Зовнішнє
Незалежне
Оцінювання
2021
ЗНО+ДПА
АНГЛІЙСЬКА
МОВА
Комплексне видання
• Звукозаписи, виконані носіями мови, до розділу «Аудіювання»
• Довідник з англійської мови
• Тести різних рівнів складності
• 20 тестів у форматі ЗНО
• Зразки заповнення бланка відповідей
• Відповіді до всіх тестових завдань

Електронний додаток:
Аудіофайли
Лайфхаки у відеоформаті
Чернишова Ю. Т.


Навчальний посібник містить матеріали, які допоможуть випускникам закладів загальної середньої освіти на високому рівні підготуватися до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання знань з англійської мови. Видання складається з розділів, які містять теоретичний матеріал, необхідний для ознайомлення англійської мови учителями в рамках шкільної програми, лексичний матеріал, програму зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання з іноземних мов, тренувальні тести різних рівнів складності, 20 тестів у форматі ЗНО, бланки відповідей і ключі.

До посібника створено електронний додаток, що містить звукозаписи, виконані носіями мови, до розділу «Аудіювання», та лайфхаки у відеофільмі для підготовки до ЗНО.

Для випускників закладів загальної середньої освіти, гімназій, які готовяться до вступу до вищих навчальних закладів.

УДК 811.36 = 111(076)

Навчальне видання
Серія «Зовнішнє незалежне оцінювання»

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Англійська мова
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Зовнішнє незалежне оцінювання 2020

Англійська мова

Комплексне видання

- Звукозаписи, виконані носіями мови, до розділу «Аудіювання»
- Довідник з англійської мови
- Тести різних рівнів складності
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- Зразки заповнення бланка відповідей
- Відповіді до всіх тестових завдань

Якісна підготовка до ЗНО
ЧАСТИНА
ДОВІДНИК З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ
5—11 КЛАСИ
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Дієсло — це самостійна частина мови, яка означає дію, стан, процес. Дієслова поділяються на смислові, або основні, та допоміжні. Допоміжні дієслова не мають власного значення, частина з них передає модальність (can, may, ought), решта використовується для утворення часових форм (be, do, have). Основні дієслова мають самостійне значення.

Зверніть увагу!
Допоміжні дієслова не мають самостійного лексичного значення, вони служать для утворення питальних і заперечних форм смислових дієслів, а також часових форм груп Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous.

Дієслова мають особові (finite) та неособові (non-finite) форми. Особові виражають особу, число, спосіб, стан, до них належать часові форми дієслів. Особові дієслова виступають у реченнях в ролі присудка:

We went to the cinema yesterday.— Учора ми ходили в кіно.

My grandmother likes to read in the evening.— Моя бабуся любить читати ввечері.

До неособових форм належать інфінітив (the infinitive), герундій (the gerund/-ing form), дієприкметник (the participle). Вони не виражають особу, число або стан і не мають звичайних часових форм, у реченнях можуть бути частиною присудка або іншими членами речення. Неособові форми поєднують властивості дієслова та іменника (інфінітив і герундій) або дієслова та прикметника (дієприкметник):

Playing football is his hobby.— Грати у футбол — його хобі.

This actor is said to be very famous.— Кажуть, що цей актор дуже популярний.

За способом утворення форм минуло-го часу дієслова поділяються на правильні (regular) та неправильні (irregular). Правильні дієслова утворюють форму минулоого часу та дієприкметник минулоого часу шляхом додавання закінчення -ed до першої форми, неправильні дієслова треба запам'ятати (див. таблицю, с. 92).

Дієслова to be (бути), to become (ставати), to get (ставати), to turn (ставати) можуть вживатися як дієслова-зв'язки. У цьому випадку дієслово виконує граматичну функцію — служити для утворення форм складеного іменного присудка й виражає його граматичне значення:

It’s getting dark.— Сутенє.

ЧАСОВІ ФОРМИ
В англійській мові є чотири групи часових форм дієслова: Simple (дія відбувається в теперішньому, майбутньому чи минулому часі, при цьому не вказується на її завершеність, тривалість, передування іншої дії); Continuous (дія відбувається в момент мовлення або в один з них період часу); Perfect (дія вже відбулася до певного моменту чи періоду в минулому, теперішньому чи майбутньому); Perfect Continuous (дія почалася до моменту мовлення та триває у певний момент).
### Система часів англійської мови (активний стан)

<table>
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<th>Present</th>
<th>Continuous</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Present Perfect Continuous</th>
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<td>Present Simple: I often <strong>write</strong> letters. — Я часто пишу листи.</td>
<td>Present Continuous: I <strong>am writing</strong> a letter now. — Я зараз пишу листа.</td>
<td>Present Perfect: I <strong>have written</strong> a letter. — Я написав листа.</td>
<td>Present Perfect Continuous: I have been <strong>writing</strong> a letter for two hours already. — Я пишу листа вже дві години.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>Past Continuous: I <strong>wrote</strong> a letter an hour ago. — Годину тому я написав листа.</td>
<td>Past Perfect: By the time you came I <strong>had written</strong> a letter. — До того часу я прийшов, я написав листа.</td>
<td>Past Perfect Continuous: By the time you came I had been <strong>writing</strong> a letter for an hour already. — До того часу я прийшов, я вже годину писав листа.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>Future Continuous: I'll <strong>be writing</strong> a letter at this time tomorrow. — Завтра в цей час я писатиму листа.</td>
<td>Future Perfect: I'll have <strong>written</strong> a letter to her by tomorrow. — До завтра я напишю їй листа.</td>
<td>Future Perfect Continuous: By 10 p.m. I will have been <strong>writing</strong> a letter for two hours already. — До десятої вечора я писатиму листа вже дві години.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future-in-the-Past</td>
<td>Future-in-the-Past Continuous: He said he would <strong>write</strong> a letter. — Він казав, що напиші листа.</td>
<td>Future-in-the-Past Perfect: He said he would have <strong>written</strong> a letter to her by the next day. — Він казав, що до завтра напиші їй листа.</td>
<td>Future-in-the-Past Perfect Continuous: He said he would have been <strong>writing</strong> a letter for an hour by 10 p.m. — Він казав, що до десятої вечора він годину писатиме їй листа.</td>
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### Основні форми дієслова

**I**
- Infinitive: to *work* to do
- Present Simple: We *work* We *work* He works.
- Future Simple: We’ll *work* He’ll *work*.

**II**
- Past Simple: *worked* *did*

**III**
- Participle II: *worked* *done*
- Present Perfect: We have done the work.
- Passive Voice: The work is done.

**IV**
- Participle I: *working* *doing*
- Present Continuous We are doing the work.
Утворення основних форм дієслова

I (V₁) (перша форма дієслова) утворюється відкіднанням від інфінітива частки to: to be — be.

II (V₂) (форма минулого часу) утворюється приєднанням до V₁ закінчення -ed (для правильних дієслів): worked.

III (V₃) (дієприкметники минулого часу) утворюються приєднанням до V₁ закінчення -ed (для правильних дієслів): worked.

IV (V₄) (дієприкметники теперішнього часу) утворюються приєднанням до V₁ закінчення -ing: working.

Зверніть увагу!
Неправильні дієслова утворюють II та III форми не за правилом. Див. с. 90.

Група Simple
Загальне значення часів цієї групи — проста дія, не обмежена певним проміжком часу; може не мати значення завершеності до певного моменту в минулому, теперішньому чи майбутньому та не має ознаки тривалості.

Група Continuous
Часові форми цієї групи позначають дію, яка триває протягом певного проміжку часу в теперішньому, минулому або майбутньому.

Група Perfect
Часові форми цієї групи вказують на дію, яка здійснилася або здійсниться до певного моменту в теперішньому, минулому чи майбутньому.

Група Perfect Continuous
Часові форми цієї групи позначають дію, що почалася до певного моменту в минулому, теперішньому чи майбутньому й триває у певний момент у теперішньому, минулому чи майбутньому.

Present Simple.
Теперішній простий час
We like summer.
Our children swim in the river.
We come to the beach every week.
We live quite near, so it doesn’t take long to get there.
We think it’s very nice to be here.

Утворення
У часовій формі Present Simple дієслова не мають закінчення в усіх особах, окрім третьої особи однини, в якій до V₁ додається закінчення -s (-es).

Стерджувальне речення
I
We go.
You
They
He
She goes.
It

Для утворення питальних і заперечних речень використовується допоміжне дієсло во do (does у третьій особі однини). При цьому дієслова у 3-й особі однини не мають закінчення -s (-es).

Заперечне речення
I
We do not (don’t)
You
They
He
does not (doesn’t)
She
go.
It

Питальне речення
Do
we go?
you
they
he

Does she go?
It

Дієслово to be (бути) змінюється в Present Simple за особами та числами таким чином:

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/she/it is happy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You/we are happy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
У питань та заперечних реченнях з дієсловом to be допоміжні дієслова не використовуються.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Заперечне речення</th>
<th>Питальні речення</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am not (*'m not) happy.</td>
<td>Am I happy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/she/it is not (isn’t) happy.</td>
<td>Is he/she/it happy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You/we are not (aren’t) happy.</td>
<td>Are you/we happy?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

У часовій формі Present Simple у заперечних реченнях можуть вживатися такі скорочення дієслова to be: he’s not; she’s not; it’s not; we’re not; you’re not; they’re not.

Дієслово to have (мати (щось)) у третій особі однини має форму has:
1/you/we/they have a doll.— У мене/тебе (вас)/нам/них є лялька.
2/He/she/it has a doll.— У нього/ній/ніго є лялька.

Правила утворення третьої особи однини
Третя особа однини дієслів утворюється за такими правилами:
1. Зазвичай до першої форми дієслова додається закінчення -s: know (знавати) — knows; run (бегати) — runs; work (працювати) — works; help (допомагати) — helps.
2. Закінчення -es додається у тому випадку, коли основа дієслова закінчується на -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o: pass (проходять) — passes; wash (мити) — washes; catch (півдивитися) — catches; mix (змішувати) — mixes; go (ходити) — goes; do (робити) — does.
3. Якщо основа дієслова закінчується на приголосну та -y, то до неї додається закінчення -es, а -y змінюється на -i: hurry (поспішати) — hurries; copy (копіювати) — copies.

Головна -у не змінюється, якщо вона стоїть після іншої голосної: stay (залишатися) — stays; enjoy (наслідкувати) — enjoys.

Правила вимови закінчення третьої особи однини
Закінчення третьої особи однини дієслів у Present Simple вимовляється таким чином:
1) як [s] — після глухих приголосних звуків, крім [s], [ʃ], [tʃ]: works [wə:ks] (працює), helps [helps] (допомагає);
2) як [z] — після голосних та дзвінких приголосних звуків, крім [z], [ʒ], [dʒ]: reads [ri:dз] (читає), sees [zi:z] (бачить);
3) як [iz] — після шиплячих і свистячих звуків [s], [ʃ], [ʒ], [tʃ], [dʒ]: dresses [ˈdresiz] (одягається), washes [ˈwɔriz] (мий).

Вживання
Present Simple вживається, щоб виразити:
1. Повторювану чи постійну дію:
I usually go there in the morning.— Я завжди ходжу туди вранці.
Where does he always play? — Де він завжди грається?
2. Думки й почуття, постійні стани:
I like it.— Мені це подобається.
3. Незмінну істину, загальні відомості, факти, не обмежені часовими рамками:
The Earth goes round the Sun.— Земля обертається навколо Сонця.
4. Дію в майбутньому, коли йдесть про щось заразелегідь заплановане. Вживається, зокрема, у розповідях про розклад руху транспорту, час трансляції теле-, радіопрограм тощо:
The film begins at 18.15.— Фільм починається о 18.15.
5. У реченнях з дієсловами, які не вживаються у тривалих часах (to be, to believe, to see, to hear, to like, to love, to hate, to know, to understand, to forget, to prefer, to remember, to suppose, to taste, to want, to feel, to wish, to recognise, to appear, to consist тощо):
She doesn’t understand this sentence.— Вона не розуміє це речення.
6. У заперечних реченнях, які починяються з why та висловлюють спонукання до дії:
Why don’t we go out? — Чому б нам не вийти?
7. У підрядних реченнях часу й умови, які приєднуються за допомогою сполучників if, when, after, before, till, until, unless тощо й описують дію в майбутньому:
If you call me, I will try to help you.

Якщо ти затегенуєш мене, я спробую тобі допомогти.

Зверніть увагу!
У Present Simple вживають такі обставини часу: always (завжди), often (часто), usually (зазвичай), every day (week, year...) (кожного дня (тижня, року...)), sometimes (иноді), rarely (зрідка), never (ніколи) тощо.

Past Simple. Minuishi prostyi час

It was a road accident.
It happened very quickly.
The cars came out of the sides of the road.
It was the car drivers’ fault.

Утворення
Утворення форми минулого простого часу залежить від того, правильним чи неправильним є дієсловно-присудок. Якщо дієслово правильне — до його першої форми (V₁) додаються закінчення -ed:

We watched TV yesterday evening.— Учора ввечері ми дивилися телевізор.
He played football in summer.— Влітку він грав у футбол.
Formu minulogo chasu nepriavilnykh dієслів treba zapam’ятати (dив. таблицю, с. 92):
I took the books.— Я взяв книжки.
We went to the park yesterday.— Учора ми ходили в парк.

Стверджувальне речення

I
He
She
It
We
You
They
played the game.

Did not (didn’t) go.

Питальні та заперечні речення у Past Simple утворюються з використанням допоміжного дієслова did. При цьому дієслово-присудок вживається у формі інфінітиву без частки to:

She was five last year and she didn’t go to school.— Мінулою року їй було п’ять років і вона не ходила до школи.

Where did you live five years ago? — Де ти жив п’ять років тому?

Заперечне речення

I
He
She
It
did not (didn’t) go.
We
You
They

Питальні речення

Did
I
he
she
it
we
you
did (go)?
the
they

Дієслово to be у минулому простому часі змінюється за числами:

You were ill last week.— Ви були хворі мінулої тиждня.
She was at home yesterday.— Учора вона була дома.

Стверджувальне речення

I
He
She
It
We
You
They
was ill.

Заперечне речення

I
He
She
It
was not (wasn’t) ill.
She sealed the letter, put a stamp on it and posted it.— Вона закрита листа, наділа марку та відправила його поштою.

Зверніть увагу!
У Past Simple вживаються такі обставини часу: *yesterday* (учора), *last week* (посідня тижня), *last year* (посідня року), *the other day* (цими днями), *the day before yesterday* (позавчора), *ago* (тому), тощо.

Future Simple.
Майбутній простий час

They are opening a new hospital tomorrow. A lot of people will come there.

The hospital will have modern equipment. You’ll hear live reports.

Утворення
Future Simple утворюється за допомогою допоміжних дієслів shall (в американському варіанті — will) для першої особи однини й множини та will — для інших осіб (скорочена форма — ’ll).

У сучасній англійській мові в усіх особах однини та множини переважно вживається will. Допоміжне дієсло shall вживається здебільшого в запитаннях із займенниками I та we, коли мовець просить дати пораду, вказівку або питати дозволу.

**Shall I open the window?** — **Відчинити віконце?**

У стверджувальному речені допоміжне дієсло ставиться після підмета перед смисловим дієсловом. У питальному реченні shall/ will ставиться перед підметом.

**I shall (’ll) be there next week.** — **Я буду там наступного тижня.**

**Will you go to the zoo with us tomorrow?** — **Ти піде з нами до зоопарку?**

Стерджувальне речення

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>will play.</td>
<td>will play.</td>
<td>will play.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Правила додавання закінчення -ed**
1. Якщо основа першої форми дієслова (V₁) закінчується на -e, до неї додається -d: hope (сподіватися) — hoped; save (зберігати) — saved.

2. Коли основа першої форми дієслова (V₂) закінчується на приголосний + -y, -y змінюється на -i й додається закінчення -ed: hurry (поспішати) — hurried; copy (копіювати) — copied.

3. Кінцева приголосна основи подякується, якщо перед нею стоїть коротка наголосена голосна: beg (багати) — begged; plan (планувати) — planned.

**Правила вимови закінчення -ed**
Закінчення -ed вимовляється таким чином:
1. Як [t] — після глухих приголосних, крім t: asked [a:kt] (запитувати/запитувати/запитувало/запитували), liked [laikd] (подобається/подобався/подобалося/подобалися);
2. Як [d] — після дзвінких приголосних, крім d, та після голосних: loved [ləvd] (любив/любила/любило/любили), cried [kraɪd] (плакав/плакала/плакало/плакали);

**Вживання**
Past Simple вживається, щоб виразити:
1. Повторену чи одноразову дію у минулому:
   I went to university five years ago.— Я ходив в університет п’ять років тому.
2. Дії, що відбулися в минулому одна за одною, послідовно:
Заперечне речення

I will not (won’t) play.
He will not (won’t) play.
She will not (won’t) play.
It won’t play.
We will not (won’t) play.
You will not (won’t) play.
They will not (won’t) play.

Питальнє речення

Will he play?
Will she play?
Will it play?
Will we play?
Will you play?
Will they play?

Виживання

Зверніть увагу!
У Future Simple вживаються такі обставини часу: tomorrow (завтра), soon (незабаром), next week (наступного тижня) тощо.

Future Simple вживається для вираження:

1. Наміру чи рішення, які стосуються майбутніх дій:
   I’m thirsty. I’ll have some water.— Я хочу пити. Я вим’я трохи води.
2. Пропозицій, обіцянок та запрошення:
   I’ll make some tea.— Я приготую чай.
   He’ll visit you tomorrow.— Він приїде до тебе завтра.
   Will you come to our party? — Чи прийдеш ти на нашу вечірку?
3. Дій, які (не) можуть відбутися у майбутньому:
   He’ll probably be late.— Він може спізнатися.
   When will you come to us? — Коли ти до нас прийдеш?
   Betty is ill. She won’t go to school tomorrow.— Беті хвора. Вона не піде завтра до школи.

Зверніть увагу!
В англійській мові майбутній час не вживається в підрядних реченнях часу й умови. У реченнях такого типу використовується Present Simple.

Present Continuous.
Теперішній тривалий час

This is a family.
Now they are bathing in the sea.
They are laughing.

Утворення

Present Continuous утворюється за допомогою дієслова to be у теперішньому часі (am/is/are) та дієприкметника теперішнього часу (перша форма дієслова із закінченням -ing):

My little brother is playing with his toys now.— Мій маленький брат грається зі своїми іграшками.

У питальних реченнях допоміжне дієслово am/is/are стається перед підметом:
Are they writing a dictation at the moment? — Вони пишуть диктанти?
У запитаннях до підмета та його означення дієслово to be завжди вживається у формі is, у речення зберігається прямий порядок слів:

Who is speaking to Ann now? — Хто розмовляє зі Ганною?

Стверджувальне речення

I am (‘m) looking.
We are (‘re) looking.
You are (‘re) looking.
They are (‘re) looking.
He is (‘s) looking.
She is (‘s) looking.
It is looking.

Заперечне речення

I am not (‘m not) looking.
We are not (aren’t) looking.
You are not (aren’t) looking.
They are not (aren’t) looking.
He is not (isn’t) looking.
She is not (isn’t) looking.
It is not looking.

Питальнє речення

Am I looking?
Are you looking?
Are we looking?
Are they looking?
Is he looking?
Is she looking?
Is it looking?
Правила утворення дієприкметників
tеперішнього часу

1. Кінцева -е основи дієслова відкидається перед закінченням -ing: take (брати) — taking; drive (керувати авто) — driving. Проте дії перед закінченням -ing залишаються: see (бачити) — seeing; agree (погоджуватися) — agreeing.

2. Якщо основа дієслова закінчується на -ie, ці голосні змінюються на -y: die (померти) — dying; lie (лежати) — lying. Кінцева -у не змінюється: hurry (поспішати) — hurrying.

3. Кінцева приголосна основи подвоюється, якщо перед нею стоїть коротка неголовна голосна: win (вигравати) — winning; put (класти) — putting.

Вживання

Present Continuous вживається для вираження:

1. Дії, яка відбувається під час мовлення: I'm waiting for the bus. (І я тут на остановці.)
I'm making tea. (І я в кuchні.)

2. Дії чи ситуацій, що є тимчасовими: He is living at the hotel at the moment. — Він зараз живе в готелі.
We're working on a new experiment. — Ми працюємо над новим експериментом.

3. Змін, які відбуваються тривалий час: The climate is slowly getting warmer. — Клімат поступово теплішає.
It's getting dark. — Стільно стягує.

4. Запланованої дії, яка обов'язково відбудеться у найближчому майбутньому: I am flying to Donetsk tomorrow. — Завтра я польоту до Донецька.

5. Висловлювань на позначення роздратування та критики, в яких зазвичай використовується прислівник always: You are always telling me lies! — Ти завжди обмінюєш мене!

Зверніть увагу!

У Present Continuous вживаються такі обставини часу: now (зараз), at the moment (в даний момент), at the minute (в цю хвилину), at present (зараз).

КОНСТРУКЦІЯ TO BE GOING TO + INFINITIVE (V1)

The dog is going to eat.
It is very hungry.

Утворення

У моделі to be going to + infinitive (V1) дієслова to be змінюється за часами та особами. Зазвичай ця конструкція вживається в теперішньому та минулому часі.

Теперішній час

Стверджувальне речення
I am ('m) going to play.
He
She is ('s) going to play.
It
We are ('re) going to play.
They

Заперечне речення
I am not ('m not) going to play.
He
She is not (isn’t) going to play.
It
We are not (aren’t) going to play.
They

Питальнє речення
Am I going to play?
Is he going to play?
Is she going to play?
Is it going to play?
Is we going to play?
Are you going to play?
Are they going to play?

Минулий час

Стверджувальне речення
I
He was going to play.
She
It
We
You were going to play.
They
Заперечне речення
I was not (wasn’t) going to play.
He was not (wasn’t) going to play.
She was not (wasn’t) going to play.
It was not (wasn’t) going to play.
We were not (weren’t) going to play.
You were not (weren’t) going to play.
They were not (weren’t) going to play.

Питальні речення

Was he going to play?
Was she going to play?
Was it going to play?
Was we going to play?
Was you going to play?
Was they going to play?

Вживання
1. Модель to be going to + infinitive вживається для висловлення наміру, того, що вирішено зробити в майбутньому. Коли вживається цей зворот, мається на увазі, що дію обов'язково буде виконано:
I am going to watch the programme.
Я збиратиму придивитися цю програму.
Our friends are going to spend a few days in a village.
Наші друзі збираються провести декілька днів у селі.

2. Часова форма Present Continuous може мати схоже значення із конструкцією to be going to + infinitive:
I’m going to visit my granny this week.
Я збираюсь відвідати бабусю цього тижня.
I’m visiting my granny this week.
Я збираюсь відвідати бабусю цього тижня.

3. Не рекомендується використовувати модель to be going to + infinitive з дієсловом to go та з деякими дієсловами на позначення руху. Зазвичай у таких випадках вживають Present Continuous, що висловлює намір виконати дію в найближчому майбутньому:
We’re going to the party.
Ми йдемо (збираємося йти) на вечірку.

Past Continuous.
Минулий тривалий час
I had a wonderful dream last night.
We were dancing.
My friends were laughing and playing.
Olga was blowing off the candles.

Утворення
Past Continuous утворюється за допомогою форми минулого часу дієслова to be (was/ were) та дієприкметника теперішнього часу (перша форма дієслова із закінченням -ing):
She was speaking over the telephone at six o’clock yesterday.
Вона розмовляла по телефону вчора о шостій.
I was not drawing at that moment.
Я тоді не малював.

Стверджувальне речення
I
He
She
It
We
You
They

Заперечне речення
I
He
She
It
We
You
They

Питальні речення
Was he going to play?
Was she going to play?
Was it going to play?
Was we going to play?
Was you going to play?
Was they going to play?
Вживання
Past Continuous вживається для вираження:
1. Тривалих дій, що відбувалися у певний момент у минулому:
   I was helping Mary at 6 p. m. yesterday. — Я допомагав Мері у 6 годині вечора минулого дня.
2. Двох дій, які тривали одночасно:
   Were they dancing while Jane was playing the piano? — Вони танцювали, в той час як Джейн грала на піаніно?
3. Тривалої дії, яка була перервана іншою дією:
   I was watching a film on TV when my mother came. — Я дивився фільм на телевізорі, коли прийшла мама.
Past Continuous вживається, коли момент або період виконання дії чітко зазначено.

Future Continuous.
Майбутній тривалий час

Mary: Would you like to come to us tomorrow, Andrew?
Andrew: Thank you for the invitation, but I’ll be working all day tomorrow.
Mary: Come on, Andrew, take a break. We’ll be starting at about six o’clock.

Утворення
Future Continuous утворюється за допомогою дієслова to be у майбутньому часі (shall be/ will be) та дієприкметника теперішнього часу (перша форма дієслова із закінченням -ing):
This time next Tuesday they will be learning. — У цей час наступного вівторка вони вчитимуться.
У питальніх реченнях допоміжне дієслово shall/will ставиться перед підметом:
What will you be doing from 5 to 8 tomorrow evening? — Що ти робитимеш завтра всередині з п’ятнадцяти до восьми години?

Стверджувальне речення

I will be playing.
He will be playing.
She will be playing.
It will be playing.
We will be playing.
You will be playing.
They will be playing.

Заперечне речення

I will not (won’t) be playing.
He will not (won’t) be playing.
She will not (won’t) be playing.
It will not (won’t) be playing.
We will not (won’t) be playing.
You will not (won’t) be playing.
They will not (won’t) be playing.

Питальне речення

Will you be playing?
Will he/she/it be playing?
Will we/be playing?
Will you be playing?
Will they be playing?

Вживання
Future Continuous вживається для вираження:
1. Дії, що відбуватимуться у певний момент або період часу в майбутньому:
   I’ll be out at two o’clock. I’ll be playing football. — Я вийду у двадцять хвилин. Я граю в футбол.
2. Заздалегідь запланованої дії, що відбуватиметься в майбутньому, або дії, яка є невід’ємною частиною повсякденного життя:
   They will be meeting you at the station. — Вони зустрічатимуть тебе на вокзалі.

Порівняйте:
Past Continuous: This time last week we were reading. — Мінулого тижня в цей час ми читали.
Present Continuous: At the moment we are reading. — Зараз ми читаємо.
Future Continuous: This time next week we’ll be reading. — Наступного тижня в цей час ми читатимемо.

Present Perfect.
Теперішній доконаний час

I have just received a letter from my friend.

Утворення
Present Perfect утворюється за допомогою дієслова to have у теперішньому часі (для 3-ї особи однини — has) та дієприкметника минулого часу (перша форма правильних дієслів із закінченням -ed або форма, подана
у третій колонці таблиці неправильних дієслів, с. 92):
I have (I’ve) already written the letter.— Я вже написав листа.
He has not (hasn’t) translated the text yet.— Він ще не зробив переклад цього тексту.

Зверніть увагу!
У Present Perfect основні дієслова не змінюються за особами та числами.

Стверджувальне речення

I
We have written.
You
They
He has written.
She has written.
It

Заперечне речення

I
We have not (haven’t) written.
You
They
He has not (hasn’t) written.
She
It

Питальне речення

I
Have you written?
we
they

He
Has he written?

She
Has she written?

It

Вживання
Present Perfect вживається:
1. Коли йдеться саме про результат, а не час виконання дії. При цьому час не ви-
значається, а присудок перекладається дієсловом докопаного вида:
I have already cleaned my room.— Я вже прибрав свою кімнату.

I have just received a letter from my friend.— Я щойно отримав листа від моєго товариша.
2. Якщо дія завершилася немедленно і вже є її результат:
I have just baked a cake.— Я саме спекла пиріг.
3. Коли йдеться про дії, які розпочались у минулому й тривають зараз:
He has just washed the car.— Він щойно почи не машину.
Дієслова у Present Perfect у речення можуть вживатися з прислівниками just,
already, ever, never, yet, recently, lately, today, since та прийменниками for, by.
Прислівник since вживається лише у стверджувальних реченнях.
Just (щойно):
She has just received the letter.— Вона щойно отримала листа.
Already (вже):
They have already sold the car.— Вони вже продали машину.
Yet (ще) вживається наприкінці питальн
ших та заперечних реченнях:
Has she gone yet? She has not gone yet.— Вона пішла? Вона ще не пішла.
For (протягом) вказує на період тривалос
ті дії:
I have known him for three years.— Я знаю його три роки.
Since (з) вказує на початок дії:
We have lived in Kyiv since 1992.— Ми живемо в Києві з 1992 року.

Past Perfect.
Минулий доконаний час
I met a young man yesterday evening.
It was raining. And I didn’t have my umbrella.
I had been to a party the evening before.
Had I left my umbrella there or at home?
I just couldn’t remember.
But a very handsome man helped me.
We got acquainted.

Утворення
Past Perfect утворюється за допомогою дієслова to have у минулому часі (had) та діє
прикметника минулого часу (перша форма правильних дієслів із закінченням -ed або
I had finished the article by Monday. — Я закінчила статтяю до понеділка.
She hadn’t left when I came home. — Коли я прийшов додому, вона ще не пішла.

A man bought a pizza. How much had he already paid for it? — Чоловік купив піцу. Скільки він за неї заплатив (раніше)?
I had written the letter by that time. — Я написав листа до того часу.

Future Perfect.
Майбутній доконаний час

What time will you be at home?
I’ll have finished here by half past five, so I plan to be at home about eight.

I’ll have done my homework by the time my mother returns home. — Я зроблю домашнє завдання до того, як додому повернеться мама.

Past Perfect
Past Perfect вживається, коли йдеся про події, що відбулися раніше і завершилися до певного моменту в минулому (або до певної дії, позначеної Past Simple). Цей момент може позначатися такими обставинами часу: by seven o’clock (до сьомої години), by that time (до того часу), by Monday (до понеділка), before (до), after (після):
I had been to a party the evening before. — Я був на вечірці вечером раніше.
It was ten o’clock. The shop had just closed. — Була десята година. Магазин цього дня закинули (до десятої години).
Вжиття

Future Perfect вживається для позначення дії, яка завершиться до певного моменту або до початку іншої дії в майбутньому:
I’ll have finished here by half past five. — Я завершу це ще до північної.
What will you have finished by tomorrow? — Що ти завершеш завтра?

Зверніть увагу!
Дієслова-присуски у Future Perfect часто вживаються з обставинами часу з прийменниками by (до), until (до), before (до): by lunch-time, until midday, before then.

Present Perfect Continuous.
Теперішній доконано-тривалий час

We have been waiting here for twenty minutes.
We are going to be late for the train.

Утворення
Present Perfect Continuous утворюється за допомогою дієслова to be в теперішньому доконаному часі (have/has been) та дієприкметника теперішнього часу (перша форма дієслова із закінченням -ing):
It has been raining all day long.— До нинішнього дня.

Стверджувальне речення
I
We
You
They
have been playing.

Заперечне речення
I
We
You
They
have not (haven’t) been playing.

Питальне речення
I
Have you been playing?

They
She
He
It

He has not (hasn’t) been playing.
It

Past Perfect Continuous.
Минулий доконано-тривалий час

Yesterday Garry got sunburnt and had a headache.
He had been lying in the sun and reading a detective story for five hours!

Утворення
Past Perfect Continuous утворюється за допомогою дієслова to be в минулому доконаному часі (had been) та дієприкметника теперішнього часу (перша форма дієслова із закінченням -ing):
I had been playing tennis.— Я грав у теніс.
It had been snowing.— Йшов сніг.

Стверджувальне речення
I
He
She
It

We
You
They

had been playing.
Заперечне речення

I had not (hadn’t) been playing.

He had not been playing.

She had not been playing.

It had not been playing.

We had not been playing.

You had not been playing.

They had not been playing.

Питальне речення

Had I been playing?

Had he been playing?

Had she been playing?

Had it been playing?

Had we been playing?

Had you been playing?

Had they been playing?

Вживання

Past Perfect Continuous вживається для:
1. Позначення процесу, який тривав до певного моменту в минулому:
   He had been playing on a computer for two hours already when his mother came.— Він грав у комп'ютерні ігри вже дві години, коли прийшла його мама.

2. Перетворення із прямого мови в непряму дієслова, вжитого в Present Perfect Continuous:
   «I have been playing tennis for an hour». He said he had been playing tennis for an hour.— «Я грав у теніс годину». Він сказав, що грав у теніс годину.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Simple</th>
<th>Present Continuous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I often speak to my friend on the phone.— Я часто розмовляю з друзями по телефону.</td>
<td>I'm speaking to you now.— Я зараз розмовляю з тобою.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Описания регулярних і повторюваних дій у теперішньому часі, що, як правило, супроводжуються прислівниками частотності:</td>
<td>1) Описания дій, які відбуваються під час мовлення:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I always come home at 6 o'clock.— Я завжди приходжу додому о шостій годині.</td>
<td>We are doing the shopping at the moment.— Ми зараз робимо покупки.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He sometimes goes to the office by bus.— Він іноді приїздить на роботу на автобусі.</td>
<td>Look! The train is arriving.— Дивись! Поїзд прибуває.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Описания постійних ситуацій:</td>
<td>2) Описания ситуацій, які є тимчасовими:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He works in the hospital.— Він працює у інтутіалі.</td>
<td>He is living at the hotel at the moment.— Він зараз живе у готелі.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My friend lives in this house.— Мій друг мешкає у цьому будинку.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Past Continuous чи Past Simple?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Continuous</th>
<th>Past Simple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Вираження дії, яка відбувалася в певний момент у минулому:</td>
<td>1) Позначення завершеної дії в минулому:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We were going home. — Ми йшли додому.</td>
<td>We went home. — Ми пішли додому.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(У певний час ми були на шляху додому.)</td>
<td>(Це була одноразова чи повторювана дія.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Змалювання пейзажу:</td>
<td>2) Перелік послідовних дій у розповіді:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sun was shining. The wind was blowing. — Сяло сонце. Дув вітер.</td>
<td>We came home. The phone rang suddenly.— Ми прийшли додому. Рактом задзвонив телефон.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Часова форма Past Simple може вживатися також для вираження обставин, на тлі яких відбувалася дія у певний момент у минулому. При цьому необов’язково тривала дія у Past Continuous згадується в тому ж самому реченні, що й обставини, за яких вона відбувалася. Це може бути кілька речень у зв’язаному тексті:

Last Tuesday we stayed at home. I was reading and my parents were watching TV. I heard a knock at the door.— Мінулої ві- | Часто в одному реченні використовують Past Continuous та Past Simple у тому випадку, коли одна (одноразова) дія відбувається під час іншої (тривалої):
| | He was speaking on the phone when his friend came. — Він говорив по телефону, коли прийшов його товариш. (Тривала дія: He was speaking on the phone. Одноразова дія: ...his friend came.) |
| | Проте низка дій, які відбувалися одна за одною, позначається за допомогою Past Simple: |
| | When we saw Jack, we stopped to talk.— Коли ми побачили Джека, ми зупинилися, щоб поговорити. (Спочатку ми побачили Дже-
| | ка, а потім зупинилися поговорити.)
Present Perfect чи Past Simple?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Simple</th>
<th>Present Perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Well, we have failed, but we won the Prize last year...</td>
<td>I have won the Prize!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Описания дій, які відбулись у певний час у минулому:  
They returned from the journey three days ago.— Вони повернулися з подорожі три дні тому.

1) Описания дій, які відбулись у невизначений час у минулому:  
They have bought a new house.— Вони купили новий будинок.

2) Описания стацій у минулому:  
His family left the country when he was too young.— Його родина переїхала з села, коли він був зовсім юний.

2) Описания дій, що завершилися неподаліко, і зараз є їх наслідки:  
He has just washed the car.— Він щойно помив машину. (It is clean now.)

3) Описания дій, що відбувались одна за одною в минулому:  
She took the key, unlocked the door and came in.— Вона взяла ключ, відкрила двері й увійшла.

3) Описания дій, які розпочалися у минулому і тривають у момент мовлення:  
He has worked in this University for fifteen years.— Він працює в цьому університеті п'ятнадцять років. (And he still works here.)

Зверніть увагу!  
За допомогою Past Simple можна сказати, що минув час з тих пір (since), якщо хоча трапилося:  
It's been ages since we last had a party.— Мінуло багато часу з тієї пори, коли ми востаннє влаштовували вечірку.

Вживаші Present Perfect, можна сказати, що щось не відбулося з якогось часу (since) або протягом якогось періоду (for):  
We haven't met him since January.— Ми не зустрічали його зі січня.  
We haven't met him for two years.— Ми не зустрічали його два роки.

Present Perfect Continuous виражає тривалу дію, яка відбувається протягом якогось часу. Present Perfect вказує на завершеність дії:  
I have lived here for 5 years.— Я живу тут 5 років.  
We have been living here for 5 years.— Ми живемо тут 5 років.

Як правило, у часовій формі Present Perfect Continuous не вживаються дієслова на позначення ставку: love (любити), hate (ненавидіти), want (хотіти), wish (бажати), know (знати), understand (розуміти) тощо.
НЕПРЯМА МОВА

A bear was ill. It had eaten a lot of ice cream. Now it is healthy. The doctor said that it was bad to eat a lot of cold ice cream. «I'm going to eat only one ice cream a day», replied the bear.

Непряма мова — це спосіб передачі висловлювань інших людей за допомогою переказу, наприклад:
«Де ти живеш?» — запитав я. (пряма мова);
Я запитав, де ти живеш. (непряма мова).

Зміни у непрямій мові (займенники, обставини місця й часу)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Займенники</th>
<th>I → he/she</th>
<th>my → his/her</th>
<th>this → that</th>
<th>these → those</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Місце</td>
<td>here → there</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>now → then, at the time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>today → that day, on (e.g. Monday)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yesterday → the day before, the previous day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomorrow → the next/following day, on (e.g. Monday)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this week → that week</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last week → the week before, the previous week</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an hour → an hour before/ago earlier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Зміни у непрямій мові (часові форми)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Час</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Icnuє декілька правил передачі прямої мови непримо. Якщо у словах автора дієсло-присудок вживается в минулому часі, то відбуваються такі зміни.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Якщо у прямях мові було вжито будь-який теперішній час, у непрямій вживается відповідний міннулий час:
Mary said, «You look tired today». — Мері сказала: «Ти сьогодні виглядаєш стомленим».
Mary told me I looked tired that day. — Мері сказала мені, що я виглядаю стомленим.
Mary said, «I'm leaving for Kyiv tomorrow». — Мері сказала: «Завтра я йду до Києва».
Mary said that she was leaving for Kyiv the next day. — Мері сказала, що завтра вона йде до Києва.

2. Якщо у прямій мові вживается міннулий або теперішній доконаний час, у непрямій — міннулий доконаний час:
Mary said, «I visited Italy last summer». — Мері сказала: «Я відвідала Італію минулого літа».
Mary said that she had visited Italy the summer before. — Мері сказала, що вона відвідала Італію минулого літа.
Mary said, «I have already made the order». — Мері сказала: «Я вже зробила замовлення».
Mary explained that she had made the order by that time. — Мері пояснила, що вона вже зробила замовлення.

3. Якщо у прямій мові вживается майбутній час, у непрямій — майбутньо-міннулий час:
Mary said, «My brother will go there with us». — Мері сказала: «Мій брат піде туди з нами».
Mary said that her brother would go there with us. — Мері сказала, що її брат піде туди з нами.

Правило послідовності часів не діє у підрядних додаткових реченнях, які виражають загальні відомі факти або речі, що не потребують чіткого визначення часової межі:
He knew that the metals conduct electricity. — Він знат, що метали проводять електрику.
The teacher told me that the Earth moves round the Sun. — Учитель сказав, що Земля рухається навколо Сонця.
You said you like/liked chocolate. — Ти казав, що тобі подобається шоколад.
Зверніть увагу!

He is working. → She said he was working.

I have done my homework. → Tom said he had done his homework.

It has been snowing. → We thought it had been snowing.

We had won the game. → Jim said they had won the game.

You can use the dictionaries. → The teacher said we could use the dictionaries.

You may go to the library. → Mother said I might go to the library.

You will love our party. → Ann told I would love their party.

You must finish the test. → The teacher asked if/whether we had written the dictation yet.

Спогадання у непрямій мові

Спогадання до дії в непрямій мові пере-
дається за допомогою дієслів, які вказують
на характер цього спогадання: to ask (про-
сити), to beg (благати), to order (наказувати) тощо.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Пряма мова</th>
<th>Непряма мова</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He says, «Please, help me».</td>
<td>He begs to help him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He says, «Let’s go home».</td>
<td>He suggests going home.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to tell, to speak або to say</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to speak (говорити, розмовляти)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a language well, badly at a meeting on a topic/problem to smb about smb/smth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to say (говорити, казати)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>smb (to smb)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Закінчення таблиці

to tell  smb smth
наповнити, розповідати

She told me she was a student.
You must always tell the truth.
She never tells a lie.
She always tells interesting stories.

Запитання у непрямій мові

Зверніть увагу!
said → said that said to somebody → told somebody

Ми можемо передавати зміст висловлювання у прямій мові за допомогою слів ask (запитувати), wonder (цікавитися), want to know (хочу знати) тощо. У запитаннях у непрямій мові підмет ставиться перед дієслово, як і в стверджувальних реченнях. Узгодження часів у питаньних реченнях відбувається за загальними правилами.

Під час передачі запитань у непрямій мові не використовуються допоміжні дієслова, у кінці речення не ставиться знак питання.

Загальні запитання передаються за допомогою слів if, whether.
I тип умовних речення

Утворення

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Підрядне речення</th>
<th>Головне речення</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>If</strong></td>
<td><strong>Present Simple</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>hurry,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>miss it,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>doesn’t rain,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>don’t practise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Найняття</th>
<th>Умовні речення І типу висловлюють імовірні припущення, які насправді можуть здійснятися у теперішньому або майбутньому часі:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>If I hear</strong></td>
<td><strong>any news, I’ll phone you. — Якщо почує якісь новини, затеглеоную тобі.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If the rain</strong></td>
<td><strong>stops, we’ll go for a walk. — Якщо припишеться дощ, ми підземем прогулятися.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II тип умовних речення

Утворення

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Підрядне речення</th>
<th>Головне речення</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>If</strong></td>
<td><strong>Past Simple/ were</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ate cake,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>had your figure,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>didn’t have a car,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>got up earlier,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>were you,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Вживання

Другий тип умовних речень висловлює маломовірні або нереальні дії, які навряд чи
Зверніть увагу!
Дієслово to be у підрядних реченнях умові має форму were для всіх осіб.

III тип умовних речення
Утворення

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Підрядне речення</th>
<th>Головне речення</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If Past Perfect</td>
<td>would + Perfect Infinitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If we had gone earlier,</td>
<td>we would have had better weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If he had phoned her,</td>
<td>she would have come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you hadn’t made that mistake,</td>
<td>you would have passed your test.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Вживання
Третій тип умовних речення виражає дію, яка могла б здійснитися за певних умов у минулому, але не здійснилася:
If you had been more careful, you wouldn’t have cut yourself.— Якби ти був більш обережним, то б не порізався.
If I had had my mobile yesterday, I could have contacted you.— Якби у мене був мобільний, я би з тебе зв’язався.

Конструкція з wish та if only
В англійській мові конструкції I wish та if only вживаються у реченнях з дієсловами умовного способу для вираження бажання стосовно теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часів.
Бажання стосується теперішнього чи майбутнього часу:
Jessica wishes she were slimmer.— Джесіка бажає бути стройнішою. (Якби Джесіка була стройнішою.)
Бажання стосується минулого часу:
I wish you had told me about the dance.— На жаль, ти не сказав мені про танці. (Якби ти мені сказав про танці.)

I wish you hadn’t lost that photo. It was a really good one.— Я завжди змушений фотографію. Вона була такою гарною.
If only виражає більший ступінь бажання, ніж wish. Цю конструкцію можна вжити самостійно або додавати до неї підрядне речення.
Бажання стосується теперішнього чи майбутнього часу:
If only I wasn’t (weren’t) so fat.— Якби я був такий товстим.
If only I wasn’t (weren’t) so fat, I would be able to get into these trousers.— Якби я був такий товстим, я би зміг надягнути ці штани.

If only I were taller, I might be better at basketball.— Якби я був вищим, я зміг би грати в баскетбол краще.

Бажання стосується минулого часу:
If only David had been a bit more careful, he’d have been all right.— Якби Дейв був вище обережнішим (у минулому), у нього би все було гаразд.

Конструкція wish ... would/could
Якщо дія підрядного речення відбувається в майбутньому, спосіб дієового і вони виражає бажання, здійснення якого з маловірним, тоді в головному реченні вживається дієслово wish (бажати) або конструкція if only (якби тільки), а в підрядному — would/could з інфінітивом:
I wish you would put those shelves up soon.— Мені хотілося б, щоб ти швидше поставив ці полички. (Але ти навряд чи це зробиш.)

Tom wishes his neighbours wouldn’t make so much noise.— Тому хотілося б, щоб його сусіди так не шуміли. (Але вони все одно дуже галасують.)

If only you could try to keep the place tidy.— Добре було б, якби ти міг зберігати чистоту в цьому місці.
I wish I could sing (but I can’t).— Я хотів би співати. (Але я не можу.)

Зверніть увагу!
Слід пам’ятати про те, що часова форма Perfect Infinitive (have + Past Participle) після дієслів would, could, was/were to означає невиконану дію.
Порівняйте:
I wish something exciting would happen.— Я хотів би, щоб щось захоплююче. (Я хочу цього в майбутньому.)
I wish my life were more interesting. (My life isn’t interesting.) — Я хотів би, щоб моє життя було цікавим. (Моє життя зараз не цікаве.)

Стосовно дії, що відбулася в минулому, would have може використовуватися за умови узагальнення граматичних часів, проте якщо висловлюється нереалізована можливість у минулому, то натомість вживатиметься could have:
I wish I could have been at the wedding, but I was in New York.— Я хотів би бути на веселлі, але я був у Нью-Йорку.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Simple</td>
<td>The house is built.— Дім будуються.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We build the house.— Ми будуємо дім.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Continuous</td>
<td>The house is being built.— Дім будується (зараз).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are building the house.— Ми будуємо дім (зараз).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>The house has been built.— Дім збудовано.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have built the house.— Ми побудували дім.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Simple</td>
<td>The house was built.— Дім було збудовано.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We built the house.— Ми будували дім.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Continuous</td>
<td>The house was being built.— Дім будувався (у певний час).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We were building the house.— Ми будували дім (у певний час).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td>The house had been built.— Дім було збудовано (до певного часу).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We had built the house.— Ми збудували дім (до певного часу).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Simple</td>
<td>The house will be built.— Дім буде збудовано.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We will build the house.— Ми побудуємо дім.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
<td>The house will have been built.— Дім буде збудовано (до певного часу).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We will have built the house.— Ми збудуємо дім (до певного часу).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Конструкція to be going to</td>
<td>The house is going to be built.— Дім буде побудовано.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are going to build the house.— Ми збираємося будувати дім.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal Verbs</td>
<td>The house can be built.— Дім може бути побудований.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We can build the house.— Ми можемо побудувати дім.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Вживання**
В активному стані суб'єкт (істота чи нейстота) виконує дію:
Thieves stole a painting from the museum last night.— Злодії минулої ночі вкрали картину з музею.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛІВ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The tastiest bread is baked here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only fresh bread!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our bread is being baked now!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It wasn’t baked yesterday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Утворення**
Пасивний стан дієслів утворюється за допомогою дієслова to be та дієприкметника ми-нулого часу (перша форма правильних дієслів із закінченням -ed або форма, подана у третій колонці таблички неправильних дієслів, с. 92). При цьому дієслово to be змінюється за часами, особами та числами, а дієприкметник за- лишається незмінним.

**Пасивний стан вживатиметься, коли нас ці- кавить не виконувач дії, а особа чи предмет, над якими ця дія виконується. Саме тому слово, яке позначає особу чи предмет, стає у пасивному стані підметом:**
A painting was stolen from the museum last night.— З музею минулої ночі було вкрадено картину.

Вживання дієслів у Passive Voice приписує діловому та науковому стилю:

The liquid was heated to 60° and then filtered.— Рідину було нагріто до 60°, а потім профільтровано.

Для позначення виконавця або виконавців дії поряд з дієсловом у пасивному стаці вживають прийменник by:
The painting was stolen by masked thieves.— Картину було вкрадено злодіями в масках.

Коли йдеся про предмет, за допомогою якого було виконано дію, вживається прийменник with:

She has drawn the picture with a pencil.— Вона намалювала малюнок олісієм.

У пасивному стаці часова форма Future Continuous Passive не використовується. Решта часових форм вживається за тими правилами, що й в активному стаці:
The theft is being investigated by the police.— Крадіжка розслідується поліцією.

Other museums have been warned to take extra care.— Інші музеї були попереджено про підвищення заходів безпеки.

У пасивному стаці замість Present Perfect Continuous та Past Perfect Continuous вживаються Present Perfect та Past Perfect:
The test has been written in two hours.— Контрольну наносили за дві години.

Переклад дієслів у пасивному стаці українською мовою

Дієслова в пасивному стаці можна пере- кладати з англійської таким чином:

1. За допомогою дієслова «було» та діє- прикметника в пасивному стаці:
The book was written by a famous writer.— Книгу (було) написано видатним письменником.
The flowers were sent to her yesterday.— Квіти (було) надіслано їй учора.

2. Дієсловом, яке закінчується на «ся»:
The books are kept in the library.— Книжки зберігаються в бібліотеці.

3. Дієсловами третії особи множини в ак- тивному стаці:
The children will be given sweets after dinner.— Дітям дадуть цукерки після обіду.
The text will be translated by Monday.— Текст перекладуть до понеділка.
кати). find (вважати), know (знати), report (доповідати), say (казати), think (думати, вважати), understand (розуміти).

Переклад дієслів у зворотах

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to say</th>
<th>is said, was said</th>
<th>кажуть, казали</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to know</td>
<td>is known, was known</td>
<td>відомо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to report</td>
<td>is reported, was reported</td>
<td>повідомляють, повідомили</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to suppose</td>
<td>is supposed, was supposed</td>
<td>гадають, гадали</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to expect</td>
<td>is expected, was expected</td>
<td>припускають, очікували</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to consider</td>
<td>is considered, was considered</td>
<td>вважають, вважали</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to assume</td>
<td>is assumed, was assumed</td>
<td>припускають, припускали</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to think</td>
<td>is thought, was thought</td>
<td>думають, думали</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to believe</td>
<td>is believed, was believed</td>
<td>вважають, вважали</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Зазвичай ця конструкція вживається у стверджувальних реченнях. У питальних used ставиться перед підметом:

Used he often to sit in his favourite armchair? — Чи сидів він раніше у своєму улюбленому кріслі?

Used she to like apples in her childhood? — Чи любила вона в дитинстві яблука?

Для утворення запереченого речення до used додається частина not [ˈnɔt]:

He usedn't to smoke in his youth. — У молоді роки він не палив.

Але в сучасній англійській мові запитання та заперечення з цією конструкцією утворюються переважно за допомогою дієслова did:

Did he use to live at the seaside? — Чи жив він раніше на узбережжі?

I didn't use to meet him very often. — Раніше я не дуже часто зустрічав його.

**BE USED TO DOING/GET USED TO DOING**

We are used to getting up early. We do it every day. Also we're used to running every morning, but it was difficult at first.

**Утворення**

У зворотах to be used to doing/get used to doing змінюваною є лише перша частина — дієслово to be, яке змінюється за особами та числами, та дієслово get, яке змінюється за числами.

Питальна форма утворюється з використанням допоміжних дієслів, а заперечна — додаванням частки not.

**Вживання**

Зворот to be used to doing позначає дії, які стали звичними:

We are used to reading English books. We do it every day. — Ми звикли читати книжки англійською мовою. Ми робимо це щодня.

He is used to getting up early. He works from 8 a.m.— Він звик прокидається рано. Він працює з восьмої ранку.

У значенні «того, що стає більш звичним» використовується зворот to get used to doing:

It was difficult at first, but we soon got used to writing dictations. — Спочатку було складно, але ми звикли писати диктанти.
Модальні дієслова

В англійській мові існують особливі дієслова, у яких відсутні форми, властиві звичайним дієсловам.

Ці дієслова називають модальними. Вони вказують не на дію, а на ставлення до неї (на przykład, можливість або неможливість її виконання). Смислові дієслова вживаються після модальних в інфінітиві без частки to.

До модальних дієслів належать: can, could, be able to, may, might, must, should, ought to, shall, will, would, have to, need, to be allowed to.

Модальні дієслова не змінюються за особами та не мають неособових форм. При утворенні питальних і заперечних речення з такими дієсловами допоміжні дієслова не вживаються. У питальних реченнях модальні дієслова сталяться перед підметом.

Can, could ta to be able to

John: How many instruments can you play, Vicky?
Vicky: Only two — the violin and the piano.
John: That’s wonderful! And I can’t even sing!
Vicky: You can go to a music school and learn.

Утворення речення

Дієслово can означає «могти, вміти, мати здібності», має форму минулого часу could та еквівалент to be able to, який завжди вживатися в майбутньому та може вживатися в минулому часі. Після to be able інфінітив вживати з частию to.

Теперішній час

Стверджувальне речення

I He She It We You They
can sing.

Заперечне речення

cannot (can’t) sing.

Питальне речення

Can it sing? We you they

Зверніть увагу!

Модальні дієслово can та заперечна частина not завжди пишуться разом: cannot.

Минулий час

Форма минулого часу could тотожна за значенням та правилами вживання у реченнях форми теперішнього часу can:

When he was five he could swim well.— Коли йому було п’ять років, він умів добре плавати.

Could he come to us yesterday? — Чи міг він прийти до нас учора?

Нарівні з дієсловом could у минулому часі вживається was able to. Коли йдеться про дію, яка вже фактично відбулася, використовується тільки was able to у значенні «зміг, був спроможний»:

I wasn’t able to defend myself.— Я був неспроможний захистити себе.

Майбутній час

Дієслово can у майбутньому часі не вживається, а використовується його еквівалент to be able to (зможемо):

I’m afraid I can’t come/I won’t be able to come to your birthday party.— Вонося, я не можу/не зможу прийти на твій день народження.

Will people be able to live on the Moon one day? — Чи зможуть люди коли-небудь жити на Місяці?
I'll be able to sing again when my throat is cured.— Я зможу співати знов, коли вилікую гортано.

**Вживання**

Модальне дієслово *can* вказує на фізичну або розумову здатність, можливість виконати дію.

We can dance well.— Ми можемо добре танцювати.

He can read English books.— Він може читати книжки англійською мовою.

