



НМТ 2023



НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МУЛЬТИПРЕДМЕТНИЙ ТЕСТ



АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Тестові завдання у форматі НМТ

- ✓ 10 варіантів НМТ
- ✓ 32 завдання
- ✓ Відповіді до всіх завдань

Усе
буде
Україна!

Видавництво



«Підручники
і посібники»

Ольга Валігура, Лариса Давиденко

**Національний
мультипредметний тест**

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

**Тестові завдання
у форматі НМТ**



Тернопіль
Видавництво «Підручники і посібники»
2023

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Посібник для підготовки до НМТ з англійської мови містить
10 варіантів тестів, рівень яких відповідає чинній програмі з англійської
мови для середньої загальноосвітньої школи.

Для учнів старших класів загальноосвітніх шкіл, ліцеїв, гімназій,
учителів і широкого кола людей, які вивчають англійську мову.

УДК 811.36 = 111(076)

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Тренувальні тести посібника з англійської мови для підготовки до складання НМТ містять 10 варіантів. Вони укладені відповідно до чинних програм з іноземних мов для загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів, затверджених Міністерством освіти і науки України.

Зміст і формат НМТ з англійської мови враховує головну мету навчання іноземних мов у загальноосвітніх закладах: формування в учнів комунікативної компетенції. Зміст тестових завдань посібника оснований на автентичних зразках мовлення, прийнятих у англomовних країнах, і відповідає змісту навчальних програм для учнів середньої загальноосвітньої школи.

Структура НМТ з англійської мови передбачає 32 завдання, а саме: 5 завдань з вибором однієї правильної відповіді (Task 1, завдання 1–5); 11 завдань на встановлення відповідності (Tasks 2, 3, завдання 6–11); 16 завдань на заповнення пропусків у тексті (Tasks 4, 5, завдання 17–32). Максимальна кількість балів за всі завдання — 32.

Наприкінці посібника наведені відповіді до всіх завдань, які допоможуть перевірити правильність їх виконання та звернути увагу на навчальний матеріал, що потребує доопрацювання.

Автори сподіваються, що завдання посібника допоможуть удосконалити набуті знання з англійської мови, поглибити й повторити засвоєний матеріал і успішно виконати завдання національного мультипредметного тесту.

TEST 1

Task 1

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

A MESSAGE TO THE STARS

Our planet Earth is one of nine planets revolving around the Sun, a fairly small and ordinary star, which lies in the outer areas of the Milky Way galaxy. There are about 250 billion stars in our galaxy and billions of galaxies in the universe. People have always wondered about the possibility of intelligent life forms on other planets. In recent years this has become serious scientific speculation. Some scientists believe that there must be large numbers of stars with planets which could support living intelligent beings. Perhaps we will never know. The nearest star is 4,3 light years away. A light year is the distance covered by light travelling at about 186,000 miles a second in one year. It would take the fastest Earth spacecraft about 40,000 years to reach the nearest star.

For a number of years radio telescopes have been trying to pick up signals from outer space, so far without success. There are, however, millions of possible radio frequencies, and there is no reason why a completely alien civilization should not use a different type of communication, such as X-rays or even a type of wave we have not yet discovered. Suppose contacts were made with beings 300 light years away. By the time we had sent our reply and received their response, the Earth would be 600 years older. It would be an interesting, but rather slow-moving conversation!

1. The nearest star is
A 4,3 light years away B 1,5 light years away
C 2 light years away D 10 light years away
2. There are about ... in our galaxy.
A 100 billion stars B 200 billion stars
C 250 billion stars D 10 billion stars
3. A light year is the distance covered by light travelling at about ... in one year.
A 186,000 miles a second B 100,000 miles a second
C 20,000 miles a second D 10,000 miles a second
4. Suppose contacts were made with beings
A 100 light years away B 200 light years away
C 10 light years away D 300 light years away
5. It would take the fastest spacecraft about ... to reach the nearest star.
A 40,000 years B 10,000 years
C 200,000 years D 15,000 years

Task 2

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (6–10). There are three choices you do not need to use.

AMERICANS: MYTHS, STEREOTYPES AND PARADOXES

6 _____

When we think of Americans, we usually associate them with colourful clothes, noisy behaviour and overweight. But what are they really like? What values do they have? It is not possible to answer this question explicitly but it seems that some American characteristics are a legacy of the Puritan ideology.

7 _____

The Puritans thought of themselves as a special people able to build 'a city upon a hill'. They considered their success and increasing prosperity a sign of God's grace and did not respect those who failed. They promoted hard work, self-reliance and believed in man's unlimited ability to make progress. Even today their ideas are still popular. The special significance of succeeding in life has come to characterize the American culture ever since.

8 _____

American children are taught that drive, initiative and activity are the essence of life. It is believed that passivity warps the mind and that is why it is not accepted. Generally, Americans are characterized by a very practical sense and optimism. They never give up and even if they have problems, they are always trying to find some solution. Their recipe is simple: You have no money? No job? Don't wait! Do something! Be flexible! There is always a way out! Take a course in gardening, cooking, ceramics, embroidering, typing... Promote yourself! You must find some way to achieve success! If you don't, you are a muff and a crock.

9 _____

Americans see their country as a vast continent of unlimited possibilities, the Promised Land where everyone has a chance to become perfect and successful. Success means money, hence Americans seem to be preoccupied

with the thought of how to make money. Many of them still believe in the myth 'from rags to riches'. However, not everyone becomes a millionaire in the richest country in the world. The vast majority of Americans have their own house, a good car and a well-paid job. The less fortunate ones rent a sleazy apartment and live on unemployment benefits. It is also commonly accepted that in that country of welfare there are some people living in cardboard boxes, sleeping on the pavement and carrying their belongings in plastic bags.

10 _____.

Another American obsession, apart from money, is being fit and healthy. Illnesses make life complicated, hence Americans put a lot of effort into prevention. They regularly see specialists, take tons of vitamins, minerals and pills, practise sports (especially jogging), and keep a healthy, low-fat diet. Paradoxically, there are more overweight people in the States than anywhere else. It is not surprising since they are constantly tempted by calorific 'junk food' snacks, fry-ups, hot-dogs, hamburgers, pizza, chocolate bars, chips, cookies and so on.

A The Americans are people with a very practical sense and optimism.

B Puritan ideology is the ideology with strict moral principles.

C American children are taught that the care of their parents is the essence of the life.

D American characteristics are a legacy of the Puritan ideology.

E Being fit and healthy is another American obsession, apart from money.

F The Americans are usually associated with rich people and big mansions.

G Puritan ideology is the ideology without any moral principles.

H American belief in the myth 'from rags to riches'.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (11–16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

NEW YORK MUSEUMS AND ART CENTRES

11

The Guggenheim Museum is at Fifth Avenue and 89th Street. It specializes in modern painting, sculpture and graphic arts. The building itself is a place of modern art designed by the famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright.

12

The Lincoln Centre for the Performing Arts is the official name of what is more commonly called Lincoln Centre. It is at Broadway and 64th Street and includes the home of the New York Philharmonic Society, the New York State Theatre, a library and a school.

13

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is at 82nd Street and Fifth Avenue. It is one of the most important art museums in the world and the largest in the Western Hemisphere. It includes hundreds of world famous masterpieces: paintings, sculptures, tapestries, musical instruments, decorative arts and costumes. Its collection includes more than two million works of art across the globe: from the first cities of the ancient world to works being created today.

14

The Radio City Music Hall Entertainment Centre is in the Rockefeller Centre. It is located from 47th to 52nd Street, west of Fifth Avenue. It is a masterpiece of art deco, special performances and spectacular revues.

15

Carnegie Hall is situated at 57th and Seventh Avenue. It is a music centre founded in 1891 by the capitalist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. It is the place where the world's greatest orchestras and soloists play.

16

The Museum of Modern Art is situated at 11th W 53rd Street. It exhibits modern paintings, sculptures, drawings, prints, and architecture, photography, film, industrial and graphic design dating from the 1880s to the present day.

Which of the art centres and museums is associated with _____ ?

- A the works of art across the whole globe
- B a masterpiece of art deco and spectacular revues
- C modern painting, sculpture and graphic arts
- D business and entertainment
- E classical and popular music concerts
- F playhouses, hotels and shops
- G performing arts
- H extraordinary exhibitions and collection of modern and contemporary art

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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13								
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16								

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

We were driving in a car from Switzerland toward the beautiful old Italian city of Verona. Just outside the city we met two boys, who were selling strawberries.

My friend spoke to the boys and found out that they were brothers. Nicolo, was 13, Jacopo, the smaller one, was almost 12. We bought their strawberries and continued (17) _____.

The next morning we saw the two boys again near our hotel in Verona. They were shining the shoes of the men (18) _____. They were very busy, but they said 'hello' to us in a friendly way.

'I thought you sold strawberries,' I said. 'We do many things, sir,' Nicolo answered seriously.

In the week (19) _____ we saw Nicolo and Jacopo several times. These two brothers worked all day under the hot sun, shining shoes, selling fruit and newspapers. They always looked very busy.

One morning while Nicolo was shining my shoes I said: 'You and Jacopo work very hard. Tell me, how do you spend your money?'

'We have plans, sir', the boys said. As we were soon leaving Verona we wanted to do (20) _____ for the boys who were friendly to us.

'Well,' I said, 'can we do anything for you before we go?'

'Every Sunday we go to a village not far from Verona,' Nicolo began. 'We usually go by bus; but tomorrow, sir, may be you will take us in your car.'

On Sunday I took the boys to the village. I stopped my car where the boys asked. It was a lovely big house. The boys promised not to be long and entered the building. I waited a few minutes and then I followed the boys.

'Excuse me,' I said to a nurse who came to the door, 'I just brought two small boys here.'

'Ah, yes,' she said with a smile. 'Nicolo and Jacopo came to visit their sister. They are alone in the world, except for their sister. Their mother and father died before the war. When the fascists came to Verona the boys began to carry (21) _____ to the mountains. When the war ended they found their sister sick with tuberculosis. They brought her to our hospital. And every week the boys come to pay for their sister.'

I thanked the nurse and waited outside. Soon the boys came back to the car. They sat (22) _____, looking serious and proud, these two gentlemen of Verona.

A which followed

B died after the war

C who passed by

D something pleasant

E secret messages in their shoes

F beside me

G not far from Switzerland

H our way to Verona

Task 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

MR. SELLYER IS SELLING BOOKS

One day I (23) _____ to a bookshop to look through new books. Mr. Sellyer showed me to the back of the shop where I could find some interesting books. While I was looking (24) _____ the books, I could watch Mr. Sellyer at work and see some of his methods.

A fashionably dressed woman was standing at the corner and Mr. Sellyer was showing a book to her.

'You are quite sure it's the (25) _____?' the lady was saying to Mr. Sellyer. 'Oh, yes, Mrs. Rassel', answered the manager. 'This is Mr. Slush's latest book. It's having a wonderful sale.'

I looked at the title, the name of the book was *Golden Dreams*.

Another lady (26) _____ the bookshop. She was in deep mourning and looked (27) _____ a widow. She asked the manager to show her some new books, something new in fiction. 'Yes, Madam, here's a charming thing *Golden Dreams*. The critics say that it's one of the (28) _____ things, written by this author'.

'Is it a good book?' asked the lady.

'A charming one', said the manager. 'It's a love story — very simple and sweet and wonderfully charming. My wife was reading it aloud only last night. She was crying all the time while she was reading it.'

The lady bought *Golden Dreams* and (29) _____ the shop.

'Have you (30) _____ good light reading for vacation time?' asked the next lady. 'Yes', said Mr. Sellyer. '*Golden Dreams* is the most humorous book of the (31) _____. My wife was reading it aloud only yesterday. She was laughing all the time while she was reading it.'

The lady paid (32) _____ the book and went out.

So every customer who entered the shop went away with *Golden Dreams*. To one lady the manager sold *Golden Dreams* as the reading for a holiday, to another as the book to read after the holiday, another bought it to read on a rainy day and the fourth as the right book for a fine day.

When I was leaving the bookshop, I went up to the manager and asked him, 'Do you like the book yourself?'

'Dear me!' said the manager. 'I've no idea of the book. I've no time to read every book. I'm selling.' 'And did your wife really like the book?' 'I am not married, Sir', answered the manager smiling.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 23 | A came | B walked | C went | D left |
| 24 | A after | B through | C for | D over |
| 25 | A latest | B later | C late | D lately |
| 26 | A went | B arrived | C came | D entered |
| 27 | A as | B like | C such | D so |
| 28 | A sweetest | B sweet | C sweeter | D sweeten |
| 29 | A went | B left | C moved | D departed |
| 30 | A every | B some | C any | D no |
| 31 | A time | B period | C interval | D season |
| 32 | A for | B to | C out | D off |

Task 1

A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN

D sad

A NEW GENERATION OF ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS

6

7

8

predators or competitors. But since the introduction of antibiotics into medicine 50 years ago, an alarming number have become ineffective because many bacteria have developed resistance to the drugs. The antibiotics that were in use millions of years ago may prove more deadly against drug-resistant modern strains of disease-causing

8 _____
 Raul Cano, who has pioneered the research at the California Polytechnic State University, said the ancient antibiotics had been successful in fighting drug-resistant strains of staphylococcus bacteria, a 'superbug' that had threatened the health of patients in hospitals across the globe. He now intends to establish whether the antibiotics might have harmful side effects. 'The problem is how toxic they are to other cells and how easy they are to purify', said Cano.

