- A is able to relax at the weekends.
- B is very busy seven days a week.
- C gets less schoolwork than other boys of his age.

3 Michael

- A has to be tough both in body and mind.
- B needs only a couple of years to win.
- C doesn't understand the necessity of monotonous trainings.

Task 2

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear each recording twice.



1 The unforgettable view of the cliffs is due to

- A many places where chalk is found.
- B sea animals with shells.
- C the seacoast of England.

2 The cliffs symbolise Britain because

- A invaders are afraid of them.
- B they symbolically 'guard' Britain.
- C people dig chalk there.

3 The White Cliffs of Dover formed because

- A there was chalk on the ocean floor.
- B the ocean floor rose up.
- C sea animals died.

Task 3

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear each recording twice.



1 Scientifically, a fruit

- A is the same as a vegetable.
- B is good for dessert.
- C bears seeds.

2 For dessert, people are likely to eat

- A something sweet.
- B a vegetable.
- C strawberries and carrots.

3 Speaking about nutrition, a fruit

- A doesn't contain a lot of fiber.
- B isn't the source of minerals.
- C doesn't differ from a vegetable.

Task 4

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear each recording twice.



1 The iceberg's biggest part is

- A floating on the waves.
- B may be seen at a long distance.
- C under the water.

2 The Titanic was

- A not equipped with lookouts.
- B the biggest ship that crashed into a huge iceberg.
- C the biggest ship that crashed into a huge mountain.

3 The Britannic was

- A the biggest ship that crashed into a huge wave.
- B the biggest floating hospital.
- C the biggest ship floating in the ocean.

Task 5

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear each recording twice.



1 You'll hear a person, travelling in India. Is he

- A disappointed by this country?
- B fascinated by this country?
- C annoyed by this country?

2 You'll listen to a man talking about the role of music in films. What does he think it is?

- A** It is supportive.
- B** It is principal.
- C** It is affecting.

3 You will hear a man talking about camping. What is his opinion?

- A** Camping is not a real holiday for a family.
- B** Camping is the ideal way of spending a holiday.
- C** Camping means rain, cold, mosquitoes and boring diet.



DO IT YOURSELF 3

Task 1

Listen to the recording. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear the recording twice.



1 The most popular leisure activity in London is

- A** going to the cinema.
- B** watching video films at home.
- C** going to the theatre.

2 British films

- A** are always a commercial success.
- B** sometimes have a bad run.
- C** often get awards at international cinema festivals.

3 Continuous programmes usually start

- A** early in the morning.
- B** late at night.
- C** in the middle of the day.

4 The cheapest theatre seats are

- A** in the boxes.
- B** in the gallery.
- C** in the pit.

5 If you want to get theatre tickets in advance, you can buy them

- A** in a large store.
- B** in a hotel.
- C** at a theatre agency.

Task 2

Listen to the recording. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear the recording twice.



1 In Norway, Ann's friends helped her

- A plan the route on the map.
- B cook a meal before her flight.
- C put on the clothes she would fly in.

2 On Monday Ann was worried because

- A she had to land unexpectedly.
- B the plane was difficult to fly.
- C a wheel was not working properly.

3 While staying at her friends' farm, Ann

- A enjoyed hearing the birds sing.
- B got annoyed about losing flying time.
- C made sure she got some extra sleep.

4 Ann had to arrive at the flying club in England

- A during the afternoon.
- B while the weather was warm.
- C after it got dark.

5 When she arrived in London, Ann was

- A pleased she had done the trip.
- B keen to make another long trip.
- C nervous about seeing her family again.

Task 3

Listen to the recording. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear the recording twice.



1 A man's character can be told by the way

- A he speaks.
- B he uses his leisure.
- C he works.

2 Ukrainians like to have

- A an aim while spending their free time.
- B a dog while spending their free time.
- C a lot of relatives while spending their free time.

3 The most common kind of American holiday is

- A to watch sports matches on TV.
- B to ride a bicycle.
- C to drive in a car to some picturesque places.

4 Americans are fond of travelling round

- A Africa.
- B Europe.
- C Asia.

5 British young people like going

- A to swimming pools and tennis courts.
- B shopping for clothes.
- C to a disco, a concert or to the pub.

Task 4

Listen to the recording. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear the recording twice.



1 How did Adrian prepare for the jump?

- A He attended special courses.
- B He read the instructions in the magazine.
- C He saw a film.

2 How did Adrian feel on the day of the jump?

- A He was happy.
- B He was excited.
- C He was nervous.

3 What was the most terrifying moment of his life?

- A When the instructor opened the door.
- B When he saw the ground below.
- C When he closed his eyes.

4 What colour was his parachute?

- A It was orange.
- B It was red.
- C It was yellow.

5 What was he going to drink after the jump?

- A A bottle of champagne.
- B A mug of juice.
- C A cup of coffee.

Task 5

Listen to the recording. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear the recording twice.



Glossary: trough — an eating area, usually for pigs or cattle

1 Which health problem was NOT mentioned in the fairy tale?

- A Poor vision.
- B Bad hearing.
- C Terrible migraines (headaches).

2 Which action caused the son to move the old grandfather to sit in the corner behind the stove?

- A He dropped his cane.
- B He spilt his broth.
- C He didn't pay attention.

3 Which action caused them to exchange a wooden bowl for the earthenware bowl?

- A He broke his bowl.
- B He complained about the taste.
- C He insulted his grandson.

4 What action caused them to reconsider their treatment of the old man?

- A The old man looked towards the table with his eyes full of tears.
- B Their child began creating something for them to eat out of in their old age.
- C Their child began crying when speaking with the old man.

5 How did they treat the old man in the end?

- A With respect and as an equal.
- B They continued to ignore him.
- C They asked their child to spend more time with him.

Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys (True / False)

You will hear a conversation between two friends. For statements (1-7) choose **T** if the statement is true according to the recording, **F** if it is false. You will hear the recording twice.



1 Jim is going to arrive at Gatwick airport at 6.30.

2 Jim is looking forward to going sightseeing in Egypt.

3 Jim's wife usually buys a lot of new clothes when she is on holiday.

4 Beth is a member of a trekking club.

5 Beth is going to visit different countries.

6 Beth finds camping enjoyable.

7 Beth is coming back home earlier than the other members of the group.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Фрагмент аудіотексту 1

Beth: Hey Jim, what are you doing for your holiday?

Jim: We're going to Egypt for a couple of weeks.

Beth: Oh yes? When are you going?

Jim: Well, we're leaving on Saturday July 16 and we're getting back on Sunday 31.

Beth: You're leaving from London, aren't you?

Jim: Yes. That's right. From Gatwick airport early in the morning... *the flight leaves at 6.30*, in fact.

В аудіотексті йдеться про те, що час вильоту рейсу Джима — 6.30 ("the flight leaves at 6.30"). Отже, Джим повинен приїхати в аеропорт раніше 6.30, тому твердження "Jim is going to arrive at Gatwick airport at 6.30" невірне.

Правильна відповідь — **False**.

Фрагмент аудіотексту 2

Beth: What are you going to do in Egypt, then? Sunbathe on the beach?

Jim: Well, I'm going to spend a lot of my time *on the beach*, if I can, but my wife Gill's got lots of ideas about visits. So we're going to see the Sahara desert, and the Roman ruins, and she wants to go to Egypt to buy a carpet or something.

Ключові слова у твердженні: "*is looking forward to going sightseeing*". В аудіотексті говориться про те, що Джим збирається провести багато часу на пляжі, якщо зможе. Остання фраза свідчить про те, що він не жадає огляду визначних пам'яток, в той час як його дружина хоче їх подивитися.

Правильна відповідь — **False**.

Фрагмент аудіотексту 3

Beth: You're going to have some *heavy luggage* when you come back, then!

Jim: I suppose so. We usually do! What about you, then? Where are you going on holiday?

Ключові слова: "*buys*" та "*a lot of new clothes*". Але в аудіотексті йдеться про важкий багаж і нічого не сказано про те, що дружина Джима зазвичай купує багато одягу, перебуваючи у відпустці.

Правильна відповідь — **False**.

Фрагмент аудіотексту 4

Beth: Well, we're going trekking in the Pyrenees.

Jim: Trekking, are you? That sounds energetic. Are you going *in a group*, then?

Beth: Yes, about ten of us.

Ключові слова: "*a member of a trekking club*". Але в аудіотексті йдеться про те, що Бет йде в похід з групою з 10 осіб, і нічого не сказано про її членство в клубі.

Правильна відповідь — **False**.

Фрагмент аудіотексту 5

Beth: We're meeting at Dover on Saturday evening, July 9, at eight o'clock; that's the Saturday before you go. We're taking the ferry to *France* and then going by train to Toulouse and then by bus to Andorra.

Jim: So you're going to start walking in Andorra, aren't you?

Beth: Yes, that's it. And we're going to walk westward, go to *Spain* and then to France, and aim for Lourdes and Pau.

Ключові слова: "*visit different countries*". Навіть якщо ви не знаєте тих географічних назв, які звучать в аудіотексті, за словами "*Spain*" та "*France*" ви можете визначити, що Бет збирається відвідати різні країни: "*go to Spain and go to France*".

Правильна відповідь — **True**.

Фрагмент аудіотексту 6

Jim: Are you camping, then?

Beth: Oh, yes, *that's part of the fun*.

Ключові слова: "*camping*" та "*enjoyable*". Бет говорить: "*that's part of the fun*".

Правильна відповідь — **True**.

Фрагмент аудіотексту 7

Jim: How long does it take you to walk all that way?

Beth: About twelve nights, we reckon. All being well, *we're* catching the train back on Saturday 23 and arriving in Dover on the 24, the Sunday.

Ключові слова: "*coming back home earlier*". Бет, кажучи про дорогу додому, вживає займенник "*we*", що свідчить про її прибуття разом з групою, а не раніше.

Правильна відповідь — **False**.

Jim: That sounds really nice. I hope you have good weather.

Beth: Thanks. I hope so.



DO IT YOURSELF 4

Task 1

Listen to the recording. For statements (1-5) choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, *F* if it is false. You will hear the recording twice.



- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 The new invention is a television set combined with a bicycle. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The experiment's aim was to measure electricity generated through exercise. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Mr. Allison says watching television limits children's imagination. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Mr. Allison tried to discourage people from using lifts. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 The invention has reduced the number of overweight children in the USA by 13%. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Task 2

Listen to the recording. For statements (1-5) choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, *F* if it is false. You will hear the recording twice.



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

Task 3

Listen to the recording. For statements (1-5) choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, *F* if it is false. You will hear the recording twice.



- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 The Aborigines originally came from Europe. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 They were farmers who settled on the territory for a long time. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3 There is no written Aboriginal language.

☐ ☐

4 Europeans destroyed their traditional way of life.

☐ ☐

5 No Aboriginal art or artifacts survive.

☐ ☐

Task 4

Listen to the recording. For statements (1-5) choose **T** if the statement is true according to the text, **F** if it is false. You will hear the recording twice.



1 The tourists are going to visit the beautiful town of Brighton.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 Crafton.

☐ ☐

4 The tourists will start by taking a guided tour of the museum.

☐ ☐

5 There will be some time for shopping.

☐ ☐

Task 5

Listen to the recording. For statements (1-5) choose **T** if the statement is true according to the text, **F** if it is false. You will hear the recording twice.



1 At the age of 15 Edison worked as a telegraph manager.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 He had to be on duty from ten o'clock in the evening till ten o'clock in the morning.

☐ ☐

3 The boss was surprised that Edison's signals always came at the same time.

☐ ☐

4 The boss himself came to see how well the operators were working.

☐ ☐

5 Edison had lost his job because at his night shift he was sleeping.

☐ ☐

UNIT 2

READING SKILLS FOCUS

За програмою ЗНО, ця частина тесту складається із завдань, серед яких: завдання на встановлення відповідності, завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді і завдання на заповнення пропусків.

ФОРМА ТЕСТОВОГО ЗАВДАННЯ	СТРАТЕГІЯ ВИКОНАННЯ
ЗАВДАННЯ НА ВСТАНОВЛЕННЯ ВІДПОВІДНОСТІ	<p>Спочатку швидко прочитайте весь текст, не заглиблюючись у подробиці. Мета такого первинного прочитання — зрозуміти лише загальний зміст. При виконанні кожного завдання уважно перечитуйте тільки ту частину, де повинна бути відповідь.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Уважно прочитайте текст, щоб зрозуміти основний зміст кожного абзацу. 2. Прочитайте заголовки (теми або короткі твердження) і спробуйте визначити: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • що їх об'єднує (тема, проблема, ситуація, ключове слово тощо); • чим вони відрізняються один від одного (проблемою, ставленням до проблеми тощо). 3. У процесі вивчення заголовків (тем, коротких тверджень) підкресліть в них ключові слова, які визначають проблему, прямою лінією, а слова, які виражають ставлення до проблеми, — хвилястою. Можете робити інші позначки, щоб зрозуміти зміст і відмінності текстів. 4. У кожному абзаці оберіть речення або ключові слова, які визначають основну ідею. 5. До кожного абзацу доберіть відповідний заголовок. Пам'ятайте, заголовки часто містять слова, які є синонімами слів з абзацу. Переконайтесь, що зайвий заголовок не відповідає жодному з абзаців.

Reading Comprehension questions can make or break your exam score.

It can be the most difficult to prepare for the Reading Test. Doing well at the Reading Test is not a matter of having tricks up your sleeve. When you come to a question that asks about a passage's main point, you can't rely on some handy main-point trick to figure out the answer — either you know it or you don't.

You can use a general strategy to improve your performance on the test. We like to think of this general strategy as a macro approach to the entire Subject Test, rather than micro tips to get you from question to question. The crux of the strategy is your ability to read well — that is, with speed and without sacrificing comprehension.

Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 1 Tourists from all over the world will *enjoy their time* in London if they plan a *visit to* one of the capital's famous *musicals or plays as an inbuilt part of their holiday* in England. The London stage scene has been a big success story for over a hundred years and visitors will appreciate the programme in London theatres, which has not changed for years.

Виділені ключові слова у першому тексті "*enjoy their time*", "*visit to ... musicals or plays as an inbuilt part of their holiday*" співвідносяться зі словами у заголовку **D — *Pleasure of the Holiday***.

Правильна відповідь — **D**.

2 Robert Sims is the brilliant *new author* of the comedy play about student life in Scotland at the Round House Theatre in Glasgow. Robert, who is only twenty four, *started to write the play immediately after leaving university*. He told our reporter that he couldn't write the play while he was at university, because many of the characters in it were his fellow students or university lecturers. The play is also partly a musical with some very funny songs.

Виділені ключові слова у другому тексті — “new author” та речення “Robert ... started to write ... after leaving university”. Основна думка — молодий автор починає писати, тобто починає свою письменницьку кар’єру. Це співвідноситься зі словами у заголовку **E — Beginning of the Career**.

Правильна відповідь — E.

3 The new programme of plays at the Eastbourne Winter Garden Theatre contains a very varied and interesting *variety of productions*. The summer holiday programme starts with a French comedy, continues with the play “The Three Sisters” by Chekhov and ends with the “Rocky Horror Movie Show”. I wonder how the conservative *Eastbourne audiences will cope with this surprising mix*.

Виділені ключові слова у третьому тексті “variety of productions” та “Eastbourne audiences will cope with this surprising mix”. Основна думка — театр пропонує вистави на різний смак. Це співвідноситься зі словами у заголовку **C — Satisfying Different Tastes**.

Правильна відповідь — C.

4 The new winter season at the Hippodrome Theatre is *a big break with tradition*. There are *no musicals, no comedies and no Agatha Christie's thrillers*. The new management is staging three *Shakespeare plays* and two plays by the German playwright *Bertolt Brecht*, in addition to a very *modern pantomime*, which doesn't have either a Prince Charming or two ugly sisters. We wish the Hippodrome every success in its efforts to bring culture to the masses.

Виділені ключові слова у четвертому тексті — “a big break with traditions”, “no musicals, no comedies and no Agatha Christie's thrillers” та “Shakespeare plays, Bertolt Brecht, modern pantomime”. Основна думка — театр змінює традиційну репертуарну політику. Це співвідноситься зі словами у заголовку **F — Great Changes**.

Правильна відповідь — F.

5 Our winter programme of plays and musicals starts on the first of December. We *offer special rates* to all students and senior citizens and there are also very *good reductions* for all theatregoers, who join our theatre club and buy tickets for three or more performances in advance. Theatre programmes with details of each performance and the actors are also free for all members of the theatre club, which is *another big saving*. Support your local theatre again this season.

Виділені ключові слова у п'ятому тексті — “offer special rates”, “good reductions” та “another big saving”. Основна думка — цінова політика театру. Це співвідноситься зі словами у заголовку **H — Financial Policy**.

Правильна відповідь — H.

- A Touring the Country
- B New Management
- C Satisfying Different Tastes
- D Pleasure of the Holiday
- E Beginning of the Career
- F Great Changes
- G Loss of Interest
- H Financial Policy

**DO IT YOURSELF 5**

Here are some training tasks. They are placed into two levels: **B1** and **B2**.

Level B1**Task 1**

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 1 Blistering heat caused four more deaths in Spain on Tuesday as Europe baked in relentless weather that has disrupted travel and cooked the Mediterranean enough for one scientist to warn of a proliferation of jellyfish.
 - 2 British Columbia Premier Gordon Campbell is framed by two of the largest fires burning in province, in August. Crews battling 'breath-taking' forest fires in the parched mountains held their own against the flames on Tuesday but kept a nervous eye on the sky for forecast thunderstorms and lightning strikes.
 - 3 Fiji's prime minister expanded the Cabinet on Wednesday to add ministers from the ethnic Indian-dominated opposition, following a Supreme Court order aimed at enforcing a balance in the government of this ethnically divided Pacific island nation.
 - 4 Mars is getting ready for its close-up, with the red planet coming as near to Earth this month as it has in almost 60,000 years.
 - 5 The Army is telling troops to take precautions as it tries to figure out the cause of pneumonia cases, including two deaths, among forces in the Afghan and Iraqi campaigns.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A Politics | E Catastrophes |
| B Private Life | F Weather |
| C Science | G Cinema |
| D Health | H Shopping |

Task 2

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 1 This is a ninety minutes cartoon, which is entertaining for both adults and children over six. There's romance, action, comedy, music and lots of fantastic songs and dances.
- 2 This is a full-blooded magnificently written portrait of history's most fascinating woman. The novel is full of dramatic twists and turns of Elizabeth I — her tragic childhood, her confrontation with Mary, Queen of Scots, and her brilliant reign.
- 3 The young woman is shown in a "shepherdess" hat and white dress, recalling a classical chiton. The painter's colour range is based upon subtle plays of gray and green, light blue and pink.
- 4 In this picture one is struck by the artist's absolute mastery in portraying natural details, whether the dry, sandy soil of the forest, the clear stream of water in the foreground, the yellow bark and fluffy needles of the pines. The artist managed to create an image familiar to anyone who has seen a Ukrainian forest.

- 5 Have a good time on the most lively and exciting island in the Caribbean. Relax under a palm tree on the white sandy beaches. Swim in the clear, blue sea. Listen to the bands playing Calypso music. Join in the many cultural celebrations we offer, for example, the sugar harvest festival.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A Musical Performance | E Film for All Ages |
| B Attractive Landscape | F Exciting Hobby |
| C Perfect Holidays | G Colourful Festival |
| D Portrait of a Girl | H Interesting Book |

Task 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 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.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A The Absolute Success | E The Description of the Character |
| B The Story will Never End | F The Author of the Character |
| C Who is He? | G His Attitude to People |
| D The Beginning of the Success | H Actors Playing the Role |

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 1 Launched in December 1996, *Muzyka.ua* claims to be the oldest and most authoritative electrical publication in the musical genre in Eastern Europe. The site is determined to keep its considerable archive of music available to all Internet users free of charge.
- 2 For those who love opera the place to be on September 23 is the Ukraina Palace where Jose Carreras will give a concert. The Spanish Tenor will be here for one night only to sing pieces from his latest two albums.
- 3 China tries to defuse trade tensions, and says it benefits the world in a new effort to defuse US and European pressure over market access and technology policy.

- 4 Verizon Wireless, the No.1 U.S. cellphone carrier, on Monday awarded a three-year, \$5 billion supply contract to telecoms equipment maker Lucent Technologies Inc.
- 5 Though it opened only six months ago, Slim has become popular with show-biz bohemians and the business elite for its quiet and comfortable atmosphere, so atypical for a city like Kyiv.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A Crime News | E E-business |
| B Business News | F Health & Beauty |
| C Culture News | G Education |
| D Political News | H Cinema |

Task 5

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 1 England coach Sven Goran Eriksson drafted Liverpool midfielder Steven Gerrard into his squad for two vital World Cup qualifiers over the next 10 days.
- 2 In a twist to the Pentagon's growing efforts to bolster the defense industry, the U.S. Air Force has devised an ambitious plan to help Boeing the world's biggest commercial jet producer, sell a version of its latest jumbo military transport plane to private cargo companies.
- 3 I find this measure strange and unreasonable. The dollar-hrivna exchange rate has been stable for a long time and it's not clear why our life is becoming more and more expensive. From one point of view, there is no actual inflation in the country. From the other, the price increase is the first sign.
- 4 China universities finished first and third in an IBM-sponsored world computer programming championship in Vancouver, Canada, on Saturday.
- 5 The government's pride and joy — a deficit-free budget for the next year — hasn't turned out to be to everyone's taste.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| A Business News | E Sports |
| B Readers' Letters to a Magazine | F Education |
| C Political News | G Crime news |
| D Cooks Corner | H Culture News |

Task 6

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 1 The aim of this company is to serve customers in the field of cosmetics, cosmetics marketing and manufacturers, hospitals, and aesthetic clinics located in our areas.
- 2 The chairman of the parliament budget committee and deputy and well-known economist are convinced that high oil prices will bring more money into state coffers next year than has been accounted for in the current budget.
- 3 Kharkiv Tractor Plant products are currently available both on the Ukrainian domestic market and internationally. Global export markets currently include Moldova, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Bulgaria, Poland, New Zealand and Belarus.

4 After seeing *Romeo Must Die*, you'll be kicking yourself for quitting karate classes after the first week. *Romeo Must Die* doesn't have a deep plot and it doesn't try to make you think. This movie is about raw entertainment.

5 The place has a sort of Seattle feel to it. The tasty milkshakes and fruit smoothies are a real plus. So are the wraps, or 'torpedoes', as they call them. The grilled pizza is good too, and there are some tasty appetizers. Plenty of vegetarian options.

- A Appointments
- B Political News
- C Health & Beauty
- D Business News

- E Cinema
- F Restaurants
- G Dance
- H Sport

Task 7

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

1 People say that red, yellow and orange are 'warm', and that blue and green are 'cool'. But if you touch a red wool sweater, it doesn't feel warmer than a blue wool sweater. Scientists have taken the temperature of colours with a special instrument called a thermopile and have found that reds and oranges are warmer than blues and greens.

2 Pandas are wonderful. They look so nice, rather like soft furry toys. No wonder people love them. At any zoo they are always the centre of attention. The most striking thing about pandas is their black and white colouring. Pandas are strict vegetarians. They eat only young bamboo stems and nothing else. Pandas are peaceful, friendly and harmless. They have no enemies.

3 Imagine being arrested and thrown into prison for wearing a certain colour! It could have happened back in the days when kings and emperors ruled. In ancient Rome only the emperor and his wife could have purple or gold clothes. In China, only the emperor could wear yellow. And in France, in the past, only a princess could wear a scarlet dress.

4 Today we can hardly imagine a world without this eager listener and loyal friend, the teddy bear. But why is it called Teddy? The story goes back to 1902, when Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States. The press and the people fondly called him Teddy. Once on a hunting trip, he couldn't bring himself to shoot a defenseless bear cub. The owners of a candy store in New York made a little toy bear cub and put it in their shop window with a handwritten notice saying "Teddy's Bear". The bear became a hit with the public.

5 Pet names, like human ones, go in and out of fashion. According to Bairbre O'Malley, a London vet, they reflect larger trends in society. The computer boom, for example, has produced dogs called Mac, Apple and, for smaller breeds, Microchip, or Laptop. Hollywood's influence has inspired names like Conan and Terminator for bull terriers and other strong breeds. Mr. O'Malley also remarked that many animals he treated after road accidents were called Lucky.

- A Colours for Royal Families
- B Origin of the Toy's Name
- C Popular Names
- D Personal Names

- E Colours around You
- F Toys for All Ages
- G Lovely Animals
- H Trendy Colours

Task 8

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 1 Ask your parents for permission to have a party. Decide whether it will be held indoors or outdoors. Send written invitations to your friends. Tell them what kind of party you are having, at what time, where, and whether or not the guests should wear costumes. Make a list of games you would like to play. Ask your mother to help you prepare refreshments.
 - 2 This activity makes everybody laugh. Have the guests sit around the room. Choose one person to be a pussycat. It must go over to a guest and do his/her best to make the guest laugh. He/she can pussycat make funny meows and walk around like a cat. The goes from one guest to another until someone laughs. The first one to laugh becomes the new pussycat.
 - 3 It's easy to make a cake from a cake mix that you get from the grocery store. When you make a cake from a mix, always follow the directions on the package carefully. Then you can be sure that your cake will turn out right and your guests will enjoy it.
 - 4 As you ride on a bus with your friends, get someone to start singing. Everyone joins in. At the first crossroad, another person starts a different song, and everyone joins in. Keep changing songs at every crossroad.
 - 5 Looking after cats is easy. They wash themselves every day and eat almost any food. Cats like to drink milk and cream. But they need to be fed fish, beef, liver, and other kinds of meat. They need a clean, dry bed at night. You can use a basket or a cardboard box for your cat's bed. Cats like to play with a rubber ball or chase a string.
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A Party Dessert
B Outdoor Game
C Taking Care of a Pet
D Collecting Things</p> | <p>E Giving a Party
F Party Animals
G Fun on the Way
H Party Game</p> |
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Task 9

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 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 be possible that we had never met before. It's a small world.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A Unbelievable Meeting | E Strikes of Underground Workers |
| B Absolute Coincidence | F Situation on the Station |
| C Unpleasant Meeting | G He wouldn't Be Late |
| D Unpredictable Life | H They Worked at Different Streets |

Task 10

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 1 Safe, comfortable and, above all, green. Electric-powered cars will not produce any substances which are dangerous for either people or the environment. In 10-20 years all cars will have their own built-in computers. These computers will help choose the best way to go and avoid accidents. You can even sit back and let the computer do the driving!
- 2 As you know, personal computers use a lot of power. In fact, with their printers and monitors, computers in the USA use each year as much electricity as the whole state of Oregon. Not to waste electricity, new "green" computers are being developed by more than a hundred personal computer firms in the USA. When left on but unused for more than a few minutes, they go down to a standby, using 80 per cent less energy. At a command the PCs return to full power.
- 3 Nowadays, people working in offices use computers, which contain hundreds of documents. Do you know how much space these documents would take up, if they were printed on paper? They'd occupy whole rooms! In many offices computers are linked in a network. This way, employees can exchange information and messages without moving from their tables.
- 4 Technology has allowed more and more people to work from the place where they live. Using a modem on a telephone line connected to their computer, everyone can be linked to the company computer. In this way, they don't waste so much time, because they don't have to go to the office every day. It also means less pollution in the atmosphere caused by transport.
- 5 Good-bye, pencils! Farewell, sheets of paper! These days' cartoons are being made with a computer. The first-ever cartoon to be created by computer was "Toy Story" produced by Steve Jobs. A typical Walt Disney cartoon usually needs up to 600 designers. "Toy Story" was made using only 100. So, like so much of modern life, today's cinema seems to be falling more and more into the hands of the computer.

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|---|------------------------------|
| A An Office at Home | E Saving Energy |
| B Computers for Making Films | F Saving Space |
| C "No" to Computer Games | G Driving in the Future |
| D Computers for Building up Team Spirit | H Computers for Making Music |

Level B2

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 1 Chocolate is made from the seeds of the tree Theobroma cacao. The ancient Aztecs used the beans of the cacao tree as a form of money. The Aztecs discovered that by the crushing the beans into a paste and

adding spices, they could make a refreshing and nourishing drink. This drink was very bitter, not like our chocolate drinks today. 16th-century European explorers brought the drink back from their travels, added sugar, and soon it was popular as an expensive luxury.

- 2 You can receive 'sweet tooth' from your parents. Recent study at New York University suggests there is a genetic reason why some people prefer sugary foods. The study was based on two groups of mice. The parents of the first group were given sweetened water and the parents of the second — unsweetened water. The team found the gene that was different in the two groups of mice and then looked for similar genetic chains in humans.
 - 3 All modern chocolate products have large amounts of sugar, a fact which may partly explain why it becomes a sort of drug for some people. An ability to recognize sweet things, and a tendency to like them was very useful for our forefathers. Such a genetic quality made prehistoric humans look for energy-rich, healthy and tasty food such as fruit, and helped them avoid bitter-tasting poisonous plants.
 - 4 Like other sweet food, chocolate helps endorphins, natural hormones that give us the feelings of pleasure and well-being, to appear in our body. Chocolate also makes us feel good by reacting with our brains. Scientists say that some people may develop chocoholism — a dependency on chocolate. So it's just possible that, with every bar of chocolate, your brain changes step by step in order to make you love chocolate more and more!
 - 5 Back in the 17th and 18th centuries, many scientific works were written explaining the advantages of chocolate for medicine, and today it's a regular food in army rations. Chocolate could help prevent tooth decay, according to scientists at Japan's Osaka University. The cocoa beans from which chocolate is made have an antibacterial agent that fights tooth decay. These parts of the beans are not usually used in chocolate production, but in future they could be added back in to chocolate to make it friendly for teeth.
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A Chocolate Mania</p> <p>B History of Chocolate</p> <p>C Love of Sweet from Your Father</p> <p>D Balanced Diet</p> | <p>E Friend or Enemy</p> <p>F Safe Sweetness</p> <p>G Help to Dentists</p> <p>H Problems with Weight</p> |
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Task 2

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 1 In the earliest days of computers, the only computer education was about computers. We, and computers, have come a long way since those days. Now computers have invaded every aspect of modern life. Education is no exception. Students can use word processors for writing, spreadsheets for mathematics and science, and databases for organizing information. Lately, the Internet has become a recognized way of getting information.
- 2 There are many advantages to distance learning. For homeschoolers, it's a great way to safely get a head start on college before completing high school. In addition, many students don't have the ability to leave home for maybe family or work obligations. Another huge advantage is the cost savings. Through distance learning, you avoid room and board fees that will have to be paid by a traditional student.
- 3 In Great Britain many children go to boarding schools. A good boarding school can be an excellent placement for an orphaned child, because everyone is treated equally and fairly there. Many parents with non-traditional careers or those undergoing difficult transitions like divorce find boarding schools

excellent alternatives. Boarding school can help children grow in independence, and friendships formed in boarding school often last a lifetime.

4 Considered by many to be a diamond in the rough of the Parkside area, the school boasts a curriculum that encourages technological literacy. The 170 local 9th grade students don't carry any books or pencils. The school supplies every student with their own laptop. They create multimedia presentations with Microsoft PowerPoint, receive assignments via e-mail, and conduct research online. So far, the unique programme has had positive results.

5 Chorister's schools are educational establishments which have a special emphasis on religious choir singing. These schools are usually attached to a cathedral, church or chapel, where the school choir sings. Choir schools do not exclusively educate choristers: about 15,000 pupils are taught at chorister schools in the UK, but only around 1,000 of those are choristers. Tony Blair, for example, attended The Chorister School but was not himself a chorister.

- A Studying from Home
- B Personal Development is Important
- C Modern Tools for Studying
- D Finding the Right Activity for You

- E Studying and Living at School
- F Specialized Schools
- G Assessing Academic Progress
- H High-Tech School

Task 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

1 Acid rain moves easily, affecting locations far beyond those that let out the pollution. As a result, this global pollution issue causes great debates between countries that fight over polluting each other's environments. The problem is that acid rain, one of the most important environmental problems of all, cannot be seen. Some scientists think that human production is primarily responsible, while others cite natural causes as well.

2 Air pollution has many disastrous effects that need to be curbed. In order to accomplish this, governments, scientists and environmentalists are using or testing a variety of methods aimed at reducing pollution. There are two main types of pollution control. Input controls are usually more effective than output controls. Output controls are also more expensive, making them less desirable to tax payers and polluting industries.

3 Global warming is called the greenhouse effect because the gases that are gathering above the Earth make the planet comparable to a greenhouse. By trapping heat, the greenhouse effect is warming the planet and threatening the environment. Current fears stem largely from the fact that global warming is occurring at such a rapid pace. Models are predicting that over the next century, the global temperature will rise by several degrees.

4 Individuals often throw out goods without realizing that they could be dangerous for the environment. No matter where people put these materials, there is always a chance that they could find their way into the ground, and eventually into our bodies. Special research is necessary to provide data on the effects of every chemical as well as to learn how combinations of these chemicals affect human health.

5 Only a few factors combine to create the problem of ozone layer depletion. The production and emission of CFCs, chlorofluorocarbons, is by far the leading cause. Many countries have called for the end of CFC production. However, those industries that do use CFCs do not want to discontinue usage of this highly

valuable industrial chemical. So it's important to make people realize the disaster CFCs cause in the stratosphere.

- A Hazardous Waste
- B Invisible Threat
- C Primary Reason
- D Possible Solutions

- E Global Destruction
- F Disastrous Growth
- G Water Shortage
- H Quick Change

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 1 English is the main language in 30 countries, and there are about 375 million people who speak it as their first language. It is also used as an official language in more than 70 other countries such as India, Pakistan, Malaysia, and is the second language for about 350 million people. One in two Europeans can speak English quite well and can have a proper conversation. All in all, there are about 1 billion people who can't speak English, but they're learning it!
 - 2 It's the top language for travel and tourism, and is used in business and science. At the moment, 80 per cent of the world's Internet sites are in English, but this will fall when more countries start their own language. Today English is a truly global language, because it belongs to everyone.
 - 3 There are 300 000 entries in the Oxford English Dictionary. However, there are many scientific and technical words that are not in dictionary, for example, the types of insects or flowers. An educated English speaker only uses about 30 000 words. International communication has also created specialized English of different professions. New words are added to the language when they are needed.
 - 4 According to the Oxford English Dictionary, it is the name for a lung disease caused by breathing in dangerous dust and is *pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanokoniosis*. Of course, we don't use it in ordinary life.
 - 5 The letter 'e' is used more than any other. Ernest Wright was very interested in this fact, and wanted to see if it is possible to communicate without using this letter at all. He wasn't able to write very much. He wrote a 200-page novel, but it was not a great success.
- A What's the most common letter in English?
 - B How many words are there in English?
 - C What's the longest word in English?
 - D What language do tourists use in Ukraine?
 - E How many people speak English?
 - F Why do people learn English?
 - G Are old words needed?
 - H Is English used in films?

Task 5

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 1 Today Jakarta has much to offer, ranging from museums, art and antique markets, first class shopping to accommodations and a wide variety of cultural activities. Jakarta's most famous landmark is the National Monument. Among other places one can mention the National Museum that holds an extensive collection of ethnographic artifacts and relics, the Maritime Museum that exhibits Indonesia's seafaring traditions, including models of sea going vessels.
- 2 Sumatra is a paradise for nature lovers, its national parks are the largest in the world, home to a variety of monkeys, tigers and elephants. Facing the open sea, the western coastline of Sumatra and the waters surrounding Nias Island have big waves that make them one of the best surfer's beaches in Indonesia.

There are beautiful coral reefs that are ideal for diving. For those who prefer night dives, the waters of Riau Archipelago offer a rewarding experience with marine scavengers of the dark waters.

3 Various establishments offer professional pampering service with floral baths, body scrubs, aromatic oils, massages and meditation; rituals and treatments that use spices and aromatic herbs to promote physical and mental wellness. Various spa hotels are extremely popular. Indonesians believe that when treating the body you cure the mind.

4 Jakarta has a distinctly cosmopolitan flavor. Tantalize your taste buds with a gastronomic spree around the city's many eateries. Like French gourmet dining, exotic Asian cuisine, American fast food, stylish cafes, restaurants all compete to find a way into your heart through your stomach. The taste of Indonesia's many cultures can be found in almost any corner of the city: hot and spicy food from West Sumatra, sweet tastes of Dental Java, the tangy fish dishes of North Sulawesi.

5 In the face of constant exposure to modernization and foreign influences, the native people still faithfully cling to their culture and rituals. The pre-Hindu Bali Aga tribe still maintains their own traditions of architecture, pagan religion, dance and music, such as unique rituals of dances and gladiator-like battles between youths. On the island of Siberut native tribes have retained their Neolithic hunter-gathering culture.

- A A Taste of Everything
- B Shop till You Drop
- C City's Tourist Attractions
- D Ancient Traditions Live on

- E Activities for the Adventurous and Hardy
- F On the Crossroads of Religions
- G For the Body, Mind and Soul
- H From the High Peaks to the Deep Seas

ФОРМА ТЕСТОВОГО ЗАВДАННЯ

СТРАТЕГІЯ ВИКОНАННЯ

ЗАВДАННЯ З ВИБОРОМ ОДНІЄЇ ПРАВИЛЬНОЇ ВІДПОВІДІ

Спочатку швидко прочитайте весь текст, не заглиблюючись у подробиці. Мета такого первинного прочитання — зрозуміти лише загальний зміст і основні події оповідання. При виконанні кожного завдання уважно перечитуйте тільки ту частину, де повинна бути відповідь.

1. Швидко прочитайте текст, не зупиняючись на деталях. Мета — вловити хід розповіді та ключові моменти.
2. Почніть з питань, щоб заздалегідь визначити, на що потрібно звернути увагу.
3. Ознайомтесь із запитаннями та спробуйте відповісти на них, не дивлячись на варіанти відповідей.
4. Прочитайте перше запитання, підкресліть ключові слова і знайдіть той фрагмент тексту, який містить відповідь. Цим фрагментом може бути одне слово, вираз, ціле речення чи абзац.
5. Перегляньте варіанти відповідей і виберіть той, що найбільше підходить, обов'язково знайдіть і підкресліть те місце в тексті, яке підтверджує відповідь.
6. Пам'ятайте, що в питаннях інформація перефразована, тому звертайте увагу на синонімічні способи вираження однієї і тієї ж думки. Не намагайтеся знайти точно такі ж слова і вирази, які містяться у питанні, у самому тексті.
7. Прочитайте текст ще раз і перевірте правильність обраних відповідей.

Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys

Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

I think I'm a good librarian. I love books, and the people who read them, and if that makes me intolerant of the video and computer age, it doesn't matter much in here. *Paul was embarrassed by my job. It didn't fit in with his creative Director image at dinner parties.* He'd rather I had either stayed at home, and then he could continue to make jokes about me being the last housewife in captivity; or else that I had found some trendy,

highly-paid job in the media. When I pointed out that I did work in the media, it just wasn't very highly paid, and he would look pained.

I've always been addicted to the printed word. A former headmistress once said, *"If Constance had nothing else to read, she'd read the label on a jam jar!"* She meant to be scathing, and the other girls tittered sycophantically, but I thought she was being silly. You could learn a lot from the labels on jam jars... and besides, the other girls would only gaze into space and moon. Was that supposed to be better? *So my first thought, when Kate started school and I decided I could now take a job with a clear conscience, was something to involve me with books.* I would have been quite happy in a bookshop, but the humiliation of having his wife working as a shop assistant was more than Paul could contemplate. *I tried to argue that all advertising is only selling.* I'd heard him propound the argument often enough at dinner parties, when smart women fresh out of university and burning to write had asked him *if it wasn't an awful come down, when you'd got a First in English, to wind up working in advertising?* The moment he heard that contemptuous stress on the first syllable, advertising, adman, Paul would assume his patient, sophisticated smile and take them through his catechism about selling. But evidently the same didn't apply to me and bookshops. "Not even Hatchards?" I'd said. "Then I'd be near your office and we could meet for lunch sometimes. That would be nice..."

"My dear girl, you wouldn't stand a chance of getting a job in Hatchards!" Paul had answered. So *I did get a year's course in librarianship*, and started work within a month of completing it. There aren't that many librarians with a First from Oxford, and although I didn't tell my colleagues, it showed up on my CV and must have impressed the selection committee. They probably thought I wouldn't stay, but I have spent nearly nine years now in the same public library.

1 Why did Paul disapprove of his wife's job?

- A It deprived him of a chance to show off.
- B It had nothing to do with computers.
- C It made her look like a housewife.
- D It was not acceptable in their circles.

Відповіді B, C і D не можуть бути правильними, тому що в тексті немає відповідної інформації, а отже, ми не можемо зробити висновок, про те, чи хотів Пол, щоб робота його дружини була пов'язана з комп'ютером, щоб його дружина виглядала типовою домогосподаркою через свою роботу, а також про те, чи була робота бібліотекаря прийнятною в їхніх колах.

Відповідь на поставлене запитання можна знайти у першому абзаці. Робота дружини позбавила Пола можливості хизуватися на прийомах, тому правильна відповідь A — **It deprived him of a chance to show off.**

Правильна відповідь — A.

2 Why was the narrator critical of her school environment?

- A The headmistress had disapproved of her love for books.
- B The headmistress had teased her for her obsession.
- C The other girls had never shared her love for reading.
- D It had never been a source of excitement for her.

Відповіді A, C і D не можуть бути правильними, тому що в тексті немає достатньої інформації для того, щоб вважати їх позитивними.

Правильна відповідь — B, оскільки у ній відчувається критичне ставлення автора до шкільного оточення, директора і учениць. У тексті не йдеться про те, що директор не схвалювала любові автора до читання, але вона жартувала над її захопленням (*"If Constance had nothing else to read, she'd read the label on a jam jar!"* She meant to be scathing, and the other girls tittered sycophantically, but I thought she was being silly.). Отже, правильна відповідь B — **The headmistress had teased her for her obsession.**

Правильна відповідь — B.

3 Why did the narrator decide to take a job in a bookshop?

- A It could offer her vast career opportunities.
- B She knew it would bring her a lot of money.
- C Her daughter had grown up and did without her help.
- D It was a great place to meet people who read books.

Відповіді A, B і D не можуть бути правильними, тому що в тексті немає достатньої інформації для того, щоб вважати їх позитивними.

Оскільки автор вирішила знайти роботу у книжковому магазині, тому що любила книги (про це ми дізналися з попереднього абзацу), але змогла піти на роботу тільки після того, як виросла донька (*So my first thought, when Kate started school and I decided I could now take a job with a clear conscience, was something to involve me with books.*), правильна відповідь C — **Her daughter had grown up and did without her help.**

Правильна відповідь — C.

4 According to the text, the narrator thought "advertising" to be NOT

- A effective.
- B profitable.
- C successful.
- D creative.

Відповіді A, B і C не можуть бути правильними, тому що в тексті немає достатньої інформації для того, щоб вважати їх позитивними.

Оскільки автор вважає, що реклама пов'язана тільки з продажем (*I tried to argue that all advertising is only selling.*) і не може бути творчим процесом (*if it wasn't an awful come down, when you'd got a First in English, to wind up working in advertising*), правильна відповідь D — **According to the text, the narrator thought "advertising" to be NOT creative.**

Правильна відповідь — D.

5 What did the narrator need in order to start the work in a library?

- A First from Oxford.
- B A year of job experience.
- C Professional qualifications.
- D A reference enclosed in CV.

Відповіді A, B і D не можуть бути правильними, тому що в тексті немає достатньої інформації для того, щоб вважати їх позитивними.

Іноді обрати правильну відповідь допомагають граматичні форми. Так, інверсія (*did get*) у реченні (*I did get a year's course in librarianship.*) говорить про те, що автор пройшла курс з бібліотечної справи, бо це було необхідно для отримання кваліфікації професійного бібліотекаря. Тому правильна відповідь C — **In order to start the work in a library the narrator needed professional qualifications.**

Правильна відповідь — C.

**DO IT YOURSELF 6**

Here are some training tasks. They are placed into two levels: **B1** and **B2**.

Level B1**Task 1**

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The first traffic signal was invented by a railway signaling engineer. It was installed outside the House of Parliament in 1868. It looked like any railway signal of the time, and was operated by gas. However, it exploded and killed a policeman, and the accident discouraged further development until cars became common. Modern traffic lights are an American invention.

Red-green systems were installed in New York in 1918. The first lights of this type in Britain were in London on the junction between St. James's Street and Piccadilly, in 1925.

In the past traffic lights were special. In New York some lights had a statue on top. In Los Angeles the lights did not just change silently but rang bells to wake the sleeping motorists of the 1930s. These are gone and have been replaced by standard models, which are universally adopted.

1 Which of the following is not TRUE?

- A** The first traffic signal was the cause of death of a British policeman.
- B** The first traffic signal was invented in the Houses of Parliament.
- C** The first traffic signal didn't look like the traffic lights of today.
- D** The first traffic signal was placed near the palace of Westminster.

2 What are traffic lights?

- A** Special signal controlling road traffic by coloured lights.
- B** Movement of cars along roads.
- C** An official controlling over the movement of cars.
- D** Regulation of traffic with the help of coloured lights.

3 Whom do we owe the traffic lights of the type we use now to?

- A** Americans.
- B** Members of Parliament from Westminster Palace.
- C** British.
- D** Sleeping motorists.

4 Why was the changing of the traffic lights followed by the bells in 1930s?

- A** To break the silence of Los Angeles.
- B** To wake the sleeping drivers.
- C** To replace the standard models of the time.
- D** To keep step with the time.

5 What does the word 'junction' mean?

- A** A narrow country road.
- B** The main public road.
- C** A paved way at the side of a street for people on foot.
- D** A place where roads meet or diverge.

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Every week, Dr Doppit goes round the wards at the children's hospital. But instead of a white coat and a stethoscope, Dr Doppit has a red nose and carries balloons. She is the hospital's "clown doctor" and her real name is Hilary Day.

After studying drama at university, Hilary saw an advert for a clown doctor at the hospital. "The job was perfect for me," she says. "My mother and grandmother were both nurses, so caring for people is in my blood. Also, I love doing children's theatre."

Before she started, Hilary did four weeks training, where she learnt how to do magic tricks and make balloons into funny shapes. She also had to study child psychology and basic medicine.

Her visits to the hospital start with a meeting with the nursing staff to find out which patients a visit will be most useful for. Most children are delighted to see a clown, but there are some who are too ill, or are afraid of clowns. Hilary always checks first. Then she does some magic, makes balloon animals or tells them a story.

"We know that laughing can have a positive effect on a person's health," says Hilary. "It produces chemicals in the brain that make you relax and feel better." Everyone agrees that regular visits from Dr Doppit can make a big difference to a child's recovery. "Children in hospital miss their everyday life at home and at school," says one hospital manager. "As well as possibly being frightened and homesick they are often bored. The clown doctor gives them something to look forward to and happy memories to take home afterwards."

1 What is the writer's aim in this text?

- A To describe a typical day in a children's hospital.
- B To explain a method of helping young patients.
- C To encourage doctors to learn some circus skills.
- D To show students how to get a job in a hospital.

2 Why was Hilary particularly suitable for the job of a clown doctor?

- A She had studied medicine at university.
- B She already knew how to do magic.
- C She enjoyed working with children.
- D She had been a nurse in a hospital.

3 Before Hilary starts, the staff tell her which children

- A have asked to see her.
- B are going to leave the hospital soon.
- C want to hear a particular story.
- D will benefit most from her visit.