Коли йдеться про можливість чи здатність виконати дію, що відбувалась в минулому, вживають *could* або *was/were able to*.

Vicky could play the violin when she was five.— Вікі могла грати на скрипці, коли їй було п'ять років.

Vicky was able to play the violin when she was five.— Вікі могла грати на скрипці, коли їй було п'ять років.

Як правило, з дієсловами на позначення думок, міркувань вживають *could*:

I couldn't understand her story.— Я не міг зрозуміти її розповідь.

Модальне дієслово *can* означає дозвіл виконати дію в майбутньому.

You can come to me at 10.— Ти можеш прийти до мене о десяті.

**MUST**

You must not smoke here!
It can be dangerous.
There are a lot of flammable things in the room.

**Утворення речення**

Дієслово *must* має лише одну форму; дія, виражена за допомогою цього модального дієслова, стосується теперішнього або майбутнього часу:

You mustn't sit too close to the TV set.— Не можна сидіти так близько перед телевізором.

Стоносно минулого часу дієслово *must* вживається тільки у непрямій мові. У цьому випадку не дотримуються правил узгодження часів:

He said he must visit his sick friend.— Він сказав, що повинен відвідати свого хворого друга.

**Стверджувальне речення**

I must go to the doctor.

He
She
It
We
You
They

**Заперечне речення**

I have not (mustn’t) go to the doctor.

He
She
It
We
You
They

**Питальні речення**

Must I go to the doctor?

**Вживання**

Дієслово *must* виражає моральний обов'язок, необхідність з точки зору мовця та має значення «повинен», «треба»:

He is very ill. He must consult a doctor.— Він дуже хворий. Він повинен звернутись до лікаря.

Крім того, *must* вживається, коли йдеться про припунення, але з великою долею впевненості (тільки у стверджувальних реченнях):

Have you seen Tom? I can’t find him.— Я не дивився на Тома. Я не знайомий.

I haven’t seen him. He must be in the school library.— Ти не знаходився. Він повинен бути в школі.

Крім того, *must* може також вжимуватись у заперечній формі з уточненням категоричної заборони і передається як «не можна», «забороняється», «не повинен»:

You mustn’t do that.— Не можна так робити.

У відповідах на запитання з дієсловом *must* у стверджувальній формі вживається *must*, у заперечній — *needn’t*:

Must I do this work? Yes, you must./No, you needn’t.— Я повинен зробити цю роботу? Так, повинен./Ні, не треба.

Для вираження обов’язку та необхідності у минулому часі вживають конструкцію to have to (do):

He had to solve the problem.— Він мав вирішити цю проблему.
MAY, MIGHT

Утворення речень

У теперішньому часі вживається форма may, у минулому використовується форма might, а для позначення дії в майбутньому вживається конструкція to be allowed to:

May I speak to you now? — Можна поговорити з тобою зараз?

Теперішній час

Стверджувальне речення

I
He
She
It
We
You
They
may get the job.

Заперечне речення

I
He
She
It
We
You
They
may not get the job.

Питальне речення

I
He
She
It
We
You
They
get the job?

Минулій час

Стверджувальне речення

I
He
She
It
We
You
They
might be in.

Заперечне речення

I
He
She
It
We
You
They
might not be in.

Питальні речення

I
he
she
it
we
you
they
be in?

Вживання

Модальне дієсло may вказує на довір (можливість виконання якоїсь дії з чиїгоось дозволу), слабку ймовірність дії, припущених або відтінком сумніву:

You may take my book. — Ти можеш взяти мою книгу.

You may telephone from here. — Ви можете зв'язатися звідси.

It may rain later. — Можливо, згодом піде дощ.

Дієсло might вживається у питальних реченнях для вираження вічливого пропонування:

Might I sit here? — Дозвольте мені сидіти?

Для вираження докору або зауваження також вживається форма might:

You might do this exercise without asking him when he is busy. — Ти міг би виконати вправу, не звертаючись до нього, коли він зайнятий.

Might також може виражати невпевненість в тому, що дії відбудуться в майбутньому.

She might visit you in winter. — Можливо, вона відвідає вас взимку (але маловірно).

Заперечна форма дієслів may та might вживається нечасто — азазвичай заперечні речення складають з can або must:

— May I use the textbook at the exam? — Чи можна користуватися підручником на іспиті?
— No, you must not. — Не можна.

SHOULD TA OUGHT TO

You should take these pills twice a day.

Утворення речень

Дієсло should та ought to найчастіше вживаються стосовно теперішнього чи майбутнього часу. В непрямій мові вони залишаються незмінними:
You ought to/should visit your friends more often. — Ви би частіше відвідували друзів.

Стверджувальне речення

I
He
She
It
We
You
They

should/ought to get the job.

Заперечне речення

I
He
She
It
We
You
They

should not/ought not to get the job.

Питальні речення

I
He
She
It
We
You
They

Should/Ought to get the job?

Вживання

Модальні дієслова should та ought to та жінки за значенням: передають пораду, рекомендацію. Проте should не має частки to, а ought завжди вживається з to:

She ought to/should go out more often. — Її слід частіше гуляти.

You shouldn’t have bothered making lunch, we could have bought a pizza. — Вам не слід було обтруювати себе приготуванням обіду, ми б могли купити піцу.

Зворот should/ought to + have + Past Participle (дієприкметник минулого часу основного дієслова) у стверджувальному реченні вказує на невиконання бажаної чи проанонованої дії. Ця конструкція у заперечному реченні показує, що мовець не бажав зазначеної дії, але вона відбулася:

You ought to have/should have gone to bed earlier. — Вам слід було лягати спати раніше.

Питальні речення з should та ought to передають бажання отримати пораду:

Ought I to/Should I write and thank him? — Чи маю я написати та подякувати йому?

Where should I put this vase? — Куди мені слід поставити цю вазу?

SHALL

Утворення речення

Модальне дієслово shall не змінюється за часами, особами та числами. У сучасній мові воно зазвичай вживається в офіційному стилі.

Стверджувальне речення

I
He
She
It
We
You
They

shall do it.

Заперечне речення

I
He
She
It
We
You
They

shall not do it.

Питальні речення

I
He
She
It
We
You
They

Shall I do it?

Вживання

Модальні дієслова shall означає наказ, посереďніка, вказівку, пропозицію. Дія, виражена за його допомогою, стосується майбутнього:

You shall do it first. — Ти маєш робити це першим.

We shall wait for him. — Нам слід дочекатися його.

У питальних реченнях shall вживається при звертанні від першої особи однини і множини та передає пропозицію:

Shall I wait for you? — Давай я чекаю на тебе.

Shall we go to the park? — Підемо до парку?
**WILL TA WOULD**

Утворення речення

Модальні дієслова will має форму will у теперішньому часі, would — у минулому:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ствіржувальне речення</th>
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<tr>
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<td>He</td>
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<td>She</td>
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<td>It</td>
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<td>would/will do it.</td>
<td>would/will not do it.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>We</td>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Would/Will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do it?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Вживання

Модальні дієслова will/would вживанься для висловлення припущення:

She worked very hard yesterday. She would be tired.— Вона дуже багато працювала вчора. Вона має бути стомлена.

Це дієслово також виражає пропозицію, запрошення щось зробити:

Will you have an ice cream? — Будете морозиво?

Would you type this letter for me, please? — Надрукуйте для мене, будь ласка, цього листа.

Зверніть увагу!

Слід пам'ятати про те, що could та would є більш офіційними, ніж can та will.

---

**HAVE TO**

Утворення речення

На відміну від інших модальних дієслів, have to змінюється за особами та часами. Питальні речення з have to утворюються з використанням допоміжних дієслів, а в заперечних реченнях до допоміжного дієслова додається частина not:

She has to work much, because she wants to pass the exams well.— Вона має зробити багато працювати, тому що вона хоче добре скласти іспити.

He had to leave home early yesterday. He went to meet his grandma at the station.— Учора він був змушений рано вийти з дому. Він іздав на вокзал зустрічати бабусю.

Теперішній час

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<tr>
<td>have to wait.</td>
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<tr>
<td>have to wait?</td>
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<th>Якщо формула have to не має допоміжного дієслова, він вважається додатковим дієслово:</th>
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| He had to leave home early yesterday. He went to meet his grandma at the station.— Учора він був змушений рано вийти з дому. Він іздав на вокзал зустрічати бабусю.

Зверніть увагу!

Слід пам'ятати про те, що could та would є більш офіційними, ніж can та will.
Вживання

Модальне дієслово have to, так само як і must, указує на необхідність чи обов'язковість дії, має значення "бути змушеним":

I have to get up early. — Я мусь вставати рано.

We have to learn on Saturday. — Ми маємо вчитись в суботу.

Існують певні відмінності у значенні модальних дієслів have to та must. Дієсло во must вживається тільки в Present Simple і лише в тому випадку, коли суб'єкт прийняв рішення самостійно:

I must hurry, I may be late for school. — Я повинен покинутися, я можу запізнатись до школи.

Модальне дієсло во have to в теперішньому часі вживається, коли суб'єкт має виконати чуже рішення, а не приймає його самостійно:

Pupils have to do their homework. — Учні повинні виконувати домашнє завдання.

У неформальному стилі вживають конструкцію have got to:

I've got to invite Nick. — Я маю запросити Ніка.

Have I got to invite Nick? — Чи мусь я запросити Ніка?

I haven't got to invite Nick. — Я не повинен запросувати Ніка.

NEED

Модальне дієслово need має лише форму теперішнього часу та виражає необхідність виконання дії. Питальні та заперечна форми не потребують допоміжного дієслова:

You needn't hurry. — Ви не треба поспішати.

Need we go there? — Чи треба нам туди йти?

Зворот needn't have + Past Participle вживають, коли говорять про те, що не було необхідним, але було зроблено:

You needn't have gone shopping. You have two pizzas! — Тобі не треба було йти до магазину, у тебе є дві піци!

Зверніть увагу!

У заперечних реченнях можна вживати don't have to та don't need to, які мають таке саме значення, що й needn't:

You don't have/don't need to wash the dishes. They are clean. — Тобі не потрібно мити посуд. Він чистий.
Конструкція to be allowed to/to be permitted to — це еквівалент модального дієслова may. Вона має значення «мати дозвіл» і може вживатися в усіх часових формах.

Теперішній час
Стверджувальне речення
I am allowed to play.
He is allowed to play.
She is allowed to play.
It is allowed to play.
We are allowed to play.
You are allowed to play.
They are allowed to play.

Заперечне речення
I am not allowed to play.
He is not allowed to play.
She is not allowed to play.
It is not allowed to play.
We are not allowed to play.
You are not allowed to play.
They are not allowed to play.

Питальне речення
Am I allowed to play?
Is he allowed to play?
Is she allowed to play?
Is it allowed to play?
Are we allowed to play?
Are you allowed to play?
Are they allowed to play?

Минулий час
Стверджувальне речення
I was allowed to play.
He was allowed to play.
She was allowed to play.
It was allowed to play.
We were allowed to play.
You were allowed to play.
They were allowed to play.

Вжити мають учителі дозволено використовуватись для висловлення дозволу, так само як модальні дієслово may/might:

Підсумок
Конструкція to be allowed to/to be permitted — це еквівалент модального дієслова may. Вона має значення «мати дозвіл» і може вживатися в усіх часових формах.

Учні дозволено користуватися словниками.
Функції інфінітива в реченні

Інфінітив із залежними від нього словами утворює інфінітивну групу: to learn the poem by heart — вивчити вірш напам’ять.

Інфінітив чи інфінітивна група в реченні може виконувати такі функції.
1. Підмета:
   To know him is to trust him. — Знати його — значить довіряти йому.
2. Предикатива (іменної частини складеного присудка):
   The point is to achieve the aim. — Головне — досягти мети.
3. Частини дієслівного складеного присудка:
   We must stay at home. — Ми повинні залишатися вдома.
4. Додатка:
   He asked me to wait. — Він попросив мене підкатати.
5. Обставини мети:
   I have come here to meet her. — Я прийшов сюди, щоб зустрітися з нею.
6. Обставини насліду:
   She is old enough to go to work. — Вона вже досить доросла, щоб іти працювати.

Зверніть увагу!
Після слів the first, the last тощо інфінітив перекладається як особова форма. Не was the last to come. — Він прийшов останнім.

В англійській мові існує об’єктний інфінітивний комплекс (Complex Object). Він складається з двох частин. Перша — іменник чи особовий займенник в об’єктному відмінку, друга — інфінітив, що позначає дію, яку виконує або якої зазнає особа чи предмет:

Our teacher wanted us to read the text. — Наш учителю хотів, щоб ми прочитали текст.

Complex Object вживається після дієслів:
а) що позначають сприйняття за допомогою органів чуття: to see (бачити), to hear (чути), to feel (відчувати), to watch, to observe (спостерігати), to notice (помічати). Після них інфінітив вживається без частки to;
б) що виражають бажання, намір, почуття: to want (хотіти), to desire (бажати),
to like (подобаться), to intend (мати намір) тощо;
в) за допомогою яких виражаються думки, припущення: to think (думати), to consider (зважати), to know (знайти), to suppose (припустити) тощо;
г) що означають наказ, прохання, дозвіл, пораду, притул: to ask (просити), to permit (дозволити), to advise (радити) тощо.
Після дієслів to make, to let інфінітив вживатися без частки to.
Перекладається Complex Object як підрядне додаткове речення:
We saw Nick cross the street.— Ми бачили, як Нік переходив вулицю.
We consider Jane to be the best pupil.— Ми вважаємо, що Джейн є найкращою ученицею.
The teacher made us work.— Учитель змусив нас працювати.

Значення і вживання форм Інфінітива

Інфінітив у формі Simple вживається для позначення дії, одночасної з дією дієслова-присудка:
I am glad to see you.— Радий вас бачити.
I was glad to see you.— Був радий вас бачити.

Simple Infinitive вживають для вираження майбутньої дії з дієсловами, які виражають намір, бажання тощо:
I want to see you.— Хочу вас побачити.
I hope to see you soon.— Сподіваюся скоро вас побачити.

Continuous Infinitive вираховує тривалу дію, яка відбувається одночасно з дією присудка:
He was pleased to be playing in the yard again.— Він був задоволений, тому що знову грав на підвір’ї.
He seemed to be listening carefully.— Здавалося, що він уважно слухає.

Perfect Infinitive означає дію, яка відбулася раніше дії, вираженої присудком:
He was pleased to have played in the yard again.— Він був задоволений, тому що знову пограв на підвір’ї.
He seemed to have listened carefully to the teacher.— Здавалося, що він уважно вислухав учителя.

Слід пам’ятати про те, що після модальних дієслів should, would, could, might, was/were to Perfect Infinitive говорять про невизначну дію:
He could have come.— Він міг прийти (але не прийшов).
We should have left our books in the class.— Нам слід було залишити книжки в класі (але ми цього не зробили).
Perfect Continuous Infinitive виражає тривалу дію, яка відбувається в момент дії дієслова-присудка:
He is happy to have been studying at this school for 10 years.— Він щасливий, що провчився в цій школі 10 років.
Passive Infinitive та Active Infinitive використовуються згідно із загальними правилами вживання дієслів в активному й пасивному стані:
He wants to see us.— Він хоче нас побачити.
He didn’t want to be seen.— Він не хотів, щоб його бачили.

ГЕРУНДІЙ (-ING FORM)

Герундій (the Gerund) — це неособова форма дієслова із закінченням -ing. Це частина мови має властивості як іменника, так і дієслова.

Дієслівні властивості героундія

Герундій, утворений від перехідних дієслів, вживається з прямим додатком:
I like reading newspapers.— Мені подобається читати газети.

Форми героундія

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>preparing</td>
<td>being prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>having prepared</td>
<td>having been prepared</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Форми Simple Gerund Active та Passive означають дію, яка відбувається одночасно з дією, вираженою у реченній дієсловом-присудком у теперішньому, минулому або майбутньому часах:

My friend dreamed of becoming a doctor.— Мій друг мріяв стати лікарем.

Існують дієслова, які мають різні значення, залежно від того, вживаються вони з героундієм чи інфінітивом:
go on + to infinitive — починати;  
go on + gerund — продовжувати;  
stop + to infinitive — зупинитися з якоюсь метою;  
stop + gerund — закінчити, припинити щось робити;  
mean + to infinitive — мати намір;  
mean + gerund — значити;  
try + to infinitive — робити все можливе;  
try + gerund — спробувати;  
want + to infinitive — хотіти;  
want + gerund — бути необхідним.

Переклад герундія

Герундій може перекладатися українською як:
а) інфінітів (неоформлені форми дієслова):  
I thought of going to the park.— Я думав піти в парк.
б) іменник:
I like swimming.— Я люблю плавання.
в) дієприємник:
We continued our test without looking in the dictionaries.— Ми продовжили контрольну роботу, не дивлячись у словники.
г) частина присудка:
I like cooking.— Мені подобається готовувати.

Вживання герундія та інфінітива після певних дієслів

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb + gerund</th>
<th>doing</th>
<th>cooking</th>
<th>sightseeing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>like</td>
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<td>adore</td>
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<td>love</td>
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<td>enjoy</td>
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<td>prefer</td>
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<td>forget</td>
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<tr>
<td>hate</td>
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<tr>
<td>can’t stand</td>
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<td>don’t mind</td>
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<td>finish</td>
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<td>look forward</td>
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<td>to</td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb + to + infinitive</th>
<th>to do</th>
<th>to come</th>
<th>to cook</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agree</td>
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<td>learn</td>
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<td>offer</td>
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<td>decide</td>
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<td>want</td>
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<td>expect</td>
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<td>refuse</td>
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<td>forget</td>
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<td>seem</td>
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<td>help</td>
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<td>hope</td>
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<td>would like</td>
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<td>would love</td>
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<tr>
<td>would prefer</td>
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<tr>
<td>would hate</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Форми Perfect Gerund Active та Passive виражають дію, яка передує дії, вираженій у речені дієсловом-присудком:
I remember having been congratulated by my friends.— Я пам’ятаю, як мене привітали мої товариши.
Герундій з іменником чи присвійним займенником, що передує йому й означають носій дії, утворюють герундіальний зворот. Іноді займенник, який входить до цього звороту, може бути в об’єктивному відмінку. Герундіальний зворот є складеним членом речення (підметом, додатком, означенням або обставиною):
I remember my friends having congratulated me then.— Я пам’ятаю, що тоді мої друзі привітали мене.

Іменникова властивість герундія

Як іменник, герундій може виконувати у речені такі функції.
1. Підмета:
Reading is useful.— Читання корисно.
2. Частини присудка:
My hobby is reading.— Я залишаюсь читаючи.
3. Додатка (прямого і непрямого):
She likes playing the guitar.— Вона любить грати на гітарі.
I like your idea of becoming a doctor.— Мені подобається твоя ідея стати лікарем.
### Инфінітив чи герундій?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Инфінітив</th>
<th>Без частки to</th>
<th>Герундій</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **З часткою to** | | 1) У ролі підмета:  
Eating fruit is good for your health.—  
Исті фрукти корисно для вашого здоров'я. |
| 1) Для вираження мети:  
She went out to buy some bread. —  
Вона вийшла, щоб купити хліба.  
| 1) Після модальних дієслів (крім ought to):  
You must be back by 10 p.m. —  
Ти повинен повернутися до десятої вечора. |
| 2) Після дієслів advise (радити), agree (погоджуватися), expect (очікувати), promise (обіцяти), hope (сподіватися), refuse (відмовлятися):  
He agreed to come. — Він погодився прийти.  
| 2) Після словосполучень had better, would rather (краще б):  
You’d better go. — Тобі б краще піти. |
|  | 2) Після дієслів admit (припускати), avoid (уникати), consider (враховувати), continue (продовжувати), enjoy (наслідкуватися), escape (уникати), excuse (вибачатися), finish (закінчувати), forgive (вибачати), imagine (увіядти), involve (містити в собі), keep (продовжувати), look forward to (чекати з нетерпінням), mention (агадувати), mind (заперечувати), miss (зупиняти), object to (заперечувати), practise (працювати), prevent (запобігати), report (доповідати), resist (протидіяти), risk (ризикувати), save (рятувати), suggest (пропонувати), understand (розуміти):  
Do you mind opening the window? —  
Ти не заперечуєш, якщо я відкрию вікно?  
<p>|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Інфінітив</th>
<th>Без частки to</th>
<th>Герундій</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3) Після питальних слів where (де), how (як), what (що), who (хто), which (який), крім why: I don’t know what to do. — Я не знаю, що робити.</td>
<td>3) Після конструкції «make/let/see/hear/feel + додаток»: Let me watch TV. — Дозволь мені подивитися телевізор.</td>
<td>3) Після дієслова go (йти): I go swimming every morning. — Я плаваю щоранку.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Після словосполучень would like, would love, would prefer: I’d love to have a cup of tea. — Я би випив чашку чаю.</td>
<td>4) Після дієслів see (бачити), hear (чути), listen (слухати), watch (спостерігати) для вираження дії, що відбувалася протягом якогось проміжку часу: I heard a police siren screaming. — Я чу, як лунала поліцейська сирена.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5) Після іменників: It’s a hard job to teach children. — Це складна робота — вчити дітей.</td>
<td>5) Після конструкцій be busy (бути зайнятим), be of no use (бути непотрібним), what’s the use of (яка корисність з), it’s (no) good (добре/лого), it’s (not) worth (варті/не варті), can’t help (нічого не можна зробити), there’s no point in (немає сенсу), can’t stand (не можна терпіти), be/get used to (звукнути), have difficulty in (мати труднощі в чомусь), be interested in (бути зацікавленим чимось), be good at (бути адібним), be keen on (пригнити): It’s no use crying over the split milk. — Не варто плакати за розлитим молоком.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Після прикметників: I am glad to see you. — Радий вас бачити.</td>
<td>6) Після словосполучення spend/waste time (марнувати час): You waste your time playing computer games. — Ти маруєш час, граючи в комп’ютерні ігри.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7) Після прийменників: He entered without knocking at the door. — Він зайшов, не постукали.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Дієприкметник**

Present Participle (Participle I).
Дієприкметник теперішнього часу

Утворення
Present Participle (Participle I) утворюється слідомо додаванням -ing до форми V1.
Існують такі форми Participle I:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>reading</td>
<td>being read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>having read</td>
<td>having been read</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Правила додавання на письмі закінчення -ing до основи дієслова див. на с. 14.

Вживання
Present Participle (Participle I) відповідає українському дієприкметнику активного ста- ну теперішнього часу або дієприслівнику недоконаного виду:

Listening to the teacher I learn something new.— Слухаючи вчителя, я вивчаю щось нове.

Listening to the teacher I learned something new.— Слухаючи вчителя, я вивчив щось нове.

Listening to the teacher I’ll learn something new.— Слухаючи вчителя, я вивчую щось нове.

Present Participle (Participle I) виражає:
1. Дію, що відбулася перед дією, позначеною основним дієсловом: Arriving to the station, we went to buy tickets for the train.— Прибувши на станцію, ми купували квитки.
2. Ознаки:
   I saw a woman sitting in the room.— Я побачив жінку, яка сиділа в кімнаті.
3. Обставину часу, причини, способу дії: Walking in the park, I saw my friends here.— Я бачив своїх друзів, коли гуляв у парку.

Крім того, дієприкметник Present Participle (Participle I) разом з іменником або займенником, який вживається перед ним та позначає дію, утворює зворот, що перекладається як підрядне або незалежне речення:

We saw him coming.— Ми бачили, як він підходив.

He was seen coming.— Вони, що він підходив.

There were ten books on the table, two of them being mine.— На столі було десять книжок, і дві з них — мої.

Past Participle (Participle II).
Дієприкметник минулого часу

Утворення
Past Participle (Participle II) має лише одну форму, перекладається як пасивний дієприкметник та має такі особливості написання.
1. Дієприкметники, утворені від правильних дієслів, мають закінчення -ed: look — looked, call — called.
2. Якщо основа дієслова має закінчення -e, до неї додається -d: hope — hoped, save — saved.
4. Кінцева приголосна подвоюється, коли дієслово закінчується на приголосний, якому передує короткий наголосний голосний: beg — begged, plan — planned.

Правила вживання закінчення -ed
Закінчення -ed вимовляється таким чином:
1) як [t] — після глухих приголосних, крім t: asked [a:kt], liked [laikt];
2) як [d] — після дзвінких приголосних, крім d, та після голосних: loved [lov], cried [kraid];
3) як [id] — після t, d (te, de): wanted ['wontid], decided [dr'saidid].

Вживання
Як правило, Past Participle (Participle II) означає дію, що вже відбулася: a decorated room — прикрашена кімната, a written test — написана контрольна робота.
Так само, як і Participle I, Participle II може означати дію, одночасну з дією дієслова-присудка, та дію, незалежну від часу. У реченнях Past Participle (Participle II) найчастіше виступає означеним:

This is a well-known singer.— Це відомий співак.

His father is a respected man.— Його батько — поважна людина.
ІМІННИК

Іменник — це самостійна частина мови, яка означає істоту чи предмет і відповідає на запитання «хто?», «що?». В англійській мові так само, як і в українській, іменники мають одну та множину. На відміну від української мови, в англійській існує лише два відмінки іменників: загальний і прикладний.

Іменники можуть називати:
1. Предмети чи істоти: a cat (кіт), a pencil (олівець), a house (будинок).
2. Речовинні та природні явища: water (вода), snow (сніг).
3. Риси характеру людини чи якості предметів: generosity (щедрість), cleverness (розумність), power (сила).
4. Опірмечени дії та стану: look (погляд), laughter (сміх), sadness (смуток).

За складом іменники поділяються на:
1. Прості, які не мають афіксів у своєму складі: dog (собака), tree (дерево), pen (ручка).
2. Похідні, які мають префікс або суфікс: darkness (темрява), difference (різниця).
3. Складні, які складаються з двох і більше слів: pencilbox (пенал), blackboard (класна дошка).

За значенням іменники поділяються на:
1. Загальні назви, спільні для всіх одно- та багатьох предметів: an armchair (крісло), a tiger (тигр), a piano (пианіно).
2. Власні назви:
   a) власні імена: Mr Smith (містер Сміт), Jane (Джейн);
   b) географічні назви: London (Лондон), the Dnieper (Дніпро);
   в) назви вулиць, майданів, газет, журналів, готелів, музеїв: the «National» hotel (готель «Національ»), the Times (газета «Таймс»);
   г) назви днів тижня, місяців, національностей, мов: March (березень), Sunday (неділя), Ukrainian (українська мова).

Категорія роду іменника

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Рід</th>
<th>Українська мова</th>
<th>Англійська мова</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Чоловічий (він — he) | 1) Істоти чоловічої статі: чоловік, хлопчик, кіт, кішка.  
|                  | 2) Неістоти, що традиційно належать до чоловічого роду: дім, стіл, комп’ютер. | Істоти чоловічої статі, у тому числі тварини-самці: man, boy, son, he-wolf.  
|                  |                                                       | A man came to the table. He looked at the books on the table. — Чоловік підійшов до столу. Він подивився на книжки, що лежали на столі. |
| Жіночий (вона — she) | 1) Істоти жіночої статі: жінка, дівчина, кішка.  
|                  | 2) Неістоти, що традиційно належать до жіночого роду: ручка, земля, ніч, книжка. | Істоти жіночої статі, у тому числі тварини-самці: woman, girl, daughter, aunt, she-wolf.  
|                  |                                                       | I know that girl. She goes to our school.— Я знаю ту дівчину. Вона навчається в нашій школі. |
| Середній (вони — it) | 1) Неістоти, що традиційно належать до середнього роду: поле, небо, вікно, дерево.  
|                  | 2) Деякі істоти, що традиційно належать до середнього роду: немовля. | 1) Усі неістоти: field, sky, window, tree, table.  
|                  |                                                       | The sky was gray. It was cloudy.— Небо було сіре. Вони були укриті хмарами. |
|                  |                                                       | 2) Назви тварин: cat, goat, elephant, a також іменник baby. |
|                  |                                                       | The puppy plays in the yard every day. |
|                  |                                                       | It likes playing with the ball.— Цукання щодня грається надворі. Вони любить бавитися з м’ячем. |

43
ОДИНА ТА МНОЖИНА

В англійській мові іменники в однині поділяються на злічувані (Countable Nouns) та незлічувані (Uncountable Nouns).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Злічувані іменники</th>
<th>Незлічувані іменники</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a chair</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an engineer</td>
<td>milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a question</td>
<td>friendship</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Злічувані іменники можуть вживатися в однині (the Singular) і множині (the Plural). Незлічувані іменники множини не мають.

Правила правопису множини іменників

Відшість іменників мають у множині закінчення -s. Закінчення -es додається у таких випадках:

1. Якщо основа іменника закінчується на -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x: a bus — buses; a lunch — lunches; a class — classes; a watch — watches; a bush — bushes; a box — boxes.


3. Якщо основа іменника закінчується на -o з попереднім приголосним: a hero — heroes; a tomato — tomatoes.

Винятки: a piano — pianos; a photo — photos; a solo — solos.

4. У деяких іменників, що в однині закінчуються на -f або -fe, у множині -f змінюється на -v з додаванням закінчення -es: буквопослідовні -ves вимовляється як [vz]: a leaf — leaves; a wife — wives; a shelf — shelves; a wolf — wolves; a half — halves; a calf — calves; a knife — knives; a life — lives.

Множина інших іменників цього типу утворюється за загальним правилом: додаванням закінчення -s, без зміні f на v: a kerchief — kerchiefs; a safe — safes; a chief — chiefs; a roof — roofs.

Окремі випадки утворення множини іменників

1. Множина деяких іменників утворюється зміною кореневого голосного (без додавання закінчення): a man — men; a tooth — teeth; a woman — women ['womən]; a goose — geese; a foot — feet; a mouse — mice.

2. Іменник child у множині має форму children.

3. Множина іменника ox утворюється за допомогою закінчення -en: oxen.

4. Іменники sheep, deer, swine, fish, fruit та назви деяких видів риб мають однакову форму в однині і множині:  He caught a lot of fish. — Він спиймав багато риби.

Зверніть увагу!

Форма fishes вживається, коли йдеться про різні види риб; форма fruits — коли йдеться про різні види фруктів.

5. Деякі іменники латинського і грецького походження зберігають форми множини, які вони мали в цих мовах: a phenomenon — phenomena; a crisis — crises; a radius — radii.


Якщо ж складний іменник утворений від інших частин мови, то закінчення множини додається в кінці слова: forget-me-not — forget-me-nots (незабудки); merry-go-round — merry-go-rounds (каруселі).

7. В англійській мові є іменники, що вживаються тільки в однині (назви речовин і абстрактних понять: chalk, silver, peace, courage та ін.) або тільки у множині (назви предметів, що складаються з двох рівних або подібних частин: tongs (кліпці, обіцьки), spectacles (окуляри), trousers (штани), scissors (ножиці) та ін.).

Зверніть увагу!

Деякі іменники в англійській мові вживаються тільки в однині, а відповідні ім іменники в українській мові мають форму однини й множини або тільки множини: advice — порада, поради; knowledge — знання; information — інформація, відомості; news — новина, новини; progress — успіх, успіхи; money — гроші.
Число іменників в українській та англійській мовах може не збігатися: goods (товар), 
clothes (одяг), contents (аміст), wages (зарплата) тощо.

Деякі іменники, які означають суккупність, можуть узагалі носити з присудком в одніні і множині, залежно від їх значення. До таких іменників належать: army (армія), 
audience (аудиторія), band (гурт), class (клас), company (компанія), crowd (народ), family (родина), government (уряд), team (команда), 
union (спілка) тощо. У даному випадку число дієслова-присудка залежить від того, який відтінок значення мається на увазі: група людей у цілому чи окремі члени групи:

Our family is very old.— Наша родина дуже давня. (Мається на увазі весь рід.)
Our family are happy with presents.— Нашій родині сподобалась подарунки. (Кожному члену родини.)

**ПРІСВІЙНИЙ ВІДМІНКОВИЙ ІМЕННИК**

Іменники у прісвійному відмінку вираховують принадлежність когось/чогось особі чи предмету і відповідають на запитання «чий/ 
чия/чия/чий?».

**Утворення**

Форма прісвійного відмінника іменника втілюється за такою схемою:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Іменник в одніні</th>
<th>'s</th>
<th>boy</th>
<th>boy's</th>
<th>Vicky</th>
<th>Vicky's</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Іменник у множині, який має закінчення -s</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>boys</td>
<td>boys'</td>
<td>tourists</td>
<td>tourists'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Іменник у множині, який не має закінчення -s</td>
<td>+ 's</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>men's</td>
<td>children</td>
<td>children's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Закінчення -'s вимовляється як:

1) [s] — після глухих приголосних, крім [s], [f], [tʃ];
2) [z] — після голосних із двінких приголосних, крім [z], [dз], [з];
3) [i] — після звуків [s], [z], [z], [tʃ], [dз], [з].

Якщо іменник в одніні закінчується на -s, -ss, -x, на письмі для утворення прісвійно-
Артикль — це спеціальне службове слово, яке ставиться перед іменником і визначає його. В англійській мові існує два артиклі: неозначений (a/an) та означений (the).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Неозначений артикль</th>
<th>Означений артикль</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/an вживається тільки зі злічуваними іменниками в однінні. У множині чи перед незлічуваними іменниками вживається some: He left a case. (одинина) He left some cases. (множина) He left some luggage. (незлічуваний іменник)</td>
<td>The вживається з іменниками, як злічуваними, так і незлічуваними, в однінні та множині: He needed the case. (одинина) He needed the cases. (множина) He needed the luggage. (незлічуваний іменник)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Неозначений артикль вживається перед злічуваним іменником, який згадується вперше: A man booked into a hotel in London. — Чоловік поселився в готелі в Лондоні. (Це речення містить нову інформацію. Ми не знаємо, що це за людина, у якому саме готелі вона зупинилася. Але у тому випадку, коли говорити про предмети, про які вже згадувалося раніше, вживається означений артикль.) The man didn’t return to the hotel. — Чоловік не повернувся до готелю. (У цьому реченні йдеться про того самого чоловіка та той самий готель, інформацію про які вже подано.)

2. Означений артикль вживається, коли йдеться про щось єдине у своєму роді: In the office a phone was ringing. — У офісі здзвонив телефон. (У офісі багато телефонів.) I was in bed when the phone rang. — Я був у ліжку, коли здзвонив телефон. (Телефон у моєму будинку один.)

The sun was going down. — Сонце сідло. (У нашій сонячній системі лише одне сонце.)
The government is unpopular. — Уряд непопулярний. (У країні один уряд.)

Зверніть увагу!
Означений артикль також завжди вживається з такими словами і словосполученнями: the country(side), the Prime Minister, the sea(side), the shop, the market, the beach, the police.

4. Неозначений артикль вживається з іменником, що описується прикметником: It was a lovely day. — Був чудовий день.

5. Неозначений артикль вживається для класифікації чого-небудь, а також перед назвами професій: The play was a comedy. — Її була комедія.
My sister is a secretary. — Моя сестра — секретарка.

Зверніть увагу!
A/The police officer, але: the police.

6. Іменник з неозначеним артиклем має узагальнююче значення: An orange contains vitamin C. — В апельсинах є вітамін C.
A butcher is someone who sells meat. — М’ячки — це той, хто продає м’ясо.
Але у тому випадку, коли йдеться про загальні твердження, про тварин, відкриття та винаходи, вживається артикль the: Who invented the camera? — Хто винашов фотоапарат?

7. Артикль the вживається з назвами музиких інструментів: the piano, the violin, the clarinet, та з назвами видів спорту: tennis.
8. Неозначенений артикль вживается після дієслів to be, to have:
My mother is a doctor. — Моя мама — лікар.
They have got a car. — У них є машина.

9. Неозначенений артикль вживается у структурах «such a/an + (прикметник) алічуваний іменник в однині»:
We had such a good party. — У нас була така чудова вечірка.

10. Неозначенений артикль вживается в окличних реченнях, до складу яких входять what та іменник в однині:
What a funny story! — Яка смішна історія!

11. Означений артикль вживається з найвищим ступенем порівняння прикметників:
This is the highest building in our city. — Це — найвища споруда в нашому місті.

12. Означений артикль вживається з порядковими числівниками:
The first project is about water pollution and the second project is about air pollution. — Перший проект — про забруднення води, другий — про забруднення повітря.

13. Означений артикль вживається з назвами частин світу: the north, the south, the east, the west.

14. Як правило, іменники та числівники, що позначають час, вживаються без артикля. Він ставиться лише у тому випадку, коли після слова на позначення часу стоїть словосполучення або речення, що його уточнює.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Артикль не вживається</th>
<th>Артикль вживається</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was born in 1986. — Я народився у 1986.</td>
<td>That was the year I was born. — Саме в цьому році я народився.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We play football in summer. — У літку ми граємо в футбол. | It was the summer of 2001 when we moved to a new flat. — Саме влітку 2001 року ми переїхали до нової квартири. |
I went to school in September. — Я пішов до школи у вересні. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Роки, пори року, місяці</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We go away on Christmas. — Ми відїжджаємо на Різдво.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Easter is early this year. — Великдень цього року ранній. |
| We had a wonderful Christmas. — У нас було чудове Різдво. |
I started work here at the Easter before last. — Я почав працювати тут на Великдень позамінного року. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Спеціальні дати, свята</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Let’s meet on Tuesday. — Давай зустрінемось у п'ятницю.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The thunderstorm was on the Tuesday of that week. — Гроза була минулого п'ятниці. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Дні тижня</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We sleep at night. — У ночі ми спимо.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I like to travel by day/ by night. — Мені подобається подорожувати днем/ночй. |
| It got warmer during the night. — Протягом ночі потеплішало. |
We came here in the morning. — Ми прийшли сюди раніше. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Частини доби</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We have supper at 8 o’clock. — Ми вечеряємо о восьмій.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We had a quick supper. — Ми повечеряли швидко.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| час прийняття їжі |
15. Вживання артикльв з географічними назвами:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Артикль не вживається</th>
<th>Артикль вживається</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Континенти, країни, острови, штати та графства</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Більшість вживається без артикля: living in Africa; to Rhode Island; from Kansas</td>
<td>Назви, що мають в своєму складі такі слова як republic та kingdom вживаються з означеним артиклем: the United Kingdom. Назви країн у множині також мають означений артикль: the USA, the Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Регіони</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Назви регіонів, які закінчуються назвою континенту чи країни, пишуться без артикля: Central Asia; Western Ukraine</td>
<td>Решта назв уживається з означеним артиклем, зокрема якщо назва країни є словосполученням з прийменником of: the West; the South of Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Гори</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Вживаються без артикля назви гірських вершин: Everest; North Hill</td>
<td>Назви гірських масивів мають артикль the: the Alps; the Rockies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Океани, моря, озера, річки й каналі</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Назви озер вживаються без артикля: Lake Baikal; Lake Michigan</td>
<td>Назви інших водних просторів вживаються з означеним артиклем: the Black Sea; the Atlantic (Ocean); the (River) Thames; the Suez Canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Міста й села</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Більшість назв міст і сіл вживається без артиклю: Lviv; London; Harehills</td>
<td>Виняток: the Hague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>дороги, парки, майдани</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Більшість вживається без артиклю: Church Street; Fifth Avenue; Central Park; Berkeley Square</td>
<td>Винятки: the High Street; the Avenue; the Strand; the Mall. Назви головних доріг і пронумерованих трас вживаються з артиклем the: the A5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Мости</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Більшість назв вживається без артиклю: Tower Bridge</td>
<td>Є кілька винятків: the Golden Gate Bridge; the Severn (назва річки) Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Аеропорти та вокзали, установи</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Більшість таких назв вживається без артикля: Orly (airport); London Museum; Merton Colledge</td>
<td>Артикль вживається у тому випадку, коли у назві є прийменник of або іменник чи прикметник: the University of Kyiv; the Science Museum; the White House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Артикль не вживається</td>
<td>Артикль вживається</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Театри, кінозалі, готелі, галереї</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Вільшість назв з іменником у присвійному відмінку вживається без артикля: St Martin's (Theatre)</td>
<td>Але такі назви, як правило, вживаються з артиклем the: the Globe (theatre); the Plaza (cinema); the Ritz (hotel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Магазини й ресторани</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Вільшість назв вживається без артикля: shopping at Harrods's</td>
<td>Назви зі словами body, studio тощо вживаються з означенням артиклем: the Body Shop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Запам’ятай!

| bed | in bed, go to bed (лягати спати, відпочивати) | sit on the bed (сидіти на ліжку), make the bed (застелити ліжко) |
| home | at home (вдома), go home (йти додому), come home (приходити додому), leave home (йти з дому) | in the house (у будинку), to the house (до будинка), in the home (вдома) |
| sea | at sea (на морі), go to sea (йти в море — про моряків) | on the sea (на морі), by the sea (по морю), at/to the seaside (на узбережжі/до узбережжя), on/to the coast (на узбережжі/до узбережжя) |
| town | in town (у місті), go to town (йти до міста), leave town (залишити місто) | the town centre (центр міста), the city (місто), the village (село) |
| work | at work (на роботі), go to work (йти на роботу), leave work (залишити роботу) | the office (офіс), the factory (завод) |

Наявність чи відсутність артикля в деяких усталених словосполученнях

Неозначеній a/an

- have a look/swim etc. — подивитися/поплавати тощо; have a good time — гарно проводити час; have a toothache/headache etc. — мати зубний/головний біль; it’s a pity/shame — шкода/сожалі; as a matter of fact — фактично, насправді; be in a hurry — поспішати; be at a loss — бути розгубленим (не знати, що сказати/зробити); go for a walk — йти на прогулянку; in a low/loud voice — тихо/голосно; all of a sudden — рaptowo; tell a lie — брехати; at a time — за раз; at a speed of — на швидкості; a lot of — багато; a little — трохи; a few — кілька

Означеній the

- in the affirmative (positive)/negative — у стверджувальній/заперечній формі; in the direction of — у напрямку; in the east/west/south/north — на сході/захід/півдні/півночі; on the one hand/other hand — з одного/другого боку; on the right/left — праворуч/ліворуч; in the sun — на сонці; go to the cinema — йти в кіно; the other day — нещодавно; on the whole — в цілому; on the way — на шляху до; on the advice of — за порадою; all over the world — в усьому світі; play the piano/guitar — грати на піаніно/гітарі; tell the truth — говорити правду; pass the time — проводити час; the more ... the better... — чим більше ... тим краще...
ЗАЙМЕННИК

Займенник — це самостійна частина мови, яка вказує на предмети, їх ознаки чи кількість, але не назває їх.

Зверніть увагу на порядок слів!
My friend and I were at the park.—
Ми з другом були у парку.
This present is from Tetyana and me.—
Це подарунок від мене і Тетяни.
Jane and he are students.—
Вони з Джейн — студенти.

В англійській мові займенники змінюють-ся за родами, особами, числами й відмінками. У речення займенник може виконувати функцію підмета, додатка, означення або частини складеного іменного присудка.

В англійській мові розрізняють такі розряди займенників:

осеробові — вказують на особу мовця, співрозмовника або адресата мовлення;
присвійні — вказують на принадлежність предмета особі;
зворотні — вказують на дію виконавця, спрямовану на нього самого;
взаємні — вказують на те, що однаково стосується обох сторін;
вказівні — вказують на предмети, ознаки предметів та їх кількість;
питальні — вживаються для оформлення запитання про особи, ознаки та предмети, їх принадлежність, кількість тощо;
неозначені — вказують на невизначеність особи, предмета, якості чи кількості;
заперечні — вказують на відсутність предметів, ознак, кількостей;
означальні — узагальнено вказують на ознаки предмета.

ОСОБОВІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ

Особові займенники в англійській мові мають два відмінки: загальний та об’єктивний.

Відмінювання особових займенників

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Загальний відмінок</th>
<th>Об’єктивний відмінок</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I — я</td>
<td>me — мене, мені</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he — він</td>
<td>him — його, йому</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she — вона</td>
<td>her — її, їй</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it — вона (він, вона)</td>
<td>it — його, йому, її</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we — ми</td>
<td>us — нас, нам</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you — ви, ти</td>
<td>you — вас, вам, тебе</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they — вони</td>
<td>тобі</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>them — їх, їм</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Вживання займенника it

1. Займенник it вживається для позначення речей, назв неістот, тварин і рослин, а також іменника baby (немовля), ситуації чи думки:
   I found a box. It was made of wood.— Я знайшов коробку. Вона дерев’яна.

Зверніть увагу!

Займенник I завжди пишеться з великої літери. Займенник you перекладається «ви» або «ти» — залежно від контексту.

2. Коли йдеться про невідому особу, також вживають займенник it:
   Did someone visit you? — It was Janе.
   — Хтось тебе відвідав? — Це була Джейн.

3. It використовують тоді, коли говорити про час, відстань та погоду:
   It’s five o’clock.— ІІ’ята година.
It’s forty miles from here to London.— Звідси до Лондона 40 миль.

4. It вживають у ролі формального підмета в безособових реченнях як із неозначеною формою дієслова (to-infinitive), так і з підрядним реченням, яке починається з that:

It is nice to see you.— Приємно вас бачити.
It’s a pity (that) you cannot sing.— Шко-да, що ви не змігли співати.

**ПРІСВІЙНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Залежна форма</th>
<th>Незалежна форма</th>
<th>Українські відповідники</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>my</td>
<td>mine</td>
<td>мій, моя, моє, мої</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>його (чоловічий рід)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>hers</td>
<td>її</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>its</td>
<td></td>
<td>його (середній або чоловічий рід), її</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our</td>
<td>ours</td>
<td>наш, наша, наш, наші</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your</td>
<td>yours</td>
<td>ваш, ваша, ваше, ваші, твій, твоя, твоє, твої</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their</td>
<td>theirs</td>
<td>їхній, їхня, їхнє, їхні</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Вживання**

Присвійні займенники виражають значення принадлежності (володіння) тощо: my book — моя книжка, her work — виконувана нею робота.

Залежна форма присвійних займенників вживається перед означуваними іменниками. Незалежна форма не потребує іменника:

Are these your books? — Це твої книжки?
Are these yours? — Це твої?
She is a friend of mine. — Вона моя подруга (одна з моїх подруг).

I took some books of yours. — Я взяв декілька твоїх книжок (делік з твоїх книжок).

Зазвичай присвійні займенники вживаються з назвами частин тіла або одягу. Українською мовою у цьому випадку вони не перекладаються:

He washed his hands. — Він мив руки.
Mary cleaned her teeth. — Мери чистила зуби.

I took off my shoes. — Я зняв черевики.

**Зверніть увагу!**

Its — це присвійний займенник, який вживають перед іменником:
The dog got its food. — Собака отримав своє їжу.
It’s — скорочена форма it is чи it has:
It’s time to go.— Час йти.
It’s got wings.— У нього є крила.

Слід звернути увагу на те, що у фразах із прийменником вживають означений артикль the замість займенника.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Підмет</th>
<th>Дієсловоприсудок</th>
<th>Додаток</th>
<th>Словоосполучення із прийменником</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ball</td>
<td>hit</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>on the shoulder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The son</td>
<td>kissed</td>
<td>the mother</td>
<td>on the cheek.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

В англійській мові не існує спеціального займенника, який відповідав би українському займеннику «свій». Залежно від особи у цьому значенні вживають відповідний присвійний займенник:

I read my book. — Я читаю свою книжку.
He reads his book.— Він читає свою книжку.

**ЗВОРОТНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ**

A cat is sitting in the room.
It is cleaning itself after a meal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Число</th>
<th>Особа</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>перша</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Одина</td>
<td>myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Множина</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

51
Вживають англійські зворотні займенники відповідають українському займеннику «себе».

I made a sandwich for myself. — Я зробив собі бутерброд.

We watched ourselves in the video. — Ми бачили себе на відео.

Ней слід використовувати особові займенники me, you, him тощо замість зворотних у тому випадку, коли вони мають те саме число й рід, що й підмет. Це може вплинути на загальній зміст речення. Порівняйте:

When the police came in, the gunman shot him. — Коли увійшла поліція, злочинець застрелив його. (поліцейського)

When the police came in, the gunman shot himself. — Коли увійшла поліція, злочинець застрелив себе.

Зворотні займенники вживаються після займенників:

He is old enough to look after himself. — Він досить дорослий, щоб доглядати себе.

Зворотні займенники вживаються в низці упражнень виразів:

We really enjoyed ourselves. — Ми добре провели час.

The children behave themselves. — Діти добре поводяться.

Please make yourself at home. — Почувається як у домі.

I don’t want to be here by myself. — Я не хочу бути тут один (сам).

Зверніть увагу!
Після займенників місця вживаються займенники me, you, him, her тощо:
I saw a girl behind me. — Я побачив дівчинку позаду себе.
The boy is standing next to her. — Поруч із нею стоїть хлопчик.

Існують дієслова, після яких не вживаються зворотні займенники: afford (дозволяти собі), approach (наближатися, звертатися), complain (скаржитися), concentrate (зосереджуватися), decide (вирішувати), feel (почувають) + прислівник, get up (вставати), hurry (up) (поспішати), lie down (лежати), meet (зустрічатися), remember (пам’ятати), rest (залишатися), relax (розслаблятися), sit down (сидати), stand up (підводитися), wake up (прокидатися), wonder (дивуватися), worry (хвилюватися) та ін.

Зазвичай не вживаються зворотні займенники після дієслів change (clothes) (змінювати одяг), dress (адаптувати) та wash (вмивати, митися), за винятком тих випадків, коли говорять про те, що цю дію важко виконати.

**ВЗАЄМНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ**

Вживають займенники each other і one another мають значення «один одного», «один одному» та вживаються у двох відмінках: загальному та присвійному (each other’s, one another’s):

Our pupils help each other/one another with their lessons. — Наші учні допомагають один одному з уроками.

Ann and Nelly wrote each other’s phone numbers. — Анн та Нелл записали телефонні номери одна одної.

**ВКАЗІВНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ**

Look at that snowman! — Поглянь-но на того сніговика!
It has a hat, a brush and two buttons. — У нього є капелюх, мітла та два гудзикі.
Look at this snowman! — Поглянь-но на цього сніговика!
It has a hat, a brush, a scarf and three buttons. — У нього є капелюх, мітла, шарф та три гудзикі.

Вживають вказівні займенники in this (these у множинні) вживаються, коли йдеться про предмети або істот, які перебувають близько до мовця, а також про дії, що відбуваються найнебезпечнішим часом або відбуваються зараз.

Вказівні займенники that (those у множинні) вказують на особу чи предмет: this — цей, ця, це; that — той, та, те; these — ці; those — ті.

Look at this! — Поглянь-но на це!
That doll is mine. — Та лялька — моя.

Вказівні займенники this (these у множинні) вживаються, коли йдеться про предмети або істот, які перебувають близько до мовця, а також про дії, що відбуваються найнебезпечнішим часом або відбуваються зараз.

Вказівні займенники that (those у множинні) вживаються, коли йдеться про предмети або істот, які віддалені від мовця у просторі або часі, хронологічно належать до минулого чи майбутнього.
Підсумуйте!

This is a desk.—
Це — парт. або

classroom.

That is a desk.—
То — парт.

This play will be
funny.— Ця п’єса
буде смішною.

That play was
funny.— Та п’єса
була смішною.

These pens are
mine.— Ці ручки
мой.

Those pens are
yours.— Ті ручки твої.

**ПІТАЛЬНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ**

**Вживання**

Підказки займеник who (хто) вживається у двох відмінках: загальному (who) та об’єктному (whom):

Who are you? — Хто ви?

Whom (who) are you waiting for? — На кого ви чекаєте?

Займеник what (що) стосується неістот, абстрактних понять і тварин: коли йдеться про людей, цей займеник позначає професію, заняття тощо:

What do you know about it? — Що ви знаєте про це?

**What is your father? — Хто твій батько?** (за професією)

Підказки займеник which вживається, коли йдеться про вибір: «хто з...», «який з...»:

Which of you knows the rule? — Хто з вас знає правило?

Which sentence is correct? — Яке речення правильне? (з поданих)

**НЕОЗНАЧЕНИ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ**

**Вживання**

Неозначений займеник some та any вживаються перед іменником у множині або неслідуваній іменником і перекладаються як «кілька», «декілька», «деякий», «який-небудь» тощо:

There was a book and some pens on the desk, but there wasn’t any chalk.— На парті була книжка та кілька ручок, але не було крейдки.

Як правило, у стверджувальних реченнях використовують some, а в питальніх і за
перечних (або в таких, які містять заперечення) — any.

Зауваження:

If you have **some** questions on the subject, ask your teacher for help.— Якщо у вас є які
небудь запитання, зверніться по допомогу до вчителя.

У пропозиціях, проханнях і запрошеннях задаваччий вживається **some**:

Would you like **some** tea? — Чи не хотіли би ви (випити) **трохи** чай?

Could you bring me **some** water? — Ви не могли би принести **трохи** води?

У стверджувальних реченнях anu вживається в тих випадках, коли мають на увазі будь-який предмет чи особу:

Please, take **any** book you like.— Відмінно, будь-яка книжка, яку хочеш.

Складні неозначені займеникі, утворені на основі some та any (somebody, someone — хтось, **хто-небудь**, something — щось, anybody, anyone — **хто-небудь**, anything — що-небудь), вживаються за правилами, ви
кладеними вище:

Is there **anybody** in the room? — Чи є **хто
небудь** у кімнаті?

Somebody knocked at the door.— Хто поспіхав у двері.
ЗАПЕРЕЧНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ

Заперечними займенниками в англійській мові є no (ніхто, жоден з усіх), nobody (ніхто, жоден з усіх), no one (ніхто, жоден з усіх), nothing (ніщо), none (ніщо, ніхто, жоден з усіх), neither (жоден з двох). Заперечний займенник no вживається як прикметник — перед іменником:
She’s got no friends. — У неї немає друзів.

Зверніть увагу!
Якщо в реченні заперечний займенник вживається у ролі підмета або додатка, то присудок стоїть у стверджувальній формі:
Nobody knows the answer. — Ніхто не знає відповіді.
We understood nothing. — Ми нічого не зрозуміли.

Займенники nobody, no one, none (жоден з усіх), neither (жоден з двох), nothing (нічого) вживаються як підмет або додаток:
No one could answer. — Ніхто не мог відповісти.
He said nothing. — Він нічого не сказав.
None of the pupils remembered the rule. — Ніхто з учнів не загадав правила.
Neither of them works well. — Жоден з них не працює добре.

ОЗНАЧАЛЬНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ

Означальними є займенники all (весь, вся, все, всі), both (обидва, обидві), each (кожний, кожна, кожно (окремо)), every (кожний, кожна, кожне (усі)), everybody (кожний, кожна, кожне (усі)), everyone (кожний, кожна, кожне (усі)), everything (усе), either (один, одна, одне з двох; кожний, кожна, кожне з двох), another (інший, ще один), other (інший).