9 _____
 A biotechnology company, Ambergene, has been set up to develop the antibiotics into drugs. If any ancient microbes are revived that resemble present-day diseases, they will be destroyed in case they escape and cause new epidemics. Drug companies will be anxious to study the chemical structures of the prehistoric antibiotics to see how they differ from modern drugs. They hope that one ancient molecule could be used as a basis to synthesize a range of drugs.

10 _____
 Cano's findings have been hailed as a break-through by scientists. Edward Golenburg, an expert on extracting DNA from fossilized life-forms at Wayne State University in Detroit, said: 'They appear to be verifiable, ancient spores. They do seem to be real.' Richard Lenski, professor of microbial ecology at Michigan State University, said the fight against antibiotic-resistant strains of bacteria such as tuberculosis and staphylococcus could be helped by the discovery. However, even the use of ancient antibiotics may not halt the rise of drug-resistant bacteria. Stuart Levy, a micro-biologist at Tufts University in Boston, warned that the bacteria would eventually evolve to fight back against the new drugs. 'There might also be an enzyme already out there that can degrade it. So the only way to keep the life of that antibiotic going is to use it sensibly and not excessively,' he said.

- A A reference to the length of time we have been using antibiotic drugs
- B The original source of the new drugs being developed
- C The location of the studies into the new antibiotic drugs
- D The antibiotics have harmful side effects.
- E Ancient microbes would be used to synthesize a new generation of modern drugs.
- F Examples of other studies similar to Cano's.
- G Two examples of bacteria that are no longer killed by modern antibiotic drugs.
- H The researchers could not verify ancient spores.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN TOURISM

11
 Brenda Gordon is a receptionist in a five-star hotel. She says that what appeals to her most in her work is the diversity of the challenges she faces every day. She first came to the hotel when she was on a year's work experience from university and now she works part-time, which allows her to continue her education with her degree course in management. She advises everyone not to pay much attention to low wages at the start of the career. Having the right degree or diploma is no guarantee of promotion, but the right attitude and excellent communication skills will get you a long way in profession.

12
 Maria Smith is a tour guide who accompanies groups of holidaymakers on package tours. She knows she plays a central role in ensuring that people enjoy their holiday by providing them with practical support and information throughout the trip. She allows people to do what they want, while at the same time everybody should return to the minibus by the agreed time.

13
 Alfred Gattoni is a chef in an Italian restaurant that attracts the tourists whose holiday is never complete without the opportunity to try out the latest dishes. He went straight into employment after school, but that's not

something he would recommend. If he had taken a full-time college course as his parents wanted, he would have made faster progress in his profession.

14

Patrick O'Connor is an adventure travel guide. He leads trips to exotic places around the world, and he is quick to remind us that you need experience in a range of adventurous disciplines. People on holidays are doing potentially dangerous activities, such as kayaking or diving. It's crucial to be able to exercise good judgement in difficult situations and be resourceful when dealing with the emergencies that are bound to arise.

15

Jennie Sullivan is a history student in the local college in Detroit. She prefers to find summer work to summer vacation. She knows that tourist industry offers a range of jobs and career opportunities for the students in summer. She knows the history of places where she leads tours really well. Once she was embarrassed when a holidaymaker spotted some incorrect details in a commentary she was giving. Since then she had managed to attend regular local history classes to make sure it didn't happen again.

16

Connie Chen is a travel agent. She considers that the job outlook isn't good right now because of the Internet. It has become much easier for people to make their own travel arrangements, though many people still need the advice of a travel professional.

Which person _____

- A regrets the decision made years ago?
- B gained promotion after impressing a senior colleague?
- C mentions the need to take the right decisions under pressure?
- D warns about the decreasing opportunities for jobs in one area?
- E stresses the need to provide the clients with a balance between freedom and control?
- F looks forward to developing a new career?
- G says people shouldn't feel discouraged if they do not earn much at first?
- H has been able to combine studying with work?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

WANTED: A GOLDFISH

A professor of physiology, whose name was Floyd, was out visiting one winter night, and the people at the house showed him a goldfish that had died because the water that it was in (17) _____. The professor looked at the fish and said, 'Let me take it home and I think that tomorrow I can treat it in the laboratory and (18) _____.'

So when he started for home they wrapped the goldfish in a bit of paper and professor Floyd put it in his overcoat pocket. It was a cold night, very late and with lots of deep snow along the street. On the way home Floyd put his hand into his coat pocket and accidentally flipped out the goldfish and it (19) _____.

Floyd knelt down to pick it up, but he couldn't find it and stayed there on his knees looking for it. Just then a policeman came along. He stopped and said, 'What are you doing there?'

Professors (20) _____. Floyd just looked over his shoulder and said, 'I am trying to find a goldfish.'

The policeman then understood that he was dealing with a madman, and he said, 'Now you just come along with me and I'll take you to a place where we've a whole lot of goldfish — all you want.' 'All right,' Floyd said, 'only just help me (21) _____.'

To please him the policeman knelt down and began looking in the snow and out came a goldfish! He was very much surprised.

'Great heavens!' he said. 'Are there any more?' 'Maybe a whole lot,' Floyd said. As the professor started off for home again, the policeman was (22) _____ looking for goldfish.

A treat it in the laboratory

B had got frozen

C fell into the snow

D on the way home

E still on his knees

F hate to be questioned

G revive it

H to get this one first

Task 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

JAZZ

Jazz has many homes. Kansas City, Chicago, New York, San Francisco — each (23) _____ its own (24) _____ style of this musical form. But jazz has only one birthplace and that, indisputably, is New Orleans.

Some musical scholars (25) _____ its origins back to slave gatherings in the city's Congo Square, where rhythmic dances were a (26) _____ attraction before the Civil War. Others find its (27) _____ in Storyville, the former red-light district, where black musicians performed before a mainly white clientele. There were the 'spasm' (28) _____ on the city streets, (29) _____ a musical phrase from the blues, another from the church, another from some old French or Spanish tune that was (30) _____ to anyone from New Orleans.

Sometime around 1900 this new music started rolling out of the city's black neighbourhoods. Legendary figures such as Bunk Johnson and Jelly Roll Morton and King Oliver were playing it, in the nightclubs and on the riverboats. Then in 1917 two local groups — The New Orleans Rhythm Kings and the Original Dixieland Jass Band — signed recording (31) _____ and the music suddenly (32) _____ to the rest of the world.

Calling for a high degree of improvisational skill within a structured framework, jazz demanded discipline and creativity, genius in a mould. It changed from Dixie to swing to bop and swept the world as America's most distinct sound. But it almost died in the city that invented it.

By the late 1950s, traditional jazz musicians could not get work here and the music they had played in their youth was seldom heard.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 23 | A gives | B claims | C demands | D insists |
| 24 | A characteristic | B unique | C distinctive | D unordinary |
| 25 | A record | B date | C depict | D trace |
| 26 | A local | B regional | C small town | D national |
| 27 | A nucleus | B roots | C source | D starting point |
| 28 | A crews | B orchestras | C bands | D companies |
| 29 | A borrowing | B lending | C adopting | D stealing |
| 30 | A ordinary | B routine | C knowledgeable | D familiar |
| 31 | A treaties | B contracts | C bargains | D agreements |
| 32 | A spilled on | B spilled into | C spilled out | D spilled over |

TEST 3

Task 1

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

THE BEATLES

For many fans of pop music, the *Beatles* is a legendary group. Using songs written largely by J. Lennon and P. McCartney, the Beatles dominated rock music and pop culture in the 1960s. In addition to experimenting with a wide range of musical styles, they greatly influenced subsequent bands, made films and toured extensively. Although they broke up many years ago, their influence is still enormous and their albums enjoy great popularity.

The four boys from Liverpool made their name in the 1960s. Their music was considered a real revolution. After their first single *Love Me Do* was released, it became immediately clear that the styles of music and lyrics they produced were startlingly different from, anything else on the pop scene of that time. Their records were consistently top of the pop music lists in the mid sixties. Their first hit was the song *Please, Please Me*. It was followed by *She Loves You* and *I Wanna Hold Your Hand* which sold over 1 million copies in a year.

In the beginning, the *Beatles* performed music which was influenced by American rock'n'roll and rhythm-and-blues. In the process of time, however, Lennon and McCartney's songs became more and more sophisticated and experimental. They developed their own characteristic style, and their imaginative lyrics and memorable melodies put them in a class of their own. One of the most successful and unique albums at that time was *Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* released in 1967.

Their hit songs include *She loves you* (1963), *Can't buy my love* (1964), *Yesterday* (1965).

The late sixties brought a slight change in the *Beatles* style. Their music, influenced by Indian mysticism and drugs, became softer and more reflective.

The *Beatles* broke up in 1971. The strongest individual of the group, John Lennon, was murdered in New York in 1980. Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr still record music and have their own groups but they are not so popular as they used to be in the 1960's. Nevertheless they continued to have an impact on the dress, hair, style of life and thought of young people even after they pursued separate careers.

1. Why do you think the *Beatles* is called the legendary group?
 - A Because their influence is still enormous.
 - B Because they broke up many years ago.
 - C Because they play simple music.
 - D Because they didn't like experimental music.
2. Why was their music considered a real revolution?
 - A Because they sold over 1 million copies in a year.
 - B Because they produced many songs of a revolutionary character.
 - C Because they produced such styles of music and lyrics which were startlingly different from anything else on the top scene of that time.
 - D Because their albums enjoy great popularity.
3. Why were their records consistently top of the pop music lists in the middle sixties?
 - A Because their albums consisted of many hits.
 - B Because the group enjoyed great popularity.
 - C Because the group was successful in business.
 - D Because the group performed music was influenced by American rock'n'roll.
4. What was their own characteristic style in music?
 - A They developed their imaginative lyrics and memorable melodies.
 - B They developed rock'n'roll.
 - C They developed rhythm-and-blues.
 - D They developed disco.
5. How did they change their style in the late sixties?
 - A Their music became more sophisticated and energetic.
 - B Their music became softer and more reflective.
 - C Their music became different.
 - D Their music became unpleasant.

Task 2

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (6–10). There are three choices you do not need to use.

POPULAR CAMPING SITES

6 _____.

Nestling at the foot of the highest mountain in Wales it is one of the most picturesque campsites in the world. You can pitch a tent or bring your caravan as this site caters for both. The charges for staying here are very reasonable. There is a shop which sells just about everything you might need and a good restaurant on site, but be warned – the prices are very high, so make sure to take essential items with you. There is a good play area for children, although it's not supervised. The site offers pony treks in the mountains on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. For an extra charge, you have the opportunity to go on a day excursion and see the spectacular scenery of North Wales. All modern amenities are available, the cost of which is included in the ground charge. It is open from April to September and is very popular so you'll definitely need to make a reservation if you want to stay there.

7 _____.

It is situated literally two minutes' walk from the golden beach of Paignton on England's south coast. It's a traditional family campsite and an ideal place to take the children, but it often attracts young people as well. Spend the whole day at the beach (provided the British weather doesn't let you down), or at the amusement arcade which is open until midnight. Pubs, clubs and discos take care of the evenings, so there's always something to do. Camping facilities include a well-supervised play area for young children, electricity and a modern shower block. This site is for tents only. It is open all year round but you must make reservations for July and August.

8 _____.

Set in the middle of the Lake District, it is the ideal place to relax and enjoy the peace and quiet that the area is famous for. The site has strict rules about noise levels. The scenery makes it the perfect place to go for long walks. The site is not, however, the place for people who need lots of facilities. The amenities of this campsite are very basic, which probably explains why this site is fairly inexpensive. Tents and caravans are both welcome. The site is closed from October to March. Reservations aren't necessary.

9 _____.

This novel campsite is perfect for both children and their parents. The kids have a great time while their parents stay at home and have a break. It is situated near the New Forest, and the variety of activities for youngsters is hard to beat. Games, sports of all kinds, walks in the forest and pony rides are just some of the activities laid on. The children are all carefully supervised by experienced adults. Tents, bedding, and meals are all provided and are included in the charge, which is quite high, but for a week or two of peace at home it's worth it! It is only open from June to August.

10 _____.

This is a camping ground with a difference. It's a place for sick or injured animals. The founders of it came up with the idea when they started to get so many animals that they needed extra help and money to feed and house them all. It consists of the house and farmyard and three large fields. The owners have built some amenities in the largest field and opened it as a campsite. The other two fields are reserved for animals. If you like animals and don't mind hard work, then this is the holiday for you. Days are spent helping cats, dogs, horses, donkeys, cows, pigs — in fact, just about every animal you can think of — recover from their illnesses or injuries. The money charged for the holiday goes towards the sanctuary fund. The site is open all year round, but reservations must be made. And by the way, no pets are allowed!

A The Windermere campsite is perfect to go for long walks.

B The Shimmering Sands Site is open all year round.

C Children like to swim in the river and play games in this campsite.

D The Snowdon Site offers pony excursions in the mountains.

E The Sanctuary Camp is a campsite in the large field.

F The campsite is usually associated with rich people and big mansions.

G The campsite is for people who want to recover from their illnesses or injuries.

H Kiddies Camping Ground is perfect to walk in the forest and sports of all kinds.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

WHY NOT TO TRY SOMETHING YOU MIGHT ACTUALLY ENJOY?