4 The hospital manager thinks that Dr Doppit's visits

- A are useful if the parents can't visit.
- B help children get better more quickly.
- C might be frightening for some children.
- D help the children forget they stay in hospital.

5 What can Dr Doppit influence?

- A Parents' behavior.
- B Nurses' work.
- C Kids' getting better.
- D Hospital manager's decisions.

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

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 centre.

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.
- D teenagers.

2 Those who sign up for the course

- A are beginners.
- B have some basic knowledge of Spanish.
- C speak fluent Spanish.
- D have been to Spain.

3 What language do students speak in class?

- A They speak their native language.
- B They speak Spanish.
- C They speak both languages.
- D They are not allowed to speak.

4 What is the purpose in learning 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.
- D To sing songs.

5 What is the atmosphere at the lessons?

- A Easy-going.
- B Embarrassing.
- C Formal.
- D Strict.

Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

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, which 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.
- D music.

2 Who usually plays the piano in most pubs?

- A The landlord.
- B A fee-paid pianist.
- C One of the customers.
- D A star.

3 What do customers usually do in the pub?

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

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.
- D sing songs.

5 Pubs are

- A open at weekends only.
- B open all day long.
- C closed from 2 to 6 pm.
- D not regulated by law.

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

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 per cent of the population. Isaac Asimov, the scientist and science fiction writer, was 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 What is Mensa?

- A The Latin word for a society.
- B The clever people's club.

- C A society with limited membership.
- D A city.

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.
- D know the rules.

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

- A 148.
- B 177.

- C 225.
- D 150.

4 Why didn't Oliver get good marks at school?

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

- C He was shy.
- D He was not clever.

5 Adragon Eastwood Demello

- A wants to win the Nobel Prize.
- B is a wonder-child.

- C learned Greek at ten.
- D plays the piano.

Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A well-known journalist went to interview Jack Parrish in an expensive New York restaurant. The journalist was late, but fortunately when he arrived, he found the great man was not there yet. Some time later, a waiter approached him and said that there was a young man at the door who claimed that he was supposed to be having lunch with the journalist. The waiter thought that the young man was just trying to be funny, because he said that his name was Jack Parrish.

And it was. The twenty-four-year-old is becoming famous for the fact that he does not look like the owner of one of the world's most successful computer companies. His manner is polite, his voice is quiet and his clothes are fashionable and expensive. Two years ago, when he started his own company nobody heard of him.

Friends say that he has not changed at all. He has not even moved out of his parents' house. So what does he do with his money? It is all in his company. But some people in the computer world are getting nervous — and they are right. It won't be long before someone in another company picks up the phone to hear that quiet voice saying that he's the new boss.

1 The reader can find out from this text

- A how Jack Parrish runs his business.
- B what Jack Parrish said in an interview.
- C how to get a job in Jack Parrish's company.
- D what the writer thinks Jack Parrish will do next.

2 What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A To explain how to make a lot of money.
- B To give some information about a businessman.
- C To give some information about a journalist.
- D To explain how to interview successful people.

3 What did the waiter think about the young man at the door?

- A The young man was a journalist.
- B The young man was behaving rudely.
- C The young man was not as old as he said he was.
- D The young man was pretending to be someone else.

4 What is the writer's attitude to Jack Parrish?

- A He is more important than he appears.
- B He is a good example for young people.
- C He should be more careful how he runs his business.
- D He would be an interesting person to work for.

5 Which of these headlines does the writer expect to see soon?

- A Too much success too fast — was that the end of Parrish's luck?
- B Jack Parrish doesn't worry about money — he gives it away to old friends.
- C And the new owner of our top computer company is Jack Parrish!
- D Spend, spend, spend — how Jack furnishes his new million-dollar home.

Task 7

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Some people believe that there are mysterious animals of large lakes, which live in the water of large lakes or high up in the snow on the mountain tops or deep in the forests. A few people claim that they have actually seen the creatures.

Lake Okanagan is situated in the Rocky Mountains of western Canada and some local people say that a strange creature lives at the bottom of this large lake (128 kilometres long and 230 metres deep): the Ogopogo, they call it. You can read the name forwards or backwards and it's still the same name. You can read the stories about this creature in two different ways, too: believe them or doubt them?

Ed Fletcher, who lives in a house on the side of the lake, is certain that there is something there, under the surface. He says that he has taken more than 50 photos of it out in the middle of the lake. He reports that it is green in colour and about fifteen metres long. But his photos are not at all clear so we can't be sure.

Other people say that the Ogopogo is grey and only about six metres long. Some say it has a head like a dog; some say it has horns on top of its head, like a goat. So who should we believe?

Perhaps we should not be too quick to laugh at those stories. Television teams from Japan and the USA have been down into the lake in small submarines, in the area near a small island. They have not been able to make clear pictures either, but they do believe that something lives near the island — something very large, deep under the water. And if it is there, then what is it?

1 What does the author think about the creatures?

- A They exist.
- B They do not exist.
- C Nobody has seen them.
- D He does not take any of these sides.

2 Where is Lake Okanagan?

- A It is in the Rocky Mountains of the USA.
- B It is in the western part of Canada.
- C It is in the valley.
- D It is an imaginary lake.

3 What does Ed Fletcher say about the creature?

- A It is fifty metres long.
- B It is green.

- C It is grey.
- D It is huge.

4 Which words show that the author is doubtful about the creatures?

- A Some people believe.
- B A few people claim.

- C They are all nonsense, they say.
- D So, who should we believe?

5 Which of these titles is the most suitable for the story?

- A A sensational creature.
- B Ed Fletcher has found a new monster.
- C More stories, but the same thing.
- D USA television team has made an amazing discovery.

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

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.
- D clubs are not a rule.

2 What is the most popular sport at Oxford University?

- A Football.
- B Rowing.
- C Cricket.
- D Rugby.

3 Why were bumping races invented?

- 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.
- D Students wanted to laugh.

4 The winners are given

- A gold oars.
- B new oars.

- C oars with their names engraved in gold.
- D gold medals.

5 May Week is

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

- C a week in June.
- D a fortnight in May.

Task 9

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

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 What does a busker do?

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

2 How long does each busker play?

- A From dusk to dawn.
- B For a limited period of time.
- C As long as he likes.
- D For hours.

3 What do buskers usually write the walls on?

- 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.
- D Their programme.

4 What is the police attitude to the buskers?

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

5 What mustn't the busker do in the street while playing music?

- A The busker mustn't play modern music.
- B The busker mustn't play two musical instruments.
- C The busker mustn't stand close to another busker.
- D The busker mustn't play in an underground station.

Task 10

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (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.
- B Over 500 years ago.
- C In the 1500s.
- D 1500 years ago.

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

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

3 How did the soldiers defend the castle?

- A By pouring hot water or tar on their enemies.
- 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.

Task 1

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned, my eyes caught the heads of several other people turning too. A woman had dropped what appeared to be a dime.

The tinkling sound of a coin dropping on pavement is an attention-getter. It can be nothing more than a penny. Whatever the coin is, no one ignores the sound of it. It got me thinking about sounds again.

We are besieged by so many sounds that attract the most attention. People in New York City seldom turn to look when a fire engine, a police car or an ambulance comes screaming along the street.

When I'm in New York, I'm a New Yorker. I don't turn either. Like the natives, I hardly hear a siren there.

At home in my little town in Connecticut, it's different. The distant wail of a police car, an emergency vehicle or a fire siren brings me to my feet if I'm seated and brings me to the window if I'm in bed.

It's the quietest sounds that have most effect on us, not the loudest. In the middle of the night, I can hear a dripping tap a hundred yards away through three closed doors. I've been hearing little creaking noises and sounds which my imagination turns into footsteps in the middle of the night for twenty-five years in our house. How come I never hear those sounds in the daytime?

I'm quite clear in my mind what the good sounds are and what the bad sounds are.

I've turned against whistling, for instance. I used to think of it as the mark of a happy worker but lately I've been associating the whistler with a nervous person making compulsive noises.

The tapping, tapping, tapping of my typewriter as the keys hit the paper is a lovely sound to me. I often like the sound of what I write better than the looks of it.

1 The sound of a coin dropping makes people

- A think of money.
- B look at each other.
- C pay attention to it.
- D stop crossing the street.

2 People in New York

- A don't care about emergencies.
- B are used to sirens.
- C are attracted by sounds.
- D don't hear loud noises.

3 Which of the following is TRUE about the writer?

- A The writer sleeps next to the window.
- B The writer has lived in Connecticut for a long time.
- C The writer believes in ghosts.
- D The writer is interested in fire engines.

4 How does the author relate to sounds at night?

- A He imagines sounds that do not exist.
- B He exaggerates quiet sounds.
- C He thinks taps should be turned off.
- D He believes it's rather quiet at night.

5 He dislikes whistling because

- A he is tired of it.
- B he used to be happier.
- C it reminds him of tense people.
- D he doesn't like workers.

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Nine-one-one is a three-digit telephone number that provides the American public with access to an emergency answering center. It is the number that has been designated for reporting an emergency and requesting assistance in any community in the United States. Ideally, nearly every American citizen and visitor who has access to a telephone could summon aid by dialing this simple three-digit number, regardless of location, time of day, or type of emergency.

The philosophy has been to make the number available to any community or municipality electing to install 911 and for any emergency service or services that community wishes to include in its system. It is hoped, that the value and benefits of a single emergency telephone number will receive sufficient recognition across the country to bring about the nationwide implementation of 911 within a few years.

The concept of a common emergency telephone number had been discussed in this country for some time before the first system became operational in 1968. Similar systems have been in service nationwide in several European countries for many years. Great Britain was the first country to establish a universal emergency number in 1937. Several of these systems are directed primarily toward the provision of emergency medical services, though the selection of the agency to act as the answering centre may differ from country to country.

1 When was the first emergency phone number created in America?

- A In the late 1930s.
- B In the late 1940s.
- C In the late 1950s.
- D In the late 1960s.

2 The author implies that emergency numbers

- A can be dialed twenty-four hours a day.
- B are available in large cities only.
- C consist of two digits in some countries.
- D can be used only by the US citizens.

3 What is one drawback to the emergency telephone number system?

- A It is not a direct call for help.
- B It is staffed by untrained people.
- C It is not available on holidays.
- D It is not available for visitors.

4 In the U.S. the emergency phone number will be available

- A to states that buy the service.
- B on a community-by-community basis.
- C to residents on an individual basis.
- D to individuals who decide to install it.

5 We can conclude that the emergency phone number

- A has been many years in the planning stages.
- B will never be successful in rural communities.
- C will soon be available in Asian countries.
- D will be available in large cities only.

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (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.
- B That it is underestimated.
- C That it is not thought about at all.
- 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 4

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Herbal Health, Lozano

Herbal Health is one of the world's leading companies in health and dietary products. Applications are invited for the post of Manager at our Lozano store.

Applicants must speak English, be computer literate, and have administrative experience, and an interest in health and lifestyle issues. An ability to speak French is an asset, although language training will be provided.

Responsibilities include day-to-day running of the store together with recruitment and training of new staff. The manager acts as representative for the company and is expected to provide excellent service to customers. Contact Magda Hayes on (05) 291 544 74 54 for more information.

1 Based on the information provided, what does the position of a Manager appear to be?

- A An entry-level job.
- B A higher-level position involving some responsibility.
- C A job that requires a lot of travel.
- D A job that requires a university degree.

2 People who apply for the job as Manager

- A will not need to speak French at work.
- B need to prove they can speak French at the time of the interview.
- C will be given instruction in French once they are hired.
- D need to have a university degree in French.

3 What might the products Herbal Health offers include?

- A Vitamin tablets.
- B Travel accessories.
- C Computer equipment.
- D Wines from Spain and Portugal.

4 The phrase 'administrative experience' means the applicant

- A must have worked for government agencies.
- B must have used the company's products in the past.
- C should have experience in working with large amounts of data.
- D should have experience working in an educational environment.

5 What does the phrase 'running of the store' mean?

- A The store will be very busy.
- B The operation of the store.
- C The store will be open seven days a week.
- D The products of the store will also be available on the Internet.

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The wind stabbed through his heavy wool jacket as though he wasn't even wearing one. Andy struggled to wrap his scarf more securely around his neck and face. Gusts of thickly flying snow hid the sun and made it impossible to look at his watch, so he had no idea what time it was. He was certain of only one thing. Somewhere along the way back to his uncle's house he had taken a wrong turn and was now lost.

In the Colorado Rocky Mountains, a wrong turn could be fatal in a snowstorm. Here, the ranchers and farmers strung a rope from the house to the barn to provide safe passage if they had to go outside. Andy had heard about that, but he hadn't been impressed; after all, he was tough.

He shook his head in an effort to clear his vision. Even though he kept rubbing his eyes, snow frosted his eyelashes so quickly that he could barely see. The thought that a simple afternoon walk had turned into a life-and-death struggle frightened him. He probably should have listened to his uncle when he reminded him to stay close to home.

A sudden slip sent him tumbling down a steep incline. Exhausted, he struggled to his feet and stumbled into a drift of snow already driven high by the wind. Panic drove him to scramble through it, but he discovered that his feet were growing numb. Uncomfortably, he suddenly recalled his last words to his mother as she put him on the plane to visit his uncle for the holidays. "I'll be okay," he had said, rolling his eyes while she cautioned him about the weather. He was more eager to get his first vacation away from home started than he was to listen to her fussing over him.

Now he regretted that he had not said something nice to her before he boarded the plane. It looked as though he might not get the opportunity again, and that drove another dagger of cold through his jacket, although he could scarcely feel it. Based on the stories he had heard, numbness was a bad sign. His body was freezing.

He fell in the snow and lay there for what seemed like an hour, although he knew it couldn't have been more than a few minutes. He thought of his mother and how miserable she would be if something happened to him. For once, he felt truly guilty. After his father's death, she had worked very hard to take care of him, and he had never thought to show his appreciation.

No more of that, he thought. He would change. If he made it through this, he would be a completely different person. All he desired was another chance.

In the distance, from what seemed like miles away, he heard someone calling his name.

"Here!" he called frantically. "Here!" For him, this would not be the end of the story, but the beginning.

1 Which of the following is an opinion in the story?

- A Andy loses his way in the storm.
- B Andy falls down a steep incline.
- C Andy hears someone calling his name.
- D Andy needs a vacation away from home.

2 What happens to cause Andy to have a clearer view of his life?

- A He almost dies in the snowstorm.
- B He realizes that he misses his mother.
- C He discovers that he likes life on a ranch.
- D He and his uncle have a long talk.

3 What is the setting for this story?

- A A park during a snowstorm.
- B A city during a snowstorm.
- C A quiet little town during a snowstorm.
- D Open country during a snowstorm.

4 Which of the following words BEST describes Andy's feelings about his mother at the end of the story?

- A Anger.
- B Guilt.
- C Happiness.
- D Dislike.

5 What is the BEST summary of this passage?

- A Being lost in a snowstorm makes Andy want to become a rancher.
- B Being lost in a snowstorm makes Andy decide to be angry with his mother.
- C After being lost in a snowstorm, Andy thanks the men who rescued him.
- D After being lost in a snowstorm, Andy decides to change his tough attitude.

**ФОРМА
ТЕСТОВОГО
ЗАВДАННЯ**

СТРАТЕГІЯ ВИКОНАННЯ

**ЗАВДАННЯ НА ВСТАНОВЛЕННЯ
ВІДПОВІДНОСТІ ЗАПИТАННЯ
ДО ВІДПОВІДЕЙ АБО
ВІДПОВІДІ ДО ЗАПИТАНЬ**

У завданні цього типу необхідно з'єднати з тестом різні елементи, як-от: фрази, запитання, твердження. Кожен з цих елементів вимагає особливого підходу при виконанні завдання.

1. Почніть виконання завдання з читання запитань до завдання і їх смислових груп. Потім перейдіть до читання тексту. Розуміння змісту і стилю запитань допоможе швидше співвіднести їх з відповідними текстами.

Запитання – Знайдіть у тексті місце, до якого відноситься запитання.

Твердження – Знайдіть у тексті ту ж інформацію, але виражену інакше.

2. У процесі вивчення запитання (тем, коротких тверджень) робіть позначки, які допоможуть зрозуміти зміст і відмінності.

3. У кожному абзаці виберіть речення або ключові слова, в яких міститься основна ідея. Знайдіть запитання, що відповідає основній ідеї кожного абзацу. Пам'ятайте, запитання часто містять слова, які є синонімами слів з абзацу.

4. Переконайтесь, що зайві запитання не відповідають жодному з абзаців.

Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys

1 If you're young, the chances are that you have been using computers for as long as you can remember. For older people computers can be sometimes frightening. However, if you've managed to avoid them so far, you know that you are just delaying the *inevitable* moment when you will have to learn how to use them.

Основна думка першого тексту — люди повинні вчитися користуватися комп'ютером незалежно від свого віку. Тому неминуче *"inevitable"*, що всім доведеться навчитися це робити.

Виділене ключове слово *"inevitable"* співвідноситься зі словами у заголовку **H — Everyone needs to learn.**

Правильна відповідь — **H.**

2 Now help is at hand with a new computer course starting at the local centre which not only gives you *expert guidance*, but actually gives you *a brand new laptop computer as part of the price*. This unique approach enables people to use a computer with ease and efficiency.

Основна думка другого тексту — люди, які навчаються на цих курсах, отримують поради професіонала, абсолютно новий ноутбук, вартість якого включена до вартості занять, і вчать користуватися цим ноутбуком легко і ефективно.

Виділені ключові слова *"expert guidance"*, *"a brand new laptop computer as part of the price"*, *"with ease and efficiency"* співвідносяться зі словами у заголовку **D — Buy and learn at the same time.**

Правильна відповідь — **D.**

3 With prices starting at £670, the one-day course — including the computer — costs *no more than you may pay for a computer alone*. There is also an option to buy accessories to go with it. So, this is the *perfect* place to start.

Основна думка третього тексту — за певну суму можна отримати як комп'ютер, так і одноденний курс навчання. Виділені ключові слова у тексті *"no more than most of us would pay for a computer alone"*, *"perfect"* співвідносяться зі словами у заголовку **A — Cheap and suitable for everyone.**

Правильна відповідь — **A.**

4 The course teaches you how to use your computer, so any queries can be immediately addressed by an experienced course tutor. You will begin with the basics before moving on to *producing and editing documents, a basic introduction to the Internet and how to use e-mail in a day*.

Основна думка четвертого тексту — протягом одного дня "*in a day*" можна освоїти різні навички від базових до більш складних (створення і редагування документів, вміння користуватися Інтернетом та електронною поштою).

Виділені ключові слова "*producing and editing documents, a basic introduction to the Internet and how to use e-mail*" співвідносяться зі словами у заголовку **E — What you will learn in a day**.

Правильна відповідь — **E**.

5 The course ensures that there is *plenty of help and support* available, so throughout the day there are technicians on hand to help you *with any problems that may arise*. This will be particularly welcome news.

Основна думка п'ятого тексту — учні зможуть отримати допомогу і підтримку техніків протягом навчального дня.

Виділені ключові слова у тексті "*plenty of help and support*", "*with any problems that may arise*" співвідносяться зі словами у заголовку **G — When something goes wrong**.

Правильна відповідь — **G**.

6 If you have *particular requirements* that aren't covered in the basic courses, we can also *create custom-made programmes* to help meet your needs. Tutors are available to come to your home or your business, to help create a course that teaches you what you want to know.

Основна думка шостого тексту — для тих, у кого є особливі запити, можуть бути створені спеціальні програми навчання. Крім того, для тих, кому не підходить одноденний курс, існує спеціальна програма.

Виділені ключові слова у тексті "*particular requirements*", "*create custom-made programmes*" співвідносяться зі словами у заголовку **F — Special arrangements available**.

Правильна відповідь — **F**.

What is special about this course?

- A Cheap and suitable for everyone.
- B More things you can learn later.
- C Only available for a short time.
- D Buy and learn at the same time.
- E What you will learn in a day.
- F Special arrangements available.
- G When something goes wrong.
- H Everyone needs to learn.



DO IT YOURSELF 7

Here are some training tasks. They are placed into two levels: **B1** and **B2**.

Level B1

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 Have you ever been to Barbados? Life on Barbados is slow and peaceful. People there seem to spend all their time eating and relaxing. The temperature seldom falls below 20°C.
- 2 Coffee houses are a speciality of Viennese life. Each one serves a huge selection of exotic coffees, so you should consult the menu. The most popular coffee is Brauner, which is similar to espresso.
- 3 The region of Alsace in north-eastern France is like a country in itself. A major Alsatian city is Strasbourg, the European capital because the Council of Europe is located there. This body, representing more 26 nations, deals mainly with issues of culture and human body rights.
- 4 Two centuries ago China was seen as a combination of mystery and wasteland. A mixture of the West and the East is now found in modern businesses. The production of weapons and the growth of its army have made China a world power.
- 5 Tuscany has much to offer the visitor as it has both beautiful countryside and a number of historic towns. One of its most famous cities is Pisa, famous for its Leaning Tower. That is not the only attraction worth seeing in Pisa, as there is also an eleventh-century cathedral.
- 6 January is when the sales take place, and in London, which is the most expensive city in Britain, the bargains are the best. All British politeness is been forgotten. In January, the shops are trying to get rid of extra Christmas stock and the most shops offer huge discounts.

Where can tourists _____ ?

- A admire famous Leaning Tower
- B enjoy a cup of exotic coffee
- C find a mixture of eastern and western traditions
- D see the building of the Council of Europe
- E enjoy slow and peaceful life
- F buy cheaper things
- G collect things connected with famous writers
- H watch street actors and musicians

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 The Palace of Holyrood House is one of the most ancient of the residences still occupied by the royal family. It is closely connected with the history of Scotland. It is open to the public throughout the year except during royal visits.
- 2 Edinburgh Castle was a royal palace and much fine building work went on here: the oldest building, St Margaret's Chapel, dates from the 12th century; James IV built the Great Hall with its magnificent oak roof.
Other highlights of the tour include the huge 15th-century siege gun and the palace where Mary Queen of Scots gave birth to James VI.
- 3 Of all Scotland's rich historic homes and castles, Thirlestane offers something quite special. Here there is so much to see and enjoy at leisure that many visitors return time and time again. Thirlestane's historic toy collection makes it a favourite for families too.
- 4 Walk through a Victorian Street full of shops, peep into family living rooms through the centuries. Discover a fascinating collection of clothes, furniture and household things, dating to the period from 1580-2000.
- 5 Located in a historic house built in 1622, the Writers' Museum is unique to Scotland. Dedicated to the lives and work of Scotland's greatest literary figures, in particular Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott and Robert Louis Stevenson, the museum contain collections of rare things and manuscripts.
- 6 The People's Story Museum is filled with the sounds, sights and smells of Edinburgh life in the past. The Museum tells about people who worked in Edinburgh industries, trades and services, about their work and pastimes. It uses reconstructed scenes, objects and photographs to bring their story to life.

Which place _____ ?

- A collects things connected with famous writers
- B does the queen stay in when she comes to Scotland
- C collects things of working class people
- D is the birthplace of one of the Scottish kings
- E is the treasure house of toys
- F shows the life of people during centuries
- G shows a mixture of eastern and western traditions
- H is full of the houses of some famous film stars

Task 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 Rooked in the monolithic hierarchy of caste, poverty remains a harsh fact of life for around forty per cent of India's inhabitants. No other nation on earth has slum settlements on the scale of those in Delhi, Mumbai and Calcutta.
- 2 Urban Australians celebrate the typical New World values of material self-improvement through hard work and hard play, with an easy-going vitality that visitors, especially Europeans, often find refreshingly hedonistic.
- 3 Industrialized at lightning speed, Japan shed its feudal trappings to become the most powerful and outwardly aggressive country in Asia in a matter of decades.
- 4 After trekking and rural relaxation, most visitors want to head for the beach — and Thailand's eastern and southern coasts are lined with gorgeous white-sand shores, aquamarine seas and kaleidoscopic reefs. The most popular of these are the east coast backpackers' resorts of Ko Samet and Ko Chang.
- 5 Brunei is more expensive than neighbouring Malaysia or even Singapore — hotel prices in the capital are at least double those in nearby Kota Kinabalu or Miri. Most travellers end up in Brunei either because of an enforced stopover on a Royal Brunei Airlines flight, or as a stepping stone to either Sabah or Sarawak.
- 6 The original Banana Republic, a byword for corruption and poverty, Honduras is all too often overlooked by foreign tourists. Many of those who do make it here head straight for the ruins of Copin, one of the finest Maya sites in the region.

In which place can tourists _____ ?

- A relax on the white-sand shores
- B see the most powerful and industrialized country
- C visit the ruins of Copin
- D see slum settlements
- E meet people appreciating typical New World values
- F enjoy the land of volcanic islands
- G find the life very expensive
- H buy everything from perfume to furniture

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 The famous Black Forest and the picturesque town of Baden Baden are in southwestern Germany. The town is surrounded by tall mountains. There are plenty of interesting places to visit including the town's delightful 15th-century palace and Roman baths.
- 2 San Diego in California is a city of sun, sand, sea and all kinds of watersports. You can also visit the San Diego Zoo which is one of the world's largest zoos.

- 3 Madrid is a fabulous place for a holiday. The weather is mostly sunny in summer. There are a lot of sightseeings here. You can visit the Prado Museum, the Plaza Monumental, a huge stadium where bullfights take place, and try paella at an open-air restaurant.
- 4 Hawaii is a paradise! Enjoy golden beaches with green palm trees and watch amazing red sunsets, you can also see colourful fish at Sea Life Park and enjoy traditional Polynesian dances at lovely clubs and bars in the evenings.
- 5 Los Angeles is very exciting and has some very famous attractions. The nearby beaches are long and sandy and there are high mountains outside the city. You can also visit Hollywood and see the houses of some famous film stars.
- 6 San Francisco, Northern California, is famous for its cable cars — and it certainly needs them because San Francisco is very hilly and has some very steep roads. You can enjoy watching the street actors and musicians while eating delicious fresh fish at numerous fish restaurants.

Where can tourists _____ ?

- A watch street actors and musicians
- B see the houses of some famous film stars
- C watch bullfights
- D visit Roman baths
- E do all kinds of water sports
- F enjoy a cup of exotic coffee
- G buy cheaper things
- H see national dances

Task 5

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 Queen Mary's Dolls' House must be the most magnificent dolls' house in the world, an English country mansion in miniature. This house was designed by the famous architect Sir Edwin Lutyens as a gift for Queen Mary.
- 2 With her main mast towering 52 feet above the dock, the historic Cutty Sark is a truly majestic sight. The most famous tea clipper ever built and the only one to survive, The Cutty Sark was designed for speed in the race for the lucrative China tea trade.
- 3 Hampton Court Palace was home to some of the great Kings and Queens of England, such as King Henry VIII and King William III. As you pass from room to room you will see examples of decoration, furnishings and Renaissance paintings, which will leave a lasting impression of the manner and style in which the Royals of the time lived.
- 4 Windsor Castle is probably the largest fortress of its kind in the world. Although some of the State rooms were badly damaged by fire in 1992, work is now well under way to restore them to their former glory.

- 5 Paris is a shopper's paradise. Antique lovers can find fantastic furniture in the small antique shops. There are also some great department stores which sell everything from perfume to furniture.
- 6 St Albans has been welcoming visitors for centuries. Today's visitor comes to explore the inspiring site of Roman Verulamium, now protected in 100 acres of beautiful parkland. The award winning Verulamium Museum tells the story of the Roman city and displays fabulous mosaics and wall plasters.

In which place can tourists _____ ?

- A see a royal residence in miniature
- B learn more about one of the medieval Roman cities
- C see Renaissance paintings
- D admire the most famous tea clipper the only one to survive
- E buy everything from perfume to furniture
- F see the rooms being restored after the fire
- G see national dances
- H see the houses of some famous film star

Task 6

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 "Unity in Diversity" was the slogan chosen when India celebrated fifty years of Independence in 1997. Walk the streets of any Indian city and you'll rub shoulders with representatives of a multitude of castes and outcastes.
- 2 Thailand has become Asia's primary holiday destination and is a useful and popular first stop on any overland journey through Southeast Asia. Though some cities and beach resorts are characterised by high-rises and neon lights, the typical Thai community is the traditional farming village: ninety percent of Thais still earn their living from the land.
- 3 Japan lived in self-imposed isolation until 130 years ago. Anyone who's eaten sushi or used a Sony Walkman feels they know something about this archipelago of some 6800 volcanic islands, and yet, from the moment you come to it you almost feel as if you've touched down on another planet.
- 4 Australia is massive, and very sparsely peopled: in size it rivals the USA, yet its population is just over eighteen million. This is an ancient land, and often looks it. In contrast, its cities—most of which were founded as recently as the mid nineteenth century — express a youthful energy.
- 5 The tiny but thriving Islamic Sultanate of Brunei perches on the north-western coast of Borneo. Education and healthcare are free; houses cars and even pilgrimages to Mecca are subsidized; the average per capita salary is around USD 19,000. The explanation is simple: oil.
- 6 Honduras's close alliance with the US has not alleviated the country's acute social and economic problems. After Nicaragua, this is Latin America's poorest nation.

Where can tourists _____ ?

- A see traditional farming villages
- B enjoy the land of volcanic islands
- C meet people of different castes and outcastes
- D see the country with average salary of USD19,000
- E see a country which is as large as America
- F feel the problems with economics
- G see the rooms being restored after the fire
- H watch street actors and musicians

Task 7

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 Settlements have existed around the area since before the Roman Empire. The earliest clear evidence of occupation, a collection of hunting weapons, is from the Late Bronze Age, starting around 1000 BC. There is further archaeological evidence through the Iron Age, a Belgic tribe having settled on Castle Hill in the 1st century BC.
- 2 The first major development of the area began with the Roman invasion of Britain in about AD 40. Castle Hill made Cambridge a useful place for a military outpost from which to defend the River Cam. It was also the crossing point for the Via Devana which linked Colchester in Essex with the garrisons at Lincoln and the north. This Roman settlement has been identified as Duroliponte.
- 3 After the Romans had left, Saxons took over the land on and around Castle Hill. During Anglo-Saxon times Cambridge benefited from good trade links across the otherwise hard-to-travel fenlands. Cambridge is mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as the earliest known reference to a bridge.
- 4 The arrival of the Vikings in Cambridge was recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 875. The Vikings' vigorous trading habits caused Cambridge to grow rapidly. After the end of the Viking period the Saxons enjoyed a brief return to power.
- 5 In 1068, two years after his conquest of England, William of Normandy built a castle on Castle Hill. Like the rest of the new kingdom, Cambridge fell under the control of the King and his deputies. The distinctive Round Church dates from this period.
- 6 In 1209, students escaping from hostile town's people in Oxford fled to Cambridge and formed a University there. The oldest college that still exists, Peterhouse, was founded in 1284. One of the most impressive buildings in Cambridge, King's College Chapel, was begun in 1446 by King Henry VI. The project was completed in 1515 during the reign of King Henry VIII.

Which passage tells about the period _____ ?

- A when Cambridge became a military outpost
- B when Cambridge grew rapidly due to the trade
- C when Cambridge became known as an education centre
- D when the first settlements were founded
- E when Cambridge was mentioned in chronicles
- F when the impressive church was erected
- G when the first mention of the invasion appeared
- H when the distinctive Trinity Church was erected

Task 8

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 The Flag of Wales incorporates the red dragon of Prince Cadwalader along with the Tudor colours of green and white. The red dragon was then included in the Tudor royal arms to signify their Welsh descent. It was officially recognised as the Welsh national flag in 1959. The British Union Flag incorporates the flags of Scotland, Ireland and England but does not have any Welsh representation.
- 2 The Dragon, part of the national flag design, is also a popular Welsh symbol. The myth is that it originated from Merlin's vision of a Red (Wales) and White (England) dragon battling, with the Red dragon being victorious. Following the annexation of Wales by England, the dragon was used as a supporter in the English monarch's coat of arms.
- 3 The leek is also a national emblem of Wales. According to legend, Saint David ordered his Welsh soldiers to identify themselves by wearing the vegetable on their helmets in an ancient battle against the Saxons that took place in a leek field.
- 4 The daffodil is the national flower of Wales, and is worn on St David's Day each March 1. In Welsh, the daffodil is known as 'Peter's Leek'.
- 5 The Flag of Saint David is sometimes used as an alternative to the national flag (and used in part of Cardiff City FC's crest), and is flown on St David's Day.
- 6 The Prince of Wales's feathers, the heraldic badge of the Prince of Wales is sometimes adapted by Welsh bodies for use in Wales. The symbolism is explained on the article for Edward, the Black Prince, who was the first Prince of Wales to bear the emblem. The Welsh Rugby Union uses such a design for its own badge.

In which passage can you read about _____ ?

- A the national flag of Wales
- B the design used by a sports association
- C the flower which people wear on March 1
- D an alternative to the national flag
- E the emblem originated in a leek field
- F the symbol of victory
- G the Flag Day
- H the design used by Girl Guides association

Task 9

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 This centrally located hotel is just minutes away from Oxford Street, Covent Garden and London's Theatreland. The hotel offers 1430 rooms with bath, shower and WC, satellite TV, telephone and tea/coffee making facilities, 2 restaurants, 2 bars, lounge, gift shop and lifts. This place is ideal for holding conferences as well as for a family weekend.
- 2 With an elegant Edwardian exterior overlooking a quiet park close to Paddington, the Norfolk Plaza has 86 rooms with shower or bath and WC, telephone, satellite TV, and a hairdryer. Lounge, bar and lift.
- 3 Ideally situated for the new Heathrow rail link, this Victorian hotel offers traditional character within walking distance of Hyde Park. 238 rooms with shower or bath and WC, TV, telephone, tea/coffee making facilities, hairdryer and trouser press, 2 restaurants, lounge, bar and lift.
- 4 Situated on the South side of the Thames opposite the Houses of Parliament, the Novotel Waterloo is well located for visiting London's sights. With the Eurostar terminal just minutes away it is also an ideal hotel to begin or end your European break in style. 187 rooms with shower or bath and WC, TV, telephone, tea/coffee making facilities, hairdryer and minibar, lift, restaurant, 'Flag & Whistle' pub.
- 5 A spacious and comfortable hotel in the heart of Bloomsbury is situated near Covent Garden, Oxford Street and London's Theatreland. The President has 450 rooms with shower or bath and WC, satellite TV and telephone, lounge, bars, 'Saracen Carver' restaurant and lift and Car parking payable at the hotel.
- 6 Convenient for Knightsbridge and the Exhibition Centres. 90 comfortably furnished rooms with shower or bath and WC, TV, telephone, a hairdryer; Lounge, bar, popular Mongolian themed restaurant with pleasant music and lift. Tube — 3 min.

Which hotel _____ ?

- A is convenient for exhibitions visitors
- B has a minibar in each room
- C has a gift shop
- D has a payable car parking
- E is situated near a park
- F is convenient for sport fans
- G has the currency exchange facilities
- H is traditionally organized

Task 10

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 The ground hog is a small burrowing animal that hibernates during the winter months. Legend says that he emerges on February, 2. If he sees his shadow (on sunny day), he will be frightened and return to his burrow. This is supposed to indicate six more weeks of wintry weather. If not, then spring is near.
- 2 This was originally a religious holiday, but its religious character has been lost in the United States, and it is now celebrated mostly as a children's day. Traditions include carving out pumpkins with funny faces as well as dressing up in costumes and going around the neighborhood to receive treats of candy, fruit, and cookies. More and more adults celebrate Halloween. They dress up like historical or political figures and go to masquerade parties. Teenagers enjoy costume dances at their schools and the more outrageous the costume — the better!
- 3 On this day Americans honor their mothers by sending them flowers, buying small gifts, and taking them out to eat so that they don't have to do any work around the house.
- 4 Easter is a religious holiday for Christians who believe that Christ rose from the dead on the day. Many folk traditions are now connected with Easter, including the decoration of brightly colored eggs and giving baskets of candy to children.
- 5 As in many other countries, this day is marked by the custom of playing practical jokes on one's friends and colleagues. The victim of these jokes is called an April fool. Today, April Fool's jokes are played mostly by children, who enjoy the holiday very much.
- 6 Saint Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland, and this holiday was brought to America by Irish immigrants. People celebrate this day by wearing something green and getting together with friends to party and sing Irish folk songs.

In which passage can you read about the holiday _____ ?

- A when people send flowers to their mothers
- B connected with the decoration of brightly coloured eggs
- C when an animal informs about the coming spring
- D originated in Ireland
- E when children go around the neighbourhood to receive treats of candy
- F when people march along the streets
- G when people dance around the fir tree
- H when people play jokes on each other

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 Western Canada and the Rocky Mountains include the provinces of British Columbia, the western part of Alberta and the southern regions of Yukon. Most of the terrain in Western Canada is rugged mountains. Most of Western Canada is coniferous forest. The Rocky Mountains are part of the North American continental divide reaching from the Arctic Circle into the United States. Most of the mountains are impassable and the handful of routes through the Canadian Rockies are noted as some of the most spectacular drives and rail routes anywhere in the world.
- 2 East of the Rockies are the interior plains spanning most of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The predominantly flat and treeless terrains are where most of the arable agricultural farms in Canada can be found. The Cypress Hills and Alberta Badlands are the exception to the stereotypical Prairie Province look. These areas are quite hilly and rugged.
- 3 Canada's central provinces of Ontario and Quebec are some of the most densely populated areas and also some of the most thinly populated. The two largest provinces are roughly the size of Western Europe. Ottawa is located in Ontario on the border of Quebec.
- 4 The Maritime Provinces of New-Brunswick, Prince-Edward-island and Nova-Scotia make up Eastern Canada. The Atlantic Provinces incorporate these Maritime Provinces and also include Newfoundland. Most of the Maritimes are forested areas with river valleys and plenty of coastlines.
- 5 North of the tree line, the Canadian Arctic is primarily composed of permanent ice and tundra. The most northern mountains, the Inuitian Mountains are on Ellesmere Island in Nunavut.
- 6 Canada's boundaries span the widest portion of the North America continent, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, from the United States along the 49th Parallel in the south to the North Pole, the Arctic Ocean and the Beaufort Sea in the north. The entire expanse of Canada covers 9,976,140 km (Land: 9,220,970 km and Water: 755,170 km) approximately 1.3 times the size of Australia and over 40 times the size of the United Kingdom.

In which passage can you read about _____?

- A Eastern Canada
- B the impassable mountains
- C the exception to the stereotypical Prairie Province look
- D the permanent ice zone
- E the capital of Canada
- F Canada's geographical comparison with other countries.
- G the place of the USA border
- H picturesque Canadian lakes

Task 2

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 New Year's Eve, December 31, is more important to Americans than New Year's Day itself. In the United States, the federal holiday is January 1, but most people begin celebrating on December, 31. Sometimes they have masquerade balls, where guests dress up in costumes and cover their faces with masks. According to an old tradition, guests unmask at midnight. Many Americans watch television as part of the festivities. Most of the television channels show Times Square in the heart of New York City.
- 2 Martin Luther King Jr, a distinguished African American, organized and led the civil rights movement in the United States during the 1960s. During the 1963 march on Washington, he delivered the stirring and memorable 'I have a dream' speech to a quarter million people gathered before the Lincoln Memorial.
- 3 This holiday commemorates the birthdays of George Washington, the first President of the United States, and Abraham Lincoln, President during the Civil War (1861—1865).
- 4 Memorial Day is the day on which Americans remember those who died in the service of their country. Many families visit graves and decorate them with flowers, and the day is also marked with patriotic parades. This day is considered the beginning of the summer season.
- 5 Independence Day is the US National Day. It commemorates the day the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776. This holiday is celebrated all over the country with picnics, political speeches, and community get-togethers that culminate in fireworks displays.
- 6 The first Thanksgiving Day was observed by the Pilgrims at Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts in 1621 to give thanks for the bountiful harvest and their triumph of survival over the wilderness. Now it is a time when Americans give thanks for the good life they enjoy and celebrate by getting together with family and friends to eat traditional foods such as turkey, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, and pumpkin pie.

Which holiday is known for _____ ?

- A survival victory
- B patriotic parades
- C commemorating the birthdays of two outstanding Americans
- D the unforgettable speech
- E being celebrated with picnics and political speeches
- F bringing dolls as a present
- G dressing in masquerade costumes
- H dancing samba

Task 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 The Flag of Scotland, the Saltire or St. Andrew's Cross, dates (as it is given at least in legend) from the 9th century, and is thus the oldest national flag still in use. The Saltire now also forms part of the design of the Union Flag.
- 2 The Royal Standard of Scotland, a banner showing the Royal Arms of Scotland, is also frequently to be seen, particularly at sporting events involving a Scottish team. Often called the Lion Rampant (after its chief heraldic device), it is technically the property of the monarch and its use by anybody else is illegal, although this is almost universally ignored, and never enforced.
- 3 The unicorn is also used as a heraldic symbol of Scotland. The Royal Coat of Arms of Scotland, used prior to 1603 by the King of Scotland, incorporated a lion rampant shield supported by two unicorns. On the Union of the Crowns, the Arms were quartered with those of England and Ireland, and one unicorn was replaced by a lion (the supporters of England).
- 4 The Honours of Scotland, the Scottish Crown Jewels, are displayed in the Crown Room of Edinburgh Castle, from where they are removed only for State Occassions. Stylised versions of the Crown of Scotland appear upon the badges of the Royal Regiment of Scotland, those of the Scottish Police Forces, the Scottish Ambulance Service and upon Royal Mail premises, vehicles and pillar/wall boxes in Scotland.
- 5 The thistle, the floral emblem of Scotland, features in many Scottish symbols and logos, and on UK currency. Heather is also considered to be a symbol of Scotland but is less popular.
- 6 'Flower of Scotland' is popularly held to be the National Anthem of Scotland, and is played at international events such as football or rugby matches involving the Scotland national team. However, since devolution, more serious discussion of a national anthem has led to this being disputed.

In which passage can you read about _____ ?

- A a banner frequently shown at sporting events
- B the National Anthem of Scotland
- C a heraldic symbol of Scotland often used with the Lion Rampant
- D a symbol that features on UK currency
- E the Crown Jewels
- F the dancing ceremony
- G a flag frequently shown at award events
- H the oldest flag

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 In England, Christmas Day and Good Friday have been holidays (literally 'Holy Days') for religious reasons since the establishment of Christianity in this country. Christmas is celebrated on December 25 not on Christmas Eve as in several other European countries.
- 2 Boxing Day takes its name from the old custom of giving employees or tradesmen (such as the milkman) an annual present or 'Christmas Box' on that day. It has nothing to do with the sport of boxing. If Christmas Day or Boxing Day falls at the weekend, the weekday which follows December 25th and 26th becomes a Bank Holiday.
- 3 Easter Monday is generally regarded as an unofficial consecration of Spring. In many towns there are funfairs with roundabouts, coconut-shies, switchbacks and other amusements. Easter Monday used to be the day on which the ladies would parade in the parks, wearing new dresses and hats. Although this custom is dying out, the tradition still provides the ladies with a pretext for buying spring clothes.
- 4 The public holidays in Scotland are New Year's Day and the second of January, Good Friday, May Day and the first Monday in August. New Year's Eve is an occasion for much joyous and noisy celebration. In London also there are large crowds in Piccadilly Circus and Trafalgar Square and New Year's Eve is a great occasion for parties and jollity.
- 5 In Ireland, St. Patrick's Day (March, 17) is also a Bank Holiday. St. Patrick is the Patron Saint of Ireland. It is curious that St. George's Day (April, 23) is not a Bank holiday in England, for St. George is the Patron Saint of England and in addition that day is the anniversary of the birth of the most famous of Englishmen, William Shakespeare. However, the flag of St. George (a red cross on a white background) or the Union Jack is flown on that day.
- 6 The August Bank Holiday is probably the most popular one of the year, partly because it comes at a time when children are not at school. A lot of people try to make this a long weekend, and go away to the seaside or the country (as they may indeed have done at Easter or in spring).

Which passage tells about the holiday _____ ?

- A officially celebrated only in Ireland
- B which is an unofficial consecration of Spring
- C which is wrongly thought to have some connection with sports
- D which is probably the most popular
- E which is celebrated at the very beginning of each year
- F which is celebrated for religious reasons
- G when people dress in masquerade costumes
- H with great fireworks

Task 5

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 1 After the privations of World War II, the Fifties celebrated a return to the good life. At the start of the decade Vogue was sending its fashion crews off to exotic locations such as the Caribbean to photograph swimwear that exposed increasing amounts of skin. Fashion dictated a pale face, protected by foundation and powder and painted with bright colours.
- 2 The tan took a reign as London, with its pallid modification make-up and changeable weather, dictated the style temperature of the first half-decade. But then the sun rose in California and the countercultural aesthetic, from surfer to hippy, was bathed in glorious West Coast gold.
- 3 Throughout the Seventies, the tan got darker. A fortnight's holiday at one of the popular Spanish Costas was within everyone's reach, and with Hawaiian Tropic suntan lotion with its signature coconut smell, you could be transported anywhere. Although truly exotic destinations had more chic appeal, no-one cared much how a tan was acquired; it was only important that you had one.
- 4 The Eighties saw the first major indications of a fashionable withdrawal into the shade as doctors had now raised the spectre of skin cancer. But society had changed too, and with it the value of a tan. The Thatcher years made aspiration an art form, and subtlety went on a health retreat. For the first time, foreign holidays overtook domestic for UK residents, making a tan easier to acquire than ever.
- 5 In June 1992 Vogue announced, "The big news: the tan is out. A pale, rare beauty will turn heads this summer: a look that is certain to shape the beauty ideals of the next century." Soon models were looking so pale, so 'unhealthy', that there was a new stick with which to beat fashion. At least with new look no-one looked as though they hadn't seen the sun for years. But the sun hadn't quite set on bronzing yet.
- 6 Fashion editorials and advertising continue to fuel desire for a fake tan. The fashion world appears to have achieved this golden mean, at least aesthetically. And so the Bronze Age lives on.

Which passage is about the period _____ ?

- A when tan got darker
- B when a pale face with bright colours was fashionable
- C when foreign holidays overtook domestic for UK residents
- D when an 'unhealthy' pale look was fashionable
- E when it was popular to sunbathe in California
- F when the fashion world suggested the other way of getting tan
- G when women were not allowed to sunbathe
- H when fashion advertising banned the usage of make-up

Прочитайте весь текст, ігноруючи пропуски, щоб мати уявлення про інформацію і логіку розвитку тексту. Не дивіться на пропоновані відповіді!

1. Виділіть структурно-сміслові частини тексту.
2. Перегляньте наведені частини речень. Знайдіть частину для кожного конкретного пропуску. Деякі частини речень не підходять за граматичними критеріями.
3. Обравши варіант, прочитайте речення із заповненим пропуском. Переконайтеся, що речення граматично коректне і підходить за змістом (наявність у реченні підмета, присудка, сполучних елементів, які сприяють мовній здогадці, реконструкції цілісності і логічності тексту). Врахуйте контекст до і після, смислові та мовні узгодження.
4. Перевірте, чи всі пропуски ви заповнили. Не забувайте, що бувають зайві варіанти.

Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (1–6).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

A substance produced by *disease-transmitting insects* could (1) _____. Mosquitoes and black flies transmit *malaria* and *river blindness* respectively, both of which (2) _____. However, scientists have discovered, in some of these insects, a *substance* called a peptide which can (3) _____.