Займенник all (весь, вся, все, всі) вживається перед злічуваними іменниками у множині або незлічуваними іменниками; both (обидва, обидві) — перед злічуваними іменниками:
All pupils are present. — Присутні всі учні.
All snow melted. — Усі сніг розташув.
Both friends have bicycles. — Обидва товариши мають велосипеди.
Із займенником both вживаються такі конструкції:
both friends
both the friends
both of the friends
both of them

На both схожий за значенням займенник either (один з двох, кожний з двох):
I saw either side of the river. — Я бачив кожній берег річки.
Як і both займенник either може вживатися самостійно:
There are two computers. Both are working. — Є два комп’ютери. Обидва зараз працюють.
You can work on either. — Ти можеш працювати на кожному з них.
Each та every вживаються перед іменником в одинні, вони схожі за значенням, але every не вживається разом із прийменником of. Each перекладається як «кожний з окрема», every — «кожний (усі)»:
Each of you can solve this problem. — Кожний з вас може вирішити цю проблему.
Every pupil watched the film. — Усі учні дивилися цей фільм.
Each pupil watched the film. — Кожний учень дивився цей фільм.

Займенники other (інший) та another (інший, ще один) вживаються з іменниками в одинні (the other day, another day) та як іменники у множині:
The others are busy. — Решта зайняті.
Each other та one another перекладаються як «один одного», але one another вживався, коли йде більше ніж про 2-х осіб/2 предмети.
We send each other/one another Christmas cards. — Ми надсилаємо один одному різдвяні листівки.

ЗАЙМЕННИКИ ЯК ЗАМІННИКИ

Займенник it замінює все попередне висловлювання і перекладається українською як «це»:
The temperature is rising slowly. It means that... — Температура повільно підвищується. Це означає, що...
Займенник it може бути формальним підметом у таких реченнях, що відповідають в українській мові безособовим або односкладним:
It’s winter. — Зима.
It’s difficult to say... — Важко сказати...
ПРИКМЕТНИК

People are walking in a quiet park.
It’s a warm day.
The snow is white.
People look happy.

Прикметник — це самостійна частина мови, яка називає ознаку предмета (якість, властивість тощо). В англійській мові прикметник не змінюється за родами, числами та відмінками, і має ступені порівняння.

За будовою прикметники можуть бути:
1. Прості — не мають суфіксів чи префіксів: warm (теплий), fine (гарний), young (молодий).
2. Похідні — в їхньому складі є суфіксі i/або префікс: beautiful (красивий), unhappy (нещасний), uncomfortable (незручний).
3. Складні — складаються з двох чи більше основ: blue-eyed (синьоокий), well-bred (вихованний).

ПОЗИЦІЯ ПРИКМЕТНИКІВ У РЕЧЕННІ

Прикметник у реченні може вживатися або перед іменником (a quiet park), або після дієслова-зв’язки (are happy):

I’ve got a new toy.— У мене є нова іграшка.
My toy is new.— Моя іграшка нова.
Певні прикметники вживаються лише перед означуваними іменниками:
I don’t like indoor games.— Мені не подобається грати в приміщеннях.
The only problem he has is he’s got no free time.— Єдина його проблема полягає в тому, що він бракує вільного часу.
Наступні прикметники вживаються лише перед означуваними іменниками: chief, elder (=older), eldest (=oldest), inner, outdoor, outer та ін.
Лише після дієслова-зв’язки вживаються такі прикметники: afraid, alone, alike, ashamed, awake, glad, unwell, well тощо:
I am glad to meet you.— Радий вас бачити.

Зверніть увагу!
З субстантивованими прикметниками вживається означення артиклем для того, щоб назвати певну суккупність або спільноту людей:
We must care for the sick.— Ми повинні піклуватися про хворих.

Існують групи субстантивованих прикметників, які вживаються з означенням артиклем. До них належать ті, що означають:
• соціальну чи економічну категорію: the homeless, the hungry, the poor, the rich, the strong, the weak тощо;
• фізичний стан або стан здоров’я: the blind, the deaf, the living, the sick та ін.;
• вік: the elderly, the middle-aged, the old тощо;
• національність: the English тощо.

КЛАСИФІКАЦІЯ ПРИКМЕТНИКІВ
Прийменники поділяються на якісні і відносні.
Якісні прикметники називають ознаку предмета/особи безпосередньо, тобто без урахування належності до іншого предмета/особи: kind (добрий), dark (темний), happy (щасливий).
Відносні прикметники вказують на ознаку предмета не прямо, а опосередковано — через зіставлення з іншим предметом: golden hair (золоте волосся), wooden house (дерев’яний будинок).
Присвійні прикметники, на відміну від української, в англійській мові відсутні. Принадлежність предмета позначається за допомогою іменника у присвійному відмінку.
Порівняння: укр. батьківський дім — англ. parents’ house.

Порядок прикметників, що виконують функцію означення, у словосполученні з іменником
1. Opinion (how good?) — враження (наскільки гарний?).
2. Size (how big?) — розмір (наскільки великий?).
3. Most other qualities — більшість інших якостей (наприклад, форма).
4. Age (how old?) — вік (наскільки старий?).
5. Colour — колір.
6. Origin (where from?) — походження (звідки?).
7. Material (made of what?) — матеріал (з чого вироблено?).
8. Type (what kind?) — тип (якого типу, який?).
9. Purpose (what for?) — мета (для чого?).
A nice (1) small (2) old (4) black (5) Chinese (6) vase.— Горна маленька стара черна китайська ваза.

Особливості вживання прикметників з прийменниками at, for, to
Коли говорять про здібності людей, вживають good at, bad at тощо:
good at tennis — здібний до тенісу;
hopeless at cooking — безпомічний у приготуванні їжі.
Коли говорять про речі, корисні чи шкідливі для здоров’я, вживають прийменник for:
Apples are good for you.— Яблука корисні для тебе.
Smoking is bad for you.— Палити для тебе шкідливо.
У тому випадку, коли йдеться про ставлення до інших людей, з прикметником вживається to:
You were rude to Ann.— Ти був неввічливий із Ганною.
Ступені порівняння прикметників

The giraffe

taller and bigger than

the rabbit.
The giraffe is the
tallest animal in the world.

Прикметники в англійській мові мають три ступені порівняння: позитивний (the Positive Degree), вищий (the Superlative Degree) і найвищий (the Comparative Degree).

Зверніть увагу!

Найвищий ступінь порівняння прикметників завжди вживается з артиклем the.

Утворення

Іменники в англійській мові, як і в українській, мають три ступені порівняння: позитивний (позначають якість предмета/особи без порівняння з якостями інших предметів/осіб), вищий і найвищий.

Вищий і найвищий ступені порівняння утворюються шляхом додавання суфіксів і спеціальних слів.
1. Ступені порівняння односкладових прикметників утворюються шляхом додавання до основи суфікси -er у вищому та -est у найвищому ступені.
2. Таким чином утворюються ступені порівняння двоскладових прикметників, основи яких закінчуються на -le (simple — simpler — simplest), -y (happy — happier — happiest), -er (clever — cleverer — cleverest), -ow (narrow — narrower — narrowest).
3. Більшість прикметників з двома чи більше складами утворюють ступені порівняння за допомогою спеціальних слів: у вищому ступені — more (більш), less (менш); у найвищому ступені — the most (найбільш), the least (найменш).

Наприклад:

beautiful — more beautiful — the most beautiful;

expensive — less expensive — the least expensive.

Запам'ятайте!

Ці слова утворюють ступені порівняння не за загальною схемою: good → better → best; bad → worse → worst; far → farther/further → farthest/furthest, little → less → the least, many/much → more → the most.

Зверніть увагу!

Прикметники elder, oldest, утворені від old, вживаються для позначення членів однієї родини: my elder brother. Порівняйте: my older friend.

Деякі двоскладові прикметники можуть утворювати ступені порівняння двома способами: шляхом додавання до основи закінчення -er, -est і за допомогою слів more, most: clever → cleverer, the cleverest та more clever, the most clever (те ж саме для common, cruel, narrow, pleasant, polite, quiet, simple, stupid).

Ступені порівняння лише зі словами more, most утворюють прикметники:

- що закінчуються на -ful, -less: careful, useful, hopeless;
- що закінчуються на -ing, -ed: boring, willing, surprised.

Зверніть увагу!

Є кілька прикметників, які не утворюють ступені порівняння. До них, зокрема, належать: certain, correct, eager, exact, famous, foolish, frequent, normal, recent тощо.

Утворення ступенів порівняння односкладових і деяких двоскладових прикметників

1. Кінцева -e відкидається перед суфіксьом -er, -est: nice → nicer, the nicest; large → larger, the largest.
2. Кінцева -у змінюється на -i, -і після приголосного перед -er, -est: pretty → prettier, the prettiest.
3. У прикметників, що закінчуються на приголосний, якому передує наголошений голосний, кінцевий приголосний подвоюється: hot → hotter, the hottest; big → bigger, the biggest.

Конструкції з прикметниками

Коли порівнюють одинакові якості чогось або когось, вживають конструкцію as ... as:

Your ball is as big as mine. — Твій м'яч такий само великий, як і мій.
Якщо одна з ознак виражена меншою мірою, то використовують конструкцію not so ... as:
He is not so tall as Sergiy.— Він не такий високий, як Сергій.
У звичайному порівнянні в речення вживають сполучник than:
January is colder than March.— Січень холодніший за березень.
Для вираження ознаки меншої міри вживають слова less і least:
This toy is less expensive.— Ця грішка дешевша (менш дорога).

Перед прикметником у вищому ступені можна вживати слова much, far, a bit, a little, rather, slightly, a lot для підсилення значення:
I feel much better now.— Мені зараз наважато краще.
Вищий ступінь порівняння використовують для показу зміни чогось або когось:
The more you learn, the better marks you receive.— Чим більше ти вчиш, тим кращі оцінки отримуєш.

До цієї групи також належать приліпники, утворені від іменників за допомогою суфікса -ly (friendly, daily).
Відрізняти приліпники від прикметників можна за їх роллю в речення. Приліпники визначають дієслова, прикметники та інші приліпники. Прикметники визначають іменники.

Позиція приліпників у речення
У речення приліпники можуть стояти на початку (a), усередині (b) та наприкінці (v) речення:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>v</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Then</td>
<td>the</td>
<td>car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slowly</td>
<td>drove</td>
<td>away</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Приліпники способу дії
Цей тип приліпників показує, у який спосіб відбувається дія, наприклад: quickly (швидко), noisily (шумно) тощо. Як правило, такі приліпники вживаються в кінці речення, але ті, які закінчуються на -ly, інколи можуть вживатись усередині речення:
We ran home quickly.  } Ми швидко побігли
We quickly ran home.  } ли додому.
ПРИСЛІВНИКИ ЧАСУ Й МІСЦЯ

Прислівники часу й місця азазвичай вживаються в кінці речення:
He wasn’t very well yesterday. — Учора йому було погано.

Інколи вони можуть вживатися на початку речення:
Tomorrow we have three lessons. — Завтра в нас буде три уроки.

ПРИСЛІВНИКИ МІРИ Й СТУПЕНЯ

Прислівники міри й ступеня вказують на міру і ступінь вияву ознаки або дії.

| Маленький ступінь | Середній ступінь | Найвищий ступінь
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------
| a little late     | pretty        | absolutely     |
| трохи пізно       | small         | magnificent    |
| slightly           | досить маленько| абсолютно     |
| difficult         | rather         | величчий      |
| трохи важко       | tired          | complete       |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Найвищий ступінь</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>досить стомлений</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>абсолютно щасливий</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Too ta enough

Too (занадто) вживається перед прикметниками або прислівниками:
He is too old. — Він занадто старий.
You do it too quickly. — Ви робите це занадто швидко.

Enough (досить) вживається після прикметників або прислівників:
He is old enough. — Він досить старий.
You do it quickly enough. — Ви робите це досить швидко.

Too many, too much (забагато) та enough вживаються перед іменниками:
You’ve read too many books. — Ви прочитали забагато книг.
I spent too much time working. — Я витрачав забагато часу на роботу.
Have we got enough sugar? — Чи достатньо в нас цукру?

Enough вживається як зі злічуванями, так і з не злічуваними іменниками.
Якщо зрозуміло, про що йдеться, то іменник не вживається:
You should add a little salt. Not too much. — Ви повинні додати трохи солі. Не дуже багато.

ЧАСТОТНІ ПРИСЛІВНИКИ

Частотні прислівники, як правило, вживаються між підметом і присудком речення:
I sometimes go to my friends. — Я іноді ходжу до своїх товаришів.

Do you usually study on Saturday? — Чи вчите ви зазвичай по суботах?

Прислівники normally, usually, often, sometimes та occasionally можуть також вживатися на початку речення:
Sometimes I go to my friends. — Інколи я відвідую своїх друзів.

Normally we have five lessons a day. — Зазвичай у нас п’ять уроків на день.

СТУПЕНІ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ПРИСЛІВНИКІВ

Утворення

Вищий і найвищий ступені порівняння прислівників утворюються за такою схемою:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Кількість складів</th>
<th>Ступінь порівняння</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>у слові</td>
<td>вищий</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>найвищий</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>одно- чи двоскладове слово (fast — швидко)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faster</td>
<td>(the) fastest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Слово, у якому два чи більше складів (carefully — обережно) |
| more carefully    | (the) most carefully |

Зверніть увагу!

Не за загальною схемою утворюють ступені порівняння такі прислівники: well (добрі) → better → best; badly (погано) → worse → worst; far (далеко) → farther/further → farthest/furthest.

Farther/further чи farthest/furthest?

Обидва прислівники мають значення «далеко»:
Who can jump the farthest/furthest? — Хто може стрибнути якнайдалі?
The assumptions will not go further. — Припушчення далі не сягатимуть.

Зверніть увагу!
Farther вживається, коли йдесть про відстань, further — коли йдесть про час, міру чи кількість, у значенні «далі, затем».

Farthest і furthest можуть вживатися як синоніми:
The subject farthest/furthest removed from my comprehension.— Я не зрозуміти те, про що йшлося далі.

ПРИЙМЕННИК

Прийменник — це службова частина мови, яка виражає різні відношення між словами в реченні чи словосполучені.

На відміну від української мови, в англійській відмінки два відмінки, тому для складання речення вживають прийменники. Наприклад, of відповідає родовому відмінку української мови, by, with — орудному, to — давальному:
The article was translated by him.— Стаття було перекладено ним.
I gave the books to the librarian.— Я відав книжки бібліотекарю.

Прийменники зазвичай стоять перед іменником, займенником, числівником або герундієм та після дієслова. Якщо в речення є прямий додаток, прийменник вживається після нього:
Our teacher is in the classroom.— Учитель — у класній кімнаті.
There is a tree in front of our house.— Перед нашим будиночком росте дерево.

Зверніть увагу!
Прийменник може стояти в кінці речення, особливо питального, якщо він вживається із займенниками who/whom, what, which або з прислівником where:
Who are you looking at? — На кого ти дивися?
What did you talk about? — Про що ви говорили?

No longer чи any longer/any more?
No longer означає, що щось завершилося, і вживається в середній речення:
You can’t buy these sweets in our supermarket. They no longer sell them.— Ти не можеш купити ці цукерки в нашому супермаркеті. Вони більше не продаються.
No longer є більш офіційним. У розмовному мовленні зазвичай вживають not ... any longer чи not ... any more:
They do not sell these sweets any longer/any more.— Ці цукерки більше не продаються.
Any longer та any more вживають наприкінці речення:
He doesn’t live here any more.— Він тут більше не живе.

ПРИЙМЕННИКИ IN, ON, AT

Прийменники in, on, at є багатозначними. Вони можуть вживатися у різних словосполученнях для позначення місцезнаходження, часу.

In, on, at (місцезнаходження)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where? (Де?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| in | The mouse is in the box.— Миша в коробці.
Granny is in her room.— Бабуся у своїй кімнаті.
The children are in the yard.— Діти на дворі.
|
| on | The mouse is on the box.— Миша на коробці.
The cat is on the sofa.— Кіт на дивані.
Your book is on my table.— Твоя книжка на столі.
|
| at (near, by) | The mouse is at the box.— Миша біля коробки.
My desk is at (by) the window.— Мій стіл біля вікна.
He lives near the university.— Він живе біля університету.
|
### Значення

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In</th>
<th>On</th>
<th>At</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in the kitchen</td>
<td>sit on the floor</td>
<td>sit at the desk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work in the garden</td>
<td>a number on the door</td>
<td>wait at the station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim in the pool</td>
<td>a book on the table</td>
<td>at the crossroads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in a town/a city/a country</td>
<td>on a floor</td>
<td>at a place on a journey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in a street (GB)</td>
<td>on a street</td>
<td>at a house/an address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on a road or river</td>
<td>at an event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Декі усталені словосполучення

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At</th>
<th>Декі усталені словосполучення</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at the station/airport — на вокзалі/в аеропорту</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at home/work/school — у домі/на роботі/в школі</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the seaside — на морському курорті/у бережжі</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the top/bottom — у верхі/внизу</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the end — в кінці</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Коли йдеться про транспорт, в англійській мові вживаються такі прийменники:

**By**
- air, bicycle/bike, boat, bus, car, coach, 
- ferry, helicopter, plane, rail, sea, ship, 
- taxi, train, tube

**In**
- my bicycle/bike, the boat, the bus, the ferry, the plane, the ship, the train

### In, on, at (час)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In</th>
<th>On</th>
<th>At</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in + year/month/season</td>
<td>on + day/date</td>
<td>at + clock/time/meal time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 1996</td>
<td>on Saturday</td>
<td>at three o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in September</td>
<td>on 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; November</td>
<td>at that time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the 21&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; century</td>
<td>on + a single day</td>
<td>at lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in + a week or more</td>
<td>on Christmas/Eve</td>
<td>at + two or three days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the holiday</td>
<td>on + day + part of a day</td>
<td>at Christmas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the summer term</td>
<td>on Sunday/morning</td>
<td>at Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in + part of a day</td>
<td>(US on the weekend)</td>
<td>at the weekend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the morning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the evening</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Somebody rang in the night (ночі).

- My granny cannot sleep at night (вночі).
In time або on time

**In time** означає «досить рано, заздалегідь, в останній момент»:

We got to the station in time to buy tickets. — Ми приїхали на вокзал заздалегідь для того, щоб купити квитки.

He was about to leave home when in time he remembered the documents. — Він вже збирався піти, коли в останній момент згадав про документи.

**On time** — «вчасно, згідно з розкладом»:

My friend is never on time. — Мій товариш ніколи не приходить вчасно.

The train arrived on time. — Поїзд прибув згідно з розкладом.

ІНШІ ПРИЙМЕННИКИ МІСЦЯ ТА НАПРАЯМКУ

В англійській мові також вживаються такі прийменники місця:

The bird is in/inside the cage. — Пташка в клітці.

Nick is diving in/into the water. — Нік піднімається у воду.

He is getting out of the car. — Він виходить з машини.

We’re standing outside the shop. — Ми стоїмо ззовні магазину.

The song is on the top of the chart. — Пісня знаходиться на верхівці чарту.

Ann is putting her doll on/onto the trolley. — Ан переносить ляльку на повоз.

He fell off the chair. — Він упав зі стільцея.

The table is by/beside the bed. — Стол стоїть коло ліжка.

We stopped near the shop. — Ми зупинилися біля магазину.

She went to school. — Вона пішла до школи.

The letter is from Lviv. — Лист до Львова.

Our friends were walking towards the sun. — Наші друзі йшли до сонця.

Children were running away from the forest. — Діти бігли з лісу зем.

There is a bridge over the river. — Над річищю є міст.

The ball is under the table. — М’яч знаходиться під столом.

The plane is above the clouds. — Літак знаходиться над хмарами.

The temperature is below zero. — Температура нижче нуля.

There is a garden in front of the house. — Перед будинком є сад.

The trees grow behind the house. — Позаду будинка ростуть дерева.

Go up the stairs! — Йди нагору!

He’s coming down the stairs. — Він сходиться східцями вниз.

We saw her running across the street. — Ми бачили, як вона бігла через вулицю.

The train goes through the tunnel. — Поїзд іде крізь тунель.

He was walking along the street. — Він ішов вулицею.

A man went past the house. — Чоловік пройшов поза будинком.

I was sitting opposite Lisa. — Я сидів напроти Лізи.

They are running round/about the stadium. — Вони бігають навколо стадіону.

Прийменники, що виражають граматичну залежність слів у реченнях

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Відмінок (в українській мові)</th>
<th>Прийменник</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>українська мова</td>
<td>англійська мова</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Наприкінці уроку вчителю оголосив оцінки.</td>
<td>At the end of the lesson the teacher told the marks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Я повернув собі хазяйну.</td>
<td>I returned the dog to its owner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чому ти пишеш дистанційний олівець?</td>
<td>Why are you writing the dictation with a pencil?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ця книжка була написана Джеком Лондоном.</td>
<td>This book was written by Jack London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Розкажи мені про цю людину.</td>
<td>Tell me about this man.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
During чи while?

During — це прийменник, що має значення «під час». Він вживався перед іменниками:
We read and write during the lesson. — Ми читамо й пишемо на уроці.
I always visit my grandparents during spring holidays. — Я завжди відвідую моїх дідусів з бабусею під час весняних канікул.

While — це сполучник, який зазвичай вживається на початку підрядного речення:
I often read while I am eating. — Я часто читаю тогда, коли їм.

Between чи among?

Прийменники between та among перекладаються як «між». Підійняті між ними полягає у тому, що between має значення «між двома», among — «між кількома», «серед»:
Poltava is between Kyiv and Kharkiv. — Полтава розташована між Києвом і Харковом.
The house is among the trees. — Будинок розташований між деревами.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>СПОЛУЧНИК</th>
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Сполуцник — це службова частина мови, що вживається для поєднання однорідних членів речення та частин складного речення. Сполуцники сурядності та підрядності. Сполуцники сурядності поєднують однорідні члени речення та частини складносурядного речення. Сполуцники підрядності поєднують головну та підрядну частини складнопідрядного речення.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Сполуцники</th>
<th>Приклад</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Зіставні</td>
<td>I’ve been to Kyiv and Lviv. — Я був у Києві та Львові.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Протиставні</td>
<td>I don’t like detectives but my friend loves them. — Я не люблю детективи, але моя подруга їх любить.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Розділові</td>
<td>Do you want apples or do you want oranges? — Ти хочеш яблук чи апельсинів?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Пояснювальні</td>
<td>He asked us to invite him — that is to send him an official invitation. — Він попросив нас запрошити його, тобто надіслати йому офіційне запрошення.</td>
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During чи while?

During — це прийменник, що має значення «під час». Він вживається перед іменниками:

We read and write during the lesson.— Ми читаємо й пишемо на уроці.

I always visit my grandparents during spring holidays.— Я завжди відвідував моїх бабусь під час відпустки.

While — це сполучник, який зазвичай вживається на початку підрядного речення:

I often read while I am eating.— Я часто читаю тоді, коли їм.

Between чи among?

Прийменники between та among перекладаються як «між». Різниця між ними полягає у тому, що between має значення «між двома», among — «між кількома»:

Poltava is between Kyiv and Kharkiv.— Полтава розташована між Києвом і Харковом.

The house is among the trees.— Будинок розташований між деревами.

Where? (Де?)

among

The mouse is among the flowers.— Мишя (перебуває) серед квітів.

There is a village among the hills.— Серед пагорбів є село.

There is an adult among the children.— Серед дітей є дорослий.

between

The mouse is between two pieces of cheese.— Мишка (перебуває) між двома шматками сиру.

There is a small dog between two boys.— Між двома хлопчиками — невеликий собака.

There is a TV set between the windows.— Між вікнами є телевізор.

СПОЛУЧНИК

Сполучники — це службова частина мови, що вживається для поєднання однорідних членів речення та частин складного речення. Розрізняють сполучники суядності та підрядності. Сполучники суядності по-єднують однорідні члени речення та частини складносуядного речення. Сполучники підрядності поєднують головну та підрядну частини складнопідрядного речення.

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<thead>
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<th>Приклад</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Зіставні</td>
<td>I’ve been to Kyiv and Lviv.— Я був у Києві та Львові.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Суядності</td>
<td>I don’t like detectives but my friend loves them.— Я не люблю детективи, але мої подруги їх люблять.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Протиставні</td>
<td>Do you want apples or do you want oranges? — Ти хочеш яблук чи апельсинів?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Підрядності</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Пояснювальні</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Сполучники</td>
<td>Приклад</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Приєднувальні</strong></td>
<td><strong>Приклад</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and also (а також)</td>
<td>The day was so nice and also very warm.— День був таким гарним, а також дуже теплим.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>З'ясувальні</strong></td>
<td><strong>Приклад</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that (що, про що)</td>
<td>This is the very man that I told you about.— Це той самий чоловік, про якого я тобі розповідала.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Часові</strong></td>
<td><strong>Приклад</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when (коли), as soon as (як тільки), as long as (до тих пір поки), while (в той час як), after (після того як), before (перед тим як), since (з тих пір як), until (до того як)</td>
<td>I was watching TV when my mother came home.— Я дивився телевізор, коли моя мама прийшла додому.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Причинові</strong></td>
<td><strong>Приклад</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because (бо), as (оскільки), since (оскільки)</td>
<td>Since it’s your birthday, I’ll let you buy anything you want.— Оскільки це твій день народження, я дозволю тобі купити все, що забажаєш.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Наслідкові</strong></td>
<td><strong>Приклад</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so (отже), therefore (таким чином)</td>
<td>Martin has broken his leg, so he can’t play football.— Мартін зламав ногу, отже він не може грати у футбол.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Порівняльні</strong></td>
<td><strong>Приклад</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as ... as (так ... як), as (як), as if (ніби), than (ніж)</td>
<td>I’m as happy as a child.— Я щасливий, як дитина.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Умовні</strong></td>
<td><strong>Приклад</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if (якщо), whether (чи)</td>
<td>If he comes, please give him this book.— Якщо він прийде, будь ласка, віддай йому цю книжку.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Допустові</strong></td>
<td><strong>Приклад</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>although (хоча), though (хоча), in spite of (незважаючи на), despite the fact (незважаючи на те що)</td>
<td>She can’t speak German, although she has lived in Germany for two years.— Вона не може розмовляти німецькою мовою, хоча прожила в Німеччині два роки.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Мети</strong></td>
<td><strong>Приклад</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in order to (для того щоб), so that (для того щоб), so (для того щоб)</td>
<td>I came to my friend in order to help him.— Я прийшов до товариша для того, щоб допомогти йому.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Числівник

Числівник — це самостійна частина мови, що означає кількість предметів та їх порядок при лічбі. Розрізняють кількісні (називають у цілих одиницях число чи кількість), порядкові (називають порядок слідування предметів при лічбі) та дробові числівники (називають дробову величину).

#### Утворення

Кількісні числівники від 13 до 19 утворюються шляхом додавання суфікса -teen до числівників від 3 до 9. Десятки утворюються за допомогою суфікса -ty. Всі порядкові числівники (крім first (перший), second (другий), third (третій)) мають суфікс -th: tenth — десятий.

#### Зверніть увагу!

Іменник, перед яким стоїть порядковий числівник, вживається з означенням артиклем: the second pupil — другий учень.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Кількісні</th>
<th>Порядкові</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 one</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 two</td>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 three</td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 four</td>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; fourth</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 five</td>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; fifth</td>
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<td>6 six</td>
<td>6&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; sixth</td>
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<td>7 seven</td>
<td>7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; seventh</td>
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<td>8 eight</td>
<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; eighth</td>
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<td>9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; ninth</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 ten</td>
<td>10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; tenth</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 eleven</td>
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<td>12 twelve</td>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; twelfth</td>
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<td>13 thirteen</td>
<td>13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; thirteenth</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 fourteen</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 seventeen</td>
<td>17&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; seventeenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 eighteen</td>
<td>18&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; eighteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 nineteen</td>
<td>19&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; nineteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 twenty</td>
<td>20&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; twentieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 twenty-one</td>
<td>21&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; twenty-first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 twenty-two</td>
<td>22&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; twenty-second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 thirty</td>
<td>30&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; thirtieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 forty</td>
<td>40&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; fortieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 fifty</td>
<td>50&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; fiftieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 sixty</td>
<td>60&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; sixtieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 seventy</td>
<td>70&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; seventieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 eighty</td>
<td>80&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; eightieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 ninety</td>
<td>90&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; ninetieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 one hundred</td>
<td>100&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 one hundred and one</td>
<td>101&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; hundred and first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 two hundred</td>
<td>200&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; two hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 000 one thousand</td>
<td>1 000&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; thousandth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 000 ten thousand</td>
<td>10 000&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; ten thousandth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 000 one hundred thousand</td>
<td>100 000&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; hundred thousandth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 000 000 one million</td>
<td>1 000 000&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; millionth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Правила читання та написання

- 31 = thirty-one
- 101 = a/one hundred and one
- 697 = six hundred and ninety-seven
- 3 402 = three thousand four hundred and two
- 80 534 = eighty thousand five hundred and thirty-four
Можна казати one hundred, one thousand тощо замість a hundred, a thousand, коли важливо наголосити, що йдеться саме про одну сотню, тисячу та ін. У чисельниках, більших за тисячу, на письмі вживане кому або пробіл: 1,200 та 1 200.

Десяткові дроби та дробові чиселники

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0.1 — (nought) point one</th>
<th>нуль цілих одна десята</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.25 — (nought) point two five</td>
<td>нуль цілих двадцять п'ять сотих</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.33 — (nought) point three three</td>
<td>нуль цілих тридцять три сотих</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.35 — two point three five</td>
<td>дві цілих тридцять п'ять сотих</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7 — one seventh</td>
<td>одна сюма</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/7 — two sevenths</td>
<td>дві сюма</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 — one half</td>
<td>одна друга</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 — one quarter</td>
<td>одна четверта</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Проценти

90% of all households have a television. — 90 відсотків населення мають телевізори.
Nine out of ten households have a television. — Дев’ять з десяти родин (дев’яносто відсотків населення) мають телевізори.
Nine tenths of all households have a television. — Дев’ять десятих (дев’яносто відсотків) населення мають телевізори.

Зверніть увагу!
Слово per cent (процент) не має множини.

Слід пам’ятати, що перед іменниками чиселники не мають закінчення множини: two thousand pupils — дві тисячі учнів, ці тисячі людей.

Математичні вирази

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Знак, назва англійською</th>
<th>Назва українською</th>
<th>Приклад</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ (plus)</td>
<td>плюс</td>
<td>7 + 6 = 13 — Seven plus six equals (або is) thirteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− (minus)</td>
<td>мінус</td>
<td>5 x 8 = 40 — Five times eight equals forty, або five eights are forty, або five multiplied by eight is forty. — П’ять помножити на вісім ділив на сорок.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>× (times abo multiplied by)</td>
<td>помножити</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ (divided by)</td>
<td>поділити</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= (equals)</td>
<td>дорівнює</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% (per cent)</td>
<td>процент</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3² (three squared)</td>
<td>три в квадраті</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5³ (five cubed)</td>
<td>п’ять у кубі</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6¹⁰ (six to the power of ten)</td>
<td>шість у десятому ступені</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Температура

У Великій Британії температура вимірюється у градусах за Цельсієм, хоча багато хто користується вимірюванням за Фаренгейтом. У Сполучених Штатах використовують градуси за Фаренгейтом у всіх галузях, крім науки.

Для того щоб перевести градуси за Фаренгейтом у градуси за Цельсієм, потрібно відняти 32, помножити на 5, потім поділити на 9: 68°F — 32 = 36 x 5 = 180 : 9 = 20°C.

Час

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Час</th>
<th>Назва в мовленні</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06.00</td>
<td>six o’clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.05</td>
<td>five past six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.10</td>
<td>ten past six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.15</td>
<td>(a) quarter past six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.20</td>
<td>twenty past six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Час</td>
<td>Назва в мовленні</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.30</td>
<td>half past six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.35</td>
<td>twenty-five to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.40</td>
<td>twenty to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.45</td>
<td>(a) quarter to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.50</td>
<td>ten to seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.55</td>
<td>five to seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.12</td>
<td>twelve minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>past ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.10</td>
<td>ten past one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.56</td>
<td>four minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to eight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Запам’ятайте!
24-годинне позначення часу вживають в офіційному мовленні:
The next train is the 07.02 to London. (o seven o two) — Наступний поїзд вирушає o сьомій куль дві.
У діалогах (розмовному стилі) можна сказати:
I left at seven in the morning/two in the afternoon/eleven at night.— Я пішов о сьомій ранку/o другій дня/об одинадцятій ночі.

a.m. — на позначення часу до 12 го- дини дня
p.m. — на позначення часу після 12 го- дини дня

School starts at 9 a.m.— Уроки в школі по- чинаються о дев’ятій (ранку).
The bank closes at 6 p.m.— Банк закінчається о шостій (вечора).

Зверніть увагу!
В американському варіанті англійської мови інколи використовується after замість past і of замість to.

Дати
Дати пишуться цифрами або цифрами і словами:
15/4/01 (US 4/15/01); 15 April 2001 або April 15th, 2001 (прийнято в США).
Можна сказати: April the fifteenth, two thousand and one або the fifteenth of April, two thousand and one (в американському варіанті англійської мови: April fifteenth, two thousand and one).
She was born on 4 May (May the fourth/the fourth of May).— Вона народилася 4 травня.
ТИПИ РЕЧЕНЬ

СТВЕРДЖУВАЛЬНЕ РЕЧЕННЯ

Для англійської мови у розповідному реченні типовим є прямий порядок слів, тобто підмет стоїть перед присудком, після присудка вживається прямий додаток:

Ann likes tennis.— Енн любить теніс.
Між присудком та прямим додатком ставиться непрямий додаток:
He will give you the book.— Він дасть вам книжку.

Після присудка або після прямих додатків ставиться прийменниковий додаток:
We received a letter from him.— Ми отримали листа від нього.

Як правило, обставини вживаються після додатків або, якщо додатків немає, після присудка:

Ann prepares homework in the evening.— Енн робить домашнє завдання ввечері.
Обставини різних типів вживаються у такій послідовності:
• обставини часу після обставини місця:
  He was at home yesterday.— Він був у домі вчора.
  • обставини способу дії перед обставинами місця й часу:
  He worked well yesterday.— Він працював добре вчора.

У стверджувальних реченнях прямий порядок слів вживається у таких випадках:

1. Якщо речення починається зі слів here, there, now, then, up, off, out, down, а підмет виражено іменником чи займенником:
   There she comes.— Ось вона.

2. Коли присудок має додаток або підмет виражено особовим займенником:
   «I disagree», he said.— «Я не згоден»,— сказав він.
   «I disagree», Nick said to his friend.— «Я не згоден»;— сказав Нік своєму другу.

Зворотний порядок слів, або інверсія, може траплятися у таких випадках.

1. Якщо речення починається зі слова there:
   There was a green book on the table.— На столі лежала зелена книжка.

2. У словах автора після прямої мови, коли підмет виражено іменником, присудок — дієсловом у Present чи Past Simple:
   «I disagree», said Nick.— «Я не згоден»,— сказав Нік.

ЗАПЕРЕЧНЕ РЕЧЕННЯ

Правила побудови заперечних речення розглядалися в розділі «Дієслово». Тут звертається увага на деякі особливості їх утворення, не розглянуті раніше.

Після заперечного речення для підтвердження висловленої думки співрозмовника в англійській мові вживається neither:

I haven’t eaten. Neither have I.— Я нічого не їв. Я також.

Структура такого короткого заперечного речення: neither + допоміжне або модальнє дієслово + підмет.

David can’t drive, and neither can Melanie.— Девід не вміє керувати машиною, і Мелані також.

This phone doesn’t work. Neither does that one.— Цей телефон не працює. Той також.

Замість neither можна вживати nor:
Emma isn’t here tonight. Neither/Nor is Matthew.— Емма ніяк тут сьогодні вечереї. Ні, Меттьо.

У заперечному реченні сполучники neither ... nor (ані ... ані) поєднують будь-які однорідні члени, але присудок ніколи не стоїть в заперечній формі:

Neither my friends, nor I liked the concert.— Ані мої друзі, ані мені не сподобався концерт.

Для висловлення заперечення можна вживати речення типу I hope not:
Is it raining? — I hope not. ( Іде дощ? — Сподіваюся, що ні.)
Слід звернути увагу на те, що в цьому заперечному речення відсутні будь-які допоміжні дієслова. Такі речення утворюються з дієсловами be afraid (боятися), guess (вважати), hope (сподіватися), believe (думати), suppose (вважати).

Have we won a prize? — I’m afraid not.— Ми виграла приз? — Боюсь, що ні.

Для згоди з попереднім заперечним реченням вживають речення зі словом either. Речення з either можуть містити лише допоміжне дієсlovo з частиною not:

I can’t remember his name.— I can’t either.— Я не можу пригадати його ім’я.— Я також.

Вони можуть містити також допоміжне дієсlovo з частиною not та основне дієсlovo: I don’t like pepper.— I don’t like it either.— Я не люблю гіркий перець.— Я також.

Слово either завжди стоять у кінці речення. Порядок слів у такому реченні прямий.

**ПИТАЛЬНЬОЕ РЕЧЕННЯ**

В англійській мові розрізняють такі типи запитань: загальнє, спеціальне, розділове, альтернативне.

**Загальні запитання**

Загальними називають такі питальні речення, на які можна відповісти «так» або «ні». Вони починаються з допоміжного чи модального дієслова, після якого стоїть підмет, а потім основне дієсло. Якщо приладок у реченні виражений дієсловом to be, воно стоять на початку речення:

Do you like chess? (Yes, I do./No, I don’t.) — Вам подобаються шахи? (Так./Ні.)

Is he a pupil? (Yes, he is./No, he isn’t.) — Він учень? (Так./Ні.)

Can you swim? (Yes, I can./No, I can’t.) — Ви можете плувати? (Так./Ні.)

Порядок слів у загальному запитанні

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Допоміжне або модальне дієсlovo</th>
<th>Підмет та означення до нього</th>
<th>Основне дієсlovo</th>
<th>Інші члени речення</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>tomorrow?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>the film?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>use</td>
<td>your phone?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>to school?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Спеціальні запитання**

Спеціальні запитання — це запитання до певних членів речення, які починаються з питального слова. Питальні слова:

What? — Що? Який?
Which? — Котрий? Який?
Whose? — Чий?
Where? — Де? Куди?
When? — Коли?
Why? — Чому?
How many? — Скільки (алічувані)?
Who? — Хто?
How (old, long etc.)? — Як? (Скільки років? Як дово? і т. д.)
How much? — Скільки (незлічувані)?

Порядок слів у спеціальному запитанні

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Питальне слово</th>
<th>Допоміжне дієсlovo</th>
<th>Підмет та означення до нього</th>
<th>Основне дієсlovo</th>
<th>Інші члени речення</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>every day?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>yesterday?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>your sister</td>
<td>return</td>
<td>home?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>recently?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Запитання до підмета та його означення мають певні особливості утворення. Порядок слів у них прямий, допоміжні дієслова не вживаються:

Who knows his address?  
Whose father is a doctor?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Запитання до підмета та його означення</th>
<th>Запитання до додатка</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who was talking to you? — Хто говорив з тобою?</td>
<td>Who were you talking to? — З ким ти говорив?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which computer will work best? — Який комп’ютер працюватиме найкраще?</td>
<td>Which computer will you use? — Яким комп’ютером ти будеш користуватися?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many pupils came to us? — Скільки учнів прийшло?</td>
<td>How many pupils did you see? — Скільки учнів ти бачив?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Розділова запитання

Розділова запитання має дві частини. У першій — розповідне речення у стверджувальній або заперечній формі, у другій — стисле загальне запитання. У другій частині вживаються займенник (відповідає підмету основної частини) та допоміжне чи модальне дієслово (співвідносно з присудком).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Стверджувальне речення + заперечне запитання</th>
<th>Заперечне речення + стверджувальне запитання</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is a mistake, isn’t there? — Тут помилка, чи не так?</td>
<td>There is not a mistake, is there? — Тут немає помилки, чи не так?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The boys can sing, can’t they? — Хлопці вміють співати, чи не так?</td>
<td>The boys can’t sing, can they? — Хлопці не вміють співати, чи не так?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It will be cold in winter, won’t it? — Узимку буде холодно, чи не так?</td>
<td>It won’t be cold in winter, will it? — Узимку не буде холодно, чи не так?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Відповідь yes означає, що правильна стверджувальна частина, а no — заперечна:

Tom goes to school, doesn’t he? — Yes, he does.— Том ходить до школи, чи не так? — Так, він ходить до школи.

Tom does not go to school, does he? — Yes, he does.— Том не ходить до школи, чи не так? — Ні, він не ходить до школи.

Ann can sing, can’t she? — No, she can’t.— Анна вміє співати, чи не так? — Ні, вона не вміє.

Ann can’t sing, can she? — No, she can’t.— Анна не вміє співати, чи не так? — Ні, вона не вміє.

Альтернативне запитання

Альтернативне запитання передбачає вибір. Воно може бути окремим або входити до складу спеціального запитання. Частини альтернативного запитання з’єднується сполучником or:

Are you tired or (are you) ill? — Ви стомлені чи хворі?

Is she seven or (is she) eight? — Її сім чи вісім років?

СПОНУКАЛЬНЕ РЕЧЕННЯ

Спонукальні речення виражають заохочення до діїабо заборону дії. Ці речення утворюються за допомогою інфінітива без частки to:

Go to the blackboard! — Йдіть до дошки!
Retell the text! — Перекажи текст!

Заперечна форма утворюється за допомогою заперечної форми don’t та неозначеної форми основного дієслова без частки to:

Don’t go there! — Не ходіть туди!

Слід пам’ятати про те, що в англійській мові вживання спонукальних речень доцільно не завжди, оскільки воно є рівнозначним наказу:

Stop! — Стійте! (Станьте!)

Ввічильно та доречнішою буде форма, що починається зі слів Will/Would you..., Can/Could you...

Спонукання до дії також виражається за допомогою дієслова let. Речення з ним утворюються за такою схемою:

Let + me/us/him/her/it/Them або іменник + дієслово без частки to:

Let them go there.— Нехай вони йдуть туди.

Let Ann sing a song.— Нехай Анна співає пісню.

Let’s (Let + us = Let’s) go to the cinema.— Ходімо до кінотеатру.

ОКЛІЧНЕ РЕЧЕННЯ

В окличному речення вживається кон- струкція «what a/an + іменник в одинні» або «what + іменник у множині/незлічуваний іменник».

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Іменник в одинні</th>
<th>What a good idea! — Яка гарна ідея!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Іменник у множині</td>
<td>What lovely flowers! — Які гарні квіти!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Незлічуваний іменник</td>
<td>What fun we had! — Як нам було гарно!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Зверніть увагу!

Слід пам’ятати про те, що в кінці окличного речення завжди стоять знак оклику.
Окличні речення виражають сильні емоції: радість, гнів, розчарування, здивування тощо, та відрізняються за своєю будовою від решти речень. Слово, яке стоїть після окличного what чи how, є емоційно забарвленним. Початковий займенник what вживається тоді, коли в окличному речення є іменник:

What a beautiful girl! — Яка гарна дівчина!
Початковий займенник how вживається, коли є прикметник:

How beautiful! — Як чудово!

СКЛАДНОСУРЯДНЕ РЕЧЕННЯ

В англійській мові складносурядне речення, так само як і в українській, складається з двох або більше рівноозначних частин, що поєднуються таким чином.

1. Єдиналями сполучниками:
   We went to school and had three lessons there. — Ми пішли до школи, і в нас було три уроки.

2. Розділовими сполучниками:
   Remember the map or you’ll get lost in the city. — Запам'ятай карту, або можеш заблукати в місті.

3. Протиставними сполучниками:
   We waited for Mike, but he didn’t call us. — Ми чекали на Майка, але він нам не зателефонував.

4. За змістом, без сполучників:
   The birds were singing, the sun was shining. — Птахи птахі, сяло сонце.

СКЛАДНОПІДПРЯДНЕ РЕЧЕННЯ

В англійській мові складнопідрядне речення складається з головної частини й однієї чи більше підрядних. Підрядні речення в англійській мові, так само як і в українській, поділяються на підметові, присудкові, додаткові, означальні та обставинні.

Види підрядних речень

Підрядне підметове речення
Підрядне підметове речення виконує функцію підмета. Підприємлюється до головного за допомогою сполучників that (що), whether (чи) та слів who (хто), whom (кого), whose (чий), what (що), which (котрий), where (де), when (коли), why (чому), how (як).

All that she wants is the truth. — Все, що вона бажає, — це правда.
Who comes first does not matter. — Не має значення, хто приходить першим.

Підрядні присудкові речення
Підрядні присудкові речення виконують функцію іменної частини присудка. Вони приєднуються за допомогою that (що), if/whether (чи), as if/as though (напів, ніби) та ін.:

That is why we came here. — Саме тому ми прийшли сюди.

That is what he wanted to ask about. — Саме про те він хотів запитати.

Підрядні додаткові речення
Підрядні додаткові речення виконують функцію додатка та приєднуються до головного за допомогою слів that (що), whether (чи), who (хто), whom (кого), whose (чий), what (що), which (котрий), where (де), when (коли), why (чому), how (як) тощо та безпосередніми способом — останній властивий розмовному мовленню:

He knows where the book is. — Він знає, де знаходиться книжка.

They said they were there. — Вони казали, що були там.

Підрядні означальні речення
Функція підрядних означальних речень — означення до іменника чи займенника головного речення. Такі речення приєднуються за допомогою слів what, which, where, when, who, whose та безпосередніми способом:

The girl who came into our classroom was very pretty. — Дівчинка, яка зайшла до класу, була дуже гарненькою.

The school we go to is in our street. — Школа, у якій ми навчаємося, розташована на нашій вулиці.

Підрядні обставинні речення
Підрядні обставинні речення, яке виконує функцію обставин головного речення, має кілька видів.

Підряднє речення часу приєднується за допомогою сполучників when (коли), after (після того як), before (перед тим як), while (в той час як), as (коли), till/untill (до того часу як), as soon as (як тільки), as long as (поки), since (з того часу як) та ін.:

Call me as soon as you come home. — Замовни мені, щойно прийдеш додому.
After we had written a composition, we
went out of the classroom.— Після того як
ми написали твір, ми вийшли з класу.

Підрядні речення причини приєднуються
за допомогою сполучників because (тому що),
as/since (оскільки), for (через те що) та ін.:

We went to cinema because we wanted to
watch a new film.— Ми пішли до кінотеатру,
тому що хотіли переглянути новий фільм.

As we were ill, we stayed at home.— Оскільки ми захворіли, ми залишилися
вдома.

Підрядні речення місця приєднуються
dо головного за допомогою сполучників where
(де), wherever (куди б):

We went where the park was.— Ми пішли
туди, де був парк.

Tim left the book on the table where you
told him.— Тім залишив книжку на столі,
tам, де ти йому сказав.

Підрядні речення наслідку приєднують
ся до головного за допомогою сполучника so
(that) (що):

Ann was so ill that she couldn’t go to
school.— Енн була така хвора, що не змогла
йти до школи.

We had decided to stay at home so we did all
housework.— Ми вирішили залишитись вдома,
отже, ми зробили всю хатну роботу.

Підрядні речення мети починаються a (у)
сполучників so (that), in order that (to) (щоб),
lest (щоб не):

We went to school earlier lest we might be
late for classes.— Ми пішли до школи раніше,
щоб не спізнилися на уроки.

Nick came to us in order that we might help
him.— Нік прийшов до нас для того, щоб ми
змогли йому допомогти.

Підрядні речення способу дії та порівняння
подаються з головним сполучниками as
(як), as... as (як ... так), than (ніж), as if (ніби)
тощо:

Do as you like.— Роби, як тобі подобавається.

The more we read the story, the more we
liked it.— Чим більше ми читали історію,
тим більше вона нам подобалася.

Останній тип підрядних обставинних речення
— допустові. Сполучники, які вживаються
у таких реченнях, — though (хоча), however
(хоча, однак), whatever (що б не) та ін.:

He didn’t come though we had asked him.—
Він не прийшов, хоча ми його запрошуvali.

We stayed in the street although it was
getting dark.— Ми залишилися на вулиці,
хоча сутініло.

ПРЯМИЙ ТА НЕПРЯМИЙ
ДОДАТКИ

В англійській мові розрізняють прями та
непрямі додатки.

Прямий додаток

Прямим називається додаток, який вжи
вається без прийменника, виражений імен
ником у загальному відмінку (Common Case)
або особовим займенником в об'єктивному від
мінку (Objective Case). Як правило, прямий
dodatok в англійській мові перекладається
українською також прямим додатком (ана
лідний/родовий відмінок без прийменника):

I’ll send a postcard.— Я надішу лис
тівку.

We bought an ice cream.— Ми купили
морозиво.

Непрямий додаток

Непрямий додаток вказує на особу, на яку
спрямувано дію. Він може бути виражений
іменником у загальному відмінку (Common Case)
або особовим займенником в об'єктивному від
мінку (Objective Case). Як правило, непрямий
dodatok перекладається українською
іменником чи займенником у давальному від
мінку.

Henry gave Claire some flowers.— Генрі
подарував Клер квіти.

Emma gave me a CD.— Емма дала мені
компакт-диск.

Якщо непрямий додаток вживається піс
ля прямого, то перед ним вживаються to або
for.

Перед непрямим додатком вживається to,
якщо в речення є дієслова bring (приносити),
feed (годувати), give (давати), hand (передава
вати, вручати), lend (позичити), offer (просу
нувати), owe (бути заборгованим), pass (пе
редавати), pay (платити), post (інформувати,
передавати поштою), promise (обіцяти), read
(читати), sell (продавати), send (надіслати),
show (показувати), take (брати), teach (вчити),
tell (повідомляти), throw (кидати), write (писати).

Vicky paid the money to the cashier. Або:
Vicky paid the cashier the money.— Вікі за
платила гроші касиру.
For вживання з дієсловами book (замовляти), bring (нести), build (будувати), buy (ку- 
дувати), choose (вибирати), cook (готувати), fetch (принести), find (знаходити), get (ста- 
вати), leave (залишати), make (робити), order (наказувати), pick (збирати), reserve (залиша- 
тати), save (захищати):
They found a ticket for me. Або: They found me a ticket.— Вони знайшли для мене квито- 
ток.
Існує правило вживання додатків після дієслова to give. Якщо додатки виражено за-
йменником та іменником, то займенник при- 
важда стояти перед іменником:
He likes Ann. He gave her some flowers.— 
Енн йому подається, Він подарував їй квіт- 
ті. (У цьому випадку займенник her сто- 
їть перед іменником тому, що Енн згадувала- 
ся в попередньому реченні.)
Henry bought some flowers. He gave them 
to Claire.— Генрі купив квіти. Він подарував 
їх Клєр. (У цьому прикладі them стосується 
квітів, про які теж, як і в попередньому при- 
кладі, згадувалося раніше.)

ГРАМАТИЧНІ СТРУКТУРИ

СТРУКТУРА THERE IS/ARE

There is a coffeepot on the table.
Are there any spoons on the table?
No, there are not any.

There are only two cups of coffee and a napkin on the table.

Утворення

There is — підмет — обставина місця
There is a book on the table.— На столі 
є книга.

Теперішній час

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Стверджувальне речення</th>
<th>Заперечне речення</th>
<th>Питальне речення</th>
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<td>There is a pen in the box.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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Минулий час

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<td>There were not pens in the box.</td>
<td>Were there pens in the box?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Майбутній час

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Заперечне речення</th>
<th>Питальне речення</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There will be a pen in the box.</td>
<td>There will not be a pen in the box.</td>
<td>Will there be a pen in the box?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Вживання

Конструкція there + to be вживается для того, щоб повідомити про наявність або 
відсутність предмета (предметів) або особи 
(осіб) у певному місці. Слід пам’ятати про те, 
що іменник в однінні завжди вживатиметься 
з цією конструкцією з неозначеним артиклем:
There is a computer in our class.— У нашо- 
му класі є комп’ютер.

There was a man in the room.— У кімнаті 
був чоловік.

Слід також звернути увагу на переклад 
речення з такою конструкцією — його слід по-
чинати з обставини місця:
There is a cup on the table.— На столі 
є чашка.
Порівняйте: The cup is on the table.— 
Чашка — на столі.
У заперечних реченнях можливе вживання як заперечної частки not, так і займенника no, який використовують частіше:

There are no books in the bag.— У сумці немає книжок.

There is not any milk in the cup.— У чашці немає молока.

**ПІДМЕТ ТА ПРИСУДОК**

Загальне правило узгодження підмета та присудка є досить простим: підмет в одній потребує присудка в одній, відповідно, підмет у множині потребує присудка у множині. Наприклад:

Your letter has been forwarded to your new address. Your letters have been forwarded to your new address.

Число підмета залежить головним чином від іменника або (у тому випадку, коли підмет — словосполучення) від головного іменника:

The first payment to both your clients was made on the last day of the month. (Правильним є was, а не were, оскільки payment — це головний іменник у словосполученні, яке є підметом.)

The terms of the contract that you sent to my client have not met with his approval. (Правильним є have, оскільки terms — головний іменник.)

**Підмет, який містить сполучник and**

Вважається, що підмет стоїть у множині у тому випадку, коли два або більше іменників з’єднуються сполучником and:

The heat and the humidity deter tourists from visiting the country during the summer.— Спека та волога утримують туристів від візиту до цієї країни влітку.

Однорідні підмети узгоджуються з присудком у множині:

The house, the garden, the view were just what they wanted.— Будинок, сад, краєвид — це було саме те, що вони хотіли.

Коли оминається (вилучена з речення) повторювана частина підмета, також узгоджуємо з присудком у множині:

Regular and decaffeinated coffee taste the same to me (regular coffee та decaffeinated coffee).— Звичайна кава та кава без кофеїну смакують мені однаково.

З іншого боку, пов’язані між собою частини підмета можуть стосуватися однієї особи чи речі. У цьому разі підмет і присудок узгоджуються в однінці:

My closest colleague and best friend has recently divorced her husband. (My closest colleague is my best friend.) Her first and best essay has won a prize. (Her first essay is her best essay.) — Моя найближча колега та найкраща подруга нещодавно розлучилася. (Моя найближча колега — моя найближча подру- га.) Її перший та найкращий твір виграв приз. (Йі твір є першим та найкращим.)