11. Sylvia Armano was always interested in football, but it was only at the age of 18 when she learnt that women's football existed. 'In my first refereeing job, I knew that I was very well aware of every detail of the game and that's why I couldn't go wrong. I was sure I wouldn't make a wrong decision. I can say that I haven't had any bad experiences so far', she says.
12. Guy Gordon had his first ice-climbing lesson at an indoor climbing centre which had an enormous artificial ice cave. He put on a heavy climbing boots and armed with two metal ice axes. He buried the axes on the ice, kicked one boot at the wall, then the other, and started climbing.
But he had forgotten his first important lesson: don't bury the axes too deep. As his desire not to fall increased, so he hammered them deeper until they got stuck. His arms were aching and he stopped, utterly disappointed with himself.
13. Gill Clarke got a unique achievement in her life: until her no English woman had ever umpired at three Olympic Games. Sydney was actually her third Olympics. She arrived in Sydney early to get over the stresses and strains of the flight, ready for the pressures of the two weeks of the Olympic hockey competition, knowing too that it would be her final tournament as she had decided to retire at what she hoped was the top.
14. Grace Gavin was accepted as a referee for the Women's Rugby World Cup. She combined her refereeing with a full-time job. Early in her refereeing career, somebody told her that she would always be handicapped by the perception that she was not fast enough to referee men's rugby. 'I have worked constantly to defeat this perception,' she said.
15. Ann Bridge took part in a freediving course organised by a leading subaqua website. This is surely the best place in the world to learn this skill. Her training took place in a 30-metre high and 6-metre wide cylindrical water tank. All her co-trainees were scuba divers. After a few lectures about safety, and suitably kitted with flippers and a diving mask, she was ready to get into the water. This sport is not only about adrenaline but about being calm too.
16. Debbie Stanton always wanted to try snowboarding. So she went for a training day at an indoor snow slope near her home — a 170-metre-long slope, all covered by 1500 tonnes of man-made snow which was surprisingly like the real thing. She knew she shouldn't use the techniques she had learnt in years of surfing and skiing, and she didn't. Her instructor had said they were not applicable to snowboarding at all. She started riding slowly at first, and couldn't get the balance right. It took hours before she could pick up speed and successfully perform a neat turn.

Which person _____

- A was aware of making a mistake during training?
 B intends to do something so that other women can reach her position?
 C was appointed to do a job which she knew would be her last?
 D was warned not to try to use skills acquired in other sports?
 E remembers her feeling of confidence when she started refereeing?
 F felt the need to prove to others that she was well suited to the job?
 G was confident of having the physical strength to succeed?
 H believes the training venue used is the best available?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Movies

Also known as movies, film, or cinema, the motion picture is one of the most popular forms of art and entertainment throughout the world. It is also a major (17) _____.

Every week, millions of people go to the movies. Many millions more watch movies that (18) _____ or are played back on a videotape player.

But movies are much more than just entertainment. The motion picture is a major art form, as are, for example, painting and drama. Artists express themselves by using paint and dramatists by using words. Filmmakers express their ideas through (19) _____. By using the camera in different ways, the filmmaker can express different points of view. A filmmaker may film scenes for a picture in a desert, on a mountain, and in a large city.

We can enjoy many forms of art and entertainment by ourselves. We can enjoy reading a story or looking at a painting alone. But films are intended to be viewed in theatres. As a result, we usually enjoy a motion picture the most when we watch it as part of a large audience. Although movies are increasingly watched at home on television or videocassette, most films have their strongest (20) _____ in theatres.

In addition to their artistic and entertainment values, movies are also widely used in education, especially as (21) _____. Teachers use such films in classes on Geography, History, Mathematics, and the Physical and Social sciences. Movies use slow motion, animation, and other special techniques to demonstrate processes that could not be seen or studied well. For example, a film can show the formation of crystals at fast speed so a class can study this process.

Television stations use motion pictures to inform as well as to entertain their viewers. TV stations often present documentaries. A documentary tries to present information in a dramatic and entertaining way. Documentaries deal with a variety of subjects, such as environmental pollution and the history of presidential elections.

Millions of people enjoy taking own motion pictures with small motion-picture cameras or with video cameras, also known as camcorders. Home movies began to develop as a hobby during the 1920's, following the invention of (22) _____ that could be used in small cameras. The popularity of movies has increased over the years with the improvement in cameras and projectors, the introduction of colour and sound film, and the development of home video recorders that play back on TV sets.

A a motion-picture camera

B low-cost film

C are presented in theatres

D impact on viewers

E teaching aids

F source of information

G are broadcast on television

H a course of action

Task 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Americans: Myths, Stereotypes and Paradoxes (Part I)

When we think of Americans, we usually associate them with colourful clothes, noisy (23) _____ and overweight. But what are they really like? What values do they have? It is not possible to answer this question (24) _____ but it seems that some American characteristics are a legacy of the Puritan ideology.

The Puritans thought of themselves as a special people able to build 'a city upon a hill'. They considered their success and increasing (25) _____ a sign of God's grace and did not respect those who (26) _____. They promoted hard work, self-reliance and believed in man's (27) _____ ability to make progress. Even today their ideas are still popular. The special significance of succeeding in life has come to characterize the American culture ever since.

American children are taught that (28) _____, initiative and activity are the essence of life. It is believed that passivity (29) _____ the mind and that is why it is not accepted. Generally, Americans are characterized by a very practical sense and optimism. They never (30) _____ and even if they have problems, they are always trying to find some (31) _____. Their (32) _____ is simple: You have no money? No job? Don't wait! Do something! Be flexible! There is always a way out! Take a course in gardening, cooking, ceramics, embroidering, typing... Promote yourself! You must find some way to achieve success! If you don't, you are a muff and a crock.

Another American obsession, apart from money, is being fit and healthy. Illnesses make life complicated, hence Americans put a lot of effort into prevention. They regularly see specialists, take tons of vitamins, minerals and pills, practise sports (especially jogging), and keep a healthy, low-fat diet. Paradoxically, there are more overweight people in the States than anywhere else. It is not surprising since they are constantly tempted by calorific 'junk food' snacks, fry-ups, hot-dogs, hamburgers, pizza, chocolate bars, chips, cookies and so on.

23 A manners

B behaviour

C doings

D habits

24 A explicitly

B positively

C specifically

D categorically

25 A luxury

B richness

C prosperity

D boom

26 A neglected

B declined

C disappointed

D failed

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 27 | A full | B unlimited | C great | D absolute |
| 28 | A action | B push | C drive | D campaign |
| 29 | A warps | B corrupts | C changes | D misshapes |
| 30 | A leave | B abandon | C surrender | D give up |
| 31 | A remedy | B solution | C result | D explanation |
| 32 | A recipe | B formula | C method | D process |

TEST 4

Task 1

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

UNUSUAL SITUATION

A funny thing happened to me last Friday. I'd gone into Chicago to do some shopping. I wanted to find a book for my psych course. I had gotten to the city early, so by early afternoon I'd done everything that I wanted. Anyway I'm not crazy about downtown Chicago — all the noise, the traffic, strange people — and I'd made plans for that evening. I just wanted to get in my car and drive home before the rush hour, but I felt really tired. I decided that I had time for a cup of coffee and a short rest. I bought the 'Tribune' and went to a small cafeteria. I got a cup of coffee and a package of doughnuts — I'm crazy about cakes. There were plenty of empty tables, and I found one near the window. I sat down and started the crossword puzzle in the paper.

A few minutes later a woman sat down across from me at my table. That surprised me because there were several empty tables. There was nothing strange about her except that she was very tall. I didn't say anything; I just kept doing the crossword. Suddenly she reached across the table, opened my package of cakes, took one out, dunked it in her coffee, and began to eat it. I couldn't believe my eyes! I was too shocked to say anything. Anyway I didn't want to make a scene, so I decided to ignore it. I just took a cake myself and went to my crossword.

When the woman took a second cake I didn't make a sound. I pretended to be very interested in the puzzle. A few minutes later I casually put out my hand, took the last cake, and glanced at the woman. She was staring at me furiously. I nervously started eating the cake and decided to leave. I was ready to get up and go when the woman suddenly pushed back her chair, stood up and hurried out of the cafeteria. I felt relieved and decided to wait for two or three minutes before going myself. I finished my coffee, folded my newspaper and stood up. And there, on the table, where my paper had been, was my package of doughnuts.

1. I'd gone into Chicago to do some shopping and find a book for my
A daughter
C studying
B psych course
D work
2. I felt really tired and was very hungry. So I went (to)
A a café
C a small cafeteria
B a restaurant
D home
3. I got a cup of coffee and a package of
A doughnuts
C chips
B marzipan
D cakes
4. Why was the gentleman surprised a few minutes later?
A Because a big dog appeared before him.
B Because a woman sat down across him at his table but there were several empty tables.
C Because somebody had stolen his package with cakes.
D Because he didn't like to be disturbed while eating.
5. Why was the gentleman too shocked to say anything?
A The woman took away his newspaper.
B The woman wanted to speak to him without his desire.
C The woman opened his package of cakes and began to eat them one by one.
D The woman ignored him completely.

Task 2

Read the text below. Match choices (A–G) to (6–10). There are two choices you do not need to use.

BLACK BEAUTY

6 _____

I don't remember everything about the time I was very small. I remember a big field of green grass. There were a few trees in it, and on hot days my mother stood under a tree and I drank her milk. That was before I grew bigger and began to eat the grass.

7 _____

There were some other young horses in the field. As we grew bigger, we played and ran round and round the field. We jumped about, or we went down on our backs on the grass and kicked our legs happily in the air. We were glad to be alive. When I stopped taking her milk, my mother went to work every day. She came back in the evening, and I told her all about my day.

8

'I'm glad you are happy,' she said. 'Play as much as you can. But you must remember that you are not like these other young horses. They are all going to be farm horses; they're good horses, but not like us. Your father is well known in this part of the country, and your grandfather — my father — was Lord Westland's best horse. When you're a little older, you'll learn to take people on your back or to take them from place to place in their carriages.' I asked, 'Is that what your work is, Mother? Is that what you do for Farmer Grey?'

'Yes, that's what I do. Farmer Grey sometimes rides me and sometimes drives me as his carriage horse. Here he is now.'

9

Farmer Grey came into the field. He was a good, kind man, and he liked my mother very much.

'Well, my dear Duchess,' he said to her, 'here's something for you.' He gave her something nice to eat. 'And how is your little son?' He patted me and gave me some bread, which was very nice.

We couldn't answer him, but my mother showed him that she loved him.

He patted her and went away.

10

'He's very kind,' my mother said, 'and you must learn to please him. Always do your work gladly, and never bite or kick. Then he'll always be nice to you.'

- A A Big Farm-Horse in the Castle
- B A Visit of a Kind Farmer Grey to the Farm
- C Black Beauty's Childhood in the Farm
- D A Wise Mother's Advice to her Son
- E The Conversation of Black Beauty with his Mother
- F The Life of Young Horses in the Field
- G Black Beauty's Dreams in the Childhood

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

FROM THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF CINEMA

11

The film of 'The Philadelphia Story' was based on a stage play which has been written especially for the actress Katherine Hepburn. The story begins shortly before a high society wedding between the lively Tracy Lord and her dull fiancé, George. Invitations have been sent out, gifts received, the reception organised and the family assembled. Indeed, everything seems perfect until Tracy's ex-husband and a reporter and photographer turned up. The film was one of the best loved and most charming comedies of the 1940s and was later turned into successful musical 'High Society'.

12

'A Month by the Lake' is based loosely on a romantic story by H.E. Bates. In the film Vanessa Redgrave plays Miss Bentley, an independent and impetuous middle-aged woman, who travels to a resort by Lake Como in Italy following the death of her father in 1935. There she meets and falls in love with fellow holidaymaker Major Wilshire, an eccentric but likeable man. After various unsuccessful dates, it seems unlikely that the romance will ever really get going until a couple of other people begin to show more than a passing interest in the pair. If the film is unremarkable in its content, it makes good use of its beautiful Italian decorations.

13

'Denise Calls Up' is a funny and thoroughly modern story about a group of young Americans whose lives are based totally on work. Their days consist of talking on mobile phones, answering faxes and watching computer screens. Lunch dates are made and missed, parties are organized but never attended, and the friends even fail to turn up at the funeral of one of their pals (killed in a car accident while talking on her car phone). Then along comes Denise, an outsider to the group. She has an urgent personal problem, but will she be able to find enough time in her busy schedule to deal with it?

14

'Dead Man' is a cowboy film with a difference, breathtaking shot in black and white. In the film William Blake, an honourable account, has come to the west to take up a job which fails to materialise. A stranger in town, he finds himself alone and without money, and so begins a chain of encounters which lead this law-abiding citizen into crime. The central theme of the film is that life is unpredictable and that unexpected circumstances can completely change the course of a person's life.

15

'Stealing Beauty' is a moving and often very amusing film, which owes its charm to an intelligent script and a magnificent performance by Liv Tyler. In the film 19-year-old Lucy, played by Tyler, moves from the USA, following the death of her mother, to stay with family friends in a farmhouse in Italy. The house is owned by Ian Grayson, an artist, who is to paint her portrait. Lucy, however, has a hidden agenda: she wants to see the boy she fell in love with four years earlier and to learn the identity of her real father, clues to which lie in one of the poems written by her mother.

16

'August' is set in a country house in North Wales during the late 19th century when a group of people gather at the home of the Davis family. The visitors are the tyrannical Professor Alexander Blathwaite, the absentee owner of the estate, and his second wife, the much younger American, called Helen. They waste little time in imposing their London ways on the rural inhabitants, including the brother of Blathwaite's first wife, and the professor's plain daughter, Sian. The wife's brother falls passionately in love with Helen although she shows no interest in him. Sian conceals a secret love for the local doctor who is also in love with Helen. All relatives are involved in a series of tragic-comic episodes and the ordered calm of household begins to disintegrate.