Recently introduced techniques have allowed researchers to study these minute insects in order to (4) _____. Professor John Wells said that his team had discovered that the *peptides* (5) _____. He pointed out that if they could identify the genes responsible for producing the substance, they could introduce into the world genetically altered mosquitoes which (6) _____.

In the wake of these exciting developments, it is hoped that science will be able to eradicate some major tropical diseases sooner rather than later.

- A were incapable of spreading the disease
- B kill the viruses and parasites they carry
- C provide the key to fighting these same diseases
- D cause a large number of deaths every year
- E find out more about the peptides
- F were active against parasites
- G were able to spread the disease
- H produce the techniques around the world

(1) Перед пропуском у тексті стоїть дієслово "could", яке граматично може поєднуватися з B, C, D, E. Але за змістом і логікою підходить тільки C, так як "these same diseases" у частині речення уточнює "disease-transmitting insects" у тексті. Отже, правильна відповідь C — **provide the key to fighting these same diseases**.

Правильна відповідь — C.

(2) Перед пропуском у тексті стоїть займенник "which", який замінює іменники "malaria and river blindness", що за змістом поєднується з варіантом D, тому що саме ці хвороби викликають велику кількість смертей щороку. Отже, правильна відповідь D — **cause a large number of deaths every year**.

Правильна відповідь — D.

(3) Перед пропуском у тексті стоїть модальне дієслово "can", яке граматично поєднується з **B, C, D, E**. Але дати вірну відповідь допомагає сама структура речення, яке починається з "however". Це означає, що в цьому реченні буде дана інформація, протилежна інформації з попереднього речення. Речовина може вбити віруси і паразитів, які розносяться комахами. Модальне дієслово "can" граматично поєднується з дієсловом "kill" у варіанті **B**. Отже, правильна відповідь **B — kill the viruses and parasites they carry**.

Правильна відповідь — **B**.

(5) Перед пропуском у тексті стоїть "peptides", що за змістом підходить до варіанту **F**. Отже, правильна відповідь **F — were active against parasites**.

Правильна відповідь — **F**.

(4) Перед пропуском у тексті стоїть "in order to", що може поєднуватися з **B, C, D, E**. За змістом підходить варіант **E**, тому що вивчати можна для того, щоб щось з'ясувати. Отже, правильна відповідь **E — find out more about the peptides**.

Правильна відповідь — **E**.

(6) Перед пропуском у тексті стоїть займенник "which", який замінює іменник "mosquitoes". За змістом підходить варіант **A**, тому що мета вчених — генетично змінити комарів, аби вони не поширювали хворобу. Отже, правильна відповідь **A — were incapable of spreading the disease**.

Правильна відповідь — **A**.



DO IT YOURSELF 8

Here are some training tasks. They are placed into two levels: **B1** and **B2**.

Level B1

Task 1

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Card playing has brought pleasure to millions of people for some six centuries and is popular the world over, so it is not surprising to discover that thousands of games have been invented. There is a widespread belief that all card games have official rules but the situation is complex and this idea is best ignored. Widely played games (1) _____ in much the same way. National and regional games may have official rules published by an organisation devoted to the game, but those (2) _____ in local and family play. Of course, it is essential to establish a set of rules for club or tournament play, but these (3) _____ as the rules of the club, not the rules of the game. In homes people play cards for enjoyment and (4) _____ and drop rules to suit their tastes. It is because tastes (5) _____ and generation to generation that card games evolve. Games that no longer evolve become extinct.

No book can do more than (6) _____, or are said by other books to be played. Nor should it expect to. The only important thing is that everybody playing around the same table at the same time should be following the same rules.

- A** played in its country of origin
- B** should be regarded
- C** will naturally introduce
- D** are happily ignored

- E** tend to be played everywhere
- F** never did lay down official rules
- G** vary from place to place
- H** describe how games are played

Task 2

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

Michael and Ralf Schumacher are perhaps (1) _____ Formula One racing brothers in the world but, until recently, Ralf has always been overshadowed by his older brother. Now Ralf is winning too. So what has changed? Many people think that the change started when (2) _____. This was a very important moment for Ralf, who was particularly close to her. Others suggest that he has been affected by the criticism he had received over the years from his brother, and (3) _____. Or perhaps it is simply that he is driving a faster car.

"I wouldn't attribute it all to Ralf," Michael told the German newspaper *Bild am Sonntag*. He's finally got a car he can get something out of. The relationship (4) _____ may be changing on the track but it stays the same off it: very warm and friendly. "We were fighting (5) _____ in the last few years in Formula One and our relationship didn't change so I see no reason why it should change now", said Ralf. "I love my brother even if I'm battling him for championship". The main difference seems to be that they discuss racing a lot less these days. "We have been talking less about Formula One since I've been (6) _____ as my brother", Ralf said. "I'll give you an example. In Australia we went out for dinner and spent three hours together and I swear we didn't say a single word about Formula One. And that hasn't changed."

- A between two brothers
- B in the same league
- C the most famous
- D started racing

- E against each other
- F their mother died
- G from the media
- H on the track

Task 3

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

Reading is a particularly crucial skill, especially in our modern society. In fact most, if not all, employers expect reading (1) _____. However, the sad truth remains that while most people can read, not all of them can comprehend properly the passage or body of the text being read.

Reading comprehension (2) _____ regarding a certain passage or text. This can be improved by several methods, but at the normal reading rate of about 200-220 words per minute, the satisfactory level of comprehension is 75 % or above.

Self-assessment of reading comprehension is not entirely impossible, and be aware that faulty self-assessment tests often lead (3) _____.

In fact, reading comprehension is a good starting point in discerning passive readers from active readers. Passive readers are usually those that simply read the text, but fail to understand the details as well as the general idea (4) _____.

Active readers, on the other hand, interact with the text through the manifestations of the following signs:

- Skilled readers actively participate in the story by predicting story outcomes (5) _____.
- They tend to generate questions regarding the content of the text.
- Skilled readers notice little details such as recurring events within the story's plot.
- They come back to part of the text (6) _____ and try to analyze it until a complete understanding of the text has been attained.

- A which may have confused them
- B is the reader's level of understanding
- C of what is being said
- D who calculated the speed at which galaxies move
- E using clues and symbolisms presented by the author

- F to incorrect assessment of reading abilities
- G as a required skill
- H who misunderstands the text

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6).
There are two choices 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.

(5) _____ 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, (6) _____, 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
- G Extreme sports lovers
- H his parents advised

Task 5

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

Last summer when we arrived at our holiday destination we had such a fright. We had (1) _____ in a picturesque village, where we would be able to spend a quiet fortnight alone. However, when we arrived at the address we could not believe our eyes. The house was opened by a thin old lady, who was wearing a dirty old dress. She showed us into the living room, and then left us (2) _____. As it was late we went up to the bedroom, which was so hot we couldn't bear it. We tried to open the windows, but they were tightly shut, so we got into the bed, and tried to get to sleep.

After a short time we heard a noise. We looked up and saw a young man trying desperately to open the window just as we had done. When he saw us, he (3) _____. Our immediate reaction was (4) _____, grab our things and spend the night in the car.

The next day we discovered that the man had committed suicide by jumping out of the window in our bedroom forty years before. Every year since then, on (5) _____, he had been seen in the room trying to open this

window. Since then, however, his wife, the woman who had opened the door for us, (6) _____, which is why nobody could open it.

- A had kept the window locked
- B whose eyes seemed to be full of tears
- C disappeared through the door
- D imagined a country cottage we had seen the night before
- E the anniversary of his death
- F without saying anything
- G to jump out of the bed
- H without the blankets

Task 6

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

As culture shocks go, facing your first earthquake must count as one of the rudest. Panic-stricken, I didn't know what to do first: grab my toddler, take cover under the table, or head out the door. Several quakes later, I took up the position by the table, (1) _____. And now that I have been in Tokyo over a year, I often don't even bother to put down my cup of a tea.

Earthquakes are as much a part of life in Tokyo as rain in the UK. They strike about 50 times a year. Most are tiny, (2) _____. The odd few last up to five minutes and can reach 7.2 on the Richter scale, setting floors vibrating, furniture shaking and light bulbs quivering.

My house, like many houses here, is wooden and supposedly earthquake proof. This should be reassuring, (3) _____. There's nothing more disconcerting than feeling your house wobbling like a jelly at the slightest tremor, even if you know it is supposed to.

Night quakes are the most terrifying. (4) _____ struck at 2 am. I sat bolt upright in my bed, frantically rummaging for my flashlight and shaking my husband awake. By the time I had figured out that I should probably grab my daughter and head downstairs, the tremors had stopped. Since then, there have been so many night tremors that I have given up assuming the flight position.

While quakes may be the stuff of daily life in Tokyo, it doesn't do to be complacent. Seismologists reckon that Tokyo is hit by a big quake (5) _____. By this reckoning, the Big One is way overdue. In Tokyo's last big earthquake in 1923, 140,000 people were killed. (6) _____ that the Big One will kill more than 7,000 people.

- A but it is not
- B it is not an easy thing to do
- C every 70 years or so
- D virtually imperceptible tremors
- E but didn't go any further
- F My second Tokyo quake
- G People were scared to death
- H It is estimated

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

It was during a radar-related research project around 1946 that Dr. Percy Spencer, while working for Raytheon Corporation, noticed that a candy bar in his pocket melted during the testing of a new vacuum tube called a magnetron. This intrigued Dr. Spencer, (1) _____. This time he placed some popcorn kernels near the tube and watched (2) _____.

The next morning Spencer decided to put the magnetron tube near an egg. Spencer and a colleague both watched (3) _____. Spencer's colleague moved in for a closer look just as the egg splattered yolk all over his face. Dr. Spencer concluded that if you can cook an egg that quickly, (4) _____. He began experimenting. Dr. Spencer enclosed the food to be cooked in a metal box that he fed the microwaves into. He had invented what was to revolutionize cooking and form the basis of a multimillion dollar industry — the microwave oven.

In 1947, Raytheon demonstrated the world's first microwave oven and called it a Radarange. The first microwave ovens cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000. Around 1952–55, Tappan introduced the first home model priced at \$1295. In 1967 Raytheon owned Amana Refrigeration introduced the first countertop microwave oven, (5) _____.

By 1975, sales of microwave ovens had, for the first time, exceeded those of gas ranges. In 1976, the microwave oven became a more commonly owned kitchen appliance than the dishwasher, (6) _____. America's cooking habits were being dramatically changed by the convenience of the microwave oven. Once considered a luxury, the microwave oven has developed into a practical necessity for a fast-paced world of today.

- A as the popcorn sputtered, cracked and popped
- B so he decided to ask for help
- C so he tried another experiment
- D reaching nearly about 52 million US households
- E which was smaller, safer and more reliable than previous models
- F as the egg began to tremor and shake
- G then you could cook other foods as well
- H as the egg disappeared

Task 8

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (1–6).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

Tonight I want to celebrate Britishness. Sadly, it has become fashionable for some to argue that British identity is under siege, (1) _____. I want to argue that where the pessimists identify a threat, we should instead see developments that will strengthen and renew British identity.

The British are not a race, but a gathering of countless different races and communities. It is not their purity that makes the British unique, but the sheer pluralism of their ancestry.

London was first established as the capital of a Celtic Britain by Romans from Italy. They were in turn driven out by Saxons and Angles from Germany. The great cathedrals of this land were built mostly by Norman bishops, but the religion in them (2) _____. Outside our Parliament, Richard the Lionheart proudly sits astride his steed, a symbol of courage and defiance.

The global era has produced population movements of a breadth and richness without parallel in history. Today's London is a perfect hub of the globe. In this city tonight, over 300 languages will be spoken by families over their evening meal at home.

Legitimate immigration is the necessary and unavoidable result of economic success. Our cultural diversity is one of the reasons why Britain continues to be the preferred location for multinational companies setting up in Europe.

And it isn't just our economy (3) _____. Our lifestyles and cultural horizon reaches into every aspect of our national life.

Chicken Tikka Massala, an Indian dish, is now a true British national dish, not only because it is the most popular, but because it is a perfect illustration of the way (4) _____.

The modern notion of national identity cannot be based on race and ethnicity, (5) _____. Some of the most successful countries in the modern world, such as the United States and Canada, (6) _____. Their experience shows how cultural diversity, allied to a shared concept of equal citizenship, can be a source of enormous strength. We should draw inspiration from that experience.

- A that has been enriched by the arrival of new communities
- B perhaps even in a state of terminal decline
- C because of the linguistic variety of the population
- D Britain absorbs and adapts external influences
- E was secured by the succession of a Dutch prince
- F but must be based on shared ideals and aspirations
- G are immigrant societies
- H were built mostly by Norman bishops

Task 9

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Glossary: henge — *a prehistoric monument consisting of a circle of massive stone or wood uprights*

Archaeologists have discovered evidence of what they believe was a second Stonehenge located a little more than a mile away from the world-famous prehistoric monument.

The new find on the west bank of the river Avon has been called "Bluestonehenge", after the colour of the 25 Welsh stones of (1) _____.

Excavations at the site have suggested there was once a stone circle 10 metres in diameter and surrounded by a henge — a ditch with an external bank, according to the project director, Professor Mike Parker Pearson, of the University of Sheffield.

The stones at the site were removed thousands of years ago but the sizes of the holes in (2) _____ indicate that this was a circle of bluestones, brought from the Preseli mountains of Wales, 150 miles away.

The standing stones marked the end of the avenue (3) _____, a 1¾-mile long processional route constructed at the end of the Stone Age. The outer henge around the stones was built about 2400BC but arrowheads found in the stone circle indicate the stones were put up as much as 500 years earlier.

Parker Pearson said his team was waiting for results of radiocarbon dating (4) _____ whether stones currently in the inner circle of Stonehenge were originally located at the other riverside construction.

Pearson said, "The big, big question is when these stones were erected and when they were removed — and when we get the dating evidence we can answer both those questions." He added: "We speculated in the past (5) _____ at the end of the avenue near the river. But we were completely unprepared to discover that there was an entire stone circle."

Another team member, Professor Julian Thomas, said the discovery indicated (6) _____ was central to the religious lives of the people who built Stonehenge. "Old theories about Stonehenge that do not explain the evident significance of the river will have to be rethought," he said. Dr Josh Pollard, project co-director from the University of Bristol, described the discovery as "incredible".

- A which could reveal
- B which they stood
- C which it was once made up
- D that this stretch of the river Avon
- E that there might have been something
- F that it should be considered as integral part
- G that leads from the river Avon to Stonehenge
- H about the necessity of excavations

Task 10

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

The necessity for telephones is unquestionable; they have become, especially since the 1950s, an essential tool in modern life. Can you imagine your life without one at home, even in your car, or when on holiday in the mountains, for instance? Hardly anybody would give (1) _____.

In recent years smart phones have become particularly fashionable. Technically called cellular phones, they are one of the great contributions of technology to our lives. Although it has taken a long time to make them available to everybody, it is now clear that (2) _____. Calls can now be made from far away areas of the world.

Smart phones perform a lot of necessary functions. They allow business people to remain within their offices' reach, and drivers to travel alone safely. With their help you've got access to the Internet. Smaller and lighter models allow users to take their telephones almost everywhere. You may go to the forest, be on board a ship, in a gym, (3) _____.

Nowadays, throughout the world, the smart phone has become a status symbol, without which in some cultures it is assumed that you belong to a 'lower class' of 'less successful' people. Yet, it is often amusing to hear such 'successful' people using their phones to call friends from bars and restaurants (4) _____. It is simply a way of showing off and making oneself look important to others.

Obviously, smart phones are convenient but this convenience also has its price. Although today's cellular telephones (5) _____, they still remain more expensive to buy and use than regular telephones. On average, cellular phone calls are about twice as expensive as those from regular phones and additionally, you have to pay a monthly fee to use your phone.

Still, (6) _____, and prices should continue to decrease. It may not be long before the cellular phone is as basic as a calculator in the lives of many people around the world.

- A you'll be in touch with all the people you need
- B are much cheaper than the first model available
- C a positive answer to this question
- D they enable us to communicate with the most distant places
- E when cheaper public pay-phones are nearby
- F mobile phones will continue to improve in quality
- G the basic phones in use today are not used
- H smart phones will be replaced by other gadgets

Level B2

Task 1

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

On the whole, Cambridge is much quieter than Oxford, although what really sets it apart from its scholarly rival is 'the Backs', providing exquisite views over the backs of the old colleges. At the front, the handsome facades of these same colleges dominate the layout of the town centre, lining up along the main streets. Most of the colleges date back to the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. Many of the buildings are extraordinarily beautiful, but the most famous is King's College, (1) _____ of late Gothic architecture.

There are thirty-one university colleges in total. Each one is an independent, self-governing body, proud of its achievements and attracting a close loyalty from its students, (2) _____.

During the nineteenth century, the university finally lost its ancient privileges over the town, (3) _____. The university expanded too, with the number of students increasing dramatically. More recently, change has been much slower, (4) _____. The first two women's colleges were founded in the 1870s, but it was only in 1947 that women were actually awarded degrees. In the meantime, the city and university had been acquiring a reputation as a high-tech centre of excellence. Cambridge has always been in the vanguard of scientific research, (5) _____.

Cambridge is an extremely compact place, and you can walk round the centre, visiting the most interesting colleges, in an afternoon. A more thorough exploration covering more of the colleges and a leisurely afternoon on a punt will, however, take at least a couple of days. If possible you should avoid coming in high summer, (6) _____. Faced with such crowds, the more popular colleges have restricted their opening times and have introduced admission charges.

- A whose alumni have garnered no less than ninety Nobel prizes
- B amongst whom privately educated boys remain over-represented
- C because of the development of industry
- D whose magnificent chapel is one of the greatest statements
- E which was expanding rapidly thanks to the arrival of the railway
- F particularly when it comes to equality of sexes
- G when the students are replaced by crowds of sightseers
- H particularly when you watch the sporting events

Task 2

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

The banking profession doesn't have a very good reputation for customer service at the moment, and it's not just due to loss of savings. High street branches are shutting down and where banks are available, their opening hours are inconvenient. Staff at the desks are surly, increasingly under-qualified and often unable to answer questions. And if customers try to contact the bank by telephone, (1) _____ where they have to speak slowly in order to be understood. Astonishingly, however, 86 % of the customers at one bank are either 'extremely satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service they receive. And what is even more surprising is that the bank in question has no High Street outlets at all.

First National bank is run entirely through the telephone and the Internet. And its success shows that customer service is just about face-to-face contact with clients. The primary concern of the bank is recruiting the right people. They have the attitude (2) _____ but a member of staff can't be taught to be a nice person. So they only recruit people who already exhibit good communication skills.

And unlike other services that operate primarily over the telephone, the staff at First National do not use scripts. The managers recognise (3) _____. What this bank asks for is that staff be themselves and establish a rapport with their customers. Part of this is recognizing people's needs. (4) _____ a chatty, friendly service. Some want the process to be swift and efficient. The member of staff has to pick up on the caller's mood and react accordingly.

First National is also preparing (5) _____. The idea that customer service can be improved on a medium where there is no actual contact with a member of staff may seem strange at first. However, the website designers at First National spend a great deal of time understanding their customers and offering services which meet their needs. (6) _____, this will change in the future. First National is already taking steps to fill this demand. They already offer a service in which customers receive a text when funds are received or when their account falls below a certain level. In the future, online systems may pre-empt customers' needs in even more sophisticated ways.

- A Although people do not expect much from the Internet these days
- B that customers find them impersonal and unnatural
- C to adopt this personal approach to its internet banking

- D that some skills, such as keyboard skills and so on, can be taught
- E because staff are speaking to people on their own territory
- F they are put through to a call centre in another country
- G Not everyone wants
- H telephones are very personal

Task 3

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

In the 1930s, when radio was still in its infancy, broadcasting stations in the USA wondered what type of programmes they should put on during the daytime. They came up with the idea of producing serials that would be on the radio every afternoon telling a continuous story. To keep the listeners' interest, (1) _____. Knowing that the majority of the audience would be women, the broadcasters decided that the women in the serials would be strong characters and the men weak. The serials were an instant success with listeners. As the radio stations were paid for by advertising, these programmes always carried advertisements and, since one of the most frequently advertised products was soap, the programmes became known as Soaps or Soap Operas.

(2) _____ that the soap opera appeared in Britain. The BBC had no interest in producing this type of programme but during the Second World War it was thought that the Americans should be shown how well the British people were standing up to the war. For this reason, (3) _____. It was called *Front Line Family* and showed how a typical English family, the Robinsons, was living during the war. (4) _____ and asked for it to be broadcast for the British audience. The BBC were unwilling to do this but finally agreed and broadcast the programme in Britain, but changed the name to *The Robinsons*. The programme ran for six years.

Other soaps were introduced later, one telling the life of a doctor's family and another, *The Archers*, about life in a country village. The original aim of *The Archers* was to inform farmers of new developments in agriculture. The serial began in 1951 and is still to be heard on five evenings every week.

Some attempts at soap opera began to appear on television in Britain in the mid-1950s, but it was not until 1961 that the first real soap opera appeared. This was shown not by the BBC, (5) _____. The serial, called *Coronation Street* was about the lives of people living in a working-class street near Manchester. Although the serial was planned to run for only thirteen weeks, it is still to be seen several nights every week and almost every week (6) _____.

The BBC never managed to produce a really successful soap opera until 1984, when it introduced *Eastenders*. This programme is about life in the area of the east end of London. For a time it had more viewers than *Coronation Street* and still rivals it as the most popular programme on the British television. There is a major difference between the two programmes, *Eastenders* concentrates on rather depressing realism whilst *Coronation Street*, although having serious storylines, always contains a strong element of comedy.

- A but by commercial television
- B there would be far more crisis happening than in real life
- C Some people in Britain managed to hear the programme
- D It was really by chance
- E has more viewers than any other programme on British television
- F a soap opera was written for the North American service of the BBC
- G the most popular programme on television
- H never been shown on TV

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

A thousand years ago York was one of the largest, richest and most famous cities in the whole of Britain. A monk at that time described it as packed with a huge population, rich merchandise, and traders "from all parts, especially Danes". People in the 10th century called it Jorvik, and knew it (1) _____, and one of Europe's greatest trading ports. It owed its prosperity to the hard work and commercial enterprise of Viking settlers from Scandinavia who had captured it in AD 866 and almost totally rebuilt it.

Viking Jorvik has now completely disappeared. (2) _____, and have long since been demolished, or have burnt down or rotted away. In some parts of modern York, however, near the rivers Ouse and Foss, which run through the centre of the city, archaeologists have found that remains of Jorvik do still survive. They are buried deep below the streets and buildings of the 20th century city. Here the damp soils have preserved the timber buildings. (3) _____ are to be found, often still standing shoulder high. All the debris and rubbish left by the people of Jorvik in and around their homes is still there, awaiting discovery.

Between 1976 and 1981 archaeologists from the York Archaeological Trust excavated a part of this lost and all-but-forgotten city. The dig took place in Coppergate, before the city's new Coppergate Centre was built. Four rows of buildings were found, running back from Coppergate itself, (4) _____. The remains were so well preserved — even down to boots and shoes, pins and needles, plants and insects — that every aspect of life at the time could be reconstructed.

York Archaeological Trust decided to try to tell the story of Jorvik as it was a thousand years ago. To do so it built the Jorvik Viking Centre in the huge hole created by the dig.

Two of the rows of buildings (5) _____. A further two were preserved just as the archaeological team discovered them, the ancient timbers set out as they were found in the late 1970s, deep below the new shopping centre, where they have lain for centuries.

In the Jorvik Viking Centre people from the 21st century journey back in time to the 10th century. The journey is done in time-cars, which silently glide back through the years, past some of the thirty or so generations of York's people who have walked the pavements of Coppergate, until time stops, on a late October day in 948. For a while, modern time-travellers explore Coppergate and (6) _____. The neighbourhood is full of the sights and sounds and smells of 10th century Jorvik. Townspeople are there, buying and selling, working and playing.

- A a little alley, Lundgate, which runs off it
- B almost exactly in the same positions as their modern successors
- C Jorvik has become
- D Most of the city's buildings were made of wood
- E as the capital of the North of England
- F were reconstructed as we think they were
- G Whole streets of houses, shops, workshops and warehouses
- H gives the idea of the future of York

Task 5

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Stories and rhymes about a band of robbers led by a man called Robin Hood have been popular for over 600 years. Five hundred years ago, a man called Wynken de Worde collected the rhymes together and printed a book about Robin Hood's life. Since then, thousands of other books have been based on the rhymes — as well as television programmes, films and computer games. All these things have spread his fame throughout the world.

The Robin Hood stories were certainly very popular with King Henry VIII, who ruled England at the start of the 16th century. Henry was a child when the stories first appeared in print, but they fascinated him for the rest of his life. As a man he sometimes wore Robin Hood costumes (1) _____.

After all this time it is hard to tell how the stories began. Some people think that Robin Hood is a fictional character; others think he really lived, and they argue about which part of England he was from.

(2) _____ were thieves who pounced on wealthy travellers in lonely woods. The idea that they were stealing from rich folk to give to the poor has saved them from being branded as villains. They certainly chose their victims carefully, sparing the poor and picking on those who were wealthy and proud.

One story says that Hood (3) _____. A porter is someone who has to do fetching and carrying work, and the idea fits in badly with all the other stories about his life and character. Enthusiasts prefer to believe that he spent the whole of his life in the woods. They say that most of the stories about him are perfectly true — but not this particular episode.

(4) _____ who was free and defiant from birth until death. On the other hand, they cannot explain why anyone would ever invent such a story, which ruins the whole Robin Hood romance.

Historians have tried to check the facts (5) _____. They have studied Edward II's accounts, which show the wages he paid to his workers — including a porter called Robin Hood. In November 1324, Hood received his final payment: 'five shillings because he could no longer work'. (6) _____ but it seems very likely. If so, Robin Hood was a genuine outlaw who lived in the reign of Edward II. His career of crime was apparently brought to a sudden end when he was captured and made to work as a servant.

- A by looking for clues in all sorts of places
- B Finally pensioned off in old age
- C was captured and made to work as a porter at the court of King Edward II
- D According to the stories, Robin Hood and his men
- E They prefer the idea of a Robin Hood
- F pretending that he was Hood the robber
- G We cannot be sure that this is the famous Robin Hood
- H for dances and May Day celebrations

UNIT 3

USE OF ENGLISH SKILLS FOCUS

У цій частині тесту оцінюється сформованість лексико-граматичних навичок на основі вживання лексичних та граматичних одиниць у комунікативно орієнтованих контекстах.

ФОРМА ТЕСТОВОГО ЗАВДАННЯ	СТРАТЕГІЯ ВИКОНАННЯ
ЗАВДАННЯ НА ВИБІР ВІДПОВІДІ З ЧОТИРЬОХ ЗАПРОПОНОВАНИХ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Прочитайте весь текст, ігноруючи пропуски. Не дивіться на запропоновані відповіді! 2. Уважно прочитайте перше речення з пропуском, звернувши особливу увагу на те, що розташовано до і після пропуску: чи є прийменник до або після, артикль тощо. Це допоможе вам визначити, яку частину мови (дієслово, іменник, прикметник або прислівник) потрібно обрати. Пам'ятайте, що вибір правильного слова з чотирьох запропонованих може залежати від прийменника, який стоїть після пропуску. 3. Не забувайте про лексико-граматичні сполучуваності лексичних одиниць у контексті. 4. Подумайте, які слова могли б підійти для заповнення пропуску. 5. Зверніть увагу на прийменники, що стоять після дієслова у фразових дієсловах. 6. Тільки тепер прочитайте запропоновані варіанти відповідей і зробіть ваш вибір. Якщо ви не впевнені, спробуйте вгадати правильну відповідь. 7. Варто звернути особливу увагу на дві або три схожі відповіді (з точки зору написання, вимови, граматичної форми) — одна з них, швидше за все, є правильною. 8. Будьте уважні з одніною / множиною. 9. Заповнивши всі пропуски, прочитайте текст, впевнившись, що обрані вами слова підходять у кожному випадку.

Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys (Vocabulary)

Read the text below. For questions (1–7) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

An odd thing has happened when it comes to food. Even though having the best, freshest, most wholesome food possible is one of the most significant considerations of daily life. Frequently food does not receive the *attention* it (1) _____. Because of vested commercial interests, greed, convenience and apathy, misinformation about food has made far too many people feel (2) _____ about it, believing that anything they can swallow is okay for them. It's not. You may be (3) _____ to buy someone's product through advertising, false claims or promises of value. But much of the food is as worthless as eating crushed bricks. Far more ill health can be traced to what people eat than you might expect. The greatest (4) _____ to your health on this planet is not the increase of nuclear weapons, it is processed foods!

There is more devitalized worthless 'food' (5) _____ to people today than real, authentic food that is necessary for our sustenance; and we have the food manufacturers to thank.

We use the term 'processed food' so routinely that for many of us it has come to (6) _____ 'just another kind of food'. Understand what it really means. Processing is the practice of taking a perfectly good food, one that contains the nutrients necessary to prolong life, stripping it of anything of value and then offering it for sale. Understand that when the word 'processed' is used, it (7) _____ to procedures that undermine your health. It is a term that you can easily and accurately interchange with the word 'destroyed'.

1	A draws	B devotes	C attracts	D deserves
2	A confident	B aware	C familiar	D accustomed
3	A forced	B convinced	C required	D obliged
4	A risk	B warning	C precaution	D threat
5	A suggested	B proposed	C offered	D meant
6	A represent	B apply	C refer	D relate
7	A defines	B refers	C concerns	D determines

(1) З контексту зрозуміло, що автор протиставляє дві думки. З одного боку, якість їжі істотно важлива, а з іншого — їй не приділяється належної уваги. З наведених слів значення «заслужувати» має дієслово *“deserve”*, яке в поєднанні з іменником *“attention”* передає підходяще за змістом значення «увагу, на яку вона заслуговує», тому правильна відповідь **D — deserves**.

Правильна відповідь — D.

(3) Мета реклами та обіцянок хорошої якості товарів — переконати покупця придбати їх. Значення слова «переконати» передає дієслово *“convince”*, тоді як *“force”* означає «змусити», *“require”* — «вимагати», *“oblige”* — «зобов'язати», тому правильна відповідь **B — convinced**.

Правильна відповідь — B.

(5) Оскільки в тексті йдеться про пропозицію людям певного виду їжі, то слід вжити *“offered”*. Дієслова *“suggested”* і *“proposed”* не можуть бути обрані, оскільки позначають пропозицію будь-якого роду діяльності. *“Meant”* означає «призначений», але в даному контексті вимагає вживання після себе прийменника *for*, тому правильна відповідь **C — offered**.

Правильна відповідь — C.

(7) У тексті йдеться про те, що слово «оброблений» використовується для опису певних процесів, значення «описувати що-небудь» притаманне дієслову *“refer”*. Крім того, у тексті після дієслова вживається прийменник *to*, а інші дієслова не потребують вживання цього прийменника, тому правильна відповідь **B — refers**.

Правильна відповідь — B.

(2) Сенс контексту зводиться до того, що із зазначених причин люди впевнені, що можуть вживати будь-яку їжу. Тільки прикметник *“confident”* передає значення «впевнений». До того ж інші слова вимагають вживання після них прийменників, які відсутні у реченні (*aware of*, *familiar with*, *accustomed to*), тому правильна відповідь **A — confident**.

Правильна відповідь — A.

(4) Погане здоров'я може бути пов'язане з харчуванням, тому певні продукти можуть становити загрозу для здоров'я. Значення слова «загроза» передає іменник *“threat”*, тоді як інші слова із запропонованих означають «ризик», «попередження», «застереження», тому правильна відповідь **D — threat**.

Правильна відповідь — D.

(6) Тільки дієслово *“represent”* передає значення «відображати поняття назвою». Крім того, інші дієслова у схожих значеннях вимагають вживання прийменників, які відсутні у реченні (*apply to* — ставитися до чого-небудь, *refer to* — описувати що-небудь, *relate to* — співвідноситися), тому правильна відповідь **A — represent**.

Правильна відповідь — A.

Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys (Grammar)

Like the television set before it, the video game console *is now* (1) _____ *over* living rooms in the US. Americans spend (2) _____ *on video games than* on movies and nearly half the country plays.

The first video game, Pong, (3) _____ in 1972. *Since then*, video games (4) _____ 'the major cultural activity of the generation aged 30 and below', according to James Paul Gee, a professor of education. "They have the same importance to this generation that movies had for (5) _____ generations," he says.

"Even (6) _____ children who can't understand the lessons they are taught in their schools can discuss the stories in video games at a very sophisticated level," he says.

But in some (7) _____ opinion, many of the games are much too violent and they have a bad effect on the brain.

1	A take	B taking	C takes	D has taken
2	A more money	B money	C much money	D a lot of money
3	A invented	B invent	C was invented	D is invented
4	A had become	B becomes	C become	D have become
5	A the earliest	B earlier	C much earliest	D early
6	A those	B that	C these	D this
7	A people'	B people's	C peoples'	D people

(1) Для того щоб доповнити форму теперішнього продовженого часу дієслова, необхідно вжити дієприкметник теперішнього часу. Фразове дієслово "to take over" означає «взяти під контроль» або «стати у чомусь найважливішою річчю», тому правильна відповідь **B — taking**.

Правильна відповідь — **B**.

(3) Понг було винайдено у минулому, тож потрібна форма пасиву простого минулого часу даного дієслова, тому правильна відповідь **C — was invented**.

Правильна відповідь — **C**.

(5) Тут потрібна форма порівняльного ступеня прикметника. Вираз "earlier generations" в даному контексті описує людей, які раніше належали до вікової групи до тридцяти років включно, тому правильна відповідь **B — earlier**.

Правильна відповідь — **B**.

(7) Тут потрібна присвійна форма зі значенням «думка, якої дотримуються багато людей». Іменник "people" має нерегулярну форму множини (без закінчення на s), отже, перед s ставиться апостроф, тому правильна відповідь **B — people's**.

Правильна відповідь — **B**.

(2) У даному випадку доповнюється порівняльна конструкція *more + іменник + than*, тому правильна відповідь **A — more money**.

Правильна відповідь — **A**.

(4) Тут потрібна форма перфекта теперішнього часу дієслова, тому що в реченні йдеться про справжній результат чогось, що почалося у минулому. Вираз "Since then" відноситься до періоду з 1972 року до сьогодні, тому правильна відповідь **D — have become**.

Правильна відповідь — **D**.

(6) Тут потрібна форма множини від "that", що поєднується з іменником у множині "children". У даному контексті "those children" відноситься до дітей, про яких мова йшла в іншій частині речення, тому правильна відповідь **A — those**.

Правильна відповідь — **A**.



DO IT YOURSELF 9

Here are some training tasks. They are placed into two levels: **B1** and **B2**.

Level B1

Task 1

Read the text below. For questions (1–7) choose the correct answer (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 hings	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

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (1–7) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Wearing fashionable clothes can be bad for you! This may surprise you, but it is said that some clothes can cause a (1) _____ of problems. Do you find this difficult to believe? Well, researchers have discovered that following the latest fashion (2) _____ can be unhealthy. For example, if you tie a scarf or tie too tightly it increases your blood pressure. Tight jeans and trousers, short skirts and even sensible flat shoes may all cause (3) _____.

Experts say that things we wear can also (4) _____ to stomach problems, rashes, backache and painful feet. Yet how can we explain this? Very tight clothes can prevent people moving naturally, and this is not good for you. If you wear trousers or skirts that are too tight around the waist, then your stomach does not have (5) _____ to expand after you have eaten, and this can cause stomachache. Rashes can be caused by an allergic (6) _____ to synthetic material. And last, but not least — wearing shoes with high heels can lead to foot and back problems. Even practical shoes can cause backache if they don't (7) _____ you properly.

1	A	variety	B	group	C	bundle	D	collection
2	A	directions	B	trends	C	changes	D	cultures
3	A	complaints	B	conditions	C	illnesses	D	sickness
4	A	move	B	lead	C	go	D	grow
5	A	extend	B	area	C	place	D	room
6	A	reply	B	response	C	reaction	D	return
7	A	shape	B	match	C	suit	D	fit

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (1–7) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

I never really enjoyed (1) _____ at school. I remember when I played football. I was always in net, but used to get bored and read a book. Then, when the other side scored, the rest of my (2) _____ would shout at me. Later on I tried tennis, which wasn't much better. I used to have this habit of dropping the racket each time I went to hit the ball. The worst thing was when I actually won a (3) _____ — I was so pleased that I ran and tried to jump over the line but caught my foot on it, fell and broke my arm.

My latest attempt to get (4) _____ was when I tried boxing at a local gym. I'll never forget my first match. I climbed into the (5) _____ and the bell went for the start of the first round. I just shut my eye and swung my fist. Unfortunately, I hit the referee and not my contestant. Needless to say that was the end of my boxing career. Next I decided to take up mountaineering. I (6) _____ a holiday in the Himalayas with two old school friends. On our first climb I managed to slip and found myself hanging on the end of a rope half way up a mountain. All my friends could do was to call out to me to (7) _____ until the rescue party arrived. I guess I'll never learn. I keep on wanting out other sports even though I know I'll never be a champion!

1	A	plays	B	contests	C	sports	D	encounters
2	A	group	B	selection	C	team	D	club
3	A	play	B	game	C	race	D	fight
4	A	strong	B	well	C	slim	D	fit
5	A	court	B	ring	C	pitch	D	square
6	A	booked	B	ordered	C	paid	D	bought
7	A	keep on	B	hold on	C	go on	D	carry on

Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (1–7) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Nick Gillard earns a living working as a stuntman on films and TV shows but his first (1) _____ at 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 level in six sports including skiing, riding and gymnastics. Since qualifying (3) _____ 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 (4) _____. It’s not like being an actor where you can take the shot again if it goes wrong. It’s got to work the first time.” Nick has (5) _____ some terrifyingly dangerous stunts. For one film he jumped across a bridge in a speed boat, and in *Alien 3* he was (6) _____ 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	in	B	on	C	at	D	by
4	A	caution	B	care	C	attention	D	guard
5	A	done	B	made	C	led	D	given
6	A	put	B	caught	C	set	D	lit
7	A	about	B	through	C	across	D	over

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (1-7) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Why do we need sleep?

Sleep rests our bodies and our brains. Scientists are not exactly sure what the brain does (1) _____ we sleep, but some think that (2) _____ sorts through information, replaces chemicals and solves the problems of (3) _____ day. Not getting enough sleep can make you tired, anxious and not able to think clearly. It can also affect (4) _____ immune system, which stops you getting ill.

How to get enough sleep

Try to go to bed (5) _____ the same time every night. (6) _____ helps your body get into a routine. Also, try to go to bed feeling calm! Don’t drink caffeine, do exercises or watch scary movies just before bedtime!

How much sleep do we need?

Generally, kids need 10 to 11 hours (7) _____ adults need 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. This means that we sleep for at least one third of our lives!

1	A	because	B	while	C	during	D	from
2	A	it	B	they	C	them	D	than
3	A	any	B	a	C	the	D	as
4	A	your	B	yours	C	you	D	your’s
5	A	to	B	at	C	with	D	in
6	A	it	B	this	C	these	D	those
7	A	as	B	but	C	so	D	then

Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (1-7) choose the correct answer (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 there 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 (6) _____ snowboarding. It's almost (7) _____ 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 at	B in	C on	D of
7	A more	B than	C as	D so

Task 7

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Who was the first man to fly? (1) _____ a Greek myth, it was a craftsman and inventor called Daedalus. The story describes (2) _____ Daedalus and his son, Icarus, flew away from King Minos' prison (3) _____ the island of Crete. Using wax and feathers, Daedalus made wings for (4) _____ and Icarus which looked exactly (5) _____ a bird's. Before they set (6) _____ Daedalus (7) _____ his son not to fly (8) _____ close to the sun, but Icarus did not (9) _____ his father's advice. The sun melted the wax in his wings (10) _____ Icarus fell into the sea and was killed.

1	A According to	B However	C Besides	D Thus
2	A that	B as	C if	D how
3	A on	B in	C at	D of
4	A him	B he	C himself	D them
5	A as	B at	C after	D like
6	A off	B to	C away	D on
7	A told	B reported	C said	D made
8	A enough	B so	C too	D much
9	A do	B take	C listen	D pay
10	A but	B although	C because	D and

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The English like (1) _____ flowers. (2) _____ a useful occupation because it doesn't harm anyone. In winter the most romantic thing (3) _____ some people is to pick up a seed catalogue and look at the brightly (4) _____ pictures of summer flowers. Even people with a tiny patch of ground in towns like growing plants, and people who (5) _____ never seriously tried to speak any foreign language carefully learn the Latin names of the flowers they plant, so that they can tell (6) _____ friends.

If you (7) _____ 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 (8) _____! How clever of you!"

The English gardens are internationally famous. Some of (9) _____ are very beautiful, especially the big (10) _____ that are open to the public.

1	A grow	B grew	C growing	D grows
2	A Its	B It's	C What's	D What
3	A to	B for	C at	D by
4	A colour	B colours	C coloured	D colour's
5	A having	B has	C had	D have
6	A their	B they	C them	D there
7	A wanting	B wanted	C had wanted	D want
8	A interesting	B interest	C interested	D interests
9	A they	B them	C then	D than
10	A once	B ones	C one's	D owns

Task 9

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

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

When you (1) _____ speakers of English from around the world; you (2) _____ notice that they do not all speak in the same way. There are also some (3) _____ in the words they use, including the names of (4) _____ objects that are part of everyone's daily life. But although pronunciation and (5) _____ are not the same everywhere, it is interesting that English speakers (6) _____ opposite sides of the world can understand (7) _____ other easily. It does not seem to (8) _____ where they learnt the language. And of course this is one reason why speakers of other languages are keen (9) _____ learning English too. If you know English, you are more (10) _____ to be able to study or work in all sorts of exciting places, such as the United States or Australia.

1	A recognize	B meet	C find	D attend
2	A originally	B strangely	C curiously	D immediately
3	A mistakes	B corrections	C changes	D differences

4	A common	B popular	C favourite	D general
5	A reading	B composition	C dictation	D vocabulary
6	A of	B in	C from	D at
7	A each	B one	C the	D some
8	A mind	B care	C matter	D worry
9	A by	B on	C to	D for
10	A likely	B probably	C possibly	D luckily

Task 10

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Wales has a 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 (1) _____ August there is a Welsh-speaking festival. It (2) _____ place in a different town each year so everyone has the (3) _____ for it to be near them. Local people (4) _____ years making plans for when the festival will be in their town. Each festival is (5) _____ by about 160,000 people. They (6) _____ not only from nearby towns and villages (7) _____ also from the rest of the British Isles and (8) _____ from abroad. There are concerts, plays and competitions, and shops sell Welsh music, books, pictures and clothes as (9) _____ as food and drink. There is also a place (10) _____ Welsh learners can go to practise the language.

1	A on	B by	C in	D at
2	A takes	B finds	C has	D comes
3	A choice	B chance	C luck	D ability
4	A pass	B put	C spend	D last
5	A arrived	B accompanied	C joined	D attended
6	A bring	B move	C travel	D tour
7	A but	B and	C although	D however
8	A just	B hardly	C quite	D even
9	A long	B far	C good	D well
10	A when	B where	C which	D that

Task 11

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

English has without a (1) _____ become the second language of Europe and the world. European countries which have most (2) _____ assimilated English into daily life are England's neighbours in Northern Europe: Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, and the (3) _____ of Scandinavia.

The situation is so (4) _____ that any visitor to the Netherlands will soon be (5) _____ of the pressure of English on daily life: television, radio and print (6) _____ it into every home and the schoolyard

(7) _____ of children; advertisers use (8) _____ to pep up their message, journalists take refuge in it when their home-bred skills (9) _____ them. Increasingly one hears the (10) _____ that Dutch will give way to English as the national tongue within two or three generations.

1	A question	B doubt	C problem	D thought
2	A successfully	B victorious	C successful	D lucrative
3	A rest	B additional	C remaining	D extra
4	A plain	B open	C blatant	D marked
5	A ignorant	B aware	C oblivious	D acquainted
6	A guide	B bring	C shift	D haul
7	A conversation	B head-to-head	C consultatio	D dialogue
8	A her	B him	C them	D it
9	A succeed	B fall	C fail	D fizzle
10	A feeling	B posture	C judgement	D view

Task 12

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (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 feeling bad as (3) _____ as September, and they (4) _____ not feel any better until spring. People (5) _____ have this problem feels terribly depressed and very tired. (6) _____ the winter months they feel the (7) _____ 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 (8) _____ not getting enough light. These (9) _____ 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 (10) _____.

1	A None	B Anyone	C Nobody	D Nothing
2	A ever	B already	C however	D too
3	A near	B early	C close	D far
4	A must	B may	C should	D need
5	A who	B which	C whom	D where
6	A For	B On	C Toward	D During
7	A way	B need	C want	D wish
8	A to	B by	C of	D in
9	A moments	B times	C ages	D days
10	A become	B beat	C benefit	D begin

Task 13

Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

I found *Escape from Time* by Andy Treen very exciting and I really enjoyed reading it. It's a story (1) _____ a boy called Troy who goes on a journey to (2) _____ for his friend Zyra. It wasn't what I had expected, although I am interested (3) _____ science fiction. I thought this story would be like films I had seen, but I (4) _____ after a few pages that it was (5) _____ interesting than a film.

Troy goes to many places and times. He (6) _____ his knowledge with different (7) _____ of people and learns new skills from them. Then he moves on. The last part of the book (8) _____ the meeting between Troy and Zyra when they are both caught by some space criminals from the future. But that's enough information from me (9) _____ I don't want to spoil it for you. It's really quite (10) _____, too, with some excellent jokes about time travel in it.

1	A from	B about	C on	D with
2	A ask	B follow	C look	D find
3	A by	B with	C of	D in
4	A explained	B realised	C showed	D believed
5	A even	B more	C much	D too
6	A divides	B joins	C share	D adds
7	A kinds	B variety	C range	D qualities
8	A shows	B discovers	C describes	D says
9	A when	B because	C if	D unless
10	A funny	B sad	C shocking	D frightening

Task 14

Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (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 (3) _____ I had expected because it didn't cover the subjects I was particularly interested (4) _____.

We spent lots of time studying a range of subjects (5) _____ law and economics but I soon (6) _____ these are things you need to understand.

In class we work in groups, preparing ideas, we then (7) _____ them with the others. Now we are learning how to make business plans and we can see how they would (8) _____ apply to the world of business. We have a very busy (9) _____ life at the university so whatever subject you study, you must be (10) _____ 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 that	B which	C what	D than
4	A by	B with	C of	D in

5	A so	B as	C such	D like
6	A explained	B realized	C showed	D believed
7	A divide	B join	C share	D add
8	A actually	B just	C presently	D exactly
9	A party	B evening	C social	D free
10	A glad	B keen	C clever	D quick

Task 15

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (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 separate us from our money. But we like to be relaxed when we go shopping, so the (3) _____ are there to help us choose if we need it, but they don't usually (4) _____ us unless we're (5) _____ confused. (6) _____ 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 (7) _____ 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, (8) _____ to take a lot of groceries. The assistants are always friendly and make (9) _____ about the weather and things like that, and then as we (10) _____, 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 staff	B customers	C workers	D employers
4	A annoy	B bother	C help	D wait on
5	A seeming	B appearing	C being	D looking
6	A However	B In fact	C Even	D But
7	A cover	B wrap	C decorate	D keep
8	A strong enough	B enough strong	C enough strength	D strongly even
9	A chat	B speeches	C small talk	D gossip
10	A left	B leaves	C will leave	D leave

Task 16

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (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, (4) _____ had her initials inside it.