Дві частини підмета інколи можуть розглядатися або як одне ціле, або наразі. Відповідно до цього вони й узгоджуються з прису- дком:

Bread and butter is all that is provided with the tea (bread spread with butter). Bread and butter are sold in the shop on the corner (both bread and butter).— Хліб та масло подаються до чая. (Хліб, намазаний маслом.) Хліб та масло продаються в магазині за рогом. (Як хліб, так і масло.)

Присудок в однінні потрібен у тому випадку, коли and вводить вставне слово або речення:

Your style, and even your handwriting, needs to be improved.— Твій стиль та навіть твій почерк необхідно покращити.

Незалежно від того, і чи немає and, присудок узгоджується в однінці, якщо інша частина заперечна:

A boy, not a woman, is playing the part.— Роль грає хлопець, а не жінка.

**Підмет зі словами each та every**

Підмет, що складається з кількох частин та починається зі слів each або every, узгоджується з присудком в одининні:

Each room and corridor in the building has been painted in the same colour.— Кожну кімнату та коридор у будинку було пофарбовано в той самий колір.

Every man and woman is required to complete two years of national service.— Вимагається, щоб кожний чоловік та кожна жінка прослужили два роки.

Причина полягає в тому, що each та every звертають увагу на кожну окрему частину підмета. Це правило використовується й тоді, коли сполучника у підметі немає:

Each of the men/Every single man is required to complete two years of national
Either my carpets or my furniture is going to be replaced this year. — Цього року я збираюся замінити або килими, або меблі.

Neither cheese nor eggs were on the menu. — У меню не було ani сиру, ani яєць.

**Займенник everybody та інші як підмет**

Присудок в однині завжди вживається після займенників: anybody (хто-небудь), anyone (хто-небудь), everybody (кожний), everyone (кожний), somebody (хтось, хто-небудь), someone (хтось, хто-небудь), nobody (жоден з усіх), no one (жоден з усіх), either (один з двох, кожний з двох), neither (жоден з двох), each (кожний зокрема). Вживання однини правильне й у таких випадках:

Neither (of the amendments) was passed. — Жодну (з поправок) не було прийнято.

Each (of my friends) has sent me congratulations. — Кожний (із моїх друзів) надіслав мені привітання.

Одина чи множина вживається з такими займенниками залежно від того, що мається на увазі: all (всі), none (ніхто), some (деякі), half (половина) та іншими дробовими числами. Одина є правильною у такому випадку:

The town has often suffered from flooding, and this year nearly half is under water. (The town is under water.) — Місто часто страждало від повені, і цього року близько половини міста вкрито водою. (Місто під водою.)

All the beer is warm. — Усе пиво тепле.

З іншого боку, множина правильна й у таких випадках:

The survivors were given a thorough medical examination, and all were without serious injury. (The survivors were without serious injury.) — Тих, хто вижив, ретельно оглянули лікарі, усі були без серйозних травм. (Ті, хто вижив, були без серйозних травм.)

Some of the documents are missing. — Деякі з документів відсутні.

None of the workers in this factory have gone on strike. — Жоден із робітників на цьому заводі не вийшов на страйк.

В останньому випадку не буде помилкою вжити присудок в однині, оскільки none of the workers (жоден з робітників) може розглядається як еквівалент not one of the workers (жоден з робітників):

Not one of the workers has gone on strike. — Жоден із робітників не страйкуював.
Узгодження займенників who, which, that

Відносні займенники who, which та that мають таке саме число, що й іменник, до якого вони відносяться. Одина дієслова є правильною, коли іменник вживається в однині:

I objected to the wording of the memorandum that was circulated in our department. (The memorandum was circulated.) — Я заперечував проти формулювання меморандуму, який було розповсюджено в нашому відділі. (Меморандум було розповсюджено.)

Множина дієслова є правильною, коли іменник вживається в множині:

The stories she wrote in her childhood, which were discovered only after her death, have now been published. (The stories were discovered.) — Оповідання, які вона писала в дитинстві, про що дізналася лише після її смерті, зараз опубліковано. (Оповідання було опубліковано.)

Those who are convicted of driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs should have their licenses suspended for a minimum of one year. — Ті, кого звинувачують у керуванні автомобілем під впливом алкоголю чи наркотиків, повинні бути позбавлені прав мінімум на рік.

Which інколи стосується більше ніж одного слова чи фрази, але воно завжди узгоджується з підметом в однині:

We have not been able to persuade him to resign, which means that we may have to face a court case. — Ми не змогли вмовити його піти у відставку, це означає, що ми можемо зіткнутися із судовою справою.

Підмет зі словосполученням one of those who тощо

Після таких словосполучень, як one of those who (один із тих, хто) та one of the few that (один із небагатьох, хто), слід вживати присудок у множині, який звертає увагу на всю групу:

My daughter is one of those students who like to study late at night. (Some students like to study late at night and my daughter is one of them.) — Моя донька — одна з тих студенток, хто любить учитися пізно вечірні. (Деякі студентки люблять учитися пізно вечірні, і моя донька — одна з них.)

Одина вживається тоді, коли йдеться окремо про кожного:

My daughter is the only one of the students in her class who is likely to obtain a distinction in the English Language. (Only my daughter is likely to obtain a distinction in the English Language.) — Моя донька — лише одна з учнів її класу, кого, ймовірно, буде відзначено з англійської мови. (Тільки моя дочка, ймовірно, отримає відзнаку з англійської мови.)

Підмет, виражений числівником

Коли підмет виражено числівником, його можна розглядати як однину:

Five miles (That distance) was far as they went that day. — П'ять миль (Та дистанція) була відстань, яку вони проїхали того дня.

Ten dollars (That amount) is the price of the cheapest ticket. — Десять доларів (Та сума) є ціною найдешевшого квитка.

Ten years (That period) is the maximum sentence for that offence. — Десять років (Тої період) є максимальним вироком за такий злочин.

Так само:

Two hundred people (That number) was all that the room could hold. — Двісті людей було (Та кількість була) максимальом, який могла вмістити кімната.

Вираження підмета заголовками та цитатами

Заголовок книжки, фільму тощо вважається однім целю, узгоджується з присудком в однині, навіть якщо це фраза у множині:

«Porgy and Bess» (The opera) has recently been revived on Broadway. — «Порджі та Бесс» (Опера) нещодавно було відновлено на Бродвей.

«Great Expectations» (The novel) is to be made into a film again. — «Великі очікування» (Роман) має бути знову екранизований.

Назви збірок оповідань, віршів тощо можна розглядати як однину (збірка) чи множину (індивідуальні роботи):

«Lamb’s Tales» was/were my first introduction to Shakespeare’s plays. — «Розповіді вівці» була моїм першим знайомством з п’єсами Шекспіра.

Якщо говорити про вислови чи слово, присудок стойть в однині:

«Children» (The word) is an irregular plural. — «Діти» (Слово) є винятком з утворення множини.
"My apologies" (The expression was all he could say). — "Moї вибачення" (Вираз) було все, що він міг сказати.

What, whatever у ролі підмета

Займенник what (що) угодається з присудком або в однині, або у множині, залежно від підмета:

What disturbs the council is the hostile attitude of many citizens towards the police. (The thing that disturbs the council is.) — Що турбує раду, це те, що багато громадян ворожо ставляться до поліції.

They live in what were once army barracks. (In places that were once army barracks.) — Вони живуть там, де колись були військові казарми. (У місці, де колись були військові казарми.)

What they do is no concern of mine. (Anything they do is.) — Що вони роблять, мене це не обходять. (Все, що вони роблять.)

Whatever (все, що) у займенник, який завжди угодається з присудком в однині:

You may eat whatever pleases you. (Anything that pleases you.) — Ти можеш їсти все, що тобі подобається. (Усе, що тобі подобається.)

Aле what та whatever можуть вживатися перед іменником у множині:

You may eat what/whatever foods please you. — Ти можеш їсти будь-яку їжу, яка тобі подобається.

Іменники, які вживаються тільки в однині, але мають закінчення -s

Деякі іменники вживаються тільки в однині, але мають закінчення -s. News завжди угодається з дієсловом в однині:

The news is good today. — Новини сьогодні гарні.

Зверніть увагу!

Тільки форму множини мають іменники, українські відповідники яких можуть вживатися в однині і множині, а деякі навіть тільки в однині: goods (товар, товари); clothes (одяг); contents (зміст); wages (зарплата) тощо.

Іменники на позначення виду навчання чи діяльності, такі як athletics (атлетика), economics (економіка), gymnastics (гімнастика), mathematics (математика), physics (фізика), теж угодаються з присудком в однині:

Physics is a prerequisite for that course. — Фізика — необхідна умова цього курсу.

Athletics was their favourite subject. — Атлетика була їх улюбленим предметом.

Але в тому випадку, коли мається на увазі інше, підмет може угодаюватися з дієсловом у множині:

Your statistics are inaccurate (статистика, тобто підрахунки). — Твої підрахунки неточні.

Назви хвороб, такі як measles (кип), mumps (синяка), shingles (лишай), теж вважаються іменниками в однині і вживаються з відповідним присудком:

Measles is a highly infectious disease. — Кіп є дуже заразною хворобою.

Також за цим правилом угодаються й назви ігор billiards (білярд) і dominoes (доміно):

Dominoes is the only game I play at home. — Доміно є єдиною грою, в яку я граю вдома.

Але:

The dominoes (окремі шматочки) are on the floor. — Доміно — на підлозі.

Підмет з початковими many a, more than one

Фрази, що починаються зі слів many a (багато) та more than one (більше ніж один), мають на увазі множину, але граматично угодаються в однині, оскільки головний іменник словосполучення стоїть в однині:

Many a day has been passed in leisurely reading. — Багато днів промінуло в розміреному читанні.

More than one error was discovered in the wording of the document. — У формульованні документа знайшли більше ніж одну помилку.
В англійській мові вживаються такі знаки пунктуації:

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**Крапка**

Крапка ставиться в кінці розповідних та наказових речення і після скорочених слів та ініціалів:

The mini was designed by A. C. Issigonis.— **Міні-спідницю було створено Iссігоніс.**

Co.— Company, Ltd.— Limited.— **Ко.— Компанія, Літд.— Товариство з обмеженою відповідальністю.**

**Знак питання**

Знак питання ставиться наприкінці питального речення:

Do you understand me? — Ти мене розумієш?

Do you know where they will be? — Ти знаєш, де вони будуть?

Інколи знак питання ставиться у стверджувальних реченнях, мета яких — отримати відповідь, підтвердження думки:

You haven’t seen your cousin since you returned? — Ти не бачив свого двоюрідного брата відтоді, як повернувся?

**Знак виразів**

Знак виразів ставиться в реченнях, які є змістом стверджувальними (висловлюють ввічливі прохиання), а за формою — питальними:

Will you please sit down? — Сидайте, будь ласка. (Чи не бажаєте ви сіти?)

**Знак окали**

Знак окали ставиться наприкінці окальних речень, тобто висловлювань, яким властиве підвищення тону, емоційне забарвлення:

How late you are! — Як пізно ти прийшов!

Знак окали інколи вживається наприкінці речення, які виражають не лише окали, а й значне вдягування, недовіру тощо:

O, does she think of me so often! — O, чи думає вона про мене так часто?!

**Кома**

Кома розділяє однорідні члени речення, частини складного речення та відокремлює приму мову від слів автора:

Only buses, taxis and bicycles can use this street.— **Полиція автомобілів, такси та велосипеди.**

The new road was supposed to reduce traffic jams, but they are even worse now.— **На нову дорогу планували зменшити потоки, але вони все зміцнюються.**

«I’ll drive», said Linda.— **Я керуватиму, Лінда.**

Комами відокремлюють додатки з пояснювальними словами, що стоять після означуваного іменника:

Mr Simmons, the owner of the house, will be glad to see you on Tuesday.— **Місістр Сіммонс, власник будинку, буде радий бачити вас у вівторок.**

Як і в українській мові, в англійській кома використовується для відокремлення вставних слів, словосполучень і речення:

Unfortunately, we haven’t been able to find the solution.— **Немає, ми не змогли знайти рішення.**

Комою видаляється самостійний дієприкметниковий зворот:

Most of the jury being absent, the contest was delayed.— **Оскільки більшість присяжних були відсутні, розгляд справи було відкладено.**

Комами відокремлюють звертання:

Jim, can you come tomorrow? — Джиме, ти можеш прийти завтра?
Якщо складнопідрядне речення починається з підрядної частини, після неї ставиться кома:
If you know the right answer, tell me.— Якщо ви знаєте правильну відповідь, скажіть мені.
Порівняйте:
Tell me if you know the right answer.— Скажіть мені, якщо ви знаєте правильну відповідь.

Крапка з комою
Крапка з комою вживається для відокремлення досить великих частин речення. За допомогою крапки з комою речення поділяється на частини, які мають більшу змістовну самостійність. Крапка з комою відокремлює частини складносурядного речення, якщо в одному із сурядних речень (або в сурядних реченнях) є однорідні члени або підрядні частини:
You had better go home, because it’s going to rain; and then you may give me a call.— Тобі краще піти додому, тому що збирається дощ; потім ти зможеш мені зателефонувати.
Крапка з комою розділяє речення, що входят до складу складносурядного, за відсутності сполучників:
The long day was over; we went home tired, but pleased.— Довгий день скінчився; ми пішли додому стомлені, але задоволені.

Двокрапка
Двокрапка вводить пояснення, що входит до складу безсюжетних складносурядних речень, або перелік:
It was unusually quiet: everybody was sound asleep.— Було незвичайно тихо: всі міцно спали.
Check the following things before a journey: fuel, tyre pressure, oil and water.— Перевір такі речі перед подорожжю: пальне, тиск у шинах, мастило та воду.

Речення, що йде за двокрапкою, зазвичай починається з маленької літери, за винятком тих випадків, коли пояснення складається з кількох речень.

Лапки
Лапки вживаються для виділення ще і прямого мови. Якщо слів автора розташовани в середині прямих мови, то кожна з її частин пишеться в лапках:
«So you’ve read this story», he said. «Did you like it?» — «Отже, ви прочитали це оповідання, — сказав він.— Чи сподобалося воно тобі?»
Лапками виділяють іронічні, незвичайні слова, терміни тощо.
They discussed what he called «philosophy».— Вони обговорювали те, що він називав «філософією».

Апостроф
Знак апострофа позначає пропуск букв у скорочених формах: doesn’t = does not, she’s = she is/she has.
Апостроф часто вживається перед закінченням множини слів, що зазвичай не змінюються за числами, літер, слів, вираженими цифрами, і скорочень:
They agreed, but there are too many but’s.— Вони погодились, але є занадто багато «але».

Тире
Тире часто виконує ті самі функції, що й двокрапка, крапка з комою та дужки. Часто ставляться у тому випадку, коли в реченням міститься нова, несподівана, додаткова інформація:
I don’t often drive long distances — hardly ever, in fact.— Я не часто їжджу на великих відстанях — фактично ніколи.
I was nervous — I didn’t like the dark.— Я нервувався — мені не подобалася темрява.
Правила вживання великої літери

Початок речення

Речення завжди починається з великої літери, так само як і цитовані речення:

The manager replied: «There must be no smoking in this room».— Менеджер відповів: «У цій кімнаті не можна палити».

Якщо цитується частина речення, цитата починається з маленької літери:

The advertisements described the product as «made with cream».— У реклами пишуть, що цей продукт «зроблено з вершками».

Імена та назви

Усі власні назви пишуться з великої літери. Вони включають імена людей (Helen Keller), груп людей (Norwegians — норвезці, Roman Catholics — римокатолики), мови та групи мов (Arabic — арабська, Indo-European — індоєвропейська), міста (New York), дні тижня (Monday, місяці (January), свята (Good Friday, Independence Day) та установи (the Waldorf Astoria, the Metropolitan Museum, the Bank of England). Пори року (spring), як правило, не починаються з великої літери. Деякі слова, які раніше були назвами, а тепер вживаються у загальному розумінні, пишуться з маленької літери: a valentine, scotch (whisky). Виняток становить слово Bohemian — богемський (хтось з Boremiі) та bohemian — богемний (ідеться про певний спосіб життя).


Коли слова вживаються узагалінено, вони завжди пишуться з маленької літери (the universities (університети); government departments (урядові відділи); a senator (сенатор); a professor (професор); a president (президент));

There are a lot of universities in our city.— У нашому місті багато університетів.

З іншого боку, з метою уникнення не- порозуміння велика літера пишеться навіть тоді, коли вживается лише частина слова: Scotland Yard (Скотланд Ярд) — the Yard; the United States (Сполучені Штати) — the States; The Daily Telegraph (Дейлі Телеграф, назва газети) — the Telegraph; the House of Commons (Палата громад) — the House або the Commons; the Canary Islands (Канарські острови) — the Canaries; Petticoat Lane (Петтикиут Лейн — назва вулиці) — the Lane.

Певні титули вимагають написання з великої літери: the Queen (королева); the Duke (герцог); the President (президент); the Princess (принцеса).

Титули, які говорять про повагу до особи, пишуться перед іменем або вживаються самостійно: Her Majesty the Queen (її величність королева); His Excellency the Ambassador from Peru (його превосходство посол Перу); Her Royal Highness (її королівська величність); Your Honour (ваша честь); His Holiness (його святець).

Назви робіт та заголовки

Як правило, усі слова-назви пишуться з великої літери (у тому числі підзаголовків), крім артиклю (a, an, the), прийменників, які складаються максимум з чотирьох літер (to, for та with), та сполучників (and, or та but): For Whom the Bell Tolls; What’s on; Iran Under the Ayatollahs; The Music Makers; The English Musical Renaissance from Elgar to Britten; Lord of the Flies.

За цими правилами пишуться заголовки газет, журналів (у тому числі й наукових), книжок, п’єс, теле- та кінофільмів, телепрограм, картин, музичних творів, оповідань, віршів, пісень, розділів книжок, статей у газетах та журналах.
Займенник 1

Особовий займенник 1 (я) завжди пишеться з великої літери:
Can I help you? — Я можу вам допомогти?

Назви членів родини

Назви членів родини пишуться з великої літери, коли вони вживаються як з іменем, так і без нього: Mother, Dad, Aunt Helen, Uncle Tom, і коли вони вживаються без присвійних займенників (порівняй: my mother, his aunt).

Абревіатури

Абревіатури (слова, утворені шляхом складання перших літер слів) пишуться ве-
ликими літерами, крім тих випадків, коли ці слова мають закінчення множини (наприклад, MP3): UNESCO; CBS; MPS; BBC; GHQ. Але деякі абревіатури, зокрема такі як radar та laser, пишуться малими літе-
рами.

Бог

Коли йдеться про Бога, то слова, якіми він називається, пишуться з великої лі-
тери (God — Бог, the Lord — Господь, the Almighty — Всемогутній). Також з великої літери колись писали займенники, які стосуваляся Бога (Thou, He — Tu, Bin). Зараз останнє правило є застарілим.
ЛЕКСИКО-ТЕМАТИЧНИЙ ДОВІДНИК

ВЖИВАННЯ СЛІВ, БЛИЗЬКИХ ЗА ЗВУЧАНЯМ, НАПИСАННЯМ ТА ЛЕКСИЧНИМ ЗНАЧЕННЯМ

**Act, action (діло, справа)**

Обидва іменники означають дію, вони частково взаємозамінювані: do a kind act/action (зробити добре діло). Act наголошує на тому, що щось виконано моментально чи протягом короткого проміжку часу, у той час як action наголошує на процесі дії, яка потребує певного часу для виконання. Обидва слова вживають у фразеологізмах: an act of cruelty/folly/mercy (акт жорстокості/безрозсудливий вчинок/акт милосердя); act of God (форс-маєр); to take action (винятити дії); a civil action (цивільна справа).

**Actual, actually (фактично, насправді)**

Слова actual, actually часто вживаються для підкреслення значення. In actual fact означає «фактично», хоча fraze He actually paid (Він насправді заплатив) має відтінок здивування.

**A.D., AD (нашої ери) vs B.C., BC**

Це абревіація від anno Domini, означає «в рік Бога (Різдва Христового)». Абревіація AD раніше вживалась перед цифровою роком (наприклад, AD 1999), а зараз — після; зовсім не вживається на позначення століть від відміни від BC (before Christ; до нашої ери), що використовується як після цифрові роки, так і після століть:

The battle took place in the 4th century BC. — Війна відбулася у 4 ст. до н.е.

He was born about 540 BC. — Він народився близько 540 р. до н.е.

The man died in 1621 AD (and NOT the 17th century AD). — Людина померла у 1621 р. н.е. (а не 17 ст. н.е.).

**Affect (впливати на щось), effect (здійснювати)**

To affect значить «впливати на щось»:

The appointment of a new Minister will affect the department’s policy. — Призначення нового міністра вплине на політику міністерства.

To effect smth означає «здійснювати»:

The new Minister will effect changes in the department’s policy.— Новий міністр здійснитиме зміни у політиці міністерства.

Близьким за значенням до дієслова affect є значення іменника effect: to affect a policy значить to have an effect on it — впливати на політику. Іменник effect у множині означає чи не власність: my personal effects.

**Affect**

Іменник affect існує лише як термін у психології та означає стан афекту, надмірний вплив емоцій.

**Alone, lonely (одинокий, самотній)**

**Alone** означає «наодинці».

He’s sitting alone in his room.— Він сидить у своїй кімнаті сам один.

Lonely, на відміну від alone, має додаткове значення «такий, що сумує; самотній».

I feel so lonely today.— Сьогодні я почуваюся таким самотнім.

**Anyway(s) (у будь-якому випадку)**

**Any** та **way** поєднуються в одне слово тоді, коли це поєднання означає «у будь-якому випадку»:

I don’t want to go; anyway, I can’t.— Я не хочу йти, та, в будь-якому випадку, я не можу.

Але ці слова потрібно писати окремо у тому разі, коли вони означають «у будь-якому напрямку»:

Any way we go will involve climbing.— У будь-якому напрямку, котрий ми оберемо, доведеться йти вгору.

Форма anyways вживається в розмовному мовленні в американській версії англійської мови.

**Anywhere(s) (куди-небудь)**

**Any** та **where** поєднуються в одне слово, крім тих випадків, коли між ними стоїть прикметник:

I don’t want to go just anywhere.— Я нікуди не хочу йти.

Форма anywheres є діалектною.
Apart from, aside from
(крім, оприч, крім того)

Apart from вживається в обох варіантах англійської мови, aside from — сучот американська форма:
Quite apart from the expense, I don’t enjoy it.— Оприч мої витрати, мені це не подобається.

Arise (виникати), rise (підніматися)

Arise вживається головним чином з абстрактними іменниками:
If the occasion arises.— Якщо виникне на- годва.

A problem has arisen.— Виникла пробле- ма.

Rise має буквальне значення:
The water is rising.— Вода піднімається.
The sun has risen.— Зійшло сонце.

Обидва іменники мають буквальне значення, коли йдеться про підведення з ліжка.

Around (приблизно), round (навколо)

В американському варіанти англійської мови around переважно вживається частіше за round. У британському варіанти англійської мови вживання around замість about означає «приблизно», наприклад around 60% (приблизно 60%); around three o’clock (близь- ко третьої години) використовують частіше, хоча дехто вважає це американізом. Британці, говорячи round, переважно мають на увазі «обертання» (The wheels go round.— Колеса обертуються. They danced round the tree.— Вони танцювали навколо дерева.) та поняття «навколо, за чимось» (the shop round the corner — магазин за рогом).

Arouse, rouse (прокинутися)

Обидва слова значать «прокинутися», але arouse є більш абстрактним, ніж rouse, та означає «викликати щось»: arouse curiosity/suspicion — викликати цікавість/підозру.

Rouse вживання буквально: rouse the sleeping children — піднімі (розбуди) сплячих дітей.

Art(s) (мистецтво; що стосується мистецтва)

Коли це слово вживають як прикметник, мають на увазі витвір мистецтва: art pottery — художнє гончарство; an art theatre — худож-
She explained the situation quite clearly. — Вона пояснила ситуацію доволі чітко.

Clear також значить «вільний, безперешкодний» (про шлях): stand clear — з дороги.

Colo(u)r (колір)

У британському варіанті англійської мови пишуть colour, в американському — color. Це правило поширюється й на інші спільнокореневі утворення: colo(u)rful (яскравий), colo(u)ring (розфарбовування), colo(u)r-blind (дальнотоник). Винятком є coloration (розфарбування), яке пишеться однаково в обох варіантах англійської мови, та музичний термін coloratura (колоратура), який походить з італійської та має лише одне написання.

Deca- (десять разів), deci- ( одна десята)

Deca означає «десять разів»: a decahedron — декаедр (геометрична фігура з десятьма сторонами). Deci означає «одна десята»: a deciliter — одна десята літри.

Defensible (спроможний оборонятися), defensive (оборонний)

Defensible означає «спроможний оборонятися», «той, що може бути вправленний»: a defensible point of view — така точка зору, яку можна вправлення.

Defensive — «захисний, оборонний»,

Defensive play in cricket is concerned with protecting the wicket rather than scoring runs. — Оборона гра в крикеті пов’язана більше із захистом ворот, ніж із забиванням голів.

Earth (земля)

Коли йдеться про планету, на якій ми живемо, це слово зазвичай пишуть з великої літери. Не є помилкою його вживання з означеним артиклем the або без нього у тому випадку, коли говорять про нашу планету з-поміж інших, таких як Mars — Марс, Venus — Венера тощо. Коли слово починанняться з малої літери, йдеться про грунт — верхній шар земної кори.

Easy, easily (легкий)

Easy як прислівник вживається у певних фразеологізмах:

Easy does it. — Тихе їде, далі будеш.

Easy come, easy go. — Як нажили, так і прожили.
I feel good (= Я радісний) та I feel well (= Я здоровий).

**Hard (норано), hardly (норано, ледь)**

Обидва слова можуть мати значення «погано»:

Things went very hard/hardly with us.— Нам було погано.

Але не слід забувати про те, що hardly може означати «ледь»:

I could hardly remember him.— Я ледь міг його пригадати.

**Hard put та hard put to it мають однакове значення — «бути у скрутному становищі»:**

We were hard put (to it) to find an explanation.— Ми не змогли знайти пояснення.

**Hardly, barely, scarcely (ледь, тільки-но, щойно, майже не)**

Ці слова вживаються з when або before і ніколи з than або till.

We had hardly arrived when she started scolding us.— Тільки-но ми приїхали, як вона почала нас хатит.

**Scarcely** was I in bed before (не till) the telephone rang.— Тільки я встиг глянути у ліжко, як задзвонив телефон.

Оскільки всі ці слова мають значення «майже не», жодне з них не вживається у зачерчених реченнях:

I can (а не I can’t) hardly tell.— Майже не можу нічого сказати.

**Hardly** anyone (а не no one hardly) goes there any more.— Навряд чи хто-небудь туди ще ходить.

**High (високо, забагато), highly (надмірно)**

High як прислівник має значення «високо»: climb high — залізти высоко вгору; to aim high — мати високу мету.

The company is flying high.— Компанія залишає високе становище.

Обидва слова можуть означати «абагато, надмірно» (pay high/highly — заплатити високу ціну, забагато), але лише highly можна вживати перед прислівниками та прикметниками (highly intelligent — високогоспіччий; highly paid — що має високу заробітну плату), лише highly може мати значення «зі схваленням»:
She speaks highly of you. — Вона гарно (схвалюю) про вас говорити.

Historic, historical (історичний)

Historic має значення «історичний, при-славленні в історії»: a historic occasion — іс-торична подія.

Historical означає «той, що коли-небудь існував, пов’язаний з історією, стосується іс-торії»:

Was King Arthur a historical character? — Чи був король Артур історичною особою?

For historical reasons the boundary runs down the middle of the stream. — З історичних причин кордон проходить посередині струмка.

Historic, historical, historian та history вживаються з артиклем a: a history of France — історія Франції.

Impractical (непередбачливий), impracticable (нездійснений)

Impractical має значення «непередбачливий, непрактичний»: an impractical dream — нездійснена мрія.

Impracticable головним чином означає «нездійснений». План, метод чи пропозиція, які не можуть бути виконані, в англійській мові позначаються за допомогою слів impractical та impracticable, але, незважаючи на те, що ці слова часто взаємозаміняються, розбіжність у значенні існує:

It was impracticable to open the window because it was locked. — Неможливо було від-чинити вікно, оскільки вони було замкнене.

It was impractical to open the window because of the rain. — Не треба було відчиняти вікно, тому що йшло дощ.

Impractical є синонімом до слів useless — непотрібний, imprudent — необережний, not sensible — безглупий тощо.

Institute, institution (інститут, установа)

Певні організації, які розташовані у спеціально побудованих приміщеннях, встановлені та засновані (instituted) з певною метою, називаються institutes — інститути, інші — institutions — інститути, установи, системи. Institute також вживається для позначення короткого освітнього процесу: an urban studies institute — дослідження життя в міс-ти. Institution має набагато ширше значення «заснування, установлення, інститут»: the institution of marriage — інститут шлюбу.

Intellectual (розумовий), intelligent (розумний)

Прикметник intellectual може мати значення «мислячий, розумовий» (an intellectual effort — розумові зусилля) або «інтелектуальний, розумний» (an intellectual family — інтелектуальна родина). Іменник позначає людину, яка є інтелектуалом, але часто такі говорять, коли відчувають якусь недовіру чи навіть зневагу.

Intelligent означає «розумний».

He made an intelligent remark. — Він зробив слюсне (розумне) зауваження.

Люді інтелектуальні (intellectual) мають бути розумними (intelligent), але розумна лю-дина не зазди є інтелектуалом.

Intense, intensive (інтенсивний)

Intense головним чином має значення «сильний, значний, напружений»: intense heat — сильна спека, intense pain — сильний біль.

Intensive має значення «інтенсивний» (intensive effort — інтенсивні зусилля), це слово входить до складу багатьох спеціалізованих словосполучень у граматиці, медицині (intensive care — інтенсивна терапія) та господарстві (intensive farming — інтенсивне землеробство).

Kind, sort (вид, рід, сорт, тип)

В офіційному стилю слід писати this kind, that sort (That kind of book is dull. — Цей вид книжок — нудний.), а не these kind, those sort, хоча в розмовному мовленні часто говорять these sort тощо (These kind of books are dull.). Множину часто вживати у питальних реченнях після what або which:

What sort of things are they? — Якого вони роду?

Множину зі словами sort, kind краще висловлювати іншими словами: Those kinds of books/Those kinds of book/Books of that kind are dull. — Книжки такого типу — нудні.

Lie, lay (лжати)

Обидва слова мають однакове значення: «лжати», «бути розташованим». Але, коли говорять про те, що поклали певну річ, вживають лише lay.
Meantime, meanwhile (тим часом)

Ці слова мають однакове значення та є взаємозаміняваними. Зазвичай meantime вживають як іменники:

They rested in the meantime.— Тим часом вони відпочили.

Meanwhile вживають як прислівник:

Meanwhile, they rested.— Тим часом вони відпочили.

Mr (містр), Mrs (місіс), Miss, Ms (міс)

Mr ['mɪstə(r)] та Mrs ['mɪsiz]— це форми написання, притаманні британському варіанту англійської мови, а Mr. і Mrs. — американському.

Mrs — форма звернення до заміжньої жінки. Традиційно вживається з іменем та прізвищем її чоловіка (Mrs John Jones) частіше, ніж із власним іменем (Mrs Mary Jones), якщо вона не донька пера (Lady Mary Jones). Так звертаються й у тому випадку, коли жінка є вдовою, але не тоді, коли вона розлучена. Це правило є трохи застарілим, але іноді його дотримуються.

Miss ['mɪs] називають незаміжньою жінкою.

Miss та Mrs не вживаються з назвами професій, говорять просто Dr Jones — доктор Джонс, Madam Mayor — мадам мер. Mr, на впаки, часто використовують у таких словосполученнях (особливо в американському варіанті англійської мови), як Mr President — пан президент, та Mr Ambassador — пан посол.

Ms вживають при звертанні до заміжньої або незаміжньої жінки.

Music, musical (музичний)

Прикметник music позначає людей, які пов'язані з музику професійно: music teachers — учителі музики, music critics — музичні критики.

Musical у цьому випадку було б трохи хвальбуватим, нате б вони викували свої музичні здібності, musical — це той, хто добре знається на музиці.

Practice, practise (практика, практикуватися)

У британському варіанті англійської мови іменник пишеться як practice (We need lots of practice.— Нам потрібно багато

практикуватися.), а відповідне дієслово — як practise (practise the piano — практикуватися у гри на піаніно). В американському варіанті зазвичай пишуть як practice і іменник, і дієслово, practise вживається значно рідше.

Railroad, railway (залізниця)

Railroad вживається у британському варіанті англійської мови тільки як дієслово: railroad a bill through Parliament — спритно пройтихнути законопроєкт через Парламент.

В американському варіанті переважно вживається railroad, слово railway у значенні «залізниця» використовується на позначення короткого шляху.

Raise (піднімати, підвищувати), rise (піднімитися)

Не слід путати слова raise — піднімати, підвищувати; rise — підніматися.

Вони мають різні форми мінулого часу та Past Participle: raise, raised та rise, rose, risen.

Raise вживається з додатком: raise the rent — піднімти ренту; raise a cheer — підняти келях.

Rise вживається без додатків:

Prices rose.— Вирости ціни.

The Rhine rises in Switzerland.— Рейн бере початок у Швейцарії.

Respectable (прийнятний), respectful (шанобливий), respective (відповідний)

Respectable має значення «той, хто за- слуговує на повагу, пристойний, прийнят- ний»: respectable clothes — пристойний одяг, respectable amount of work — прийнятний об- сіг роботи.

Respectful означає «той, хто виражає по- вагу, шанобливий»:

They listened in respectful silence.— Вони слухали у шанобливій міші.

Respective має значення «відповідний»:

They returned to their respective homes.— Вони повернулися до відповідних домівок.

Road, street (дорога)

Шлях між містами називається road, шляхи часто називають іменем того міста, куди
воно ведуть: the Bath road. Винятком є велики римські дороги Британії: Watling Street. Прохід між будинками у місті називається street (a street party (сторона вулиці), Regent Street), але назва Road часто зберігається в передмістях або тоді, коли дорога, яка водить з міста, вже забудована (the Old Kent Road). Обидва іменники можуть утворювати назви зі словами Avenue (авеню), Lane (провулок), Grove (гай) тощо.

Sensible (розсудливий), sensitive (чутливий)

Sensible головним чином означає «розумний, розсудливий».
Please, give me a sensible advice.— Будь ласка, дай мені розумну пораду.
Sensible має значення «чутливий, такий, що легко сприймає», може вживатися з нестотами: a photographic emulsion sensitive to red light — фотоемульсія, чутлива до червоного світла.
Оні говорять про людей, це слово значить «уразливий».

Sociable (що багато спілкується), social (соціальний)

Sociable має значення «товариський»:
We're very sociable in our office.— Ми дуже товаришувамо на роботі.
Social має значення «суспільний»: social history — соціальна історія; a busy social life — напружена соціальне життя.

Someday (колись), some day (якийсь день)

Написання цих слів разом вважається правильним лише в Америці, але не в Британії, і має значення «колись у майбутньому»:
We'll go there someday.— Колись ми підйом будемо.
Коли мають на увазі день, слід писати:
We’ll choose some day (a not someday) that suits us both.— Ми оберемо день, який нас обох влаштовує.

Someone (хтось), some one (якийсь)

Слово someone має значення «хтось»:
Someone has borrowed my pen.— Хтось взяв у мене огань.
Some one означає «якийсь один»:
Choose some one subject to study.— Оберіть один предмет для дослідження.

Someplace, some place, somewhere (куди-небудь)

Someplace вживается, так само як і some place (два слова), в американському варіанті англійської мови, крім ділового листування. У Великій Британії віддаю перевагу слову somewhere:
They were lost somewhere in the ocean.— Вони згубилися десь в океані.

Sometime, sometimes (інколи)

Як прикметник sometime є правильною, але застарілою формою й означає «колись»: the sometime chairman — колисній голова.
Як приліпний це слово вживається в обох варіантах англійської мови у значенні «колись» і в окремому написанні є правильним:
We’ll meet sometime (abo some time) next week.— Ми зустрінемося колись-небудь наступного тижня.
Some time також має значення «певний проміжок часу»:
The fire burned for some time.— Пожежа горіла довгий час.
Sometimes означає «інколи».

Somewhere (де-небудь)

Somewhere — єдина правильна форма; somewheres не вживається в літературній мові.

Speciality, specialty (сфера діяльності)

Те, у чому хтось спеціалізується або до чого особливо здібний, у британському варіанті англійської мови називається a speciality, в американському — a specialty:
Yorkshire pudding was mother’s speciality.— Моїй мамі особливо вдається йоркширський пудінг.
В обох варіантах англійської мови specialties — цінні папери.

Special(ly), especially (особливо)

Special(ly) вживається частіше за especially, але незначна розбіжність у значенні цих слів.
Слова special та specially вживають у значенні «а певною метою»:
A special train — спеціальний поїзд.
This is specially for you.— Це особисто для вас.


Specie (громі), species (зразок, різновид)

Літера е в обох словах вимовляється як [j] або [s].

Specie — рідко вживане слово, позначає монету.

A species (у множині species) — це біологічна категорія виду, роду: the human species — людський рід.

Species вживається як «різновид»: a dangerous species of criminal — небезпечний різновид злочинців.

Tart, pie, flan, quiche, pasty (пириг)

У Великій Британії pies — пироги з начинкою, вкриті пірам тіста або чогось подібного.

Вироби з тіста, які мають небагато начинки всередині та відкриті зверху, на смак солодкі або пікантні, називаються tarts: an apple tart — яблучний пиріг; a cheese tart — пиріг з сиром. Слово tart не дуже властиве американському варіанту англійської мови, американці позначають цим словом лише невеликі солодкі пироги, відкриті або закриті тілом тіста, окремо, американці говорять blueberry pie чи pumpkin pie незалежно від вигляду кондитерського виробу.

A flan — відкритий пиріг, печуть його або зі звичайного, або з бісквітного тіста.

Відкритий пиріг з звичайного тіста, начинений пікантним кремом, шикою чи шпинатом, називається quiche.

Pasty — застаріла назва пирога, але в наш час pasty — це пироги, схожі на ватрушки.

Tasteful (що має гарний смак), tasty (смачний), tasteless (несмачний)

Незважаючи на подібність у написанні, tasteful та tasty не є парою синонімів, антонімом до яких є слово tasteless. Людину, якщо вона має тонкий вищуканий смак, або вибір, або річ, зроблену зі смаком, називають tasteful (а tasteful colour scheme — дібрана зі смаком кольорова палітра); інколи осо-

бу називають tasteless, якщо йй бракує смаку (a tasteless joke — жарт, позбавлений смаку). Їжа та напої є tasteless, якщо у них недостатньо смаку (a tasteless meal — несмачна їжа), та tasty, якщо вони приємні на смак, смачні.

Teach (вчити кого-небудь), learn (щось вивчати)

Деслова to teach та to learn мають відповідно значення «навчати» та «вчити, вивчати»:

I learned French from her.— Я вивчав французьку мову у неї.

She taught me (а не learned me) French.— Вона навчала мене французької мови.

Visible (видимий), visual (візуальний)

Речі, які можна побачити, називаються visible: visible symptoms — видимі симптоми.

Visual означає «зоровий, оптичний, начинний»: visual organs — органи зору; visual impressions — зорові враження; visual aids in education — навчна допомога в освіті.

Wide (широкий), widely (широко)

Wide як прислівник вживається головним чином у фразеологіях: far and wide; wide open; wide awake; wide apart.

Wide не може замінити widely, головним значенням якого є «широкий, поширенний»: travel widely — багато подорожувати; fluctuate widely — широко розтікаться.

Widely вживається з дієприкметником минулої часу: widely known — широко відомий.

Wrong, wrongly (неправильно)

Wrong може бути прислівником, означати «неправильно» і бути синонімом слова wrongly: guessed wrongly — неправильно згадувався; spelled it wrongly — написав це неправильно. Це слово може також бути прикметником та вживатися після дієслова go:

The washing machine went wrong.— Пральна машина зламалася.

Wrongly означає «неправильно» (acted wrongly — діяв неправильно) і є єдиним прислівником, який може вживатися перед дієсловом або дієприкметником (а wrongly addressed letter — неправильно адресований лист).
**Seem, look тощо**

У британському варіанті після дієслів *appear* (виявиться), *feel* (відчуваю), *look* (виглядає), *seem* (здаватися) тощо може вживатися іменник: She appeared *(to be)* a good teacher. — Вона виявилася гарним учителем.

Американці після цих дієслів уживают *to be* або *like*:

*He appeared like a good pilot.* — Він виявився гарним пілотом.

**Present Perfect та Past Simple**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Британці вживають Present Perfect з прислівниками <em>just, already</em> та <em>yet</em> при позначенні останньої дії: Tom has washed the dishes. — Том помив тарілки.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Американці можуть вживати у таких реченнях <em>Present Perfect</em>, або <em>Past Simple</em>: Tom has washed the dishes./ Tom washed the dishes. — Том помив тарілки.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>З <em>ever</em> та <em>never</em> британці також вживають Present Perfect: Have you ever played football? — Ти коли-небудь грав у футбол?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>З <em>ever</em> та <em>never</em> американці, як правило, вживають Past Simple, хоча можливою є часована форма Present Perfect: Did you ever play baseball?/ Have you ever played baseball? — Ти коли-небудь грав у бейсбол?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shall**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Британці вживають <em>will</em> для утворення форм майбутнього часу, але у першій особі може вживатися <em>shall</em>: We will/shall contact you. — Ми з вами зв’яжемося.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Американці зазвичай не вживають дієслово <em>shall</em> для утворення форм майбутнього часу: We will contact you. — Ми з вами зв’яжемося.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Британці вживають <em>shall</em> для висловлення пропозиції: Shall I make the coffee? — Я зроблю каву?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Американці для висловлення пропозиції зазвичай вживають <em>should</em>: Should I make the coffee? — Я зроблю каву?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Британці вживають <em>Shall we</em>... для запрошень до дії: Shall we go for a walk? — Прошуємося?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Американці не використовують <em>shall</em> у запрошенні до дії: How about a walk? — Прошуємося?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Заперечні речення та запитання з *have***

| У Британії паралельно співіснують дві структури: I haven’t (got) enough time./ I don’t have enough time. — Я не маю достатньо часу. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Has she got a computer?/Does she have a computer? — У неї є комп’ютер?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Для утворення форми минулого часу в обох варіантах вживають <em>did</em>: We didn’t have books. — У нас не було книжок.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Американці послуговуються допоміжним дієсловом *do*: I don’t have enough time. — Я не маю достатньо часу. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does she have a computer? — У неї є комп’ютер?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Розділові запитання**

Американці не так часто вживають розділові запитання. Замість завершальної частини такого запитання в Америці вживають *right?* та *OK?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I’ll bring coffee, shall I? — Я принесу каву, добр?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’ll bring coffee, OK? — Я принесу каву, о’кей?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Can't та mustn't

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Британці вживають can't для того, щоб сказати, що щось неможливо: They can’t be at home.— Іх немає вдома.</th>
<th>У цьому випадку в Америці може вживатися mustn’t: They can’t be home./They mustn’t be home.— Іх немає вдома.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Needn’t та don’t need to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Британці вживають обидві форми: You needn’t go there./You don’t need to go there.— Тобі не треба туди йти.</th>
<th>Американці зазвичай не вживають needn’t: You don’t need to go there.— Тобі не треба туди йти.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Іменники на позначення сукупності

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>У Британії такі іменники можуть узагальнюватися в одиниці чи множині: The crowd was/were restless.— Натовп хвилювався.</th>
<th>В Америці — лише в однині: The crowd was restless.— Натовп хвилювався.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### The

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>У Британії артикль the вживається з назвами музичних інструментів: play the piano — грати на піаніно. Крім того, кажуть: in hospital — у лікарні.</th>
<th>В Америці можливо таке вживання: play piano/play the piano — грати на піаніно; in the hospital — у лікарні.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Числа

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Британці вживають and між hundred та рес- тою цифр: one hundred and twenty — сто двадцять.</th>
<th>В Америці вживаються такі варіанти: one hundred twenty / one hundred and twenty — сто двадцять.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Прийменники

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Британський варіант</th>
<th>Американський варіант</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>round/around the village — навколо села</td>
<td>around the village — навколо села</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>towards/toward the west — на захід</td>
<td>toward the west — на захід</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>looking out of the window — дивитися з вікна</td>
<td>looking out the window / out of the window — дивитися з вікна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outside the town — за містом</td>
<td>outside the town / outside of the town — за містом</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Bond Street — на Bond-Streɪм</td>
<td>on Fifth Avenue — на ІI’ймій Авеню</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the weekend, at weekends — у вихідні</td>
<td>on the weekend, on weekends — у вихідні</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stay at home — залишатися вдома</td>
<td>stay home — залишатися вдома</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a player in the team — гравець у команді</td>
<td>a player on the team — гравець у команді</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten minutes past four — десять хвилин на п’ятнін</td>
<td>ten minutes past / after four — десять хвилин на п’ятнін</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty to seven — за двадцять хвилин сьогодні</td>
<td>twenty to / of seven — за двадцять хвилин сьогодні</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write to me — напиши мені</td>
<td>write me / write to me — напиши мені</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meet someone — зустріти когось</td>
<td>meet with someone — зустріти когось</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## НЕПРАВИЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive (виконується)</th>
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<td>swear (присяга- ти(ся))</td>
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<td>thrust (колоти)</td>
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<td>tread (йти, крокувати)</td>
<td>trod</td>
<td>trodden, trod</td>
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<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
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<td>undercut (підрізати)</td>
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<td>undone</td>
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<td>wake (будити)</td>
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<td>wear (носити (про одяг))</td>
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<td>wet, wetted</td>
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<td>win (перемогти)</td>
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<td>wring (крутити)</td>
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<tr>
<td>write (писати)</td>
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</table>
і - rewrite; diS- — disconnect; mis- — misunderstand; im- — impossible; ir- — irresistible; un- — unjust

railway, dragonfly, passer-by, armchair, workday

dress — to dress; hand — to hand

pre'sent (дієслово) — 'present (іменник), ob'ject (дієслово) — 'object (іменник)

M. P. (member of parliament), Bess (Elizabeth)

smog (smoke + fog), goodbye (God be with you)

a bee, to murmur, thunder, whistle, boom, a crow

ДЕЯКІ ПРЕФІКСИ ЛАТИНСЬКОГО ПОХОДЖЕННЯ

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<thead>
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<th>Значення</th>
<th>Приклад</th>
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<tr>
<td>ab-</td>
<td>Віддалення, відхилення або уникнення</td>
<td>to abstract — відвертати</td>
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<tr>
<td>ad-</td>
<td>Наближення, приєднання тощо</td>
<td>to admix — примішувати</td>
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<td>ас—</td>
<td>(перед с)</td>
<td>to adapt — пристосовувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>аf—</td>
<td>(перед f)</td>
<td>to acclimatise — акліматизувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>аg—</td>
<td>(перед g)</td>
<td>to affiliate — приєднувати</td>
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<tr>
<td>аl—</td>
<td>(перед l)</td>
<td>aggradation — багерові відкладення</td>
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<tr>
<td>bi-</td>
<td>Дво-</td>
<td>alliteration — алітерація</td>
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<tr>
<td>circum-</td>
<td>У складних словах має значення «на-</td>
<td>circumadjacent — що безпосередньо</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>вколо, навкруги»</td>
<td>зовнішнього оточу</td>
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<tr>
<td>com—</td>
<td>1) Сумісність, спільність чи</td>
<td>to commingle — змішуватися</td>
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<tr>
<td>(col—</td>
<td>взаємність;</td>
<td>commmixture — суміш</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con—</td>
<td>2) співвіднесеність;</td>
<td>compatriot — співпатріот</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cor—</td>
<td>3) завершеність дії</td>
<td>coequal — що дорівнює іншому (за подядою, званим тощо)</td>
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<tr>
<td>——</td>
<td></td>
<td>to concuss — підкоряти</td>
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<td>Префікс</td>
<td>Значення</td>
<td>Приклад</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en-</td>
<td>1) Вживається для утворення дієслів та надає їм значення «включати до складу чого-небудь»; 2) вживається для утворення дієслів та надає їм значення «приведення до певного стану»</td>
<td>to encentre — увести до центру чого-небудь; to encalm — заспокоювати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex-</td>
<td>1) Зовні (вказує на вилучення, виняток, вихід, а також рух зсередини назовні); 2) зовні, вказує на розташування назовні, за межами; 3) колишній, попередній, екс-, у відставці, який втратив попереднє становище (приєднується до слів, які позначають посади, звання; у такому випадку слова з цим префіксов пішуться через дефіс)</td>
<td>exterritorial — екстерриториальний to extract — вирізувати exclave — частина території держави, відокремлена від нього територією іншої країни; ексклав ex-ambassador — колишній посол ex-emperor — екс-імператор ex-champion — екс-чемпіон, колишній чемпіон ex-minister — колишній міністр, екс-міністр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extra-</td>
<td>Поза-, над-, екстра-</td>
<td>extra-artistic — той, хто перебуває за межами мистецтва</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per-</td>
<td>1) Має значення «повністю, значною мірою, ретельно»; 2) утворює назви хімічних речовин із максимальним вмістом елемента, вираженої основою</td>
<td>to peruse — уважно прочитати peroxide — перекис persulphate — персульфат</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro-</td>
<td>1) Утворює слова зі значенням «прихильник»; 2) утворює слова зі значенням «заступник»</td>
<td>pro-European — прихильник об’єднання (Західної) Європи proconsul — проконсул</td>
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### ДЕЯКІ СУФІКСИ ІМЕННИКІВ

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Суфікс</th>
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<th>Приклад</th>
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<tr>
<td>-ance</td>
<td>Стан або дія</td>
<td>dissonance — розлад</td>
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<td>-ence</td>
<td></td>
<td>absence — відсутність</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ice</td>
<td>Абстрактний іменник</td>
<td>artifice — винахід</td>
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<tr>
<td>-er, -or</td>
<td>Той (тє), що виконує дію, інструмент тощо</td>
<td>worker — робітник doctor — лікар</td>
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<td>-ation, -ion (також -sion, -xion)</td>
<td>Процес дії, стан, позначуваний дієсловом</td>
<td>integration — інтеграція admission — прийом</td>
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<td>-ist</td>
<td>Професія</td>
<td>artist — художник</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ness</td>
<td>Абстрактне значення, характеризує стан, якість, властивість тощо</td>
<td>happiness — щастя</td>
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<td>Дія, процес чи результат</td>
<td>reading — читання</td>
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<td>-ment</td>
<td>Дія, стан</td>
<td>movement — рух</td>
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<td>Значення</td>
<td>Приклад</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ity</td>
<td>Якість, стан</td>
<td>magnanimity — великодушність</td>
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<td>-ian</td>
<td>Той, хто має відношення до чогось</td>
<td>politician — політик</td>
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<td>-ism</td>
<td>Якість, стан</td>
<td>magnetism — магнетизм</td>
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<td>Якість, стан</td>
<td>freedom — свобода</td>
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<td>Якість, стан, звання</td>
<td>kinship — спорідненість</td>
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<td>-age</td>
<td>Дія, умова, результат дії</td>
<td>usage — використання</td>
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### ДЕЯКІ СУФІКСИ ДІЄСЛІВ

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<th>Приклад</th>
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<tr>
<td>-ize</td>
<td>Поводитися таким самим чином, надавати властивість або приставати</td>
<td>to americanize — американізувати</td>
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<td>-ise (-ise)</td>
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<td>-fy</td>
<td>Виконувати дію, позначену основою</td>
<td>to aerify — газувати, перетворювати на гас</td>
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<td>-en</td>
<td>Виконувати те, що позначено основою</td>
<td>to frighten — лякати</td>
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### ДЕЯКІ СУФІКСИ ПРИКМЕТНИКІВ

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<td>-al</td>
<td>Властивість, подібність, наявність якості</td>
<td>theatrical — сценічний, театральний</td>
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<td>-ar</td>
<td>Ознака за фахом, поглядами, переконаннями, віком тощо</td>
<td>circular — круглий</td>
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<td>-arian</td>
<td>Ознака за фахом, поглядами, переконаннями, віком тощо</td>
<td>apiarian — бджільницький</td>
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<td>-ic</td>
<td>Має якість, позначену основою</td>
<td>automatic — автоматичний</td>
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<tr>
<td>-able</td>
<td>Можливість здійснення; наявність якості, позначеної основою</td>
<td>acceptable — припустимий</td>
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<td>-ible</td>
<td>Має якість, позначену основою</td>
<td>comfortable — зручний</td>
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<td>-ous (-ious)</td>
<td>Той, що значною мірою має властивість, ознаку чи характеристику</td>
<td>dangerous — небезпечний</td>
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<td>-ful</td>
<td>Має якість, властивість, позначену основою</td>
<td>helpful — корисний</td>
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<td>-less</td>
<td>Відсутність якості чи ознаки, властивості</td>
<td>healthless — хворобливий</td>
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<td>-ish</td>
<td>1) Національність, мова; 2) характерна ознака (інколи має негативне забарвлення); 3) приблизність ознаки</td>
<td>Polish — польський</td>
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<td>modish — модний</td>
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<td>reddish — червонуватий</td>
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<td>-ive</td>
<td>Такий, що стосується, належить до (чого-небудь)</td>
<td>creative — творчий</td>
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### ПРЕФІКСИ, ЯКІ МАЮТЬ ЗАПЕРЕЧНЕ ТА СТВЕРДЖУВАЛЬНЕ ЗНАЧЕННЯ

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<td>ab-</td>
<td>Заперечення якості</td>
<td>abnormal — ненормальний</td>
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<tr>
<td>un-</td>
<td>Заперечує якість, вказує на недостатню якість, значення чи дію, протилежну до позначеної основою слова</td>
<td>unhappy — нещасливий</td>
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<td>in-</td>
<td>Заперечення, неправильність</td>
<td>inconsistent — непослідовний</td>
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<td>im-</td>
<td>Заперечення або протиставлення</td>
<td>impossible — неможливиий</td>
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<td>Заперечення якості</td>
<td>illegal — незаконний</td>
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<td>irregular — нерегулярний</td>
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<td>non-</td>
<td>Заперечення якості</td>
<td>non-central — нецентральний</td>
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<td>mis-</td>
<td>Заперечення, неправильність</td>
<td>misfortune — невдача</td>
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<td>dis-</td>
<td>Заперечення або протиставлення</td>
<td>to disagree — непогодитися</td>
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<td>anti-</td>
<td>Анти-, проти-</td>
<td>antisocial — антисоціальний</td>
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<td>de-</td>
<td>Зменшення властивості, якості. Протилежні значення, втрата чогось, відокремлення</td>
<td>to decelerate — зменшувати швидкість</td>
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<td>under-</td>
<td>Такий, що розташований нижче, недостатній, другорядний</td>
<td>under-age — неповнолітній</td>
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<td>re-</td>
<td>Повторення, відтворення дії</td>
<td>to rebuild — відбудовувати</td>
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<tr>
<td>over-</td>
<td>Над-, занадто, пере-</td>
<td>to overbuild — занадто забудувати</td>
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### ПРЕФІКСИ, ЩО ВКАЗУЮТЬ НА РОЗТАШУВАННЯ ОБ'ЄКТА ЧИ ЙОГО ЯКОСТІ

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<td>inter-</td>
<td>Між-, взаємо-</td>
<td>interaction — взаємодія</td>
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<td>in-, im-</td>
<td>Включення всередину, розташування всередині</td>
<td>to intake — вимоктувати, споживати</td>
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<tr>
<td>super-</td>
<td>Перевага в якості, кількості, розмірі, ступені, надділковість</td>
<td>to supercool — переохолоджувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans-</td>
<td>За-, транс-, пере-</td>
<td>to translocate — перемістити</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex-</td>
<td>Вилучення з чогось</td>
<td>to exclude — вилучити</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extra-</td>
<td>Екстра-, зовні, над-</td>
<td>extraordinary — надзвичайний</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub-</td>
<td>Розташування під чимось, нижче, менший підрозділ тощо</td>
<td>subgroup — підр阂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up-</td>
<td>1) Угору, додається до іменників; 2) додається до дієслів і відділених іменників, має значення росту, підйому, зміни стану тощо</td>
<td>uphill — вгору</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>upbeat — підйом</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to upturn — перевертити</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to uphold — підтримувати</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ПРЕФИКСЫ, ЩО ВКАЗУЮТЬ НА ЧАС

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Префикс</th>
<th>Значения</th>
<th>Приклад</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ante-</td>
<td>До, перед, раніше</td>
<td>antenuptial — дошлюбний</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-</td>
<td>До, перед, раніше</td>
<td>preaudit — попередня перевірка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post-</td>
<td>Після</td>
<td>postwar — післявоєнний</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ІНШІ ПРЕФІКСИ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Префикс</th>
<th>Значения</th>
<th>Приклад</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-</td>
<td>Вживається: 1) у predicативних прикметниках і прислівниках, утворених від іменників і інших основ; 2) у складі деяких дієслів; 3) у словах термінологічного характеру, надає їм протилежного або заперечного значення; 4) у сталях виразах</td>
<td>abed — у ліжку afield — в полі asmoke — що димить afoot — пішки abide — залишатися вірним to arise — з'являється to awake — будити asymmetry — асиметрія to go a-begging — жеbrasувати to go a-hunting — їсти на поляння</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be-</td>
<td>Утворює: 1) а) дієслова зі значенням «вокруг, навколо, повністю, цілком»; б) дієслова, що передбачають пересування в будь-якому напрямку; 2) перехідні дієслова, які мають значення «зазнати дії, бути обробленим так, як вказує значення іменника чи прикметника»; 3) дієслова, які посилюю компонент значення «про що-небудь»</td>
<td>to beset, besiege — оточити (місто, фортецю) to bestir — енергійно струснутися to bepaw — забруднити лапами (paw) to bedrowse — навіювати сон (drowse) to bedim — затемнити (dim) tobefool — пошити в дурні (fool) to bespeak — говорити на будь-яку тему to bemoo — скаржитися на що-небудь</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by-</td>
<td>1) Додатковий, побічний, другорядний; 2) віддалений, що лежить сторону</td>
<td>by-work — додаткова робота by-end — побічна мета by-line — бокова лінія by-place — віддалене місце</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for-</td>
<td>1) Заборона; виключення; відмова, неприйняття; 2) руйнівний, згубний, шкідливий; 3) повністю, надмірно</td>
<td>to forbid — забороняти to forswear — відреконструюти to fordo — руйнувати forspent — стомлений, виснажений</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fore-</td>
<td>Перед</td>
<td>foreshade — фасад, передня сторона to forecast — передбачити</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out-</td>
<td>1) Перевага, завершеність; 2) вихід, проявлення, віддаленість</td>
<td>to outbuild — будувати краще to outsing — застібати краще за когось to outrush — виразитися outland — віддалена земля</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over-</td>
<td>Над-, пере-, занадто</td>
<td>over-active — занадто активний over-estimate — переоцінювати</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
УСТАЛЕНИ СПОЛУЧЕННЯ, ЩО ВИМАГАЮТЬ ВЖИВАННЯ ПЕВНОГО ПРИЙМЕННИКА

Сполучення, які вказують на почуття людей:
afraid of — боятися
amazed at/by — бути захваченим від...
ashamed of — соромитися
bored with — нуднуться від...
disappointed with/about — відчуваєте розчарування
eager for — прагнути
excited about — бути схвальним
fed up with — набриднути
fond of — захоплюватися
happy about/with — бути щасливим
keen on — захоплюватися
nervous of — нервувати
proud of — пишатися
satisfied with — бути задоволеним
shocked at/by — бути шокованим
surprised at/by — бути удивленим
tired of — бути стомленим
worried about — бути стурбованим
accustomed to — звиклий до...
aware of — довідуватися
capable of — здатний на...
different from — такий, що відрізняється
famous for — відомий (чимось)
fit for — підходячий
guilty of — винний у...
involved in — впливаний у...
prepared for — підготовлений до...
ready for — готовий до...
responsible for — відповідальний за...
safe from — такий, що перебуває у безпеці
the same as — такий самий, як і...
similar to — подібний до...
typical of — типовий для...
used to — такий, що використовується

ФРАЗОВІ ДІЄСЛОВА

Фразовим називається таке дієслово, після якого вживається прислівник або прийменник, який впливає на значення дієслова. В англійській мові їх дуже багато.