Which film

A is about a person who moves to another part of the country for work?

B concerns people for whom work is the only thing that matters?

C shows how a new situation can change a person's character?

D might be rather dull if it were not for the scenery in it?

E involves a person going abroad after a death?

F is successful largely because of a young actress?

G has people bringing different values to another community

H began life as a play in the theatre?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

ON PARROTS

Parrots are becoming one of the most popular pets in America — and for good reason. The parrot is (17) _____ that can be taught to talk, can be easily cared for, and can (18) _____ anywhere. With the help of an energetic parrot owner, a parrot can develop (19) _____. In addition, a parrot can be trained to say 'pretty boy' or 'Polly wants a cracker,' and it also can learn to whistle or even to imitate human singing.

(20) _____ what an owner decides to teach a bird, training a parrot (21) _____, but the reward is a stream of chatter. Another reason for the parrot's popularity is that this pet does not require much care. For example, even a spoiled parrot does not need a housesitter for the purpose of daily walks and daily feeding. In fact, a parrot owner may leave his or her pet with enough food for five days and have no fear that the parrot will overeat. Still another advantage of owning a parrot is its inexpensive diet, which consists of an assortment of seeds, nuts, corn, and grain — along with an apple, banana, or carrot.

Perhaps the most likely reason the parrot is becoming such a well-liked pet is that it is a combination of tameness and wildness. Because the parrot can live (22) _____, it makes a fine, tame companion for many people. In addition, because it can be easily trained, it is a delightful performer. At the same time, its colourful feathers give it an air of the mystery of the parrot's native home, the jungle. Thus, the parrot, once a highly valued gift presented to kings and noble families, is now appreciated by a growing number of people.

A popular pets

C takes much patience

E an enormous vocabulary

G light year

B an extraordinary bird

D create a fantasy-like atmosphere

F No matter

H in almost any environment

Task 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

MAESTRO MYROSLAV SKORYK:

'AT TIMES IT SEEMED TO ME THAT MOSES WOULD BE MY SWAN SONG'

Lviv's Krushelnytska Opera and Ballet Theatre staged the international (23) _____ of Myroslav Skoryk's opera, *Moses*. The author and composer (24) _____ that the opera dealt with an international subject, and addressed all nations and peoples, especially those struggling for (25) _____ and building their nation states. Like the characters of Ivan Franko's poem (the (26) _____, written by Bohdan Stelmakh, is based on it), Ukraine is also trying to find its way in the stormy sea of life's problems. The poem was written in 1905, yet it seems to reflect (27) _____ realities.

'I had the idea of *Moses* long ago,' said the composer. 'It was (28) _____ by my father. He was a historian. It took me two years. I wrote the opera on three continents. I started in Lviv and then continued in America, and later in (29) _____. Australia. *Moses* is about a leader and a people and their relationships. Ivan Franko's poem is first of all philosophical. My task was to convey Franko's poetic (30) _____ in music. 250 persons worked on the project, almost the whole company actors, and about 2,000 people. In *Moses* my task was (31) _____ and difficult at the same time. I wanted this opera to be (32) _____. I kept its style modern but close to classical canons. Composing music is a very individual process; every composer does it in his own way. A melody can come suddenly, at any moment, even in your sleep. I think that being able to compose music and use one's talent is what you call happiness.'

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 23 | A premiere | B debut | C first night | D matinee |
| 24 | A believed | B accepted | C guessed | D trusted |
| 25 | A liberty | B autonomy | C independence | D sovereignty |
| 26 | A scenario | B outline | C libretto | D display |
| 27 | A modern | B present-day | C mediocre | D contemporary |
| 28 | A advised | B prompted | C inspired | D motivated |
| 29 | A remote | B dismant | C absent | D faraway |
| 30 | A overtones | B nuances | C traces | D distinctions |
| 31 | A simple | B intricate | C elementary | D natural |
| 32 | A popular | B great | C exclusive | D fashionable |

TEST 5

Task 1

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

JUANITA'S FAMILY PROBLEMS

It was a three-block walk from the bus to the nursery school where Juanita had left her little daughter this morning on her way to work. Juanita hurried, knowing she was late. The little girl ran toward her as she entered the small playroom in the basement of a private house. Though the house, like others in the area, was old and in disrepair, the school rooms were clean and cheerful — the reason Juanita had chosen the school in preference to others, though the cost was higher and it was hard for her to pay. It was obvious from the stillness around that the other children were all gone. Miss Ferroe, who owned and ran the school, came in and looked pointedly at her watch. 'Mrs Nunez, as a special favour I agreed that Estella could stay after the others, but this is too late... Other parents observe the school's closing time.'

'It won't happen again, I promise,' said Juanita. 'Very well. But since you are here, Mrs. Nunez, may I remind you that last month's bill for Estella had not been paid.' 'I really am sorry, Miss Ferroe. It will be paid on Friday. I'll have my paycheck then.' The school fees, Juanita decided, would have to come out of her pay this week, as she had said, and somehow she must manage until the payday after that. She wasn't sure how.

Her wage as a teller at the bank was \$83. Out of that there was food to buy for the two of them, Estella's school fees, plus rent of the tiny flat they lived in; also the finance company would demand a payment since she had missed the last. Before Carlos, her husband, left her, simply walking out and disappearing a year ago, Juanita had been naive enough to sign finance papers together with her husband. He had bought suits, a used car, a colour TV on credit, all of which he took with him. Juanita, however, was still paying and the installments seemed to stretch on into a limitless future.

1. Juanita's daughter studied in
A infant school
B nursery school
C secondary school
D high school
2. The building of school was
A old and in disrepair
B modern
C clean and cheerful
D renovated
3. The small playroom of the nursery school was in (on) ... of a private house.
A the basement
B the first floor
C the second floor
D the attic
4. Juanita worked at
A the school
B the hospital
C the bank
D the market
5. Juanita's wage was
A \$73
B \$83
C \$103
D \$303

Task 2

Read the text below. Match choices (A-G) to (6-10). There are two choices you do not need to use.

A LIMITLESS DAY

6 _____.

It was a three-block walk from the bus to the nursery school where Ella had left her little daughter this morning on her way to work. Ella hurried, knowing she was late. The little girl ran toward her as she entered the small playroom in the basement of a private house. Though the house, like others in the area, was old and in disrepair, the school rooms were clean and cheerful — the reason Ella had chosen the school in preference to others, though the cost was higher and it was hard for her to pay.

7 _____.

It was obvious from the stillness around that the other children were all gone. Miss Cortesio, who owned and ran the school, came in and looked pointedly at her watch. 'Mrs Ferguson, as a special favour I agreed that Estella could stay after the others, but this is too late... Other parents observe the school's closing time.'

8 _____.

'It won't happen again, I promise,' said Ella. 'Very well. But since you are here, Mrs. Ferguson, may I remind you that last month's bill for Estella had not been paid.' 'I really am sorry, Miss Cortesio. It will be paid on Friday. I'll have my pay check then.' The school fees, Ella decided, would have to come out of her pay this week, as she had said, and somehow she must manage until the payday after that. She wasn't sure how.

9 _____.

Her wage as a teller at the bank was \$83. Out of that there was food to buy for the two of them, Estella's school fees, plus rent of the tiny flat they lived in; also the finance company would demand a payment since she had missed the last.

10 _____.

Before Charles, her husband, left her, simply walking out and disappearing a year ago, Ella had been naive enough to sign finance papers together with her husband. He had bought suits, a used car, a colour TV on credit, all of which he took with him. Ella, however, was still paying and the instalments seemed to stretch on into a limitless future.

- A Estella's School Fees
- B Ella is Late for School
- C Miss Cortesio Reminds Ella of Paying the Bill
- D Ella's Financial Troubles
- E Ella at Work
- F Family Relations between Ella and Charles
- G Ella Hurries to the Nursery School

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

PLACES WHERE PEOPLE CAN SPEND HOLIDAYS

11

Seaview Guest House is just a five-minute walk from the beach. There are five large family bedrooms and two bathrooms on each of the two floors. We give a warm welcome to everyone, but particularly enjoy having families with young children. Unfortunately, we can't accept pets. Our terms include breakfast and a three-course evening meal. Price for accommodation, breakfast and evening meal is 100£ per adult and per children under 20£ per week.

12

Butlers Holiday Camp is designed for fun-loving young people. The camp is on the south coast and enjoys an enviable climate. Even if it does rain, there is plenty going on. Throughout the day you can swim in the pool, join the organised games or take an excursion. In the evening there is always a mass of things to do — discos, talent concerts, karaoke, etc. There is no age limit for this holiday but it is most likely to appeal to people aged between 20 and 35. Price per person per week for full board and entertainment programme is 500£.

13

For the dedicated walker, Rangers Mountain Lodge offers the perfect holiday. Situated 1,000 metres above sea-level, the lodge offers wonderful views over the mountains with unsurpassed possibilities for hiking and rock climbing. The lodge is not luxurious but it offers clean and comfortable accommodation, plentiful meals and, most important of all, bracing mountain air. Price is 50£ per night (breakfast included).

14

Sheldon House is a hotel which caters for people who expect quality and are not prepared to put up with second best. The hotel dominates the town and guests can enjoy beautiful views out to sea from our sun lounge. The hotel has a fitness centre and both outdoor and indoor swimming pools for the exclusive use of residents. We provide a full English breakfast and a magnificent five-course evening meal with wine included. Every evening after dinner there is dancing to our resident three-piece band. Gentlemen are requested to wear ties in the dining room. Costs for accommodation, breakfast and evening meal are from 400£ per person daily.

15

The Walton Club welcomes people who want an active holiday in the countryside. Situated in the middle of rolling hills 30 kilometres from the city, the club welcomes anyone from the age of 21. Every day we organise a wide variety of activities including golf, hang gliding, horse riding, canoeing, dancing and walking. Accommodation is in twin-bedded rooms, all with shower and WC. Cost is 350£ per week covering accommodation and full board (activities extra).

16

Swallow Cottage provides a self-catering holiday, perfect for anyone wanting to get away from it all and have a peaceful break in the heart of the English countryside. The cottage is in a valley surrounded by gentle hills. The area is perfect for anyone who wants to do a little gentle walking or to go fishing in the nearby river. For those who prefer to stay in their cars, there are many possibilities for delightful journeys around the country lanes and

surrounding villages. The cottage consists of a dining area, kitchen, two bedrooms, and bathroom. Rental is 400£ per week.

Which holiday would you recommend for _____

- A two couples who enjoy country walks and touring in their cars?
- B a couple who like organised activities, preferably in the countryside?
- C a single man with plenty of money who enjoys going to plays?
- D a couple with two children aged 4 and 8?
- E a couple who like comfortable surrounding and enjoy dancing?
- F a man without much money who gets bored on normal holidays?
- G a man who likes mild climate
- H a strong independent-minded girl who enjoys hard walking?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

VEGETARIANS

The word 'vegetarian' was coined in about 1840 to mean people who lived (17) _____, either for moral or health reasons, or both. But the practice is (18) _____. Greek philosophers recommended vegetarianism and famous people who have practised it in the past include Leonardo da Vinci, Tolstoy and Voltaire, Milton, Newton and Bernard Shaw. Surely this proves that mental activity does not depend on (19) _____. What are the arguments that might stop us from eating meat?

Man's body is more like those of (20) _____ (such as our 'cousins' the apes) than like those of flesh-eating animals. For millions of years man must have lived on fruit, nuts and leaves and so developed a (21) _____. Perhaps the more we move away from this diet towards meat-eating, the less likely we are to be healthy. Cancer, tuberculosis and heart disease are certainly more common in meat-eating communities. Man may have started eating the flesh of animals during the Ice Age when most of the vegetation was destroyed.

A diet of vegetables, fruit, grains and nuts together with a few dairy products can give us all the vitamins and minerals we need. By eating meat we are getting (22) _____ after they have been digested by the animal. It is worth considering how wasteful meat-eaters are with land. A meat-eater needs about three times as much land to support himself and his animals as a vegetarian does. For every 45 kilos of dry food eaten by cattle only 1,8 – 7,3 kilos come back as food for us humans — an expensive method of producing food.

- A fruit-eating animals
- B flesh products
- C without killing for food
- D much older than that
- E the basic food elements secondhand
- F digestive system
- G flesh foods
- H vegetable-eating animals

Task 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

JUAN IN BRITAIN

Juan wanted to go to Britain to speak English with (23) _____ English people. His sister's husband was an English doctor and when Juan wrote to her, his sister, whose name was Rosa, invited him to stay with her. She met him at the airport in her English car and (24) _____ spoke Spanish all the time. 'Never mind', he thought, 'the husband speaks English'. But this Englishman spoke Spanish and he liked Spanish food and a Spanish (25) _____ when he came home in the evening. Juan's sister had only Spanish friends and Juan did not speak a word of English. One morning about nine o'clock he (26) _____ the milkman who was putting two bottles of milk on the doorstep.

He (27) _____ opened the door and said 'Good morning'. The milkman said 'Good morning' and walked away. (28) _____, his big day came. One of Rosa's friends had a party and invited Juan. At last he was going to meet real English people of his (29) _____ age. He wanted to go up to people but could not. Suddenly a very (30) _____ girl came up to him and said, 'How (31) _____ you are Spanish, I'm having a Spanish exam soon. I can practise on you.' And she invited him to dance in Spanish. From that moment he (32) _____. And two months later he went home quite happy.