We looked everywhere for it and we carried on until it was dark and we had to give (5) _____.

Thirty years later, I was on holiday with my own children and we (6) _____ 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 (7) _____ he

started digging a hole (8) _____ a tree. Suddenly, he (9) _____ a ring. It had some writing inside it and we all (10) _____ 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 where	B which	C whose	D who
5	A back	B out	C away	D up
6	A realised	B found	C came	D met
7	A because	B although	C but	D so
8	A on	B between	C under	D at
9	A held	B looked	C saw	D came
10	A persuaded	B promised	C agreed	D recommended

Task 17

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

If you ask many people to name a twentieth-century artist, they will suggest "Picasso". Although he (1) _____ born in 1881 and died in 1973, the general public (2) _____ thinks of his work as modern art. His early paintings look traditional (3) _____ us nowadays, but his later work is less easy to understand, (4) _____ seventy years after he did it. One thing students should (5) _____ about Picasso is that he enjoyed a joke. This is clear (6) _____ we look at the drawings he made on dishes and pots. When we try to (7) _____ 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 (8) _____ selling his work and he became extremely rich. He believed he was a great artist, and he could (9) _____ other people that he was too.

Some people feel that there are other twentieth-century artists who should be (10) _____ famous, but this can only be decided in the future.

1	A was	B has	C is	D had
2	A yet	B still	C just	D already
3	A with	B by	C to	D for
4	A all	B that	C though	D even
5	A remember	B revise	C review	D remind
6	A how	B when	C where	D which
7	A check	B consist	C judge	D discover
8	A in	B on	C out	D at
9	A persuade	B insist	C decide	D agree
10	A actually	B presently	C fairly	D equally

Task 18

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Americans are what is known as a "non-contact people". (1) _____ hugs given in greeting and parting, touching — among adults — is generally limited to very intimate (2) _____.

Many Americans are envious of people who can reach out freely and affectionately, but our strong sense of the private (3) _____ around each person inhibits us. In conversation, Americans usually stand at least an arm's length (4) _____ and are made uncomfortable by people who stand closer.

Foreigners sometimes (5) _____ the loudness for anger when an American is only trying to make himself understood.

Visitors usually find Americans, for all their (6) _____, very polite. This (7) _____ seems to rest largely on the great number of "pleases" and "thank yous" we deliver, but also on the general (8) _____ given to strangers. One should be (9) _____ of waiters, garage attendants, and household help as well as of doctors and senators. Americans are shocked to see the peremptory manner in which servants are (10) _____ in other countries.

1	A Except	B In spite of	C Apart from	D Instead of
2	A relations	B relatives	C people	D relationships
3	A space	B room	C area	D extent
4	A apart	B away	C separate	D distant
5	A miss	B misunderstand	C mistake	D confuse
6	A relaxation	B informality	C intimacy	D interest
7	A idea	B attitude	C behaviour	D reputation
8	A respect	B recognition	C kindness	D interest
9	A considered	B respected	C careful	D considerate
10	A greeted	B considered	C treated	D spoken

Task 19

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (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 (2) _____ them, like Britain, New Zealand, winters are mild and summers are cool. There is not a huge change from one season to (3) _____.

Countries near the Equator have hot weather all year with some (4) _____ rain, except in deserts where it rains (5) _____ little. Above the desert there are no clouds in the sky so the (6) _____ of the sun can easily warm the ground during the day but it gets very cold at night. People are always (7) _____ in unusual weather and pictures of tornadoes, for example, are shown on television. Strong winds and rain can (8) _____ a lot of damage to buildings and in spite of modern (9) _____ of weather forecasting they can (10) _____ surprise us.

1	A distance	B space	C depth	D length
2	A through	B beside	C around	D near
3	A next	B another	C later	D other
4	A hard	B large	C heavy	D great
5	A not	B quite	C more	D very
6	A heat	B fire	C light	D temperature
7	A attracted	B interested	C keen	D excited
8	A make	B happen	C have	D cause
9	A jobs	B tools	C methods	D plans
10	A yet	B still	C already	D ever

Task 20

Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

In some form or another sport is an important 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 (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.

Probably the most popular sport in Britain is (9) _____ walking. People would go out into the country at the weekends, whole families, and spend their time walking especially in the more attractive scenery.

Britain has the (10) _____ 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
9	A simply	B elementary	C easy	D naturally
10	A nature	B prominence	C reputation	D distinction

Task 1

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (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 (4) _____ by train. You start from Vancouver, (5) _____ most attractive of Canada's big cities. Standing with its feet in the water and its head in the mountains, this city (6) _____ its residents to ski on slopes just 15 minutes by car from the city (7) _____.

Thirty passenger trains a day used to (8) _____ 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, (9) _____ is fun, but travel through some of the best (10) _____ 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 drive	B travel	C ride	D pass
5	A a	B one	C the	D its
6	A lets	B allows	C offers	D gives
7	A centre	B circle	C middle	D heart
8	A leave	B get	C take	D set
9	A when	B which	C who	D where
10	A scenery	B view	C site	D beauty

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

There are few forms of exercise so popular with (1) _____ the young and old as Tai Chi Chuan, which was developed over 700 years (2) _____ as a method of self-defence for monks. Because (3) _____ its smooth, gentle movements it looks (4) _____ a slow, graceful dance. As Tai Chi requires (5) _____ of concentration, it has also (6) _____ described a 'moving meditation'. It is based (7) _____ the Taoist belief that good health results from a balanced chi, (8) _____ life force. All movements of Tai Chi (9) _____ practiced to balance the body's *chi*. People around the world consider it an art as (10) _____ as a relaxing form of exercise for people of all ages and fitness levels.

1	A and	B either	C both	D neither
2	A before	B back	C past	D ago

Task 1

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

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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 drive	B travel	C ride	D pass
5	A a	B one	C the	D its
6	A lets	B allows	C offers	D gives
7	A centre	B circle	C middle	D heart
8	A leave	B get	C take	D set
9	A when	B which	C who	D where
10	A scenery	B view	C site	D beauty

Task 2

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1	A and	B either	C both	D neither
2	A before	B back	C past	D ago

3	A in	B to	C of	D that
4	A after	B as	C like	D for
5	A much	B lots	C enough	D bit
6	A be	B being	C is	D been
7	A on	B in	C at	D of
8	A to	B or	C either	D in
9	A will	B are	C had	D was
10	A that	B much	C far	D well

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (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. The so-called "Sarsen stones" of the outer circle are the biggest and have the characteristic lintels. Within the circle of Sarsen stones are two rings of smaller "Bluestones". These came from the Preseli Mountains in South Wales, 385 km away. Exactly how these stones were transported is unknown. One (9) _____ is that they were brought naturally by glaciers during the Ice Age, but until recently geologists considered this impossible. (10) _____, it is thought that the four-ton stones were transported by man using rafts to take them across the sea and up rivers.

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
9	A conviction	B theory	C belief	D argument
10	A Instead	B In spite of	C Despite	D Because

Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (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 (3) _____ better known as film characters.

(4) _____ superhero powers vary widely, superhuman strength and the ability to fly are common. (5) _____ superheroes do not have special powers but have (6) _____ other important abilities. In order to protect friends and family, a superhero's identity is normally (7) _____ secret, which often means superheroes have a complicated double life.

(8) _____ have been successful superheroes in countries other than the USA. Examples (9) _____ 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, (10) _____ 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 become	B returned	C changed	D grown
4	A Because	B If	C Although	D So
5	A Each	B Some	C Another	D Both
6	A made	B increased	C prepared	D developed
7	A held	B put	C kept	D got
8	A These	B That	C There	D Those
9	A consist	B involve	C contain	D include
10	A hoping	B requiring	C needing	D asking

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Scarlet fever is an (1) _____ disease, caused by bacteria, which usually enter the body through the nose or mouth; it is transmitted from person to person by direct contact, that is, by sprays of droplets from the respiratory tract of an infected person, or by indirect contact through the use of utensils previously handled by an infected person. The disease most commonly (2) _____ children between the ages of two and ten.

The typical (3) _____ symptoms of the disease are head ache, sore throat, chills, fever, and general malaise. From two to three days after the first appearance of symptoms, red spots may appear on the palate; bright red papilla (4) _____ on the tongue, giving it an appearance commonly called strawberry tongue. A characteristic skin eruption appears on the chest and usually spreads over the entire body except the face. The rash fades on pressure. The fever, which frequently runs as high as 40° to 40.6°C, generally lasts only a few days but may (5) _____ to a week or longer. The rash usually fades in (6) _____ a week, and at that time the skin begins to peel.

Scarlet fever may be (7) _____ by other diseases, for example, by pneumonia. Since the (8) _____ of penicillin, however, most instances of scarlet fever can be (9) _____ without the (10) _____ of permanent after-effects.

1	A	infectious	B	infection	C	infect	D	infected
2	A	affection	B	affected	C	affects	D	affecting
3	A	initials	B	initial	C	initialize	D	initialized
4	A	emerged	B	emerge	C	emerging	D	emergence
5	A	extent	B	extending	C	extended	D	extend
6	A	approximately	B	approximate	C	approximation	D	approximated
7	A	complication	B	complicate	C	complicated	D	complicating
8	A	introduce	B	introducing	C	introduced	D	introduction
9	A	cure	B	cured	C	curing	D	cureless
10	A	occurrence	B	occur	C	occurred	D	occurring

Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (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 traveling from Manchester to London, her train was held (2) _____ and during the four-hour delay she got the idea of writing about a young wizard. In 1991 she (3) _____ to Portugal, where she had a job teaching English, and she (4) _____ the manuscript for the first Harry Potter book with her. She returned to Britain in 1993 and carried (5) _____ writing it.

Rowling completed Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone in 1995. Twelve publishers turned (6) _____ before Bloomsbury agreed to publish it. The decision was apparently (7) _____ 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 (8) _____ 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 (9) _____ sure they use it responsibly. For this reason, she has given (10) _____ millions of dollars to charitable causes.

1	A	for	B	of	C	on	D	to
2	A	up	B	on	C	in	D	back
3	A	arrived	B	left	C	reached	D	went
4	A	brought	B	fetched	C	came	D	took

5	A off	B on	C over	D through
6	A it down	B down it	C it up	D up it
7	A had	B done	C given	D made
8	A to	B for	C of	D about
9	A do	B make	C have	D get
10	A away	B back	C in	D out

Task 7

Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (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 (3) _____ on your television. They include popular games like Solitaire and Spider. (4) _____ type of games is *serious* games. These games are designed to teach players (5) _____ useful. One of the longest running serious games are the *Microsoft Flight Simulator*. It was made in 1982 and since then, many (6) _____ have used it to learn to fly planes. Other games teach police and fire fighters what to do in a(n) (7) _____ case.

Language learning software does not typically fall into this (8) _____, however. These are *educational* games. In recent years, an (9) _____ number of games have been created to improve the player's skills and knowledge. They help younger kids learn to count and spell, and (10) _____ 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 only	B just	C even	D already
4	A Another	B Other	C Different	D One
5	A everything	B something	C nothing	D anything
6	A poets	B stewards	C pensioners	D pilots
7	A emergency	B security	C safety	D disadvantage
8	A game	B group	C system	D way
9	A increase	B increasingly	C increasing	D increases
10	A know	B study	C learn	D teach

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

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 (3) _____ school day

while the teachers move from room to room. At the end of the day, the students (4) _____ to clean the school. They sweep the classrooms and hallways, empty rubbish bins and tidy the playground.

After school clubs: Club activities (5) _____ place every day after school for around two hours. In (6) _____ 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 (7) _____ 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 (8) _____ school you graduated from.

Evening Schools: In Japan around 60% of students go to evening schools to help them (9) _____ 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 (10) _____ three hours.

1	A on	B for	C with	D at
2	A out	B in	C on	D with
3	A per	B one	C a	D the
4	A have	B must	C can	D should
5	A took	B taken	C take	D are taking
6	A most	B each	C much	D very
7	A succeed	B pass	C graduate	D win
8	A when	B where	C whose	D which
9	A prepared	B prepare	C have prepared	D preparing
10	A as	B than	C so	D for

Task 9

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

How would you like to visit a rainforest, explore the bottom of an ocean and still be home in time for dinner? Well, if you are in Omaha, USA, you can! The Henry Doorly Zoo in Omaha is like no (1) _____ zoo. There are (2) _____ of wild and endangered animals here but they live in an environment exactly (3) _____ their own.

The zoo includes the world's largest indoor rainforest, known (4) _____ the *Lied Jungle*. You can cross rope bridges, walk through caves and admire wonderful waterfalls. Leopards and pythons move through the bushes, monkeys jump from tree to tree and birds (5) _____ above your head. The zoo is home (6) _____ many species including bears, giraffes, deer, jaguars and pumas.

Next (7) _____ the Lied Jungle is the Kingdom of the Seas Aquarium. Here you can see penguins sliding off ice cliffs (8) _____ the cold water below. (9) _____ a walk along the 25-metre glass tunnel which runs through a big tank, with a wide variety of fish swimming around you.

The zoo is open (10) _____ day of the year except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day.

while the teachers move from room to room. At the end of the day, the students (4) _____ to clean the school. They sweep the classrooms and hallways, empty rubbish bins and tidy the playground.

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1	A on	B for	C with	D at
2	A out	B in	C on	D with
3	A per	B one	C a	D the
4	A have	B must	C can	D should
5	A took	B taken	C take	D are taking
6	A most	B each	C much	D very
7	A succeed	B pass	C graduate	D win
8	A when	B where	C whose	D which
9	A prepared	B prepare	C have prepared	D preparing
10	A as	B than	C so	D for

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The zoo is open (10) _____ day of the year except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day.

1	A	such	B	every	C	any	D	other
2	A	much	B	more	C	many	D	lots
3	A	like	B	as	C	same	D	to
4	A	as	B	like	C	such	D	for
5	A	move	B	cross	C	fly	D	pass
6	A	for	B	of	C	to	D	in
7	A	in	B	to	C	by	D	with
8	A	under	B	in	C	into	D	on
9	A	Do	B	Go	C	Make	D	Take
10	A	most	B	all	C	every	D	each

Task 10

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Every year the number of people who (1) _____ crime increases. If thieves (2) _____ your house or they (3) _____ your money, how should they be punished? Should they pay a (4) _____ or get a prison (5) _____? Most people agree criminals should (6) _____ prison for serious crimes, but what about less serious crimes? For example, some teenage boys (7) _____ out of control and do some damage to a school or other building. Should they (8) _____ the damage with their own money? Will they (9) _____ their lesson from this? And what about people who (10) _____ into computers?

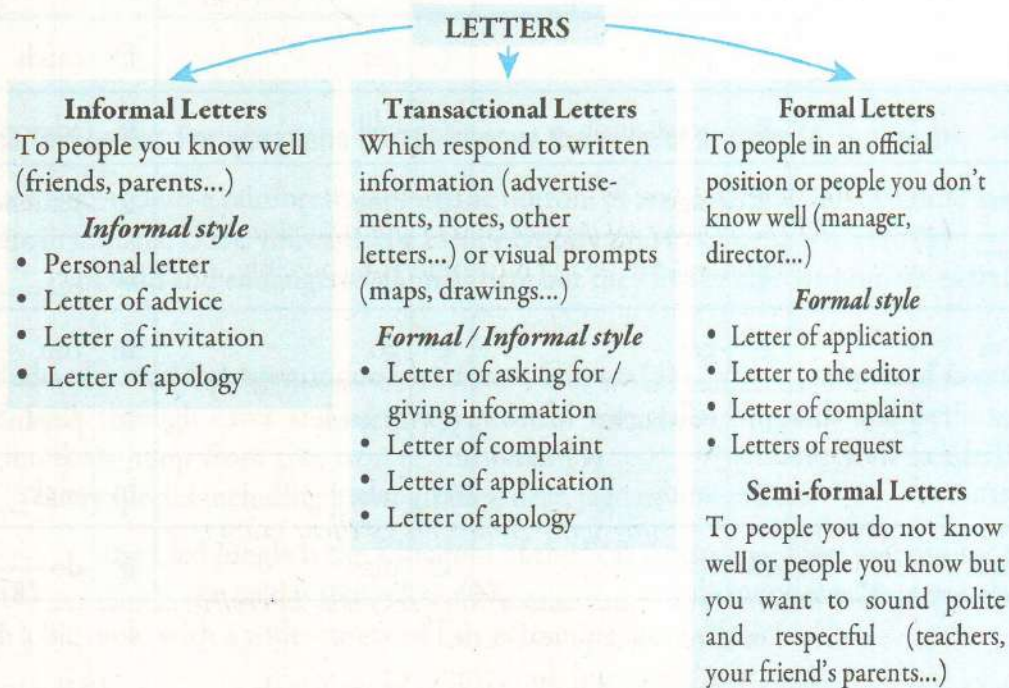
1	A	create	B	make	C	commit	D	do
2	A	go to	B	come into	C	break into	D	enter
3	A	damage	B	steal	C	get	D	catch
4	A	fine	B	prosecutor	C	call	D	advice
5	A	time	B	cage	C	fine	D	sentence
6	A	go to	B	stay	C	have	D	get
7	A	have	B	get	C	go	D	run
8	A	pay	B	pay back	C	pay for	D	pay in
9	A	learn	B	study	C	take	D	make
10	A	break	B	hack	C	play	D	do

UNIT 4

WRITING SKILLS FOCUS

Letter writing

ФОРМА ТЕСТОВОГО ЗАВДАННЯ	СТРАТЕГІЯ ВИКОНАННЯ
ЛИСТИ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Уважно прочитайте завдання і визначте головні питання, про які треба написати. З'ясуйте формат письмового завдання (вид листа). 2. З'ясуйте, кому адресовано листа і виберіть відповідний стиль. 3. Складіть план листа і доберіть необхідні слова і висловлювання. 4. Пишіть відповідно до плану і пам'ятайте про поділ тексту на абзаци. 5. Намагайтеся вживати не тільки прості речення, але й складнопідрядні, використовуючи засоби логічного зв'язку. 6. Намагайтеся правильно використовувати часові форми дієслова, різноманітні граматичні структури. 7. Уважно перевірте роботу, звертаючи увагу на таке: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • чи дотримано формат і стиль висловлювання; • чи логічно поділено текст на абзаци; • чи вірно використано засоби зв'язку всередині речень, між реченнями, між абзацами; • чи правильно написане кожне слово.



Informal letters

Beginnings

Dear (first name),
Thank you/Many thanks for your (recent/last) letter/postcard.
It was good/nice to hear from you recently.
I'm sorry I haven't written/been in touch for such a long time.
It's ages since I've heard from you.
I hope you're/you and your family are well.

Asking

Hi! How are the things?
How are you?
How's it going?

Referring to their news

Great news about...
Glad to hear that...
Sorry to hear about ...

Giving news

Listen, did I tell you about...
You'll never believe what...
Oh, and another thing...
This is just to let you know that...
I thought you might be interested to hear about/know that...
By the way, have you heard about/did you know that...

Apologies

I'm writing to apologise for missing your party but I'm afraid I was with flu.
I'm really sorry that I forgot to send you a birthday card but I was busy with my new job.
If you let me know where you bought it/how much it cost.
I'll gladly pay for it/replace it.
Please let me know how much the bill is and I'll gladly pay it.

Invitations

I'm/We're having a party on Friday 19th and I/we hope you'll be able to come.
Would you like to come/go to see 'Room With a View' with me at the weekend.
I was wondering if you'd like to go to the theatre/come on holiday with us?
Could you let me/us know if you can come/you'd like to join us?
Thank you very much for your invitation. I'd love to come.
Thank you for asking/inviting me to ... but I'm afraid I won't be able to...

Requests

I'm writing to ask for your help/you (if you could do me a favour).
I wonder if/I was wondering if you could help me/do me a favour.
I hope you don't mind me asking but could you (possibly)...?
I'd be very/really/terribly grateful if you could...

Thank you

I'm writing to thank you for your hospitality/the wonderful present.
It was so kind of you to invite me to stay with you.
I really appreciated all your help/advice.

Congratulations

Congratulations on passing your exams/your excellent exam results!
I wish you good luck! /
Good luck in/with your exams/your driving test/your interview.
Don't worry, I'm sure you'll do well/pass.
Do be on time, won't you, and don't forget to...

1. Use informal vocabulary (colloquial expressions, everyday language chatty personal language), including phrasal verbs.

E.g. 'go on' instead of 'continue'

2. Use short, simple sentence structure.
I'll be late for the party. It's because of my French exam.

3. Use abbreviations, contractions and acronyms.

I'll study Economics at university.

4. Using exclamation marks is common.
If you'd been at the wedding, you'd have loved the food!

5. You shouldn't use Passive voice.

You can contact me...

Making suggestions and recommendations

Why don't you...?
 Maybe you could...?
 How about...?
 You can't leave New York without *doing sth.*
 I'm sure you will enjoy *doing sth.*
 If you like, we can...
 Do visit somewhere.
 Don't forget to *do sth!* (Imperative -> Strong Recommendation)
 I'm told that... People say that... (If you heard sth is good)

Endings

Give my *love/regards* to... Say hello to...
 Hope to hear from you soon.
 See you soon! Write soon.
 Once again, thank you for all your help.

Love,
 Lots of love,
 Yours,
 Best wishes,

Signing off

First name

Formal letters

Beginnings

Dear *Mr./Ms.* (surname),

Dear *Sir / Madam / Sir or Madam,*

Reason for writing

I am writing to...
 I am writing with regard to...
 I am writing on behalf of...

Asking questions

I would be grateful if...
 I wonder if you could...
 Could you tell me about...?
 I would particularly like to know...
 I would be interested in having more details about...

Referring to their letter

As you started in your letter...
 Regarding... Concerning... With regard to...

Complaining

I am writing to complain about...
 You said... but in fact what happened...
 We were supposed to stay with British families whereas we actually stayed in a guest house.

Closing

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.
 I look forward to hearing from you.
 Please contact me if you have any further questions.

Signing off

(If Dear *surname*) Yours sincerely,
 (If Dear *Sir / Madam*) Yours faithfully,
 Yours,

First name + surname

1. Use formal vocabulary, avoid using phrasal verbs.

E.g. 'tolerate' instead of 'put up with'

2. Use more complex sentence structure.

Knowing what a good reputation the restaurant has, I was disappointed with the service.

3. Use full forms of words.

I will study Economics at university.

4. Using semi-colons is common.

The library offers no facilities for borrowing videos; this is because of the high cost involved.

5. Use Passive voice.

I can be contacted...

Useful Vocabulary

Formal Style	Informal Style
Starting a Sentence	
<p> Last, but not least In addition In the same way, First of all, Such as, For example, Many people feel that... First and foremost,... It is widely believed that... It would be ideal if... Another argument in favour is... It is clear from the facts that... The benefits of... outweigh the disadvantages. On the whole, I think... I personally feel that... I find it hard to see why... I certainly don't believe that... It is difficult to believe that... </p>	<p> Anyway, Well, You know, Normally, But Also And Well, you know that... Can you imagine...? You'll never believe what I... I've just... I've recently done </p>
Listing points & Adding more points	
<p> Firstly, First of all,... Secondly,... In addition,... as soon as, On the one hand ... on the other hand ... n the whole ... While it is true to say... before, Moreover,... Furthermore,... So... when, The <i>main/most</i> important disadvantage, another <i>advantage/disadvantage</i> of... Consequently, therefore, for this reason, </p>	<p> In my opinion, To my mind, I believe it is..., We all know that..., really, clearly, People/It's argued that... Firstly, secondly, On the other hand, </p>
<p> similarly, concurrently, subsequently although, </p>	
Linkers	
<p> On the other hand, but however, nevertheless, seems to be, can be rather </p>	<p> so, and, etc moreover, </p>

Closing remarks	
To summarise, Finally, To sum up, in conclusion. As the result,	Looking forward to hearing from you. Keep in touch! Have a great time! Bye for now.

Informal Letter Sample Task with Commentaries and Evaluation

You have received a letter from your English pen-friend in which he/she writes that he saw a new show on Channel 3. Write a letter to your pen-friend in which you tell him/her

- what kinds of channels on TV you like
- what this channel shows
- what you dislike on TV

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

Suggested Answer

(by Alexandra Sokalska)

opening remarks

Dear Jim,

Great to hear from you again! Hope to contact you soon.

Actually, so many channels are available on TV and as for me, my favourite channel's Discovery Civilisation as this channel has got a wide range of different programmes.

short verb forms

Anyway, I enjoy watching most of them, for example, Jurassika, which tells about dinosaurs, Treasure Hunter, which is about searching treasures in the water and on the ground; Fantastic Creatures, which describes different fabulous animals, using mythology and history, and other interesting things.

informal linkers

But naturally, I've got my preferences and prejudices as I don't fancy watching programmes about wars, for example, the Field of the Battle or Modern Wars. Firstly, to my mind there's too much violence in these programmes and secondly they're sometimes false. Speaking about TV, Isaak Shoenberg said, "Well, gentlemen, you have now invented the biggest time-waster of all time" and he was right. The variety of channels on TV is great. It's your choice to be made!

closing remarks

Well, I'd better run now. Looking forward to hearing from you.

Take care,

Sandra

Завдання передбачає написання листа особистого характеру. В інструкції також наголошено на трьох основних моментах, про які обов'язково потрібно написати в листі:

- які канали на телебаченні тобі подобаються;
- що вони показують;
- що тобі не подобається на телебаченні.

КРИТЕРІЙ ТА ОЦІНЮВАННЯ	ВИМОГИ ДО ВИКОНАННЯ	КОМЕНТАРІ
Критерій а Змістове наповнення: а1–2 бали а2–2 бали а3–2 бали Усього: 6 балів	Щоб виконати комунікативне завдання й повністю реалізувати намір письмового висловлення, необхідно опрацювати всі три пункти (а1, а2, а3), зазначені в умові завдання.	В основній частині листа опрацьовані всі три умови повністю: висловлена власна думка стосовно каналів на телебаченні, які подобаються, що вони показують, що не подобається на телебаченні.
Критерій б Структура тексту та зв'язність: б1–2 бали б2–2 бали Усього: 4 бали	Робота повинна відповідати формату тексту (особистий лист), бути написана у відповідному стилі з використанням з'єднувальних мовних елементів, бути побудована логічно й послідовно, обов'язково структурована за абзацами.	Автор логічно й послідовно висловлює свої думки, основна частина листа правильно розділена на абзаци. Використані з'єднувальні елементи, що забезпечують зв'язок між частинами тексту на рівні змістових абзацив, а також окремих речень у абзацах. Використовується правильне звернення до друга по листуванню (по імені). Звернення стоїть на окремому рядку. Після звернення стоїть кома. Перший абзац після звернення з посиланням на попередні контакти (подяку за отримане лист і / або вибачення, що давно не писав). Після основної частини листа є фраза про подальші контакти. Завершальна фраза написана на окремому рядку і відповідає неофіційному стилю письма особистого характеру. Підпис відповідає неофіційному стилю письма і стоїть на окремому рядку. Все це повністю відповідає меті написання особистого листа.
Критерій с Використання лексики: 2 бали Усього: 2 бали	Необхідно продемонструвати широкий спектр знання лексичних одиниць (слів) за конкретною темою або темами, запропонованими в умові для написання власного висловлення, а також доречне вживання цієї лексики.	У висловленні автор демонструє достатній словниковий запас для висвітлення заданої комунікативної ситуації за темами «Телебачення», «Вільний час», «Вподобання».
Критерій д Використання граматики: 2 бали Усього: 2 бали	Необхідно продемонструвати знання різноманітних граматичних структур і вміння використовувати їх під час створення власного висловлення, уміння писати грамотно, без орфографічних і граматичних помилок.	У роботі використано різні типи речень, ужито різні граматичні структури (часові форми: Present Simple, Continuous, Perfect тощо).
Таким чином, завдання на створення власного висловлення можна оцінити максимальною кількістю балів: 14		

Частина «ПИСЬМО»

(Завдання ЗНО 2013р.)

Writing

Listening to a radio programme you heard different people discussing the topic of friendship between teens. You have decided to write a letter to the editor of the programme. In your letter

- describe what kind of friend you prefer and why
- say what can cause a friendship to go wrong
- argue whether it is better to have a wide circle of friends or a few close friends

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing with reference to your radio programme. It is connected with the topic of friendship between teens. I would like to share my own thoughts with you.

To begin with, we all need a real friend. Speaking about me, my friend should be frank, communicative, open-minded, sincere and always ready to help. Moreover, he should support me at difficult times, never let me down. I would like to have a friend because it is very important for me to be confident that I have someone always ready to understand me.

Nevertheless, sometimes a friendship may go wrong. To my mind, people do not always understand each other because they have different points of view, thoughts, tastes. However, friends should be more tolerant. What is more, they should understand that their characters are not similar.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that some people prefer to have a wide circle of friends. From my point of view, in this case they argue with each other more often. Consequently, it is better to have one real friend. In addition to this, it is always better to share your secrets with one person.

I would appreciate if you could send me some information about your next programme. I may be contacted at 13, Maple Street.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Jim Smith.



DO IT YOURSELF 10

- 1 You have received a letter from your English penfriend in which he/she writes that he is very nervous preparing for school exams. Write a letter giving your friend some advice how to avoid stress before exams:

- suggest the proper work organisation;
- mention the healthy ways of keeping fit;
- suggest the proper diet.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

2 You have received a letter from your English penfriend in which he/she writes that it may sound strange nowadays but he likes holidays because he can give as much time as he wants to his hobby — reading. Write a letter to your penfriend in which you share your ideas on

- why teenagers read less than their parents used to;
- what kind of books you like reading;
- if an electronic book is a good choice when you're travelling in summer, why.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

3 You have received a letter from your English penfriend in which he/she invited you to visit Britain in summer. Write a letter to your penfriend in which you

- ask about the time of the visit;
- say what you know about the places of interest in Britain;
- say what places you would like to visit and why.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

4 You have received a letter from your English penfriend in which he/she writes that he/she did a test to see which job the most appropriate for him/her would be. Write a letter to your penfriend in which you tell him/her

- you haven't done such a test but you know what you want to be;
- in what way English will be useful for your career;
- what you do to learn the language better.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

5 You have received a letter from your English penfriend in which he/she writes that he is busy preparing for school exams. Write a letter to your penfriend in which you tell him/her

- what subjects you have chosen for your exams and why;
- what type of exam you prefer — oral or written;
- how you prepare for the exams.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

6 You have received a letter from your English pen-friend in which he/she writes that his/her friend has decided to collect unusual pins. Write a letter to your pen-friend in which you tell him/her

- why people collect something;
- what you collect, if any, or what you would like to collect;
- what other hobbies teenagers in your country have.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

7 You've got a letter from your English penfriend. He/she has recently visited some Oriental countries as a tourist and he/she is very excited about the trip, and especially about food in these countries. He/she wrote that he/she had been pleased with traditional cuisine of Japan. Write a letter to your penfriend in which you

- write if you like or dislike food from other countries;
- say what type of foreign food is popular in your country;
- write what types of food you like best and why.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

8 You have received a letter from your English penfriend in which he/she writes that his/her friend is so charming. But sometimes he/she thinks she's just using people to get what she wants. Write a letter to your penfriend in which you tell him/her

- what kind of person your best friend is;
- when and where you met;
- how you spend time together.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

9 You have received a letter from your English penfriend in which he/she writes that he/she wants to get fit and lose weight. Write back giving your advice:

- thank him/her for sharing the problem with you;
- mention the healthy ways of keeping fit;
- recommend the healthy diet for him/her.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

10 You've got a letter from your English pen-friend in which he/she shares his/her impressions of visiting a concert of a popular singer but he/she didn't like the lyrics of most of the songs. Write a letter to your penfriend in which you tell him/her

- what is more important in a song, melody or lyrics and why;
- how your favourite music makes you feel;
- if your parents support your musical preferences.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way

11 You bought a microwave online which does not respond to all commands. Write a letter to the company. In your letter you should

- state what/where/how you bought it;
- explain in details what the problem is;
- ask for a refund/replacement.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

- 12 You have recently bought an iPad from one of the Electroworld stores. Unfortunately, it turned out to be faulty. Write a letter of complaint in which
- state when and where you bought the player;
 - describe the problem with your iPad;
 - say what compensation you would like to have.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

- 13 You plan to study at Princeton University. Unfortunately, on the Internet you have not found all the needed information. Write a letter to Mr. Snow, the University Admission Dean, asking about
- the subjects taught and qualification of the teaching staff;
 - tuition fees and discounts;
 - accommodation and leisure opportunities.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

- 14 You have read an advertisement about the job of a guide for foreign students coming to your town. The job requires knowledge of two foreign languages and communication skills. Write a letter of application in which you
- tell why you are a good candidate for this job;
 - tell about your skills and experience;
 - ask about the salary, duties and responsibilities.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

- 15 Listening to a radio programme you heard teens discussing the topic of art and its influence on their lives. You have decided to write a letter to the editor of the programme. In your letter write
- what art form you like best;
 - what museums you have visited and liked;
 - if art influences your life.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

UNIT 5

TRAINING TESTS

TEST 1

Частина «Розуміння мови на слух (аудіювання)»

Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will listen to each recording twice.



1 What job does he do?



A



B



C

2 What job does he do?



A



B



C

3 What job does he do?



A



B



C

- 4 You will hear a teacher talking to his art students about Ayers Rock. Why does the teacher recommend them to visit it?
- A They can get a chance to make colourful landscapes.
 - B They can learn the art climbing there.
 - C They can make drawings on the Ayers Rock.
- 5 You will hear a man talking about television. How does he feel about it?
- A He admires TV — the greatest invention of the 20th century.
 - B He believes that television prevents us from communicating with each other.
 - C He is happy to have a cheap source of information and entertainment.
- 6 You'll listen to a man talking about kids' fashion. What is his opinion?
- A Children should wear the same clothes as the adults, but smaller size.
 - B Children should wear the clothes their parents and grandparents wore while they were kids.
 - C Children should have their own fashion.

Task 2

Listen to the story. For statements (7-11) choose **T** if the statement is true according to the text, **F** if it is false. You will listen to the story twice.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 7 Many Mondrian's paintings are very confusing. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Mondrian's painting is like a closed window. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 There is a wide variety of bright colours in this painting. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 Mondrian signed the painting with his initials. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 Mondrian also wrote some music. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Task 3

Listen to the story. For questions (12-16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). You will listen to the story twice.

- 12 The first English club was
- A a dining club.
 - B a driving club.
 - C a diving club.
- 13 Numerous clubs appeared in
- A the seventeenth century.
 - B the eighteenth century.
 - C the nineteenth century.

14 The Other Club welcomes

- A common people.
- B members of every social class.
- C political and social elite.

15 The Other Club has

- A 13 members.
- B 30 members.
- C 50 members.

16 Kaspar

- A was Winston Churchill's cat.
- B never ate club dinners.
- C was always present at the dinner table.

Частина «Читання»

Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A — H) to (17-21).
There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 17 The Commission for Protective Measures in Foreign Trade will consider proposed changes to import tariffs on sugar and sunflower oil at a meeting Friday.
- 18 Slice the baguette crosswise into thin rounds. Spread a bread slice generously with mayonnaise, top with an onion slice, sprinkle with salt and pepper and place on a baking tray. Serve hot.
- 19 In "Kindergarten Cop", Arnold Schwarzenegger stars as John Kimble, a detective from Los Angeles. In order to protect a child and catch a killer, he goes undercover as a kindergarten teacher. Directed by Ivan Reitman.
- 20 Ukrainian Marta Kostyuk, one of the world's strongest junior tennis players, is a girl who caused a sensation at 2018 season's Australian Open tournament among adults, having overcome three qualification rounds.
- 21 To find comfortable and affordable long-term accommodations in the world's most exciting city, give us a call. We have complete listings of apartments in all of Kyiv's most desirable regions.
 - A TV Guide
 - B Sports
 - C Cook's Corner
 - D Economic News
 - E Political News
 - F Real Estate
 - G Crime News
 - H Education

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22–26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

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.

22 Socrates never lost his

- A patience.
- B temper.
- C heart.
- D mood.

23 He liked to discuss philosophy with people and made them

- A contend their point of view.
- B demonstrate their point of view.
- C prove their point of view.
- D argue their point of view.

24 His enemies were sure he was able to

- A spoil the youth.
- B ruin the youth.
- C destroy the youth.
- D help the youth.

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

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

26 His friends couldn't

- A save him.
- B spoil him.
- C hang him.
- D realize him.

Task 6

Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (27–32).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

27

Cashmere World

Cashmere World invites you to see the beauty
of cashmere.

Enjoy a friendly, relaxed atmosphere —
no pressure to buy.

Custom-made sweater service available.

Mail order catalogue, too.

67 High Street, Sterling

031 556 6394

28

High Street Pharmacy

The High Street Pharmacy specialises
in films; toiletries; medicine; herbal remedies;
one hour film processing.

28 High Street, Glasgow, EH1 1SR

031 556 1971

29

Rock Inspiration

Rock Inspiration specialises
in rock'n'roll memorabilia and novelties,
recapturing the spirit of the 50s and 60s
stocked with old Beatles and Elvis 45s
including a fully operational antique
Seeburg jukebox.

Open Mon — Sat 9.30 am – 5.30 pm

Sun 11.30 am – 4.30 pm

108 West Bow, Edinburgh, 031 225 7710

30

Books for All

This family business established in 1980 has
a large selection
of Scottish art, travel, natural history, literature
and many other subjects.

Rare and second-hand books bought and sold.

Open Mon — Sat 12 noon – 5 pm.

204 Canongate, Sterling, EH8 8DQ

031 556 0624

31

Countrywear

National Countrywear offers
a superb range of top quality Scottish and
Celtic design in Shetland, Lamb's Wool and
Cashmere.

We also stock a huge range of outdoor wear.

514 Castlehill, Glasgow

031 226 5323

32

Woolen Mill.

Want to buy traditional Scottish clothes?

Our Woolen Mill is for you!

Also a large selection of national food,
and gifts in a range of tartans.

Natural value guaranteed!

453–455 Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, EH1 2NT

031 225 1525

Find the shop

- A where you can buy pills.
- B from which it is possible to buy things from home.
- C which is open on Sunday, too.
- D which sells and buys things, too.
- E which sells raincoats.
- F which sells something to eat.
- G which collects things connected with famous writers.
- H where you can buy chairs.

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (33-38). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Most people think of a machine as a complicated device with hundreds of moving parts and powered by some sort of heat engine or by electricity. As a matter of fact, even such simple tools as a hammer and a screw are also machines. To a scientist, a machine is any object (33) _____. You may have to strain yourself in lifting a heavy weight by hand; yet you can often push the weight up an inclined plane which allows you to use less effort; therefore, it is a machine. What do we mean by saying that a machine allows us to use less effort in doing a given amount of work? First of all, we must see what a scientist means (34) _____.

No object moves without being pushed or pulled in some way. A door opens (35) _____. A window shade comes down when we pull it by a string. A bomb drops from an airplane (36) _____. In the language of physics such a push or pull is called a force. If you braced yourself together against a house and pushed with all your might, you wouldn't succeed in moving it. This is because your force is not great enough to overcome the resisting force of the building. You are certainly exerting effort, but a physicist would say that you are not doing work. For him, work is performed only (37) _____. To move an object and thus to do work, we exert a steady force that is greater than the resisting force of the body — the force, such as gravity, friction or inertia, (38) _____. We can use a small force at one end of a simple machine to move an object against a much greater force at the other end of a machine.

- A when we push against it
- B when a force results in moving a body
- C although machines multiply our force
- D when he speaks of "effort" and of "work"
- E because it is pulled down by gravity
- F that prevents the body from being moved
- G that allows us to do work with less effort
- H by the sound of a bell

Частина «Використання мови»

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39-48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Singapore's remarkable geography (it is one of two cities in the world, the other being Rio de Janeiro, to have virgin rainforest at its heart) is a lush, green haven for wildlife. At the Bukit Timak Nature Reserve you can see macaque monkeys, tree shrews, butterflies, birds, lizards and other fascinating animal and insect life in a carefully conserved environment. The reserve also contains Singapore's highest peak, (39) _____ spectacular views of the island.

(40) _____ major attraction is the Jurong Birdpark, the largest in South Asia with over 8,000 birds. (41) _____ 100 species of parrot and the largest collection of hornbills. Penguins, flamingos and the birds of prey showcase are other (42) _____ in this beautiful park.

If flora is more your thing, and the (43) _____ exotic the better, then the world's largest collection of orchids (44) _____ at the National Orchid Garden. Set amid tropical foliage and water features are over 700 species and 2,100 hybrids, as well as the VIP orchids named (45) _____ state dignitaries.

If you prefer your outdoor pursuits with a bit more of a rush, then you might like to try your hand at the wide (46) _____ of watersports activities. Choose from waterskiing, windsurfing, sailing, canoeing or wakeboarding. A recent addition (47) _____ the world of extreme sports and very popular here, wakeboarding is a bit (48) _____ waterskiing on a snowboard, and sure to pump up the adrenalin.

For those who prefer their feet on the ground, there's rock climbing every weekend at Bukit Timah Hill, go karting at Kart World at Jurong every Sunday, or mountain and dirt biking whenever it takes your fancy.

39	A recommending	B suggesting	C offering	D advising
40	A Second	B Another	C Other	D Furthermore
41	A includes	B has included	C is including	D including
42	A highlights	B views	C particulars	D insights
43	A most	B last	C least	D more
44	A waits for	B awaits	C assembles	D expects
45	A as	B with	C after	D for
46	A range	B extent	C field	D possibility
47	A beside	B apart from	C to	D for
48	A similar	B like	C as	D the same

Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49-58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Benton Horde, a priceless collection of ancient Roman silver, has disappeared (49) _____ its display cabinet in the British Museum. At today's emergency press conference, the museum director John Clive said, that according to his theory, the treasures (50) _____ by a professional gang on behalf of a specific collector. The matter is that the stolen silver (51) _____ very well-known and it will never be sold (52) _____ the open market.

Ten museums (53) _____ in the last six months and the number has been rising steadily over the last few years. The Benton Horde is considered to be one of Britain's most important collections of Roman silver. It had lain undiscovered for almost sixteen centuries beneath a Sussex field until it was found incidentally in 1926.

49	A at	B to	C from	D out
50	A have probably stolen	B had probably been stolen	C were probably stolen	D were probably being stolen
51	A is	B is being	C was	D had been
52	A in	B to	C on	D from
53	A had robbed	B were robbing	C have been robbed	D robbed

A poor young artist was asked to paint the portrait of a (54) _____ lady, and he did his best to make a good picture. When the portrait was finished, it was shown to the (55) _____ friends. Some of them thought it was too realistic. They were afraid the lady would not like the picture. But the painter (56) _____ that he had been (57) _____ and he did not want to change anything.

Then one of his friends suggested the (58) _____, "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 its mistress?

54	A reach	B reached	C rich	D riched
55	A ladies	B lady's	C ladies'	D lady
56	A felt	B feel	C feels	D left
57	A successful	B success	C succeed	D successive
58	A follow	B follower	C following	D follows

Writing

- what age children go to school in your country;
- what exams you have to pass after leaving school;
- what the options after leaving school are.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.

TEST 2

Частина «Розуміння мови на слух (аудіювання)»

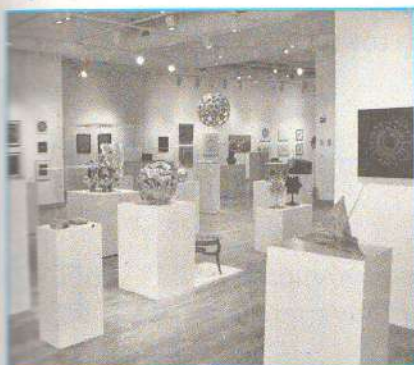
Listening

Task 1

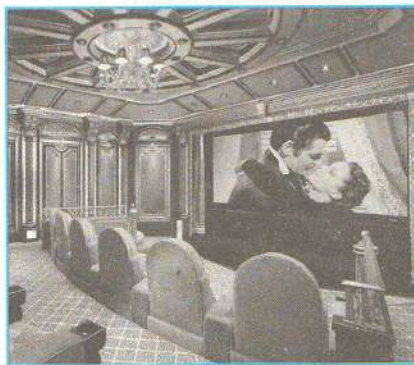


Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will listen to each recording twice.

1 What is it?



A



B



C

2 What is it?



A



B



C

3 What is it?



A



B



C

4 You will hear a teacher talking to his students about Australia. What is special about this land?

- A They celebrate New Year's Day in winter.
- B Winter is the hottest time of the year.
- C Everything is upside-down in Austria.

5 You will hear a boy talking about his problems. What does he do when he feels stressed?

- A He deals with his stress only by exercising.
- B He deals with his stress by squeezing a pet.
- C He deals with his stress by exercising and squeezing something.

6 You will hear an American man talking about Thanksgiving Day. How does he feel about it?

- A It is his favourite holiday.
- B He doesn't like it because he is a vegetarian and never tries roast turkey.
- C He doesn't like taking part in Thanksgiving Day parades through his town.

Task 2

Listen to the text. For statements (7-11) choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, *F* if it is false. You will listen to the text twice.

7 The man has already spoken about public transportation.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8 The man speaking is talking to people from the UK.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

9 To use a phone you must have coins or a phonecard.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

10 You can buy a phonecard at the airport.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

11 The man gives instructions for using a home phone.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

Task 3

Listen to the text. For questions (12-16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). You will listen to the text twice.

12 While attending a College of Further Education young people

- A get promotion and higher wages.
- B study for an "A" level GCSE exam.
- C combine training and work.

13 To take GCSE exams you must

- A have a well-paid job.
- B stay at school for some more years.
- C attend classes once a week.

14 A university graduate gains

- A a lot of practical experience.
- B good "A" level results.
- C a degree.

15 Most 16 year-olds

- A are offered a variety of opportunities.
- A get qualification in some practical skill.
- A take further education outside school.

16 Getting a university degree takes

- A from two to seven years.
- B a third of your life.
- C three years.

Частина «Читання»

Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (17-21).
There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 17 First of all you shouldn't overeat, and try to keep to a diet. It's also important to have some PT at least twice a week. If you want to look fresh go to bed before 11.
 - 18 The safety of Zyrtec, at daily doses of 5 or 10 mg, has been demonstrated in 376 pediatric patients aged 6 to 11 years in test lasting up to four weeks and in 254 patients in 12-weeks tests.
 - 19 Ten investors foresee no return of interest in the Argentine markets because of the country's economic chaos and default in January.
 - 20 In 1989 News International entered the television market launching a satellite TV network *Sky Television*.
 - 21 The magnificent palace of Hampton Court situated on the bank of the river was built in the 16th century. The best way to get there is by water tram or by train.
- A TV Programme
 - B Advice on Keeping Fit
 - C Medical Report
 - D Arts News
 - E Communications News
 - F Business News
 - G Tourist Guide Information
 - H Sport News

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Holidays can be long or short and they can last from one night to more than three weeks. Different people choose different types of holiday. 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 recognised holiday resort of some kind, either in their country or abroad.

The most often visited holiday resorts in Britain are Hastings and St Leonards. It 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 also has 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.

22 The duration of a holiday includes

- A no more than three weeks.
- B one night and three weeks.
- C at least one night.
- D at least three weeks.

23 Most people that go on holiday

- A choose to go abroad.
- B prefer to visit a famous place.
- C prefer to visit a local place.
- D choose to stay in the country.

24 Hastings is located

- A by the sea.
- B in a park.
- C in a wooded area.
- D in a fishing quarter.