Деякі фразові дієслова дуже легко розуміти, якщо відомі слова come, in, turn та round:

Tom asked Melanie to come in. — Том за-просив Мелані увійти.

The man in front turned round and stared at me. — Чоловік, який був навпроти мене, повернувся та уважно поглянув на мене.

Але багато з них мають власне значення, про яке інколи важко згадатися:

Fortunately, the plane came off. — На щас-тя, літак успішно злітів.

Why did you turn down such a good offer? — Чому ти відмовився від такої гарної пропо-зії?

I can’t make out if it’s a man or a woman over there. — Я не можу розрідитися, чи то там чоловік, чи жінка.

Іноді фразове дієслово має те саме значення, що й просто дієслово.

Як правило, фразові дієслова є більш неформальними, ніж решта, що складаються з одного слова.

Запам'ятайте деякі фразові дієслова:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>find out</th>
<th>leave out</th>
<th>send out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>дізнатися, з'ясувати</td>
<td>пропустити, виключити</td>
<td>розповсюджувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go back</td>
<td>make up</td>
<td>throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>повернутися</td>
<td>вигадувати</td>
<td>away — ви-кидати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go on</td>
<td>put off</td>
<td>turn up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>продовжувати</td>
<td>відкладати</td>
<td>з'являтися</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Наприклад:

They’re going to bring in a new law against drinking and driving. — Вони збираються ввести новий закон проти керування авто у нетверезому стані.

How did the argument come about? — Як стався суперечка?

Emma isn’t speaking to Matthew. They’ve fallen out. — Емма не розмовляє з Маттью. Вони посварилися.
We’ve fixed up a meeting for next Tuesday. — Ми домовилися зустрітися наступного вівторка.

They gave up playing football years ago. — Вони припинили грати у футбол кілька років тому.

I had a pain in my arm, but it’s gone away. — У мене боліла рука, але зараз біль зник.

We heard the bomb go off five miles away. — Ми почули, як за п’ять миль вибухнула бомба.

The traffic was held up by road works. — Рух було припинено через дорожні роботи.

The United Nations was set up to settle conflicts peacefully. — ООН було засновано для того, щоб урегульовувати конфлікти мирним шляхом.

I’m trying to work out how much money I’ve spent. — Я намагаюся розрахувати, скільки грошей я витратив.

### ПОРЯДОК СЛІВ У РЕЧЕННЯХ ІЗ ФРАЗОВИМИ ДІЄСЛОВАМИ

Коли фразове дієслово має додаток, він може стояти в речення або перед, або після прийменника чи прислівника, який входить до складу фразового дієслова.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Підмет</th>
<th>Дієслово</th>
<th>Додаток</th>
<th>Прийменник/прислівник</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melanie</td>
<td>took</td>
<td>her coat</td>
<td>off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melani</td>
<td>знала</td>
<td>своє пальто</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>wrote</td>
<td>the number</td>
<td>down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Я записав</td>
<td>число</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>let</td>
<td>the cat</td>
<td>out?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хто</td>
<td>випустив</td>
<td>кішку?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Або можна утворити такі речення:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Підмет</th>
<th>Дієслово</th>
<th>Прийменник/прислівник</th>
<th>Додаток</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melanie</td>
<td>took</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>her coat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мелані</td>
<td>знала</td>
<td>своє пальто</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>wrote</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>the number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Я записав</td>
<td>число</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ДЕЯКІ ФРАЗОВІ ДІЄСЛОВА ПОВСЯКДЕННОГО ВЖИТКУ

Come on, we’re going now. — Швидше, ми зараз йдемо.

Trevor dug up an old coin in the garden. — Тревор знайшов у садку стару монету.

You have to fill in your name and address. — Вам потрібно вписати своє ім’я та адресу.

How did you get on in the test? — Як вам було здача в контрольній роботі?

I usually get up late on Sundays. — Я часто встаю нічого недію.

I’m going out for the evening. — Іде ввечері на виїзд (прогулятися).

Melanie poured tea for the guests and handed the cakes round. — Мелані налаїла гостям чаю та розділила печиво.

Hurry up. We haven’t got much time. — Поки. У нас небагато часу.
Mark picked up the cassette and put it in the player.— Марк дібрав касету і поставив її у проигравач.
I'm going to throw these old clothes away.— Я зびраюся викинути цей старий одяг.
We were too tired to wash up after the meal.— Ми були занадто стомлені для того, щоб вилити посуд після їжі.
Sarah woke up suddenly in the night.— Сара рано в exploratіся відповідь на ночі.

ДІЄСЛОВА, ПОВ'ЯЗАНІ З ДІЛОВОЮ ДІЯЛЬНОСТЮ

If we're spending too much money, we'll have to cut back.— Якщо ми витрачаємо зливато гроші, нам треба скоротити витрати.
Our lawyers will draw up a new contract.— Наші юристи припинять нову угоду.
We mustn't fall behind in the race to develop new products.— Ми не повинні відставати у змаганні за розвиток нових товарів.
The two sides were close to an agreement, but it fell through.— Дві сторони багато дійшли згоди, але цього не трапилося.

ЗНАЧЕННЯ ПРИСЛІВНИКА/ПРИЙМЕННИКА

Запам’ятайте, що інколи прислівник/прийменник може мати різні значення і відповідно змінювати значення дієслова, до якого він належить.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>down</th>
<th>— зменшувати</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>turn down the music</td>
<td>— зменшити гучність музики</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring down the cost of living</td>
<td>— знизити прожитковий мінімум</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knock a house down</td>
<td>— знести будинок</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut down a tree</td>
<td>— зрубати дерево</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the car broke down</td>
<td>— машина зламалася</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a factory closed down</td>
<td>— завод закрили</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copy down the words</td>
<td>— написати слова</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write down the message</td>
<td>— записати посилання</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switch off the heater</td>
<td>— вимкнути обігрівач</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut off our electricity</td>
<td>— вимкнути електрику</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the caller rang off</td>
<td>— абонент поклав слухавку</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>— вдягніть, ввімкніть</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switch on the kettle</td>
<td>— ввімкніть чайник</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn on the TV</td>
<td>— ввімкніть телевізор</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave the lights on all night</td>
<td>— залишити світло ввімкнитим на всю ніч</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put a coat on</td>
<td>— надягніть пальто</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try the sweater on</td>
<td>— приміряйте светр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive on a bit faster</td>
<td>— поїхати трохи швидше</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hang on/hold on a minute</td>
<td>— зачекати хвилину</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The company fought off a takeover by ICM Computers.— Компанія попередила поплічливання фірмою «ICM Комп’ютер».
I tried to ring Santiago, but I couldn't get through.— Я спробував зателефонувати до Сантьяго, але не зміг з’єднатися.
The company has laid off two hundred workers because of a lack of new orders.— Компанія звільнила двісті робітників через брак нових замовлень.
The computer will print out the details.— Комп’ютер роздрукуете подробиці.
The consultants put forward a proposal to reorganise the company.— Кonsультанти запропонували реорганізувати компанію.
Can I ring you back in half an hour? — Чи можу я знову зателефонувати тобі за півгодини?
The company boss has stepped down after ten years in charge.— Директор компанії звільнився після десяти років праці.
Large companies sometimes take over smaller ones.— Великі компанії інколи беруть під контроль малих.
| out — рух назовні, зникати | out — стосується різних людей | out — голос | out — від початку до кінця |
| wash out the dirt — відмити бруд | hand out free tickets — роздати безкоштовні квитки | read out — читати голос | write out the whole list — написати повністю весь список |
| cross out a mistake — закреслити помилку | share out the winnings — розділити виграш | call out anxiously — вигукнути стуробовано | work out a plan — розробити план |

| over — від початку до кінця | check your work over — перевірити свою роботу | think the problem over — обміркувати проблему |

| up — те, що зростає | prices are going up — ціни зростають | up — повністю |
| put up taxes — підвищувати податки | put up so we can hear — говорити голосно та розбільюю, щоб ми могли почути | eat up these chocolates — з’їсти ці шоколадні цукерки повністю |
| speak up | you go on ahead. I’ll soon catch up with you. — Іди вперед. Я скоро звідомлю тебе. | fill up with petrol — залити бензин |
| Tom often calls in/on/drops in on us without warning. — Том часто з’являється до нас без попередження. | The police are going to clamp down on drug dealers. — Поліція збирається витягнути соціальні заходи проти наркоторгівців. |
| I’m afraid we’ve come up against another difficulty. — Воно, ми маємо інші труднощі. | Did Claire’s trip come up to/live up to her expectations? — Чи була подорож Клер такою, як вона очікувала? |
| The country is crying out for a new leader. — Країні конче потрібен новий лідер. | We need to cut back on our spending. — Нам слід зменшити наші витрати. |
| I’m trying to lose weight. I have to cut down on puddings. — Я намагаюся схуднути. Мені потрібно відмовитися від пудінгів. | I have lots of little jobs to do, but I can never get round to actually doing them. — У мене багато незначної роботи, але насправді я ніколи не можу завершити для неї час. |

готовим до відповідальності. Ти не можеш просто ігнорувати це.

If plan A doesn’t work, we’ve got plan B to fall back on. — Якщо план A не спрацює, ми використаємо план B.

I’m tired, Mark. I don’t really feel up to going out. — Я стомлений, Марк. Я не дуже хочу виходити.

We can’t go on holiday together if your dates don’t fit in with mine. — Ми не можемо поїхати у відпустку разом, якщо терміни твоєї не збігаються з термінами мої.

The thief managed to get away with about £2,000 in cash. — Крадій зміг зникнути з 2000 фунтів стерлінгів.

The goods are damaged. We’ll have to get on to our suppliers. — Товари зіпсовані. Ми повинні звернутися до наших постачальників.

Mark doesn’t really get on with Alan. They’re always arguing. — Марк не дуже товаришує з Аланом. Вони весь час сварються.

I have lots of little jobs to do, but I can never get round to actually doing them. — У мене багато незначної роботи, але насправді я ніколи не можу завершити для неї час.

I can’t make a promise and then go back on it, can I? — Я не можу цього пообіцяти, а потім відмовитися від цього, чи не так?

Matthew has decided to go in for the ten-mile «Fun Run» this year. — Матію вирішив поїхати у забігу на 10 миля «Веселий пробіг».

Конструкція відповідальності. Ти не можеш просто ігнорувати це.

If plan A doesn’t work, we’ve got plan B to fall back on. — Якщо план A не спрацює, ми використаємо план B.

I’m tired, Mark. I don’t really feel up to going out. — Я стомлений, Марк. Я не дуже хочу виходити.

We can’t go on holiday together if your dates don’t fit in with mine. — Ми не можемо поїхати у відпустку разом, якщо термін

The thief managed to get away with about £2,000 in cash. — Крадій зміг зникнути з 2000 фунтів стерлінгів.

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Most of the audience had left in the interval, but the actors decided to go on with the show.— Більшість глядачів пішли в антрепріє, але актори вирішили продовжувати виставу.

If you hold on to the rope, you’ll be perfectly safe.— Якщо ти будеш триматися за мотузку, ти будеш поєднати у безпеці.

Daniel was walking so fast I couldn’t keep up with him.— Деніель ішов так швидко, що я за ним не встигав.

I’m looking forward to the trip.— Я з нетерпінням чекаю подорожі.

If you’re going barefoot, look out for/watch out for broken glass.— Якщо ти піде босоніж, стережися розбитого скла.

I got some money from the insurance company, but nothing could make up for losing my wedding ring.— Я отримав трохи грошей від страхової компанії, але нічого не могло компенсувати мені втрату моєї весілля обруча.

I’m not going to put up with this nonsense.— Я не збираюся миритися з цією дурніцю.

We’ve run out of milk. I’m afraid.— Боюсь, в нас скінчилося молоко.

Are you going to send away for your free gift?— Ти збирається написати запит про отримання безкоштовного подарунка?

### Таблиця статичних дієслів

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Дієслово</th>
<th>Переклад</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to admire</td>
<td>милуватися, висловлювати захоплення</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to adore</td>
<td>обожнювати, шанувати, боготворити</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to agree</td>
<td>погоджуватися (with — із кимось, to — із чимось, on — на щось)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to allow</td>
<td>допускати, вибачати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to appear</td>
<td>виявлятися, виявити себе</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to appreciate</td>
<td>оцінювати, (високо) цінувати, бути вдячним</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to assume</td>
<td>приймати, брати на себе (керування, відповідальність та ін.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to astonish</td>
<td>вражати, дивувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to believe</td>
<td>вірити, вважати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to belong</td>
<td>належати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to care for</td>
<td>піклуватися про когось (щось), подобатися, любити</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to consent</td>
<td>1) погоджуватися, давати згоду; 2) допускати, дозволяти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to consist</td>
<td>вважати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to contain</td>
<td>складатися (а)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cost</td>
<td>мати вартість, коштувати</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Дієслова Переклад

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Дієсло</th>
<th>Переклад</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to depend</td>
<td>залежати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to deserve</td>
<td>заслуговувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to desire</td>
<td>бажати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to detest</td>
<td>ненавидіти, не терпіти, бути огніщим</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to differ</td>
<td>відрізнятися</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to dislike</td>
<td>не любити, не подобатися</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to displease</td>
<td>бути неприємним, огніщим, обра́зливим</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to doubt</td>
<td>сумніватися, не наважуватися</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to envy</td>
<td>заздри́ти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to equal</td>
<td>дорівнювати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to exist</td>
<td>існувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to expect</td>
<td>очікувати, припискати, гадати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fail to do</td>
<td>не змогти щось зробити</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fit</td>
<td>підходи́ти за розмі́ром</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to forbid</td>
<td>забороняти, не дозволяти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to forgive (for)</td>
<td>пробача́ти (за щось)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to hate</td>
<td>ненави́діть</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Зверніть увагу!

Зверніть увагу!
У значеннях «почуватися» та «відчувати на дотик» дієсло to feel не є статичним і може вживатися у тривалих часах. Порівняйте: This blanket feels so soft! — Ця ко́вдра така м’я́кенька на дотик! Але: The man must be blind, he is feeling his way with a stick. — Цей чолові́к, мабуть, сліпий, ві́н пала́цею прошупує доро́гу. I am feeling quite all right. — Я вже добрé почува́юся.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Дієсло</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to have</td>
<td>мати, володі́ти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to imagine</td>
<td>уявля́ти, приписка́ти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to include</td>
<td>включа́ти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to intend</td>
<td>мати намі́р</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to interest</td>
<td>цікави́ти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to keep doing</td>
<td>продовжува́ти роби́ти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to know</td>
<td>зна́ти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lack</td>
<td>бра́кувати, недоста́вати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to like</td>
<td>подоба́тися</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to look</td>
<td>вигля́дати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to love</td>
<td>люби́ти, кохати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to manage</td>
<td>впора́тися з чимось, зумі́ти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to matter</td>
<td>значи́ти, мати значе́ння</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to mean</td>
<td>значи́ти, мати на ува́зі</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Зверніть увагу!
У значеннях «дивитися» дієсло to look не є статичним і може вживатися у тривалих часах. Порівняйте: She looks cold. I’ll lend her my coat. — Вона ви́глядае змерзлою. Я позичу ій своє пальто. Але: Why are you looking at me like that? — Чому ти так на мене диви́шся?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Дієслово</th>
<th>Переклад</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to mind</td>
<td>заперечувати, бути проти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to need</td>
<td>потребувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to notice</td>
<td>помічати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to object</td>
<td>заперечувати, протестувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to owe</td>
<td>бути винним, заборгувати, бути в боргі (перед кимось)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to own</td>
<td>мати, володіти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to perceive</td>
<td>сприймати, усвідомлювати, відчувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to please</td>
<td>радувати, зробити приємність</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to possess</td>
<td>володіти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to prefer</td>
<td>надавати перевагу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to presume</td>
<td>припускати, вважати, виходити з припущення</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to prevent</td>
<td>запобігати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to realise</td>
<td>усвідомлювати, виконувати, здійснювати (план, намір)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to recall</td>
<td>нагадувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to recognise</td>
<td>впізнавати, усвідомлювати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to recollect</td>
<td>пригадувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to refuse</td>
<td>відмовляти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to regard</td>
<td>розглядати як, вважати (кимось/чимось)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to remain</td>
<td>залишатися</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to remember</td>
<td>пам’ятати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to remind (of)</td>
<td>нагадувати (когось/щось)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to require</td>
<td>вимагати, потребувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to respect</td>
<td>поважати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to see</td>
<td>бачити, розуміти</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Зверніть увагу!
У значеннях «взагалі» та «зувати, зрабити» дієслово to see не є статичним і може вживатися у тривалих часах.

**to smell**

Зверніть увагу!
У значеннях «взагалі» дієслово to smell не є статичним і може вживатися у тривалих часах.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Дієслово</th>
<th>Переклад</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to see</td>
<td>здаватися</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to signify</td>
<td>значити, символізувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sound</td>
<td>звучати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to succeed</td>
<td>мати успіх, досягти успіху, мети, слідкувати за (кимось/чимось), змінювати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to suffice (for)</td>
<td>бути достатнім, вистачати, задовольняти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to suit</td>
<td>підходити, відповідати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to suppose</td>
<td>вважати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to surprise</td>
<td>дивувати, вражати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to taste</td>
<td>мати смак</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Зверніть увагу!
У значеннях «кушувати, пробувати» дієслово to taste не є статичним і може вживатися у тривалих часах.

Порівняйте: *This food tastes good.* — Інна гарна на смак.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Дієслово</th>
<th>Переклад</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to tend</td>
<td>мати тенденцію, бути схильним, прямувати</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to think</td>
<td>думати, вважати</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Зверніть увагу!**
У значенні «зважувати», дієслово to weigh не є статичним і може вживатися у триваліх часах. Порівняйте: *I think he is a good man.* — Я думаю, що він добрий Люди.
Але: *I'm thinking over your offer.* — Я обмірю вашу пропозицію.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Дієслово</th>
<th>Переклад</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to weigh</td>
<td>важити, мати вагу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wish</td>
<td>бажати</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**НАЗВИ ГРУП**

Існує велика кількість узагальнених назв для груп людей, тварин, речей тощо.

- **Actors** (актори): a company or troupe (трупа)
- **Airplanes** (літаки): a flight or squadron (ескадрилья)
- **Angels** (ангелі): a host (бежліч)
- **Bees** (пчелі): a swarm (рій)
- **Bells** (колоколи): a peal (давін)
- **Cards** (клинопис): a pack or deck (відділення)
- **Cats** (кошці): a fleet (автомобілі)
- **Cattle** (худоба): a herd (стадо) or drove (отара)
- **Chickens** (курці): a brood (иводок)
- **Concerts** (концерти): a series (цикл)
- **Dancers** (танцюристи): a troupe (трупа)
- **Deer** (олені): a herd (стадо)

- **Dogs** (собаки): a kennel (псарня)
- **Flowers** (квіти): a bunch (букет)
- **Geese** (гусі): a gaggle (стадо гусей)
- **Keys** (ключі): a bunch (в'язка)
- **Leopards** (леопарди): a leap (заграя леопардів)
- **Lions** (льви): a pride (заграя левів)
- **Monkeys** (обез'яни): a troop (заграя мавп)
- **Sheep** (овці): a flock (отара)
- **Ships** (лодки): a fleet (флот), squadron (кораблі)
- **Stars** (зорі): a cluster (суккунність), constellation (суккунність)
- **Thieves** (країдди): a gang (банди)
- **Wolves** (волки): a pack, rout or herd (вовки) (заграя)
СЛОВНИК КОМП'ЮТЕРНИХ ТЕРМІНІВ

А

access доступ
address адреса
algorithm алгоритм
analog (anologue) system аналогова система
Analog-Digital converter (A/D converter) (див. D/A converter) аналого-цифровий перетворювач
analog integrated microcircuit (див. digital integrated microcircuit) аналогова інтегральна мікросхема
application package пакет прикладних програм (ППП)
Application Programming Interface (API) інтерфейс прикладних програм
Artificial Intelligence (AI) штучний інтелект
assembler асемблер, мова асемблера
assembler program программа-асемблер

B

bar code бар-код, універсальний торговий код (УТК)
BASIC (Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) БЕЙСИК — мова програмування
Basic Input/Output System базова система введення/виведення
binary system бінарна система (математичне поняття)
binary system code, binary code двоїчний код
bit (binary digit) біт, двоїчний розряд
broadcast мережа трансляції
bus шина (даних, адреси, управління) — лінія зв'язку
byte байт

central (data) processor, Central Processor Unit (CPU) центральний процесор (ЦП)
chip чип
COBOL (Common Business Oriented Language) КОБОЛ — мова програмування
command команда, інструкція
compiler компілятор
computer комп’ютер
Computer Numerical Control (CNC) мікро-процесорне числове програмне управління (МП ЧПУ)
cursor курсор

data дані
database база даних
data fork гілка даних
data link канал передачі даних
data processing обробка даних
deadlock безвихідна ситуація, взаємозаблоковано
debugging налагодження
decoder декодер
Digital-Analog converter (D/A converter) цифро-аналоговий перетворювач (ЦАП)
digital integrated microcircuit цифрова інтегральна мікросхема
disk диск, магнітний диск
disk drive дисковод
display дисплей
domain домен
down не працює
downtime час простою

F

fibre optics волоконна оптика
file файл
file catalogue каталог файлів
film integrated microcircuit плівкова інтегральна мікросхема
floppy disk флош-диск, гнучкий диск, дискета
FORTRAN (FORmulae TRANslatation) ФОРТРАН — мова програмування

H

hardware апаратне забезпечення комп’ютера
high level високий рівень
interface інтерфейс
internal memory оперативна пам’ять, опера-
тивний запам’ятовуючий пристрій (ОЗП)
interpreter інтерпретатор — програма

keyboard клавіатура

Light-Emitting Diodes (LED) display дис-
плей на світлодіодах
Liquid Crystals Display (LCD) дисплей на
рідких кристалах

machine code (див. machine language) ма-
шинний код
machine language (див. machine code) ма-
шинна мова, мова машини
magnetic disk магнітний диск
memory пам’ять
memory unit одиниця пам’яті — регістр
у пам’яті комп’ютера
microelectronics мікросхемотехніка
microprocessor, Micro-Processor Unit
(MPU) мікропроцесор (МП)
monitor монітор
multiple access рівніважний (множинний)
доступ
multitasking наявність багатьох завдань

online data processing обробка даних
«онлайн»
operand operand — вихідний базовий еле-
мент даних
object program об’єктна програма
operation code (op-code) код операції
operational code (op-code) код операції
operational system операційна система
(ОС)
operational system command команда опе-
раційної системи

package пакет програм
peripheral, peripheral device, peripheral unit
периферійний пристрій, зовнішній пристрій
photodetector фотодетектор
piezoelectric п’єзoeлектрик
printer принтер
processor процесор
program програма
program language мова програмування
Programmable Read-Only Memory (PROM)
програмований постійний запам’ятовуючий
постійний запам’ятовуючий пристрій (ППЗП)
protocol протокол

Random Access Memory (RAM) пам’ять
дозвільного доступу, пристрій з довільного ви-
біркою, що запам’ятовує
Read-Only Memory (ROM) постійний
запам’ятовуючий пристрій

software (див. hardware) програмне забез-
печення
stack стек (ділянка пам’яті)
system command команда операційної сис-
теми

telecommunication units (telecommuni-
cation aids) засоби телекомунікації
teletext телетекс (передача текстових пові-
домлень через мережу)
terminal термінал
text editor текстовий редактор
timer таймер
time sharing поділ часу
transistor транзистор
translator транслятор, програма-транс-
лятор (перекладач)

winchester disk (hard drive) вінчестер,
жорсткий диск
Пропонований довідник географічних назв уміщує не лише назви країн та континентів, а й прикметники, утворені від них. Для того щоб назвати жителів країни, слід додати слово people до відповідного прикметника: Ukrainian people, Belorussian people тощо. Інколи такі назви утворюються шляхом додавання до прикметника закінчення -s: Canadians, Egyptians та ін. У разі, якщо прикметник закінчується на звуки [s], [z], [θ], [ʃ], закінчення -s не приєднується, а сло-
во вживається з означеним артиклем the: the British, the Swiss, the Chinese, the French.
Для того щоб сказати про певну кількість представників країни, до відповідного прикметника додають закінчення -s: two Ukrainians, але a few French. Інколи на позначення представників якоюсь нації чи країни вживають певні слова: a Turk, a Dane. У довіднику такі слова вміщено після прикметника, утвореного за загальными правилами.

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ЧАСТИНА 11
ТЕСТИ РІЗНИХ РІВНІВ СКЛАДНОСТІ
Друга частина посібника вміщує тренувальні вправи, які допоможуть учням підготуватися до складання зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання. Наведені варіанти тестів складаються з розділів «Читання», «Використання мови» та «Письмо» і містять завдання чотирьох форм:

1. Завдання на встановлення відповідності. У завданнях пропонується підібрати: заголовки до текстів/частинах текстів із поданих варіантів; твердження/ситуації до оголошень/текстів; запитання до відповідей або відповіді до запитань. Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо абітурієнт встановив правильну відповідність і позначив правильний варіант відповіді у бланку відповідей А.

2. Завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді. До кожного завдання пропонується чотири варіанти відповіді, з яких правильний лише один. Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо абітурієнт вибрав і позначив правильну відповідь у бланку відповідей А.

3. Завдання на заповнення пропусків у тексті. У завданнях пропонується доповнити абзаці/речення в тексті реченнями/частинах речення, словосполученнями/словами із поданих варіантів. Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо абітурієнт обрав і позначив правильний варіант відповіді у бланку відповідей А.

4. Завдання з розгорнутою відповіддю. Завдання передбачає створення абітурієнтом на бланку відповідей В власного висловлення у письмовій формі відповідно до запропонованої комунікативної ситуації.

Композиція завдань у тесті ґрунтується на таких засадах.

1. Завдання розташовуються відповідно до видів мовленнєвої діяльності. Спочатку в тексті представлені завдання частин «Читання» та «Використання мови», потім — завдання частини «Письмо».

2. Завдання розташовуються послідовно за знаннями, комунікативними вміннями та навичками: розуміти основний зміст автентичного тексту, повністю розуміти зміст автентичного тексту, якщо значення незнайомих слів розкривається на основі лінгвістичної та контекстуальної здогадки, знаходити спеціальну або необхідну інформацію в автентичних текстах різнопланового характеру, розуміти структуру тексту, розізнавати зв’язки між частинами тексту, розрізняти значення окремих лексичних одиниць відповідно до контексту, правильно використовувати частини мови та їх граматичні форми відповідно до контексту, робити письмове повідомлення, оформлюючи його відповідно до мети та завдання спілкування.
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<th>Знання та вміння</th>
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<td><strong>Високий рівень. Використання мови</strong></td>
<td>Детально розуміти як прості, так і абстрактні та складні тексти, уривки з літературних творів та спеціальної літератури, інструменти, офіційні повідомлення та рекламні оголошення, а також уривки з рекламних буклетів, листів, газет, журналів. Аналізувати і зіставляти інформацію, добирати синопсі, фразові дієслова відповідно до контексту, розуміти логічні зв’язки у тексті.</td>
<td>Читати як прості, так і складні абстрактні тексти, уривки з літературних творів та спеціальної літератури, інструменти, офіційні повідомлення та рекламні оголошення, а також уривки з рекламних буклетів, листів, газет, журналів. Вибирати та вживати правильні лексичні та граматичні одиниці в аналізованиому тексті.</td>
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<td><strong>Високий рівень. Письмо</strong></td>
<td>Узгоджені часи і непряма форма. Речення зі сполученнями neither...nor, either...or. Поняття дієслів зв’язка. Творчість в вживанні дієслів у the Present, the Past, the Future Simple (Indefinite) Tenses в активному та накинному станах; у the Present, the Past Progressive (Continuous) Tenses і the Present, the Past Perfect Tenses в активному стані; у the Future-in-the-Past Tense. Вживання дієслів у the Present Simple (Indefinite) Tense для вираження дії в майбутньому після сполучників if, when. Конструкція be going to. Вживання дієслівних форм у the Present/Past/Future Perfect Passive; the Present/Past Progressive (Continuous) Passive, незвичайних форм дієслів (інфінітива, груп, дієприкметників теперішнього та минулої часу).</td>
<td>Передавати особисті повідомлення коротким текстом безпосередньо або в довільній формі, щоб висловити свою оцінку, співчуття, неохочення, надію та відповісти на повідомлення такого типу; висловити власну точку зору та аргументувати її, висловити своє суб’єктивне бачення дійсності, передавати інформацію про перебіг подій, що відбувається у минулому, скласти опис, деталізоване порівняння; розповідати про історичну подію; аналізувати точку зору зі знайомої теми абстрактного характеру або давати детальне пояснення явища або процесу.</td>
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ПРИКЛАДИ ЗАВДАНЬ РІЗНИХ ФОРМ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Завдання закритої форми

Завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді.

Read the text below. For questions (1—2) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Your Health

Swimming is great exercise. It’s healthy, fun and relaxing. Because swimming is a «low-impact» sport, most people enjoy participating in this activity without fear of injury to their bones or muscles. Jogging, which is a «high-impact» activity, can at times be harmful. I know this from personal experience. Last year while I was jogging, I injured my right knee. I don’t go jogging any more. After a painful month of recovery, I stopped running and switched to water sports. Now I’m thinking about joining a swimming team and competing in races.

1 According to the text, swimming is _______.
   A the healthiest sports activity for the author.
   B the most traumatic kind of sport for people.
   C the most acceptable activity for the author.
   D the most pleasant free-time activity for people.

2 Why did the author decide to go in for swimming?
   A He wanted to take part in the swimming competition.
   B He didn’t like to go jogging.
   C He wanted to be healthy, to have fun and relax.
   D He has hurt his leg seriously while jogging.

Правильні відповіді: 1 — C; 2 — D.

Зразок позначення відповідей у бланку:

1 [ ] [X] [ ] [ ] 2 [ ] [ ] [X] [ ]

Завдання на встановлення відповідності.

Read the text below. Match questions (A — G) to (1—5). There are two questions you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Travelling to Ukraine

1 I guess I wanted to travel, but it was never my priority. I’ve been to Greece before on a school trip for sightseeing. I liked Greece a lot, but all we saw were ruins day in and day out. I would have liked to have met people, too. In Ukraine it’s the opposite. I don’t feel like a tourist. I would like to be able to see more of the sights. The money I had earned to come here was worth it.
Planning for a Year of Achievement

Are you busy making your New Year Resolutions or have you resolved never to make a New Year's resolution ever again? If the latter, you’re not alone. So many people get demoralized when, year after year, they make decisions that they keep for only a few weeks or maybe even just a few days.

Our Rules for New Year’s Resolutions will help set you up for success right from the start.

1. Successful resolutions start with a strong dedication to make a change. To succeed, you must believe that you can accomplish what you set out to and that belief is supported by the unwavering support you give yourself.

2. A simple but powerful technique for making your goal real is to put your resolution into writing. There is something inside us that creates more commitment and drive when we take the time to do this. Consider writing it down on pieces of card and keeping it where you’ll see it often — on your desk, the fridge, in your wallet.

3. This is where so many resolutions fall down. Articulating what you want to achieve is one thing; deciding how to do it is quite another. Don’t miss out this step!

   Start by envisioning where you want to be; then walk back along your path to where you are today; write down all the milestones you note in between; and decide what you will do to accomplish each of these milestones. You need to know each step and have a plan for what comes next.

4. Not everything will work out precisely the way you planned. If you are too rigid in your approach to resolutions the first minor obstacle can throw you off your course completely.
When creating your plan try to predict some challenges you will face — make a contingency plan for the ones that have the highest probability and mentally prepare yourself for the others.

Realize that your resolution itself might change along the way as well. That’s not failure, it’s reality. As your life changes so will your goals, dreams, and desires.

5

Although knowledge of a job well done can be enough prize, we all enjoy a little treat from time to time. Even the most committed person needs a boost and sometimes that is best accomplished through an external reward. When you are developing your plan, make a note of a few milestones where you will praise yourself once they are achieved. But spread them out — you want to make sure the rewards remain special and are not too easy to get.

New Year’s resolutions can be a pain or a pleasure. The choice is yours. The starting point is to focus on something that you really want and are ready to give your commitment to. Do this and you’ll be in a great position to stay motivated and be successful!

A Be Flexible
B Commit to Your Resolution
C Use a System of Reminders
D Write It Down.
E Be Realistic
F Track Your Progress
G Reward Yourself
H Make a Plan

---

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**The Danger of Sunbeds**

In the UK, a country known for its bad weather and lack of sunshine, there appears to be an ever increasing number of very tanned young people.

So just how are they achieving their golden tans? Some are opting for the sun-free option and are getting their tan from a bottle. However, it appears that others are turning to tanning salons, of which there are thousands in the UK.

So why do the British prefer to be bronzed? Often, they are trying to emulate their favourite celebrities, footballers, or footballers’ wives. Research from the British Sunbed Association suggests that many people believe a tan makes them feel and look healthier.

This is a belief that is most definitely not shared by Cancer Research UK. They firmly state that being tanned is not a sign of health. In fact, they are strongly against young people using sunbeds. On their website, they state that people who use sunbeds before the age of 35 have a higher risk of melanoma.

The dangers of tanning did not appear to concern ten-year-old Kelly Thompson who hit headlines in April after receiving severe burns from
spending 16 minutes on a sunbed. Kelly’s mother was horrified that her daughter had been allowed to use the sunbeds and that the tanning salon was unmanned. She noted that: "There was no one to give advice on using these potentially dangerous machines."

Whether the British government has been taking heed of such recent tanning tragedies is not clear. What is clear, however, is that self-regulation in the sunbed industry looks unlikely to continue. Just after Kelly’s story was reported in the news, the government issued a statement advising that people under 18 should not use sunbeds and that all salons should be supervised by trained staff.

6 The main idea of the text is that _______
   A the UK is a country known for lack of sunshine.
   B there are quite many extremely tanned young people in the UK.
   C the British prefer to be bronzed.
   D being tanned can be dangerous for young people’s health.

7 The author believes young people prefer to be tanned because _______
   A they are following famous people’s style.
   B it’s good for health.
   C it can help to overcome depression caused by dull weather.
   D scientists say that being tanned is good for health.

8 Cancer Research UK states that _______
   A young people must not stay in the sun.
   B there is a higher risk of melanoma for people who use sunbeds before the age of 35.
   C it’s dangerous for young people’s health to have a tanned skin.
   D melanoma is widespread among people before the age of 35.

9 It can be inferred from the text that Kelly Thompson _______
   A was allowed to use a tanning salon by her mother.
   B suffered from severe burns after she had spent 16 minutes on a sunbed.
   C was advised to use the sunbed by the tanning salon staff.
   D has a nice bronze skin.

10 According to the statement issued by the British government _______
   A tanning salons are self-regulated.
   B underaged people are recommended not to use sunbeds.
   C people under 18 can use sunbeds with their parents’ concern.
   D it’s up to salons whether to have trained staff to supervise young clients.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—16). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

11 Thistle Kensington Gardens
   This modern hotel provides a cozy and peaceful place to stay. Located on tree-lined Bayswater Road, overlooks Hyde Park.

12 Days Inn London Gateway
Type of Accommodation: Holiday Inn
Situated between Junctions 2 and 4 off the M1, the Days Inn London Gateway offers spacious one-suite rooms, free satellite TV in every room, tea- and coffee-making facilities, free newspaper, telephone and free parking that make Days Inn terrific value. The Days Inn London Gateway also offers an extensive range of food and beverage facilities including a fully licensed bar and restaurant.

13 Park Royal Hotel
Type of Accommodation: Bed and Breakfast
Park Royal Hotel is located in the very heart of London, with transportation at our doorstep to all London attractions and Business Centres.
One-suite rooms with power shower.
Colour television.
Direct dial telephone and computer points.
Complimentary tea- /coffee-making facilities.
Hairdryer.
All rooms fully air-conditioned.
Dining facilities.
Free limited parking.

14 Croydon Cottage
Croydon Cottage is situated in the Green Belt (which is 15 minutes or so from London by train), this delightful holiday home offers unspoil view and comfortable accommodation. Reached along a wooded track, and once one of a pair of gamekeepers' cottages, the Cottage is a self-contained part of the owners' home. The terraced garden is great fun for small children, but please note it has an unfenced pond. From the Cottage there are walks through woods and parks, and there are 9 golf courses in easy reach. South Croydon, about a mile away, has a wide range of restaurants and pubs.

15 Gloucester Hotel
Type of Accommodation: Budget Accommodation
All bedrooms of Gloucester Hotel are offering modern amenities, a cosy TV lounge and a bar. The hotel also has a lift and rooms on the ground floor for easy access. Our staff are fluent in French, Spanish, Portuguese, Urdu, Hindi, Polish & Russian.

16 The Clarion Hotel
The Clarion Hotel is a modern Irish-owned 4-star hotel and leisure centre in the heart of the city. Our rooms have everything you might need for your stay, and are ideal for both business and leisure travellers. The air-conditioned rooms offer power showers and in-room safes. Hotel beds are decorated with Egyptian cotton linen.
Guests have free access to the Sano Vitae Health & Fitness Club, which has a gym, a pool, a sauna, a steam room and a hot tub.
This hotel ______
A will be the right place for you if you are looking for accommodation outside London.
B has a swimming pool and a gym among its facilities.
C is a bed and breakfast place accommodated in a 19th-century building.
D has a personnel speaking a variety of languages.
E offers tea- and coffee-making facilities as well as free satellite TV.
F is located in the centre of the city which is favourable for travelling around London.
G is an excellent choice for those who are looking for a comfortable and quiet stay.
H is a historic landmark, getting visitors to recall famous actors.

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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. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The world’s tallest building officially opened in Dubai on January the 4th. The height of the 828-metre Burj Khalifa was kept a secret (17) ______. It is twice the height of New York’s Empire State Building. Another big surprise at the opening was the renaming of the tower. The building had always been called Burj Dubai. However, Dubai’s ruler announced it would now be called Burj Khalifa after the ruler of Abu Dhabi, Dubai’s neighbour. The oil-rich emirate of Abu Dhabi helped save Dubai (18) ______.

It is likely the Burj will remain as the world’s tallest building for a while to come.

(19) ______, there seems to be little appetite for ambitious construction projects from property developers. The Burj’s owners, however, are confident the building (20) ______. More than 90 per cent of the space has been sold. It cost $22 billion to build and has broken many records. The opening celebrations included the world’s highest fireworks, (21) ______ above the world’s tallest fountain. The building houses the world’s highest mosque and swimming pool, (22) ______ and 76. Burj Khalifa has 1,044 luxury apartments, 49 floors of offices and the 160-room Armani hotel. Around 12,000 people will live and work in the tower.
Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23—32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Award for the Greatest Living Briton

The British people voted for Queen Elizabeth II as the Greatest Living Briton for 2009. She beat former Beatle Sir Paul McCartney, ex-prime minister Baroness Thatcher and pop superstar Robbie Williams. The Queen was not present at the (23) _______ to collect her award in person. (24) _______, her youngest son Prince Edward made a special present to his mother via a video link. The Queen has enjoyed great popularity among her people (25) _______. She has been on the throne since 1953 and is one of the few British royals to avoid scandals. Her popularity got down after Diana, Princess of Wales, died in Paris in 1997, but she remains a much loved (26) _______ today.

The award for the Greatest Living Briton is a new one. It is given by ITV, one of Britain’s most (27) _______ television companies. Guy Freeman of ITV said: «The Great Britons was a fantastic ceremony showing all that is so great about the United Kingdom». He (28) _______ that the award ceremony is (29) _______ to become an annual event. The first winner, in 2005, was Tim Berners-Lee, the (30) _______ of the World Wide Web. (31) _______ award given at the ceremony was for soccer star David Beckham, who picked up the Award for Global Achievement. This is for his performance on the soccer field, his charity work and his (32) _______ around the world to promote Britain and British culture.

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Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (33—42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Much has been said about how anti-social the Internet and mobile phones are. The truth is, however, according (33) _______ new research,
communication technology is bringing people closer together. A study by the Pew Internet and American Life Project found family members (34) _______ in regular contact today more than ever before. And this is all due to e-mail, chat, our cell phones and SMS messaging. It makes sense. Years ago, it (35) _______ a long time to write a letter, then find an envelope and go to the post office to buy a stamp and post it. Today we write e-mails (36) _______ we wait for our change in the convenience store and they (37) _______ in an instant. Having free Internet telephone calls also (38) _______ us to stay in touch more often and for longer. Everyone’s at it, from five-year-olds to tech-savvy grandparents.

According to the Pew survey, technology has a very positive effect on communication (39) _______ families. The researchers asked 2,252 adults whether new technologies (40) _______ the quality of communication with their family. Fifty-three per cent said it increased communication with family members they did not live with, two per cent said technology decreased this. Numbers were similar for those (41) _______ in the same house as their family. The project director Lee Rainey said: «There’s a new kind of connectedness being built inside of families with (42) _______ technologies». Survey co-author Barry Wellman agreed: «It used to be that husbands went off to work, wives went off to a different job or else stayed home... and the kids went off to school... and not until 5:30, 6 o’clock did they ever connect», he said.

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Writing

43 Write an article for a travel magazine about a historical or cultural place of your country (at least 100 words). Use the plan below:

PLAN

Introduction
Para 1: name, place, description.
Main body
Para 2: historical facts.
Para 3: what visitors can see/do there.
Conclusion
Para 4: recommendations.
How to Have a Good Relationship with Your Parents

(1) Without mutual respect, any relationship will be an unhappy one. People who respect each other: a) value each other’s opinions, b) listen to each other, c) disagree without screaming or insults. And remember, your parents have lived longer than you — don’t discount their experience and knowledge.

(2) This is your key to freedom. The way to build trust is through honesty and responsibility. Honesty means you don’t lie or manipulate. Responsibility means you are reliable and can be counted on to use good judgment. When your parents trust you, it’s a lot easier for them to say «yes».

(3) Your parents want to know what’s going on in your life. If you keep them in the dark, they won’t know when you need their help or whether they can trust you. Tell them what you’re up to, share your thoughts and feelings with them, and seek their advice for your problems (you don’t have to take it). Communication builds closeness.

(4) If you’re always honest, a parent will be likely to believe what you say. If you sometimes hide the truth or add too much drama, parents will have a harder time believing what you tell them. If you tell stories, they’ll find it hard to trust you.

(5) Using a tone that’s friendly and polite makes it more likely that parents will listen and take what you say seriously. It also makes it more likely that they’ll talk to you in the same way. Of course, this is hard for any of us (adults included) when we’re feeling heated about something. If you think your emotions might get the better of you, do something to blow off steam before talking: go for a run. Cry. Hit your pillow. Do whatever it takes to sound calm when you need to.

These guidelines work both ways. If, on occasions, your parents violate any of these guidelines, talk to them about it. Pick a time when you are both calm and feeling good toward each other (never when you’re angry). Then, explain to them what they did, how it makes you feel, and what you’d like them to do instead.
Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

For hundreds of years China produced the only teas known to the western world. Tea came in two basic types: Green and Black. Black tea is oxidised whereas green tea is unoxidised. Each type of tea, whether black or green, was available in a number of different quantities, qualities and from a varied number of growing regions within China. Teas were given anglicised Chinese names for consumption in Europe and America.

Some of the teas carried by ships like «Cutty Sark» are still readily available today. Lapsang Souchong, literally «small plant from Lapu Mountain», is renowned for its tarry taste, acquired through drying over pine wood fires. A legend states that this black tea acquired its unique taste by accident. It’s said that the Chinese army camped in a tea factory that was full of drying leaves which had to be moved to accommodate the soldiers. When the soldiers left, the leaves needed to be dried quickly, so the workers lit open fires of pine wood to speed up the drying. The tea reached the market on time and a new flavour had been created.

The real reason this black tea originally acquired its smoky flavour is due to the 17th-century preservation methods used by Chinese tea producers when they began to export their teas to Europe and America. Their traditional green teas did not travel as well and quickly lost quality during the 15—18-month journey across land and sea. By the time «Cutty Sark» was sailing, this journey time had been cut to 6 months.

The producers developed a method of rolling, oxidising and drying their teas so that they would hold their quality for longer. Once the teas had been oxidised, they were spread on bamboo baskets which were placed on racks in the drying room. This was built over ovens that allowed the heat to rise up through vents in the ceiling and into the drying room above. To fire the ovens, the tea manufacturers used the local pine wood from the forests that surrounded (and still surround) the factories, and as the wood slowly burned, it gave off a certain amount of smoke that was absorbed by the drying tea and gave it a lightly smoked, sappy, pine character.

The factories that made those lightly smoked black teas in Fujian province still manufacture lightly smoked Lapsangs in exactly the same way as they did 400 years ago.

To get the tea safely to Europe in as fresh condition as possible, it was packed into softwood chests which were lined inside with lead foil and covered on the outside with bamboo or rush matting for protection.

The tea chests were constructed in a variety of sizes and occasionally irregular shapes to enable the cargo to conform to the finely curved hulls of the
tea clippers. The chests were separated at each layer by wooden battens known as dunnage to give rigidity to the stowage of cargo and also to allow the air to circulate. The Tween Deck and the hold of «Cutty Sark» would have been packed solidly with such tea chests.

6 According to the text, which of the following statements is true?
A All the tea from China was carried to England by the ship «Cutty Sark».
B Lapsang Souchong is the name of a tea producer.
C Both black tea and green tea are combined chemically with oxygen.
D The black tea Lapsang Souchong acquired its smoky flavour by chance.

7 As a legend says, the soldiers of the Chinese army _______.
A lit open fires of pine wood to speed up the tea leaves drying.
B moved the raw tea leaves aside in order to accommodate themselves for a night.
C brought the tea to the market on time.
D created a new tea flavour.

8 The new technique of producing tea with a unique smoky flavour was developed _______.
A in order to make the tea tastier.
B as a result of creating a new preservation method.
C because the new tea lost its quality during the 15—18-month journey.
D by European producers.

9 What can we say from the text about the method of producing tea with the unique smoked taste?
A The tea was dried on bamboo baskets and after that oxidized.
B The drying room was located next to the ovens.
C The tea manufacturers used bamboo wood in order to fire the ovens.
D The drying tea got its lightly smoked taste from the pine wood used to fire the ovens.

10 Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
A The method of making those lightly smoked black teas in Fujian province hasn’t changed for 40 years already.
B While being transported to Europe, the tea was packed into bamboo chests.
C The tea chests were of the same size and shape.
D Dunnage was the wooden battens which separated the tea chests.

---

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A — H) to (11 — 15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Events Which Separate Us from EURO 2012

During the preparation for the tournament seven more significant events are scheduled by the UEFA to take place before the start of the European Football Championship.
(11) **The Enlistment of the Volunteers**

The Volunteers' campaign started in June and was finished in late September, 2011. For this very moment, UEFA's official website received more than 12 thousand applications from 110 countries worldwide. So now potential volunteers apply for the job and pass the interviews. Therefore, only 5,000 people will help to host the championship.

(12) **«EURO 2012 Friends» Campaign**

Another event that took place in September was summing up the «EURO 2012 Friends» campaign. Ukraine and Poland should approve the final list of the Championship friends; each host country will have 100 of them. The Ukrainian party has already defined the majority and among them you can see famous sportsmen (e.g. Klitschko brothers, Serhiy Bubka, Valeriy Borzov), politicians, and celebrities.

«They are not only friends with football but I consider them close people», said the UEFA President, Michel Platini. «I know that nobody refused to become the part of the football celebration who has received the invitation to partake in the programme. Together we will organize an unforgettable event!» he added.

(13) **December 2**

Nevertheless, the most important and significant event definitely will be the draws for EURO 2012. The official ceremony will take place in Kyiv's palace «Ukraina» on 2 December, 2011. Also this day the promo-campaign of the EURO 2012, host countries and cities will start. Moreover, the official ball of the EURO 2012 is to be presented on 2 December.

(14) **A Tour of the EURO 2012 Trophy**

The following event will take place in 2012. So, between March and May, UEFA plan to make a tour of the EURO 2012 trophy that the winner will get. The tour includes the road show with Henri Delaunay Cup through the host cities, presentation of the special video on the tournament history and the show of the big balloon made in the form of a cup.

(15) **The Presentation of the Official Song**

In March, 2012, the presentation of the official song of the European football tournament is to take place. This event will be the final one before the start of the EURO 2012.

On 8 June, 2012, the Warsaw Stadium will host the opening ceremony of EURO 2012. The final will take place at the Olympic Stadium in Kyiv on 1 July, 2012.