23	A certain	B real	C sincere	D true
24	A naturally	B absolutely	C normally	D typically
25	A air	B spirit	C atmosphere	D tone
26	A assailed	B attacked	C invaded	D charged
27	A suddenly	B abruptly	C unexpectedly	D swiftly
28	A definitely	B lastly	C finally	D decisively
29	A private	B individual	C personal	D own
30	A beautiful	B handsome	C appealing	D fair
31	A lucky	B successful	C fortunate	D prosperous
32	A stopped	B gave up	C capitulated	D abandoned

TEST 6

Task 1

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

THE WORLD OF PUPPET THEATRE

Watching wooden dolls come to life may not be one of the most popular forms of entertainment today, but with over twenty years' experience, talented puppeteer Peter Roberts has earned himself the title 'master puppeteer' due to his extraordinary ability to transform puppets into believable, almost living characters. 'People are quite often surprised to hear what I do for a living and have little appreciation of puppetry as a form of entertainment. But while the exact origins of puppet theatre are unknown, it has been popular in many cultures and may have been the very first kind of theatre,' he explains.

As Roberts writes his own scripts and musical scores, his shows are highly original. 'A puppet show can involve anything from clowning to storytelling,' he explains. Equally diverse is the audience he performs for. 'Some come, to be entranced with the puppets themselves, while others enjoy the catchy tunes and witty dialogue.' Roberts believes that this form of entertainment crosses international boundaries and can be appreciated by people of all ages and cultures.

Roberts' fascination for puppets started when he received some beautiful glove puppets one Christmas. He started putting on shows with these for family and friends and then moved on to handmade Chinese string puppets. Learning mostly from books and personal experience, he continued with his 'hobby' while studying for a degree in architecture. 'By the time I left university,' he explains, 'I was already spending most of my free time carving puppets and putting on shows in the community, so I hardly noticed the transition from student to full-time professional puppeteer. I realised I had long since abandoned all thoughts of pursuing any other career!'

The puppets are designed specifically for each show, which is extremely time-consuming. Each one is carved out of English limewood and then painted. According to Roberts: 'Sometimes what you anticipate and what you actually create in the end are two very different things, but I've made some of my best puppets 'accidentally', as it were.' Some of his 'characters' then appear in exhibitions; others are used for puppeteering workshops.

When most people hear the word 'puppetry', they more than likely think of *The Muppet Show* or the *Punch and Judy* show at the English seaside, or a way of keeping children entertained at birthday parties. Certainly the subject matter will be expected to be light-hearted rather than serious. However, Roberts is keen to point out that puppet theatre can often be used as an effective educational tool. 'Through the mouths of puppets come serious messages sometimes,' he says.

1. What do we learn about puppet theatre in the first paragraph?
A It is not fully recognised. B It is gaining popularity.
C It is highly valued as an art form. D It is a popular form of entertainment.
2. Roberts has earned himself the title 'master puppeteer' because ...
A he loves puppets B he has a great experience of work with puppets
C it is an original form of entertainment D he can turn his puppets into living beings
3. Roberts believes that his shows ...
A are suitable only for children B offer something for everyone
C appeal to light-hearted people D are mainly appreciated for their originality
4. Roberts started working as a professional puppeteer ...
A after doing a puppetry course. B after leaving university.
C while he was still a student. D when he realised he didn't want to be an architect.
5. The puppets that Roberts designs ...
A are made using a variety of techniques. B aren't made to last.
C turn out better than expected D usually appear in several different shows.

Task 2

Read the text below. Match choices (A-G) to (6-10). There are two choices you do not need to use.

GETTING A JOB

6

Are you tired of not making enough money? Do you want to find the fastest way to get ahead? Become a commissioned representative for Direct Sales Incorporation! Highly attractive salary and car provided.

7

A professional couple move to Mandanga for work and need a child care specialist/nursemaid for two young children. An applicant must like dogs and a current driving license is essential. Only for mature non-smokers. Salary is dependent upon age and experience.

8

Expanding data-processing department needs a mature operator with five years of AS400 experience to handle daily operations.

9

We need a dental receptionist for a part-time work. An applicant must speak German and English and be matured and bright. Please respond with qualifications and salary requirements.

10

A Continental Computer Company needs a Customer Service Representative Trainee who enjoys speaking to people. It is necessary for the applicants to be experienced with different computer systems and computerized order processing.

What personality traits correspond to what job in the advertisement?

A calm and shy

B experienced and matured

C communicative and sociable

D ambitious and self-starter

E wise and bossy

F bilingual and experienced

G an animal-lover and non-smoker

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (11–16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

MUSEUMS, GALLERIES AND LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

11 _____.

Britain is world famous for its outstanding libraries and museums, most of which are located in London. The British Museum, one of the most famous museums in the world, is renowned for its extensive and diverse collections, from Egyptian mummies to important historical documents. The Museum of Mankind, part of the British Museum, has fascinating displays of anthropological artefacts.

12 _____.

The National Gallery houses a vast collection of British and European paintings dating from the 13th century to modern times. Next door to the National Gallery is the National Portrait Gallery with about 10,000 portraits of famous figures from British history, some dating from the 14th century.

13 _____.

The Victoria and Albert Museum features one of the world's largest collections of fine and applied arts, from jewellery, clocks and pottery to fabrics, furniture and musical instruments. The Tate Gallery houses a vast collection of British art, as well as European works from the past two centuries.

14 _____.

The National Museum of Science and Industry contains five floors of exhibits on medicine, photography, engineering, transportation and communications. Plant, animal and mineral specimens from all over the world are part of the collection at the Natural History Museum, London.

15 _____.

The Imperial War Museum features exhibits on the wars of the 20th century, and the modern Museum of London illustrates the history of the capital from its earliest times. Particularly popular with tourists is Madame Tussaud's Waxworks, a unique collection of lifelike wax figures of famous people, both living and dead.

16 _____. Britain's premier library, the British Library in London, contains a copy of nearly all significant works published in English. It was housed in the British Museum until 1997, when it moved to a new building.

Which of the museums, galleries and libraries is associated with _____?

- A world's largest collections of fine and applied arts
- B medicine, photography, engineering and transportation
- C anthropological artefacts
- D business and entertainment
- E the history of London from its earliest times
- F playhouses, hotels and shops
- G a vast collection of British and European paintings
- H nearly all significant works published in English

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

PENICILLIN

In the early 1929s, the scientist Alexander Fleming reported that a product in human tears could make bacterial cells dissolve. But Fleming's finding, which he called lysozyme, would prove to be a dead end (17) _____ an efficacious antibiotic, since it typically destroyed non-pathogenic bacterial cells as well as harmful ones.

Fleming's second discovery, though, would be one of medicine's (18) _____. In 1928, he discovered another antibacterial agent, quite (19) _____. Returning from a weekend away, Fleming looked through a set of plates on which he had been growing bacteria cultures. On one of them, he found that colonies of the Staphylococcus bacteria had dissolved. He noticed that bacterial cells had disintegrated in an area next to the mould growing on the plate and hypothesized that a product of the mould had caused it. That product was penicillin, (20) _____ of most antibiotics, now the standard treatment for infections.

While Fleming generally (21) _____ for discovering penicillin, he in fact merely rediscovered it. In 1896, the French medical student Ernest Duchesne had discovered the antibiotic properties of Penicillium, but failed to report a connection between the fungus and a substance that had antibacterial properties, and Penicillium (22) _____ in the scientific community until Fleming's rediscovery.

- A greatest breakthroughs
- C in the search for
- E by chance
- G receives credit

- B the fundamental ingredient
- D something pleasant
- F beside me
- H was forgotten

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

PAMELA'S SCHOOL

When Pamela Jarrett left university to become a primary school teacher, it was by no (23) _____ easy to find a job. She therefore decided to go abroad as a volunteer teacher for a year. When she realised she would be teaching deaf and blind children, she was a (24) _____ taken aback. But after a month's training she felt more confident that she would be able to (25) _____ with the situation.

The basic living conditions also (26) _____ as something of a shock. Pamela's school was situated in a remote Ethiopian village, where her accommodation (27) _____ of one room and a shared bathroom. Not only was the space cramped, (28) _____ there was no electricity, Internet or telephone access, so she felt totally cut (29) _____ from the outside world.

Now back home in Britain, Pamela has used her (30) _____ experience to set up a similar school. The specialised help she offers to the deaf and blind has made a huge (31) _____ to dozens of children who would (32) _____ find themselves struggling to learn.

- 23 A means
- 24 A somewhat
- 25 A handle
- 26 A appeared
- 27 A consisted
- 28 A and
- 29 A out
- 30 A priceless
- 31 A change
- 32 A otherwise

- B way
- B quite
- B manage
- B proved
- B contained
- B also
- B down
- B valuable
- B difference
- B besides

- C account
- C rather
- C cope
- C arrived
- C composed
- C then
- C off
- C worthy
- C transformation
- C alternativel

- D extent
- D little
- D succeed
- D came
- D combined
- D but
- D away
- D precious
- D contrast
- D instead

TEST 7

Task 1

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

CORRUPTION

Sharon had marched up to my desk, obviously furious, and demanded 'a word outside'. At that moment I was just curious to find out what had bothered her so much. I followed her outside. 'I've just paid a little visit to our old friend Fat Micky,' she said, 'to put some pressure on him about last year's Renfrew robbery, and he says you took some cash to 'lose' some evidence. Well?'

If I'd known what was coming, I could have reacted better, but I'd been caught completely off guard and I knew it showed. 'It's a lie,' I said, as coolly as I could. 'He's a criminal and will say anything.' I hoped I sounded convincing but she was looking straight at me with her sharp blue eyes and I felt like a schoolboy in trouble with the headmaster. I leaned back against the wall trying to look like I didn't have a care in the world, despite the fact that I was having difficulty breathing and I could feel the beads of sweat gathering on my forehead.

Sharon was a woman I'd always admired. A tough detective and a very good one, too. It wasn't easy for a woman to make it as a detective and earn the respect of all her colleagues. But it hadn't been easy for me either, a boy from the poorest area in Glasgow. I was a good detective, one of the best, in fact, and I'd only ever made one mistake — taking money from Micky. It had been just after I had split up with my wife and I was badly in debt. I had never done anything like it before and I never intended to do it again.

Now, as Sharon confronted me, I felt small, ugly and very guilty. I also felt annoyed with her at that moment. What made her so perfect? Had she never put a foot wrong anywhere? Ever? My mind raced as I tried to decide what to do. Should I tell the truth, explain what had happened and hope she'd take my side? Or should I just brush off the accusation and pray she didn't tell anyone? I had no idea if this conversation could finish off my promising career as a police officer or not.

At the end of the day it would all come down to my word against Micky's and he was just a cheap criminal. But I didn't want people whispering behind my back, wondering if it were true, whether I really was a corrupt officer of the law. If word got out, this would always be on my record. Once your superiors had lost confidence in you it was almost impossible to get it back and I didn't want to lose my chance of further promotion. I'd already made it to detective inspector and I saw no reason why I couldn't go higher. Except now there was Micky's betrayal casting a dark shadow over my dreams.

I shrugged my shoulders and attempted a cheeky grin at Sharon. 'You're the last person I expected to believe Micky. I should be offended,' I said. She laughed, but it was an empty laugh and it didn't reach her cold eyes. 'I didn't believe him. Until now, that is. It's a shame really, because you were always the one person in the station that I looked up to. I thought you were very honest and I've just lost a little more faith in humanity,' she said. 'But don't worry, your dirty little secret is safe with me.'

As I watched her turn around and go back into the station, I finally managed to take a deep breath. Of course, I was very relieved that she wouldn't talk and I trusted her because I knew that, unlike me, she really was an honest person. But her words had affected me deeply. I had lost her respect forever. I would be able to hold my head high with everyone in the station, apart from her. Even if I ever did manage to get the promotion I longed for, there would always be one person who knew I didn't deserve it.

1. Sharon was angry because ...
 - A Fat Micky was threatening her.
 - B she found out the writer had put her in danger.
 - C she thought the writer may have harmed the case.
 - D she had been tricked by Fat Micky.
2. When the writer says 'I'd been caught completely off guard' in paragraph two, he means he ...
 - A reacted wrongly.
 - B was seen doing wrong.
 - C wasn't feeling confident.
 - D was taken by surprise.
3. When Sharon made her accusation the writer ...
 - A was afraid that he looked guilty.
 - B managed to persuade her that he was innocent.
 - C didn't try to defend himself.
 - D succeeded in staying calm.
4. In the third paragraph, the writer implies that his mistake ...
 - A was Sharon's fault.
 - B should be forgiven.
 - C hadn't hurt anyone.
 - D ended his marriage.
5. The writer was worried that ...
 - A he would lose his job.
 - B his colleagues would lose their trust in him.
 - C Micky would try to hurt him.
 - D Sharon's career would be affected.

Task 2

Read the text below. Match choices (A-G) to (6-10). There are two choices you do not need to use.

ARE SCHOOL DAYS THE HAPPIEST DAYS OF YOUR LIFE?

What personality traits correspond to each school-leaver?