25 St Leonards is

- A in Hastings.
- B far from Hastings.
- C close to Hastings.
- D below Hastings.

26 To choose a holiday place that interests you, you have to

- A go to a travel agency.
- B first visit the area.
- C first look for information.
- D have good ideas.

Task 6

Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (27–32).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

27 Many first-time visitors are surprised to encounter one of the most materialistic societies on the planet. But for all its India remains an utterly compelling destination. Its distinctive patina casts a spell that few forget from the moment they step off a plane.

28 The climate of most of Thailand is governed by three seasons: rainy (roughly June to October), caused by the southwest monsoon; cool (November to February); and hot (March to May). The cool season is the most pleasant time to visit and the most popular.

- 29 Japan is never going to be a cheap place to travel, but there's no reason why it should be wildly expensive either. Some of the most atmospheric and traditionally Japanese places to stay and eat are often those that are the best value.
- 30 Brunei's climate is hot and humid, with average temperatures in the high twenties throughout the year. Lying 440 km north of the equator, Brunei has a tropical weather system, so even if you visit outside the official wet season there's every chance that you'll see some rain.
- 31 Many Aboriginal people — especially in central Australia — have managed to maintain their traditional way of life, speaking their own languages and living according to their law. Conversely, most Aboriginal people, supported by dole cheques and other subsidies, often fall prey to a destructive cycle of poverty, ill-health and alcoholism.
- 32 Famous for its beaches and music, brash Jamaica is much more besides. The island boasts vibrant towns and cities such as Kingston, which inspired the music of Bob Marley and countless other reggae superstars.

In which place can tourists _____?

- A meet the most materialistic societies on the planet
- B learn about traditional way of life of aboriginal people
- C experience tropical climate
- D enjoy beaches and music of countless reggae superstars
- E enjoy the most popular cool season
- F collect things connected with famous writers
- G watch street actors and musicians
- H find reasonable prices

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (33–38).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

The universal symbol of Internet era communications, the @ sign used in e-mail addresses (33) _____, is actually a 500-year-old invention of Italian merchants, a Rome academic has revealed. Giorgio Stabile, a science professor at La Sapienza University, claims (34) _____ of the symbol's use, as an indication of a measure of weight or volume. He says the sign represents an amphora, a measure of capacity based on the terracotta jars used (35) _____ in the ancient Mediterranean world.

The professor unearthed the ancient symbol in the course of research for a visual history of the 20th century, (36) _____. The first known instance of its use, he says, occurred in a letter written by a Florentine merchant on May 4, 1536. He says the sign made its way along trade routes to northern Europe, where it came (37) _____, its contemporary accountancy meaning.

Professor Stabile believes that Italian banks may possess even earlier documents bearing the symbol lying forgotten in their archives. "The oldest example could be of great value. It could be used for publicity purposes and (38) _____," he says. The race is on between the mercantile world and the banking world.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A to signify the word "at" | E to have stumbled on the earliest known example |
| B to represent "at the price of" | F to be published by the Treccani Encyclopedia |
| C to see who has the oldest documentation of @ | G to learn how popular it has become |
| D to transport grain and liquid | H to enhance the prestige of the institution that owned it |

Частина «Використання мови»

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39–48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Elizabeth I was the longest-reigning English monarch in nearly two centuries and the first woman to successfully (39) _____ the English throne. Called Glorianna and Good Queen Bess, Elizabeth (40) _____ enormous popularity during her life and became an even greater legend after her death.

Elizabeth's reign was a time of great (41) _____ and achievement. It was marked by her effective use of Parliament and the Privy Council, a small advisory body of the important state officials, and by the development of legal institutions in the English countries. Elizabeth firmly established Protestantism in England; under Elizabeth, England again (42) _____ with the pope, Catholic services were forbidden, priests were allowed to marry, and relics and decorations were removed from the churches.

Elizabeth encouraged English enterprise and commerce. During Elizabeth's reign, England (43) _____ trade overseas and the merchant community grew. Private shipbuilding boomed and navigational advances made long sea voyages (44) _____. And finally, she defended the nation against the powerful Spanish naval (45) _____ known as the Spanish Armada. In 1588 Queen Elizabeth I of England (46) _____ to her naval troops at the port of Tilbury, located outside of London on the Thames River, before their battles with the Spanish Armada off the English coast. Her personal appearance (47) _____ much for her popularity, and the defeat of the Spanish fleet was a (48) _____ factor in ensuring England's naval and imperial supremacy over the following decades. Her reign, known as the Elizabethan Age, was noted for the English Renaissance. Her court was a center for poets, writers, musicians, and scholars.

39	A set	B sit	C occupy	D seize
40	A took	B enjoyed	C pleased	D went
41	A prosperity	B favour	C happiness	D goodwill
42	A agreed	B gave up	C yielded	D broke
43	A extended	B rose	C expanded	D burst
44	A exact	B short	C safer	D direct
45	A power	B force	C strength	D capacity
46	A spoke	B addressed	C performed	D announced
47	A gave	B made	C influenced	D did
48	A gathered	B decisive	C collected	D attractive

Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49–58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Big Ben (49) _____ as Great Britain's most famous clock and one of London's best known sights, situated on the bank of (50) _____ river Thames and being an important part of the city's skyscraper.

There is some misunderstanding as to the name itself. Some people refer it to the clock-tower itself, (51) _____ 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. (52) _____ 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 believe it appeared 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 (53) _____ nickname was “Big Ben”.

49	A has been known	B knows	C knew	D is known
50	A a	B an	C the	D —
51	A others	B the others	C another	D others'
52	A Every	B Each	C All	D Both
53	A who	B which	C whose	D whom

Get informed about the way of life of the Brits. Everyone in the UK speaks English, but some speak (54) _____ language as well. British food is not the best in the world, but there are a lot of good restaurants in London serving food from many countries. A British family doesn't often go out (55) _____ 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 (56) _____ holiday in July or August and go to the country. There is still some beautiful open countryside in Britain, with lovely valleys full of (57) _____ and peaceful lakes and hills. When people are (58) _____ holiday, they like just sitting in 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.

54	A another	B other	C others	D other's
55	A back	B at	C about	D to
56	A two-weeks	B two-week	C two-week's	D two-weeks'
57	A ship	B sheep	C ships	D sheeps
58	A out	B up	C away	D on

Writing

- Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

100

TEST 3

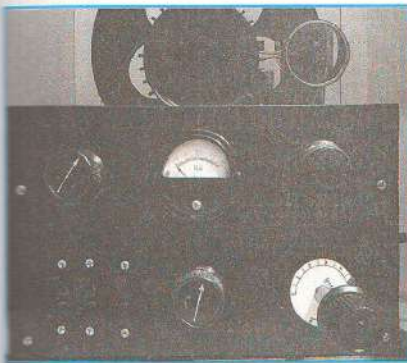
Частина «Розуміння мови на слух (аудіювання)» Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will listen to each recording twice.



1 What invention is it?



A

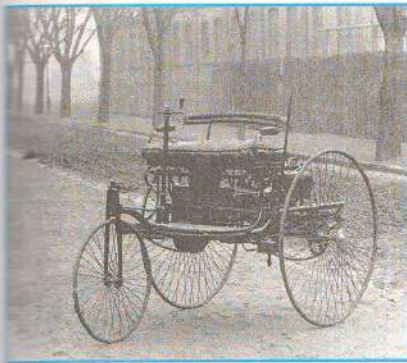


B

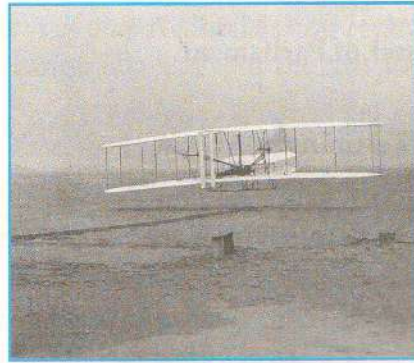


C

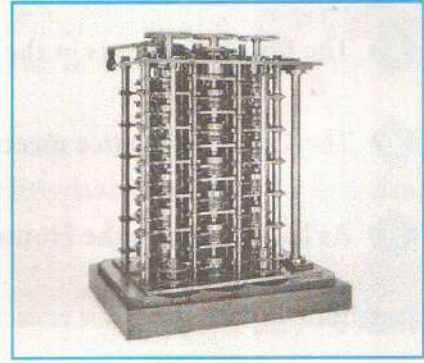
2 What invention is it?



A



B



C

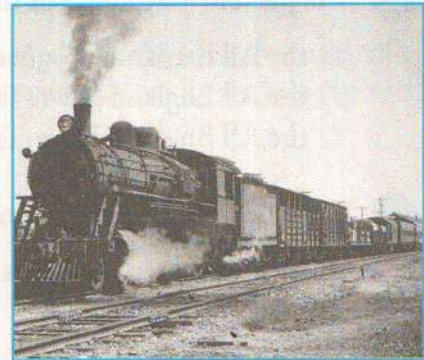
3 What invention is it?



A



B



C

- 4 You will hear a boy talking about his little brother. What do they have in common?
- A They love riding their bikes.
 - B They don't care for books.
 - C They are fond of drawing.
- 5 You will hear a boy talking about fashion. What is his point of view?
- A He doesn't like to look different.
 - B You have no style if you wear what everybody wears.
 - C He wants to wear odd clothes.
- 6 You will hear a boy talking about the national parks in California. Why did he choose them for his holidays?
- A He has never been to America.
 - B He wants to take pictures of California.
 - C He believes that nature wonders are worth seeing.

Task 2

Listen to the text. For statements (7-11) choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, *F* if it is false. You will listen to the text twice.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 7 For centuries people were proud of Westminster Abbey. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 The British Queen has never been crowned in it. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 The Poet's Corner is in the Houses of Parliament. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 The Courts of Justice meets in Westminster Abbey. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 As history shows the Houses of Parliament were rebuilt three times. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Task 3

Listen to the text. For questions (12-16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). You will listen to the text twice.

- 12 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.
- 13 Women who took part in one of the first championships
- A wore short tennis whites.
 - B used graphite rackets.
 - C were good at tennis.

14 Lawn-tennis is

- A French in origin.
- B English in origin.
- C American in origin.

15 First tennis players were

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

16 To join the Club is not easy because

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

Частина «Читання»

Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A — H) to (17-21).
There are three choices you do not need to use.

- 17 Into every Wimbledon a little rain must fall. Poor weather halted the women's quarterfinals just after they began Tuesday, sending Venus Williams, Lindsay Davenport, Kim Clijsters and Silvia Farina Elia off the court after less than 15 minutes of play. Action has now resumed. Williams had taken a 2-0 lead over Davenport, while Clijsters and Farina Elia had split the first four games of their match when the rain came.
 - 18 Tropical Storm Bill blew right past the National Weather Service's new five-day forecast, hitting Louisiana less than a day and a half after the first storm advisory was issued.
 - 19 Herbie Mann, the versatile jazz flutist who combined a variety of musical styles and deeply influenced genres such as world music and fusion, has died. He was 73.
 - 20 An Australian Christian school has banned the new best-selling adventure of teenage wizard Harry Potter, saying the book promotes evil witchcraft and magic.
 - 21 Jefferson City police on Wednesday were investigating why a Missouri plant employee shot and killed three co-workers and wounded five others late Tuesday night before apparently fatally shooting himself.
- A Science
 - B Crime
 - C Sport
 - D Weather
 - E Education
 - F Culture
 - G Cinema
 - H Shopping

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22–26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The average American has a limited and fixed view of Indians. The knowledge available is too sparse to show the reality of present Indian life.

American Indians are the poorest of the poor. They are the worst educated, clothed, fed, and housed group in the nation; with high rates of disease. Unemployment is overwhelming. The life of the Indian in American society equals in bitterness and misery that of the Appalachian white, the migrant Mexican farm worker, and the ghetto Black.

The United States government has done virtually everything for the Indian. But where adequate medical services, food, employment, and educational facilities are available, they have been either inadequately used or rejected outright by the Indians.

It appears indisputable that the core of the problem is not economic. On the Shoshone Bannock Reservation at Fort Hall, Idaho, a Senate subcommittee learned that suicide rates for Indian teenagers were perhaps 100 times the national average.

For the nation as a whole, the rate of Indian crime and arrest is greater than that of any other minority group in America.

Present Indian life centers on misery and bitterness. Yet most Americans feel apathetic or hostile to their Indian citizens.

22 The Indian suicide rate is greatest for

- A teenagers.
- B widows.
- C the elderly.
- D widowers.

23 The Indian reservation mentioned in the article is located in

- A South Dakota.
- B Idaho.
- C Arizona.
- D Ohio.

24 The average American's view of Indians is

- A prejudiced.
- B critical.
- C limited.
- D underestimating.

25 The author is critical of

- A the white man's attitude to the ghetto Black.
- B the amount of money and services provided for Indians.
- C the Indians' hostility toward whites.
- D the white man's indifference to Indian problems.

26 The author states that Indians sometimes

- A refuse to accept government aid.
- B work for lower pay than other minority groups.
- C take advantage of one another's poverty.
- D except the foreign aid.

Task 6

Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (27–32).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 27 About 10,000 BC, man first started eating flat bread — a baked combination of flour and water. About 3,000 BC, Ancient Egyptians started fermenting a flour and water mixture by using wild yeast. Since wheat is the only grain with sufficient gluten content to make a raised or leavened loaf of bread, wheat quickly became favoured over other grains grown at the time, such as oats, millet, rice, and barley.
- 28 In 1202 AD, England adopted laws to regulate the price of bread and limit bakers' profits. Many bakers were prosecuted for selling loaves that did not conform to the weights required by local laws. As a result of the "bread trials" in England in 1266, bakers were ordered to mark each loaf of bread so if a non-conforming loaf turned up, the baker could be found. The bakers' marks were the first trademarks.
- 29 In 150 BC, the first bakers' guilds were formed in Rome. Wealthy Romans insisted on the more exclusive and expensive white bread. Roman bakeries produced a variety of breads and distributed free bread to the poor in times of need.
- 30 The 1928 invention and introduction of the commercial bread slicer were soon followed by the introduction of the automatic toaster. Toast consumption increased as a result of both inventions. However, in 1943, the US Secretary of Agriculture banned the sale of sliced bread in an effort to hold down prices during an era of wartime rationing.
- 31 Since bread was a daily food item for most people, even those with poor diets, specific amounts of iron, thiamine, niacin, and riboflavin were added to white flour. This enrichment programme was a major factor in the elimination of pellagra and beriberi, as well as in reducing anaemia. In 1998, folic acid, a key nutrient in the prevention of serious birth defects, was added to all enriched grain foods, including bread.
- 32 There are various forms of bread from all parts of the world. Some Italian originated bread is Chapatti and Ciabatta. Cornbread is originated from the Southern United States. Matzo is Jewish bread served at Passover meals. Naan originated in India, and tortilla is Mexican bread. There are numerous kinds of bread to try.

In what way _____?

- A was bread and law connected
- B was grain chosen to make bread
- C was bread a mark of social position
- D did technical progress influence bread
- E is bread a treatment for some diseases
- F did many sorts of bread appear
- G do the restaurants serve bread
- H do people eat bread

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (33–38). There are two choices you do not need to use.

There's no chance of Valerie Cook falling asleep on the job, for she is a supervisor to a team of overnight Word-processor operators with an international law firm in London. Her shift starts at 11 pm and finishes at 8 am.

Then it's time to put on the dark glasses and go home in time to get the children to school. The company set up the overnight unit 15 years ago to produce legal documents more rapidly, (33) _____. Valerie expects her team to have excellent typing skills, be flexible (34) _____. As she explains, "At night you're on your own. You can't just pick up the phone, say "help" (35) _____. Valerie's staff work with complex legal documents which they have to decipher, transcribe, print (36) _____, when the proofreaders come in to check them.

Working to such deadlines is hard, especially when the body's natural rhythms have been disturbed. Adapting to night work is difficult (37) _____. The other downside, she says, is day colleagues who are sometimes completely ignorant of the night service's existence. Valerie says this can be frustrating, "but the company is doing its best to include us in department events (38) _____".

- A and can take up to six months
- B and deliver by 6 am the next morning
- C and earn more money for fewer hours
- D and expect your problems to be solved
- E and is well-suited to working unsociable hours
- F and make us feel like part of the unit
- G and now runs a 24-hour operation, seven days a week
- H and take pride in what can be a difficult job

Частина «Використання мови»

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39–48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

When people first began to write, they did not use an alphabet. Instead, they drew small pictures to (39) _____ the objects they were writing about. This was very slow because there was a different picture for (40) _____ word.

The Ancient Egyptians had a (41) _____ of picture writing that was (42) _____ hieroglyphics. The meaning of this writing was forgotten for a very long time but in 1799 some scientists (43) _____ a stone near Alexandria in Egypt. The stone had been there for (44) _____ 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 (45) _____ picture writing. It (46) _____ of letters or symbols that represent a sound and each sound is just part of one word. The Phoenicians, (47) _____ lived about 3,000 years ago, developed the modern alphabet. It was later improved by the Romans and this alphabet is now used (48) _____ throughout the world.

39	A notice	B show	C appear	D mark
40	A some	B all	C every	D any
41	A practice	B manner	C plan	D system
42	A known	B called	C described	D referred
43	A discovered	B realised	C delivered	D invented
44	A quite	B more	C over	D already
45	A at	B from	C before	D between

46	A consists	B includes	C contains	D involves
47	A which	B whose	C what	D who
48	A broadly	B widely	C deeply	D hugely

Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49–58) choose the correct answer (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 (49) _____ coffee and made his own unique blend. Realizing that he (50) _____ a fine brew, he decided to sell it. One of the South's (51) _____ 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 Mississippi, President Theodore Roosevelt was a guest of the Ladies Hermitage Association at Andrew (52) _____ homestead in Nashville, Tennessee.

He (53) _____ 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 the last drop." Apparently when Roosevelt talked, people listened.

49	A for	B after	C in	D at
50	A created	B has created	C had created	D was creating
51	A good	B best	C better	D the best
52	A Jackson	B Jacksons	C Jacksons'	D Jackson's
53	A was served	B is served	C served	D serving

In 332 BC Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, (54) _____ Egypt. In 305 BC Alexander's general Ptolemy became king of Egypt, and for almost 300 years his (55) _____, the Ptolemies, ruled Egypt. Although Ptolemy was Macedonian by birth and the Ptolemies remained tied to Greek culture, they were (56) _____ for one of the greatest periods of building and decorating temples in Egypt.

The Ptolemies did so to win (57) _____ for their rule from their Egyptian subjects. The Ptolemaic dynasty ended when Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, committed suicide after the Romans defeated her forces at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC.

The Roman victory marked the end of ancient Egypt as an (58) _____ power.

54	A conquered	B conquer	C conquering	D conquest
55	A descend	B descending	C descended	D descendants
56	A responsible	B responsibly	C responsibility	D responsive
57	A accept	B accepted	C acceptance	D accepts
58	A depend	B independence	C independent	D depending

Writing

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

- what teenagers in your country do in their free time;
- if you like or dislike computer games and why;
- what you use computers for.

Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.

TEST 4

Частина «Розуміння мови на слух (аудіювання)»

Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will listen to each recording twice.



1 What job does he do?



A



B



C

2 What job does he do?



A



B



C

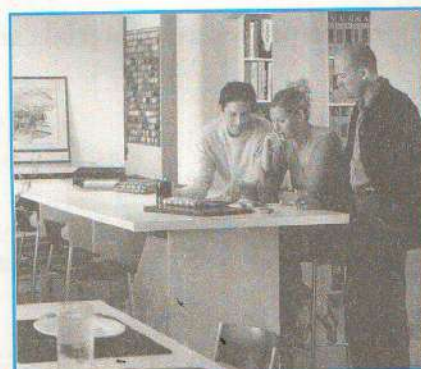
3 What job does he do?



A



B



C

4 You will hear a young man talking about the things he had to get used to when he moved from New York to London. Which aspects of British life did he find more difficult to get used to?

- A Pace of life.
- B Safety.
- C Left-hand driving.

5 You will hear a boy talking about Australians. What are they like?

- A They don't try to look like English people.
- B They are outdoor people.
- C They are not playing traditional English games.

6 You will hear a man talking about koala. How does he feel about it?

- A He didn't expect them to be so quick.
- B He admires their loving characters.
- C He is surprised with their diet.

Task 2

Listen to the recording. For statements (7-11) choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, *F* if it is false. You will listen to the recording twice.

7 A big territory is called "The Great American Land".

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8 Going there needed three months.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

9 The quicker means of communication was needed to contact relatives.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

10 The "Pony Express" was really a progress for that time.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

11 The "Pony Express" riders operated in very comfortable situation.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

Task 3

Listen to the recording. For questions (12-16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). You will listen to the recording twice.

12 Retroreflective materials are used

- A on planes.
- B on runways.
- C in terminals.

13 Retroreflective materials have been used extensively since the invention of

- A the automobile.
- B the laser beam.
- C photography.

- 14 Optical scanners are used by
 A some railroads.
 B many opticians.
 C computer scientists.
- 15 Which retroreflective colour is not used on interstate highways?
 A Gold.
 B Silver.
 C Purple.
- 16 This article is primarily concerned with
 A technology in photoelectric cells.
 B retroreflection and tropism in animals and insects.
 C natural and man-made retroreflection.

Частина «Читання» Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (17-21).
 There are three choices you do not need to use.

17

Britney Spears' wax figure will be put at Madame Tussaud's museum in central London. The wax figure will be modeled from one of the singer's videos in which she dances around a pole.

18

Tim Duncan carried the San Antonio Spurs to their second league title with an 88-77 victory over the New Jersey Nets in Game 6 of the NBA Finals Sunday night. With 21 points, 20 rebounds, 10 assists and eight blocked shots, he easily captured his second finals MVP prize.

19

Stocks ended lower on Friday. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 79.43 points, or 0.86 per cent, to 9,117.12 on Friday. The broader Standard & Poor's 500 Index dropped 9.90 points, or 0.99 per cent, to 988.61. The technology-laced Nasdaq Composite Index ended down 27.1 points, or 1.64 per cent, at 1,626.49.

20

Heavy rains in northern Bangladesh made nearly 150,000 people stranded in their flooded homes, officials said Sunday. No deaths were reported.

Germany opened the annual meeting of the deeply divided International Whaling Commission (IWC) on Monday. It advised to adopt a motion, ecology groups say, which will help preserve whales and dolphins for future generations.

- A Science
- B Crime news
- C Sport
- D Business
- E Catastrophes
- F Culture
- G Education
- H Space

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-26) choose the correct answer (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!

22 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.

23 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.

24 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.

25 The festival was shut down because

- A Not many people attended in 1970.
- B People tried to go without paying.
- C The tickets were too expensive.
- D It wasn't popular enough.

26 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 6

Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (27–32).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 27 In 1718, the Duke of Ormonde's property was forfeited after his support of the unsuccessful Jacobean Rebellion. George, Prince of Wales, and his wife Princess Caroline, having been banished by George I from St James's Palace after a quarrel, moved into Ormonde House and gave it back its former name of Richmond Lodge.
- 28 The English Landscape style of gardening developed in England in the 1730s and spread across Europe into the wider world. In essence the style rejected geometry and regularity. Stephen Switzer (1682–1745) is the first practitioner of this style.
- 29 The development of the English Landscape Garden involved many other designers, such as Charles Bridgeman (died 1738), who worked at Richmond, and William Kent (1684–1748) who worked at both Richmond and Kew Gardens.
- 30 Queen Caroline is a patron of English Landscape Gardening, and, in her own words, her concern was to set about "*helping Nature, not losing it in art*". The move to Richmond Lodge offered her a landscape prime for development in her favoured style.
- 31 Queen Caroline held a meeting of critics and designers at Richmond Gardens in 1719 to discuss her gardens. The results of their collaboration at Richmond have been described as a "*geometrical ferme ornee*".
- 32 Caroline opened the gardens to the public when the royal family was not in residence. Caroline died in 1737 and the estate passed to George II who continued to visit the property during the summer months until his death in 1760.

Who _____?

- A gave Ormonde House the name it used to be called
- B was clever enough to consult specialists
- C wanted to show the beauty of the gardens to the public
- D wanted landscape to be close to nature

- E** was the first to refuse from regular and geometric forms in gardening style
- F** worked in the English Landscape Gardens
- G** strolled along Richmond and Kew Gardens
- H** performed exhibitions in the English Landscape Gardens

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (33-38).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

Laura Hardiman*, 16, is sitting on a sofa in Middelgate Lodge, a unique drug rehabilitation centre which takes the youngest addicts in the country. Children are given help with how to communicate, make relationships and deal with conflict. As people on drugs often don't eat, they tend to arrive very skinny or even suffering from malnutrition. They are put on a three-meals-a-day diet (33) _____, and are taught about nutrition, food hygiene and how to cook.

Laura has just completed the first stage of the programme to free her from her heroin addiction. She remembers Sunday walks in the countryside with her mum and dad; curling up on the sofa in the sitting-room to watch a video with her mother and brother; the celebrations when she passed her exams to go to a grammar school; and the time when her parents were proud of their pretty, healthy daughter.

Three years ago her happy childhood disappeared. "All I had in my mind was getting the heroin I needed for the day," she explains, "(34) _____ or steal from people in the street. It's like having the devil inside you; you do anything to get the stuff."

Laura tells how she came to be here. At the age of 13 she began mixing with a group of teenage dropouts. It all happened so easily, "I was offered some heroin to smoke and I wanted more. I didn't use other drugs; I went straight on to heroin." At first Laura (35) _____, but later, she says, "I began to see the horrors. But it was too late to get out by then. I needed the drugs." It still horrifies Laura's mother, Juliet, a social worker, and her father, Bob, the manager of a machinery business. (36) _____ was using drugs. Juliet says, "Someone else's mother phoned and said my daughter was on heroin." I listened in disbelief. Juliet never stops blaming herself because she didn't realise what it meant when Laura got thinner, her pupils shrank, her clear rosy skin turned pallid and her once shiny hair became dull.

Laura is only now beginning to realise how her addiction caused problems in her family. "My parents started arguing more. And my brother was very, very angry with me. He used to cry and say, "I hate you for what you've done to this family." (37) _____ to me the other day. Laura knows she can recapture her happy memories. "I'm learning self-discipline. I want to leave my drug life behind (38) _____. It's only in the past couple of weeks that I have really seen what an unhappy existence I was leading as an addict." If she can hold on to this memory, Laura may be able to avoid returning to drugs.

- A** only saw the good things
- B** based on fruit and vegetables
- C** and never, never be tempted back
- D** to visit her every weekend
- E** And that meant I had to shoplift
- F** But he came
- G** They had no idea their daughter
- H** but you never dream it will come into your world

* The names of the girl and her family have been changed

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39–48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Millions of people (39) _____ from headaches. It's a fact. What millions of people do not know is what causes them. Headaches are (40) _____ with all kinds of health problems as well as your being under a lot of (41) _____. Certain (42) _____ like coffee can react badly with the chemical balance in our bodies and give us a headache as well.

The best thing to do if your head hurts is to (43) _____ an aspirin, right? Wrong! You could be doing the worst thing possible because you are not (44) _____ with the problem — only (45) _____ the symptoms. And those people who think that painkillers can't do you any (46) _____ are also wrong. Medical science has proved, that if we keep taking the tablets, they will soon (47) _____ as a "trigger" and, instead of curing your headache, they will (48) _____ you worse.

So what do you do if your head starts to throb? Breathe deeply. It may be that you are not getting enough oxygen. Then, you could try massaging the side of your head with your fingers. And close your eyes. Often your eyes are very tired, and the best cure for tiredness is sleep.

39	A die	B pain	C ache	D suffer
40	A produced	B caused	C associated	D based
41	A stress	B worry	C fear	D anxiety
42	A materials	B substances	C vitamins	D drugs
43	A take	B drink	C eat	D put
44	A solving	B removing	C dealing	D treating
45	A re-living	B reducing	C resolving	D relieving
46	A badness	B harm	C negativity	D illness
47	A perform	B act	C look	D treat
48	A make	B do	C create	D diagnose

Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49–58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The first true fish lived about 500 million years ago. They didn't have teeth so they could not hold or eat 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 (49) _____ 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 could open its mouth so wide that four people could have stood inside. Some fish had even bigger teeth, (50) _____ were about 60 centimetres long.

There are more than 21,000 types of fish today. People (51) _____ always eaten fish from the sea. Some fishermen use nets which (52) _____ behind their boats as they move through the water. When the nets are full, the fish are lifted (53) _____ the boats. Then it is off to the market.

49	A become	B became	C becomes	D are becoming
50	A which	B these	C what	D who
51	A have	B will have	C had	D having
52	A pulls	B pull	C pulling	D are pulled
53	A at	B near	C onto	D of

The first globes were built by ancient Greeks. The earliest known globe was said to have been (54) _____ by the scholar Crates about 150 BC. An ancient celestial globe that still (55) _____ was made about 150 AD as part of a (56) _____, called the Farnese Atlas, in the Naples Museum, Italy. The oldest existing terrestrial globe was built in Germany, in 1492. This globe does not show the Americas.

As new lands were discovered in the 16th and 17th centuries, globes became more accurate. The world's largest globe is the Unisphere, which was built for the 1964 New York World's Fair. This (57) _____ steel globe is 37 m (58) _____ and weighs 408,000 kg, including its base.

54	A construct	B constructive	C constructing	D constructed
55	A existing	B exists	C existence	D existed
56	A sculptor	B sculpture	C sculpt	D sculptural
57	A staining	B stained	C stains	D stainless
58	A crosses	B crossed	C crossing	D across

UNIT 5. TRAINING TESTS

- Write a letter of at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

TEST 5

Частина «Розуміння мови на слух (аудіювання)»

Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will listen to each recording twice.



1 What is it?



A

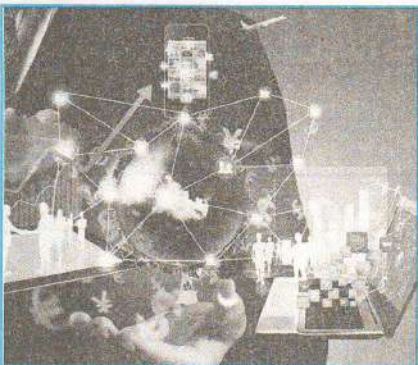


B



C

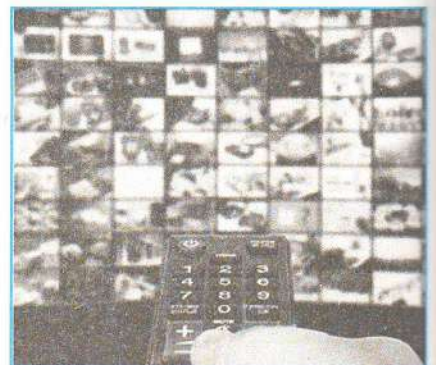
2 What is it?



A



B



C

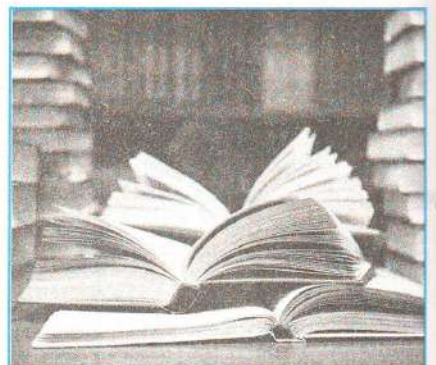
3 What is it?



A



B



C

4 A long time ago the Princess of Amen-Ra decided

- A to live forever.
- B to live after death.
- C to make trouble after death.

5 Four Englishmen wanted

- A to open the coffin and look at the mummy of the Princess.
- B to buy a richly decorated coffin.
- C to buy the mummy with the coffin.

6 The English businessman decided to give the coffin to the British Museum because

- A he had not enough place for it in his house.
- B his house was damaged by the fire.
- C he thought it made much trouble to his family.

Task 2

Listen to the recording. For statements (7-11) choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, *F* if it is false. You will listen to the recording twice.

7 The Republic of Ireland joined the Booker prize in 2002.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8 The Man group decided to include the name "Booker".

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

9 Books can be submitted by judges.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

10 The judging panel includes someone from outside the industry.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

11 The consistent quality of the prize is guaranteed by the increase in sales of the winner.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

Task 3

Listen to the recording. For questions (12-16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). You will listen to the recording twice.

12 What have people always been trying to learn more about?

- A Our planet.
- B Our history.
- C Our city.

13 People may be easily divided into

- A those who help and those who ruin.
- B those who study and those who teach.
- C those who produce and those who consume.

14 In our free time we begin

- A looking around.
- B looking for new things around us.
- C searching for other people.

15 What would our life be like if we did not read books or newspapers?

- A We would definitely know about the events happening in the world.
- B We would not know what is happening in the world.
- C We would not be able to communicate.

16 What is the marvelous achievement of the mankind?

- A TV.
- B Mass media.
- C Computer.

Частина «Читання»

Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A — H) to (17–21).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

17 It wasn't until the 16th century in Germany that Christians started using trees as decorations. In the 19th century Prince Albert, the German husband of Britain's Queen Victoria, first brought a Christmas tree to Windsor Castle. And the idea stuck!

18 The Celts considered October 31st the end of the year. It was a celebration of the autumn harvest and the Celtic New Year, when they believed spirits could come back and visit living relatives. Celts put out food and drink for the dead and left their windows, doors, and gates unlocked to give the spirits free passage into their homes.

19 In the US, many people throw parties, and crowds gather in New York's Times Square. In the American South, people eat black-eyed peas for good luck in the new year. In Spain and some countries of South America, people get good luck by eating 12 grapes at midnight.

20 At the first celebration the colonists invited the Native Americans to join their traditional English celebration. It was only in the nineteenth century that this event became an American holiday. But probably the most important traditions are getting together with family and giving thanks.

21 Around the year 270, a priest named Valentine secretly married couples against the emperor's order, and, as a result, he was jailed and died on February 14. In honour of this priest, the Pope named February 14 after him. In Medieval Europe, people began sending love notes on that day

- A Halloween
- B Thanksgiving
- C Christmas
- D Valentine's Day
- E New Year
- F Easter
- G Columbus Day
- H Independence Day

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22–26) choose the correct answer (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 re-used 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, 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.

22 Why is recycling so important?

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

23 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.

24 What questions do we ask ourselves?

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

25 What is recycled in Taiwan?

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

26 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 6

Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (27–32).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 27 The British Library is part gallery, part museum, and part, as its name says, a library. Items such as the Magna Carta, which changed the world of politics in 1215, and the Gutenberg Bible, which in 1455 was the first book printed using Gutenberg's world altering printing press are kept there.
- 28 Buckingham Palace is a London sightseeing must. Queen Victoria moved into the vast mansion in 1837, and since then generations of royals have made this their home.
- 29 This Jacobean mansion, flanked on all sides by Kensington Gardens, was purchased by William and Mary in 1680. Queen Victoria lived there until she became queen, and later, Princess Diana lived there. Inside, the 17th century paintings and furnishings make for an interesting tour, and a current exhibit is presenting Princess Diana's dresses for public viewing.
- 30 It is an architectural masterpiece by Sir Christopher Wren. This sprawling cathedral is notable for its artistry and design, but it also offers a fascinating glimpse at England's religious history and, as a bonus, affords one of the best views of the Thames and the London skyline from its domes.
- 31 The Tower of London is a vast, imposing brick building that has been the site of many bloody events, including the murder of future kings, incarceration of various historical figures, and notable beheadings. Kids love the stories told by Beefeater guides, and adults enjoy viewing the Crown Jewels, royal coaches and horses.
- 32 It is the place where kings and queens are crowned and many prominent historical figures are buried. You can see a Gothic-style nave built in the 13th century or the ornate coronation chair used when royals are crowned. There are Memorials to political, literary, and religious figures and attractive gardens in the area.

Where can tourists see _____?

- A tombs
- B the whole London
- C unique editions
- D past and present side by side
- E royal transport
- F royal residence
- G the rooms being restored after the fire
- H a royal residence in miniature

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (33–38).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

For some, the advent of television marked the beginning of the end of civilized society. More and more, people have watched TV at the cost of playing cards or board games, or other communal pastimes. Many fear that the Internet too will further limit social interaction.

That may be true but, as researchers at Stanford University in the USA are the first to say, further study is needed. In a recent survey they found that the Internet and the use of e-mail (33) _____. What's more, people who go online are likely to watch less television than others.

The study makes two things clear. Contrary to all the fuss in the media, the Internet's popularity is still in its infancy. More than half of US households are not connected yet, but (34) _____ to stay in touch, regardless of distance.

Workers may be using the Web on the job for such personal ends as checking sports scores but, according to the study, (35) _____. Just 4 per cent of the surveyed Internet users said they had cut back on their working hours since getting connected to the Internet.

But will the Internet make us more isolated socially? While a fourth of the Internet users say they spend less time talking on the telephone with friends and relatives, (36) _____ to stay in touch, regardless of distance. Since e-mail is free and can be sent and received at any hour of the day, it has many built-in advantages. For some, it has actually revived the highly social art of letter writing. As for spending less time on the telephone, (37) _____ makes an overall decrease less and less likely.

Few would argue that the Internet has had a profound effect on the lives of many in its first decade of common use. But assessing its long-term impact is difficult. That's why for all the questions they raise, (38) _____. If we don't pay close attention to how we use the Internet, it will change our lives not just for better, but for worse.

- A they also use the Internet to work from home
- B the continuing boom in mobile phone use
- C they also use it to buy and sell shares on the stock market
- D studies such as Stanford's are so useful
- E the Internet's potential impact on how we live and interact is enormous
- F e-mail allows them
- G have actually increased some forms of human interaction
- H their phone bills are much lower

Частина «Використання мови»

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39–48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

It happened in 1921, one year before I joined the Indian Police. I had just passed out of the Police College in England and had not been placed very high in the list. I never was much good at examinations, you know. One day an advertisement in *The Times* (39) _____ my attention. It said something about "young man wanted for unusual work, must have cool head". Well, (40) _____ was only three years after the war and there were (41) _____ of young men who could probably do whatever it was. But I sat down and wrote to the paper and two days later I had a note asking me (42) _____ at one of London's best hotels in Piccadilly and ask (43) _____ Mijnheer Van Lutjens. Well, I put on my best suit and (44) _____ at eleven o'clock I knocked at the door of room 169.

Van Lutjens was, of course, a Dutchman, and a very pleasant Dutchman. Small, round; you know, the kind of fellow, with no angles at all but with small bright eyes. He started to talk business at once.

It sounded easy (45) _____. Van Lutjens was one of Amsterdam's leading diamond merchants. An American group of diamond buyers (46) _____ asked him to come over to New York with the famous Rozelles earrings. He explained that (47) _____ were two valuable diamonds, perfectly matched, which he had some time before obtained from a member of one of Central Europe's royal families in Paris. He was going to sail in the *Berengaria* two days (48) _____ and he wanted someone to watch over the ear-rings. It sounded rather dull and I didn't understand why it needed a "cool head", as the advertisement said. But the money he offered me was generous, and so I accepted.

39	A gathered	B paid	C collected	D attracted
40	A their	B there	C it	D these
41	A many	B plenty	C lot	D several
42	A calling	B call	C calls	D to call
43	A for	B about	C from	D of
44	A exactly	B shortly	C sharply	D directly
45	A also	B enough	C very	D quite
46	A had	B have	C were	D has
47	A any	B where	C some	D they
48	A past	B later	C over	D before

Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49–58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The famous circus, Cirque du Soleil, is known all over the world. It was organized (49) _____ 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 (50) _____ music in the open air. After returning home, he began Cirque with his friend, Daniel Gauthier. In the 1990s, Cirque quickly expanded. It now shows the performances all over the world and the staff working for it has grown from 73 to (51) _____ than 3,500. The Cirque does not work with animals, but (52) _____ is music and dance and each show is like a story.

The Cirque performs (53) _____ the delight of locals and visitors.

49	A from	B by	C of	D in
50	A played	B plays	C playing	D been playing
51	A more	B much	C most	D the most
52	A this	B it	C there	D their
53	A to	B at	C in	D of

The Louvre, the national art museum of France and the palace in which it is (54) _____, is located in Paris, on the right bank of the Seine River. The structure, until 1682 a residence of the kings of France, is one of the largest palaces in the world. It (55) _____ the site of a 13th-century fortress. The building of the Louvre was begun in 1546.

Additions were made to the structure during the (56) _____ of almost every French monarch. Under Henry IV, in the early 17th century, the Grande Galerie, now the main picture gallery, which borders the Seine, was (57) _____. By the mid-19th century the vast complex was built; (58) _____ more than 19 hectares, it is a masterpiece of architectural design.

54	A	house	B	houses	C	housed	D	has housed
55	A	occupies	B	occupying	C	is occupied	D	occupant
56	A	regale	B	reigns	C	reigned	D	regal
57	A	completing	B	being completed	C	complete	D	completed
58	A	covering	B	cover	C	covered	D	coverage

REFERENCE SECTION

GRAMMAR BANK

Five most often used tenses in the English language

Here are some tips on tenses usage and formation:

	Present Simple (I study)	Past Simple (I studied)	Future Simple (I shall/will study)	Present Perfect (I have studied)	Present Continuous (I am studying)
Usage	for present facts and repeated actions	for completed actions in the past	for future actions, even if they are only a few seconds in the future	for actions which started in the past and are still true now	for temporary actions going on now
Signal words	every (day, week, month, year, etc), always, seldom, usually, often, sometimes, first... then, etc	yesterday, last (week, month, year, etc), when I was a child, this morning (if it is no longer morning), etc	tomorrow, next (week, month, year, etc), soon, in the future, when I retire, when I get home, etc	since, for, up to now, just, yet, ever, never, already, recently, so far, How long, ever (with questions), etc	now, at the moment, today, this week, presently, Look! Listen! etc
How to form	<p>The 1st form of the verb is used to form Present Simple.</p> <p>Verb (the 1st form) he she + Vs/es it the name</p> <p>For questions and negatives the helping verb (do/does) is used with the 1st form of the verb.</p>	<p>The 2nd form of the verb is used to form Past Simple.</p> <p>Verb (the 2nd form) + V_{ed}</p> <p>For questions and negatives the helping verb (did) is used with the 1st form of the verb.</p>	<p>The Future Simple tense is formed with the helping verb will and the 1st form of the verb.</p> <p>shall will + V</p> <p>to be going to + V</p> <p>We use the <i>will-</i> <i>future</i> for predictions, assumption, promises and when we do something spontaneously. We use <i>to be going to</i> for planned actions.</p>	<p>The Present Perfect tense is formed with the helping verb have (has) and the 3rd form of the verb.</p> <p>Verb (the 3rd form) have/has + V_{ed}</p>	<p>The Present Continuous is formed with the helping verb to be (am, is, are) and the ing form of the verb.</p> <p>am is are + V_{ing}</p>
	do/does	did	shall/will, to be going to	have/has	to be (am, is, are)

Reported Speech

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple <i>She said, "It's cool."</i>	Past Simple <i>She said it was cool.</i>
Present Continuous <i>She said, "I'm learning French online."</i>	Past Continuous <i>She said she was learning French online.</i>
Present Perfect Simple <i>She said, "I've learnt Spanish since 2009."</i>	Past Perfect Simple <i>She said she had learnt Spanish since 2009.</i>
Present Perfect Continuous <i>She said, "I've been learning French for two years."</i>	Past Perfect Continuous <i>She said she had been learning French for two years.</i>
Past Simple <i>She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday."</i>	Past Perfect <i>She said she had gone to the cinema the previous day.</i>
Past Continuous <i>She said, "I was reading earlier."</i>	Past Perfect Continuous <i>She said she had been reading earlier.</i>
Past Perfect <i>She said, "The test had already started when he arrived."</i>	Past Perfect NO CHANGE <i>She said the test had already started when he arrived.</i>
Past Perfect Continuous <i>She said, "I'd already been playing the piano for two hours."</i>	Past Perfect Continuous NO CHANGE <i>She said she'd already been playing the piano for two hours.</i>

Modal verb forms also sometimes change

will <i>She said, "I'll bring the book tomorrow."</i>	would <i>She said she would bring the book tomorrow.</i>
can <i>She said, "I can learn Spanish online."</i>	could <i>She said she could learn Spanish online.</i>
must <i>She said, "I must learn French."</i>	had to <i>She said she had to learn French.</i>
shall <i>She said, "Where shall we go today?"</i>	should <i>She asked what we should go today.</i>
may <i>She said, "May I open the window?"</i>	might <i>She asked if she might open the window.</i>

NO CHANGE

could, would, should, might and ought to

"I might go to Spain in summer," he said.

He said he might go to Spain in summer.

Ви можете скористатися теперішнім часом у непрякій мові, якщо щось є правдою зараз.

My name has always been and will always be Jim.

"My name is Jim," he said.

He said his name was Jim.

or

He said his name is Jim.

Expressions of time and place if reported on a different day

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
now — <i>тепер</i>	then — <i>тоді</i>
today — <i>сьогодні</i>	that day — <i>в той день</i>
tomorrow — <i>завтра</i>	the next day — <i>наступного дня</i>
the day after tomorrow — <i>післязавтра</i>	in two days' time — <i>через два дні</i> two days later — <i>два дні по тому</i>
yesterday — <i>вчора</i>	the day before the previous day — <i>напередодні</i>
the day before yesterday — <i>позавчора</i>	two days before — <i>за два дні до цього</i> two days earlier — <i>двома днями раніше</i>
ago — <i>тому назад</i>	before — <i>раніше</i>
next year — <i>в наступному році</i>	the next year the following year — <i>наступному році</i>
here — <i>тут</i>	there — <i>там</i>
this — <i>цей</i>	that — <i>той</i>
these — <i>ці</i>	those — <i>ті</i>
last week — <i>минулого тижня</i>	the week before last/the previous week — <i>тиждень до минулого/попередній тиждень</i>

There are many other verbs we can use apart from *said*, *told* and *asked*. Using them properly can make what you say much more interesting and informative.

E.g. He *asked* me to come to the party.

He *invited* me to the party.

He *begged* me to come to the party.

He *ordered* me to come to the party.

He *advised* me to come to the party.

He *suggested* I should come to the party.