**Due to this event**

- A Ukraine and Poland have acquired 100 of Championship friends each.
- B three important events will take place.
- C the spectators will gather at the Olympic Stadium in Kyiv in June, 2012.
- D a road show, a video presentation and a balloon show are planned.
- E the presentation of UEFA’s anthem is observed.
- F famous sportsmen, politicians, and celebrities are invited.
- G UEFA has employed thousands of young people who will help to host the championship.
- H everybody can be sure that the EURO 2012 will begin just after it.
Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

With thousands of English Language Studying Programmes (16)______ students often have a difficult time identifying the ideal programme for them. So, in order to make the right choice, students should consider a number of factors.

First, find a programme that will help you to reach your goals, whether they are for business, entrance to a university, or pleasure. Look over the programme’s website and see if you can find a statement which should reveal the programme’s own goals. Ask for a copy of a class syllabus to see (17)________. Talk to current or former students to see what their experiences were like.

Second, look into the teachers’ qualifications to see not only (18)________, but also what experiences they have had working with international students. Do the teachers have experience working overseas? Do they speak another language? If so, they might have a better understanding of the educational backgrounds of their students. Third, ask about the student composition of the programme. How many nationalities are represented in the classes? A broad mix of students will give you a variety of opportunities to speak English and learn about other foreign cultures. However, even if there are students (19)________, you can still have a very positive experience, especially if the teacher encourages the use of English in class. On the other hand, don’t choose a programme solely based on classroom composition. Remember that you will only be in class a few hours a day, so you’ll actually have more time outside of class (20)________, so THAT is your real classroom.

Then, compare the prices of programmes in the area you want to live. Just remember that price is not the best indicator of a programme’s quality, though keep in mind that better and more experienced instructors are often paid more, and thus, the tuition reflects this. Also, the school might provide good computer, recreational, and educational facilities (21)________ to a good learning atmosphere, and thus, this can be added to your tuition cost. Thus, as the experience shows, you get what you pay for.

A  how long they have been teaching
B  that can contribute
C  what will be studied in the class
D  to interact with people in the community
E  high standards of excellence
F  caused by the poor preparation
G  who speak your language
H  spread out around the world

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

iPhone That Talks Back

Now even your phone can talk back.

Matt Legend Gemmell, a (22)________ designer from Edinburgh, got a new Apple Inc. iPhone on Friday and asked it: "Who’s your daddy?"
"You are", the phone answered, in the (23) _______ of an authoritative man.

The real science of artificial intelligence is finally catching up to science (24) _______. HAL 9000, the scary computer that could respond from the movie «2001: A Space Odyssey», has come to life, in the form of Siri, a (25) _______ personal assistant that comes with Apple’s iPhone 4S, which arrived in stores in October, 2011.

The phone takes verbal commands and questions, and (26) _______ with computer-generated speech. Real humans are responding to this amazing (27) _______ by asking their iPhones ridiculous questions.

The good news is Siri has a sense of humour.

Micah Gantman, the director of mobile business at software firm HasOffers.com in Seattle, asked his (28) _______: «How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?» It answered: «Depends if you’re talking about African or European wood».

Nicky Kelly, a 40-year-old from Suffolk, UK, asked her iPhone: «Tell me a joke». It answered: «Two iPhones walk into a bar… I forget the rest».

When a blogger Joshua Topolsky asked Siri about the meaning of life, it said: «I can’t answer that now, but give me some time to write a very long play in which nothing happens».

A lot of work went into so much (29) _______ sarcasm.

The (30) _______ of Siri put «deep thought» into the personality of their software, says Norman Winarsky, a co-founder of the company that was bought by Apple for $200 million in 2010. Siri was born out of an artificial intelligence project at SRI International, a research institute.

An Apple spokeswoman declined to answer questions about (31) _______ Siri works. (32) _______ uses different voices in each of its available markets: female in the US, Australia and Germany, and male in the UK and France.

However, we know that Siri has two distinct systems at its heart. One listens and (33) _______ what customers are saying, the other interprets the meaning behind the request and responds.
Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Hurricane Was a Nightmare

Kevin Parfait from Martinique tells about a disaster experience: "This story (34) ______ about seven years ago. At that time I was only eleven years old, but images of that week are still (35) ______ if it all happened yesterday. During that week, we had to face (36) ______ to the most powerful hurricane Martinique (37) ______. The fact that I was little increased the effects of such an experience. I can still hear the noise of the wind (38) ______ on the taped windows that were shaking. Outside, everything was flying or moving... trees, papers, plastics.

But the nightmare was not that phase when we were just afraid without (39) ______ other possibilities. The real one was after it hit. In fact, the hurricane (40) ______ the island only once, but three times, causing more and more damage at each crossing.

During the entire week following that event, we (41) ______ to go out of the house. All the roads (42) ______ cut off, and we did not have running water or phones.

Under those conditions, (43) ______ part was having no contact with the rest of my family living around the island. The feeling of presuming the death of your close friends and relatives was hard to endure. We (44) ______ like that for one horrible week before everything (45) ______. For me, those seven days were a real nightmare."

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Writing

46 Use the plan below to write a for-and-against essay (at least 100 words) about advantages and disadvantages of social networking.

**PLAN**

**Introduction**  *Para 1*: state the topic.

**Main body**  *Para 2*: define points for social networking.
*Para 3*: define points against social networking.

**Conclusion**  *Para 4*: sum up the advantages and disadvantages of social networking.
Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Peacekeeping

Wherever there is conflict in the world and enemies have agreed to let a third party or neutral force come in to try and maintain the peace, it is usually the familiar blue helmets of the United Nations that we see on the scene.

(1) _______

The actual definition of peacekeeping is a bit unclear and it was never written into the original UN Charter, but it goes something like eusing military personnel from different countries under the command of the UN to control and resolve armed conflicts either between or within states. Peacekeeping is neither just finding out the facts nor full-scale military intervention, but something in between.

Over the last ten years it has become clear that for peacekeeping to work certain things must already be in place — the conflicts must actually have finished and there must be a genuine desire for peace on both sides. The peacekeeping force must have clear international support and a mandate that shows it is strictly neutral; and it needs adequate resources to do the job.

(2) _______

There have been 56 UN peacekeeping operations in total since 1948, although over 30 of those have happened since 1990.

Two of these operations have in fact never stopped since 1948: the interventions in the Arab/Israeli conflict following the foundation of the state of Israel, and in the dispute between Pakistan and India over the Kashmir region.

Another that has been going on for over forty years is on the divided island of Cyprus, where peace has been maintained between Greek and Turkish Cypriots since March, 1964.

(3) _______

There are different types of intervention, some more discrete than others:

Observation/monitoring only, for example of Cuban troops leaving Angola or of the Iran-Iraq ceasefire in 1991.

Assisting a country to independence, for example in Namibia 1978—1989.

Armed intervention, for example in the Suez Canal region 1956—1967 to keep Egypt and Israel apart and supervise the withdrawal of troops from the UK, France and Israel.
(4) They are professional soldiers, civilian police and military observers from any member country of the UN. These countries also provide supplies, transportation, telecommunications, and administrative help, amongst other things.

(5) Somalia was the first big failure for UN intervention in 1992. In Srebrenica in 1994, a Dutch force under UN command failed to prevent a massacre of the local population, and in Rwanda in the same year there was full-scale genocide of nearly a million people, despite a peacekeeping force of 5,000.

Four UN missions to Angola failed to stop civil war breaking out again and again. It seems only if there is a real will to turn away from war, can peacekeepers be effective.

The attack on the UN headquarters in Baghdad in 2003 has also called into question the respect for being impartial which the organization thought it had.

Nevertheless, most people agree that the world still needs some kind of neutral body, backed by force if necessary, for helping former enemies make the transition from war to peace.

A Who Are the Peacekeepers?
B Some Success Stories
C What Is It?
D Who Pays?
E Are All UN Peacekeeping Missions Similar?
F The Future
G How Long Has It Been Going on?
H Didn’t Peacekeeping Get a Bad Name in the 1990s?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

10 Greenhill Street
Liverpool, CT 95135
May 4, 2008
Customer Service
Sports Goods, LLC
72 Rose Terrace Road
Gateshead, WA 65435

Dear Sirs,

I ordered a new pair of soccer boots (item #1948543) from your website on 15 April.

I received the order on 21 April. Unfortunately, when I opened it I saw that the boots had been used. The boots had dirt all over them and there was a small tear in front of the part where the right toe would go. My order number is AF26168156.

To resolve the problem, I would like you to return the sum of money which I paid for my boots — that’s £56. In fact, I don’t want you to send me another pair as I have already gone out and bought new boots at my local sporting
goods store, so sending another pair would result in having two pairs of the same boots.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter. I have been a satisfied customer of your company for many years and this is the first time I have encountered a problem. If you need to contact me, you can reach me at (045) 28643986.

Sincerely yours,
Julian Peters

6. The reason for writing this letter is ________
A) to order a pair of soccer boots.
B) to complain about the order.
C) to demand the replacement of the order.
D) to inquire about details of the service.

7. According to the text, the customer made the order of his soccer boots ________
A) at an Internet shop.
B) at the local supermarket.
C) at a TV shop.
D) nowhere — he didn’t order them.

8. The customer was unsatisfied with the order because ________
A) he didn’t like the colour of the boots.
B) the price of the boots appeared to be too high.
C) the order was delayed for a week.
D) the boots sent by the company were not new.

9. What was wrong with the boots delivered to the customer?
A) They were of the wrong size.
B) They were dirty and torn.
C) The wrong model was delivered.
D) The customer expected to receive two pairs, not one.

10. What does the customer suggest doing in order to resolve the problem with the order?
A) He wants a new pair of boots.
B) He wants his money back.
C) He expects to get some extra money for the inconveniences.
D) He wants two pairs of soccer boots.

---

**Task 3**

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(11) G’Vanni’s
Located in the heart of the North End, G’Vanni’s has been pleasing visitors and locals for many years. The cozy yet extremely colourful dining room is a perfect location for a romantic dinner or friendly meeting.
The extensive menu includes such appetizer favourites as Butterflied Shrimp with organic tomato and Clams Oreganata with butter and crumbs. Salads include Pomodoro, a classic Italian tomato and fresh mozzarella and Antipasto Freddo with veggies, Italian cold cuts, cheese, tuna, and sardines. The rest of the menu includes Kobe Beef Meatballs, pasta, chicken, veal, pizza, fresh vegetables, and of course the freshest seafood available.

(12) **The Bay Voyage**
The Bay Voyage boasts one of the city’s best restaurants and catering facilities with its superb cuisine, perfect service, and breathtaking views. Leisure abounds in the award-winning dining room, which is the best choice for a Sunday meal. Live jazz and blues.

(13) **La Strega**
La Strega is the place to see or to be seen. It offers the perfect balance between luxury and friendly comfort. Come to feel the atmosphere of a real Italian experience, and maybe watch one of your favourite movies. Enjoy.

(14) **One Bellevue**
It is a totally vegetarian restaurant specializing in international cuisine that features fresh local food with mostly organic ingredients. The restaurant is broken into several separate levels and areas that make for a comfortable and more intimate atmosphere than you might expect from the building’s exterior. There’s plenty of warm wood and white table linens that give the place a sophisticated feel.

(15) **Chris Steak House**
Chris Steak House serves only the finest corn-fed Midwestern beef available. Our steaks are served sizzling, so every bite is hot and delicious. And while steak is king of the dishes, the menu also includes expertly executed seafood, lamb, pork, and poultry dishes, as well as classic appetizers, fresh salads, side dishes, and home-made desserts. The award-winning wine list features more than 250 world-class international and domestic labels. Many premium wines are also available by the glass.
Lunch is served Monday through Friday and dinner is served nightly, reservations are suggested and private dining may be arranged. To experience fine dining at its prime, just follow the sizzle to Chris Steak House.

In this restaurant/caffe
A you can book a table beforehand.
B the special course is pie-and-mash.
C there’s a wide choice of desserts.
D you can take the opportunity of film watching.
E you can enjoy live music.
F there’s the perfect environment for a romantic dinner.
G there are first-class vegetarian dishes.
H business meetings are usually held.
Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The New Seven Wonders

The results of a worldwide vote to choose the New Seven Wonders of the World have been announced (16) __________. In contrast to the wonders of the ancient world, the new list emerged from an exercise in which tens of millions of votes were cast by people around the world. This is a report from Alison Roberts:

«The seven wonders chosen in a global poll in which a hundred-million votes were said to have been cast online, by phone and by text message were announced one by one (17) __________ order towards the end of a glitzy ceremony in Lisbon.

First came the Great Wall of China, said to be the only monument visible from space. Its certificate was handed over to Chinese officials by Neil Armstrong, the first man (18) __________. Next up was Petra, the stone-carved ancient city in Jordan, whose royal family led a campaign for it. Rio de Janeiro’s Statue of Christ the Redeemer also made the cut after an appeal by Brazil’s president for his compatriots to vote. There were two other winners from America — Machu Picchu in Peru and Chichen Itza in Mexico — representatives of ancient civilisations unknown to Antipater of Sidon, the Greek writer who drew up the original list of wonders two thousand two hundred years ago. The last two wonders were Rome’s Colosseum, described in its introduction (19) __________, and the Taj Mahal. That was announced by Bollywood star Bipasha Basu who, along with Oscar-winning actors Ben Kingsley and Hilary Swank (20) __________.

The Pyramids at Giza, the only wonder on the original list still standing, had been made an honorary candidate, guaranteed a mention. But Egyptian officials shunned the whole initiative anyway as too commercial. At the ceremony’s close, its Swiss organizer, Bernard Weber, (21) __________ — a global poll on the seven natural wonders of the world».

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A on the Moon
B at a ceremony in Lisbon
C announced his next initiative
D in random
E just attract the best
F as a symbol of joy and suffering
G completely honoured
H presented the ceremony

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Freshers’ Week

The UK has a well-respected (22) __________ education system and some of the top universities and research institutions in the world. But to those who are new to it all, it can be overwhelming and sometimes confusing.
October is usually the busiest month in the academic calendar. Universities have something called Freshers’ Week for their (23) __________. It’s a great opportunity to make new friends, join lots of clubs and settle into university life.

(24) __________, having just left the comfort of home and all your friends behind, the prospect of meeting lots of strangers in big halls can be nerve-wracking. Where do you start? Who should you make friends with? Which clubs should you (25) __________?

Luckily, there will be thousands of others in the same boat as you worrying about starting their university (26) __________ life on the right foot. So just take it all in slowly. Don’t rush into (27) __________ that you’ll regret for the next three years.

Here are some top tips from past students on how to survive Freshers’ Week:

— blend in. Make (28) __________ you are aware of British social etiquette. Have some Cola and snacks handy for your housemates and friends;

— be (29) __________. Sometimes cups of tea or even (30) __________ of toast can give you a head start in making friends;

— be sociable. The more active you are, the more (31) __________ you’ll be to meet new people than if you’re someone who never leaves one’s room;

— bring a doorstop. Keep your door open when you’re (32) __________ and that sends positive messages to your neighbours that you are (33) __________.

So with a bit of clever planning and motivation, Freshers’ Week can give you a great start to your university life and soon you’ll be passing on your wisdom to next year’s new recruits.

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**Task 6**

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**The Stonecutter**

Once upon a time there was a stonecutter. The stonecutter lived in a land where a life of privilege meant (34) __________ powerful. Looking (35) __________ his life he decided that he was unsatisfied with the way things were and so he set out to become the most powerful man in the land.

Looking around his land he (36) __________ to himself what it was to be powerful. Looking up he saw the Sun shining down on all the land.
must be the most powerful thing that there is, for it (37)______ down on all things, and all things grow from its touch. So he (38)_____ the Sun.

Days later, as he shone his power down on the inhabitants of the land, there came a cloud which passed beneath him obstructing his brilliance. (39)______, he realized that the Sun was not the most powerful thing in the land, if a simple cloud could interrupt his greatness. So he became a cloud, in fact, he became the most powerful storm that the world (40)______

And so he blew his rain and lightning, and resounded with thunder all over the land, (41)______ that he was the most powerful. Until one day he came (42)______ a boulder.

Down and down he poured and his thunder roared, lightning flashed and filled the sky, striking the ground near the boulder. His winds blew and blew and blew, and yet, despite all his efforts, he (43)______ not budge the boulder.

Frustrated again, he realized that the storm was not the most powerful thing in the land, rather it must be the boulder. So he became the boulder.

For days he (44)______, unmovable, and impassive, demonstrating his power, until one day, a stonemason came and chiselled him to bits.

The moral of the story is: sometimes the most important thing to remember is that you already have everything you (45)______, right inside of you. Power is an illusion.

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**Writing**

46 Write a letter introducing yourself and your family to your pen friend, using the plan below:

**PLAN**

**Introduction**
*Para 1*: greeting; your full name, age, what you look like, where you live.
**Main body**
*Para 2, 3*: your family: names, ages, jobs, what they look like.
**Conclusion**
*Para 4*: ask your friend to write back; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses.
Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. It’s hardly surprising that weather is a favourite topic for so many people around the world — it affects where we choose to live, what we wear, our moods, and perhaps even our national characteristics. A sunny day can relieve the deepest depression, while extreme weather can destroy homes and threaten lives.

2. Palm trees bent double in hurricane force winds, cars stranded in snowdrifts, people navigating small boats down flooded city streets — images we are all familiar with from news reports of severe weather spells. But many of the consequences of the weather are less newsworthy.

   «I’m feeling a bit under the weather» is a common complaint in Britain, especially on Monday mornings, and it seems that weather really can be responsible for moods. Studies have shown that changeable weather can make it hard to concentrate, cloudy skies slow down reflexes, and high humidity with hot, dry winds makes many people irritable and snappy.

3. If you live in a place like Britain, where the weather seems to change daily if not hourly, you could be forgiven for thinking that the weather is random. In fact the weather is controlled by systems which move around areas of the globe. In the UK the weather depends on depressions, often called ‘lows’, and anticyclones, also known as ‘highs’. These systems start in the Atlantic Ocean, and make their way across the British Isles from the west to the east. Highs bring sunny weather, while lows bring rain and wind.

   The weather systems in tropical climates are very different from those in mid and high latitudes. Tropical storms develop from depressions, and often build into cyclones, violent storms featuring hurricanes and torrential rain.

4. The human race has always tried to guess the weather, especially in areas of the world where there are frequent changes. Two popular traditional ways of forecasting the weather used pine cones and seaweed. When the air has a high level of humidity there is a higher chance of rain, when the humidity is low, there is more chance of fine weather. Pine cones and seaweed react to changes in humidity — pine cones open, and seaweed feels dry when the humidity is low, while high humidity brings the opposite effect.
While folk wisdom can still provide a guide to help forecast weather, today’s methods of prediction increasingly rely on technology. Satellites, balloons, ships, aircraft, and weather centres with sensitive monitoring equipment send data to computers. The data is then processed, and the weather predicted. However, even this system cannot predict weather for longer than about a week.

Although people in Britain often moan about the weather, we should spare a thought for the inhabitants of parts of the world where dangerous weather regularly wreaks havoc on the environment and population. Sandstorms, tornadoes, blizzards and flashfloods regularly kill thousands of people and leave many others homeless.

While most of us try to avoid extreme weather, some adventurous souls actively seek out places where extreme weather conditions exist. Sports such as surfing, kiteboarding, ice-climbing and white-water rafting are becoming increasingly popular with people seeking relief from the monotony of daily routine. Extreme sports are about exhilaration, skill and danger, and often harness the weather to provide adrenaline addicts with their kicks.

Even more extraordinary are storm-chasers — weather enthusiasts who risk their lives following tornadoes and thunderstorms at high speed to witness the damage they cause at close hand.

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Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Friends considered Michael Redford to be a rather boring person. However, Michael thought he was quite interesting. After all, he collected coins. What could be more interesting than coins? It was true that he didn’t have any other hobbies or interests, but that didn’t matter for Michael. And what is more, he had a very interesting job. Everybody else said that his job was boring. But he was a bank manager! Michael thought his job was fascinating. Everyday, he went to his office, switched on his computer and spent seven and a half hours looking at spreadsheets, and moving numbers around on them. What could be more interesting than that?

Well, Michael was unhappy because people thought he was uninteresting. He tried to talk to people about his coin collection, but they mostly didn’t share his interests.

Thus Michael thought about how to make himself more interesting. He decided that he needed to be famous for something. He thought about his coin collection, and decided that perhaps his coin collection could make him fa-
mous. Perhaps he had the biggest coin collection in the world, or perhaps he had some very valuable coins. Yes, this was it, he decided.

He wrote a letter to a local newspaper, and asked them if they wanted to come and write an article about a local man with the biggest coin collection in the world. The local newspaper wrote a letter back to Michael telling him that actually the Governor of Maine had the biggest coin collection in the world. Michael was very sad to learn this, but wrote back to the newspaper telling them that he thought he had the most valuable coin in the world. The newspaper wrote back to him telling him that the most valuable coin in the world cost 5,000,000 dollars, and asking him if he was sure that he had it. Michael wasn’t sure that he had it. In fact, he was sure that he didn’t have it. Perhaps his whole collection was very valuable though...

»Is it worth 10 million dollars?« asked the man from the newspaper on the telephone when Michael called him.

»Erm, no, I don’t think so...«

»Forget it then,« said the man from the newspaper.

Michael thought about other things to make himself famous. Perhaps he could be the best bank manager in the country! Yes, this was it, he decided. He told a friend that he was the best accountant in the world.

»How do you know?« asked his friend.

»Well, thought Michael, »I have a good job, I like it... it’s very interesting... spreadsheets... numbers... taxes... finance...« He saw his friend going to sleep. »Hmmm,« he thought.

»Perhaps I’m not the best or the most interesting accountant in the world«.

»Listen, Michael», said his friend when he woke up again. »Perhaps you don’t have the biggest or the most valuable coin collection in the world. Perhaps you aren’t the best or the most interesting bank manager in the world. But there is one thing — Michael, you are probably the most boring man in the world«.

Yes! Of course! This was it. Michael could be famous because he was the most boring man in the world. Now he saw that his friends were right. He phoned the newspaper again.

»Hello!« he said. »Would you like to do an interview with the most boring man in the world?«

»The most boring man in the world...?« said the journalist. »Now that’s interesting!«

Next week there was a big article in the newspaper. »The Most Boring Man in the World!« There was a picture of Michael in his office. There was a picture of Michael with his coin collection. There was an interview with Michael, and interviews with his friends. His friends said they went to sleep when Michael talked about his job or his coin collection.

The next day the BBC and CNN called Michael. They wanted stories about the most boring man in the world.

»The most boring man in the world!« they said. »That’s so interesting!«

And so, finally, Michael Redford became the official Most Boring Man in the World. You won’t find his name in the Guinness Book of Records, because they said that it was impossible to decide exactly how boring somebody is, but it was no problem for Michael. Now he was famous, now he was so boring that he was interesting.
6 The text tells about ________
   A Michael Redford's job.
   B Michael Redford's collection.
   C Michael Redford's way to popularity.
   D the Guinness Book of Records.

7 Michael Redford collected ________
   A coins.
   B stamps.
   C postcards.
   D newspapers.

8 According to the text, the most valuable coin in the world costs ________
   A 5 thousand dollars.
   B 500,000 dollars.
   C 5 million dollars.
   D 1 million dollars.

9 The title of the article about Michael Redford was ________
   A «The Most Persistent Man in the World».
   B «The Most Boring Man in the World».
   C «The Largest Collection of Coins».
   D «The Most Fascinating Job in the World».

10 There's no Michael's name in the Guinness Book of Records because ________
    A Michael isn't boring enough.
    B Michael is a very interesting person.
    C Michael didn't want such popularity.
    D nobody can actually determine the grade of dullness of a person.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

How to Motivate Yourself

(11) Our life is constantly assaulted by negative thoughts and anxiety about the future. Everyone faces doubt and depression. What separates the highly successful is the ability to keep moving forward.
    There is no simple solution for a lack of motivation. Even after beating it, the problem reappears at the first sign of failure. The key is understanding your thoughts and how they drive your emotions. By learning how to cultivate motivating thoughts, neutralize negative ones, and focus on the task at hand, you can pull yourself out of a slump before it gains momentum.

(12) There are 3 primary explanations why we lose motivation.
    Lack of confidence — if you don’t believe you can succeed, what’s the point in trying?
Lack of focus — if you don’t know what you want, do you really want anything?
Lack of direction — if you don’t know what to do, how can you be motivated to do it?

(13) The first motivation killer is a lack of confidence. When this happens to me, it’s usually because I’m focusing entirely on what I want and neglecting what I already have. Set aside time to focus on everything positive in your life. Make a mental list of your strengths, past successes, and current advantages. We tend to take our strengths for granted and dwell on our failures. By making an effort to feel grateful, you’ll realize how competent and successful you already are.

(14) The second motivation killer is a lack of focus. How often do you focus on what you don’t want, rather than on a concrete goal? We normally think in terms of fear. I’m afraid of being poor. I’m afraid no one will respect me. I’m afraid of being alone. The problem with this type of thinking is that fear alone isn’t actionable. Instead of doing something about our fear, it feeds on itself and drains our motivation.
If you’re caught up in fear-based thinking, the first step is focusing that energy on a well-defined goal. By defining a goal, you automatically define a set of actions. If you have a fear of poverty, create a plan to increase your income. It could be going back to school, obtaining a higher-paying job, or developing a profitable website. The key is moving from an intangible desire to concrete, measurable steps.

(15) The final piece in the motivational puzzle is direction. If focus means having an ultimate goal, direction is having a day-to-day strategy to achieve it. The key to finding direction is identifying the activities that lead to success. For every goal, there are activities that pay off and those that don’t. Make a list of all your activities and arrange them based on results. Then make an action plan that focuses on the activities that lead to big returns.
It’s inevitable that you’ll encounter periods of low energy, bad luck, and even an occasional failure. If you don’t discipline your mind, these minor speed bumps can turn into mental monsters. By being on guard against the top motivation killers you can preserve your motivation and propel yourself to success.

In order to motivate yourself you should ______
A increase confidence.
B create positive reinforcement.
C realize that being motivated can be a challenge.
D develop tangible goals.
E get long-term plans of moving.
F understand reasons of losing motivation.
G develop the direction.
H keep track of your most important tasks.
Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Boxing Day

Boxing Day is the following day after (16) _______. It is on 26 December. Like Christmas Day, Boxing Day is a public holiday.

Why is 26 December called Boxing Day in England? Traditionally, this was the day to open the Christmas boxes to share the contents (17) _______ (the Christmas box was a wooden or clay container where people placed gifts).

The tradition of giving money to workers (18) _______. It is customary for householders to give small gifts or monetary tips to regular visiting tradespeople (the milkman, dustman, coalman, paper boy, etc.) and, in some workplaces, for employers to give a Christmas bonus to employees.

Schools across the country gather together gifts to be put in Christmas boxes (19) _______.

Traditionally, Boxing Day is the day (20) _______. It is a day of watching sports and playing board games with the family. Many families will go for walks in the countryside together this day.

Shops are generally closed on Boxing Day. However, in recent times some shops have broken from the tradition and started opening on Boxing Day (21) _______. Hundreds of people now spend Boxing Day morning in queues outside shops, waiting to be the first to dive for the sales racks as the doors are opened.

A still continues today
B with the poor
C are traditionally high
D Christmas Day
E that are sent to poorer countries
F to start the New Year sales
G when families get together
H amended the inscription

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

It has become a tradition to start (22) _______ of some country from its capital. London is an ancient city with rich cultural achievements. Such sights as the Tower, the Houses of (23) _______, Westminster, Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly Circus are well known in the world. (24) _______ the capital of the country there are many other places and regions which are worth speaking about and seeing. One of them is the most beautiful part of Great Britain — Wales, which is famous for its mountains and valleys. It's an ideal place for (25) _______ your vacations. Wales has often been called the Land of Songs. One of the Welsh traditions (26) _______ festivals. The Welsh sing their songs, wear their traditional clothes in their capital Cardiff as (27) _______ as
in the other parts of the country. They say if you visit Great Britain, you must visit the City (28) ______ Bath, the splendid monument to the elegance and good taste of the 18th century. The city took its name from the Roman bath, (29) ______ can be seen in the heart of the city. To visit the country (30) ______ visiting Stratford-on-Avon is unimaginable. The things that attract people’s attention are the places connected with the name of William Shakespeare: the house where he was born, the Grammar School where he studied, the little cottage near Stratford where his wife, Anne Hathaway, lived as a girl. But to my mind the biggest attraction is the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. One of the (31) ______ beautiful and interesting parts of Great Britain is Scotland; especially the region usually (32) ______ the Highlands. Tourists go to Scotland to see its beautiful lakes (called «lochs»). Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is a beautiful and old city. The first thing you see in it is the Rock, a very large hill in the middle of the city. The Edinburgh Castle stands on it. The Castle looks like a castle from a fairy tale. Scottish national and (33) ______ festivals are held there.

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**Task 6**

Read the text below. For questions 34—45 choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**The Pied Piper of Hamelin**

The town of Hamelin (34) ______ from a terrible plague of rats. The town council tried (35) ______ to get rid of them, but they couldn’t. (36) ______ last, the Mayor promised a big reward to anybody who could put an end to the plague.

A stranger dressed in bright clothes arrived and said he (37) ______ rid Hamelin of the rats. At night, the stranger began (38) ______ a tune on his flute, drawing all the rats out of the houses and barns into the river, where they (39) ______.

The Mayor did not pay the piper because he said that playing a flute was not worth (40) ______. He ordered the piper (41) ______ Hamelin.
But the piper (42) ______ one day, and started to play his flute. This time, all the children followed him, and he left the town (43) ______ the mountains. Suddenly, a cave opened in the mountain and the piper and all the children went (44) ______. The cave closed behind them and the children were (45) ______ seen again in Hamelin.

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## Writing

46 Write a letter to your pen friend about your usual working day, using the plan below:

**PLAN**

**Introduction**

*Para 1*: greeting; some words about how busy your usual day is.

**Main body**

*Para 2*: morning and afternoon activities.

*Para 3*: evening activities.

**Conclusion**

*Para 4*: how you feel about your daily routine; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses. Start your letter with:

*Dear*

_in your letter you are asking me about my usual day._

__________________________

*My best wishes,*

__________________________
VARIANT 4

**Reading**

**Task 1**

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Five Key Skills for Raising Your Emotional Intelligence**

Emotional intelligence (EQ) is a different type of intelligence. It's about being "heart-smart", not just "book-smart". The evidence shows that emotional intelligence matters just as much as intellectual ability, if not more so, when it comes to happiness and success in life. Emotional intelligence helps you to build strong relationships, succeed at work, and achieve your goals.

(1) ______

The first key skill of emotional intelligence is the ability to quickly calm yourself down when you're feeling overwhelmed. When we're under high levels of stress, rational thinking and decision-making go out the window. Runaway stress overwhelms the mind and body, getting in the way of our ability to accurately "read" a situation, hear what someone else is saying, be aware of our own feelings and needs, and communicate clearly.

This emotional intelligence skill helps you stay balanced, focused, and in control — no matter what challenges you face.

(2) ______

Many people are disconnected from their emotions — especially strong core emotions such as anger, sadness, fear, and joy. But although we can distort, deny, or numb our feelings, we can't eliminate them. They're still there, whether we're aware of them or not. Unfortunately, without emotional awareness, we are unable to fully understand our own motivations and needs, or to communicate effectively with others.

Emotional awareness is the key to understanding yourself and others.

(3) ______

Being a good communicator requires more than just verbal skills. Sometimes, what we say is less important than how we say it or the other nonverbal signals we send out. In order to hold the attention of others and build connection and trust, we need to be aware of and in control of our nonverbal cues. We also need to be able to accurately read and respond to the nonverbal cues that other people send us.

The wordless form of communication is emotionally driven. It asks the questions: "Are you listening?" and "Do you understand and care?" Answers to these questions are expressed in the way we listen, look, move, and react. Our nonverbal messages will produce a sense of interest, trust, excitement, and desire for connection — or they will generate fear, confusion, distrust, and disinterest.

(4) ______

Playful communication relieves fatigue and relaxes our bodies, which allows us to recharge and accomplish more. When we loosen up, we free ourselves of rigid ways of thinking and being, allowing us to get creative and see things in new ways.

Humour, laughter, and play are natural antidotes to life's difficulties. They lighten our burdens and help us keep things in perspective. A good
heartily laugh reduces stress, elevates mood, and brings our nervous system back into balance.

(5)_______

Conflicts and disagreements are inevitable in relationships. Two people can’t possibly have the same needs, opinions, and expectations at all times. However, that needn’t be a bad thing! Resolving conflict in healthy, constructive ways can strengthen trust between people. When conflict isn’t perceived as threatening or punishing, it fosters freedom, creativity, and safety in relationships.

A Connect to Your Emotions
B Resolve Conflict Positively
C Become More Creative
D Use Humor and Play to Deal with Challenges
E Deal with Challenges
F Rapidly Reduce Stress
G Smooth over Differences
H Nonverbal Communication

———

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Marie Curie was born in 1867. She is one of the greatest scientists ever to have lived. She was a pioneer in the field of radioactivity and discovered the chemical elements radium and polonium. Curie is the only person ever to win two Nobel Prizes in two different sciences. Other achievements include being the first female professor at the University of Paris.

Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland. Her father was a Maths and Physics teacher and was a big influence on Marie’s early education. From an early age Marie was an exceptional student with an amazing memory. She often went without food and sleep to study. Her brilliant mind led her to Paris to study and to conduct her research.

She met her future husband Pierre Curie at the university. He considered Marie to be a genius and instantly wanted to work with her. They got married and spent most of their time together in their laboratory studying radioactive materials. Their research led to the discovery of radium, for which they were honoured with the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

Pierre was killed in 1906 and Marie was devastated and extremely lonely. She threw herself even deeper into her work and won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1911. She spent the 1920s raising funds for more research into radium. In 1934 she died from a condition caused by decades of exposure to radiation. Before that no one knew how deadly radium could be.

6 What is the best title for this text?
A The Discoveries in Physics.
B Marie’s Family Life.
C Marie Curie: the Great Scientist.
D Marie Curie: the Early Years.

7 Marie Curie ________
A was one of the greatest mathematicians.
B studied radioactivity.
C discovered radioactivity.
D was the first female professor at the University of Warsaw.
8. Curie won ________
   A the Nobel Prize in Biology.
   B two Nobel Prizes in Chemistry.
   C two Nobel Prizes in two different sciences.
   D no Nobel Prizes.

9. Marie and her husband ________
   A studied radioactive materials together.
   B met at school.
   C were honoured with the Nobel Prize for Maths.
   D died in the same year.

10. Until Marie Curie died in 1934, ________
    A no one knew how deadly radium could be.
    B everyone knew how deadly radium was.
    C no one knew anything about radium.
    D radium hadn’t been discovered yet.

---

**Task 3**

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(11) Book Title: *Want to Play?* in the UK, *Monkeewrench* in the US.
    Book Author: PJ Tracy (that’s PJ and Tracy Lambrecht, a mother-and-daughter writing team, who write under the name PJ Tracy).
    Genre: Crime thriller.
    Quick Synopsis: In Minneapolis, a group of people called *Monkeewrench* (a software company) starts making a game about catching a serial killer. These people obviously have something to hide or run away from: why else would they all carry guns constantly? Someone starts repeating the murders in real life...
    What was right with it?: It was very fast-paced, the action was good, the characters incredible.
    What was wrong with it?: Very, very little.

(12) Book Title: *Keeping You a Secret*.
    Book Author: Julie Ann Peters.
    Genre: Teen romances.
    Quick Synopsis: Holland was doing well at school, had a boyfriend who she’d had for some time; she was also Student Council President and had a chance to go to the college (university) of her choice. Then, Cece starts learning at her school. They develop huge feelings for each other. They are very scared about how others are going to see their relationship.
    What was right with it?: It gives a good portrayal of how some people would react to someone “coming out” and most of the time, your heart goes out to them and you have nothing but sympathy for them both.
    What was wrong with it?: It is sometimes predictable, and you can sort of guess in a way what’s going to happen next.

(13) Book Title: *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*.
    Book Author: J. K. Rowling.
    Genre: Fantasy.
Quick Synopsis: Follows a fifteen-year-old boy who is an orphaned wizard. The wizarding world does not believe him when he says that his foe, Lord Voldemort, is back from his disappearance fourteen years ago when Harry defied the Lord’s killing curse.
What was right with it?: Very interesting, the longest of Rowling’s works, well written, good pace of story.
What was wrong with it?: For some, they would love such a long adventure (800 pgs. +), while others would lose interest before finishing.

(14) Book Title: Haunted.
Book Author: James Herbert.
Genre: Horror.
Quick Synopsis: It follows the story of a guy called David Ash, who specializes in the paranormal. He is called to this old, big house called Edbrook to try and solve the weird goings-on in there.
What was right with it?: It’s one of those books that you just can’t put down. You are very cleverly convinced into believing you are David Ash, though through the book, you are given information that he wouldn’t know. It’s scary, and does everything that you would come to expect from James Herbert.
What was wrong with it?: Compared to other books by Herbert, it’s quite short. I felt that he could have taken some areas into more detail, and at times, you were practically begging him to. The horror is very graphic, too, which, although you expect it, possibly oversteps the mark sometimes.

(15) Book Title: Mrs Dalloway.
Book Author: Virginia Woolf.
Genre: General/historical snapshot.
Quick Synopsis: Written in 1925, it follows a day in the life of Clarissa Dalloway, who is married to an MP, living in London. The day is in June 1923, Clarissa is having a party in the evening, and the story follows obvious links with Clarissa and a Septimus Warren Smith. Initially, there seems nothing but London that links them both, she is wealthy and middle-aged, he is young and poor, hating everyone.
What was right with it?: Experimental, as this book is written in the style of stream of consciousness. The language used is lyrical and fascinating. Having no chapters, it streams from one thought to another, keeping you gripped and interested in her day.
What was wrong with it?: Compared to many books, this is not an easy read. If you’re not used to the style, it will take a little time to get used to.

This book _________
A is a teenage story leaving the reader with many questions.
B is an exciting fantasy telling about a teen wizard.
C is a good portrayal of certain events from a child’s perspective.
D is for fans of the genre of horror.
E offers very quick and easy reading.
F describes events which take place in the British capital.
G is a short fast-moving criminal story.
H is a predictable love story.
Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Book Festival

People joke that no one in Los Angeles reads; everyone watches TV, rents videos, or (16) _______. The most popular reading material is comics books, movie magazines, and TV guides. City libraries have only 10 per cent of the traffic that car washes have.

But how do you explain this — an annual book festival in west Los Angeles is «sold out» year after year? People wait half an hour for a parking space (17) _______.

This outdoor festival, (18) _______, occurs every April for one weekend. This year’s attendance was estimated at 70,000 on Saturday and 75,000 on Sunday. The festival featured 280 exhibitors. There were about 90 talks given by authors, with an audience question-and-answer period following each talk. Autograph seekers sought out (19) _______. A food court sold all kinds of popular and ethnic food, from American hamburgers to Hawaiian shave ice drinks. Except for a $7 parking fee, the festival was free. Even so, some people avoided the food court prices by sneaking in their own sandwiches and drinks.

People came from all over California. One couple drove down from San Francisco. «This is our sixth year here now. We love it», said the husband. «It’s just fantastic to be in the great outdoors, to be among so many authors and books, and (20) _______, too». The idea for the festival occurred years ago, but nobody knew if (21) _______. Although if book festivals were already popular in other US cities, would Los Angeles residents embrace one? «Angelenos are very unpredictable», said one of the festival founders.

A sponsored by a newspaper  
B was also credited  
C to become available  
D was the signature contest  
E to get some very good ones  
F goes to the movies  
G more than 150 authors  
H it would succeed

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

It’s funny that the meteorological term best known to people who live in Britain is «a depression». And even a (22) _______ might think that this attitude to weather is fair enough, and rather appropriate, too. We all know the typical welcome that greets us when we return from whatever (23) _______ paradise we’ve been visiting. You board the plane in bright (24) _______ and fly home through clear blue skies. Then, as you approach home, the plane comes down through a thick carpet of (25) _______; underneath it’s all constantly grey and (26) _______ and you’d never know the blue was up there.
Constantly grey and drizzle? Yet monotonous is exactly what British (27) _______ isn’t. The weather never stops surprising anyone living in Britain. More than one maritime (28) _______ , in fact, four major air streams dictate British weather — namely Arctic, Polar, Tropical and Returning Polar. No wonder that in Britain they have such a highly-developed forecasting network.

It all makes travelling around Britain a risky business. A romantic weekend in the Lake District can be a washout and Brighton isn’t much fun in the (29) _______ rain. The trick is to be flexible in when you go: wait until there’s nice stable weather before heading off for that weekend.

Or be prepared to move around. The west of England, Wales and the Western Highlands have some of Britain’s finest scenery (partly because of all the (30) _______ that falls there) but they receive an awfully high proportion of the rainfall, particularly in mountain areas. When it’s pouring with rain in Skye’s Cuillin mountains, as it so often does, it can be (31) _______ and sunny over the Cairngorms, in the east. Get in your car and drive. The same tip even works locally. They say that there’s a «blue hole» over Crickhowell, in south Wales’s Black Mountains, so if it’s just not working in Abergavenny, try a little further down the Usk Valley. As always in travel, «seek local advice».

Maybe you’ll really get (32) _______ and chilly travelling around Britain, but you’re never far from a bath (or a café) and rain tends to come in (33) _______ rather than non-stop.

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Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

What’s the (34) _______ you have ever cycled? Perhaps you cycle to school or to work, or maybe at most a short cycling trip with friends? How would you (35) _______ about spending months on the road travelling solo from the UK to China, by bike?

For British cyclist Pete Jones, camping rough and (36) _______ long distances through inhospitable terrain are second nature. Mr Jones currently (37) _______ a huge trip across the Eurasian continent from Britain to China.

Pete Jones is no stranger to China. But he says many people there (38) _______ by his passion for cycling, asking why he would choose to cycle
when he can afford a car. Indeed, while there are an (39) ______ 400 million bicycles in China, where it has long been the preferred form of transport, rapid economic growth (40) ______ an explosive expansion in car ownership.

Edward Genochio, another British cyclist (41) ______ completed a 41,000-km trip to China and back, said one of his aims was to "promote cycling as a safe, sustainable and environmentally friendly means of (42) ______ about".

In the UK, the last few years have seen a rise in the number of people choosing two wheels over four, with some estimates saying the number of people cycling to work has almost doubled (43) ______ the last five years.

Politicians also (44) ______ cycling as a way to boost their eco-credentials, with people such as London mayor Boris Johnson often riding to work under his own steam. But we may have to wait some time before we see him (45) ______ Pete Jones in attempting to cycle all the way to China!

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Writing

Imagine you have got a letter from an English-speaking friend who asks you what young people in your country usually do in their spare time. Write a reply to him/her using the plan below:

**PLAN**

**Introduction**

*Para 1:* greeting; what young people in Ukraine are usually interested in.

**Main body**

*Para 2:* if their interests are different from the hobbies of the young people of the 20th century; if boys/girls have the same or different interests.

*Para 3:* what clubs young people attend; what books they read; what music they listen to; what films they watch.

**Conclusion**

*Para 4:* if young people care about the environment/politics/social problems; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses.
Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(1) __________
Cardiff is the capital city of Wales, Europe’s youngest capital and one of the fastest-growing cities and tourist destinations in Britain. Cardiff’s recent redevelopment has resulted in world-class sporting and entertainment places that must be visited. Add to this excellent shopping, varied restaurants and plenty of art, history and culture, and Cardiff is an ideal holiday destination to keep the family happy.

(2) __________
When you visit Cardiff, you’ll find the «big 3» sights — Cardiff Castle, the Millennium Stadium and the National Museum all close to each other in the city centre. But there are great attractions to be found all over the city — the Wales Millennium Centre and Techniquest, and the fairy-tale Castell Coch.

(3) __________
Wales is the land of castles, and Cardiff itself is home to a huge number of castles and historic sites. Cardiff’s history dates back to Roman times, and Cardiff Castle, right at the heart of the city, is well worth a visit, from its magnificent Norman keep to the decadent and luxurious interiors of the Victorian castle.

(4) __________
As with most of Wales, Cardiff has a growing reputation for fine dining. This is down to great local chefs, and even better local produce — Welsh lamb and beef, fresh seafood and organic vegetables.

(5) __________
Cardiff is home to the world-famous Millennium Stadium, home of Welsh football and rugby and the temporary home of the FA Cup final from 2001—2006. And for golf fans, the Celtic Manor Resort, just 20 minutes from Cardiff, hosted the Ryder Cup tournament in 2010.

A Attractions
B Culture and Heritage
C Sport
D A World-Class City
E Food and Drink
F Shopping
G Buy Before You Fly
H Music and Nightlife
Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Bella Italia
Bella Italia is a top choice for Italian cuisine in a family friendly setting. You’ll choose from the selection of pizzas, salads, and seafood here as well as the classic Italian Godfather dessert of cakes with nuts topped with vanilla ice cream. If you happen to be up early, head over here for an exceptional breakfast menu. The Bella breakfast is a local favourite, serving up fresh croissants, breakfast pies, and plenty of cream espresso.

The restaurant is located at 22 Leicester Square. Call 020 7321 0016 for more information.

The Apex
Come to The Apex for a contemporary restaurant with plenty of style. The British Mediterranean menu offers a choice of pasta, pizza, and seafood entrées in a stylish setting that leaves quite an impression.

The restaurant is located within the Radisson Edwardian Hampshire Hotel at 31 Leicester Square. Call 0871 223 9665 for more information.

RendezVous
RendezVous is a contemporary café and ice-cream shop that serves up a great selection of snacks and desserts for your afternoon tea. Come here to have a classic Apple Tart cake or enjoy a sampling of pistachio ice cream, strawberry cheesecake, frozen yogurt, or a Rum & Raisin combination dessert. Outdoor seating makes this spot a great place to settle down and just watch people.

It’s located at 48 Leicester Square, just a short walk from Haymarket Street.

Chiquito
If you’re looking for a little spice and Mexican style, come to Chiquito, one of London’s favourite Mexican grills. The lively atmosphere and exciting menu offer are something you must try. From the Peri Peri Chicken Wrap to the classic Mexican Paella, the extensive menu will also offer choices of King Prawn, Duck, and Acapulco Chicken for visitors with the traditional taste.

Chiquito is located at 21 Leicester Square. Call 0207 839 6925 for more information.

6 According to the text, the notices advertise __________
A places to live.
B places to eat.
C things to buy.
D sights of London.

7 You can try at Bella Italia __________
A a selection of pizzas, salads, and seafood.
B an extensive menu, from the Peri Peri Chicken Wrap to the classic Mexican Paella.
C a great selection of snacks and desserts.
D King Prawn, Duck, and Acapulco Chicken.
8. What kind of cuisine does *The Apex* offer?
   A. Italian.
   B. French.
   C. British Mediterranean.
   D. Mexican.

9. Where can you try Mexican-style food?
   A. At *The Apex*.
   B. At *RendezVous*.
   C. At *Bella Italia*.
   D. At *Chiquito*.

10. You can sit outdoors at __________
    A. *The Apex*.
    B. *RendezVous*.
    C. *Bella Italia*.
    D. *Chiquito*.

---

**Task 3**

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Many people feel nervous about job interviews, but there are a lot of things you can do to help yourself. Here are some tips for successful interviews.

(11) Do some research about the company so that you can talk knowledgeably about it. Try to predict what questions you will be asked, and prepare your answers.

(12) Wear clean, well-fitting clothes. Smile, make eye contact and give a firm handshake. Sit fairly upright in your chair and sit still. Speak clearly and confidently. Don’t worry about being nervous — it’s normal — but don’t let your nerves stop you from giving full answers to questions.

(13) The interviewer is asking you questions because he/she wants to know more about you, so don’t mumble or give one-word answers. Make sure you answer the question that was asked, and try to give specific answers with examples.

(14) Don’t panic if the interviewer asks you to talk about problems you have had. He/she isn’t trying to make you look bad. You should briefly describe the problem and then explain how you tried to solve it. Don’t lie! You must ALWAYS tell the truth, remembering to try to show yourself in a positive light.

(15) Make a list of things you want to know about the job and take it with you to the interview. When it is your turn to ask questions, have a quick look at it and ask any that haven’t been answered already.

To make your job interview successful you are advised _______
A to tell the truth.
B to ask questions.
C to prepare your English.
D to try to make a good first impression.
E to give full clear answers to questions.
F to prepare for the interview.
G not to be afraid to ask the interviewer to repeat something if you didn’t understand it.
H to make notes.

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

For years, parents have been limited to traditional methods of keeping an eye on their children’s movements: standing in the playground, watching from the window, or asking them to phone home (16) _______. But now anxious mothers and fathers are being offered a distinctly hi-tech method of monitoring their child’s every movement — tracking them by satellite.

The Num8 watch is said to be the first tracking device specifically designed to help parents keep tabs (17) _______.

The £149 Num8 looks much like any ordinary digital wristwatch, but it has a GPS chip. This constantly follows the location of the child — it is accurate to within 3 metres — and sends it back to Num8’s website (18) _______.

Relatives can receive text messages about the watch’s location direct from the device, pointing to the street address of their youngster (19) _______. Removing the watch is followed by a warning that is sent to the mobile phone of a parent.

Steve Salmon, Num8’s chief executive, said that he hoped it would be used as a way to give children more freedom, rather than restricting them or (20) _______. «Only 20% of children are now allowed to go out and play. It’s my (21) _______ Num8 will help parents feel more comfortable about letting their children go out to play», he said.

A the standards of behaviour
B when they visit a friend’s house
C helping lazy parenting
D profound hope that
E will let you stroll
F for monitoring
G at the touch of a button
H on naughty kids

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Great Britain: Geographical Peculiarities

Great Britain is the largest (22) _______ of Europe and the seventh largest island in the world. The waters of the North Sea and the English Channel separate Great Britain from Europe.
England occupies the southern and the eastern parts of Great Britain. It has an (23) ______ of 50,327 sq miles. Scotland, covering 30,400 sq miles, lies to the north. Wales, to the west, has an area of 8,016 sq miles and Northern Ireland — 5,460 sq miles. No part of Great Britain is more than 70 miles from the (24) ______.

Great Britain has six distinct natural regions. The Highlands in northern Scotland is a region of mountain ranges, plateaus, deep valleys and (25) ______. Ben Nevis — the highest (26) ______ in Great Britain — rises in the Highlands. The Scottish Lowlands lie in the valleys of the Clyde, Forth and Tay rivers. Scotland’s principal cities lie in this area. The Pennine Chain, a region (27) ______ in iron and coal, extends from the Scottish Lowlands. The Midlands are a lowland region, between the southern end of the Pennine Chain and the Cambrian Mountains of Wales.

The south-eastern plains (28) ______ the entire area south and east of the Pennines and to the Midlands. This region includes chalk downs and low plains and fenlands. These plains were the first part of the island to be (29) ______ and are Great Britain’s best farmlands.

Northern Ireland is a lowland region surrounding an area of peat bogs. It includes Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the United Kingdom.

Great Britain is not large (30) ______ to have many long rivers. The two (31) ______, the Thames and the Severn, are only a little more than 200 miles long. The Clyde, Forth, Humber, Mersey, Severn and Thames rivers all have (32) ______ that make fine harbours. Cities on these estuaries (33) ______ as centres of ocean and inland commerce.

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Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Cobbler — First Draft

Once upon a time there was a man (34) ______ Roddy Biggs, who was a bank robber. One day he (35) ______ a pair of shoes to a cobbler to get new soles put on them. The cobbler gave him a ticket, which he put in his pocket. The next day Roddy (36) ______ by the police for a bank robbery he (37) ______ the week before.

Time passed slowly and 20 years (38) ______ Roddy was released from jail. As he (39) ______ away from the prison, he put his hand in his jacket pocket, and found a piece of paper. Pulling it out, he saw the (40) ______ ticket and remembered taking his shoes there all those years ago.

"Why not?" he thought, and went off to see if, just (41) ______ chance, the cobbler was there and still (42) ______ his shoes. When he got to the address on the ticket, he saw, sandwiched (43) ______ a supermarket and a multi-storey car park, the cobbler’s shop. He went in and found an ancient man (44) ______ in the dark little room. He gave him the ticket. The old man examined the ticket closely and then took down a huge ledger from the shelf. Blowing off the dust, he opened it and ran a shaking finger down the columns of names and dates inside. His finger stopped at an entry. Looking up, he said, "They (45) ______ ready next week!"

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Writing

46 Imagine you are spending a week’s holiday at an activity camp. Write a letter to your friend using the paragraph plan below:

PLAN

Introduction
Para 1: greeting; how long you are staying there; weather conditions and food.

Main body
Para 2, 3: what you are doing there; which of the activities you like and which ones you don’t like very much.

Conclusion
Para 4: how you feel about the camp and whether you could recommend it; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses. Start your letter with:

Dear __________,
I’m writing this letter from the activity camp.

_____________________________________
_____________________________________
_____________________________________
_____________________________________

Best wishes,

_____________________________________
Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Peggy Whitson — the former Iowa farm girl — racked up 377 days in space on her two missions, more than any other US astronaut. Her space walks totalled nearly 40 hours, more than any other woman astronaut’s. She’s now a walking laboratory for the long-term effects of zero gravity (zero-g) on the human body. And hers, by the way, is ripped like an Olympic athlete’s.

Name: Peggy Whitson.
Age: 48.
Astronaut since: 1996.


2. _______: «With no gravity for resistance, muscles and bones deteriorate quickly up there, so every day we do an hour of cardio on a specially designed cycle or treadmill and an hour of resistance training. You need strength for space walks, as every motion works against the pressure of the space suits we wear, and it’s very fatiguing. Exercising always made me feel more positive and upbeat afterward, too». 

3. _______: «As we orbited every 90 minutes, the view of the Earth’s curvature was incredible. You could see the layers of atmosphere extend beyond the surface to meet with the blackness of space beyond. It seemed impossibly thin, yet it carried all the shades of blue: closest to the planet a glowing blue, like sunlit water over white sand, extending to the deepest blue-purple mixture that holds the blackness at bay». 

4. _______: «At first, being back on the Earth is not pleasant. My agility and quick motions, like playing basketball and the timing to dribble and do a lay-up, were severely hindered. But I had my physical fitness assessment about a month after my return, and I’m back to preflight norm, which I’m really happy about». 

5. _______: «Exploration is a very important part of who we are, and if we want to literally expand our horizons, we have to keep doing it. Construction of the International Space Station shows we can expand those horizons culturally as well». 

(3) _______: «As we orbited every 90 minutes, the view of the Earth’s curvature was incredible. You could see the layers of atmosphere extend beyond the surface to meet with the blackness of space beyond. It seemed impossibly thin, yet it carried all the shades of blue: closest to the planet a glowing blue, like sunlit water over white sand, extending to the deepest blue-purple mixture that holds the blackness at bay». 