6. Ron Parks: 'School? It's a waste of time mostly – at least for me. The biggest problem at school is the teachers. Most of them are bored with their jobs, so they're boring in their classes. If I had listened to my teachers I would know all about Shakespeare and what day the Civil War started and how to prove the Pythagorean Theorem and all that junk. But I wouldn't know anything how to make a business deal or anything that's really important.'
7. Anne Potts: 'I loved school. All my teachers were wonderful: I learned something special from each one. I was a straight A student almost every year, but I didn't spend all my time studying. I participated in many extra-curricular activities and sports too. I was always sorry when summer vacation started – three months with no school!'
8. Craig Estrella: 'I went to a prep school in Connecticut and it wasn't easy for me to study there. We had to study very hard, and a lot was expected of us. The thing I remember most is the friendships. The friends I made then are still my friends today.'
9. Barbara Hamlin: 'I went to a big public high school in the Midwest. We lived in a well-to-do suburb, so the school was pretty good academically. I'm sorry I didn't take much advantage of it. I wish my parents had let me take more science and math subjects. I thought then they were right and I was wrong, so I majored in literature. It was so boring!'
10. Coleen Wilson: 'School was just another part of neighbourhood life. My brothers and sisters and I went to a parochial elementary school three blocks from home. Later we had to take a bus to the public high school. And then we all went to a little community college. The thing I remember most is a constant changing of schools and colleges and a boring atmosphere practically in all of them. I didn't remember any friends from my school years and it is very bad.'

- A idle and haughty
- B active and generous
- C bright in studying and very sporty
- D shy and irresolute
- E hard-working and very sociable
- F popular and fun-loving
- G bored and unsociable

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

EDUCATIONAL TOUR AGENCIES

11. _____
Equity Travel School Tour has been arranging educational tours since 1991 and Directors and Managers have many years' experience in school travel, making us true specialists in the field.
12. _____
Youth and School Group Travel Agency knows and understands special requirements of schools and youth organizations and can meet your needs. You will receive a high-quality educational tour, with unrivalled personal service and excellent value for money.
13. _____
Educational Tours Agency organizes tours to a wide range of countries in Europe, and also offers tours in the USA, South Africa, and other parts of the world. All the tours have educational value and many have been specifically designed to comply with the requirements of the UK National Curriculum.
14. _____
Study Tours Group offers history tours, geography tours, language courses and cookery courses, which are available in the study tours programme, specially designed for school groups.
15. _____
World Wide Travel Agency offers special educational tours to United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. You will have a unique possibility to get acquainted with nature, culture and language of this country.
16. _____
With over 60 years of combined experience, Earnest Educational Tours offers a wide range of travel and tourism related services targeting the dynamic educators. It focuses on providing exceptional experiences, self-confidence and independence to the students and teachers around the world.

Which travel agency _____?

- A organizes tours to a wide range of countries in Europe?
- B offers tours to Niagara Falls?
- C offers language and cookery courses?
- D focuses on providing exceptional experiences to students and teachers?
- E offers a high-quality educational tour?
- F looks forward to opening a new tour?
- G has been arranging educational tours since 1991?
- H offers special tours to Great Britain?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD

William Harvey (1578-1657) undertook (17) _____ into the circulation of the blood and the function of the heart. He dispelled the contemporary belief that blood was propelled through the body by a pulsing action in the arteries; instead, he argued, the heart was at the centre of the (18) _____.

While at the University of Padua in Italy, Harvey (19) _____ by the scientist and surgeon Hieronymus Fabricius. Fabricius recognised that the veins in the human body had one-way valves, but was puzzled as to what their function could be. It was Harvey who went on to (20) _____. In 1628, he published his findings in a book (21) _____. An Anatomical Study of the Motion of the Heart and of the Blood in Animals. His discovery was received with great interest and accepted in England at once, although it was greeted with some scepticism on the Continent.

Apart from offering insight into the function of the heart, Harvey's work also debunked misconceptions about the role of the liver, the brain and the blood itself. His discovery left scientists with (22) _____ but to reconsider the vast majority of medical theories which were up until then accepted, and to place medicine on a new footing. In effect, it was the beginning of modern medicine.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| A circulatory system | B solve the riddle |
| C groundbreaking research | D receives credit |
| E was tutored | F search for |
| G entitled | H no choice |

Task 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

WHAT IS HEALTHY FOOD?

We all know that eating too much junk food is bad for our health, but did you know that eating some kinds of health foods could be just as bad for you?

Michel Simon, who (23) _____ the Centre for Informed Food Choices in the USA, says there are sugary sports drinks that are as unhealthy as cola. 'These drinks may be (24) _____ for marathon runners, but for kids doing ordinary exercise, they may end up doing more (25) _____ than good.'

Breakfast cereals, which of course are very (26) _____ with kids, have also been criticized. Whilst they are often high in fibre, some of them (27) _____ a lot more sugar and salt than you would expect. In addition, some of the foods we have (28) _____ to know as 'health snacks' have also been added to the black (29) _____. Although they look and sound nutritious, in most (30) _____ they are much tastier than they are healthy for you. For example, some types of dried fruit were (31) _____ to have more fat and sugar than the fruit they were (32) _____ from.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 23 A arranged | B invented | C constructed | D founded |
| 24 A precious | B worthy | C beneficial | D valuable |
| 25 A loss | B injury | C harm | D damage |
| 26 A common | B known | C popular | D famous |
| 27 A involve | B contain | C consist | D include |
| 28 A come | B started | C brought | D arrived |
| 29 A guide | B account | C column | D list |
| 30 A cases | B purposes | C occasions | D situations |
| 31 A searched | B found | C discovered | D realized |
| 32 A produced | B created | C formed | D developed |

face

FACE
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Task 2

Read the text below. Match choices (A-G) to (6-10). There are two choices you do not need to use.

MEETING BY CHANCE

6 _____.

Noel Coward wrote a famous play in the 1950s called 'Brief Encounter'. It tells of a couple who fell in love when they kept meeting in the waiting room of a railway station during wartime. For many people, a railway station or train must seem the most unromantic of places and yet there are plenty of examples of meeting by chance on trains or stations and falling in love.

7 _____.

David, a keen football fan, was a person who found romance on the train. Twenty years ago he was travelling to work every day on a train from Liverpool. He usually found himself sitting opposite a young woman called Lora. They would often talk to each other and then, after about five or six months, they decided to go out together one evening. David was to decide where to go but Lora told him to keep the destination a secret – they went to see a football match.

8 _____.

'Lora had never been to a football match in her life', said David, 'but our relationship took off from there. The problem came when I was offered a full-time job – as a football reporter – in Australia. Fortunately, Lora followed me, we got married and have been together now for over twenty years.'

9 _____.

Another example of a couple being brought together by the railways is Jack and Debbie. Jack was in the army during the Second World War and would sometimes have to wait for a connecting train at the station in Newcastle where Debbie lived.

If he could let Debbie know that he would be on the station, she would come and meet him there and they would be able to spend a little time together.

10 _____.

'Our romance nearly finished very early,' said Jack. 'On one of the first occasions we met, we walked out of the station and lost track of time. When we got back, the last train had gone and I had to take Debbie home. It was very late when we got there and her father was so angry that it seemed our friendship would be finished before it had really begun. Fortunately, Debbie managed to convince her father that I was not so bad and we went on to have many happy years together.'

- A The romance was not ended by a problem early in the relationship
- B A man feeling very tired got on a crowded train
- C Taking a job overseas failed to end the relationship
- D Being in a bad mood for talking to other people in a train
- E Brief meeting during changing trains at the station
- F Travelling on the same train before they went out together
- G One would not normally expect people fall in love on trains or stations

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

There are only six public holidays a year in Great Britain, that is, the days on which people need not go to work. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Spring Bank Holiday and Late Summer Bank Holiday. Most of these holidays are of religious origin. All the public holidays, except Christmas Day and Boxing Day, are movable, they do not fall on the same day each year.

11 _____.

Christmas Day is observed on the 25th of December. On Christmas Eve there is a great air of expectation in British homes. Children decorate the fir-tree with tinsel, coloured lights and toys. The houses are decorated with holly and a bunch of mistletoe. The Christmas bird, nowadays usually a turkey, is cooked and stuffed then followed by Christmas pudding, which is made with dried fruit and brandy. Sometimes a coin is put in the pudding as a surprise.

12 _____.

Boxing Day is celebrated on the 26th of December and this is the time to visit friends and relatives or to be a spectator at one of the many sporting events. There are two explanations for the origin of this holiday. One is that it was the day on which landowners would present their servants with gifts in boxes, another is that it was the day on which the collecting boxes in churches were opened and the contents distributed to the poor.

13 _____.

Easter is also a time when certain old traditions are observed. It is the time of giving presents, and the British celebrate the idea of new birth by giving each other chocolate Easter eggs which are opened and eaten on Easter Sunday. Easter involves a four-day "weekend" starting from Good Friday. **Good Friday** is the name of the day commemorating Christ's crucifixion. On Good Friday bakers sell hot cross buns, which are toasted and eaten with butter.

14 _____.

Easter Monday is celebrated on the day after Easter Sunday. It is a public holiday and many people travel to the seaside for the day or go and watch such sporting events as football or horse-racing.

15 _____.

Spring Bank Holiday is celebrated on the last Monday in May. There used to be a holiday on "Whit Monday" celebrating the Christian feast of Pentecost. Because this is seven weeks after Easter, the date varied. This fixed holiday has replaced it.

16 _____.

Late Summer Bank Holiday is celebrated on the last Monday in August. The townsfolk usually flock into the country and to the coast. If the weather is fine, many families take a picnic-lunch or tea with them and enjoy their meal in the open air. It is also an occasion for big sports meetings.

What holiday is celebrated _____

A on the 26th of December ?

B twice a year?

C two days before Easter Sunday?

D on the last Monday in August?

E on the 25th of December?

F on the day after Easter Sunday?

G on the 31st of December?

H on the last Monday in May?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11								
12								
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14								
15								
16								

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

ASPIRIN

A bitter powder from the bark of willow tree was first used by Hippocrates in the 5th century B.C., (17) _____ and pains. Many centuries later, Felix Hoffman, an industrial chemist, synthesized the substance salicylic acid, and in 1893 he developed a commercial process for its production. In 1897, Hoffmans' superiors at Bayer and Company named this product Aspirin. Now, about 20 billion tablets of aspirin (18) _____ in Britain each year.

Aspirin works by reducing the body's production of prostaglandins. Prostaglandins are enzymes that influence the rate and direction of a chemical reaction. In trying to protect the body when cells have been damaged, prostaglandins trigger fever (by acting on brain centres) and swelling, prevent blood vessel dilation and (19) _____ of pain receptors.

Taking aspirin (20) _____ many of the effects of prostaglandins. It (21) _____ temporary headache relief, muscular aches and pains, toothaches and arthritis. It is also effective in the treatment of fever and inflammation, and is known to (22) _____ strokes and heart attacks.

A circulatory system

C to treat aches

E increase the sensitivity

G is used for

B can relieve

D chemical reaction

F search for

H reduce the risk of

Task 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

OXFORD

Some people say that Oxford is the most attractive city in England. Whether this is (23) _____ or not, it is certainly worth a visit. It is also ideal for a day (24) _____ from London, as there are regular trains and buses at fifteen-minute (25) _____ which only take about an hour to get there.

You should (26) _____ plenty of time to visit Oxford's unique and varied range of historic attractions. What is probably of most (27) _____ to the visitor is the famous University with its different colleges. You can (28) _____ several of these elegant historic buildings in a day, as the majority of them are (29) _____ walking distance of one another. Many of the oldest and most remarkable colleges are certainly (30) _____, and most are open to visitors in the afternoon. It is a good idea to check before visiting, (31) _____, as opening days and times vary.

The two rivers that (32) _____ through the city are another major attraction for residents and tourists alike. Both the Thames and the Cherwell rivers are lined with lush green vegetation, and a stroll along their banks or a leisurely boat ride is the perfect way to round off a day of sightseeing.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 23 | A real | B genuine | C honest | D true |
| 24 | A trip | B travel | C journey | D voyage |
| 25 | A gaps | B breaks | C intervals | D spaces |
| 26 | A allow | B permit | C agree | D let |
| 27 | A attention | B notice | C interest | D curiosity |
| 28 | A look around | B see through | C find out | D check up |
| 29 | A inside | B under | C within | D beneath |
| 30 | A placed | B located | C addressed | D positioned |
| 31 | A yet | B despite | C however | D although |
| 32 | A flow | B move | C pour | D lead |

TEST 9

Task 1

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

EUTHANASIA

The word *euthanasia* is of Greek origin and literally means 'a good death.' The American Heritage Dictionary defines it as 'the act of killing a person painlessly for reasons of mercy.' Such killing can be done through active means, such as administering a lethal injection, or by passive means, such as withholding medical care or food and water.

In recent years in the United States, there have been numerous cases of active euthanasia in the news. They usually involve the deliberate killing of ill or incapacitated persons by relatives or friends who plead that they can no longer bear to see their loved ones suffer. Although such killings are a crime, the perpetrators are often dealt with leniently by the legal system, and the media portrays them as compassionate heroes who take personal risks to save another from unbearable suffering.

The seeming acceptance of active forms of euthanasia is alarming, but we face a bigger, more insidious threat from passive forms of euthanasia. Every year, in hospitals and nursing homes around the country, there are growing numbers of documented deaths caused by caregivers withholding life-sustaining care, including food and water, from vulnerable patients who cannot speak for themselves.

While it is illegal to kill someone directly, for example with a gun or knife, in many cases the law has put its stamp of approval on causing death by omitting needed care. Further, many states have 'living will' laws designed to protect those who withhold treatment, and there have been numerous court rulings which have approved of patients being denied care and even starved and dehydrated to death.