Use the following verbs in reported speech:

accused	begged	invited
admitted	boasted	offered
advised	complained	ordered
alleged	denied	promised
agreed	explained	replied
apologized	implied	suggested

Passive voice

Present	am are is		
Past	was were		
Future	shall will	be	+ Past Participle
Perfect	have has had	been	
Continuous	am are is was were	being	

Examples of Passive

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Simple Present	Active	<i>Jim</i>	<i>writes</i>	<i>a dictation.</i>
	Passive	<i>A dictation</i>	<i>is written</i>	<i>by Jim.</i>
Simple Past	Active	<i>Jim</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>a dictation.</i>
	Passive	<i>A dictation</i>	<i>was written</i>	<i>by Jim.</i>
Present Perfect	Active	<i>Jim</i>	<i>has written</i>	<i>a dictation.</i>
	Passive	<i>A dictation</i>	<i>has been written</i>	<i>by Jim.</i>
Future	Active	<i>Jim</i>	<i>will write</i>	<i>a dictation.</i>
	Passive	<i>A dictation</i>	<i>will be written</i>	<i>by Jim.</i>
Present Progressive (Continuous)	Active	<i>Jim</i>	<i>is writing</i>	<i>a dictation.</i>
	Passive	<i>A dictation</i>	<i>is being written</i>	<i>by Jim.</i>
Past Progressive (Continuous)	Active	<i>Jim</i>	<i>was writing</i>	<i>a dictation.</i>
	Passive	<i>A dictation</i>	<i>was being written</i>	<i>by Jim.</i>
Past Perfect	Active	<i>Jim</i>	<i>had written</i>	<i>a dictation.</i>
	Passive	<i>A dictation</i>	<i>had been written</i>	<i>by Jim.</i>
Future Perfect	Active	<i>Jim</i>	<i>will have written</i>	<i>a dictation.</i>
	Passive	<i>A dictation</i>	<i>will have been written</i>	<i>by Jim.</i>
Modal	Active	<i>Jim</i>	<i>can write</i>	<i>a dictation.</i>
	Passive	<i>A dictation</i>	<i>can be written</i>	<i>by Jim.</i>
Conditional I	Active	<i>Jim</i>	<i>would write</i>	<i>a dictation.</i>
	Passive	<i>A dictation</i>	<i>would be written</i>	<i>by Jim.</i>
Conditional II	Active	<i>Jim</i>	<i>would have written</i>	<i>a dictation.</i>
	Passive	<i>A dictation</i>	<i>would have been written</i>	<i>by Jim.</i>

Infinitive vs Gerund

Verbs followed by *-ing* form

avoid	put off	can't help
dislike	consider	delay
involve	enjoy	finish
mind	justify	like (=enjoy)
risk	miss	deny
practice	suggest	postpone
carry on	look forward to	can't stand

In the expression *look forward to*, the word *to* is a preposition. Prepositions (e.g. *in*, *on*, *at*, *with*, *from*, etc) are always followed by the **-ing** form rather than Infinitive.

E.g. *We delayed launching the product because of technical problems.*

I look forward to meeting you next week.

I really enjoy travelling abroad.

Expressions followed by the -ing form:

It's a waste of time/money ...

There's no point (in) ...

It's no use ...

It's (not) worth ...

E.g. It's not worth repairing the camera. It would be cheaper to buy a new one.

Verbs followed by to + Infinitive

afford	guarantee	promise
agree	hesitate	refuse
arrange	hope	seem
attempt	learn	tend
claim	manage	threaten
decide	neglect	train
demand	offer	want
deserve	plan	would like
expect	prepare	
fail	pretend	

E.g. He has arranged to meet the visitors at the factory.

We were very unhappy with service they had provided. We refused to pay them.

The company is taking on a lot of new staff. They plan to extend their researches in a new area.

He was angry about the way company had treated him. They threatened to stop his project.

Passive forms

There are passive forms of the -ing form and the infinitive.

The passive form of the -ing form is made with *being* + past participle (e.g., *being done*):

E.g. Everyone likes being congratulated when they have worked hard.

The passive infinitive is formed by *to be* + past participle (e.g., *to be done*):

E.g. She expects to be promoted soon.

like and would like

When the verb *like* means enjoy, it's followed by the -ing form.

However, the expression *would like* (*want to*) is followed by the infinitive.

E.g. I like going abroad on marketing trips. (I enjoy this.)

I would like to go more often. (I want to go more often.)

We can also use *prefer* and *would prefer* in the same way.

I prefer working at home to working at the office. (I enjoy this more.)

Modals

Модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти	Виражає/Переклад	Present	Past	Future
can <i>to be able to</i>	фізичну або розумову здатність/ можу, вмію, здатний E.g. <i>He can lift me up with one hand — Він може підняти мене однією рукою.</i> <i>I can swim. — Я вмію плавати.</i>	can am/is/ are able to	could was/were able to	shall/will be able to
may <i>to be allowed (to)</i>	дозвіл, прохання/ дозвольте, можна E.g. <i>You may take the book. — Ви можете взяти цю книгу.</i> <i>He may be a good friend. — Він може бути хорошим другом (або: можливо, він хороший друг).</i>	may is/am/ are allowed to	might was/were allowed to	shall/will be allowed to
must	повинен, необхідність виконати щонебудь/ повинен, зобов'язаний E.g. <i>I must stop smoking. — Я повинен перестати палити (це необхідно).</i> <i>You must try to get to work on time. — Ти повинен намагатися приходити на роботу вчасно.</i>	must	—	—
ought to	моральний обов'язок, порада (+ not + perfect inf. — докір, осуд)/ слід, слід було б, повинно бути E.g. <i>You ought to see a dentist. — Тобі слід було б піти до стоматолога.</i> <i>You ought to be more careful. — Вам слід було б бути уважніше.</i>	ought to	—	—
need	необхідність здійснення дії/ потрібно E.g. <i>You need not tell me about it. — Тобі не потрібно говорити мені про це (я вже знаю).</i> <i>He need not use these equations. — Йому не потрібно використовувати ці рівняння.</i> <i>Need I tell her about that?</i> <i>— Чи потрібно їй говорити про це?</i>	need	—	—
have to	необхідність виконання дії через обставини/ змушений, доводиться E.g. <i>I have to know it. — Я мушу це знати.</i>	has/have to	had to	shall/will have to

<i>should</i>	рекомендації щодо здійснення дії, порада/ повинен, (не)слід, рекомендується E.g. <i>You shouldn't have come here.</i> — Тобі не слід було приходити сюди.	should	—	—
<i>will</i> <i>would</i>	припущення, засноване на суб'єктивній думці/напевно, бувало E.g. <i>You'll have heard of him?</i> — Ви, напев- но, чули про нього?	—	would	will

Conditionals

Умовні речення або підрядні речення умови (Conditionals) — це складнопідрядні речення, що складаються з головного речення (Main clause) і підрядної умови (if-clause), яке часто вводиться сполучником **if**. Умовні речення в англійській мові використовуються для опису здійснених або нездійснених ситуацій і бувають чотирьох типів.

Zero Conditionals

Zero Conditionals (general truth) — умовні речення даного типу завжди є 100 % істиною, вони часто описують закони природи, загальновідомі істини/факти.

<i>If-clause</i>	Main clause	Вірогідність здійснення дії
Present Simple	Present Simple	100%

E.g. *If temperature is zero, water **freezes**.* — Якщо температура дорівнює нулю, вода замерзає. (100 % істина)

*If you **heat** water, it **boils**.* — Якщо ви нагрієте воду, вона закипить. (100 % істина)

First Conditionals

First Conditionals (real possibility) — умовні речення I типу висловлюють реальні, можливі ситуації в сьогоденні або майбутньому. Імовірність, що подія відбудеться, дуже велика.

<i>If-clause</i>	Main clause	Вірогідність здійснення дії
Present Simple	will + infinitive without to	50–75%

E.g. *If it **rains**, I **will not go** to the river to swim.* — Якщо піде дощ, я не піду на річку купатися. (Я не знаю, піде дощ або не піде)

*If I **meet** Viki, I **will invite** her.* — Якщо я зустріну Віку, я її запрошу. (Я можу її зустріти, а можу і не зустріти)

Second Conditionals

Second Conditionals (imagina situations) — умовні речення II типу висловлюють дії, вчинення яких в певних ситуаціях в сьогоденні і майбутньому виявляється нереальним. Імовірність, що подія відбудеться, дорівнює нулю.

<i>If-clause</i>	Main clause	Вірогідність здійснення дії
Past Simple	would + infinitive without to	0%

E.g. *If I **had** a lot of money, I **would travel** around the world.* — Якби у мене було багато грошей, я б подорожував по всьому світу. (але у мене немає таких грошей)

If I were you, I **would learn** to play the guitar. — Якби я був на твоєму місці, я б навчився грати на гітарі. (але я не на твоєму місці)

Third Conditionals

Third Conditionals (lost chances) — умовні речення III типу висловлюють уявні ситуації, які стосуються минулого. Імовірність, що подія відбудеться, дорівнює нулю.

If-clause	Main clause	Вірогідність здійснення дії
Past Perfect	would (could, should, might) have + past participle	0%

E.g. If I **wouldn't ride** so fast, I **wouldn't have got** a fine. — Якби я не їхав так швидко, мене б не оштрафували. (втрачені можливості, я перевищував швидкість у минулому, і тому мене оштрафували)

If the weather **had been** hot 2 days ago, I **would have gone** to the beach. — Якби було жарко два дні тому, я б пішов на пляж. (але було холодно, і я не пішов на пляж)

If I **had gone** to Spain, I **could have learned** Spanish. — Якби я поїхав до Іспанії, я б міг вивчити іспанську

Змішані умовні речення

Змішані умовні речення в англійській мові бувають двох типів, найчастіше для утворення змішаних умовних речень використовуються умовні речення II і III типу.

Змішання II і III типів умовних речень

(підрядне речення — теперішній час, головне — минулий час: описує ситуацію, що вже сталася)

If I were smarter, I **would have graduated** from Cambridge. — Якби я був кмітливішим, я б закінчив Кембрідж.

Змішання III і II типів умовних речень

У цьому випадку підрядне речення відноситься до минулого часу, а головне до сьогодення.

If my father **hadn't lost** his keys, we **wouldn't have to wait** until he finds them. — Якби мій батько не втратив ключі, нам не довелося б чекати, поки він їх знайде.

Possessive case

В англійській мові всього два відмінки: загальний (**Common case**) і присвійний (**Possessive case**). Загальний відмінок мають усі іменники; це форма, в якій воно дається у словнику. У загальному відмінку іменника немає особливого закінчення.

Форму **присвійного відмінка** зазвичай мають іменники, що позначають живих істот, яким належить який-небудь предмет, якість або ознака.

Приклади утворення присвійного відмінка

№ п/п	Правило	Приклад
1.	Іменники в однині утворюють присвійний відмінок шляхом додавання закінчення -s до форми загального відмінка	the boy's dog — собака хлопчика my father's office — офіс мого батька
2.	Якщо іменник закінчується на -s, то можливі два варіанти	Burns'(s) poems — вірші Бернса. Charles's book — книга Чарльза boss's laptop — ноутбук боса
3.	Якщо іменник у множині закінчується на -s, то присвійний відмінок утворюється шляхом додавання апострофа	boys' school — школа для хлопчиків girls' hostel — гуртожиток для дівчат

4.	Іменники, що не мають у множині закінчення -s, в присвійному відмінку набувають закінчення -s, перед яким стоїть апостроф	children's books — дитячі книги women's club — жіночий клуб men's shoes — чоловічі туфлі
5.	Якщо предмет або ознака належить кільком особам, то апостроф і закінчення -s ставляться після останнього з них, якщо ж кожному окремо, то після кожного	John and Jane's flat — квартира Джона и Джейн (тобто, квартирою вони володіють спільно), Shelly's and Byron's poems — вірші Шеллі і Байрона (тобто, написані ними окремо)
6.	У складних іменників апостроф і закінчення -s ставлять після останнього елемента	the teacher of art's room — кімната вчителя мистецтва, the sister-in-law's bag — сумка невістки
7.	Неістоти зазвичай не мають присвійного відмінка Можливі, однак, випадки вживання неістот у присвійному відмінку	the roof of this house — дах цього будинку a mile's distance — відстань в милю a month's holiday — канікули на місяць a five days' trip — п'ятиденна поїздка the world's resources — світові ресурси the Earth's rotation — обертання Землі
8.	Абсолютне вживання присвійного відмінка	a dog of my friend's — собака мого друга at her grandmother's — у (її) бабусі at the baker's — у булочній

Type and Formation	Example
singular nouns (contain too many hissing sounds) — adding the apostrophe (')	for goodness' sake
singular nouns (geographical names) — adding 's	Britain's capital
singular or plural nouns (time, period of time, distance, weight, worth) — adding the apostrophe (') or 's	yesterday's newspaper three weeks' holiday pound's worth but a three weeks holiday
singular nouns (some set expressions) — adding 's	for heaven's (God's) sake a stone's throw to one's heart's delight at one's wit's end a stone's throw within a hair's breadth
singular nouns (natural phenomena and unique objects) — adding 's	nature's children wind's sighing ocean's roar

Numbers

Hundred, thousand, million can be used with *one* or *a*. But *one* is used before these words if they are followed by numerals in order to express an exact number.

100 — *a hundred* = *one hundred*

1000 — *a thousand* = *one thousand*

Hundred, thousand, million are used without the plural ending **-s** when they are preceded by numerals in order to express an exact number.

three thousand years

five million stars

However, **hundred, thousand, million** can be used with the plural ending **-s** when they are followed by **of + Noun**, in which case they have the meaning *a great number, a lot of*.

thousands of years

millions of stars

Remember!

Don't use **-s** at the end of compound adjectives with numbers.

Let's take a **ten-minutes** break

a **five-pound** note

a **12-year-old** child

a **three-hour** delay

the **10:45** plane

Let's take a **ten-minute** break.

five-star hotels

two **50-year-old** men

a **2-week** holiday

3-hour-long concert

Quantifiers

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
many — a big amount a few, few — some; not many a couple — 2 or three some — not a big amount a lot of — a big amount lots of — a big amount plenty of — a big amount not many — not a big amount How many..? — to ask questions about the amount any — at least one several — not a big number a number of — a big amount each, every — all of them most, most of the — the majority heaps of — a lot of aload of, loads of — a lot of enough — the necessary amount quite a few — a little less than a lot a great number of — a lot of	much — a big amount a little, little — some; not much very little — a very small amount some — not a big amount a lot of — a big amount lots of — a big amount plenty of — a big amount any — at least some not much — not a big amount How much...? — to ask questions about the amount most, most of the — the majority heaps of — a lot of a load of, loads of — a lot of enough — the necessary amount a bit of — a small amount a large quantity of — a big amount
Examples	
<i>They haven't made many friends here.</i> <i>The scheme has many/a lot of disadvantages.</i> <i>Do many people work in your building?</i>	<i>It doesn't need much effort.</i> <i>He has a little money left.</i> <i>There is little hope of finding your wallet.</i>

He has **a few** dollars left.

A few students of our school know this. (There are some students who know it.)

Few students know this. (It is almost unknown.)

She gave me **a lot of** information.

There is **a lot of** sugar there.

few vs. little

We use **a few** and **a little** to suggest a small quantity or not much of something.

Few and **little** usually have negative meanings, especially when used with **very**.

Few and **little** (without a) can be rather formal.

Word Formation

Prefixes

Prefixes	Meaning	Examples
anti -	= against	<i>antisocial</i>
bi -	= two	<i>biannual</i>
co -	= with	<i>co-driver</i>
ex-	= previous, former	<i>ex-husband</i>
inter-	= between	<i>international</i>
mis-	= done wrongly or badly	<i>misbehave</i>
mono-	= one	<i>monorail</i>
multi-	= many	<i>multinational</i>
non-	= not	<i>non-fiction</i>
out-	= more, better	<i>outnumber</i>
over-	= done to a great extent	<i>overwork</i>
post	= after	<i>postdate</i>
pre-	= before	<i>prehistoric</i>
pro-	= in favour of	<i>pro-government</i>
re-	= again	<i>redecorate</i>
semi-	= half	<i>semi-final</i>
sub-	= under, less	<i>submarine</i>
super-	= big, more	<i>superhuman</i>
trans-	= travel from one side, to another	<i>transcontinental</i>
under-	= not enough	<i>undercooked</i>

To express opposite meaning:

de-	defrost, decompose
dis-	dishonest, dislike
in-	indirect, independent

But:

il- (before l)	illogical
im- (before m, p)	immoral, impractical
ir- (before r)	irresponsible

Suffixes

Nouns formed from verbs		Nouns formed from adjectives		Adjectives formed from nouns	
-age	<i>to pack – package</i>	-ance	<i>important – importance</i>	-ous	<i>fame – famous</i>
-al	<i>to refuse – refusal</i>	-cy	<i>vacant – vacancy</i>	-al	<i>addition – additional</i>
-ation	<i>to realize – realization</i>	-ence	<i>competent – competence</i>	-ic	<i>hero – heroic</i>

-ence	to differ – difference	-ion	desolate – desolation	-ive	expense – expensive
-ion	to revise – revision	-ness	lonely – loneliness	-ful	(with) care – careful
-ment	to enjoy – enjoyment	-ity	formal – formality	-less	
-sion	to comprehend – comprehension	-ty	loyal – loyalty		(without) care – careless
-sis	to hypnotise – hypnosis	-y	modest – modesty		
-tion	to prescribe – prescription				
Adjectives formed from verbs		Verbs formed from adjectives			
-able	to like – likable	-en	light – lighten		
-ible	to defend – defensible	-ise	legal – legalise		
-ive	to conclude – conclusive				

Nouns referring to people

Verb + er/or/ar	<i>to teach – teacher; to sail – sailor, to beg – beggar</i>
Noun/ verb/ adjective + ist	<i>motor – motorist; tour – tourist</i>
Verb + ant/ ent	<i>to study – student; to contest – contestant</i>
Noun + an/ ian	<i>republic – republican; library – librarian</i>
Verb + ee	<i>(passive meaning) to train – trainee</i>

VOCABULARY BANK

Phrasal verbs

accuse of — <i>to charge someone with sth wrong (e.g. a crime, an offense)</i>	<i>He was accused of murder.</i> <i>They accused him of murder.</i> <i>He was accused of stealing money.</i> <i>She accused him of lying.</i>	звинуватити когось у (злочині, вчиненні проступку)
add to — <i>to put sth together with sth else</i>	<i>She added a little milk to coffee.</i> <i>Add two to three. How much do you get?</i>	додавати, додати щось до чогось
agree about/on — <i>to have the same opinion as someone else</i>	<i>They agree about everything.</i> <i>They don't always agree on the way children should be raised.</i>	погоджуватися один з одним з якихось питань
answer for — 1. <i>to answer in the name of someone</i> 2. <i>to be responsible for one's own or someone else's actions</i>	1. <i>I'll answer for my mother.</i> 2. <i>He will have to answer for what he has done.</i> <i>Parents answer for their children's behavior.</i>	1. відповідати від імені когось 2. відповідати за, нести відповідальність за свої або чийсь дії
apply for — <i>to make an application or request for sth</i>	<i>He applied for the position of tour guide.</i> <i>I would like to apply for a job in engineering.</i>	подати заяву з проханням про щось (наприклад, про прийом на роботу)

apply to — 1. <i>to make an application or request to someone</i> 2. <i>to be applicable to sth</i> 3. <i>to place in contact with sth</i>	1. <i>Apply to the boss and ask for a pay raise.</i> 2. <i>Does this rule apply to all cases?</i> 3. <i>Apply this ointment to the swollen knee three times a day.</i>	1. звернутися до когось з заявою, проханням 2. бути придатним до чогось 3. нанести щось (напр., мазь) на щось
approve of — <i>to speak favorably of someone/something</i>	<i>Her father doesn't approve of her boyfriend.</i> <i>Her mother doesn't approve of smoking.</i>	схвалювати когось/щось
argue about — <i>to disagree or quarrel about sth</i>	<i>What are they arguing about?</i> <i>He is always arguing about something.</i>	сперечатися, сваритися про щось
arrive at — 1. <i>to come to some place in a city</i> 2. <i>to come to some decision, conclusion</i>	1. <i>He arrived at the airport two hours before the flight.</i> 2. <i>I arrived at a different conclusion.</i> <i>How did she arrive at this strange decision?</i>	1. прибути в якесь місце в місті 2. прийти до якогось рішення, висновку
arrive in — 1. <i>to come to some city</i> 2. <i>reach one's destination</i>	1. <i>They arrived in London yesterday.</i> 2. <i>We arrive in Rome at 6:30 in the morning.</i>	1. прибути в якесь місто 2. досягти пункту призначення
be ahead of — <i>to be in front of the others; to be more advanced than the others</i>	<i>The leader of the car race is two miles ahead of the other cars.</i> <i>He is ahead of everyone in his math class.</i> <i>Her thinking was ahead of her times.</i>	бути попереду, обігнати інших (у букв. і в перенос. сенсі)
be interested in — <i>to take an interest in</i>	<i>I am interested in pictorial art.</i>	цікавитися чимось
belong to — <i>to be property of someone</i>	<i>This house belongs to his son.</i> <i>This bag belongs to me.</i>	належати комусь
benefit from/by — <i>to do good to someone; to gain advantage or profit from sth</i>	<i>You will benefit from a good rest at the seaside resort.</i> <i>As a future doctor, she benefited a lot from her hospital experience.</i> <i>He benefited greatly from his move to Rome.</i>	отримати користь, перевагу, вигоду від чогось
beware of — <i>to be cautious of someone/something</i>	<i>Beware of the dog!</i> <i>Beware of what you wish.</i>	остерігатися когось/чогось
blame for — <i>to say that someone is responsible for something wrong</i>	<i>She blamed him for the loss of her bag.</i> <i>She blamed him for losing her bag.</i> <i>Who is to blame for this terrible mistake?</i>	звинувачувати когось у чомусь

boast of/about — <i>to brag about sth</i>	<i>He boasted of owning the largest collection of jazz records in town.</i>	хвалитися, хвалитися чимось
borrow from — <i>to take something from someone with a promise to give it back</i>	<i>I borrowed fifty dollars from Tom. I borrowed a bicycle from Kate.</i>	позичити щось у когось
break through — <i>to advance, to achieve success</i>	<i>The question was very difficult to solve, but finally we broke through.</i>	зробити прорив, домогтися успіху
break through sth — <i>to get through sth</i>	<i>They broke through the wall at last.</i>	пробитися крізь щось
break up — 1. <i>to break sth into pieces</i> 2. <i>to terminate, to put an end</i> 3. <i>to cease having a relationship</i>	1. <i>He broke up a bar of chocolate and began to eat the pieces one by one.</i> 2. <i>The meeting finally broke up at ten o'clock.</i> <i>The police broke up the fight.</i> 3. <i>Their marriage broke up. Tom and Liz broke up last week.</i>	1. зламати на шматки 2. закінчити, покласти край 3. припинити (особисті) відносини
brush aside/brush off — <i>to refuse to pay attention to sth; to ignore</i>	<i>I told him about that problem, but he brushed aside my warnings.</i> <i>They just brushed me off, that's all.</i>	відмахнутися від (зауважень, запитань, людини)
brush up on — 1. <i>to review</i> 2. <i>to improve one's knowledge of sth by studying</i>	1. <i>She made quite a few mistakes on her test, so she needs to brush up on her spelling.</i> 2. <i>Brush up on irregular verbs.</i>	1. освіжити, відновити знання 2. поліпшувати знання чогось шляхом вивчення
bump into — <i>to meet someone by chance</i>	<i>I bumped into an old friend today.</i>	випадково зустріти, зіткнутися з кимось
burst in — <i>to rush in</i>	<i>He never just enters the room; he always bursts in.</i>	швидко увійти, влетіти
burst into — 1. <i>to rush in</i> 2. <i>to start doing sth suddenly</i>	1. <i>He burst into the room.</i> 2. <i>She burst into tears.</i> <i>He burst into singing.</i>	1. стрімко увійти 2. несподівано почати робити щось
call at — <i>to dial someone's number and speak</i>	<i>Call me at 555-3246.</i>	подзвонити по якомусь номеру телефону
call back — <i>to return a call</i>	<i>I called him at 6, but he wasn't in. He called me back at 7.</i>	передзвонити
call for — 1. <i>to go and get</i> 2. <i>to summon, to ask for</i> 3. <i>to require sth</i>	1. <i>I'll call for you at seven.</i> 2. <i>He called for a waiter.</i> <i>He called for help.</i> 3. <i>This situation calls for quick action.</i> <i>This happy event calls for a celebration.</i>	1. зайти за кимось, чимось 2. покликати, викликати, попросити 3. вимагати чогось
call in — <i>to invite a specialist for consultation and help</i>	<i>We called in an interior designer to help us with redecorating.</i>	викликати фахівця для консультації і допомоги

call on/upon — 1. <i>to visit someone</i> 2. <i>to appeal to someone</i> <i>(for an answer, advice, help)</i>	1. <i>He calls on her when he is in Rome.</i> 2. <i>He called on a technical specialist.</i> <i>He called on God for help.</i>	1. відвідати когось 2. звернутися до кого-то (за відповіддю, порадою, допомогою)
calm down — <i>to relax, to stop worrying</i>	<i>Calm down! Everything will be all right.</i>	заспокоїтися
care about — 1. <i>to like someone</i> 2. <i>to be interested in sth</i>	1. <i>He cares about his little sister.</i> 2. <i>I don't care about your opinion.</i>	1. любити когось 2. цікавитися чимось
care for — 1. <i>to like someone</i> 2. <i>to want something</i> 3. <i>to look after someone</i>	1. <i>He cares for his little sister.</i> 2. <i>Do you care for a drink?</i> 3. <i>Will you care for my cat while I'm away?</i>	1. любити когось 2. хотіти чогось 3. доглядати за, подбати про когось
carry on — 1. <i>to continue doing sth without stopping</i> 2. <i>to behave excitedly, foolishly</i>	1. <i>The lifeguards carried on their search for the missing child in spite of the wind and huge waves.</i> <i>Carry on with your work.</i> 2. <i>I hate it when she carries on like this.</i>	1. продовжувати (наполегливо, без зупинки) робити щось 2. поводитися збуджено, нерозумно
catch on — 1. <i>to become popular</i> 2. <i>to understand quickly, to grasp mentally</i>	1. <i>The tune is very catchy. The song caught on quickly.</i> 2. <i>She is a quick learner. She catches on very fast.</i>	1. стати популярним 2. швидко схоплювати, вловлювати суть
charge for — <i>to ask as a price for service or goods</i>	<i>How much do you charge for a single room?</i>	просити ціну за послуги або товари
charge with — <i>to accuse of sth</i>	<i>He was charged with murder.</i>	звинуватити у чомусь
cheat into — <i>to talk someone into doing something by a trick</i>	<i>He cheated her into giving him a large sum of money.</i>	обманним шляхом умовити когось зробити щось
check in — <i>to register (at the hotel at arrival, at the airport for the flight)</i>	<i>He reserved a room in advance and checked in quickly.</i> <i>She went to the airport, checked in (for her flight), and went to a cafe for a cup of coffee and a sandwich.</i>	реєструватися (в готелі при вселенні, на рейс в аеропорту)
clear away/off — 1. <i>to remove objects for more space</i> 2. <i>to disappear (about the fog, smoke)</i> 3. <i>to leave some place</i>	1. <i>After dinner my daughter helped me to clear off the table.</i> 2. <i>The clouds cleared away. The fog is clearing off.</i> 3. <i>They cleared off when they saw police coming.</i>	1. розчистити, прибрати 2. розсіятися, прояснитися (про туман, дим) 3. піти, залишити якесь місце швидко

close down — <i>to shut down</i>	<i>The plant was closed down recently, and the workers lost their jobs.</i>	закрити підприємство (припинити роботу)
come across — <i>to be understandable, to get across</i>	<i>The meaning of his message doesn't come across.</i> <i>Did her poem come across to you?</i>	бути зрозумілим, дійти до когось
come across sth — <i>to find by chance</i>	<i>Yesterday I came across an interesting article on vegetarian cooking.</i>	наштовхнутися на (інформацію, статтю)
come along — <i>to join someone</i>	<i>I'm going to the park. Would you like to come along?</i>	приєднатися до когось
come over — <i>to visit informally</i>	<i>Can you come over for dinner on Friday?</i>	зайти, заглянути до когось
comment on — <i>to give one's opinion about sth</i>	<i>He commented on the current situation.</i>	коментувати щось
complain about — <i>to be dissatisfied with sth</i>	<i>She is always complaining about her job.</i> <i>She complained about her noisy neighbour.</i>	скаржитися про, на щось/когось
concentrate on — <i>to give full attention to sth</i>	<i>They concentrated their efforts on getting the contract.</i> <i>I am trying to concentrate on my work.</i>	концентрувати на чомусь
congratulate on — <i>to express praise (for success, achievement)</i>	<i>He congratulated me on my new job.</i> <i>She congratulated him on his excellent speech at the conference.</i>	привітати з чимось (з успіхом, досягненням)
connect to — <i>to join, to connect two objects</i>	<i>I can't connect this wire to the plug.</i> <i>Are you connected to the Internet?</i> <i>Can you connect me to Mr. Cole?</i>	приєднати до чогось з'єднувати з кимось/чимось
consent to — <i>to agree to sth</i>	<i>Her father consented to her marriage.</i>	дати згоду на щось
consist of — <i>to be composed of (parts, ingredients)</i>	<i>Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.</i> <i>The book consists of five chapters.</i>	складатися з (частин, інгредієнтів)
contribute to — <i>to give time, money, energy to sth</i>	<i>He contributed a lot of money, time, and effort to this research.</i>	зробити внесок у щось
cool off — 1. <i>to become less hot</i> 2. <i>to calm down</i>	1. <i>Wait till the engine cools off.</i> 2. <i>Talk to him when he cools off.</i>	1. охолонути 2. заспокоїтися
cope with — <i>to be able to handle, to deal with sth</i>	<i>I hope I can cope with this problem.</i>	впоратися з чимось
correspond to — <i>to match, to agree with sth</i>	<i>Your information corresponds to the facts I have.</i>	відповідати чомусь
crash into — <i>to hit, to run into sth</i>	<i>His car crashed into a truck. He crashed into a tree and hurt his head.</i>	врізатися у щось
cross out/off — <i>to remove (words) from a written text</i>	<i>He crossed out these words.</i> <i>He crossed out her name.</i> <i>He crossed her name off the list.</i>	викреслити, закреслити (слова)

cut down — 1. <i>to chop down (a tree)</i> 2. <i>to reduce sth</i> 3. <i>to destroy, defeat, kill</i>	1. <i>Why do they cut down so many trees?</i> 2. <i>We need to cut down our expenses.</i> 3. <i>Many young lives were cut down in the war.</i>	1. зрубати (дерево) 2. скорочувати, урізати 3. знищити, вбити
decide on sth — to agree on sth, decide in favor of sth	<i>We decided on selling the house.</i> <i>We decided on going to Spain in the summer.</i>	визначитися з рішенням, зробити вибір
dedicate to — 1. <i>to give one's time, energy, effort to sth</i> 2. <i>to do sth in honor of someone</i>	1. <i>This scientist dedicated his whole life to research.</i> 2. <i>He dedicated his latest novel to his daughter.</i>	1. присвятити час, енергію, зусилля чомусь 2. присвятити щось комусь; зробити щось на честь когось
depend on someone or something — 1. <i>to be conditioned by</i> 2. <i>to rely on, to count on</i>	1. <i>It depends on the weather. It doesn't depend on me.</i> 2. <i>You can always depend on him.</i>	1. залежати від когось, чогось 2. покластися на когось
devote to — to give one's time, energy, effort to something/ someone	<i>This scientist devoted his whole life to research.</i> <i>He devotes his Sundays to children.</i>	присвятити час, енергію, зусилля чомусь/комусь
dress up — put on the best clothes	<i>What are you dressed up for?</i>	вбратися
fall apart — 1. <i>to fall to pieces</i> 2. <i>to fail</i> 3. <i>to drift apart</i>	1. <i>My shoes are falling apart.</i> 2. <i>His business is falling apart. Her marriage is falling apart.</i> 3. <i>Sometimes good friends fall apart.</i>	1. розвалюватися на частини 2. розпадатися 3. розходитися
fall behind — to lag behind	<i>The little boy fell behind the older boys.</i>	відстати від
fill in — to write in	<i>Fill in your name and address, please.</i> <i>Fill in this line, please.</i>	вписати (в графу анкети), заповнити рядок (в анкеті)
fill out — to complete the form	<i>Fill out this form, please.</i>	заповнити бланк, анкету (повністю)
find out — to discover	<i>I found out that he lied to me.</i> <i>I found out that Maria left town.</i>	дізнатися, з'ясувати
get across — 1. <i>to cross, to get to the other side</i> 2. <i>to become understood, to relate the meaning clearly</i>	1. <i>How will we get across the river?</i> 2. <i>The meaning of his message doesn't get across. Did her poem get across to you?</i>	1. перетнути, перебратися на іншу сторону 2. бути зрозумілим, передати значення зрозуміло, дійти до когось
get along — to get on, to make progress	<i>How are you getting along?</i> <i>Is your book getting along?</i>	поживати, просуватися

get along with someone — <i>to be on good terms with someone</i>	<i>Does Mary get along with her roommate?</i> <i>Jim and Liz don't get along with each other.</i>	бути у гарних відносинах з, ладити, уживатися з кимось
get over sth — <i>to recover from an illness or bad experience</i>	<i>You'll get over it soon.</i> <i>I'm glad you got over your illness so quickly.</i> <i>He'll get over these difficulties.</i>	подолати, оговтатися після хвороби, неприємності та ін.
give up — <i>to stop doing or trying to do sth</i>	<i>She gave up smoking a year ago.</i> <i>I gave up trying to fix my old car.</i> <i>Don't give up! Keep trying!</i>	відмовитися від продовження або спроб робити щось
go ahead — 1. <i>to go in front</i> 2. <i>to proceed with something</i> 3. <i>to begin (speaking)</i>	1. <i>Go ahead! I'll join you later.</i> 2. <i>The director allowed him to go ahead with his plan of changes.</i> 3. <i>Go ahead, we are listening.</i>	1. йти попереду когось 2. продовжити щось 3. почати (говорити)
go off — 1. <i>to give a sudden loud sound (about an alarm clock, car alarm)</i> 2. <i>to be switched off (about light, electricity)</i>	1. <i>The alarm clock went off at six o'clock.</i> 2. <i>The power went off again yesterday.</i>	1. спрацювати (про будильник, сигналізацію) 2. відключитися (про світло, електрику)
grab at sth — <i>to use eagerly (the opportunity, the chance)</i>	<i>He grabbed at the opportunity to get a job with that company.</i>	вхопитися за (можливість, шанс)
graduate from — <i>to finish</i>	<i>He graduated from college in 1997.</i>	закінчити інститут
hand in — <i>to submit</i>	<i>Your time is up. Please hand in your test papers.</i>	вручати, подати
hand out — <i>to give, to distribute</i>	<i>Twice a week she helps to hand out blankets and clothes to homeless people.</i>	видавати, роздавати
hang on — 1. <i>to hold fast</i> 2. <i>to go on in spite of difficulties</i> 3. <i>to wait by the telephone</i>	1. <i>Hang on, we are going to jump.</i> 2. <i>Tell him to hang on for a couple of hours, a rescue team is on the way.</i> 3. <i>Hang on, I'll see if he is in.</i>	1. міцно тримати (ся) 2. продовжувати незважаючи на труднощі; протриматися 3. чекати біля телефону
happen to someone — <i>to be experienced by someone</i>	<i>What happened to Tom? He looks awful.</i>	трапитися з кимось
hint at sth — <i>to suggest sth indirectly</i>	<i>What are you hinting at?</i> <i>He hinted at this possibility.</i>	натякати на щось
hold on — 1. <i>to continue holding firmly</i> 2. <i>to go on in spite of difficulties</i> 3. <i>to stop; to wait on the telephone</i>	1. <i>Catch the rope and hold on!</i> 2. <i>How long can they hold on?</i> 3. <i>Hold on, I forgot my key.</i> <i>Hold on, I have to check with my calendar.</i>	1. продовжувати міцно тримати (ся) 2. продовжувати незважаючи на труднощі; протриматися 3. зупинитися; чекати, не вішати трубку

inform someone about/of something — <i>to tell someone about something</i>	<i>He informed the committee about his decision to resign from his post.</i>	повідомити ко́мусь про щось
insist on sth — <i>to demand, to urge someone to do sth</i>	<i>He insists on selling the house. I insist on telling him the truth.</i>	наполягати на чомусь
knock at/on (the door); knock on wood — <i>to beat lightly on sth</i>	<i>Somebody is knocking on the door. Knock on wood to ward off bad luck. (Touch wood to prevent bad luck.)</i>	несильно постукати по чо-мусь (постукати у двері, постукати по дереву)
lag behind someone — <i>to be behind someone</i>	<i>The little boy lagged behind the older boys. He is lagging behind the other students.</i>	бути позаду, відставати від когось
laugh at something/someone — 1. <i>to laugh at a joke</i> 2. <i>to make fun of someone/ something</i>	1. <i>We all laughed at his jokes.</i> 2. <i>The boys laughed at the new boy. They laughed at his accent.</i>	1. сміятися над жартом 2. висміювати когось, щось
lay out — 1. <i>to spread out</i> 2. <i>to arrange, to spread</i>	1. <i>The town laid out before our eyes.</i> 2. <i>The nurse laid out the instruments before the operation.</i>	1. сягати 2. розкладати, викладати
leaf through sth — <i>to look through sth</i>	<i>He leafed through the newspaper quickly.</i>	перегорнути, переглянути
listen to someone/something — 1. <i>to pay attention by listening</i> 2. <i>to obey someone</i>	1. <i>Listen to the teacher. He is listening to music.</i> 2. <i>You should listen to your parents.</i>	1. слухати когось/щось 2. слухатися когось
long for something/somebody — <i>to yearn for something, to want it very much</i>	<i>He longed for a real friend, but he was always alone.</i>	дуже сильно бажати чогось
look after someone/something — <i>to watch, take care of</i>	<i>A babysitter looks after the children when their mother is at work.</i>	доглядати за кимось/чимось
look forward to sth — <i>to expect with eagerness</i>	<i>I'm looking forward to your letter.</i>	чекати з нетерпінням
make away/off — <i>to escape in a hurry</i>	<i>Her boyfriend made off as soon as her father came home.</i>	втекти
move in — <i>to begin to reside in some place</i>	<i>Our new neighbors have just moved in.</i>	в'їхати (у квартиру, будинок)
move on — <i>to go on, to go further</i>	<i>Life goes on; we need to move on too. Let's move on to the third question.</i>	рухатись далі
object to sth — <i>to be against sth</i>	<i>He objects to going there tonight. He objected to my plan.</i>	заперечувати проти чогось
occur to someone — <i>to come to one's mind, to cross one's mind</i>	<i>It didn't occur to me to ask you about it. It occurred to me that I didn't see Tom yesterday. Where was he?</i>	прийти в голову ко́мусь

owe something to someone — 1. <i>to have to pay back to someone</i> 2. <i>to feel indebted to someone; to feel that something is the result of sth</i>	1. <i>He owes \$15,000 to the law company that represented him.</i> 2. <i>He owes his language skills to his mother who taught him French and German.</i> <i>I really owe it to her.</i> <i>He owes his success in life to hard work.</i>	1. бути в боргу 2. бути в боргу перед кимось, бути зобов'язаним комусь у чомусь
pass away — 1. <i>to end</i> 2. <i>to die</i>	1. <i>Believe me, all your troubles will pass away.</i> 2. <i>He passed away several years ago.</i>	1. припинитися 2. померти
pick at something/someone — 1. <i>to touch only the surface of sth</i> 2. <i>to find fault with someone</i>	1. <i>She picked at her food, and didn't really eat anything.</i> <i>They didn't solve anything. They just picked at the problem.</i> 2. <i>Why are you always picking at me?</i>	1. злегка доторкнутися до (їжі, питання, проблеми) 2. чіплятися до когось
plug in — to connect an electrical device with an outlet	<i>Plug in the coffee machine, please.</i> <i>Does the TV work? Is it plugged in?</i>	вставити вилку в розетку, підключити до електрики
plug up — to block or fill (a hole) with a plug	<i>He plugged up the leak in the pipe under the sink.</i>	закупорити, заткнути (дірку)
point at/to someone/something — 1. <i>to direct (a finger, gun, attention) to someone/something</i> 2. <i>to hint at sth</i>	1. <i>Don't point a finger at people! Don't point at people!</i> <i>He pointed a gun at him.</i> 2. <i>All the facts we have point to his guilt.</i> <i>She pointed at the possibility of leaving the company.</i>	1. направляти на, вказувати на когось, щось 2. натякати на щось
prevent someone from doing something — to stop someone from doing something	<i>How can I prevent him from making this terrible mistake? His illness prevented him from coming to the meeting.</i>	запобігти, не допустити, щоб хтось зробив щось
pull apart — 1. <i>to take apart</i> 2. <i>to criticize sharply</i>	1. <i>The dog pulled apart my new slippers.</i> <i>He pulled apart all of the new toys.</i> 2. <i>She is upset because the critics pulled her book apart.</i>	1. розірвати, розібрати на частини 2. розкритикувати
put aside — 1. <i>to set aside</i> 2. <i>to save</i> 3. <i>to disregard something on purpose</i>	1. <i>Put aside your newspaper and listen to me.</i> <i>She put aside her writing career to take care of her son's health.</i> 2. <i>She puts aside a hundred dollars every month for her trip to Rome.</i> 3. <i>Let's put our differences aside and work out a plan that can save our company.</i>	1. відкласти в сторону 2. відкладати, збирати 3. навмисно не звертати уваги на щось (наприклад, розбіжності)

put on — 1. to dress 2. to gain weight 3. to pretend	1. She put on her coat and went out. 2. He put on ten kilograms in half a year. 3. She likes to put on an act. Don't listen to him; he is just putting you on .	1. надягати 2. набрати вагу 3. прикидатися, вдавати
put through — 1. to put into effect, to accomplish 2. to connect by telephone	1. He wasn't able to put through the reorganization that he started. 2. Can you put me through to 555-3247?	1. успішно виконати, впровадити у життя 2. з'єднати по телефону
put up with sth — to tolerate sth	I'm not going to put up with his rudeness.	терпіти, зносити щось
remind someone of something/ someone — 1. to cause someone to remember sth or someone 2. to tell someone not to forget	1. This town reminds me of my hometown. You remind me of your mother when she was young. 2. She reminded me of my promise. Thank you for reminding me of the meeting.	1. нагадувати комусь щось або когось 2. нагадати комусь про щось, щоб не забув
replace someone/something by/with someone/something — to change one thing for another	Coal was replaced by electricity. Tom is sick, so we will have to replace him with Jim. He replaced the old pipe with a new one.	замінити когось/щось чимось/чимось
result from sth — to have as a result because of sth	The accident resulted from his carelessness.	мати результатом чогось, статися через щось
run across someone/ something — to meet or find by chance	I ran across an old friend yesterday. I ran across her old photo in that book.	випадково зустріти, наштовхнутися на когось/щось
run out of sth — 1. to run outside 2. to end (about supplies)	1. He ran out of the house. 2. We've run out of sugar. We are running out of time.	1. вибігти з (будівлі) 2. закінчитися (про запаси)
run over — 1. to knock down with a car 2. to overflow	1. The poor dog was run over by a speeding car. 2. The water in the sink is running over , the pipe is clogged again.	1. переїхати когось (задавити) 2. переливатися через край
search for someone/ something — to look for someone/something	He is searching for eternal beauty. The police are searching the city for the missing boy.	шукати, розшукувати щось/когось
see about sth — to see to sth, to take care of sth	I have to see about our airplane tickets. Did you see about the car repair?	подбати про, простежити за чимось
see you around — to see, to meet with someone	Bye! See you around!	побачитися, зустрітися з кимось: Побачимось!/Бувай.
see someone off — to go to the place of departure and say goodbye	I saw him off to the airport. I went to the airport to see him off .	проводити і попрощатися

set aside — 1. <i>to put aside</i> 2. <i>to reserve for someone</i> 3. <i>to disregard sth on purpose</i>	1. Set aside your newspaper and listen to me. <i>She set aside her writing career to take care of her son's health.</i> 2. I asked the salesclerk to set aside the diamond ring for me. 3. Let's set our differences aside and work out a plan that can save our company.	1. відкласти в сторону 2. відкласти щось для когось 3. навмисно не звертати уваги на щось, відсунути у сторону (розбіжності)
settle down — 1. <i>to begin to live in a regular way (with family, home, permanent job)</i> 2. <i>to calm down</i>	1. He did a lot of traveling before he got married and settled down in Wisconsin. 2. The town is shaken up by the news, and their excitement will not settle down soon.	1. осісти, облаштуватися 2. заспокоїтися
shout at someone — to yell at someone	Don't shout at children.	кричати на когось
show off — 1. <i>to show to an advantage</i> 2. <i>to try to impress someone, to boast</i>	1. The bluish light shows off the beauty of this precious stone. 2. I think he invited us to show off his new house. He always shows off before the girls.	1. показувати у вигідному світлі 2. виставляти напоказ, хвалитися (чимось перед кимось)
show up — to appear, arrive	He showed up after ten o'clock. I waited for an hour, but he didn't show up .	з'явитися, прийти
shut down — 1. <i>to close down</i> 2. <i>to switch off electricity</i>	1. The plant was shut down recently, and the workers lost their jobs. 2. They shut down the power again.	1. закрити підприємство (припинити роботу) 2. вимкнути електрику
slip away — to go away quickly or unnoticed	<i>She slipped away quietly because she didn't like the show.</i> <i>Time slips away quickly.</i>	непомітно піти швидко проходити (про час)
slow down — to reduce the speed of sth	The car slowed down before the turn. <i>You live like there's no tomorrow, you have to slow down.</i>	уповільнити швидкість, темп чогось
smile at someone/something — to make a smiling face at someone	<i>She smiled at me.</i> <i>She smiled at his joke.</i>	посміхнутися комусь/чомусь
sort out — 1. <i>to arrange according to type, sort, class</i> 2. <i>to put things in order, to make clear</i>	1. Sort out the verbs alphabetically. <i>Sort out the books according to the date of release.</i> 2. I need some time to sort out my thoughts. <i>They should sort out their affairs themselves, without your help.</i>	1. впорядкувати за типом, сортом, класом 2. привести до ладу, прояснити (думки, справи, відносини тощо)
speak to/with someone — to talk to/with someone	<i>She is speaking with/to her friend right now.</i> <i>Who do you want to speak to?</i>	говорити з розмовляти з поговорити з кимось

speak up/out — 1. <i>to speak louder</i> 2. <i>to express one's opinion openly</i>	1. Please speak up , I can't hear you. 2. Many people are against it, but not many of them are ready to speak up .	1. говорити голосніше 2. відкрито висловитися
spend (money, time) on sth — <i>to give money as a payment for sth; to use time doing sth or being somewhere</i>	<i>How much money do you spend on food?</i> <i>How much time did you spend on this report?</i>	витрачати (гроші, час) на щось
stand out — <i>to be noticeable (about people, objects)</i>	<i>The black letters stood out clearly on the light-blue background.</i> <i>He is the kind of man who stands out in any group of people.</i>	виділятися, бути помітним (про людей, предмети)
stay at (some place) — <i>to live at some place for a while</i>	<i>We stayed at the Sheraton Hotel.</i> <i>I stayed at my sister's for two weeks.</i>	зупинитися пожити в якомусь місці, погостювати у когось
step aside — <i>to move to one side in order to let someone pass</i>	<i>Step aside, please, let the doctor get to the injured man.</i>	відступитися, відійти в сторону, щоб дати комусь пройти
stick together — <i>to be united</i>	<i>Families and friends should stick together in times of trouble.</i>	триматися один одного, разом
stop by — <i>to come by, drop by</i>	<i>Can you stop by on your way home, I have something to tell you.</i>	зайти, заглянути ненадовго
stop someone from doing sth — <i>to prevent someone from doing sth</i>	<i>How can I stop him from making this terrible mistake?</i>	зупинити когось, щоб не зробив щось
straighten out/up — 1. <i>to make straight</i> 2. <i>to put in order</i>	1. <i>He stood up and straightened out his back.</i> 2. <i>I straightened out my room.</i> <i>I need to straighten out my thoughts.</i> <i>They should straighten out their affairs themselves, without your help.</i>	1. випрямити 2. виправити, привести в порядок (кімнату, думки, справи)
subscribe to — 1. <i>to pay and receive (newspapers, services, etc)</i> 2. <i>to agree with, to write one's signature to show approval of sth</i>	1. <i>I subscribe to several newspapers.</i> 2. <i>I won't subscribe to your opinion.</i> <i>He refused to subscribe to their plan.</i>	1. підписатися на (газети, послуги) 2. погодитися з чимось, підписатися під чимось на знак згоди/схвалення
substitute for someone/something — <i>to replace someone/something with someone/something</i>	<i>Will you substitute for Tom while he is away?</i> <i>Many people substitute milk for cream in coffee.</i>	замінити когось/щось чимось/чимось (у 2 прикладах: замінують вершки молоком)
succeed in sth — <i>to be successful in sth</i>	<i>Everyone wants to succeed in life.</i> <i>He succeeded in his efforts to get a promotion.</i>	досягти успіху, мати успіх у чомусь