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Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Ruby Tuesday has become an American classic restaurant with the supreme, absolute premium choice in casual dining. Each and every visitor is treated as a guest in our home. Ruby Tuesday’s menu offerings are of uncompromising freshness and quality.

Main courses
(Serves 4—6 people)
Chicken Bella
Fresh, all natural, grilled chicken and fresh mushrooms with Parmesan cream sauce, with fresh peas and fried potatoes $31.99.

Parmesan Pork Pasta
Lightly fried pork over pasta tossed in a Parmesan cream sauce topped with shredded Parmesan and Swiss cheeses $39.99.

Grilled Turkey
Served with fresh, steamed broccoli and mashed potatoes $29.99.

Sides
Fresh Tomato & Mozzarella Salad $12.99.
Grilled Vegetables and Cheese Salad $10.99.

Desserts
Vanilla ice cream with nuts and cream $23.99.
Chocolate chips $19.99.

Beverages
Fresh iced tea $6.99.
Lemonade $6.99.
Bottled water (sparkling & nonsparkling water available) $6.99.

Which of the dishes contains pork?
A Home-made Vegetable Salad.
B Grilled Turkey.
C Parmesan Pork Pasta.
D Chicken Bella.
7 According to the text, «sides» mean ________
   A meat courses.
   B salads.
   C desserts.
   D drinks.

8 Which of the ingredients is not used in Chicken Bella?
   A Grilled chicken.
   B Fresh mushrooms.
   C Mashed potatoes.
   D Parmesan cream sauce.

9 The most expensive of the main courses is ________
   A Home-made Vegetable Salad.
   B Grilled Turkey.
   C Parmesan Pork Pasta.
   D Chicken Bella.

10 What are «beverages»?
    A Meat courses.
    B Soups.
    C Desserts.
    D Drinks.

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Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(11) «Madagascar» is the latest animated film from DreamWorks. In the sequel of the first movie, the New York Zoo animals, Alex the Lion, Marty the Zebra, Melman the Giraffe and Gloria the Hippo, still stranded on Madagascar, started to leave the island. All of a sudden, they landed in the wilderness of Africa. There, Alex soon met the rest of his family and started to have trouble communicating with them after much of his time at the Central Park Zoo.

(12) «I Didn’t Know I Was Looking for Love» is a heart-warming romantic comedy with Annabelle Letts and comedian Jeff Styles starring. Set in New York, the film tells the story of two people who do everything possible to avoid falling in love. An original comedy with an unexpected ending.

(13) «Tall Trees» is an acclaimed documentary by Canadian Rolf Green. Enjoy the wonderful photography of some of the tallest and oldest trees in the world as Rolf explores their climatic, environmental and political importance. A must for all those interested in nature and photography.
(14) "Quantum of Solace" continues the high-octane adventures of James Bond from "Casino Royale". Picking up literally days where the previous film left off, after being betrayed by Vesper, the woman he loved, 007 fights the urge to make his latest mission personal. Having captured Mr White, and in pursuing his determination to uncover the truth, Bond and "M" interrogate Mr White who reveals the organization which blackmailed Vesper to steal Bond’s casino winnings.

(15) Maria Raj makes her big screen debut in "Crazy", the touching story of a girl who wants to be a truck driver. Few comedy moments in this realistic film tell about the problems of growing up in a small town in America. Wonderful rap and rock soundtrack which includes "Get Me Out of Here" by Exchequer.

This movie/cartoon is the best choice for someone who ________
A has started a photography course and is very interested in nature and environmental issues.
B is fond of the Bond series and for whom Ian Fleming is a favourite writer.
C likes detective stories.
D is interested in watching cartoons.
E doesn’t like romantic films very much but loves rap.
F enjoys action films, but not movies about politics or spies.
G is fond of horror films.
H wants to see something romantic.

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A local community college professor protested against (16) ________.
"The price of books for our students is just getting higher and higher and, combined with the rising cost of tuition, it’s killing these kids," said Peter Jason, Ph.D. "Remember, students are one of the (17) ________ . Almost half of them have at least one part-time job. In fact, one of my students has three jobs. She is a part-time sales clerk at a clothing store three days a week, then works three evenings a week as a pizza cook, and on weekends she does manicures at a beauty salon. And she still manages to have a high GPA and (18) ________ .

Textbook prices are traditionally high. Adding to that problem, many college instructors change textbooks year after year; they either upgrade to a new edition or switch to (19) ________. This further hurts students because if an instructor no longer uses a particular textbook, that book has (20) ________ .

Dr Jason decided to make life a little easier and a lot cheaper for his students by writing his own book on public speaking: "Many books have an increased price because of bells and whistles: CD-ROMs, lots of colour photographs, and lots of graphics. I talked with my students, and many of them, like me, prefer to keep things simple. So a few years ago I wrote my own text-
book. I made sure that it wasn’t long-winded. I called it *Successful Public Speaking: How to Be Brief, Concise, and to the Point*.

«Compared to other public-speaking primers, mine is half the number of pages, and one-third the price. That is, $30 instead of $90. Plus, it is published in a three-ring binder format. So, when I wrote a second edition last year, students only had to buy the 35 new pages (21) _______. For only $7.00, they had upgraded to the new edition. I’ve had great feedback from my students about this loose-leaf concept. Maybe the word will get out, and more writers and publishers will try it».

A high prices of students’ textbooks  
B an entirely different textbook  
C poorest groups of people in America  
D go to studies full-time  
E that couldn’t be changed  
F and delete 35 of the original pages  
G for a steady job  
H no resale value

**Use of English**

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**Task 5**

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Some Interesting Facts about Mozart**

Among (22) _______ of the classical period, the most productive was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756—91) of Austria, who wrote (23) _______ 1,000 operas, operettas, symphonies, violin sonatas, divertimenti, serenades, motets, concertos for piano and many other (24) _______. string quartets, other chamber music masses and litanies, of which only 70 were (25) _______ before he died at the age of 35. His (26) _______ *La Clemenza di Tito* (1791) was written in 18 days, and the symphonic masterpieces, *Symphonies No. 39, 40 and 41*, were reputedly written in the space of 42 days (27) _______ 1788. His overture *Don Giovanni* was written in full score at one sitting in Prague in 1787 and finished on the day of its opening (28) _______.

The (29) _______ interval between the known composition of a piece by a composer and its performance is from 3 March, 1791 (30) _______ 9 October, 1982 (over 191 years), in the case of Mozart’s *Organ Piece for a Clock*, a fugue fantasy in F min.

In what is believed to be the largest-ever recording project (31) _______ to a single composer, there are 180 compact (32) _______ containing the complete set of authenticated works by Mozart, produced by Philips Classics for release in 1990/91 to commemorate the bicentennial of the composer’s death. The complete set comprises over 200 hours of (33) _______ and would occupy 6.5 feet (1.98 metres) of shelving.
Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

It was a lovely spring morning when Maire and her friend Lyn set out (34) ________ a mountain. They decided to climb Ben Nevis, as it is the (35) ________ mountain in Scotland.

Maire and Lyn got into their smart sports car and (36) ________ up to Fort William (37) ________ they set off down the mountain. They were soon on their way (38) ________ Ben Nevis. The higher they climbed, the (39) ________ it became. The sun disappeared (40) ________ the mist and snow began to fall.

Maire (41) ________ and wanted to go home. The snow covered the track (42) ________ the girls lost, cold and frightened.

They thought they (43) ________ to freeze to death on the mountain side. Luckily Maire had her mobile phone with her and managed to call for help.

The mountain rescue team reached them just in time to save them from freezing to death. After the rescue team (44) ________ them to a comfortable hotel, they had a lovely dinner and then danced all night at a party.

They got home the next day and told everyone what a smashing time they (45) ________ in Fort William.
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**Writing**

46 Imagine you visited a place in your country which you really liked. Write a letter to your friend about it using the paragraph plan below:

**PLAN**

*Introduction*

*Para 1:* greeting; some words about where the place is situated and why you went there.

*Main body*

*Para 2:* further details about the place; weather conditions.

*Para 3:* what you saw and what you did there.

*Conclusion*

*Para 4:* how you feel about the place and whether you recommend to visit it or not; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses.
VARIANT 7

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(1) The foundation of the hippie movement finds historical precedent as far back as the counterculture of the Ancient Greeks, espoused by philosophers like Diogenes. The first signs of what we would call modern «proto-hippies» emerged at the end of the 19th century in Europe.

(2) Hippies tried to free themselves from social restrictions, choose their own way, and find new meaning in life. The movement opposed the formality of traditional clubs, instead performing amateur music and singing, creative dress, and communal rest like hiking and camping.

(3) As such, hippie clothing was often loose and made of natural fibres like cotton. Men and women grew their hair long and avoided styling. Anything one made oneself, whether sewn, knit or woven as macramé, was prized. Flowers were very emblematic of the hippie movement. Nothing represented peace and love so much as a flower, and they were everywhere. Floral patterns were popular on tops and dresses and flower patches adorned skirts and jeans. Real flowers were worn in the hair and flower images were painted on the face. Hippies argued that in the face of some ugliness in the world, it was important to display as much natural beauty as possible.

(4) Gathering of the Tribes — The First Human Be-In, San Francisco, January, 1967. This was a highly charged, symbolic event that brought together the political, spiritual, literary, musical and shamanic leaders of the generation. At the time it seemed like a good thing to do. Just get together and experience the vibes.

(5) Carlos Santana is the musician who managed to define a whole genre back in the early 70s. His great performance at Woodstock made him a legend. And today he's back on the charts with a new hit. Santana's original funky, Latin, soul and rock sound is unmistakable. «Black Magic Woman» (1970) was the greatest hit of Santana.

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A Politics
B Lifestyle and Characteristics
C Symbols of the Hippy Movement
D Landmark Hippy Event
E History
F Music
G Hippy Leaders
H Fashion
Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A Busy Saturday

Sam: So, Mary, have you got anything planned for this Saturday?

Mary: Let me see... Actually, I'm kind of busy. Why are you asking?

Sam: Well, I'm wondering if you'd like to get together and do something, like watch a movie or take a walk in the park. But if you are busy... By the way, what do you have to do on that day?

Mary: First, I promised my mom to help her with cleaning the house in the morning, and then I have a hairdresser appointment at 1 p.m. I can't miss that because I've already cancelled it once before.

Sam: Okay, but are you free after that?

Mary: I'm afraid not. I have some other plans. I have to pick up my sister from the musical lesson at 4 p.m., and my mom asked me to cook dinner for the family at 5:30. I feel like a slave sometimes. Then I have to clean the dishes and finish reading my history assignment that's due on Monday morning.

Sam: Yeah, it looks like you're going to have a full day.

Mary: That's right.

Sam: Why don't you put your history assignment off till the next day, ah? And if you'd like to, I might come over later in the evening and we can make some popcorn and watch a movie.

Mary: Oh, it sounds good, but our DVD player isn't working. Besides, my mom might try to come up with something else for me to do. Maybe next time?

Sam: I hope so. Alright then, bye for now!

Mary: See you.

6. Sam is calling Mary because he ________
   A needs her help with his history assignment.
   B wants to help her with the cleaning.
   C is going to invite her for a walk or to the cinema.
   D plans to go to the musical lesson with her.

7. What does Mary have to do on Saturday morning?
   A To walk the dog.
   B To clean the house.
   C To wash the dishes.
   D To write a project in history.
Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(11) In what one expert called an unusual move for a software company, Microsoft, Canada, has chipped in a reward for help in finding a gaming-addicted Ontario teenager who ran away from home three weeks ago, after his parents took his Xbox away.

(12) The average price of gasoline in Canada is at its lowest level since early last year, according to a report released on Tuesday.

(13) The first genetically modified food with direct benefits for human health should be available within four years after successful experiments in the United States. A GM soya bean that can help to prevent heart attacks has passed the first phase of trials, clearing the way for its use in such food as spreads, yoghurts, cereal bars and salad dressings.

(14) Army corporal Daniel James, who worked as an interpreter for Britain's top general in Afghanistan, is found guilty of spying for Iran.

(15) An airline has apologized for charging an amputee who wanted to take a spare pair of prosthetic legs on holiday an additional £10 each way.

This newspaper article can be titled as _______
Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Television may be part of everyday life for most children, (16) _______. In our dynamic lives parents are so busy with their professional life and relationships, that they allow their children to spend a huge percentage of their free time (17) _______. Sometimes parents are so busy, in fact, that most of them don’t stop to consider the hidden dangers of unlimited viewing.

The health risks which attend excessive television viewing are great in number and should not be underestimated. It contributed to growing problems (18) _______; it prevents regular exercise, which could cause heart problems in later life. It leads to psychological problems if children are exposed to inappropriate materials and it can (19) _______.

However, the most worrying problem is the negative effect that too much television can have on the early stage (20) _______. Playing games, listening to stories and interacting with other children are all essential to a child’s emotional, physical and communication development. When television takes the place of these activities, we allow untold damage to be done.

Of course, many would be quick to defend the educational value of television and there’s no doubt that properly managed television viewing (21) _______. However, the dangers far outweigh the benefits. Until parents make time to exercise proper control over their children’s viewing habits, children’s health will continue to suffer.

A but is it safe
B unimportant or useless information
C watching television
D damage eyesight
E of a child’s development
F is a very effective marketing tool
G can be beneficial
H of teenage fatness
Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Valentine’s Day, or Love Is in the Air

It’s that time of the year when couples show their love for each other by sending cards, flowers and chocolates. But Valentine’s Day is not only about public displays of affection: in (22) ______ years it has also become big business.

In the UK alone, more than 20 million pounds is spent on flowers, (23) ______ in the United States over $1 billion is forked out on chocolates.

Although Valentine’s Day has become a global industry with more than 80 million roses sold worldwide, the origins of the day are unclear and (24) ______ in the mists of time. Nobody knows exactly who St Valentine was, (25) ______ some historians suggest he was a Roman martyred in the third century AD by a Roman Emperor. It is said that the first (26) ______ Valentine’s card was sent by the imprisoned Duke of Orleans in 1415. It is believed that he sought solace from his confinement by writing love poems to his wife.

Valentine’s Day, or its equivalent, is now celebrated in many countries around the world. However, the traditions often (27) ______ from place to place. In Japan, for example, it is (28) ______ for the woman to send chocolates to the man, whilst in Korea April 14th is known as «Black Day» and is when the (29) ______ men who received nothing on Valentine’s Day gather to eat noodles and commiserate with each other.

Technological developments have also played their part in keeping Valentine’s Day relevant in the 21st century. Valentine’s e-cards have been all the rage in recent years. However, Internet security (30) ______ users to be wary as malicious hackers could use e-cards to spread viruses and spyware.

Valentine’s cards can also be used for less than romantic (31) ______. Police in the UK city of Liverpool sent Valentine’s cards to criminals (32) ______ failed to appear in court or have not paid fines. The cards contained the (33) ______: «Roses are red, violets are blue, you’ve got a warrant, and we’d love to see you». Who says romance is dead?

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Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A young Greek boy Narcissus (34) _______ in a forest one day and he (35) _______ the nymph Echo nearby. Echo (36) _______ followed him through the woods, (37) _______ to address him but afraid to speak first. When Narcissus finally heard footsteps and (38) _______ : "Who's there?", Echo answered: "Who's there?" And so it went, until finally Echo showed (39) _______ and rushed to embrace the lovely youth. He ran away from the nymph and left Echo (40) _______. So she (41) _______ the rest of her life in lonely glens, suffering from the love she never knew, (42) _______ only her voice remained.

Eventually Narcissus became thirsty and went to drink from a stream. As he saw his reflection, he fell in love with it, not knowing that it was (43) _______. As he bent down to kiss it, it seemed to "run away" and he was heartbroken. He (44) _______ thirstier but he wouldn't touch the water for fear of damaging his reflection, so he eventually died (45) _______ thirst and self-love, staring at his own reflection. The narcissus flower grew where he died.
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**Writing**

46 Imagine that you are preparing for a trip. You plan to be away from home for two weeks. What clothing and personal care items would you take and why? Write down the individual plan (at least 100 words). Use specific reasons and details to explain your choice.
Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. Scotland is the UK’s most northern country and has around 790 islands off its coasts — 130 of which have people living on them. Scotland is well known for its stunning landscapes, and its beautiful beaches and lochs, which are freshwater lakes. There are over 600 square miles of lochs in Scotland, including the most famous one, Loch Ness.

2. It has a population of just over 5 million people, which is about 8.5 per cent of the whole UK population. Over 2 million of these live in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and almost half of Scotland’s population live in the Central Belt, where both the largest city (Glasgow) and the capital city (Edinburgh) are located.

3. Scotland also hosts one of the biggest arts festivals in the world. This is commonly known as the Edinburgh Festival but is actually made up of a number of different festivals that happen at different times of the year, though many do take place in August and September. Many people have heard of the Fringe Festival, but there are also the International Festival, the Film Festival, the Children’s Festival and the Edinburgh Mela, which is an intercultural festival.

Musically Scotland has recently produced the bands Travis and Franz Ferdinand, and other famous Scots include Ewan McGregor, Sean Connery and J. K. Rowling.

4. In July 1999 the Scottish Parliament was opened, the first for over 300 years, as Scotland had been governed from London. Scottish parliamentary responsibilities include health, education and local government.
(5) The typical images of Scotland often focus on things like tartan, kilts, heather and haggis and on the scenery. These are all still a part of the country, but contemporary Scotland is building a name for itself in other areas, such as its thriving computer games industry.

A Places to Visit in Scotland  
B Political Devolution  
C Scottish Cuisine  
D Art and Music Events  
E Stereotypes  
F People of Scotland  
G Educational Pattern  
H Where It Is

--- Task 2 ---

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

British Family Today

The model of a traditional British family — with a working father and a housewife mother raising two children — has changed greatly over the past 20 years.

The biggest change has been caused by the growing divorce rate. As many as two out of three marriages now end in separation, which brings about the situation where many children live with one parent and only see the other at weekends or on holidays.

The number of working mothers has also increased. The large rise in divorces has meant many women need to work to support themselves and their children. But even when there is no divorce, many families need both parents to work in order to survive. This has caused an increase in childcare facilities, though they are very expensive and can be difficult to find in many areas. Besides, women are no longer happy to stay at home bringing up children, and many make careers earning as much as or even more than men.

However, these changes have not had a totally negative effect. For women, it is now much easier to have a job and good salary. Although it is difficult to be a working mother, it has become normal and it’s no longer seen as a bad thing for children. As for children themselves, some people argue that modern children grow up to be more independent and mature than in the past. From an early age they have to go to nurseries, and so they are used to social behaviour and dealing with new people.

So, in spite of the fact that the traditional picture of a family may no longer be true in modern Britain, the contemporary family continues to raise happy, successful children.
6 According to the author, the traditional British family _______
A means a working father and a housewife mother.
B means a working father and mother.
C has never existed.
D is not the same as it used to be years before.

7 Nowadays _______ marriages end in divorce.
A two out of three
B one out of three
C three out of three
D two out of four

8 What are modern children like?
A They are more outgoing and bright than children were in the past.
B They are more polite and childish than children were in the past.
C They are more dependent on adults than children were in the past.
D They are more independent and mature than children were in the past.

9 At nurseries children are used to _______
A behaving in a community.
B behaving well.
C behaving independently.
D being nice to strangers.

10 The result of the increasing number of divorces is that _______
A many children help their mothers to earn money.
B many men need to change work to support themselves and their children.
C many women have to work to support themselves and their children.
D many women have to change occupation to support themselves and their children.

--- Task 3 ---

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

11) **London Marriott Hotel Regent’s Park**
128 King Henry’s Road
Belsize Park
London
Type of Accommodation: Hotel.
Just a few minutes from local attractions including the Lord’s Cricket Ground and the London Zoo, the London Marriott Hotel Regent’s Park is the perfect place for any occasion. Facilities include an extensive leisure area with a swimming pool, steam room, sauna and gymnasium.
For contemporary cuisine visit the Mediterrano Restaurant, and for a more informal menu the Chat Café Bar is ideal.

(12) **Americana Hotel**
172 Gloucester Place
Regent’s Park
Primrose Hill
London
Type of Accommodation: Budget Accommodation.
The Americana Hotel is located in the very heart of London, with transportation from our doorstep to all London attractions and business centres. All bedrooms offer all modern amenities, a cozy TV lounge and a bar. The hotel has also a lift and rooms on the ground floor for easy access.

(13) **Ballards Farm Cottage**
Big Devon
Type of Accommodation: Cottage.
Ballards Farm Cottage is situated in Big Devon. This charming holiday home offers wonderful sceneries and comfortable accommodation. From the Cottage there are walks through woods and parks, and there are also 5 golf courses in easy reach. Big Devon, about a mile away, has a number of cafés and pubs.

(14) **Duke of Leinster Hotel**
20 Leinster Gardens
London
Type of Accommodation: Hotel.
Duke of Leinster is an elegant three-star hotel. As befits a hotel of such unique character, each of its 36 guest rooms is individually furnished and decorated, recently refurbished to a high standard with comfort in mind, and all rooms feature the most up-to-date facilities, including a hairdryer, safe box, welcome tray, telephone with modem connection, satellite television and mini-refrigerator.

(15) **Tudor Inn**
78 Warwick Way
Type of Accommodation: Bed and Breakfast.
Our Bed&Breakfast is an elegant 19th-century building. Conveniently situated within a walking distance of famous landmarks such as Buckingham Palace, Big Ben, the London Eye as well as Westminster Cathedral. Piccadilly Circus (the West End) is also within twenty minutes’ walk. All our rooms are well designed and newly decorated with a high standard of cleanliness and maintenance. Each room has a colour TV, hairdryer, free tea/coffee-making facilities on request and direct dial telephone.
This hotel ______
A is the best place for any occasion.
B offers one-suite rooms.
C offers you an accommodation outside London.
D is situated in the city centre and offers all modern facilities.
E will be the right choice for you if you are looking for luxury.
F is an elegant bed-and-breakfast place accommodated in a 19th-century building.
G has a unique character and individually furnished rooms.
H outlooks a park.

---

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Top Eight Tips to Fight Global Warming

The recent hot and muggy weather has us all thinking about how to take the temperature down a notch. With that in mind, we’ve gathered the top eight ways consumers can cut into the 22 tons of carbon dioxide (16) ______. Take these small and not-so-small steps and you’ll help ensure a more comfortable future for us all (all carbon savings are annual averages).

1) Replace five incandescent light bulbs in your home with compact fluorescents: swapping those 75-watt incandescents with 19-watt CFLs can cut 275 pounds of CO₂.

2) Instead of short flights of 500 miles or so, (17) ______ and bypass 310 pounds of CO₂.

3) Replace refrigerators more than 10 years old with today’s more energy-efficient Energy Star models (18) ______.

4) Cut off your eight-minute shower (19) ______ for savings of 513 pounds.

5) Whenever possible, dry your clothes on a line outside (20) ______. If you air-dry half your loads, you’ll dispense with 723 pounds of CO₂.

6) Cut down on the red meat. Since it takes more fossil fuels to produce red meat than fish, eggs and poultry, switching to these foods will slim your CO₂ emissions by 950 pounds.

7) Leave the car at home and take (21) ______. Taking the average US commute of twelve miles by light rail will leave you 1,366 pounds of CO₂ lighter than driving. The standard, diesel-powered city bus can save 804 pounds, while heavy-rail subway users save 288.
8) Finally, support the creation of wind, solar and other renewable energy facilities by choosing green power if offered by your utility.

A to five minutes
B public transportation to work
C rely on natural gas heating
D or a rack indoors
E and save more than 500 pounds of CO₂
F each of us produces
G you’ll save 226 pounds from AC use
H take the train

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

On 27th February 2008, something very unusual (22) _______ in the UK: there was a rather large earthquake.

It was the biggest earthquake in 25 years in the UK. There have been very small tremors in the past but they pale into insignificance (23) _______ to this one. It was felt in a large area across the country, (24) _______ from as far north as Edinburgh in Scotland to as far south as Plymouth on the south (25) _______ of England. The epicentre of the earthquake was in a small town in Lincolnshire, which is an (26) _______ about two and a half to three hours north of London by car. A magnitude of 5.2 was registered on the Richter scale.

There were lots of (27) _______ in the news from people who felt the earth move. One man said, «We had loads of vibrating and wall-shaking and stuff, noise coming off the roof. I came outside — the chimney’s on the floor!» A collapsed chimney was the cause of what was (28) _______ the worst injury from the earthquake; a man broke his leg when the chimney fell on him.

(29) _______ man who spoke to the BBC described the moment the earthquake occurred, «Everything was shaking. As (30) _______ as it happened, we all went outside and saw everyone else down the street, coming out and just (31) _______ it was an earthquake».

The huge rumble that was felt by a lot of people surprisingly caused very little structural damage to property.

Most British people would be (32) _______ to learn that there are 200—300 earthquakes in Britain every year — but most of them are so small they go unnoticed. The magnitude of this earthquake is fairly small in comparison to some other (33) _______ disasters that have made international news, but for the people affected, it certainly came as quite a surprise.
Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Ex-Famous

Every time Joe Mangold went (34) _______ his local shop or local café or walked down his street, he looked at other people carefully. He wanted to see if people (35) _______ at him. He wanted to see if anyone recognized him.

Joe was in a strange situation. Two years ago, it (36) _______ impossible for him to go more than a few steps before somebody stopped him and asked if it was really him, and then they wanted an autograph or a photo. Two years ago, Joe Mangold was «Joe from HouseMates».

HouseMates was one of the most successful reality TV shows of all time. Millions and millions of people watched HouseMates. Joe had been in the famous house, with all the other people. Millions and millions of people watched Joe every morning when he (37) _______ up, every day when he ate and chatted with the other people in the house, and even every night when he was (38) _______. To tell the truth, he didn’t like (39) _______ in the HouseMates house much anyway. He didn’t like being watched all the time. But because he was the first person out of the HouseMates house, he had more time to enjoy being famous.

He liked being famous, but he didn’t like being stopped every five minutes, he didn’t like not being able to walk down the street without people pointing at him and shouting (40) _______ him. He liked to (41) _______ «Joe Mangold» and not «Joe from HouseMates», which seemed to be his new name. However, being famous was (42) _______ better than being ex-famous. Now he was (43) _______. He thought about doing something else with his life, but the truth was Joe had never been very good at anything.
He had had a few jobs, but was never successful at anything. *HouseMates* had been the only success in his life.

He wondered what (44) ______ worse: being famous or not being famous.

Both, he thought, were better than being ex-famous.

One day a woman came up to him.

«Excuse me... I hope you don’t mind me asking...»

«Not at all...»

«Did you use to be Joe from *HouseMates?»

«Erm... yes... actually, I am still Joe... but now I’m usually called just Joe Mangold...»

«Wow! What a surprise! Joe from *HouseMates*! Incredible!» The woman smiled and looked around her as if she couldn’t believe that she was the only person to recognize Joe from *HouseMates*. *Listen*, she continued. «This really is a coincidence meeting you here».

«Why?» asked Joe.

«I work for a TV production company, and we (45) ______ a brilliant idea».

«Oh yeah. What’s that?»

«We’re going to do a reality TV show...»

«There’s nothing amazing about that...» said Joe.

«No, but this one will be different. This reality show uses people who have all been on reality shows in the past... and puts them all together in a big house!!!»

«Oh...» said Joe. «What an interesting idea. I’m not sure that I’m really...»

«You’ll be great in it!» said the woman. «It’s called *Ex-Famous!*»

«Thanks», said Joe. «But, to tell the truth, I’d prefer just not to be famous at all, thanks...»

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Writing

Imagine that your pen friend from England is coming to your city/town and he/she wants to know about it. Write a letter telling about your city/town, using the given plan below:

PLAN

Introduction
Para 1: greeting; a few words about the purpose of your writing.

Main body
Para 2, 3: write where your city/town is situated, how large it is, what the population is, what river it stands on, what places of interest there are.

Conclusion
Para 4: say that you are proud of your town/city and love it very much; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses. Start like this:

Dear _______,
I'm looking forward to your visiting Ukraine. Let me tell you about the place where I live. _______

_______

_______

_______

_______

Best wishes,

_______
VARIANT 9

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(1) Situated on the River Avon in the heart of England, Stratford-(up)on-Avon is most famous as the birthplace of England’s greatest poet and playwright, William Shakespeare. Stratford-(up)on-Avon is home to the Royal Shakespeare Company, 5 historic houses linked to the Bard and a wealth of other great tourist attractions. This thriving market town is a perfect combination of old and new and, with its beautiful surroundings, is a great place to visit for a relaxing holiday.

(2) Stratford-(up)on-Avon has many historical sights which are really worth seeing. Explore Shakespeare’s Birthplace for a fascinating look into his life and times, and visit one of Holy Trinity to see his grave. See his great works performed at The Courtyard Theatre, which is the Royal Shakespeare Company’s main performance.

(3) As well as its literary connections, there is a lot to see and do in and around Stratford. Take a boat out on the River Avon, explore the area by hop-on, hop-off sightseeing buses, join one of the walking tours and discover some of Britain’s finest houses and glorious gardens!

(4) When you are ready for your afternoon tea, a lunch or a classic cuisine, there’s something to suit every taste and budget in Stratford-(up)on-Avon. Enjoy local organic fruit and vegetables, cheeses, farm products, and other delicious dishes prepared at some of Stratford’s finest cafés.

(5) There’s a lot to see and do in Stratford-(up)on-Avon. So don’t waste time standing in queues, buy your travel passes and attraction tickets online!

A. Buy Before You Fly
B. Shopping
C. Attractions
D. The Perfect Mix of Old and New
E. Culture and History
F. Dining Facilities
G. Festivals
H. Visit Shakespeare’s Museum
Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Royal Garden Parties

Over 30,000 people attend the Royal Garden Parties each year. They are used today as a way to enable Her Majesty to reward public service and outstanding contributions to the community.

Admission is by invitation only, and all invitations are sent out by the Lord Chamberlain on behalf of the Queen, in fact all the arrangements are planned by the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

One of the characteristics of these parties is the long queues, if you thought the queues for the Millennium Dome were bad wait until you are invited to a Royal Garden Party.

Eventually you hand in your invitation and then seemingly in the Palace garden itself, the sense of overcrowding disappears. Uniformed Yeomen of the Guard, Gentlemen at Arms and Gentlemen Ushers are responsible for overseeing the guests and bringing some of them (not all) forward to speak to the Queen. When the members of the Royal Family emerge from the Palace, the Lord Chamberlain walks beside the Queen and the other members take separate routes so that they come into contact with as many people as possible. After meeting several members of the public, the Queen has tea in the royal tent, then meets distinguished Commonwealth visitors and begins a slow progress back to the Palace.

The dress code for these events is very strict, gentlemen are expected to wear morning dress, lounge suits or uniform, whilst ladies wear afternoon dress (usually with hats). However, national dress can also be worn.

6 It can be inferred from the text that the Royal Garden Party is ________
   A held once a fortnight.
   B an annual event which attracts many visitors.
   C visited only by the members of the Royal Family.
   D organized in order to enable the Lord Chancellor to reward public service.

7 One can be a guest at the Royal Garden Parties if one ________
   A has a ticket.
   B is a member of the Royal Family.
   C has an invitation.
   D has reserved the arrangement beforehand.

8 Uniformed Yeomen of the Guard, Gentlemen at Arms and Gentlemen Ushers are in charge of ________
   A safety of the Queen.
   B supervision of the guests.
   C checking the invitations.
   D overseeing the Commonwealth visitors.
9 From the text we know that _____
A some of the guests are allowed to speak to the Queen.
B the members of the Royal Family don’t usually come into contact with guests.
C after meeting several members of the public, the Queen has tea with Commonwealth visitors.
D national dress can’t be worn as there’s a strict dress code.

10 Saying «morning dress» (the last paragraph) the author means _____
A a suit that is worn by men for very formal occasions.
B a one-piece garment for a woman or a girl that covers the body and extends down over the legs.
C an elegant dress suitable for semiformal social occasions.
D a military uniform.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(11) Yosemite National Park
This is one of the world’s most famous national parks. The park was established in the year 1980 in the state of California, the United States. It is situated in the east-central part of California overshadowed by the famous and breathtaking views of Sierra Nevada. The park covers a total area of 761,266 acres. It is a top tourist destination and around 3.5 million people visit this spectacular natural place each year. Apart from the wide range of natural habitat, the place is very famous for the spectacular Yosemite Valley which is located in the south-western side of the park. The area is well known for its granite cliffs and beautiful waterfalls.

(12) Yellowstone National Park
The Yellowstone National Park is situated in the United States and was established in the year 1872. Practically speaking, this was the first national park to have been established. The park is unique with diverse ecosystems and subalpine forests. Other more popular features of this park are the natural geysers of which Old Faithful Geyser is the most famous. The park is also a great site for tourists equipped with many facilities, like boat riding, horse riding, etc. Here fishing is also allowed in lakes and streams, so surely there will be no place better than this park if you want to do some fishing.

(13) Blue Mountains National Park
This well-known park is situated in New South Wales, Australia. The park is just 81 km away from Sydney so anyone can very easily reach the place directly from the city centre. The National Park is located in the Blue Mountains region which is yet another spectacular place to visit.
Filled with a natural bluish mist, the Blue Mountains offer some of the world’s most breathtaking views. There are many beautiful attractions in this place and the most famous is «The Three Sisters». For people looking to go deeper into the region, there are walks both during the day and at night to see the beautiful place more deeply.

(14) Glacier Bay National Park
Located in the state of Alaska, the park is famous for its 16 flowing glaciers. A UNESCO world heritage site, the park and the adjacent bay are also home to marine wildlife like whales, walruses and seals.

(15) Canyonlands National Park
Located in Utah at the juncture of the Colorado and Green rivers, the Canyonlands National Park offers some of the most breathtaking views of the outlying canyons and gorges.

This national park ______
A is situated where two rivers meet.
B is a home to sea animals.
C includes North America’s highest peak.
D offers the opportunity of fishing as well as riding a boat and horse riding.
E is famous for its granite cliffs and beautiful waterfalls.
F derives its name from more than 200 natural sandstone arches created by the process of natural erosion.
G is famous for its bears, wolves and herds of moose and caribous.
H can be reached easily from downtown.

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

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Bond Is Back
Admirers of James Bond have been thrilled with the release of the new Bond book «Devil May Care», which was published on 28th May, 2008. Ian Fleming was the creator of the fictional character James Bond 007 and wrote 14 Bond books (16) ______ , including some of the very well-known ones, such as «Casino Royale», «Diamonds are Forever» and «Goldfinger».
Ian Fleming died in 1964 but the legacy of Bond (17) ______ . Sebastian Faulks, a reputable novelist, was authorized to write the latest Bond book. Faulks is not an author (18) ______ , so there was some speculation that he would make a great effort to write a Bond novel successfully. A review in the British newspaper, the Guardian, said, «The book, though, is a smart and enjoyable act of literary resurrection. Amongst the now 33 post-Fleming Bonds, this must surely compete with Kingsley Amis’s for the title of the best». 
"Devil May Care" is set in 1967 during the Cold War and it is said that Bond will once again travel between continents, appearing at exotic locations and in some of the world’s (19) _______.

It’s fair to say that James Bond has become a popular name and remains a huge influence within the thriller genre (20) _______.

It’s a double bonus for Bond fans as a new Bond film has been released recently. The name of the new film was "Quantum of Solace", a very confusing title as literally, "quantum" means the smallest amount of something, especially energy, and "solace" means somebody or something that provides comfort at a time of sadness, grief or disappointment. Daniel Craig has been the latest James Bond and (21) _______. The new film was the sequel to the 2006 film "Casino Royale". Craig said he felt "Casino Royale" was "a walk in the park" compared to "Quantum of Solace".

A through his films
B most people think of first
C most thrilling cities
D stressed the need for adventures
E known for writing thrillers
F carries on
G during his lifetime
H starred again in "Quantum of Solace"

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The countries of Europe decided to switch to more energy-efficient (22) _______ bulbs on 1 September. New (23) _______ see Europe phasing out 100-watt light bulbs. Euro officials are trying to convince people in the 27 European countries to use long-life fluorescent or halogen bulbs (24) _______. The EU hopes its policy will reduce greenhouse (25) _______ emissions and lessen energy bills. Consumers can still buy the old energy-hungry bulbs, but only while stocks last. Companies can no longer make them in Europe and shops cannot import or sell them. The new bulbs can provide energy savings for up to 75 per cent compared (26) _______ the traditional ones. This will save the (27) _______ (Euro) household approximately 50 Euros a year.

A little (28) _______ of history will disappear with the 100-watt bulb. Europeans have used them since their invention by Thomas Edison over a century ago. Not everyone is satisfied with this change. Health officials in Britain (29) _______ about people with light-sensitive illnesses. Campaigner David Price said the government was (30) _______ public concerns. He said the energy-saving bulbs give many people bad headaches and can cause skin problems and sickness. A leading British newspaper (31) _______ the campaigners. The Daily Mail gave away 25,000 of the traditional bulbs. It said this was in (32) _______ at further European intervention in British affairs. Sales of the 100-watt bulbs have (33) _______ rocketed across Britain.
Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Space shuttle Endeavour and (34) _______ seven astronauts safely returned to the Earth on Sunday.

Endeavour touched down in California, (35) _______ up a 16-day trip.
The space (36) _______ journey, short by comparison, (37) _______ 6.6 million miles and 250 orbits of the Earth.

*Welcome (38) _______. That was a great way to finish a fantastic flight*, Mission Control radioced.

*And we’re happy to be here in California*, the shuttle commander Christopher Ferguson replied.

(39) _______ home from a six-month mission was former space station resident Gregory Chamitoff, who had rocketed away from the planet at the end of May.

Although NASA always (40) _______ to land the space shuttles at its home base in Florida, and that’s where the astronauts’ families (41) _______, but the crosswind at the Florida landing strip was too strong, and thunderstorms moved in. Monday’s outlook was just as depressing; so NASA officials said it (42) _______ no sense to keep Endeavour in orbit an extra day if the weather (43) _______ to improve in Florida.

As Endeavour passed (44) _______ Houston, home to Mission Control, Ferguson could see all the bad weather in Florida.

*I think you made a right decision*, he radioed.

It (45) _______ about a week and costs $1.8 million to transport the shuttle from California to Florida.
46 Some people spend their entire lives in one place. Others move a number of times throughout their lives, looking for a better job, house, community, or even climate. Which do you prefer: staying in one place or moving in search of another place? Use reasons and specific examples to support your opinion (at least 100 words).
Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Secret of Britain’s Castles

Do you want to know a secret about Britain’s castles? They really are the stuff of your wildest dreams. Dramatically situated, packed with history and scattered throughout the land, there’s a castle for you whatever your particular interest. Here are some of our favourite formidable fortresses.

(1)_____

Britain’s capital cities are all home to very different, very special castles. The Tower of London would be merely a world-class castle, but for the presence of the Crown Jewels, ravens and its thousand-year-old history. Edinburgh Castle rewards the wander up the Royal Mile. Cardiff Castle’s Victorian renovation turned a medieval pile into something altogether more spectacular. But what makes these castles special is that they’re part of a bigger heritage you can explore all over Britain. Don’t miss them, but make sure they’re not the only castles you collect on your way round the country.

(2)_____

Eileen Donan Castle can come as a shock. Having driven, walked or cycled for hours, you can’t escape the feeling that you’ve been here before. The remote fortress has featured in many films and TV shows, most notably Highlander and James Bond’s The World Is Not Enough. As dramatically situated and visually stunning in real life as in the film, Eileen Donan is an essential pause on the way to Skye or the north-west Highlands.

(3)_____

The glory days of castle-building went out with the era of swords and armour, but you can still get involved in the modern life of castles in Britain. The National Trust offers working holidays on a variety of properties, including castles. Other castles all over Britain recruit summer workers, both paid and unpaid so if your heart’s set on one place, contact them directly.

(4)_____

Britain’s castles wouldn’t be the same without tales of rattling chains, blood-curdling screams and headless horsemen. Glamis Castle in central Scotland claims to be the most haunted, though Northumberland’s Chillingham has an equal claim to the title. Both are home to ghost stories by the dozen and regular spooky sightings. But visit any castle during winter or on a storm night and you’ll think each keep, tower and palace is home to an unhappy spirit.

(5)_____

The clash of swords and rumble of jousting knights still rings out from castles across Britain — and the kids will love it. Two of the best places where
Kids can pick up some tips on the art of chivalry are Warwick Castle and Leeds’ Royal Armouries, but you’ll never find a castle without dingy dungeons and a ghost story or two to delight junior visitors.

A Capital Castles
B Sleep in a Castle
C As Seen on TV
D The Best Castle You’ve Never Heard of
E Castles for Kids
F Welsh Wonders
G Volunteer at a Castle
H Britain’s Most Haunted

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Welcome to the annual Festival of Western Art. Visitors of the festival can get the festival programme for free. In this programme you can easily find the time and place of each of the performances and events of the festival. I’d like to tell you a bit about our programme of entertainments.

The festival will start at 3 p.m. with the classical concert where the violinists from different countries of Eastern Europe will perform a range of works of classical music by famous composers. If you wish to attend this concert, please go to the recital room on the second floor at 2:45 p.m. No latecomers are admitted.

For those of you interested in literature, the young writer Larry Higgins will be reading his own works from 5 o’clock onward. Beside his best-known short stories, today Mr Higgins will read some of his favourite abstracts. You will be able to buy copies of his stories at the bookshop, which Larry would be pleased to autograph on request.

If painting is your interest, you may visit the modern-art exhibition. There at noon a famous painter Victoria Serebryanskaya will represent her pictures. Visitors interested in meeting Victoria Serebryanskaya should go to the far end of the gallery.

The show for children which will include special children entertainment of music, dance and drama is going to start at 4 p.m. in the hall. Due to the shortage of space in the hall, parents are asked not to accompany their children who will be looked after by the Festival staff.

6 The purpose of the announcement is ______
A to tell about the performers taking part in the programme.
B to tell about the bonuses for the visitors.
C to inform about the time and place of the festival events and performances.
D to tell about the prices of the tickets.

7 The festival starts with the ______
A show for children.
B concert of classical music.
C modern-art exhibition.
D reading of short stories.
8 The concert takes place _______
A in the hall.
B in the recital room.
C at the bookshop.
D in the far end of the gallery.

9 Mr Higgins is _______
A a musician.
B a poet.
C a writer.
D an artist.

10 What event will take place at the far end of the gallery?
A Selling books by Mr Higgins.
B The classical concert.
C The modern-art exhibition.
D The performance for children.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Most Popular Careers of Present Day

(11) Network Systems Analyst
The development of IT has led to an increase in organizations seeking installation and maintenance of networked communications. Systems analysts solve problems related to networked computer technology.

(12) Physician Assistant
Physician assistants are trained to provide diagnostic, therapeutic and preventative health care services, as overseen by a physician. Primary health care settings include family medicine and pediatrics.

(13) Software Engineer
As IT continues to evolve, so does the work of computer software engineers, who design and develop new computer software systems. The engineer analyses users’ needs and designs software or programs to meet these needs.

(14) Fitness Trainer
Aerobics instructors and fitness trainers lead groups and individuals in a range of exercise activities. More people are spending time and money on their leisure activities, meaning employment opportunities for fitness instructors will grow.

(15) Dental Hygienist
As our health care involves an increasing emphasis on oral health and retention of natural teeth, work opportunities for dental hygienists are set to grow. Hygienists examine patients’ gums and teeth, remove deposits, administer x-rays, and more.
People of this profession
A care about patients’ gums and teeth.
B work with the relevant software to retrieve and present data.
C need to understand every aspect of an organization’s database system.
D create new programs and other operating information used by a computer.
E are qualified to assist a physician and carry out routine clinical procedures supervised by a physician.
F resolve problems concerning networked computer technology.
G are being in increasing demand.
H perform tests, and treat and diagnose medical conditions in animals.

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

For shopaholics, the post-Christmas period means only one thing — sales! Across the country, prices are slashed on clothing, electronics, home furnishings and more, but London is the place for serious shopping, and you can certainly (16) ________.

The sales start on Boxing Day — 26th December, and continue for the month of January, but the keenest bargain hunters get there early (17) ________. In Oxford Street queues are formed outside shops ahead of predawn openings for the start of their sales. At Brent Cross, in north London, more than 1,000 people were queuing at 3:30 a.m. for the ‘Next’ clothing store’s sale (18) ________. Some hardy individuals even camped outside the shops to be first in the line.

Consumers who hit the shops were rewarded with discounts of as much as 80%. The shops were absolutely crowded as the sales got into full swing, with more than half a million people (19) ________.

Famous sales include the biggest, most prestigious shops such as Harrods, Selfridges, Liberty and John Lewis. Department stores are always a good bet — you’re likely to find everything you need under one roof, (20) ________!

It’s a good time to stock up on cheap gadgets, and there’s no better time to invest in some designer threads.

Some people are taking their partners shopping with them, and buying their Christmas presents in the sale — a practical but unromantic way of making sure you get (21) ________. 
Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

25 November 2006
Mr Roberto Villas
Manager, Marketing Services
Allied Industries Inc.
110 Riverbend Drive, Suite 1550
Stamford, CT 06907

(22) ______ Mr Villas,

This is in response to your recent request for a letter of (23) ______ for Maria Fuentes who worked for me until two years ago.

Maria Fuentes worked under my direct (24) ______ at Johnson Technologies for a period of six years ending in October, 2003. (25) ______ that period, I had the great pleasure of seeing her blossom from a junior marketing trainee at the beginning, into a fully functioning Marketing Programme Coordinator, in her final two years with the company. That was the last (26) ______ she held before moving on to a better career opportunity elsewhere.

Maria is a hard-working self-starter who invariably understands exactly what a project is all about from the outset, and how to get it done quickly and (27) ______. During her two years in the Marketing Coordinator position, I cannot remember an (28) ______ in which she missed a major deadline. She often brought projects in below budget, and a few were even completed ahead of schedule.

Ms Fuentes is a resourceful, creative, and solution-oriented person who was frequently (29) ______ to come up with new and innovative approaches to her assigned projects. She functioned well as a team leader when required, and she also worked effectively as a team member under the direction of other team leaders.

On the interpersonal side, Maria has superior written and verbal communication skills. She gets (30) ______ extremely well with staff under her supervision, as well as colleagues at her own level. She is highly respected, as both a person and a professional, by colleagues, employees, suppliers, and customers alike.

Two years (31) ______, when Ms Fuentes announced her resignation to take up a new position with a larger company, we were saddened to see her leave, although we wished her the greatest success in her new undertaking. Even now, two years after her departure, I can state that her presence, both as a person and as an exemplary employee, is still missed here.

In closing, as detailed above, based on my experience working with her, I can unreservedly recommend Maria Fuentes to you for any intermediate or senior marketing position. If you would like further information, feel (32) ______ to call me at (416) 765-4497.

Yours (33) ______,
Robert Christenson,
Director, Marketing and Sales
Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Stonehenge

I first visited Stonehenge as a small child and became (34) ___ by what seemed to me a place of magic and fairy tales. During the 1980s I lived in the Preseli Hills in West Wales, near to the actual source of the Stonehenge circle and began (35) ___ that there was much more to Stonehenge than I (36) ___.

For centuries Stonehenge (37) ___ the people of the world and even today, with all our modern wonders, it (38) ___ almost a million visitors per year who travel to Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire in England just to spend some time (39) ___ its magic. "Who? Why? How?" are the questions that have captured the (40) ___ imagination.

So, Stonehenge (41) ___ almost 4,000 years ago. Its huge stones were transported all the way from West Wales, a journey of 400 kilometres over land and sea. The (42) ___ of them weigh about 5 tons!

But what was Stonehenge? The most popular view is that it was a temple (43) ___ with the Druids, who in the ancient Celtic religion (44) ___ the priests or magicians. Experts disagree over its purpose, but the most intriguing explanation is that it was a huge astronomical calendar. The stones were exactly placed to line up with the stars and the moon at different times of the year. Whatever (45) ___ purpose, Stonehenge has magic, an attraction that still draws people to it.
Writing

46 Write to your pen friend about your favourite film, using the plan below:

PLAN

Introduction
Para 1: greeting; some words about your favourite film: title, type of film.
Main body
Para 2: your opinion about the film.
Para 3: main characters, plot.
Conclusion
Para 4: restating opinion and reasons; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses.
VARIANT 11

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

How to Get Out of Troubles

Your troubles are real and actual. There's no denying it. They are causing your distress, anger and anxiety. They rob you of good health, leave you listless and unmotivated. The more you think about your predicament, the more you feel distraught.

Whether you are having difficulty in your relationship, finances or career, you would not find yourself in a dilemma if you had paid attention and taken action. There is always a way to turn things around. But you have to put in a lot of effort.

(1)

There is a famous saying: «If you keep doing the same things, you are going to get the same results». In order to get yourself out of endless debts, having to go through never-ending relationship dilemmas, making wrong decisions, and getting yourself in a jam, you must change.

You must become a different person and develop better habits to get yourself out of the tight spot.

(2)

Single out and list down all of your problems to gain clarity. Ask yourself questions and face the truth. The purpose is to know what they are and to find the necessary information, skills and strategies to solve them.

(3)

You must make up your mind and build the courage to defeat your difficulties. Decide to take control and to develop new disciplines. Once you make a firm decision, you will gravitate your mind to think of the best possible solutions.

(4)

Once you have decided that your goal is to put an end to your dilemma, deliberately think positively and constructively. Keep reminding yourself of this goal. Put your attention to solutions instead of the problems. Imagine your dilemmas ending and affirm to yourself that you can do it.

(5)

Don't wallow in self-pity. That's not going to remove your difficulties. You take control by taking the right actions consistently. Take action by planning out the steps to fix difficulties. Get help from the people who have overcome their difficulties.

Settle one problem at a time. Once you conquer one, it gives you the confidence to tackle the next and continue until you put an end to all of them. You gather lots of experiences and skills along the way, boost your personal growth and gain wisdom.
A  Don’t Ignore the Early Signs
B  Be Willing to Change
C  Identify and Shoot for Troubles
D  Take Action
E  Improve Your Manner of Thinking
F  Make a Firm Decision
G  Think Positively
H  Behave as Usual

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**Task 2**

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**UN Marks 20 Years of Convention on Rights of the Child**

Ceremonies are taking place around the world to mark the 20th anniversary of a landmark agreement protecting children.

The UN says the Convention on the Rights of the Child has transformed the way children are treated. But it says a billion children in the world still go without food, shelter or health care and that millions are facing lives of poverty and abuse.

On the eve of events, a British charity warned that millions of the world’s children have no parents or family around them.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), signed in 1989, guarantees children the right to life, to education, the right to play and to be protected from abuse. It has the widest international support of any human rights treaties — ratified by 193 countries, with only the US and Somalia yet to give their backing.

The UN says the achievements of the convention have been «remarkable» — 30% more children live beyond the age of five and more than 80% of children now attend primary school.

Elizabeth Gibbons, the deputy director of the UN children’s agency UNICEF, said the impact of the convention on children’s lives was clear.

«At any time across the world, in any city, in any media, you’ll find a story about children’s rights, that’s the big change», she said.

«Yes, there are many problems not resolved, but now children matter, they matter to society, they matter to the media, they matter to politicians».

But the UN says 24,000 children under the age of five still die every day from preventable disease and illness and that governments must not cut back on provision for children in times of financial hardship.

**6** According to the statement of the United Nations Organization, the Convention on the Rights of the Child ______

A  helped all the children of developing countries.
B  improved the world’s attitude to children.
C  caused the growth of the number of children who face lives of poverty and abuse.
D  helped millions of children to find a family.
7 Among the rights guaranteed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) there is NO right to ______
A life.
B education.
C work.
D be protected from abuse.

8 It can be inferred from the text that the US and Somalia ______
A have already joined the convention.
B are not going to support the convention.
C at first supported the convention, but later refused to participate in it.
D are planning to join the convention.

9 Elizabeth Gibbons, the deputy director of the UN children’s agency UNICEF, believes that ______
A the convention influenced children’s lives significantly.
B media don’t pay attention to the rights of children.
C the majority of the problems has already been resolved.
D society and politicians avoid thinking and speaking about children’s rights.

10 According to the article, the disease and illness children under the age of five die from ______
A can’t be prevented.
B can be stopped from occurring.
C can be cured only with expensive pills.
D is the feature of financial hardships.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Places of Interest in Paris

(11) The Eiffel Tower
You couldn’t possibly visit Paris without seeing the Eiffel Tower. Even if you do not want to visit this world-famous structure, you will see its top from all over Paris. The tower rises 300 metres tall; when it was completed at the end of the 19th century it was twice as high as the Washington Monument, at that time the tallest structure in the world.

(12) Montmartre
Above all, Montmartre located north of downtown Paris is known for its many artists who have been omnipresent since 1880. The name Montmartre is said to be derived from either Mount of Martyrs or from Mount of Mars. Until 1873, when the Sacré-Coeur was built on top of the hill, Montmartre was a small village, inhabited by a mostly farming community. At present the Sacré-Coeur Basilica located on top of the Montmartre hill is one of Paris’s major tourist draws.
The Notre Dame

Not the largest cathedral in the world, the Notre Dame might be the most famous of all cathedrals. The gothic masterpiece is located on the Île de la Cité, a small island in the heart of the city. The site of the Notre Dame is the cradle of Paris and has always been the religious centre of the city. The Celts had their sacred ground here, the Romans built a temple to worship Jupiter. A Christian basilica was built in the 6th century and the last religious structure before the Notre Dame construction started was a Romanesque church.

The Musée d’Orsay

The Musée d’Orsay is a museum housed in a grand railway station built in 1900. Home to many sculptures and impressionist paintings, it has become one of Paris’s most popular museums. When opened the museum contained some 2,300 paintings, 1,500 sculptures and 1,000 other objects. Most of these works of art came from other museums such as the Musée du Luxembourg. Over time the collection has expanded significantly mainly due to acquisitions and gifts. It covers a period from the mid 19th century up to 1914 and contains works by Degas, Rodin, Monet, Manet, Renoir, Cezanne, Van Gogh and others.

The Centre Pompidou

The Centre Pompidou is home to one of the world’s most important museums of modern art, the MNAM, but it also contains a very popular library, a bookshop, a movie theatre and a panoramic terrace. The Public Information Library or BPI boasts a collection of 450,000 books, 2,600 magazines and a large number of new media items. The library occupies the first three floors of the building, while the museum’s permanent collection is located on floors 4 and 5. The first and top floors are used for large expositions. The museum has one of the most important collections of modern art. Its more than 59,000 works cover a broad spectrum of the 20th-century arts. The 4th floor contains works from 1905 to 1965 and covers art movements such as fauvism, abstract art, surrealism and cubist art. Some of the featured artists include Matisse, Kandinsky, Miró and Picasso.