Because such deaths occur quietly within the confines of hospitals and nursing homes, they can be kept hidden from the public. Most euthanasia victims are old or very ill, so their deaths might be attributed to a cause other than the denial of care that really killed them. Further, it is often relatives of the patient who request that care be withheld. In one court case, the court held that decisions to withhold life-sustaining care may be made not only by close family members but also by a number of third parties, and that such decisions need not be reviewed by the judicial system if there is no disagreement between decision makers and medical staff. The court went so far as to rule that a nursing home may not refuse to participate in the fatal withdrawal of food and water from an incompetent patient!

'Extraordinary' or 'heroic' treatment need not be used when the chance for recovery is poor and medical intervention would serve only to prolong the dying process. But to deny customary and reasonable care or to deliberately starve or dehydrate someone because he or she is very old or very ill should not be permitted. Most of the cases coming before the courts do not involve withholding heroic measures from imminently dying people, but they seek approval for denying basic care, such as administration of food and water, to people who are not elderly or terminally ill, but who are permanently incapacitated. These people could be expected to live indefinitely, though in an impaired state, if they were given food and water and minimal treatment.

No one has the right to judge that another's life is not worth living. The basic right to life should not be abridged because someone decides that someone else's quality of life is too low. If we base the right to life on quality of life standards, there is no logical place to draw the line.

So, we must foster more positive attitudes towards people with serious and incapacitating illnesses and conditions. Despite the ravages of their diseases, they are still our fellow with serious and incapacitating illnesses human beings and deserve our care and respect.

1. The term *euthanasia* means ...

- A a new medicine from cancer.
- B an injection administration
- C an act of painless killing carried out for reasons of mercy
- D a request that care be withheld

2. In many cases of euthanasia the US legal system ...

- A is supportive and approving of euthanasia
- B disapproves the cases of euthanasia
- C considers the cases of euthanasia to be a crime
- D does not support euthanasia

3. Deaths of euthanasia victims can be attributed to causes other than the denial of care because they are ...

- A of elderly age or very ill
- B permanently incapacitated
- C terminally ill
- D in an impaired state

4. Most of the cases coming before the courts ...
 - A involve withholding measures from dying people
 - B seek approval for denying customary and reasonable care
 - C protect people from those who consider their lives meaningless
 - D judge that another's life is not worth living
5. To protect vulnerable patients we must ...
 - A deny basic care
 - B foster more positive attitudes towards them
 - C withhold treatment and life-sustaining care such as food and water
 - D prolong the dying process

Task 2

Read the text below. Match choices (A–G) to (6–10). There are two choices you do not need to use.

THE MOST DIFFICULT LANGUAGE IN THE WORLD

(6) _____

People often ask which the most difficult language to learn is, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only relevant when learning a second language.

(7) _____

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so the first language can affect learning the second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first one, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

(8) _____

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learnt also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their everyday life.

(9) _____

Apparently, British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many, but the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 cases of a noun. This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel, who are generally used to learning languages, the most difficulty. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity.

(10) _____

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another one. In the end, it is impossible to say what language is the most difficult language in the world.

- A It is important to learn foreign languages
- B Hungarian causes a lot of difficulties in learning
- C People learn their mother tongue naturally
- D No language is easy to learn well
- E The first language can affect learning the second language
- F Learner's motivation for learning plays an important role
- G Portuguese is definitely easier than Chinese

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

TRAVELLING ACROSS UKRAINE

Travelling across Ukraine one can have an excellent opportunity to learn its history and culture, to see its ancient monuments and picturesque views Ukraine has always been famous for. There are many places worth sightseeing on the territory of Ukraine because of its ancient history.

11 _____.

A historic place is Zaporizhzhia where Cossack movement began in the 15th century. Nearby is the famous 700-year-old oak tree — 36 metres high.

12 _____.

Odesa, a regional centre and seaport, has seven theatres, a philharmonic orchestra, the Opera and Ballet House, a well-known theatre and one of the most beautiful buildings in Ukraine. Odesa referred to as the «Pearl of the Black Sea» is the largest city along the Black Sea shore.

13 _____.

The old town of Kaniv is situated on the high right bank of the Dnipro River. This town is world-known for its Tarasova Hora. Taras Shevchenko, the great Ukrainian poet, artist and philosopher is buried here.

14 _____.

Chernihiv is one of the oldest towns in our country. There are five out of twenty-five architectural landmarks of the 11th – 12th centuries preserved in Chernihiv. It was one of the most important centres of Kyiv Rus.

15 _____.

Another place in Ukraine which attracts a lot of visitors is Uman. It is famous for its dendrological park-reserve Sophiyivka. This park was set up in the period of 1796–1801 by Count Pototsky for his wife, Sophia, and was called after her name. The park is one of the most outstanding monuments of garden architecture in Ukraine.

16 _____.

Lviv, a beautiful city in the west of Ukraine, was founded by Prince Danylo Halytsky. Historically, it is first mentioned in 1256. Today Lviv is densely built up with tall stone buildings, many of them in their original style. Its core is the city of the 14th – 18th centuries. Well-known Ukrainian and Polish residents of Lviv were buried in Lychakiv Cemetery. The oldest Lviv's monument is St. Nicholas's Church, which foundation and walls were built by Prince Danylo in the 13th century. The remnants of Vysoky Zamok date back to the 13th century. Lviv is the only city in Ukraine that still has some original Renaissance architecture.

What places are worth sightseeing on the territory of Ukraine?

- A one of the most important centres of Kyiv Rus
- B the place where Taras Shevchenko is buried
- C an ensemble of buildings in the style of Ukrainian baroque
- D the largest city along the Black Sea shore
- E the main entrance to the city and a fortress
- F the place famous for its dendrological park-reserve Sophiyivka
- G the city with some original Renaissance architecture
- H the place where Cossack movement began in the 15th century

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

A WONDERFUL GAME OF CHESS

You are all familiar with the wonderful game of chess. But (17) _____ to think where it came from and when? Well, we believe the game (18) _____ before AD 600 and was first played in either Afghanistan or what is now northern India. The oldest written references that we have to chess date from then, but there are claims that chess (19) _____ this. We think, the version played by Europeans and Americans today travelled through Iran to the main commercial centres of Europe by the year 1000. The game was then taken to Scandinavia (20) _____, so by the 1400s chess was played throughout Europe. There are quite a few variations to the game found in other parts of the world. For instance, one variation called Shogi is played in Japan. Another variation is played in China. One person whose name (21) _____ is the chess master Howard Staunton. Staunton lived in England in the mid 1800s and gave his name to the chess pieces that are still used in competitions all over the world today and are, in fact, synonymous with the game. Other shapes and sizes exist, but these are by far the most common. Interestingly enough, however, the idea of chess competitions is relatively recent when we consider how

long (22) _____. The first championship was played in 1866 in London and was won by a man from Bohemia called Steinitz. He was, in effect, the world's first official champion and he held the title until 1894 when he was beaten by a German called Emanuel Lasker, who in turn lost the title in 1921 to a Cuban called Capablanca. Many people today consider Capablanca as one of the top three players ever to live. His game influenced many who followed him and keen professional players today still study his game.

- A dates back to
- C have you ever stopped
- E existed earlier than
- G stands out in the history of chess

- B by the sea-faring Vikings
- D was received with great interest
- F were up until then accepted
- H the game has been in existence

Task 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

GARDENING IN THE CITY

Even if you live in the heart of the city, there's no reason why you shouldn't (23) _____ up gardening. We can't all afford a large garden, but we can all create a space where we can follow the seasons. Whether it's a window box, a balcony or a tiny yard, anyone can have the pleasure of looking (24) _____ plants.

A window box is a small box of plants that literally sits outside your window. Here, the choice of plants is what counts. You want a splash of colour all year (25) _____, so choose flowers that bloom at different times of the year. Daffodils, for example, are beautiful spring flowers and will soon have you looking forward to summer. Their bright colours will also attract butterflies, bringing a touch of life.

If you've got a balcony, you've got a little more freedom. In this case, the key is to (26) _____ maximum use of the space you've got available. Put taller plants against the wall of the house, with shorter plants and flowers along the (27) _____ of the balcony. You can also add a water feature; a small fountain creates interest and can have a cooling effect on a hot summer's day. If your neighbours' balcony is next to yours, why not use a fast-growing plant like wisteria to form a natural barrier, giving you more privacy?

Those of you who are lucky enough to have a small yard can really go to town. Think about how you're going to use it. Do you want to be able to sit and enjoy the sun? Or do you want to be (28) _____ to entertain friends and have a barbecue? Divide the yard into separate areas and plan each one carefully. Garden furniture is very important. A table that folds in half can give you a lot of flexibility, and chairs that fold away also allow you to change your garden to (29) _____ your mood. As (30) _____ as plants are (31) _____, choose varieties that don't mind a bit of shade, unless your yard gets a lot of sun. Yards often have walls that keep the sun out for long periods and you don't want your careful plans (32) _____ because a few of your plants start to die.

- 23 A take
- 24 A on
- 25 A round
- 26 A get
- 27 A edge
- 28 A capable
- 29 A fit
- 30 A much
- 31 A concerned
- 32 A spoiled

- B set
- B up
- B over
- B make
- B boundary
- B possible
- B suit
- B long
- B referred
- B mixed

- C put
- C after
- C along
- C have
- C rim
- C able
- C copy
- C few
- C discovered
- C missed

- D make
- D down
- D across
- D do
- D frame
- D probable
- D go
- D far
- D realized
- D corrupted

TEST 10

Task 1

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

ENGLISH COUNTRY GARDENS

As well as being the most visited gardens in Britain, the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew are also a world renowned botanical research centre and a place of training for professional gardeners. The massive 300-acre site has three huge glasshouses containing an astonishingly rich variety of plants.

Many of the buildings at Kew Gardens are as interesting as the plants. There is a large Chinese pagoda built in 1762 and a model of a Japanese temple. Also of interest are the Palm House, a beautiful Victorian iron and glass building, and the Temperate House, which is the largest Victorian glass structure in the world. And let's not forget Kew's library which has one of the largest botanical collections in the world including books, drawings and photographs.

The Eden Project is a large-scale environmental project set up to show the close relationship between people and plants. It also aims to educate people about the need to protect the earth to ensure humanity's survival. Visitors enter the site along a winding path that takes them through a variety of gardens to the two plastic domed structures called biomes. The biomes reproduce the climate conditions of tropical and Mediterranean regions, allowing visitors to see a wide range of plants from these areas. As it is an environmental project, most waste and water is recycled and power is provided by local wind farms.

Compton Acres, which overlook Poole Harbour, consist of ten separate areas, each of which shows a different garden style from around the world. The paths and terraces separating the gardens are designed so that only one garden can be experienced at a time. The gardens include a Roman Garden, an Italian Garden and an Indian Garden and the Japanese Garden is said to be the only genuine Japanese Garden in Europe. In order to fully appreciate the gardens, visitors are able to rent a cassette audio tour which provides them with information about the history of the gardens as they walk around them. There are also tea rooms, restaurants and an ice cream parlour.

Set in a huge park, Chatsworth House is one of the most popular country houses in Britain. Its fabulous gardens were gradually shaped over a period of six centuries. There is a cottage garden and a kitchen garden growing vegetables as well as a garden containing many fragrant plants which was specially designed to be fully accessible to disabled visitors. There are also a number of fountains. These include the Willow Tree Fountain, which looks like a real tree and sprays water at visitors when they aren't expecting it. There is also the Emperor Fountain, which has a water jet that reaches up to 200 feet in height. The power generated by this fountain is used to supply some of the electricity for the house.

The poet and gardening writer Vita Sackville West and her husband bought the ruins of the Elizabethan manor house, the Sissinghurst Castle, in the 1930s. They then began to restore the buildings and ultimately created one of the most impressive gardens in Britain. While her husband designed the layout of the gardens, Vita chose the plants. The Sissinghurst Castle Garden is designed as a series of 'rooms' separated by high hedges and pink brick walls. Each 'room' represents a different theme or colour scheme. The gardens are now owned and maintained by the National Trust, an organisation that protects special places in Britain.

1. The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew are well-known for...
A a number of fountains
B the impressive architecture
C a large collection of fragrant plants
D kitchen gardens growing vegetables
2. The place which uses the alternative energy sources is ...
A the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew.
B the Sissinghurst Castle Garden.
C the Eden Project.
D Chatsworth House.
3. Plastic domed structures which reproduce the climate conditions of tropical region are called ...
A temples
B manor houses
C biomes
D acres.
4. Chatsworth House was developed ...
A over a very long period of time.
B in the 1930s.
C two centuries ago.
D over a short period of time.
5. The place which has gardens planned by their owners is ...
A the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew.
B the Sissinghurst Castle Garden.
C the Eden Project.
D Chatsworth House.

Task 2

Read the text below. Match choices (A-G) to (6-10). There are two choices you do not need to use.

THE LEGEND OF SLEEPY HOLLOW

6 _____.

The valley known as Sleepy Hollow hides from the world in the high hills of New York State. A small river runs its clear water through the valley, and the only sounds ever heard are those of a lost bird looking for its home in the hills.

7 _____.

There are many stories told about the quiet valley, but the story that people believe most is about a man who rides a horse at night. The story says the man died many years ago during the American Revolutionary War. His head was shot off. And every night he rises from his burial place, jumps on his horse, and rides through the valley looking for his lost head.

8 _____.

Near Sleepy Hollow is a village called Tarry Town. It was settled many years ago by people from Holland. The village had a small school and one teacher named Ichabod Crane. Ichabod Crane was a good name for him because he looked like a crane. He was tall and thin like a crane bird. His shoulders were small, joined to long arms. His head was small, too, and flat on top. He had big ears, large glassy green eyes, and a long nose.