sum up — to combine into a total, to summarize	<i>All his earnings and savings summed up to two hundred dollars. To sum it up, it was a terrible day. She summed him up in a minute: a loser.</i>	підсумувати, підвести підсумок
switch to sth — to replace one thing with another	<i>He played basketball for a while; then he switched to swimming. This is boring, let's switch to a more interesting subject.</i>	переключитися на щось інше
sympathize with someone — to feel for someone	<i>I sincerely sympathize with you.</i>	співчувати комусь
take aback — (often passive) to surprise or confuse greatly	<i>I was taken aback by her rudeness. We were taken aback by his sudden refusal to help.</i>	сильно здивувати, привести у замішання
take after someone — to resemble one's parents in character or looks	<i>He takes after his father in appearance. She takes after her mother in character.</i>	походити на батьків характером або зовні
take apart — 1. to separate the parts of some mechanism 2. to criticize sharply	<i>1. He took apart all of the new toys. 2. She is very upset because the critics took her book apart.</i>	1. розібрати на частини 2. розкритикувати
take away — to remove	<i>She took away the food. Only time can take away her pain.</i>	прибрати, забрати
take someone for someone — to confuse with somebody else, mistake for someone	<i>Sorry, I took you for your sister. Who do you take me for?</i>	приймати за когось
take off — 1. to remove (clothes) 2. to lift off (about a plane)	<i>1. He took off his coat. 2. The plane took off at 7:00.</i>	1. зняти (одяг) 2. злетіти (про літак)
talk someone out of (doing) something — to persuade someone out of doing sth	<i>He talked her out of selling the house. He talked her out of getting a dog.</i>	відрадити когось від чогось
talk over — to discuss	<i>I talked it over with my family.</i>	обговорити
talk to/with someone — speak to/with someone	<i>She is talking with/to her friend right now.</i>	говорити з, розмовляти з, поговорити з кимось
tear down — to take down, to demolish	<i>That building was torn down last year.</i>	знести, демонтувати
tear off — to tear from, to rip from	<i>He tore off his jacket and jumped into the water. He tore off a piece of paper and wrote his telephone on it.</i>	зірвати (обгортку, одяг) відірвати щось (від чогось)
thank someone for something — to say thank you	<i>She thanked him for his help. Thank you for telling me about it.</i>	дякувати когось за щось

think over — to consider carefully	<i>I thought over your plan. I thought it over.</i>	обміркувати
treat someone to something — to give something nice to someone	<i>He treated me to a nice dinner. She treated them to a great vacation in Italy.</i>	пригостити когось чимось
treat someone with something — 1. to give medicine 2. to behave toward someone in some way	1. <i>The doctor treated her with a new medicine.</i> 2. <i>Treat this man with respect. He treats everyone with kindness.</i>	1. лікувати когось чимось 2. поводитися з кимось якимось чином
try on — to put on new clothes to see if they fit	<i>She tried on a black coat, but it didn't fit. Try it on, maybe you'll like it.</i>	приміряти новий одяг
try out — to test	<i>I tried out the washing machine you recommended, and I decided to buy it.</i>	випробувати
tune in — 1. to choose a radio station and listen to it 2. to be perceptive of other people's ideas or wishes	1. <i>His radio is tuned in to his favorite rock music station.</i> 2. <i>He is surprisingly tuned in to other people/to other people's wishes.</i>	1. налаштувати радіоприймач і слухати його 2. відчувати/розуміти погляди або бажання інших людей
turn around — 1. to turn and face what's behind 2. to change (the situation) for the better	1. <i>He turned around and faced the man who was running after him.</i> 2. <i>If you have your mind set on it, you can always turn the situation around.</i>	1. обернутися, розвернутися 2. змінити (ситуацію) на краще (після невдачі)
turn down — to decline, to refuse	<i>She turned down his invitation to visit his house. He turned down their offer.</i>	відхилити (пропозицію, запрошення)
turn in — 1. to submit, to hand in (a paper) 2. to inform on or give someone to the police 3. (not formal) to go to bed	1. <i>He turned in his resignation yesterday.</i> 2. <i>The neighbors turned him in to the police as soon as he appeared in the house.</i> 3. <i>He turned in early yesterday.</i>	1. подати, вручити (папір, заява) 2. здати когось поліції 3. (неофіц. мова) лягти спати
wait for someone/something — to stay somewhere or not do sth until sth else happens, someone arrives etc	<i>I waited for the bus for twenty minutes.</i>	чекати на когось/щось
wait on someone — to serve someone (usually in a restaurant)	<i>Can you wait on us? Does she work? — Yes, she waits on tables in a small restaurant.</i>	обслуговувати когось (зазвичай у ресторані)
warn someone about something — to advise about (risk, danger, etc.)	<i>He warned me about the danger there. He warned you about the boss' temper.</i>	застерегти про щось (ризик, небезпеки тощо)
watch for sth — to look and expect sth	<i>Watch for the signal from the boat.</i>	стежити за чимось в очікуванні чогось

watch out — <i>to look out, to be careful</i>	<i>Watch out! There's a big dog right behind you!</i> <i>Watch out! The bus is coming.</i>	остерігатися, бути обережним
wear away — 1. <i>to reduce</i> 2. <i>to weaken gradually</i> 3. <i>to pass (the time) slowly</i>	1. <i>Water wore away the embankment.</i> 2. <i>His pain is wearing away gradually.</i> 3. <i>We wore away the evening playing cards.</i>	1. поступово зношуватися 2. зменшити, послабити 3. повільно проводити час
wind up — 1. <i>to roll into a ball</i> 2. <i>to wind (a clock)</i> 3. <i>to end, to finish</i> 4. <i>to make someone tense and excited</i>	1. <i>He wound up the rope into a ball.</i> 2. <i>He likes the toys that he can wind up.</i> 3. <i>It's nine o'clock. Let's wind up the meeting.</i> 4. <i>He's wound up and extremely touchy.</i>	1. намотувати, змотувати в клубок 2. заводити (годинник); 3. закінчити щось 4. завести, накрутити когось
wipe off — <i>to remove by wiping</i>	<i>She wiped the dust off the table.</i> <i>He wiped the sweat off his forehead.</i>	стерти (бруд, рідину, посмішку) з (рук, столу, особи)
yearn for sth — <i>to long for, to want very much</i>	<i>He is yearning for freedom.</i> <i>I am yearning for a vacation.</i>	жадати чогось
yield to someone/something — <i>to give in to someone/something</i>	<i>He finally yielded to his wife's demands.</i> <i>You must yield the right of way to the ambulance.</i> <i>Don't yield to temptation.</i>	поступитися комусь/чомусь

Prepositional Verbs

Дієслова, які вживаються в англійській мові без прийменника, а в українській з прийменником

answer sth	<i>He answered all the teacher's questions.</i> <i>Have you answered his letter?</i> <i>They taught him to answer blows with blows</i>	відповідати на
approach sb/ sth	<i>When they approached the house they saw Mr. Willis on the doorsteps.</i> <i>The work is approaching its completion.</i> <i>They were unable to approach the town any nearer.</i>	наближатися, підходити до
climb sth	<i>Monkeys climb trees easily.</i> <i>They climbed a high mountain.</i> <i>Can you climb this tree?</i>	підніматися, залазити на
consult sb	<i>You'd better consult somebody else.</i> <i>I am going to consult a doctor.</i> <i>Why not consult a good lawyer</i>	консультуватися з ким-небудь

enter sth	<i>The train entered a tunnel.</i> <i>She entered the room without making a sound.</i> <i>He entered the Army in 1992.</i>	входити в, вступати в
follow sb/ sth	<i>Night follows day.</i> <i>Meat followed the soup.</i> <i>Follow the text below.</i>	йти за
join sb or sth	<i>I'll join you in a few minutes.</i> <i>Why doesn't Tom join our conversation?</i> <i>He joined a tennis club last year.</i>	приєднуватися до
leave (a place)	<i>When did he leave London?</i> <i>She left the room without saying goodbye.</i> <i>We left the house through the back door</i>	їхати, йти з
marry sb	<i>John is going to marry Jane. Betty married a Frenchman.</i> <i>She married a sailor against her parents' will.</i> <i>He married Edna when he was fifty.</i>	одружуватися на когось, виходити заміж за когось
reach sth	<i>They easily reached the top of the mountain.</i> <i>The news reached him late.</i> <i>The train reaches Oxford at 6 o'clock.</i>	доїжджати, доходити до (місця призначення), добиратися до, в
watch sth/ sb	<i>Watch me carefully.</i> <i>There's a policeman watching the traffic.</i> <i>Will you watch my clothes while I have a swim?</i>	спостерігати за

Дієслова, які вживаються в українській мові без прийменника, а в англійській з прийменником

ask for	<i>She asked for a cup of tea.</i> <i>What are they asking for?</i> <i>He never asks for help.</i>	(по-)просити щось
belong to	<i>This book doesn't belong to me.</i> <i>The islands belonged to England.</i> <i>The house doesn't belong to them.</i>	належати кому-небудь
call on (at)	<i>I called on Mr. Smith in the afternoon.</i> <i>Our neighbours called at our house last week.</i> <i>Does this ship call at Naples?</i>	відвідувати кого-небудь, заходити до будь-кого
cut with	<i>They cut glass with a diamond.</i> <i>Can I cut meat with that knife?</i> <i>You'd better cut this cloth with those scissors.</i>	різати, розрізати чим-небудь
explain to	<i>Can you explain the problem to me?</i> <i>Please, explain to me what this means.</i> <i>I'll try to explain everything to you.</i>	пояснювати кому-небудь

listen to	<i>They heard the teacher's voice but didn't listen to what he said.</i> <i>He is fooling you, don't listen to him.</i> <i>I am not going to listen to his stories again</i>	слухати кого-небудь/що-небудь
look for	<i>Are you looking for me?</i> <i>Is he still looking for a job?</i> <i>That foolish fellow is looking for trouble.</i>	шукати кого-небудь/що-небудь
prevent from	<i>My cold prevented me from going out.</i> <i>Nothing can prevent me from doing my duty.</i> <i>What can prevent them from getting married?</i>	заважати, перешкоджати будь-кому робити що-небудь
seem to	<i>He seemed old to me.</i> <i>What seems easy to you — seems difficult to me.</i> <i>It seems to me no one knew what had happened.</i>	здаватися будь-ким/будь-чим
show to	<i>They showed the sights of the city to Mr. Fletcher.</i> <i>We must show our tickets to the conductor.</i> <i>He has shown his pictures to all his friends.</i>	показувати кому-небудь
wait for	<i>I'll wait for you outside.</i> <i>I am waiting for your answer.</i> <i>We are waiting for the rain to stop.</i>	чекати на кого-небудь/що-небудь

Дієслова, які вживаються з різними прийменниками в англійській і українській мовах

accuse of	<i>What was the man accused of?</i> <i>They accused him of telling a lie.</i> <i>He was accused of robbery.</i>	звинувачувати у
aim at	<i>He aimed at the lion, fired and missed.</i> <i>My remarks are not aimed at you.</i> <i>Mr. Bull aimed a gun at John.</i>	цілитися у
apologize to	<i>You must apologize to your sister for being so rude.</i> <i>He'd better apologize to her for being impolite.</i> <i>You needn't apologize to me, Mrs. Parker.</i>	вибачатися перед
climb over	<i>Once, a donkey wanted to climb over the wall.</i> <i>Can we climb over this fence?</i> <i>He climbed over the wall very quickly.</i>	перелазити через
congratulate on (upon)	<i>I congratulate you on the happy event.</i> <i>We congratulated him on his marriage.</i> <i>I congratulate you on your success.</i>	вітати з

depend on (upon)	<i>It all depends on the situation.</i> <i>Children depend on their parents for food and clothing.</i> <i>Good health depends upon good food, exercise and getting enough sleep.</i>	залежати від
divide by (into)	<i>Can you divide 60 by 12?</i> <i>Let's divide the cake into 6 parts.</i> <i>They divided into smaller groups.</i>	ділити, робити поділ на
happen to	<i>What happened to your friend?</i> <i>Nothing has happened to me.</i> <i>If anything happens to her, let me know.</i>	траплятися, відбуватися з
judge by	<i>You shouldn't judge by appearances.</i> <i>Don't judge a man by his looks.</i> <i>We judge people by their deeds, not by their words.</i>	судити за, робити висновок з
laugh at	<i>Don't laugh at people in trouble.</i> <i>It's unkind to laugh at a person who is in trouble.</i> <i>We laughed at his funny story.</i>	сміятися з
leave for	<i>He has left for London.</i> <i>They are leaving for Rome next week.</i> <i>He is leaving for Japan in two days.</i>	направлятися, їхати у
look after	<i>His wife looks after the flowers.</i> <i>He needs a nurse to look after him.</i> <i>He is well able to look after himself.</i>	доглядати за
look at	<i>Look at him, he is smart.</i> <i>Look at the ceiling, don't look at the floor.</i> <i>Look at the lights before you cross the road.</i>	дивитися на
multiply by	<i>Can you multiply 125 by 15?</i> <i>Multiply three by five.</i> <i>Six multiplied by five is thirty.</i>	множити на
object to	<i>I object very much to a wet summer.</i> <i>Do you object to smoking?</i> <i>I don't object to a cup of good tea.</i>	заперечувати проти
pay attention to	<i>Pay attention to what I tell you.</i> <i>She paid no attention to my words.</i> <i>They should pay attention to their son's behaviour.</i>	звертати увагу на
remind of	<i>He reminds me of his brother.</i> <i>This reminds me of what we did together during our holidays.</i> <i>This smell reminds me of the sea.</i>	нагадувати про

reply to	<i>They didn't reply to my letter.</i> <i>He failed to reply to my question</i> <i>Mr. Gee replied to their objections.</i>	відповідати на
tremble (shiver) with	<i>His voice trembled with excitement.</i> <i>She trembled with anger.</i> <i>We shivered with cold.</i>	тремтіти, тряситися від
work at	<i>What problem are you working at now?</i> <i>He is working at Greek history.</i> <i>Her parents worked at a factory.</i>	працювати над

Confused words

№	Confused Words	Explanations
1.	only — the only	добре відомий прислівник only — «тільки» часто плутають з the only , який означає «єдиний»
2.	some — the same	some — кількісний займенник the same — прикметник зі значенням «той же»
3.	because — because of	because — сполучник «тому що», і після нього вживається підмет because of — прийменник «через», «внаслідок», і після нього вживається обставина
4.	to accept — to except	приймати — виключати, заперечувати
5.	to affect — to effect	впливати на — здійснювати
6.	about — above	приблизно, близько — вище
7.	at best — the best	у кращому випадку — найкращий
8.	to arise — to rise	виникати — підніматися
9.	beside — besides	поруч — крім (цього)
10.	by way of — by the way	вставити у вигляді як — між іншим, до речі
11.	except — expect	за винятком — очікувати
12.	few — a few	майже не, дуже мало — кілька
13.	hard — hardly	наполегливо, посилено, важко — ледве, навряд чи

each (pron) an individual object or person	кожний (один) Each artist sees things differently.
every (pron) a group of objects or people lumped together as one	кожний (усі) Every artist is sensitive.
somebody (pron)	хтось, хто-небудь Somebody has obviously made a mistake. (general, we don't know who)
someone (pron)	хтось I know someone who gives piano lessons. (a specific person)

Idioms most frequently used

Idiom	Translation
all ears	уважно слухати
all of a sudden	несподівано
all work and no play	суцільна робота
around the clock	цілодобово
as a rule	як правило
beat around the bush	ходити навкруги
Better late than never!	Краще пізно ніж ніколи!
Break a leg!	Успіхів!
call it a day	вважати роботу закінченою
couch potato	нероба
easy does it	зменшити темп, робити що-небудь повільніше
get out of hand	вийти з-під контролю, втратити керування
lose track of	випустити з уваги
lost for words	нездатний підібрати слова
lucky break	щасливий випадок
make a living	заробляти на життя
make ends meet	зводити кінці з кінцями
monkey business	безглузда робота
make a long story short	коротше кажучи
No pain, no gain.	Без труда нема плода.
on the spur of the moment	під впливом моменту
once and for all	одного разу і назавжди
pull someone's leg	жартувати з кимось
Pull yourself together.	Заспокойся.
speak of the devil	з'явився той, про кого ми говорили
That's the last straw!	Моє терпіння закінчилося!
make matters worse	посилити проблему

under the weather	погано себе почувати
A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.	Краще нині горобець, як узавтра голубець.
A penny for your thoughts.	Розкажи, про що ти думаєш.
Birds of a feather flock together.	Зустрівся Яким з таким. (частіше використовується у негативному контексті)
Don't count your chickens before they hatch.	Восени і курчата курми будуть.
Don't cry over spilt milk.	Немає причин скаржитися на те, чого не можна змінити.
give someone the cold shoulder	ігнорувати кого-небудь
It's a piece of cake.	Це просто.
It's raining cats and dogs.	Лє, як з відра.
kill two birds with one stone	вбити двох зайців
save face	рятувати репутацію
Speak of the devil!	Легкий на спомин. Про вовка промовка а вовк на поріг.
so much the better	тим краще
take advantage of	скористатися
take into account	взяти до уваги
spill the beans	розкрити секрет
And pigs might fly!	Коли рак свисне!
word for word	дослівно, дослівний
A stitch in time saves nine.	Усуньте проблему зараз, інакше пізніше буде гірше.
a storm in a teacup	буря в склянці води
An apple a day keeps the doctor away.	Яблука корисні для здоров'я. Живіт на живіт — і все заживе.
It takes two to tango.	Одна людина не несе всю відповідальність, беруть участь обидва.
see eye to eye	сходиться в поглядах
You can't make an omelet without breaking some eggs.	За все треба платити. Де дрова рубують, там і тріски летять.

WRITING BANK

ATTENTION!

You shouldn't write addresses and dates in your UIEE letter!

Letters of application

Dear Mr/Ms (surname),

Dear Sir/Madam/Sir or Madam,

Reason for writing

I am writing to apply for the *post/position* of...

...as advertised in...

I am writing *with reference/in response* to your advertisement, which I saw...

I am writing in connection with your advertisement in the Daily Star on (date) ...

With reference to your advertisement...

Experience Qualifications CV

I gained some experience while...

I am currently working as...

I have been working for ... for the last four years.

I worked part-time for three years as...

At the moment I am employed by...

My qualifications include...

I have a diploma in...

I graduated from Barcelona University last year
with a degree in...

Please find attached my CV.

As you can see from the attached CV...

Use:

Present Simple to talk about your personal qualities;

Past Simple to talk about past experiences;

Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous to talk about recent work / studies or experiences.

Endings

I enclose my CV and would be glad to attend an interview at any time convenient to you.

Please do not hesitate to contact me *if/should* you require further information.

I look forward to receiving your respond in the near future.

I look forward to meeting/hearing from you.

I am available for interview at your convenience.

I shall be available for interview any day apart from Wednesdays.

I would be grateful if you would consider my application.

Signing off

(If Dear surname)

(If Dear Sir/Madam)

Yours sincerely,

Yours faithfully,

Yours,

Useful Vocabulary

Your interest in the job

I believe that I have the proper qualifications and experience for the position of...

I think I would be a good ... due to my experience.

I have studied English for six years but I want to spend some time in England in order to improve my spoken English.

I would like to broaden my experience as a...

Your qualifications and training

I obtained a degree in at ... (place) on... (date), three A levels in History, Latin and Arts.

I have been awarded certificates in both English and French and I speak both fluently.

I am a competent... as I have completed a course in...

Your experience

I have been working for ... since ... (date).

I am good at organizing...

I have a good knowledge of (history, places of interest, tourist resorts...).

I am experienced in ... (doing something).

I had previous experience with... My responsibilities included...

While studying, I worked on a part-time basis at ... as a...

Your qualities and skills

I am considered to be.../I consider myself to be.../In my school report I was described as.../I regard myself as.../I think I am a ... person.

(patient, alert, open-minded, dedicated, organized, approachable, understanding, calm, imaginative, creative, knowledgeable, kind, confident, polite, conscientious, tolerant, skillful, logical, punctual, hard-working, fair, enthusiastic, reliable, energetic, sociable, outgoing, a good listener)

I think I am... (able to cope in a crisis, able to work under pressure)

I have good communication skills, sense of humour, good manners, ability to cope in a crisis, leadership qualities, good organizational skills...

I get on very well with people and I like making new friends.

Applying for a Course

Useful Vocabulary

Introductory Phrases	Main Body Phrases	Closing Phrases
I would like to apply for admission to the...	I hold a certificate/degree in...	I look forward to meeting/hearing from you.
I would like to be considered for...	I am due to take examinations in...	I would appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience.
	I have taken/passed the examination.	I enclose further details of my education and qualifications.
	I hold the following qualification	
	I have completed the following course	

Letters of Complaint

Useful Vocabulary

Introductory Phrases	Main Body Phrases	Closing Phrases
I am writing to complain about...	Your advertisement clearly stated that...	I would be interested to know what you intend to do about this.
I wish to express my strong/complete dissatisfaction with/at...	I am sorry to say that I was extremely disappointed with...	I demand a full refund...
I was appalled at the fact that...	It was not what we were expecting at all.	I insist upon full compensation.
We were extremely disappointed with...	Although.../Even though...	I feel completely cheated and therefore demand a full refund.
	First of all,.../In addition,...	Unless..., we shall take matters further.
	To make matters worse.../On top of everything...	

COMPLAINTS

Food	Things/Goods	Hotels/Rooms	Treatment
overdone/underdone	zip broken	noisy	rude/rudeness
salty/unsalted	button missing	dirty	hot-tempered
cold	sweater shrunk	damp	unfriendly
sour	lining torn	uncomfortable	irresponsible
bitter	It didn't work/was out of work/doesn't work properly.	The bed was hard.	irritable
tough	The mechanism is stuck.	The room was not cleaned at all.	incompetent
tasteless	It was not up to standard.	The rooms were not up to standard.	indifferent
uneatable		There were cracks everywhere/...was cracked...	impolite
bad			lazy
badly-cooked			slow-minded
			sloppy
			wicked
			tactless
			abusive

Letters to the editor

(you express your opinion about a topic that is of interest to the general public, show your agreement or disagreement, discuss a problem and suggest solutions)

Useful Vocabulary

Introductory Phrases	Main Body Phrases	Closing Phrases
The Reason and the Source With reference to... I am writing to express my approval/disapproval of... I have just read a ... in your ... about.... I (do not) feel/believe/think... I am (totally) opposed to... I am in favour of... I agree/disagree with...	Points of View and the Aspects of the Problem Firstly,.../First of all,... In the first place,... To start with,.../To begin with,... Secondly,... Thirdly,... Finally,... Last but not least,... Presupposed Result As a result,... If we do.../did this... Obviously,.../Clearly,...	I hope my suggestions will be taken into consideration. I hope something will be done about this urgently. To sum up, I have to state that I am in total agreement with the...

Essay writing

Writing an essay is no easy feat. It takes time and hard work, but it's well worth the effort. A good essay will compliment your application and set you apart from other applicants.

ФОРМА ТЕСТОВОГО ЗАВДАННЯ	СТРАТЕГІЯ ВИКОНАННЯ
ESSAY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Уважно прочитайте завдання і визначте головні питання, про які треба написати. З'ясуйте формат письмового завдання. 2. Застосовуйте формальний стиль письма, а саме: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • не використовуйте скорочені форми, такі як <i>don't</i>, <i>it's</i> або <i>can't</i>; • не починайте речення зі слів <i>and</i>, <i>but</i> або <i>also</i>; їх використовують у розмовній мові; • не використовуйте ввідні слова, притаманні неформальному стилю (<i>well</i>, <i>you know</i> тощо); • намагайтеся вживати не тільки прості речення, але й складнопідрядні, використовуючи засоби логічного зв'язку. 3. Складіть план і доберіть необхідні слова та висловлювання. 4. Пишіть відповідно до плану і пам'ятайте про поділ тексту на абзаци. Поділіть текст на абзаци відповідно до завдання. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • у першому абзаці сформулюйте проблему, яка буде розглядатися, але не повторюйте тему завдання. Уявіть, що читач не знає, про що йтиметься, і спробуйте пояснити проблему іншими словами; • знайдіть вагомі аргументи на підтримку точки зору; • намагайтеся дотримуватися балансу між абзацами; • в заключному абзаці зробіть узагальнюючий висновок щодо проблеми. 5. Намагайтеся правильно використовувати часові форми дієслова, різноманітні граматичні структури. 6. Уважно перевірте роботу, звертаючи увагу на наступне: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • чи дотримано формат, стиль і обсяг висловлювання; • чи логічно поділено текст на абзаци; • чи вірно використані засоби зв'язку всередині речень, між реченнями, між абзацами; • чи правильно написане кожне слово.

Do's

Do start with a good plan. Come up with an idea, theme, or focus before you start writing.

Do create an outline. This will help keep your essay organized.

Do use real-life or well-researched examples to support your theme.

Do start your essay with an interest-grabbing sentence, paragraph, statement, question, quote, or anecdote.

Do come up with a good ending that works with the rest of the essay.

Do proofread very carefully and do it at least three times.

Don'ts

Don't use abbreviations.

Don't start your essay with something boring like "I was born..." or "My name is..."

Don't think you can get away with using your first draft. You can't. Rewrite.

Don't be afraid to throw out your work and start fresh. Some ideas just weren't meant to be.

Don't make a mess of your paper. Your essay should be neatly written and easy to read.

Discursive essays

Making points	Many people feel that... First and foremost,... It is widely believed that... It would be ideal if... Another argument in favour is... It is clear from the facts that... The benefits of... outweigh the disadvantages. On the whole, I think...
Contrasting points	On the other hand,... Other people think... An opposing argument is...
Giving opinions	I personally feel that... I find it hard to see why... I certainly don't believe that... It is difficult to believe that... I object to the cloning of animals.
Organising and linking your ideas	First of all,... Secondly,... In addition,... Moreover,... Furthermore,... So... As a result,... Therefore,... However,... On the one hand,... on the other hand,... On the whole... While it is true to say...
Conclusion	Finally,... To summarise,... In conclusion,...

Useful Vocabulary

Introductory Phrases	Main Body Phrases	Conclusion Phrases
General Opinion	Advantages and Disadvantages	Personal Opinion
Generally,...	The main/most important/greatest advantage / disadvantage of ... is that...	In my opinion,.../In my view,...
In general,...	One major advantage/disadvantage of...	Personally I believe that
It is popularly believed that...	A further advantage/disadvantage of...	I feel very strongly that...
People often claim that...	One point of view in favour of/against...	It seems to me that...
Some people argue that...	The best/worst thing about ... is...	As far as I am concerned,...
A lot of people think that...	Points of View and Aspects of the Problem	Conclusion Phrases
It is often suggested/believed that...	Firstly,.../First of all,...	On the whole,...
Some/Many people are against...	To start with,.../To begin with,...	To conclude,...
		To sum up,...

	<p>Secondly,... Thirdly,... Finally,...</p> <p>Last but not least,...</p> <p>New Aspects of the Problem</p> <p>Furthermore,.../Moreover,.../What is more,...</p> <p>As well as..</p> <p>In addition to this/that...</p> <p>Besides,...</p> <p>Not only ..., but ... as well.</p> <p>Apart from this/that,...</p> <p>...not to mention the fact that...</p> <p>Reasons</p> <p>...because.../owing to the fact that.../due to the fact that...</p> <p>The reason why ... is that...</p> <p>What I like/dislike about ... is...</p> <p>This would mean... By doing this...</p> <p>As a result of this...</p> <p>Contrasts Connecting the Ideas</p> <p>..., however,.../... yet... /...nevertheless,...</p> <p>...but... /...at the same time...</p> <p>On the other hand,...</p> <p>Although .../Even though...</p> <p>In spite of the fact that.../Despite the fact that...</p> <p>Examples. Proofs. Arguments</p> <p>For example,.../For instance,...</p> <p>...such as... /...like.....in particular,.../particularly... /especially...</p>	<p>All in all,...</p> <p>All things considered...</p> <p>Finally,...</p> <p>Lastly,...</p> <p>Taking everything into account/consideration,...</p>
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Descriptive essays

Describing events, festivals

(it can be found in magazines, newspapers, travel brochures, letters and stories)

Useful Vocabulary

Introductory Phrases	Main Body Phrases	Conclusion Phrases
People celebrate H (<i>name of the holiday</i>).	Prior to the actual event, many people/ organizations... (<i>rehearse for the parade</i>)	...is a very important event.
H takes place in... (<i>where?</i>) every year on... (<i>date</i>)	Preparations for the H begin months in advance.	We should respect and feel proud of...

<p>H is held to remember/commemorate ... (<i>whom/what?</i>)</p> <p>It is customary for...</p> <p>...usually starts at the end of...</p> <p>Hundreds of thousands of visitors come every year for the celebrations.</p> <p>The most spectacular festival in ... must be...</p> <p>Many countries celebrate...</p>	<p>It is obvious that people must have been preparing for months beforehand because...</p> <p>During the carnival, onlookers line the crowded streets, clapping and cheering as they watch brightly coloured floats and exotically dressed dancers go by as the sound of traditional music fills the air.</p> <p>Nice costumes are designed and sewn, bands practice their music...</p> <p>...(what things?) are sold to the public and bright costumes are designed. They symbolize... (<i>what?</i>)</p> <p>On the actual day,... (<i>war veterans parade, hymns are sung, speeches are made...</i>)</p> <p>Exotically dressed dancers compete for prizes...</p> <p>The sounds of traditional ... music fills the air.</p> <p>Everybody dances far into the night.</p> <p>The main part of H takes place...</p>	<p>Everyone has fun at the...</p> <p>Lots of people look forward to this most impressive event every year...</p> <p>It was definitely the best holiday I've ever had and I look forward to being able to go there again!</p>
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Descriptive adjectives showing the atmosphere

joyful faces, sparkling eyes, dazzling fireworks, enthusiastic crowd, blinding lights, grand occasion, most spectacular festival, delicious dinner, play very significant role, romantic white dress, glamorous sight, lively music, clapping and cheering visitors...

Reviews

A book review

Useful Vocabulary

Introductory Phrases	Main Body Phrases	Conclusion Phrases
<p>The Main Information on Review</p> <p>The book/novel was written by...</p> <p>It is... (<i>a love story</i>)</p> <p>The book tells the story of...</p> <p>The action takes place in.../during...</p> <p>The setting of the story is...</p> <p>This story is based on a true story/the author's own experience.</p> <p>The text is (can be) divided into... parts. I suggest the following headings for each part...</p>	<p>Comments on the Main Changes and the Development of the Events Moments</p> <p>The story begins.../is about...</p> <p>I find the plot of the story simple/realistic/far-fetched/absurd... (<i>boring, thrilling...</i>)</p> <p>The plot has an unexpected twist.</p> <p>The turning point in the story is... when...</p> <p>The first line (opening paragraph, fourth chapter, second act...) reminds me of.../</p>	<p>Opinion and Recommendations</p> <p>It's a bore to read.</p> <p>I find the story great/interesting/exciting/terrific/sad/awful/funny...</p> <p>It's terrible/boring/farfetched...</p> <p>It reminds me of...</p> <p>My point of view is that...</p> <p>My first impression was... but later...</p>

<p>The author's (hero's) thoughts are reproduced in the form of inner speech.</p> <p>The author wishes to make a philosophical point/create the impression that....</p> <p>The writer satirizes/makes fun of/ caricatures this kind of behaviour (people who/upper-class people).</p> <p>Language and Style</p> <p>The author's style is emphatic/ naturalistic/rich in colour contrasts.</p> <p>The language in this text is quite formal/informal/bookish/ rich in terms/borrowed from the sphere of art (philosophy, literary criticism)/close to the language of real life/full of colloquialism.</p> <p>The author uses a lot of difficult/ simple words.</p> <p>Some sentences are hard/easy to understand.</p> <p>The extract abounds in humour/ irony.</p> <p>To Acquaint Readers with the Main Heroes</p> <p>The main/minor characters in this story are...</p> <p>I would describe her/him as...</p> <p>She/He seems to be... (<i>stupid/ boring/lazy hard-working/honest dishonest/careless...</i>)</p> <p>because...</p>	<p>helps the reader to understand.../arouse our curiosity.</p> <p>The story shows (some) positive/ negative aspects of...</p> <p>The story is told from... point of view.</p> <p>There are some details in the text which show that...</p> <p>The <i>focus/emphasis</i> is on the nature of their relationship/the problem of...</p> <p>I hadn't expected that...</p> <p>The <i>beginning/ending</i> is (not) surprising (at all).</p> <p>The ending is quite disappointing.</p> <p>I wouldn't call this a happy ending.</p> <p>Comments on the Character and Actions of the Main Heroes</p> <p>The way he/she (re)acts shows that...</p> <p>His/Her feelings are realistic/ understandable/hard to understand...</p> <p>The relationship between the characters is....</p> <p>At first... but later...</p>	<p>I liked/enjoyed it. I didn't enjoy it because...</p> <p>It's OK but I have read better ones.</p> <p>I find it difficult to believe that.../surprising that.../ incredible that...</p>
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A film review

Useful Vocabulary

Introductory Phrases	Main Body Phrases	Conclusion Phrases
<p>The Main Information on Review</p> <p>The film is directed/produced by...</p> <p>It is a <i>comedy/horror film, film about present-day problems, film</i></p>	<p>Comments on the Main Changes and the Development of the Events/Moments</p> <p>The film deals with.../ depicts the events.../</p>	<p>Opinion and Recommendations</p> <p>My first impression was ... but later...</p>

which keeps you thinking, film which keeps you in suspense.

The film is set in...

The film is based on...

The film tells the story of...

To Acquaint Readers with the Main Heroes

The cast is excellent/awful/weak...

A talented/famous actor/actress... plays the main part.

The role of X is played by...

X gives a superb/thrilling/disappointing performance...

gives a serious (humorous) description of...

The plot focuses on *the problem, the nature of..., relationship...*

I find the plot rather weak/unconvincing.

It is rather long/boring/confusing.

It has a tragic/surprising end.

The script is dull/exciting/clever.

It portrays/shows...

The ending is quite disappointing.

I wouldn't call this a happy ending.

It's OK but I have seen better ones.

I find it difficult to believe that.../surprising that.../incredible that...

The film ... depresses me because...

I can thoroughly recommend...

If you want an exciting/boring/frightening evening, then go and see... (the name of the film).

If you like police dramas, then (the name of the film) is definitely the film for you.

If you are wondering what to go and see on Saturday night, I suggest...

Don't miss it. It is worth seeing.

I wouldn't recommend it because...

I'd recommend the film for everyone, although some scenes are quite violent.

All things considered, this is a real masterpiece.

Content of the film

moving, confusing, original
thrilling, highly entertaining
gripping, shocking, involving
unimaginative, terrific, sad
funny, awful, boring

Script

original, well-written, excellent
poorly-written, unimaginative

Heroes

(+) well-developed, strong, humorous
realistic, convincing
(-) boring, weak, unbelievable, frightening

Acting

real, true to life, excellent, first-class

Reports

Assessment reports (Evaluating places/events/arrangements)

Useful Vocabulary

Introductory Phrases	Main Body Phrases	Closing Phrases
The purpose/aim of this report is to assess...	There are several good/bad things about...	In conclusion, it is recommended that...

As requested I visited..., which is becoming increasingly popular with young people.

As requested, this report is to assess the suitability of the new ... for tourists.

The report consists of the results of...

This report was carried out to assess...

This survey was carried out...

On the other hand, I find these things disappointing...

Another thing is...

However,... Nevertheless,...

At the same time...

In contrast...

Despite the fact that...

It may seem...

Apparently...

Positive Points

The ... would appeal to many people.

...and can be easily reached by public transport.

Broad range of water sports would appeal to all kinds of people.

The area is very beautiful, and the sea is perfect for swimming.

All visitors are made to feel welcome.

Negative Points

Prices in general are quite high.

The drawbacks of ... make it unsuitable for...

There isn't a very wide choice of different brands.

On the whole, it is advisable that...

To sum up,...

Although there are certain drawbacks, I would recommend...

There are no obvious disadvantages; therefore, I would highly recommend...

The drawbacks outweigh the advantages, so I would not recommend...

I have no hesitation in recommending the...

An Article

Useful Vocabulary

Introductory Phrases	Main Body Phrases	Closing Phrases
Would you like to...?	History of the Matter	I hope...
I'm sure you can imagine...	Since earliest times,...	I suppose...
I'm sure you'd agree that...	By the beginning of the century...	All in all,...
Let's...	...has its roots back in...	In conclusion,...
	the age of... began in...	
	The history of... goes back to...	
	Present Situation	
	Recently, there has been renewed interest in...	
	Recent developments in the field include...	

	<p>Other exciting developments have been...</p> <p>Assumption of the Events Development</p> <p>The outlook is bright/gloomy.</p> <p>The future looks rosy/grim.</p> <p>Who knows what will happen in the future, but...</p> <p>Many experts predict that...</p> <p>Some forecasts predict...</p>	
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Remember!

Each paragraph should deal with one aspect of the topic.

A story

Useful Vocabulary

Introductory Phrases	Main Body Phrases	Closing Phrases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation before the accident (weather, surroundings, people) • Use direct speech • Ask a rhetorical question (a question which expects no answer) • Create mystery or suspense • Refer to your feelings or moods • Address the reader directly <p>Introductory Phrases</p> <p>At first,...</p> <p>In the beginning,...</p> <p>The first thing that happened was...</p> <p>One day/a few days ago....</p>	<p>Description of Simultaneous Activities</p> <p>As.../while.../when.../during...</p> <p>While I was... I did/learned/made...</p> <p>Description of Consecutive Activities</p> <p>First,... before... at once... finally,...</p> <p>When... after... later,...</p> <p>as soon as... by the time...</p> <p>it wasn't until...</p> <p>After some time,...</p> <p>After that,...</p> <p>The next thing...</p> <p>A few seconds/minutes/hours later...</p> <p>Description of the Activity Interrupted by the Other Activity</p> <p>...was/were just about to... when...</p> <p>...was/were in the middle of... when...</p> <p>...was/were doing... when...</p> <p>I was about leaving the room when I heard...</p> <p>Description of Changes and Events Development</p> <p>At first,...</p> <p>At the beginning, ...but then...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use direct speech • Refer to your feelings or moods • Describe people's reactions to the events developed in the main body • Create mystery or suspense • Ask a rhetorical question <p>Phrases</p> <p>But over the years...</p> <p>From then on...</p> <p>In the end,...</p> <p>Eventually,...</p> <p>At last,...</p> <p>Finally,...</p>

<p>At that time...</p> <p>After a while,...</p> <p>Now and again...</p> <p>...and from time to time...</p> <p>Suddenly,...</p> <p>All of a sudden,...</p> <p>All at once,... Immediately,...</p> <p>Soon,...</p> <p>In a few minutes,...</p> <p>In the next few hours,...</p> <p>To my surprise...</p> <p>(Un)fortunately,...</p> <p>Argumentative and Example Phrases</p> <p>For example,.../For instance,...</p> <p>One/Another example of... is...</p> <p>In particular,...</p> <p>...such as...</p> <p>..., like...</p>	
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1. The Beginning: the most interesting episode

- *It was a typical day at the office. Phones were ringing; secretaries were rushing around and... I sat at my desk, writing a report for the boss...*
- *On a rainy night I was trying to fall asleep but the sound of the howling wind kept me up. Just as I was dozing off, I heard someone knocking on the front door...*
- *The snow lay like frosty icing on a Christmas cake. It was still snowing, frozen crystals falling gently from the heavy grey sky.*
- *Ben and Betty had been driving along a lonely road in New Hampshire when an amazing thing happened.*
- *The aero plane had only been in the air for about twenty minutes when suddenly it began to dive towards the ground. Immediately the passengers began to panic.*
- *As I was making my nightly rounds on Monday evening, I noticed a faint light coming from a third floor window of Scope Ltd. It must have been about 11.15 pm because I had checked my watch just minutes earlier.*
- *It was night. There was a full moon...*

2. Continuation: what had happened and what the result of that was

- *It was a damp, chilly night when Caroline and I eventually left the house. As soon as I stepped outside I shivered, feeling that something strange was about to happen.*
- *The morning sun was blazing as we set out on our first trip into the jungle. ...We had been walking through the undergrowth for some time when our guide suddenly stopped in his track.*
- *As soon as we had started the long walk back we heard...*

- *About two minutes later I heard a bomb explode and saw flames coming out of the third floor windows. The fire soon spread to other floors, and the whole building was in flames within minutes.*
- *Suddenly, an enormous spaceship with flashing lights landed right in front of their car and a strange, glowing figure got out.*
- *Suddenly he lost his balance...*

3. Ending: summary, conclusion

- *It was the worst flight I had ever experienced.*
- *I would never go back there again.*
- *Ever since then, Jane and I have been close friends. Who would have thought that everything would turn out like that?*
- *...the thing that scared me most was...*
- *They cried when they realized they were safe.*

APPENDIX

AUDIOSCRIPTS

Listening Skills Focus



DO IT YOURSELF 1

Task 1

- 1 To score a goal, players must put the ball into the other team's goal. They may use their feet, heads or other parts of the body but they must not touch the ball with their hands.
- 2 The two fighters must wear white clothes. They must bow to each other before beginning. To win a contest, one of fighters must throw the other on his back for 30 seconds. If no one has won after 20 minutes the judges and referee must decide who the winner is.
- 3 To score a point a player must throw the ball into the other's team's net. Players may throw the ball or roll it but they must not carry it or kick it. A player must not touch another player. After 20 minutes play there must be a rest period of ten minutes.

Task 2

- 1 This invention is the set of physical phenomena associated with the presence and flow of electric charge. It gives a wide variety of well-known effects, such as lightning, electromagnetic induction and electrical current. In addition, it permits the creation and reception of radio waves.
- 2 It is the art or practice of taking and processing pictures that are made with camera, in which an image is focused on to light-sensitive material and then made visible and permanent by chemical treatment, or stored digitally. This invention is employed in many fields of science, manufacturing and business, as well as art, film and video production, recreation, hobby pursuits, and mass communication.
- 3 The broad spectrum of their application includes recreation, transportation of goods and people, military area, and research. Commercial usage is a massive industry involving the transporting of tens of thousands of passengers daily. They come in a variety of sizes, shapes, and wing configurations. It is the invention that helps shrink the world and brings distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people.

Task 3

- 1 These inventions are devices or machines, usually electrical, that are in our homes and which we use to do jobs such as cleaning or cooking. They save our energy and time, make our life easier and more pleasant. They grate, mix, cut or warm up the food, they vacuum the carpets and iron clothes. They, in other words, help us perform countless daily tasks quickly and effectively.
- 2 People agree that modern gadgets are really useful and necessary and make our lives easier and more interesting. Modern iPads and iPods enable you to write texts and take pictures of a very high quality,

which is what all the students desire. With the help of this device we do online shopping, surf the Net and find all we need in just a few minutes. It helps us store information on the hard disk, making our communication more comfortable and rapid.

- 3 New gadgets make our life easier and more pleasant. Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first working gadget. With this invention soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered. With the help of this device we make and receive phone calls.

Task 4

- 1 If you want to work with people you should be patient, easygoing and kind in order to help them. You should have profound knowledge of the goods and the ability to sell them. I work for a small company that specialises in making motor components for the car industry. It is the sort of job where you have to be committed to your product, and do everything possible to sell it.
- 2 I gather information and present it in a written or spoken form in news stories, feature articles or documentaries. I usually work on the staff of news organisations, but sometimes I work freelance, writing stories for whoever pays for them. I can cover all sorts of news stories, but I fancy specializing in certain areas such as reporting politics.
- 3 I must have good written communication skills and also be a good listener. In order to argue convincingly in the courtroom before juries and judges, good public speaking skills are essential. The ability to draw reasonable, logical conclusions or assumptions from limited information is essential too. I must be able to spot points of weakness in an opposition's argument. I should also have perfect analytical skills to be successful in my job.

Task 5

- 1 **John:** Here is a nice swimming-pool here.
Mary: Oh, no. I'm not going in it.
John: Don't you like swimming?
Mary: I hate swimming! I can't swim at all.
John: Oh, I love swimming. I go swimming quite often. I go running quite a lot as well. I don't like it, though!
Mary: I don't like running either. I go walking sometimes. Oh, and I like skiing.
- 2 **Mary:** So, what do you do in your spare time?
John: Um... I play chess. Um... I go fishing.
Mary: Fishing?
John: Yeah, I have some photos. I can show you.
Mary: Well, I'm not actually good at fishing. However, I go cycling at weekends.
- 3 **Mary:** So, what do you do when you're not at school?
John: I play football.

Mary: Football?

John: Yeah, I'm in a local team.

Mary: I do aerobics, as well. Besides going to aerobics twice a week, I go cycling on Saturdays.



DO IT YOURSELF 2

Task 1

- 1 Michael is thirteen years old. He is a champion swimmer in his age group and his coach believes that one day he could win an Olympic medal. This is Michael's dream. It's not going to be easy to make that dream come true, though, but Michael has already a tough weekly schedule for his routine.
- 2 He puts in two solid hours of training before school and in the evenings, he is back in the pool or the weights room. Then there are the weekend sessions as well when he also has his homework to catch upon. Michael's coach explained that to do well at the top level uncompetitive swimming, he will have to have speed and stamina, and Michael's training programme has been set up to develop these two qualities.
- 3 However, that is not all, because to become a champion, you need not only to be in superb physical condition but you need to be mentally tough as well. That in itself is a justification for the demanding training schedule that Michael already has to meet. Michael knows very well that he has years of continual training ahead. His coach tries to make his training as varied as possible, with several different kinds of exercises that they go through in the pool, but the unavoidable truth is that a certain amount of repetition and monotony is inevitable. On the other hand, Michael is fully aware that if he becomes an Olympic champion, he will have proved to himself that he is good enough to be the best in the sport that he has chosen to pursue. Besides, his financial future will be assured.

Task 2

- 1 There can be no doubt that the White Cliffs of Dover are one of Britain's most spectacular natural features. The cliff face owes its striking appearance to its composition of chalk. The cliffs stretch along the coastline for eight miles, spreading east and west from the town of Dover in the county of Kent.
- 2 The cliffs have great symbolic value in Britain because they face towards continental Europe across the narrowest part of the English Channel, where invasions have historically threatened and against which the cliffs form a symbolic guard. They are an official icon of Britain as The National Trust calls the cliffs, and have been a sign of hope and freedom for centuries with "the white chalk face a symbol of home and war time defence".
- 3 The White Cliffs of Dover are chalk. Chalk is composed of the shells of sea animals. How, then, did they come to make up huge cliffs on the seacoast? Well, at one time, the chalk was under the ocean. As the animals with shells died, the shells fell to the ocean floor and piled up over millions of years, often to great thicknesses. Then, the ocean floor rose, and the water fell back, leaving the chalk to make up dry land. In many parts of England and France you can scratch the soil and find chalk underneath. Some train tunnels go through chalk.

Task 3

- 1 What is the difference between a fruit and a vegetable? Speaking botanically, foods fall into the “fruit” category if they contain a seed or seeds and they come from plants. Peaches, watermelon, and strawberries are all good examples of fruits. Following this definition, however, means that cucumbers, olives, peppers and tomatoes are fruits, too. Are they fruits? In a scientific sense, they are.
- 2 However, you wouldn’t want to eat them for dessert, as you would an apple or a pear. We don’t call them fruits, because they are not sweet, even though, scientifically, they are fruits. A fruit can be a vegetable, but a vegetable cannot be a fruit. Fruit is one of many scientific terms for an edible plant part, but vegetable is not a scientific term and is rooted instead in culinary and cultural tradition.
- 3 When it comes to nutrition, there aren’t many differences between fruit and vegetables. They all contain a fair amount of fiber, as well as an array of vitamins and minerals. At one point, the debate even reached the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1893 the court heard arguments insisting that tomatoes should be taxed as vegetables rather than fruits (at the time, vegetables had a higher tax rate than fruits). In the end, the court ruled unanimously that an imported tomato could be taxed as a vegetable, even though, botanically speaking, it is considered a fruit.

Task 4

- 1 Icebergs are large pieces of freshwater ice floating in open water the main part of which is below it. They come in all shapes and sizes. Some icebergs can be as big as an airplane, a building or even an aircraft carrier! Icebergs floating in the ocean can actually be quite dangerous to ships as they can move very quickly and sometimes it’s not so easy to detect them in time. Big ships can’t stop or change their direction suddenly and that can make crashing unavoidable.
- 2 In fact, an iceberg was responsible for one of the worst maritime disasters of all time. Everyone knows the story of the Titanic, one of the biggest ships. It was crossing the North Atlantic when it collided with an iceberg. Although the ship’s lookouts had seen the iceberg with enough advance warning to avoid a head-on collision, the ship still struck the portion of the iceberg that was underwater.
- 3 The iceberg punctured the ship in several places, allowing water to fill several compartments and destroyed the ship’s ability to remain afloat. The Titanic sunk on her very first sea voyage in 1912. Few people, however, know about the Titanic’s sisters — the Britannic and the Olympic, other two huge ocean liners. Those three ships were very much alike. During the World War I, the youngest sister, the Britannic, became the biggest floating hospital. She was badly damaged by a German mine and sank not far from Greece. The Olympic was launched two years before the Titanic, and unlike her unfortunate sisters, lived a long life — almost half a century.

Task 5

- 1 India is like going back to basics in every aspect of life. If I spend the whole six months there, I wouldn’t regret a single day. India makes you think constantly. Every day you see something different that blows your mind. Every single day in India you experience every type of emotion: anger, horror, pity, joy, frustration, amazement, disgust, elation. It’s an enigma.

- 2 Most often, music is defined as the language of our emotions. Movies make this definition understandable. Take the music score out of a movie and suddenly the actors are very flat. The music is used to elevate our emotions and draw us into the feelings of the characters.
- 3 I used to believe that camping was a poor way of spending a holiday. But nowadays if you go camping, it no longer means that you will be bitten to death by mosquitoes or freeze in the sleeping bag or live on canned food. Modern campsites are well equipped with hot and cold running water and even shops and dance floors! And there's the sheer fun of it — especially if you have a family!



DO IT YOURSELF 3

Task 1

London is full of cinemas and cinema clubs, some of them showing a large number of continental films. Cinema-going is a regular habit for a considerable number of people in London; the number of cinema-goers is much larger than that of theatre-goers. Unfortunately, the cinema in Britain is looked upon as rather an entertainment than "the arts". As a result, comparatively few films of international standard of quality are shot in Britain, and if they are, they are often a commercial failure.

If you want to know which films are on, there are many publications to help you. Any daily newspaper will have a short list of films and shows; some newspapers on sale in the middle of the day give the full list of films supplied with the hours when they begin.

Some cinemas show films in the afternoon, early evening and late evening; others have continuous programmes from about two o'clock in the afternoon till late at night.

In case you want to watch a film which is a hit of the season, with a popular actor or actress starring, and can't get to the cinema early enough to get tickets, you can buy them in advance in most large stores and hotels.

Theatres are much the same in London as anywhere else; the chief theatres, music halls and cinemas are in the West End.

If you're staying in London for a few days, you'll have no difficulty finding a place to spend an enjoyable evening. The choice is wide: opera, ballet, comedy, drama, review, musical comedy and variety show.

The best seats at the theatres are those in the stalls, the circle, and the upper circle. Then comes the pit, and the last is the entire gallery, where the seats are cheapest. Boxes, of course, are the most expensive. Most theatres and music-halls have good orchestras with popular conductors. You ought to make a point of going to the opera at least once during the season, if you can. There you can get the best of everything — an excellent orchestra, famous conductors, celebrated singers and a well-dressed audience. But, of course, if you're not fond of music and singing, opera won't interest you. At the West-End theatres you can see most of the famous English actors and actresses. As a rule, the plays are magnificently staged — costumes, dresses, scenery, everything being done on the most lavish scale.

Choose a good play, and you'll enjoy yourself thoroughly from the moment the curtain goes up to the end of the last act. Get your seat beforehand, either at the box-office of the theatre itself or at one of the agencies.

Task 2

Ann: I'll tell you about my flight from Norway to London. When I landed in Norway, two friends were there to meet me.

Next morning we were given a wonderful cooked breakfast and then my friends helped me get into the suit I have to wear when flying over water. It's really tight. I was excited and felt really wide-awake on the flight to Denmark.

I arrived there safely on the Sunday evening. On Monday I was worried about the plane. There was a problem with one of the front wheels. I knew that if I made a bad landing I could damage the plane and so not be able to continue. I called the airport in Holland, my next destination, to arrange some repairs, and fortunately I managed to land there without any problems.

That night I stayed with some friends on their farm in Holland. Next morning it was so foggy that I couldn't fly, so I walked around the farm instead. I hadn't spent any time in the countryside for months, and I'd forgotten how much I missed the sound of birds.

In the afternoon they had repaired my plane, and I took off within minutes. My next destination was a flying club in the north of England and I knew it would be impossible to land there once the sun had gone down. But fortunately it was a lovely sunny evening, and I arrived in good time.

I left early again on Thursday for London. When I finally landed, I felt wonderful — the long, difficult journey had been worth it. It was lovely seeing my family who were all there to meet me. I promised I wouldn't make another long trip like that again.

Task 3

The way a person uses his leisure time can tell much about his character. How people use their free time depends on age, sex, educational backgrounds, social class and, of course, on their personal taste and inclinations.

Ukrainian people take their pleasures seriously. They prefer to have a purpose in whatever they are doing, even when spending the time which is entirely their own. They might go to pick mushrooms or berries, visit a place of historical importance, or walk 20 kilometres as a training exercise, or go for a swim at the local beach.

Ukrainian people have a great variety of ways to spend their weekends to get away from home for a couple of days. A feature of Ukrainian culture which excites admiration is the enjoyment of the arts. Quite ordinary people will talk, with obvious delight, about symphony concerts, new plays or performances.

The most common kind of American holiday is simply to get into the car and drive to a destination such as one of the many national parks, scenic trails, seashores or memorials. Outdoor recreation may be hiking or camping with a tent. Americans have always loved foreign travel, and Europe is a favourite destination for American travellers.

In recent years, Britain has been described as a 'leisure society'. This is because there is a greater variety of leisure pursuits and people have more spare time and money to spend on relaxation. Young people go to a disco, a concert or to a pub. Older people may go to the pub or to the theatre, or visit friends. In recent years going out for a meal or bringing a take-away meal home have become popular with all ages.

Task 4

Adrian Hutton, a photographer, recently made a parachute jump for the first time. He describes his experience in the report.

I made my first parachute jump because I've always wanted to try it. I read an article about parachuting in a magazine and I liked the idea. Before the jump I went to six practice classes. I was taught where to sit in the aeroplane, how to jump out, how to guide the parachute, and how to fall.

On the big day I was very nervous. The weather was cloudy, but the pilot thought it was right, so two of us (the instructor and I) got into one of the aeroplanes with the pilot, and Helen Gray got into the other. (She wanted some parachuting photographs). We took off and climbed to 1000 metres. I was

really very frightened waiting for the big moment! Then the instructor told me to jump. I looked out of the open door and saw the ground below. It was the most terrifying moment of my life! I closed my eyes and jumped. -

It was a great relief when the parachute opened! I looked up and saw the orange canopy. Below me was the landing area. It was really beautiful falling peacefully through the air. I landed well and waited for the instructor. Then we picked up our parachutes and went off to a coffee and talk about the jump.

Task 5

There was once a very old man, whose eyes had become dim, his ears dull of hearing, his knees trembled, and when he sat at table he could hardly hold the spoon, and spilt the broth upon the table-cloth or let it run out of his mouth. His son and his son's wife were disgusted at this, so the old grandfather at last had to sit in the corner behind the stove, and they gave him his food in an earthenware bowl, and not even enough of it. And he used to look towards the table with his eyes full of tears. Once, too, his trembling hands could not hold the bowl, and it fell to the ground and broke. The young wife scolded him, but he said nothing and only sighed. Then they brought him a wooden bowl for a few half-pence, out of which he had to eat.

They were once sitting thus when the little grandson of four years old began to gather together some bits of wood upon the ground. "What are you doing there?" asked the father. "I am making a little trough," answered the child, "for father and mother to eat out of when I am big."

The man and his wife looked at each other for a while, and presently began to cry. Then they took the old grandfather to the table, and henceforth always let him eat with them, and likewise said nothing if he did spill a little of anything.



DO IT YOURSELF 4

Task 1

A television set that will only work if children pedal an exercise bicycle to provide electricity has been invented by researchers examining weight problems at a New York hospital.

Experiments involving overweight children aged between eight and twelve showed that those who had to pedal when they wanted to watch their favorite programmes not only watched far less television, but also recorded impressive loss of fat.

The 'couch potato TV' was developed by researchers at St Luke's Roosevelt Hospital as a result of growing concern over weight problems among an increasing number of American children. David Allison, who headed the research, said: "I am not naïve enough to think we're going to solve the world's weight problems with TVs hooked to bicycles. But there are other things we could do that are only limited by our imagination."

Mr. Allison once proposed that people should be charged to travel in lifts in an effort to encourage them to use the stairs. He said that 13 % of American children were considered seriously overweight, and that the number was growing. During the tests children who had the 'couch potato TV sets' watched on average one hour of television a week, while children in a second 'control' group watched more than twenty hours.

Task 2

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. 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.

Task 3

Aborigines probably came to Australia from Indonesia 50000 years ago. The oldest skeleton found in Australia was at Lake Mungo in New South Wales. Archaeologists believe it is 38000 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 "Dreamtime", 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 Aborigines 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.

Task 4

Good morning everyone. I'm going to inform you on our plans for today. There are some changes in our traditional Thursday's trip. I hope you won't mind.

We're still going to visit the beautiful town of Crafton 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 wildlife park which a colleague of mine has recommended.

On the way to Crafton, 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 Crafton 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 Crafton 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.

Task 5

Thomas Alva Edison was one of the greatest American inventors. He started work at the age of twelve, when a new railway was opened between Port Huron and Detroit. The hours that he had to wait at Detroit before starting back home, he spent in the library reading technical books.

When Edison was a boy of fifteen, he worked as a telegraph operator. He had to be on duty at night, from seven o'clock in the evening till seven o'clock in the morning. But at night there was never much work and the telegraph operators usually slept. So the boss ordered each operator to give a signal every hour to show that he was awake. Edison's signals always came at the same time, at the beginning of each new hour. That surprised the boss. So one night he sent an inspector to see how well the boy was working. When the inspector opened the door, he saw Edison, sleeping in his chair. The inspector was going to shake the boy when he saw a clock with a mechanism on the table near the telegraph apparatus. He waited to see what would happen. When the hand of the clock pointed to the hour, the mechanism began to work and sent a signal.

The inspector went up to the boy and shook him. Edison awoke. He was told that he had lost his job.

Edison invented electric lamp, microphone, record player, telegraph, telephone, equipment for the cinema (movie camera and movie projector).

Training Tests

TEST 1

Task 1

- 1 I'm often on duty at weekends, especially if there is a football match or a demonstration. I'm there to see things don't get out of control. To become a good specialist you must be brave, fair and strong because it isn't easy and can be dangerous. You serve the public and you are there to protect them, but they don't always appreciate what you're trying to do.
- 2 Sometimes I'm on duty all night and it isn't easy to take time off work. To become a good specialist you must be patient, easygoing and kind in order to help ill people because it's my job to look after people and I know they depend on me. Sometimes you have to put up with bad working conditions but you know that what you are doing is an extremely worthwhile job.
- 3 If you want to do something creative you will do well as a photographer, an actor or a fashion designer. You have to be cut out for this kind of work, otherwise you shouldn't go in for it. You have to learn a lot of things by heart, and you can suffer from nerves throughout the whole of your professional life. You have to be very ambitious and lucky to get on, but if you do, the world is at your feet.
- 4 Among the natural wonders of Australia there is one you shouldn't miss. It is Ayers Rock. It is situated in the middle of the red, waterless desert. The native Australians call it Uluru and think it to be sacred.

It is a really breathtaking sight because at sunset this sand stone monolith changes its colour from dark red to delicate blue. Early in the morning it glows with fire. You can try your hand in making wonderful landscapes. Besides, on the surface of the Rock and in its caves there are many ancient drawings and carvings made by the Aborigines. So you can learn the primitive art by yourself in the natural surroundings.

5 Television hasn't been with us for a long time, but we are beginning to forget what the world was like without it. We used to have hobbies. We used to have parties with our friends. We used to go out, read books — all that belongs to the past. After work we hurry home to be in time for this or that programme. The TV monster demands absolute silence and attention. If any member of the family opens his mouth during a programme, he is quickly silenced.

6 Fashion stinks; it makes slaves of us all. I may wear trendy clothing, but I also wear clothing from 5 years ago because I buy things that I find comfortable, or that make me look good, and the things I have from 5 years ago still make me look good, so I still wear them! I think children's clothes should not follow adult fashion. They are only children for a short while so should not be made to grow up too quickly. Having said that, I don't mean children should be wearing the same styles as their parents and grandparents wore — the use of modern materials, colours and the move towards more practical kids clothing is good — but children's clothes should be designed for children, not mini adults.

Task 2

He wanted you to look at his painting and not believe you're looking at a faraway mountain, or a bowl of fruit. His lines and colours aren't pretending to be anything else. They're just lines and colours. At first, it seems too simple to be interesting. But take some time to just look. First, pick one of the bright colours. There are just a few: red, blue, or yellow.

Now, let your eyes jump from one section of your colour to the next. Where do you jump? Now, pick a line — any one will do. Follow that line with your eyes, until it hits another line. Where does it take you next?

Mondrian never used a ruler — he painted all those perfectly straight lines with his own hand. Get up a little closer, and you can see where his brush carefully moved across the canvas. You can also see his signature along the bottom edge. It's simple, too: Just the capital letters — P and M. Mondrian liked to listen to music while he painted — the hippest music of his day! He liked it so much; it made him dance around his studio all by himself.

Task 3

The club is an especially British institution. There are school clubs and college clubs, political clubs and cultural clubs, town clubs and country clubs. There is even the Pony Club with more than 70,000 members.

The earliest English club is known to be Le Court de Bone Compagnie. It flourished in the 16th century and was likely to be a dining club. With the rise of coffee-houses in the middle of the 17th-century clubs began to take a distinctive character. The presence of notable men was desirable. It was at this period that the term "club" in its modern sense first came into common use.

In the 18th century the number and variety of clubs increased very rapidly. Important and influential were the political clubs. But the literary, artistic and social associations were the most characteristic of the period.

In the 19th century clubs for different professions and interests became usual. One of the most famous clubs of London is The Other Club. It was founded in 1911 by Winston Churchill. Limited to fifty, the list of membership includes members of the Commons and the Lords and other prominent people. The club was given the name of The Other Club because it aims always to hear the other man's point of view.

The Other Club is rich in traditions; many of them were introduced by Winston Churchill. For example, whenever there were only thirteen members of the club at dinner, a large wooden black cat was placed near him at the table with a napkin tied around its neck. The black cat was named Kaspar. It was designed and carved from a piece of plane tree.

TEST 2

Task 1

- 1 It is a theatre where people pay to watch the art or technique of making motion pictures. A motion picture is a series of images that are projected onto a screen to create the illusion of motion. Motion pictures, also called movies, are one of the most popular forms of entertainment, enabling people to immerse themselves in an imaginary world for a short period of time.
- 2 It is a form of fine art that uses live performers to present the experience of a real or imagined event before a live audience in a specific place, often a stage. The performers may communicate this experience to the audience through combinations of gesture, speech, song, music, and dance. Elements of art, such as painted scenery and stagecraft are used to enhance the physicality, presence and immediacy of the experience.
- 3 The invention was a lengthy, collaborative process. An early milestone was the successful transmission of an image in 1884 by German inventor Paul Nipkow. His mechanical system, known as the rotating disk, was further developed by Scottish scientist John Logie Baird, who broadcast a televised image in 1926 to an audience at the Royal Academy of Science in London.
- 4 When you are in Australia for the first time, you find yourself in an upside-down world. As it is situated in the Southern Hemisphere, the seasons are the other way round. Winter begins in June and ends in August. Spring months are September, October and November. Summer is the coldest time of the year — December, January and February. They celebrate New Year's Day at midsummer! If you are cold in Australia and want to find a warmer place to stay, you should go north. The farther north you go, the hotter it gets.
- 5 Growing up is hard for teenagers but it can also be exciting. Your body is changing and you have different feelings every day. When I feel stressed out and grumpy, I have found that the best way to deal with it is squeezing something called a stress fish. It's a rubber fish that you squeeze, if you don't have a stress fish try squeezing a stuffed animal, it works just as well. Another way I deal with stress is by exercising. It doesn't only help dealing with stress but improves your physical fitness.
- 6 I'd say that Thanksgiving Day is the most important family occasion. And I love it even more than Christmas. Every year I look forward seeing my nearest and dearest at the traditional Thanksgiving dinner. Although I am a vegetarian and never eat roast turkey, I am always happy to meet all my cousins and have fun with them decorating our house with autumn leaves and fruit. Then we go out and watch Thanksgiving parades which seem to be endless in our town.

Task 2

Okay class, we've gone over how to use the public transport system and now I'd like to make sure that you all know how to use the public telephones while you are in the UK. Their public phones are similar

to ours but there are a few differences. There are written instructions next to the phone, in English, of course, but there are also drawings to show you what to do.

To use a public phone you need coins, or a phonecard. I recommend you get a phonecard because these are much more convenient to use. You can buy a phonecard from any newsagent, and I suggest you do that at the airport as soon as you arrive. To make a phone call from a public phone box do the following: First, pick up the receiver and listen for the dial tone. If there is no dial tone, that means the phone isn't working and you should find another one. When you hear the dial tone, insert your phonecard. There is a screen on the phone that will tell you how much money you have left on your card, and you can see if your phonecard is running out. Then, just dial the number. Remember that if you are making an international call from the UK, you have to dial 00 before the number. You will also need to know the country code of the number you want to call. For us the code is 30. If you have any problems making the call, you can get through to the international operator by dialing 155.

Task 3

People in Britain can start work at the age of sixteen, though many people stay at school after this age. For all people, as they approach the end of their school lives the big question is — what are they going to do?

Most young people have several choices open to them when they leave school. Here are some of them. They can leave school at the age of sixteen and take a low-paid job, often a manual one such as working in a shop or a factory.

They can leave school at sixteen, take a job but spend one day a week at a College of Further Education learning more about the theory and practice of their work. Many people who are learning a practical skill — for example, car mechanics, caterers, hairdressers or typists — do this. At the end of their training, they get a qualification, which gives them a better chance of promotion and higher wages. At the same time they have gained practical experience in their job, because they have been working while training.

Many people stay at school to take A (advanced) level G.C.S.E. (general certificate of secondary education) examinations. This means working very hard and earning no money for two or three more years. However, with A-levels, a student has more choices open to him. If he goes to a Technical College, he can get a qualification in a practical skill such as engineering, art and design, secretarial work, business studies and childcare.

He can go to a College of Further Education and train to be a teacher. These training courses take from two to seven years. If a student has very good results in his A-levels, he can go to university and get a degree in a subject like Languages, Math, Philosophy, Literature or Science. This normally takes three years. However, after such an academic course, many students still have no practical skill for doing a job.

TEST 3

Task 1

1 The 20th century was dominated by advances of the newest technologies. Every day a new gadget was invented or an old one was improved. The invention that swept the world and changed leisure habits for countless millions was pioneered by Scottish-born electrical engineer John Logie Baird. The invention was a lengthy, collaborative process. An early milestone in 1926 was the successful transmission of an image broadcasted to an audience at the Royal Academy of Science in London.

2 It has been another life-transforming invention which can make our job and study easier. British mathematician Charles Babbage designed a form of it in the mid-1830s, but it was not until more

than a century later that theory was put into practice. Now, a whole generation has grown up with calculators, windows, icons, games and word processors, and the Internet and e-mail have transformed communication and information.

- 3 Modern things are really useful and necessary. Besides television, this invention is probably the most widely used and most useful of all leisure-inspired inventions. German engineer Karl Benz produced the first petrol driven car in 1885 and the British motor industry started in 1896. Henry Ford was the first to use assembly line production for his Model T in 1908. The problem is that people are getting a bit too dependent on these things. Like them or hate them, they have given people great freedom of travel.
- 4 My little brother is mad about books. I think he has read more than I did. But I never liked reading when I was younger. I spent a lot of time playing with Lego toys or watching TV. I loved drawing. For my brother drawing is the worst activity. He always asks me to draw a picture if he needs one. The only thing he can draw is a bike because we both are fond of riding our bikes.
- 5 The new style is totally your style. I believe the style should be what you feel like. It's certainly not a style if everyone is wearing it. Don't you agree? For example, those jeans with the tie down the leg, everyone has them. Once everyone has them, they are pretty much out. Don't you think it's time to be different? Besides, I think we should bring back different stripes. That would be really odd. Be a trend setter... not a follower.
- 6 I have chosen these parks, because I think they are good examples of natural beauty. I do like travelling and I hope that I'll visit these places someday, not this year but perhaps someday. I have been to many countries — Italy, Spain, England, Turkey and Montenegro — but there I was interested only in things made by humans not by nature. They were various museums, monuments and buildings. You know, they are really great. But I believe there is nothing comparing with natural beauty: waterfalls, deserts, mountains. Now, looking at the photographs of California I understand my mistake.

Task 2

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.

Task 3

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.

TEST 4

Task 1

- 1 You have to be good at getting on with people, and you have to remain calm at all times — you must never panic. You need some training for this job, be ready to help trying to be polite. It's exciting to stop off in some places and get acquainted with them for a few days, but sometimes the work can be very routine and the pay is average.
- 2 You have to work long hours, and you can be on call twenty-four hours a day, but it's wonderful to be able to use your knowledge to help people and relieve suffering. You must be patient, easygoing and kind. I think people tend to look up to you as a result.
- 3 If you want to work with people you could become a teacher, a nurse, a secretary or a police officer and help them. You must have profound knowledge of subjects and the ability to explain. The work takes up a lot of my time, especially preparation time and going through people's work and correcting it. I believe in what I'm doing and that's the most important thing.
- 4 As I moved from one big city to another, I wouldn't say I had a cultural shock. They are very busy cities and I didn't have to get used to the quick pace of life. Well, I think in New York everything is quicker. I like living here, London is really nice. It's a bit safer than my area in New York City. When I returned home from London, I had some problems with driving, because I got used to left hand driving in the UK. So getting into the car on the other side of the road and crossing the streets was a bit funny. You know, it was the biggest problem for me in London.
- 5 I've been to Australia for three times. It is a modern, industrial country. I'd like to tell you that Australians love their country and are very proud of it. Many Australians came from Great Britain and they try to follow their traditional English life style. They drink a lot of tea, drive on the left side of the road and are fond of playing golf, cricket and rugby. But Australian climate is so different from the English one! It

is much hotter and much more pleasant. Most Australians live near the coast, so they like to spend their time at the beach. "Going to the beach" — that's their mania!

- 6 Koala used to be one of my favourite cartoons characters. I thought them to be quick and funny bears living in the trees. Now I know they really never come down from their home trees. But they are not bears. And not quick but sleepy and slow-moving plant eaters. And they eat only poisonous leaves of eucalyptus trees! What a discovery!

Task 2

On old maps of America, printed before 1840, one can see a wide stretch of territory between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast marked as "The Great American Desert". At that time people did not think that this desert would ever amount to anything.

However the discovery of gold in California in 1848 brought about a great change. Everyone wanted to go there, but the only method of transportation was by the ox-cart. It often took three months for these slow-moving vehicles to make the trip.

The people who went west were anxious to get news from their home-towns in the East and send word back to their relatives. A quicker means of communication than the ox-cart was therefore necessary. This led to the organization of the famous "Pony Express" shortly after 1850. This service operated between St. Joseph, Missouri, in the East, and Sacramento, California, in the West. The distance between these two points was 1900 miles which the "Pony Express" succeeded in covering in ten days. This was a real accomplishment at that time.

A rider started out from St. Joseph and rode about twenty miles at great speed. When he reached a certain "post" he found a fresh horse waiting for him. The mail bags were quickly changed from the tired horse to the fresh one, and the rider galloped on. There was a change of riders too. When the last rider came to Sacramento, the mail was placed on a boat going down the river to San Francisco.

The position of "Pony Express" riders was dangerous as well as difficult. There were risks from heat, cold and storms. There was greater danger from the bands of Indians who were often hostile to the white people. Frequently a rider failed to reach a post. He was found later on the road killed or wounded. At times the post itself was attacked, and the rider saw nothing but ruins and lifeless bodies of his friends when he reached it.

The "Pony Express" was in operation for over fifteen years, until the Pacific Railroad was completed. With the arrival of the "Iron Horse", the "Pony Express" was no longer needed.

Task 3

Almost everyone has noticed the frightening appearance of animals at night, as their eyes seem to glow in reflected light. One may speculate that just as reflective highway signs alert the motorist to many road hazards, so early man was often warned of danger by light from his campfire reflected in the eyes of lurking predators. In both cases, the light is retroreflected, giving it a particularly bright appearance.

The principles of retroreflection have been understood for centuries. However, it is only within the last fifty or sixty years with the wide use of the automobile, that this area of optics has received important commercial application. Today, they are purchased in very large quantities by government agencies for use on highways. They are applied to bicycles and motor vehicles to make them more visible at night.

Some uses for retroreflective materials are not related to safety. For example, colour-coded retroreflective numerals, strips or dots applied to the side of railway cars identify the cars by their individual inventory numbers and by the particular type of car.

Large sums are spent for retroreflective materials, but purchasers have often found it difficult to specify performance for the materials they buy. Performance is of concern not only from the standpoint

of the brightness of reflected light, but also from the standpoint of its colour. Seven colours — silver, blue, yellow, red, green, brown and orange — are currently used for marking the interstate highway system.

TEST 5

Task 1

- 1 Recently I've been to a very interesting and useful place and had a chance to see the works of Ukrainian artists. I like their paintings very much. In their pictures they depict fruit, vegetables, flowers and different utensils of Ukrainian people. While watching their works, you feel the smell of the plants — fragrant and fresh. Thanks to these paintings you understand how beautiful Ukraine is.
- 2 It is used everywhere: media and entertainment companies use it to broadcast audio and video, including live radio and television programmes. They also offer online chat groups, in which people carry on discussions using written text, and online news and weather programmes. The use of electronic mail, Skype, Viber, etc. has greatly speeded communication between companies and other individuals.
- 3 Writing is considered to be an art form, having an artistic or intellectual value, often due to using language in ways that differ from ordinary usage. There are several types of plots. An episodic plot features distinct episodes that are related to one another but that can also be read individually, almost as stories by themselves. Most works involve more complex plots, in which the story is built on itself so that each episode evolves out of a previous one and produces another one.
- 4 This is perhaps the best documented mystery and extremely difficult to explain. In 1050 BC, there lived a princess in Egypt, the Princess of Amen-Ra. After her death, she was put in a beautiful coffin and buried at Luxor, on the banks of the Nile. But the Princess decided to live on spreading misfortune for anyone who came to know her down the ages.
- 5 In the 1880s, more than two thousand eight hundred years after the death of the Princess, four Englishmen visited Luxor. They wanted to buy the mummy of the Princess in a richly decorated coffin. One of them paid several thousand pounds and the coffin was taken to where they lived. Some hours later, he was seen walking out to the desert, never to return... One of the other men was shot by an Egyptian servant. The third man, returning home, found his money gone. And the fourth man died of a bad illness.
- 6 The Princess in her coffin reached England. In London, she was bought by a businessman. His three family members were injured in an accident and a fire damaged his house. He decided to give the coffin to the British Museum.

The Princess was put in the Egyptian Room but troubles continued.

An American archaeologist bought the mummy and arranged its removal to New York. He secretly hid it in his new Renault automobile which was being transported to America on the ship. On the night of April 14, among scenes of unprecedented horror, the Princess of Amen-Ra accompanied 1,500 passengers to their deaths at the bottom of the Atlantic. The name of the ship was Titanic.

Task 2

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction is awarded every year for a novel written by a writer from the Commonwealth or the Republic of Ireland and it aims to represent the very best in contemporary

fiction. The prize was originally called the Booker-McConnell Prize, which was the name of the company that sponsored it, though it was better-known as simply the 'Booker Prize'. In 2002, the Man Group became the sponsor and they chose the new name, keeping 'Booker'.

Publishers can submit books for consideration for the prize, but the judges can also ask for books they think should be included to be submitted. Firstly, the Advisory Committee informs if there have been any changes to the rules for the prize and selects the people who will judge the books. The judging panel changes every year and usually a person is only a judge once.

Great efforts are made to ensure that the judging panel is balanced in terms of gender and professions within the industry, so that a writer, a critic, an editor and an academic are chosen along with a well-known person from wider society. However, when the panel of judges has been finalized, they are left to make their own decisions without any further involvement or interference from the prize sponsor.

The Man Booker judges include critics, writers and academics to maintain the consistent quality of the prize and its influence is such that the winner will almost certainly see the sales increase considerably, in addition to the £50,000 that comes with the prize.

Task 3

People have always been trying to learn more about the world they live in. As the science developed, people learned more and more about our world.

People may be easily divided into producers and consumers. Producers are scientists who make up their mind to create something new. Consumers are ordinary people — employees and businessmen, soldiers and unemployed — who are using all these technological and scientific innovations.

No one knows who we are going to become in future, but today we are just consumers. We are using computers, cars, mobile phones without knowing how they are produced. There is one main reason for that — none of us can know everything in the world. Everyone devotes his life to some specific job and usually does not care about anything else except it. However, in our free time we do begin seeking for new things around us, for our own small discoveries.

Fortunately, there are many ways of learning about the world today. We can travel, watch films or just television programmes, attend various courses or simply read books and magazines. Each of these ways has its own pros and cons. For example, imagine what our life would be like if we did not read books or newspapers. We would never be aware of the events happening in the world and most of our free-time would be: sleeping or walking to and from.

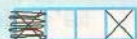
As for a computer, it is an achievement of the mankind. Our great-grand parents could not even imagine a screen, where everyone is walking, jumping or talking. We are lucky in some way because it is a marvelous way to learn about the world. You can simply turn on your computer, and it will bring anything (from a classroom to a gym) into your home.

Аудіофайли, подані у вигляді Qr-кодів, можна знайти за посиланням:

<http://yakistosviti.com.ua/uk/ZNO-z-angliiskoyi-movi>

Правильну відповідь у завданнях позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

Неправильну відповідь можна виправити, замілювавши попередню позначку та поставивши нову:



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Змістове наповнення			Логіка ви- кладу та зв'язність тексту	Відповідність письмового висловлення заданому формату	Використан- ня лексики	Використан- ня граматики
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Відповідь на завдання 59. Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній!

KEYS

LISTENING SKILLS FOCUS

DO IT YOURSELF 1

Task 1 1 B, 2 B, 3 C
Task 2 1 C, 2 B, 3 A
Task 3 1 A, 2 C, 3 B

Task 4 1 C, 2 A, 3 B
Task 5 1 C, 2 B, 3 B

DO IT YOURSELF 2

Task 1 1 C, 2 B, 3 A
Task 2 1 A, 2 B, 3 C
Task 3 1 A, 2 A, 3 C

Task 4 1 C, 2 B, 3 B
Task 5 1 B, 2 C, 3 B

DO IT YOURSELF 3

Task 1 1 A, 2 B, 3 C, 4 B, 5 C
Task 2 1 C, 2 C, 3 A, 4 A, 5 A
Task 3 1 B, 2 A, 3 C, 4 B, 5 C

Task 4 1 A, 2 C, 3 B, 4 A, 5 C
Task 5 1 C, 2 B, 3 A, 4 B, 5 A

DO IT YOURSELF 4

Task 1 1 T, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 F
Task 2 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 F
Task 3 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 T, 5 F

Task 4 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 T
Task 5 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 T

READING SKILLS FOCUS

DO IT YOURSELF 5

Task 1 1 F, 2 E, 3 A, 4 C, 5 D
Task 2 1 E, 2 H, 3 D, 4 B, 5 C
Task 3 1 C, 2 F, 3 D, 4 A, 5 B
Task 4 1 E, 2 C, 3 D, 4 B, 5 F
Task 5 1 E, 2 A, 3 B, 4 F, 5 C

Task 1 1 B, 2 C, 3 F, 4 A, 5 G
Task 2 1 C, 2 A, 3 E, 4 H, 5 F
Task 3 1 B, 2 D, 3 H, 4 A, 5 C

Level B1

Task 6 1 C, 2 B, 3 D, 4 E, 5 F
Task 7 1 E, 2 G, 3 A, 4 B, 5 C
Task 8 1 E, 2 H, 3 A, 4 G, 5 C
Task 9 1 D, 2 E, 3 F, 4 A, 5 B
Task 10 1 G, 2 E, 3 F, 4 A, 5 B

Level B2

Task 4 1 E, 2 F, 3 B, 4 C, 5 A
Task 5 1 C, 2 E, 3 G, 4 A, 5 D

DO IT YOURSELF 6

Task 1 1 B, 2 A, 3 A, 4 B, 5 D
Task 2 1 B, 2 C, 3 D, 4 B, 5 C
Task 3 1 C, 2 B, 3 B, 4 C, 5 A
Task 4 1 B, 2 C, 3 B, 4 A, 5 C
Task 5 1 B, 2 C, 3 A, 4 C, 5 B

Task 1 1 C, 2 B, 3 B, 4 C, 5 C
Task 2 1 D, 2 A, 3 A, 4 B, 5 A
Task 3 1 A, 2 D, 3 A, 4 D, 5 C

Level B1

Task 6 1 D, 2 B, 3 B, 4 A, 5 C
Task 7 1 D, 2 B, 3 C, 4 D, 5 C
Task 8 1 A, 2 B, 3 B, 4 C, 5 A
Task 9 2 B, 2 B, 3 C, 4 A, 5 C
Task 10 1 B, 2 B, 3 A, 4 C, 5 B

Level B2

Task 4 1 B, 2 C, 3 A, 4 C, 5 B
Task 5 1 A, 2 A, 3 D, 4 B, 5 D

DO IT YOURSELF 7

Task 1 1 E, 2 B, 3 D, 4 C, 5 A, 6 F
Task 2 1 B, 2 D, 3 E, 4 F, 5 A, 6 C
Task 3 1 D, 2 E, 3 B, 4 A, 5 G, 6 C
Task 4 1 D, 2 E, 3 C, 4 H, 5 B, 6 A
Task 5 1 A, 2 D, 3 C, 4 F, 5 E, 6 B

Task 1 1 B, 2 C, 3 E, 4 A, 5 D, 6 F
Task 2 1 G, 2 D, 3 C, 4 B, 5 E, 6 A
Task 3 1 H, 2 A, 3 C, 4 E, 5 D, 6 B

DO IT YOURSELF 8

Task 1 1 E, 2 D, 3 B, 4 C, 5 G, 6 H
Task 2 1 C, 2 F, 3 G, 4 A, 5 E, 6 B
Task 3 1 G, 2 B, 3 F, 4 C, 5 E, 6 A
Task 4 1 D, 2 B, 3 E, 4 F, 5 G, 6 A
Task 5 1 D, 2 F, 3 C, 4 G, 5 E, 6 A

Task 1 1 D, 2 B, 3 E, 4 F, 5 A, 6 G
Task 2 1 F, 2 D, 3 B, 4 G, 5 C, 6 A
Task 3 1 B, 2 D, 3 F, 4 C, 5 A, 6 E

Level B1

Task 6 1 C, 2 A, 3 B, 4 E, 5 D, 6 F
Task 7 1 D, 2 A, 3 E, 4 B, 5 F, 6 C
Task 8 1 A, 2 F, 3 E, 4 C, 5 D, 6 B
Task 9 1 C, 2 E, 3 H, 4 B, 5 D, 6 A
Task 10 1 C, 2 E, 3 A, 4 B, 5 H, 6 D

Level B2

Task 4 1 F, 2 C, 3 B, 4 E, 5 A, 6 D
Task 5 1 B, 2 E, 3 A, 4 C, 5 D, 6 F

Level B1

Task 6 1 E, 2 D, 3 A, 4 F, 5 C, 6 H
Task 7 1 C, 2 A, 3 F, 4 G, 5 E, 6 D
Task 8 1 B, 2 E, 3 A, 4 D, 5 F, 6 G
Task 9 1 C, 2 B, 3 G, 4 A, 5 E, 6 D
Task 10 1 C, 2 D, 3 A, 4 E, 5 B, 6 F

Level B2

Task 4 1 E, 2 D, 3 G, 4 B, 5 F, 6 A
Task 5 1 H, 2 D, 3 C, 4 E, 5 A, 6 G

USE OF ENGLISH SKILLS FOCUS

DO IT YOURSELF 9

Task 1 1 C, 2 C, 3 A, 4 B, 5 B, 6 A, 7 B
Task 2 1 A, 2 B, 3 C, 4 B, 5 D, 6 C, 7 D
Task 3 1 C, 2 C, 3 B, 4 D, 5 B, 6 A, 7 B
Task 4 1 C, 2 B, 3 C, 4 B, 5 A, 6 C, 7 D
Task 5 1 B, 2 A, 3 C, 4 A, 5 B, 6 B, 7 A
Task 6 1 C, 2 B, 3 A, 4 B, 5 C, 6 C, 7 C
Task 7 1 A, 2 D, 3 A, 4 C, 5 D, 6 A, 7 A, 8 C, 9 B, 10 D
Task 8 1 C, 2 B, 3 B, 4 C, 5 D, 6 A, 7 D, 8 A, 9 B, 10 B
Task 9 1 B, 2 D, 3 D, 4 A, 5 D, 6 C, 7 A, 8 C, 9 B, 10 A
Task 10 1 C, 2 A, 3 B, 4 C, 5 D, 6 C, 7 A, 8 D, 9 D, 10 B

Task 1 1 C, 2 D, 3 A, 4 B, 5 C, 6 B, 7 A, 8 D, 9 B, 10 A
Task 2 1 C, 2 D, 3 C, 4 C, 5 B, 6 D, 7 A, 8 B, 9 B, 10 D
Task 3 1 B, 2 D, 3 A, 4 C, 5 B, 6 B, 7 D, 8 C, 9 B, 10 A
Task 4 1 B, 2 D, 3 A, 4 C, 5 B, 6 D, 7 C, 8 C, 9 D, 10 A
Task 5 1 A, 2 C, 3 B, 4 B, 5 D, 6 A, 7 C, 8 D, 9 B, 10 A

Level B1

Task 11 1 B, 2 A, 3 A, 4 D, 5 B, 6 B, 7 A, 8 D, 9 C, 10 D
Task 12 1 C, 2 D, 3 C, 4 B, 5 A, 6 D, 7 B, 8 B, 9 D, 10 C
Task 13 1 B, 2 C, 3 D, 4 B, 5 B, 6 C, 7 A, 8 C, 9 B, 10 A
Task 14 1 A, 2 B, 3 C, 4 D, 5 D, 6 B, 7 C, 8 A, 9 C, 10 B
Task 15 1 A, 2 D, 3 A, 4 B, 5 D, 6 B, 7 B, 8 A, 9 C, 10 D
Task 16 1 C, 2 C, 3 A, 4 B, 5 D, 6 B, 7 D, 8 C, 9 C, 10 C
Task 17 1 A, 2 B, 3 C, 4 D, 5 A, 6 B, 7 C, 8 D, 9 A, 10 D
Task 18 1 C, 2 D, 3 A, 4 A, 5 C, 6 B, 7 D, 8 B, 9 D, 10 C
Task 19 1 A, 2 C, 3 B, 4 C, 5 D, 6 A, 7 B, 8 D, 9 C, 10 B
Task 20 1 C, 2 B, 3 A, 4 C, 5 B, 6 D, 7 B, 8 C, 9 A, 10 C

Level B2

Task 6 1 D, 2 A, 3 D, 4 D, 5 B, 6 A, 7 D, 8 C, 9 B, 10 A
Task 7 1 B, 2 A, 3 C, 4 A, 5 B, 6 D, 7 A, 8 B, 9 C, 10 D
Task 8 1 D, 2 B, 3 D, 4 A, 5 C, 6 A, 7 B, 8 D, 9 B, 10 A
Task 9 1 D, 2 D, 3 A, 4 A, 5 C, 6 C, 7 B, 8 C, 9 D, 10 C
Task 10 1 C, 2 C, 3 B, 4 A, 5 D, 6 A, 7 B, 8 B, 9 A, 10 B

TRAINING TESTS

Test 1

Task 1 1 A, 2 B, 3 C, 4 A, 5 B, 6 C

Task 2 7 T, 8 T, 9 F, 10 T, 11 F

Task 3 12 A, 13 B, 14 C, 15 C, 16 B

Task 4 17 D, 18 C, 19 A, 20 B, 21 F

Task 8 39 C, 40 B, 41 D, 42 A, 43 D, 44 B, 45 C, 46 A, 47 C, 48 B

Task 9 49 C, 50 B, 51 A, 52 C, 53 C, 54 C, 55 B, 56 A, 57 A, 58 C

Task 5 22 B, 23 C, 24 A, 25 D, 26 A

Task 6 27 B, 28 A, 29 C, 30 D, 31 E, 32 F

Task 7 33 G, 34 D, 35 A, 36 E, 37 B, 38 F

Test 2

Task 1 1 B, 2 A, 3 C, 4 B, 5 C, 6 A

Task 2 7 T, 8 F, 9 T, 10 T, 11 F

Task 3 12 C, 13 B, 14 C, 15 A, 16 C

Task 4 17 B, 18 C, 19 F, 20 E, 21 G

Task 8 39 C, 40 B, 41 A, 42 D, 43 C, 44 C, 45 B, 46 A, 47 D, 48 B

Task 9 49 D, 50 C, 51 A, 52 B, 53 C, 54 A, 55 D, 56 B, 57 B, 58 D

Task 5 22 C, 23 B, 24 A, 25 C, 26 C

Task 6 27 A, 28 E, 29 H, 30 C, 31 B, 32 D

Task 7 33 A, 34 E, 35 D, 36 F, 37 B, 38 H

Test 3

Task 1 1 A, 2 C, 3 B, 4 A, 5 B, 6 C

Task 2 7 T, 8 F, 9 F, 10 F, 11 T

Task 3 12 B, 13 C, 14 A, 15 B, 16 C

Task 4 17 C, 18 D, 19 F, 20 E, 21 B

Task 8 39 B, 40 C, 41 D, 42 B, 43 A, 44 C, 45 B, 46 A, 47 D, 48 B

Task 9 49 C, 50 C, 51 B, 52 D, 53 A, 54 A, 55 D, 56 A, 57 C, 58 C

Task 5 22 A, 23 B, 24 C, 25 D, 26 A

Task 6 27 B, 28 A, 29 C, 30 D, 31 E, 32 F

Task 7 33 G, 34 H, 35 D, 36 B, 37 A, 38 F

Test 4

Task 1 1 A, 2 B, 3 A, 4 C, 5 B, 6 C

Task 2 7 F, 8 T, 9 T, 10 T, 11 F

Task 3 12 B, 13 A, 14 A, 15 C, 16 C

Task 4 17 F, 18 C, 19 D, 20 E, 21 A

Task 8 39 D, 40 C, 41 A, 42 B, 43 A, 44 C, 45 D, 46 B, 47 B, 48 A

Task 9 49 B, 50 A, 51 A, 52 D, 53 C, 54 D, 55 B, 56 B, 57 D, 58 D

Task 5 22 B, 23 D, 24 A, 25 B, 26 C

Task 6 27 A, 28 E, 29 F, 30 D, 31 B, 32 C

Task 7 33 B, 34 E, 35 A, 36 G, 37 F, 38 C

Test 5

Task 1 1 B, 2 A, 3 C, 4 C, 5 C, 6 C

Task 2 7 F, 8 T, 9 F, 10 T, 11 F

Task 3 12 A, 13 C, 14 B, 15 B, 16 C

Task 4 17 C, 18 A, 19 E, 20 B, 21 D

Task 8 39 D, 40 C, 41 B, 42 D, 43 A, 44 A, 45 B, 46 A, 47 D, 48 B

Task 9 49 B, 50 C, 51 A, 52 C, 53 A, 54 C, 55 A, 56 B, 57 D, 58 A

Task 5 22 C, 23 B, 24 A, 25 B, 26 C

Task 6 27 C, 28 F, 29 D, 30 B, 31 E, 32 A

Task 7 33 G, 34 E, 35 A, 36 F, 37 B, 38 D

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
THE UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL EVALUATION OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.....	4
EXAM PREPARATION TIPS	7
UNIT 1. LISTENING SKILLS FOCUS	8
Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys	8
Do It Yourself 1	9
Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys (Multiple Choice).....	13
Do It Yourself 2	15
Do It Yourself 3	17
Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys (True/False).....	20
Do It Yourself 4	22
UNIT 2. READING SKILLS FOCUS	24
Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys	24
Do It Yourself 5	26
Level B1.....	26
Level B2.....	31
Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys	35
Do It Yourself 6	38
Level B1.....	38
Level B2.....	47
Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys	52
Do It Yourself 7	54
Level B1.....	54
Level B2.....	63
Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys	68
Do It Yourself 8	69
Level B1.....	69
Level B2.....	75
UNIT 3. USE OF ENGLISH SKILLS FOCUS.....	80
Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys (Vocabulary)	80
Sample Task with Commentaries and Keys (Grammar).....	81
Do It Yourself 9	83
Level B1.....	83
Level B2.....	95

UNIT 4. Writing SKILLS FOCUS	102
Informal Letter Sample Task with Commentaries and Evaluation.....	106
Formal Letter Sample Task	108
Do It Yourself 10	108
UNIT 5. TRAINING TESTS	112
Test 1	112
Test 2	121
Test 3	129
Test 4	137
Test 5	146
REFERENCE SECTION	155
Grammar Bank	155
Vocabulary Bank	166
Writing Bank	187
APPENDIX.....	200
Audioscripts.....	200
Listening Skills Focus.....	200
Training Tests	208
Answer Sheet Samples	217
Keys.....	219

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