Ichabod did not make much money as a teacher. He was tall and thin, it is true, but he ate like a fat man. To help him pay for his food, he earned extra money teaching young people to sing. Every Sunday after church Ichabod taught singing.

9 _____.

Among the ladies Ichabod taught was one, Katrina Van Tassel. She was the only daughter of a rich Dutch farmer. She was a girl in bloom much like a round rosy-red apple. Ichabod had a soft and foolish heart for the ladies, and soon found himself interested in Miss Van Tassel.

10 _____.

Ichabod's eyes opened wide when he saw the riches of Katrina's farm — the miles of apple trees and wheat fields and hundreds of fat farm animals. He saw himself as master of the Van Tassel farm, with Katrina as his wife.

- A A new settlement in Iowa state.
- B Stories about the quiet valley
- C Ichabod Crane's appearance
- D Miss Van Tassel, the only daughter of a Dutch farmer
- E Ichabod Crane's at Work
- F The riches of Katrina's farm
- G The valley in the high hills of New York State

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

RECYCLING

In the 21st century the ecological problems have become especially actual and painful. Our cities and towns suffer from a huge amount of waste of different kinds. Cans, bottles and paper don't make the place we live in attractive. Besides, the waste also pollutes the soil. The best solution of this problem is recycling, which means collecting waste or used materials and reusing them to produce new products. The items that are typically recycled are glass and plastic bottles, aluminium cans, paper and things made of wood and plastic, etc.

11

So, we recycle many different materials now. One which we are all familiar with is paper. To save energy, trees and all the animals that depend on the trees it is imperative that recycled paper become the norm of our life. Placing the paper in the recycle bin helps re-create paper from existing resources. This diverts the waste meant for landfills into usable products which uses less energy, water and material to produce.

12

Metals can be recycled without losing any their key properties. Copper, nickel, brass, lead, gold, silver, etc. can all be recycled. Since these metals are all quite valuable only a smaller quantity is in circulation. The recovery of these metals is sometimes ignored especially when they are used in households and these items are disposed of by the householders. Recycling aluminum can reap great benefits thus, reducing monetary as well as environmental costs. To make cans from recovered aluminum, for example, requires 10% of the energy needed to

make them from virgin ore. Steel recycling, especially from cars and trucks but also from food cans, is very economically as well as environmentally advantageous.

13

Plastic recycling is key in reducing waste. Recycled plastic can be used in many applications and products, such as packaging, construction or automobile components. Plastic film from sources such as pallet wrap, carrier bags, and agricultural film are made into new film products such as bin liners, carrier bags and refuse sacks on a large scale. Use of recycled plastic helps demonstrate a brand image towards commitment to sustainable resource use.

14

Man has found ways to recycle glass. This in fact, is highly recommended and beneficial to the manufacturing line as it is easier to produce and cost less. Crushed glass known as cullets, melts easier and faster and cost less than the raw materials used to produce glass. This practice is endorsed by the US Environmental Protection Agency as a better and greener way to produce glass. Recycled glass is widely used for various purposes, among them construction.

15

We are all familiar with recycling newspapers, aluminum cans, glass and plastic bottles, but many of us are not even aware of the efforts carried out by giant petroleum industry to promote used motor oil for recycling, for example, providing convenient collection sites for the purpose of keeping used motor oil out of our water supplies and making sure that the oil goes back into the recycling cycle. Oddly enough, even after it has been drained from an engine, motor oil retains some of its value. The oil collected can be recycled to save energy. Many institutions, schools or plants process the used oil for electricity generation. Some plants even process it to be used for engine oil again.

16

It is necessary to recycle rubber as it increases landfill pollution. It is used all around the globe in many things, most importantly the tires of vehicles. The rubber takes a very long time to decompose and when it is burnt, poisonous and carcinogenic gases are released increasing the pollution. So rubber is recycled in industries to assist the economy and it also saves energy. recycled rubber has many uses. In addition to tires, it is also remade into roofing material, floor mats, garden hoses, and shoe soles, among other uses.

Thus, the development of modern technologies and equipment allows recycling the waste and produce new goods which are necessary for people. Recycling also helps to save energy and important resources and reduce the amount of rubbish. Recycling is important in today's world if we want to leave this planet for our future generations.

What materials can be recycled?

- A rubber is recycled in industries
- B the oil collected can be recycled
- C recycling should start from home
- D recycled paper should become the norm of our life
- E recycled glass is widely used for various purposes
- F we do not think of recycling as a norm of life
- G recycling aluminum can have great benefits
- H recycled plastic can be used in many applications

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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12								
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15								
16								

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

THE RUGBY GAME

A new form of football originated in England during the 19th century, (17) _____ the place where it was supposedly invented: Rugby School. In the early 1800s, football was played throughout England (and in many other countries too) but there were no standard rules, and in (18) _____, the ball could be caught as well as kicked. However, running with the ball was largely outlawed. Legend has it that in 1823, a student at Rugby School (19) _____ picked up the ball during a football match and ran with it towards the opposing goal line. This illegal action caused a permanent change in the rules of the game, or so the story goes, and from that day onwards, Rugby School played (20) _____ which became known as Rugby Football. (The more familiar kind of football is officially known as Association Football to distinguish it from Rugby Football). To this day, there is an inscription at Rugby School celebrating William Webb Ellis and his actions, and although the historical truth of the events is (21) _____, the story endures. The plaque reads: 'This stone commemorates the exploit of

William Webb Ellis who with (22) _____ as played in his time first took the ball in his arms and ran with it thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby game.'

- A most versions of the game
- C taking its name from
- E called William Webb Ellis
- G highly questionable

- B its own version of football
- D official known as
- F search for
- H a fine disregard for the rules of football

Task 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

MODERN TECHNOLOGY

Modern technology is changing and improving all the time. Every month, scientists (23) _____ new gadgets and (24) _____ help us with our daily lives, and (25) _____ ways to make existing technology faster and better. Our homes are full of hardware, such as DVD players and computers and (26) _____ such as computer games and MP3s.

(27) _____ suggests, however, that it's young people who are best able to deal with this change. Whereas teenagers have no problem (28) _____ a DVD player, their mums and dads and grandparents often find using new technology (29) _____ and difficult. But if you are a teenager who criticizes your parents for their (30) _____ of technological awareness, don't be too hard on them! Sometime (31) _____ the future, when you've got children of your own, your ability to deal with new technology will probably (32) _____. And your children will feel more comfortable with new technology than you do. You won't want them to criticize you, will you?

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 23 | A estimate | B invent | C involve | D experiment |
| 24 | A experiments | B effects | C laboratories | D equipment |
| 25 | A involve | B discover | C decrease | D connect |
| 26 | A screens | B gadgets | C software | D laptops |
| 27 | A Research | B Experiment | C Program | D Technology |
| 28 | A involving | B operating | C discovering | D inventing |
| 29 | A automatic | B unique | C sudden | D complicated |
| 30 | A research | B experiment | C effect | D lack |
| 31 | A to | B in | C on | D at |
| 32 | A decrease | B involve | C lack | D estimate |

Key

Test 1

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. H 10. E 11. C 12. G 13. A 14. B 15. E
16. H 17. H 18. C 19. A 20. D 21. E 22. F 23. C 24. B 25. A 26. D 27. B 28. A 29. B 30. C
31. D 32. A

Test 2

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. E 10. F 11. G 12. E 13. A 14. C 15. H
16. D 17. B 18. G 19. C 20. F 21. H 22. E 23. B 24. C 25. D 26. A 27. B 28. C 29. A 30. D
31. B 32. C

Test 3

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. H 10. E 11. E 12. A 13. C 14. F 15. H
16. D 17. F 18. G 19. A 20. D 21. E 22. B 23. B 24. A 25. C 26. D 27. B 28. C 29. A 30. D
31. B 32. A

Test 4

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. F 8. E 9. B 10. D 11. H 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. F
16. G 17. B 18. D 19. E 20. F 21. C 22. H 23. A 24. A 25. C 26. C 27. A 28. B 29. D 30. B
31. A 32. A

Test 5

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. G 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. F 11. D 12. G 13. H 14. E 15. B
16. A 17. C 18. D 19. G 20. A 21. F 22. E 23. B 24. A 25. C 26. B 27. A 28. C 29. D 30. A
31. A 32. B

Test 6

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. G 8. B 9. F 10. C 11. C 12. G 13. A 14. B 15. E
16. H 17. C 18. A 19. E 20. B 21. G 22. H 23. A 24. D 25. C 26. D 27. A 28. D 29. C 30. B
31. B 32. A

Test 7

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. E 9. D 10. G 11. G 12. E 13. A 14. C 15. H
16. D 17. C 18. A 19. E 20. B 21. G 22. H 23. D 24. C 25. C 26. C 27. B 28. A 29. D 30. A
31. B 32. A

Test 8

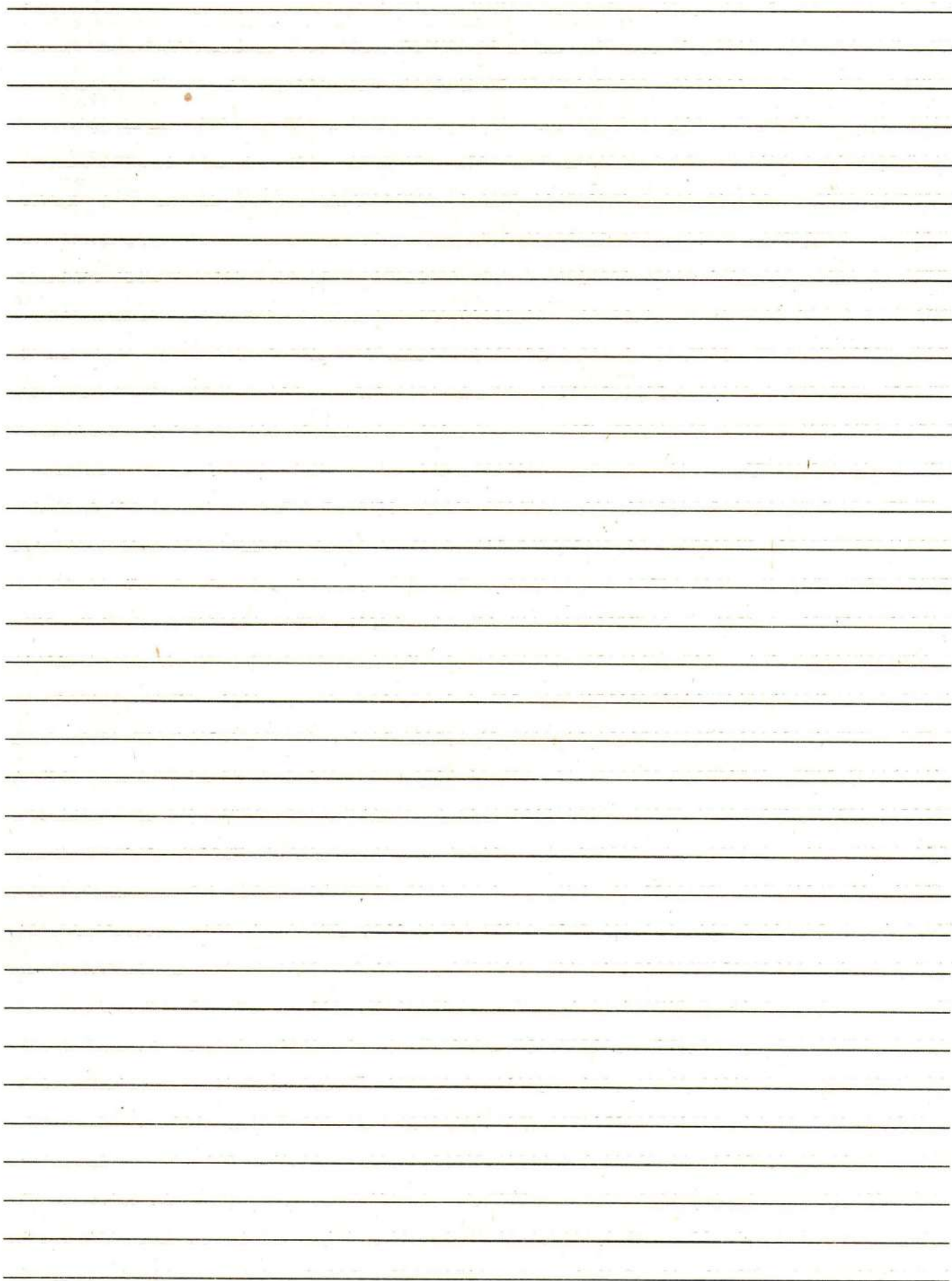
1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. G 7. F 8. C 9. E 10. A 11. E 12. A 13. C 14. F 15. H
16. D 17. C 18. A 19. E 20. B 21. G 22. H 23. D 24. A 25. C 26. A 27. C 28. A 29. C 30. B
31. C 32. A

Test 9

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. E 8. F 9. B 10. D 11. H 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. F
16. G 17. C 18. A 19. E 20. B 21. G 22. H 23. A 24. C 25. A 26. B 27. A 28. C 29. B 30. D
31. A 32. A

Test 10

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. G 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. F 11. D 12. G 13. H 14. E 15. B
16. A 17. C 18. A 19. E 20. B 21. G 22. H 23. B 24. D 25. B 26. C 27. A 28. B 29. D 30. D
31. B 32. A



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