This place of interest

A is perfect for those interested in modern art.
B is engraved with names of generals who commanded French troops during Napoleon’s regime.
C displays the largest private collection of Dutch painters.
D is a gothic cathedral located on a small island.
E became famous at the end of the 19th century thanks to the painters who occupy the whole area.
F can be at least partly seen from all over Paris.
G houses a rich collection of impressionist paintings.
H allows ample opportunities for admirers of classical music.
Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

West-End Shows

For many people the best part of a visit to London is the chance (16) _______. The West End of London, situated a stone’s throw from Piccadilly Circus and Chinatown, is home to dozens of beautiful theatres. London’s West-End theatres are currently enjoying a boom in popularity (17) _______. According to the Society of London Theatres, nearly 12 million people attended a West-End show last year, whilst audience numbers in 2005 look set to outstrip that impressive figure.

One possible reason for the success of contemporary theatrical productions is the casting of A-list Hollywood actors (18) _______. Val Kilmer, the star of films like «Top Gun» and «Batman Forever», is currently appearing in «The Postman Always Rings Twice». And he is not alone — other American movie stars performing in London include Oscar winner Kevin Spacey, and David Schwimmer, who found (19) _______.

British screen stars are also treading the boards in West-End shows. A Scottish actor, Ewan McGregor, is appearing in the classic 1950s musical «Guys and Dolls» — an experience very different from making movies. McGregor says, «The actual process of making films (20) _______. It is very difficult to keep your energy and focus. Whereas what is wonderful about this is we have to create it together».

Ironically, it is not just that film stars are acting in plays nowadays but films themselves are being adapted for the stage. Amongst the films that can now be seen as plays or musicals are «The Lion King», «A Few Good Men», and «Billy Elliot».

The longest-running shows in the West End are (21) _______. The Andrew Lloyd Webber show, «Cats», ran for 21 years and 7,000 performances, making its composer a multi-millionaire.

However, not all musicals do so well. Oscar Wilde said: «The musical ran for only one night, closing after terrible reviews and poor bookings. It was quite possibly the biggest flop in London theatrical history».

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Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Susan Boyle: Unlikely Superstar

Less than a few weeks ago Susan Boyle was a virtual unknown. (22) ________, since auditioning for Britain’s Got Talent, a televised talent competition, she has experienced a stratospheric rise to (23) ________.

A YouTube video of her audition has been watched by more than 26 million people, making it one of the most (24) ________ videos on the Internet in recent times. It is undeniable that technologies such as YouTube, Facebook and Twitter have helped to spread the word about Susan’s (25) ________.

So just what is it about Susan that people find so (26) ________? Arguably, it is the fact she is such a class act. However, many have suggested that her biggest appeal lies in her unassuming persona.

Susan’s persona and appearance have been somewhat controversial, and the initial reaction to her audition has made many people question whether they are guilty of judging a book by its (27) ________. With her plain, middle-aged looks and her no-nonsense approach to life, Susan is perhaps the most unlikely star to (28) ________ discovered of late.

Commenting on her rise to fame, Max Clifford, a renowned PR guru, said that the massive (29) ________ interest in her is partly due to people having to challenge their own assumptions and prejudices.

So what’s (30) ________ for Susan? For the moment, she is preparing (31) ________ her next appearance on Britain’s Got Talent and she is the odds-on favourite to win.

Looking (32) ________, with talk of record contracts and celebrity duets, it is very (33) ________ that we’ll soon be seeing a Susan Boyle album in the charts!

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Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

"We interrupt this programme (34) _____ you a newsflash.
There’re some serious problems in Arkansas. High winds and a tornado (35) _____ through portions of southern Arkansas. People (36) _____ and some residents are still unaccounted for. Emergency coordinator Bob Holly (37) _____ rescue workers are on the case: ‘We had two ambulances set out first, and then when they (38) _____ the damage, that’s when they called in the troops’.

A massive winter storm (39) _____ through upper Midwest. It’s dumped more than a foot of snow in northern Wisconsin. Seven people were injured (40) _____ slippery roads. And 100,000 customers have no electricity in Iowa, Oklahoma, and Nebraska.

Locally, police are trying to find a man (41) _____ robbed a woman in Alhambra. She described the suspect as about medium build, (42) _____ blue jeans, a black jacket, black gloves, brown shoes, and a dark-coloured ski mask covering his face. The woman was waiting (43) _____ friends inside an apartment when the man entered through an unlocked door. (44) _____ you have seen this man, please call the Alhambra police.

Finally, one person was killed when a high-speed train derailed near London. The cause (45) _____ ."

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Writing

46 Imagine that you are writing a letter to your pen friend from England who wants to know something about Ukraine.

**PLAN**

**Introduction**
*Para 1:* greeting; the purpose of your writing.

**Main body**
*Para 2, 3:* say where Ukraine is situated, how large it is, what the population and the capital are, what rivers, seas and mountains there are.

**Conclusion**
*Para 4:* say that you are proud of your country and love it very much; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Start like this:

*Dear [Name],*
*How are you? In your last letter you are asking about my country, and I'll be glad to write about it.*

*[Your letter content]*

*Best wishes,*
*[Your signature]*
Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Overcoming Shyness

Excessive shyness is a sign of insecurity, lack of confidence, an incorrect self-image and low self-esteem. When you are shy, you feel unsure of yourself in the company of others.

Some bad experiences during childhood could have caused you to become timid and withdrawn. When you are uncomfortable among others, you can’t talk, express your opinions or ask for favours. Timidity can destroy your ambitions, your success with relationships and your life.

(1) ______

There is a positive intention in your behaviour. Most likely you are trying to protect yourself from looking and feeling like a fool. Listen to yourself. Your words are powerful. Stop focusing on your lack. The more often you label yourself as a shy person, the more your subconscious mind will agree and prove to you that you are right.

(2) ______

Another great way to overcome your bashfulness is to imagine the best possible outcome of a situation. In your mind, you can do anything including making the first move, talking in public and being assertive. Consistently practise becoming the person you want to become in your mind. Through practice and repetition, you are able to *act as if* you are confident and soon will become good at it.

(3) ______

You must refuse to give in to self-doubt. The past is over with faults and mistakes. You are a grown-up and can act differently.

List down on a piece of paper why you are shying away from people and why you are afraid to speak up and become the real you who would love to have a good company. Look at your list and question yourself if what you have written is true.

What can you do to improve? You can learn new skills like how to improve your communication, enhance your self-image and how to become more confident.

(4) ______

You must fight your resistance to socialize. You should put in the effort to connect with others, especially those who have positive qualities. Listen, observe and learn. These people will subtly influence your behaviour and your thinking. Go out and join their company. Sitting home and shying away won’t help you become bold.
The trouble with self-conscious individuals is that they think the other people are concerned about how they look and perform. Yes, there are judgmental people. But do you know that most of them are insecure and look for the weakness in others to validate their own worth? If you can keep that in mind, you’d go about living your life and not become bothered.

A  Become Aware of Your Inner Chatters
B  Connect and Interact with Others
C  Imagine a New Self-Image
D  Work on Yourself
E  Strive to Become a Better Inner and Outer Person
F  Remove Self-Doubt and Overcaution
G  Understand that People Are Caught Up in Their Own World
H  Look for Role Models

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Duke of Leinster
Duke of Leinster is an elegant three-star hotel situated in the heart of London. Each of the 36 guestrooms is individually furnished and decorated. All rooms have the most up-to-date facilities, including a hairdryer, a safe box, a welcome tray, a telephone with modem connection, satellite television and a mini-refrigerator.
Situated in bustling Bayswater off Bayswater Road and only a few minutes’ walk from Hyde Park, lively Queensway with its shops, mall, restaurants and two underground stations.
Check-in time: 14:00.
Checkout time: 11:00.

London Lodge Hotel
At the London Lodge Hotel everything has been thought out for your total comfort and convenience. Parking is in a secured car park.
Wi-Fi Internet charges are from £2 per hour to £20 for 7 days. Wi-Fi Internet access is available throughout the hotel and a computer is provided in the restaurant, for those guests that are travelling without their own. The restaurant serves a continental buffet breakfast and a full English breakfast at a small extra charge.
Check-in time: 14:00.
Checkout time: 12:00.

The Royal Court Apartments
The Royal Court Apartments is an apartment hotel offering everything from single studios to 3-bedroom apartments. All rooms include a dining area and a kitchen.
The apartments have a superb location opposite Hyde Park, near Oxford Street, Marble Arch and London Paddington Station. The nearby tube stations of Lancaster Gate and Paddington offer fast, easy and convenient access to everything that London has to offer.
Check-in time: 14:00.
Checkout time: 11:00.

6 What do the notices advertise?
   A Places to stay.
   B Places to eat.
   C Houses to buy.
   D Sights of London.

7 Which of the hotels are situated not far from Hyde Park?
   A The Royal Court Apartments and London Lodge Hotel.
   B London Lodge Hotel and Duke of Leinster.
   C The Royal Court Apartments and Duke of Leinster.
   D London Lodge Hotel, Duke of Leinster and the Royal Court
      Apartments.

8 Duke of Leinster does not offer such modern facilities as ________
   A a hairdryer.
   B a safe box.
   C satellite television and a telephone.
   D a computer.

9 According to the text, the Royal Court Apartments include ________
   A satellite television and a mini-bar.
   B a continental buffet breakfast.
   C a dining area and a kitchen.
   D a telephone with modem connection.

10 The checkout time at the Royal Court Apartments is ________
    A at 11 a.m.
    B at midday.
    C at 2 p.m.
    D at 2 a.m.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

11 The Junipers
   Inverness-shire
   Sleeps: 2, bedrooms: 1.
   No smoking.
   Short breaks available.
   Pet-friendly.
   It is a charming cottage on the edge of the Highland village of Tomatin,
   16 miles south of Inverness «Capital of Highlands» and 14 miles north
   of the Cairngorm Mountains Conservation.
   Extremely well-furnished and equipped it makes a comfortable «home
   from home» for any season of the year.
(12) **Holly Cottage**
Aviemore
Sleeps: 6, bedrooms: 3.
No pets.
No smoking.
Short breaks available.
This is a charming, newly built cottage on the outskirts of the popular holiday centre of Aviemore in the heart of the Highlands. There is so much to see and do in the area that a week will never be enough, and it is therefore the ideal choice for a holiday which will please all ages and interests.

(13) **Knappach Cottage**
Lynaberack Estate
Sleeps: 6 (8), bedrooms: 4.
No smoking.
Short breaks available.
Pet-friendly.
This is a very attractively-sited conversion of two old stone cottages standing on its own, on rising ground, within a large Country Estate just a few miles east of Kingussie and the fast A9 and about one hour’s drive north of Pitlochry. It has a lovely view of the Cairngorm Mountains beyond the historic ruins of Ruthven Barracks.

(14) **Finchwood Boat of Garten**
Kingussie
Sleeps: 8 (10), bedrooms: 4.
No smoking.
Short breaks available.
Pet-friendly.
This beautifully appointed holiday home has a secluded position backing on to woodland in the little Highland village of Boat of Garten, right in the centre of the Cairngorm National Park. The hotel is an ideal base either for a family holiday or for parties of sporting enthusiasts.

(15) **Lynaberack Lodge**
Inverness-shire
Sleeps: 14 (16), bedrooms: 8.
Short breaks available.
Pet-friendly.
Live like a laird for a week on your own 11,000-acre Highland estate! Lynaberack Lodge is most beautifully situated just 60 yards from the shallow River Tromie, with magnificent views along the glen, where deer often come to graze in the evenings. This spacious and comfortable house is perfect for people wishing to relax in peace and privacy.

*This holiday cottage*
A gives you a chance for a quiet rest in isolation.
B has comfortable furniture and all facilities for a rest in any season of the year.
C is perfect for a traveller who wants to spend more time in the centre of a city.
D was rebuilt of two old stone cottages.
E offers a spectacular mountain view.
F is a dog-friendly hotel, closed for adolescents.
G provides perfect opportunities both for a family holiday and for parties of sporting enthusiasts.
H allows ample opportunities for people of different ages and interests.

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Jurassic Fossil Discovery

A 150-million-year-old fossilised skull belonging to a creature called a pliosaur has been unearthed (16) _______.

While dinosaurs roamed the land, pliosaurs (17) _______. These giant, crocodile-shaped creatures were fearsome hunters, their immense jaws and razor-sharp teeth made easy work of passing prey. Now an 8-feet-long skull has been found in Dorset (18) _______. And scientists say it could be one of the biggest ever found, belonging to a creature that would have measured up (19) _______. Palaeontologist Richard Forrest has been examining the specimen.

Richard Forrest: «To get a whole skull like this is like Christmas and Easter and everything rolled into one, because we actually can see, yes, this really was an absolutely enormous animal, and realistically, probably (20) _______.

The fossilised skull has now been bought by Dorset County Council using Heritage Lottery Funds. They plan to eventually put it (21) _______.

A the most powerful predator that ever lived
B along the Jurassic Coast in Dorset in England
C get hot water back
D terrorized the oceans
E on public display
F to 50 feet long
G not to remember
H by a local fossil collector

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Music in the UK: the Charts

Have you ever heard of Al Martino? Not many people know his name (22) _______, but back in 1952 he made history by becoming the first recording artist to have a number one record with his song «Here in My Heart».
For more than fifty years, sales of singles have been (23) ______ on a weekly basis and ranked in a chart. The week’s bestselling single takes the number one position for that week.

So who has had the most number ones? For 25 years The Beatles and Elvis Presley matched each other with 18 number one records apiece. However, in 2005 Elvis earned a posthumous number one when his 1957 hit “Jailhouse Rock” was (24) ______. Since then two more Elvis singles have gone to the (25) ______ of the charts bringing his total to 21 number ones!

Over the years many artists have (26) ______ incredible success in the charts. Bryan Adams held the number one position for 16 weeks in 1991 with the ballad “Everything I Do, I Do It for You” whilst Elton John’s tribute to Princess Diana, “Candle in the Wind”, (27) ______ 4.86 million copies in the UK.

However, there are (28) ______ over the future of the music industry as sales have fallen in recent years. This was illustrated in 2004 when Eric Prydz had a number one record (29) ______ having sold less than 24,000 copies.

One (30) ______ for the fall in CD sales could be the increase in music downloads. Many computer (31) ______ illegally download MP3 files from one computer to another, with the help of file-sharing networks.

The music industry has responded to this new threat by offering the possibility to buy downloads from approved (32) ______. These digital downloads were integrated into the UK chart (33) ______ the first time in April 2005. Ironically, the first number one of the digital age was a reissue of Tony Christie’s “Amarillo”, a song first released in 1971.

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**Task 6**

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

“I’m Chris Bert and I’m an (34) ______ of a newspaper. I’m often (35) ______ why I decided to start a new newspaper. Well, I’ve been a news reporter for many years (36) ______ for different TV channels in this
country and abroad. I’ve always dreamt of starting my own newspaper, not because I want to be rich but because I want to do something different. And now I (37) _______ it! It is different from other newspapers and I’m sure it (38) _______ to be successful.

So, (39) _______ the newspaper like? I should explain that it’s a local newspaper that (40) _______ out each Monday — it’s the same size as the local weekly newspaper and in fact looks very similar, but it doesn’t carry many pictures or advertisements, my newspaper is rather informative I should say. I think this is the important difference. You can (41) _______ it in all the usual places you would buy your local newspaper.

The newspaper itself (42) _______ into two main parts; the first half is a *what’s-on* guide which contains information about everything that’s happening in the city over a seven-day period. There are music and film reviews, and information about special events, so you can decide what’s worth (43) _______ your time on. And it’s also got local bus timetables and useful phone numbers.

That’s one half of the newspaper, the other half is the articles. We want to write about the lives of local people. They may be famous or not but they have all done (44) _______ interesting, such as developing a new business. There are several famous artists in the city, like Robert Sanders who has talked to us about his life in the first issue. We hope to interview a wide variety of people.

I’m really happy because there are some fantastic journalists living in the area, many of them are busy writing for national papers, and they’re supporting the new newspaper (45) _______ writing for it. The journalists are happy because the newspaper has room for longer articles so they have more space to give their opinions.

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Writing

Imagine that a friend of yours sent you a letter asking for your advice as he/she and his/her parents disagree about what university he/she should study at. Write a letter giving your friend some advice according to the plan:

**PLAN**

Introduction
*Para 1:* greeting; mention receiving your friend’s letter; express sympathy.

Main body
*Para 2, 3:* give your advice and the reasons for it.

Conclusion
*Para 4:* closing remarks: end the letter offering some encouragement/wishing the person good luck; express certainty that things will get better soon; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Start like this:

Dear ________,

I’ve just got your letter and think I can help you.

__________________________

Best wishes, ________________
Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Power of Nonverbal Communication and Body Language

Good communication is the foundation of successful relationships, both personally and professionally. But we communicate with much more than words. In fact, research shows that the majority of our communication is nonverbal. Nonverbal communication, or body language, includes our facial expressions, gestures, eye contact, posture, and even the tone of our voice.

There are many different types of nonverbal communication. Together, the following nonverbal signals and cues communicate your interest and investment in others.

(1)______

The human face is extremely expressive, able to express countless emotions without saying a word. And unlike some forms of nonverbal communication, facial expressions are universal. The facial expressions for happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, fear, and disgust are the same across cultures.

(2)______

Consider how your perceptions of people are affected by the way they sit, walk, stand up, or hold their head. The way you move and carry yourself communicates a wealth of information to the world. This type of nonverbal communication includes your posture, bearing, stance, and subtle movements.

(3)______

Since the visual sense is dominant for most people, eye contact is an especially important type of nonverbal communication. The way you look at someone can communicate many things, including interest, affection, hostility, or attraction. Eye contact is also important in maintaining the flow of conversation and for gauging the other person’s response.

(4)______

Have you ever felt uncomfortable during a conversation because the other person was standing too close and invading your space? We all have a need for physical space, although that need differs depending on the culture, the situation, and the closeness of the relationship. You can use physical space to communicate many different nonverbal messages, including signals of intimacy, aggression, dominance, or affection.

(5)______

We communicate even when we are not using words. Nonverbal speech sounds such as tone, pitch, volume, inflection, rhythm, and rate are important
communication elements. When we speak, other people ‘read’ our voices in addition to listening to our words. These nonverbal speech sounds provide subtle but powerful clues into our true feelings and what we really mean. Think about how a tone of voice, for example, can indicate sarcasm, anger, affection, or confidence. It’s not what you say, it’s how you say it.

The ability to understand and use nonverbal communication is a powerful tool that will help you connect with others, express what you really mean, navigate challenging situations, and build better relationships at home and work.

A. Space
B. Facial Expressions
C. Gestures
D. Touch
E. Body Movements and Posture
F. Voice
G. Intensity
H. Eye Contact

--- Task 2 ---

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Mrs Miranda Ashley  
4557 Aberdeen Road  
Newcastle,  
FWL 5L1 March 3, 2009

Dear Mrs Ashley,

As one of our long-time valued customers we would like to invite you to our special Private Preview Presentation of our Summer Fashion Collection for 2009.

The presentation will take place at our central store at 57 Brooklyn St. on Saturday evening, April 18, 2009, from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Limited free parking will be available in our parking garage on the Mountain Street side of the store.

For entry into the show you will be required to produce this original invitation with your ticket number printed on it.

In order that we may plan for snacks and refreshments appropriately, if you plan to attend, we ask you to call Elizabeth Dacoit at (084) 23875190 and confirm your coming.

Please note: If Elizabeth doesn’t hear from you by Friday, April 17th, we will assume that you are not attending the show and we will issue your ticket number to someone else.

Everyone here at the Fashion House looks forward to meeting you and sharing our Summer Collection with you at our Preview Private Presentation.

Yours faithfully,  
Felicia Evans  
Show Coordinator
6. What kind of letter is it?
A. A letter of thanks.
B. A letter of application.
C. A letter of invitation.
D. A cover letter.

7. Mrs Ashley is invited to the Private Preview Presentation of the Summer Fashion Collection because she
A. has been a client of this company for a long time.
B. is a friend of Felicia Evans.
C. is involved in fashion business.
D. is a nice person.

8. Where will the presentation take place?
A. At the concert hall.
B. At the branch store of the company.
C. At the central store of the company.
D. It’s not mentioned in the letter.

9. The date of the presentation is
A. Saturday evening, April 19.
B. Saturday evening, April 18.
C. Saturday morning, April 19.
D. not mentioned in the letter.

10. Mrs Ashley should call Elizabeth Dacoit if she
A. wants to issue her ticket number to someone else.
B. intends to attend in order to confirm her coming.
C. doesn’t plan to attend.
D. would like one more ticket.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Five Strangest Inventions

(11) Dog-to-Human Language Translation Device
Keita Sato, President of Takara Co., invented Bow-Lingual, a computer-based automatic dog-to-human language translation device. The Bow-Lingual’s a two-piece set — a wireless microphone that attaches to your dog’s collar, and a walkie-talkie-looking handset with an LCD screen. Barks and yelps are transmitted to the handset, where their voiceprint is analysed and placed into one of six emotional categories: happy, sad, on guard, frustrated, needy, or assertive. Once the appropriate emotional state is determined, the Bow-Lingual randomly selects a phrase belonging to that category and displays it on the screen. So, if your pooch is determined to be on guard, maybe you’ll get “Are you my friend or my enemy?”. If aggressive, perhaps the sentiment will be “I’m dominant”. You get the drift.
(12) **Alarm Clock That Runs Away from You**
Gauri Nanda (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) invented "Clocky", an alarm clock that runs away and hides if you don’t get out of bed on time. When the alarm sounds you can snooze one time. If you still don’t wake up, Clocky will jump off the bedside table, and wheel away, mindlessly bumping into objects until he finds a spot to rest. You’ll have to get up and out of bed to silence his alarm. Clocky will find new spots every day in kind of a hide-and-seek game.

(13) **Washing Machine for Cats and Dogs**
The coinventors of the Lavakan, Eduardo Segura and Andrés Diaz, decided in 1998 that their dogs deserved the same treatment that humans get from a shower massage. The side-loading automatic pet washing machine is safer and less stressful for the animals than washing them by hand. It soaps, rinses and dries dogs and cats in less than half an hour. It has a series of conical nozzle tips that wash and massage beasts from every direction, while dirty and soapy waste is filtered through a hose at the bottom. Operators use Lavakan’s touch panel to choose the best wash cycle for the animal’s size and dermatological needs. Pesticide soaps, for example, require an extended wait period to kill fleas and ticks.

(14) **Self-Perfuming Business Suit**
Hyuk-ho Kwon of Kolon Company of Seoul, Korea, invented this suit. The suit is made with fabric soaked in a chemical that contains scented micro-capsules, which pop and release the odour when the wearer moves — or gets bumped on a crowded subway train.

(15) **Automobile Burglar Alarm Consisting of a Detection Circuit and a Flamethrower**
Charl Fourie and Michelle Wong (Johannesburg, South Africa) invented an automobile burglar alarm consisting of a detection track and a flamethrower, to provide a deterrent to carjacking. With a rising crime rate, carjacking became a serious concern in South Africa. The Blaster car modification functions as a liquified petroleum gas flamethrower; when a carjacking occurs, the driver steps on an additional pedal next to the accelerator and flames erupt from the outer sides of both front doors, "neutralizing" the assailant. The inventor claims it is unlikely to kill but would "definitely blind" the assailant. In South Africa, it is legal to use lethal force in self-defence if in fear of one's life, and the ownership of flamethrowers is unrestricted.

**This invention**

A was created in order to defend drivers from hijackers.
B can be used to soap, rinse and dry dogs and cats.
C helps protect your computer from cats.
D should be implanted years afterwards in most cases.
E can escape from you.
F is used to enter random commands and data.
G smells nice.
H can help understand dogs’ barking and yelping.
Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Recently, a couple in New Zealand was forbidden from naming their baby son 4Real. Even though New Zealand has quite liberal rules about naming children, names (16) _______ are not allowed. They decided to call him Superman instead.

In many countries around the world, unusual names for children are becoming more popular, especially since the increasing trend for celebrities to give their children strange names.

Some parents choose names which come (17) _______. For example, there have been six boys named Gandalf after the character in the «Lord of the Rings» novel and films. Equally, names relating to sport are fairly common — since 1984, 36 children have been called Arsenal (18) _______.

Other parents like to make up names, or (19) _______ their own unique version, a method demonstrated by Jordan, the British model, who recently invented the name Tiamii for her daughter by combining the names Thea and Amy (the two grandmothers).

(20) _______ much stricter rules when it comes to naming children. Countries including Japan, Denmark, Spain, Germany and Argentina have an approved list of names from which parents must choose. In China, there are some rules about (21) _______ — no foreign letters or symbols are allowed. As a result a couple was recently banned from calling their baby @.

In Britain, some names which were previously thought of as old-fashioned have become more popular again, such as Maisie or Ella for a girl, or Alfie or Noah for a boy. But the most popular names are not the unusual ones. The top names are fairly traditional — Jack, Charlie and Thomas for boys and Grace, Ruby and Jessica for girls.

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A after the football team
B from popular culture
C what you may call a child
D combine names to make
E a working knowledge
F beginning with a number
G which is the most widespread
H other countries have

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Do you like vivid stories about aliens, or impossible events, or future worlds with weird gadgets? If you do, you’re a fan of (22) _______ fiction (SF). SF is fiction (made-up stories) about some effect of science or technology.

Imaginary voyages to distant lands with strange creatures were common in (23) _______ Greek and Roman literature. Descriptions of trips to the
Moon were first written in the 17th (24) _______. Stories about wars of the future, fought with new kinds of weapons, also became (25) _______.

In 1818, «Frankenstein» became one of the first stories to explore whether science could be good or (26) _______. The British writer Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley decided the answer was — evil. She created Frankenstein, a doctor who makes a monster out of parts of human corpses. Alas, Frankenstein’s monster eventually destroys its (27) _______.

SF really took off during the late 19th century with French writer Jules Verne. Verne wrote thrillingly about cave (28) _______ in «Journey to the Centre of the Earth». He wrote about space travel in «From the Earth to the Moon» and about underwater (29) _______ in «20,000 Leagues under the Sea».

The English author H. G. Wells shocked readers in 1895 with a dramatic time-travel adventure called «The Time Machine». It describes a (30) _______ world of the future. His «The War of the Worlds» is one of the scariest stories ever: Martians invade England and they’re not friendly. Wells and others used SF to explore the future, (31) _______ travel in space, marvellous beings and inventions, and the use of science to make (32) _______.

Some science fiction (33) _______ life in the future to be really bad. This type of SF took off with Aldous Huxley’s «Brave New World» and George Orwell’s «1984». Both works were written in the first half of the 20th century.

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**Task 6**

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Elvis Presley**

Elvis Aaron Presley was born in Tupelo, Mississippi, in 1935. He (34) _______ up listening to country and western music, rhythm and blues.
At the age of 10, he won a talent contest singing a ballad called "Old Shep". In his teens, he learnt (35) ______ to play the guitar.

After high school, Elvis worked as a truck driver. In 1953, he decided to record some songs for his (36) ______ birthday. The studio he went to (37) ______ to release Elvis's first two records: "That's All Right Mama" and "Blue Moon of Kentucky".

Elvis (38) ______ a star overnight. Five of his records shot to number one in sales: "Heartbreak Hotel", "I Want You, I Need You, I Love You", "Don't Be Cruel", "Hound Dog", and "Love Me Tender". His rebellious music (39) ______ by his electric performance onstage. He had a way of (40) ______ his body that drove teens into a frenzy (and made parents frown).

Presley was the first singer (41) ______ the rhythm-and-blues style of black musicians with the country-and-western style of white singers. (42) ______ doing so, he became a pioneer of the rock style. Most major rock singers claimed that Presley (43) ______ them.

Elvis began (44) ______ in movies that featured his own music: "Love Me Tender" (1956), "Jailhouse Rock" (1957), and "King Creole" (1958). He served in the United States Army from 1958 to 1960. After the Army, he went back to musical films. Critics disliked his later movies in (45) ______ his rebellious image became more wholesome.
Writing

46 Using the plan below, write a review (at least 100 words) for a TV programme you have recently seen.
Write about:
— the title of the programme;
— the type of the programme, the place it was set;
— who the presenter was;
— who the main characters were;
— the main points of the plot;
— your recommendation about presenting the programme.
VARIANT 14

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

British Culture

The concept of culture can be defined in many aspects like history and literature, art galleries and museums, food or music and education. It’s the way of life of a group of people. This includes the accumulated habits, attitudes, beliefs, customs, arts, food, dress, etc. All these compose the total set of learned activities that identify the members of a culture group while also distinguishing those of another group.

(1) There are estimated 6,400 visitor attractions in the United Kingdom. These include museums and galleries like the National Gallery and the British Museum, historical houses and monuments like the Tower of London and Windsor Castle, churches and cathedrals like St Paul’s Cathedral and other tourist attractions like the London Eye.

(2) The United Kingdom contains some of the world’s leading seats of higher education, such as the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, along with Imperial College, London School of Economics and University College of the University of London.

(3) The United Kingdom has played a significant role in the development of science. It has produced innumerable scholars, scientists and engineers including Sir Isaac Newton, Bertrand Russell, Adam Smith, James Clerk Maxwell. The nation is credited with numerous scientific discoveries including hydrogen, oxygen, gravity, the electron, the structure of DNA, human evolution and natural selection and inventions including the chronometer, television, the modern bicycle, the electronic computer and the later development of the World Wide Web.

(4) The United Kingdom has been influential in the development of cinema. Famous films include the *Harry Potter*, *Star Wars* and *James Bond* series which, although made by American studios, used British source materials, locations, actors and filming crew.
Notable composers from the United Kingdom have included Henry Purcell, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Arthur Sullivan. London remains one of the major classical music capitals of the world. The UK was, with the US, one of the two main contributors to the development of rock music, and the UK has provided some of the world’s most famous rock bands including The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, Led Zeppelin and Pink Floyd.

A. Attractions
B. Music
C. Drama
D. Science
E. Cinema
F. Literature
G. Sport
H. Education

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Information Society

Once upon a time societies were organised on the base of religion, farming, trade or industry. In many parts of the world today this is still true, but something else is becoming more important — the exchange of information, and the technologies that we use to do this. Twenty-four-hour news, e-commerce, international call centres, mobile phones, Global Positioning Systems... all these are making the world smaller and faster.

But how can everybody in the world share the recent technological advances? Millions of people cannot read these words because they don’t have access to a computer. They don’t understand English either, the language that 80% of the information is written in. They don’t even have a telephone. They are more worried about how far they will have to walk today to get clean water or if they can feed themselves and their families. For most people on this planet, information is not a priority.

The contrast between the countries that have information technology and those that don’t is called the ‘digital divide’. Scandinavia and South-East Asia have a high number of people who use Information Communication Technologies (ICT). Central Africa and the Pacific have almost none.

The United Nations is trying to make the information society a reality for most of the developing world. This organisation wants to see rich countries transfer new technology and knowledge to poorer nations.

Ten years from now, the plan is that everybody in the world will have a radio or television and that 50% of the world’s population will have access to the Internet from schools and universities, health centres and hospitals, libraries and museums. This will improve medical care and education, science and agriculture, business opportunities and employment. At the same time, they say, local communities, languages and cultures will become stronger.

Just a dream? Certainly there are some contradictions. Does only good come with freedom of information? If information is power, why will people
share it? Doesn’t more technology mean fewer jobs? And how can the exchange of information keep local cultures alive if most of that information exists only in one language?

It is much easier to get people connected to broadband or put government online in Europe than in South America or the Middle East. However, developing countries often leapfrog the process which richer nations went through, and avoid their mistakes. Brazil collects most of its taxes online these days. There are cyber cities in Dubai and Mauritius. And Taiwan and Hong Kong have better access to ICT than the United Kingdom. Maybe the English language isn’t so important after all.

Can the world create an information society for all? If a farmer in Bangladesh can read this in the year 2015, then maybe the answer is “yes”.

6 The main idea of the text is that ______
A everybody in the world shares the recent technological advances.
B the exchange of information and technology development are extremely important for today’s world.
C many years ago societies didn’t need the exchange of information.
D many people cannot read because they don’t have access to a computer.

7 For many people in developing countries information is not a priority because ______
A they don’t want to learn English.
B they think that the use of a computer can have a bad influence on their health.
C they prefer face-to-face communication.
D they have so many problems in satisfying their physical needs that they don’t have time to think about modern technologies.

8 The term “digital divide” is used to describe ______
A the contrast between countries that have information technology and those that don’t.
B people who principally ignore ICT.
C the regular use of ICT.
D any digital device.

9 The main reason why the United Nations wants the new technology to be spread in developing countries is to ______
A let everybody in the world have access to the Internet.
B improve the exchange of information.
C make local communities, languages and cultures stronger.
D provide the freedom of information in every place of the world.

10 According to the text, one of the challenges of spreading the informational technology is that ______
A the spread of technology doesn’t obviously mean the growth of working places.
B the local cultures don’t need any support.
C everybody in the world will have a radio or television.
D the freedom of information is a utopia.
Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

London’s Parks

(11) Regent’s Park
Because of an American University nearby this park is host to many games of softball as well as football and cricket. A beautiful rose garden and stunning terraces of houses round the outside. London Zoo is at the top of the park and there’s a nice pond.

(12) Coram’s Fields
Provides a rare bit of green to King’s Cross area. An adjoining children’s park has animals and play areas.

(13) Battersea Park
This is a large splendid park, bordering the Thames, it has a pagoda, a boating lake as well as a zoo that’s popular with children.

(14) Hyde Park is one of the largest parks in central London and one of the Royal Parks of London, famous for its Speakers’ Corner. The park has become a traditional location for mass demonstrations. For the 2012 Summer Olympics, the park will host the triathlon and the 10-km open-water swimming events.

(15) Blackheath and Greenwich Park
A trip to Greenwich should be part of every visitor’s route. Greenwich Park, with its deer park, rose garden and ancient trees, is a Royal Park and attached to the Queen’s House where Queen Elizabeth grew up. A great place for Sundays, when Greenwich market is in full swing. The Old Royal Observatory is at the top of the hill.

In this park _______
A there are special areas for children to play.
B you can play golf.
C mass demonstrations traditionally take place.
D you’ll find The Old Royal Observatory.
E you can play different sports and games.
F there’s a bathing area.
G you can go boating on a lake.
H rock festivals are usually held.

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Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Silas Lake Park

The Silas Lake Park reopens today after being closed for six months. The park was closed because mud and rock slides (16) _______, the only access into the park. «We had to remove tons of boulders and rocks», said Hugh Foster — the Head of the Parks and Recreation Department. «Then we had to rebuild a bridge and reconstruct almost a mile of highway. I’m really surprised we got it done so soon». 
The park is three miles north of Colfax on Highway 28. Cambridge Road is a two-lane way that winds upward through Pearl Canyon before it falls down to Silas Lake, which has (17) _______. The largest lake in the county, it is also famous for bass. In fact, the record largemouth bass catch in California occurred here in 1975. A 14-year-old boy caught a 19-pound bass.

The lake has two ramps for boaters, a full-service restaurant, a snack bar, a small tackle store, (18) _______. As with all county parks, no alcohol is sold or permitted. More than 100 picnic tables have protective roofs and big barbecue pits. There are public restrooms with free shower facilities, lots of trash cans, and hiking trails for nature lovers. The west side of the park includes a softball field, a soccer field, and two volleyball courts. Horse-riding and kite-flying are (19) _______. In summer, a designated swimming area has a lifeguard on duty seven days a week.

The entry fee is $10 per vehicle and $10 per boat. Reservations are not accepted. The parking lot holds about 500 vehicles; if it is full, (20) _______. Latecomers either leave or wait in line for someone to leave the parking lot. Some weekends there are three dozen vehicles waiting in line outside the gate. Because of many requests, park officials soon might start permitting campers (21) _______.

The park is open from dawn to 10 p.m. during summer. »We probably accept here in average 2,000 people every day during summer«, said Mr Foster. »They come here to fish, swim, water-ski, jet ski, picnic, commune with Mother Nature, you name it. People love this place«.

A  no additional vehicles are allowed to enter
B  and a boat rental facility
C  enjoying a music festival
D  destroyed part of Cambridge Road
E  about 20 miles of shoreline
F  to stay overnight on weekends
G  a journey through history
H  two other popular activities

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Callendale Castle

Callendale Castle, often called one of the (22) _______ castles in England, is built on a hill overlooking the (23) _______ of Callendale in West Bassetshire. On approaching Callendale village, the twin (24) _______ of the castle suddenly loomed through the mist, giving the village a (25) _______ appearance.

Callendale Castle (26) _______ many stories, and many secrets. A quick read through the (27) _______ gave me a colourful image of the way things must have been inside these forbidding stone walls all those years (28) _______. A secret meeting between (29) _______ Henry V and a French
ambassador took (30) _____ here during the 100 Years’ War. In 1814, the castle narrowly escaped being burnt to the (31) _____ when a lazy kitchen boy left a pig roasting on the open (32) _____ unattended.

The castle (33) _____ took me to a dark dank dungeon, complete with gruesome instruments of torture. Hidden in one corner there is a tiny cell, little more than a hole, where countless prisoners were left to rot away. It’s hard to imagine how a grown person could fit into a place so small.

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**Task 6**

Read the texts below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Bing, the New Search Engine of Microsoft**

*Microsoft’s* new search engine, Bing, (34) _____ in a major ad campaign. The company hopes it (35) _____ competitors like Yahoo and Google.

*Microsoft* has had a search engine for many years already. It’s gone through a number of incarnations but the problem was that relatively few people ever used it. The world’s largest software developer wants to change that with the launch of Bing.

Described as a «decision engine», Bing promises to make shopping, booking a flight or searching for a restaurant online easier and faster than other sites.

But some experts are asking why people would stop using Google, one of the world’s most (36) _____ search engines, and start using Bing?

*Microsoft* says it’s because 40 % of search queries on their competitor’s site (37) _____ unanswered — something they can improve on. And while it remains to be seen how (38) _____ users will be about Bing, many advertisers already are.

Bing is stylish. Some of its features, like previewing videos without (39) _____ the site, surpass what is offered by Google. *Microsoft* is taking a major financial risk with Bing. It has already spent $100 m on the advertising campaign alone.
The Popular Way to Learn English in Japan

The speeches of the new United States President Barack Obama are proving to be a popular aid to learning English in Japan. A special compilation (40) ______ on sale lately, quickly becoming a national bestseller.

It’s been described by its publishers as a huge hit in Japan — a compilation of the speeches of Barack Obama has been sold in the number of over 400,000 copies, and students at an English class in Tokyo are even memorising the new (41) ______ words to improve their own pronunciation and understanding.

Barak Obama’s message of change has been well received in Japan where politics is often (42) ______ by grey figures and backroom deals. The clarity of the language makes them an obvious choice for teaching material. But the new President’s words are said to hold particular appeal.

First of all it’s from his personality, and also his technique, as his rhythms in English sound beautiful to the Japanese people (43) ______ may not understand English well but still find his English as something they want to learn from.

And so, in shops across Japan the face of the new American President is a fixture on the bookshelves, (44) ______ on the bookstalls. And for students, the question of whether they (45) ______ in improving their English can be answered — *Yes, we will*.
Writing

46 Some days ago you ordered a yellow woolen sweater, large size, and light blue jeans, medium size, in an Internet shop; however, when you got your order, you found out that there was a red woolen sweater, medium size, and light blue jeans, large size. Write a letter of complaint to the manager of the shop:

— say why you are writing;
— complain about the order;
— mention that you are extremely disappointed as you wanted to take those things on holiday with you;
— ask for replacement of the items or a full refund.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses. Start your letter with:

Dear Sir (Madam),

Best wishes,
VARIANT 15

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Ecotourism

Nowadays, many of us try to live in a way that will damage the environment as little as possible. We recycle our newspapers and bottles, we take public transport to get to work, we try to buy locally produced fruit and vegetables and we stopped using aerosol sprays years ago. And we want to take these attitudes on holiday with us. This is why alternative forms of tourism are becoming more popular all over the world.

(1) ______ There are lots of names for these new forms of tourism: responsible tourism, alternative tourism, sustainable tourism, nature tourism, adventure tourism, educational tourism and more. Ecotourism probably involves a little of all of them. Everyone has a different definition but most people agree that ecotourism must:
1) conserve the wildlife and culture of the area;
2) involve the local community;
3) make a profit without destroying natural resources.

(2) ______ Tourists stay in local houses with local people, not in specially built hotels. So they experience the local culture and do not take precious energy and water away from the local population. They travel on foot, by boat, bicycle or elephant so that there is no pollution. And they have a special experience that they will remember all of their lives.
This type of tourism can only involve small numbers of people so it can be expensive. But you can apply the principles of ecotourism wherever you go for your holiday. Just remember these basic rules.

(3) ______ Learn about the place that you’re going to visit. Find out about its culture and history. Learn a little of the native language, at least basics like «Please», «Thank you», and «Good morning». Think of your holiday as an opportunity to learn something.

(4) ______ Wear clothes that will not offend people. Always ask permission before you take a photograph. Remember that you are a visitor.
Stay in local hotels and eat in local restaurants. Buy local products whenever possible and pay a fair price for what you buy.
If the area doesn’t have much water, don’t take two showers every day. Remember the phrase: «Leave nothing behind you except footprints and take nothing away except photographs». Take as much care of the places that you visit as you take of your own home. Don’t buy souvenirs made of endangered animals or plants.

Walk or use other non-polluting forms of transport whenever you can.

Don’t be afraid to ask the holiday company about what they do that is «eco». Remember that «eco» is very fashionable today and a lot of holidays that are advertised as ecotourism are not much better than traditional tourism.

But before you get too enthusiastic, think about how you are going to get to your dream «eco» paradise. Flying is one of the biggest man-made sources of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Friends of the Earth say that one return flight from London to Miami puts as much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere as the average British car driver produces during a year. So don’t forget that you don’t have to fly to exotic locations for your «eco» holiday. There are probably places of natural beauty and interest in your own country that you’ve never visited.

A Be prepared.
B Don’t waste resources.
C But what is ecotourism?
D Have respect for local culture.
E Provide an experience that tourists want to pay for.
F Let’s look at an example of an ecotour.
G Choose your holiday carefully.
H Benefit the local people.

**Task 2**

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Lady Diana Spencer was born in 1961. She had a normal, quiet upbringing. It could never have prepared her for the fame and glamour of being a British princess. Within a few years, she changed from being a shy teenager to the most photographed person on the planet. She hit newspaper headlines around the world, but the biggest one was for her death at the age of 36.

Diana was a kindergarten teacher in London when she caught the interest of Prince Charles. She won the hearts of a nation with her shy smiles and natural beauty. The whole world watched the fairy-tale royal wedding in 1981. A year later, she gave birth to Prince William, the first of her two sons.

Diana was nervous at first in public, but soon she developed a charming manner. She took a strong interest in many charities and important causes. She highlighted the sufferings of the homeless and AIDS victims. She also campaigned for the abolition of landmines and many countries banned them.

Diana and Charles divorced in 1996. She struggled with depression and eating disorders for many months after. She finally found happiness with an Egyptian film producer, Dodi Al-Fayed. Their romance was closely followed by paparazzi, which led to the fatal car crash that killed her in Paris in 1997. At her funeral, the British Prime Minister Tony Blair called her the «People’s Princess». To many, she was simply the «Queen of Hearts».
6 What is the best title for this text?
A British Royal Family.
B The Life of a Princess.
C Diana and Charles: Unhappy Love Story.
D Profile: Lady Diana.

7 Lady Diana Spencer ______
A prepared for being a princess from an early age.
B was brought up as an ordinary child.
C was an active teenager.
D liked being photographed.

8 Where did Diana work before becoming a princess?
A In a nursery school.
B In a secondary school.
C In a high school.
D At the University of London.

9 According to the text, Diana was interested in ______
A charity.
B politics.
C international activity.
D medicine.

10 They say Diana felt ______ after the divorce.
A rather calm and quiet
B disappointed
C depressed
D free and happy

Task 3
Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Quirky Events in Britain

(11) Bog Snorkelling, Llanwrtyd Wells, Wales
Each contestant is required to ‘swim’ 2 lengths (120 yards) of a murky peat bog using a non-recognized swimming technique in order to finish first. Now famous worldwide, this wacky race has spawned mountain bike and triathlon versions.

(12) Wife Carrying, Hereford Racecourse
The wife carrying competition is the climax of the racecourse’s November Beer and Cider Raceday. The game is thought to have originated as a joke based on a practice where young men publicly carried off the women they wanted to marry. These days the victors receive their own weight in beer.

(13) World Stinging Nettle Eating Championship, Marshwood, Dorset
Every June a pubful of brave contestants race to see who can eat the most stinging nettles in an hour. The contest was born when 2 farmers argued
over who had the longest stingers. A third man produced a longer nettle
and rashly offered to eat it if a longer one could be found. When the
inevitable happened he kept his word and history was made. Stinging
nettles have been used in British cookery for hundreds of years, but
here they are ingested raw with their stings intact.

(14) World Pooh Sticks Championships, Oxfordshire

Pooh Sticks, the game in which contestants drop sticks from a bridge
and rush to the other side to see whose stick emerges first, is a typi-
cally British pastime. Invented by Winnie the Pooh, as written by
A. A. Milne, it's beloved by thousands across Britain and now a world
championship honours the phenomenon.

(15) Maldon Mud Race, Essex

Join 250 competitors in this mad run through the smelly, ink-black mud
of the Blackwater Estuary in Essex. Entrants are advised to tape their
shoes to their feet and, in January, when the race takes place, tempera-
tures are freezing. Not for the faint-hearted, then, but lots of fun for
anyone watching.

This event
A was originated by Winnie the Pooh.
B takes place in winter and is for courageous competitors.
C started when two farmers argued over who had the longest
stingers.
D includes using fallen autumn chestnuts.
E is a weird race now known all over the world.
F appeared as a joke contest.
G takes place on the second Sunday in October.
H has been recognized since 1266.

---

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each
space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your
answers on the separate answer sheet.

Christmas

There are lots of Christmas traditions in Britain. For example...

1) London’s Christmas decorations.
   Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's
   a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. Also in central Lon-
   don, (16) ______ always have beautiful decorations at Christmas. Thou-
   sands of people come to look at them.

2) Cards, trees and decorations.
   In 1846 the first Christmas cards appeared in Britain. That was five
   years after the first Christmas tree. Queen Victoria’s husband, Prince Al-
   bert, brought this German tradition (he was German) to Britain. He and
   the Queen had a Christmas tree at Windsor Castle in 1841. (17) ______,
   nearly every house in Britain had one. Traditionally people decorate their
trees on Christmas Eve — that's December 24th. They take down the deco-
ratings twelve days later, on the Twelfth Night (January 5th).
3) An old tradition is Christmas mistletoe. People put a piece of this green plant with its white berries (18) _______. Mistletoe brings good luck, people say. Also, at Christmas people kiss each other under the mistletoe.

4) Christmas carols. Before Christmas, groups of singers (19) _______. They collect money and sing traditional Christmas songs or carols. There’s a lot of very popular British Christmas carols. Three most famous ones are: Good King Wenceslas, The Holly and the Ivy and We, Three Kings.

5) Christmas Day. A traditional feature of Christmas afternoon is the Queen’s Christmas message. At three o’clock in the afternoon, the Queen gives her Christmas message to the nation (20) _______.

The Queen’s message is also broadcast throughout the British Commonwealth. The first televised broadcast of the Queen’s Christmas message was in 1957, but it is a tradition begun on the radio in 1932 by George V. The Queen has made a Christmas broadcast to the Commonwealth every year of her reign (21) _______, when a repeat of the film «Royal Family» was shown and a written message from the Queen issued.

A over the door  
B Oxford Street and Regent Street  
C go from house to house  
D the day before Christmas  
E go to midnight mass  
F except 1969  
G A few years after  
H which is broadcast on radio and television

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Two thousand years (22) _______ the Romans tried to turn this desert into an oasis, a place full of rivers and lakes and canals. The Romans wanted to build big white temples and big houses under the hot sun. They wanted to turn this desert into a new paradise, full of trees and flowers and fields. They planned to (23) _______ their ships across the desert. But they failed. The water in the aqueducts dried up. There is nothing (24) _______ of the Roman canals.

In 1777 a Portuguese (25) _______ called Emanuel de Melo Pimento came to this desert with a plan to turn it into an oasis. At that time in history, everyone was very excited by new (26) _______ in science and technology and engineering. Emanuel de Melo Pimento was one of his times, one of the new scientist-philosopher-engineers who believed that all the problems of people in the world could be (27) _______ by science and philosophy. He wanted to build a (28) _______ new city here, he wanted to build a completely new country. He wanted to call it «Pimentia», named after himself, of (29) _______.
Emanuel de Melo Pimento had (30) _______ money because many rich people in Portugal and Spain gave him money to go around the world and explore. Those rich people invested in Emanuel de Melo Pimento’s (31) _______ of exploration and discovery. Emanuel de Melo Pimento took their money and used it not to try and change the surface of the land, like the Romans, but to change what is under the surface of the desert.

Emanuel de Melo Pimento wanted to dig canals under the desert, to make big (32) _______ rivers where the water would not dry up under the heat of the sun.

He failed, of course. But some of his plans still (33) _______. They are very beautiful works of art. But none of his plans was ever completed — they needed too much money, more money than even the rich people in Portugal and Spain gave to Emanuel de Melo Pimento. Instead, Emanuel de Melo Pimento spent all the money on building beautiful buildings where he could live and dream of his new city.

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**Task 6**

Read the texts below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Florence Nightingale**

The (34) _______ nurse of all time must be Florence Nightingale, who (35) _______ famous for her work during the Crimean War in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Florence Nightingale was born in 1855 in Kingston, Jamaica. Her mother was Jamaican and her father was Scottish. Her mother (36) _______ a boarding house for invalid soldiers and was also an expert in herbal remedies which she used to treat the soldiers. When her mother died, Florence took over the
boarding house and the care of the sick soldiers. (37) _______ 1850 there was a serious outbreak of cholera in Jamaica. Florence worked night and day to help the victims and created her own herbal medicine for the disease. She also believed that clean conditions, fresh air and good food (38) _______ important in (39) _______ the disease, ideas which most doctors thought were ridiculous. During the war, she saved the lives of thousands of people.

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**How to Get to England**

London is a global transport hub, so you can (40) _______ fly to England from just about anywhere in the world. In recent years, the massive growth of budget airlines (41) _______ the number of routes — and reduced the fares — between England and other countries in Europe.

Your other main option for travel between England and mainland Europe is ferry, (42) _______ port-to-port or combined with a long-distance bus trip — this type of travel has less environmental impact than (43) _______, although journeys can be long and financial savings not huge compared with budget airfares. International trains are much more comfortable, and another ‘green’ option; the Channel Tunnel allows direct rail services between England, France and Belgium, with onward connections (44) _______ many other European destinations.

Getting from England to Scotland and Wales is easy. The bus and train systems are fully integrated and in most cases you won’t even know you have (45) _______ the border. Passports are not required — although some Scots and Welsh may think they should be!

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Imagine that your school magazine has asked its readers to submit articles entitled «What Kind of Life Can a Child Born in the Year 2050 Expect?». Write your article (at least 100 words) using the plan below. Do not forget to use appropriate language to express your opinion (I think, I believe, in my opinion, furthermore, moreover, etc.). The beginning and ending have been written for you.

**PLAN**

**Introduction**

*Para 1:* How would a 17-year-old boy/girl feel if he/she found himself/herself in the year 2067?

**Main body**

*Para 2:* state positive predictions and reasons (e.g. health — longer lives; space travel improve — travel to Venus on holidays, etc.).

*Para 3:* state negative predictions and reasons (e.g. food — in pills, relationship — fewer friends, etc.).

**Conclusion**

*Para 4:* In general, whatever the future brings, I believe that people’s life will be quite different from the style of life we have in our time.
Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

How to Attract the Job of Your Dream

Use these simple strategies for attracting your dream job:

(1) __________
Do you know of someone who is doing what you dream of? Are there any role models, mentors, or coaches you can learn from? Study what others have done and ask them questions if you have the opportunity. Now that you already know what you want, you just need to figure out exactly how to get it!

(2) __________
While you’re keeping your eye on the prize, you might be taking too much in at once. You also may be trying to accomplish too much too fast. Divide your dream goal into smaller mini-goals. Once you have a simplified plan in place, attack each mini-goal with your full attention and you’ll be chipping away slowly, but surely towards your dream goal!

(3) __________
If you work on your interaction and people skills, you can work toward nearly any job that you want. This is because you’ll get your points across clearly and become well-respected.

(4) __________
It always helps if you’re seen as the type of person that will go the extra mile. If there’s a specific job that you’re being interviewed for, study the objectives and duties of the job carefully. Make sure you have the qualities and skill set they’re looking for, and if you don’t, show that you’re willing to take the initiative to acquire them.

(5) __________
In order to make your dream job a reality, realize that this goal takes time, research, guidance, money, and a whole lot of efforts. Chances are that your dream job isn’t an entry-level position at your local McDonald’s, but perhaps you’ll want to own a restaurant some day. After all, no restaurant opened overnight.
So what can you do today to get started on your goal? Perhaps you can begin your research, get a necessary education, locate a mentor, start
a savings account, or do any number of other simple tasks that will help you to build momentum.
Use these strategies whenever possible to help you attract your dream job. With consistent action and effort, the only way to go is up!

A  Make Yourself Stand Out
B  Break It Down
C  Work on Communication
D  Get Your Foot into the Door
E  Make the Right Choice
F  Take Action
G  Learn by Example
H  Your Dreams Take Time

--------

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Orsay Museum and Impressionism

Housed in the former Orsay railway station, the Orsay Museum is the impressionist museum of Paris. The beautiful «Gare d’Orsay» was one of Paris’ main stations which was built in 1900.

Located across the Louvre Museum on the Seine river left bank, the station was spectacularly renovated from 1977 to 1986 to host the Orsay Museum collections.

The national museum of the Musée d’Orsay opened to the public on 9 December, 1986 to show the great diversity of artistic creation in the western world between 1848 and 1914. It was formed with the national collections coming mainly from three establishments:
— from the Louvre Museum, for the works of artists born after 1820 or coming to the fore during the Second Republic;
— from the Musée du Jeu de Paume, which since 1947 had been devoted to Impressionism;
— and lastly from the National Museum of Modern Art, which, when it moved in 1976 to the Centre Georges Pompidou, only kept works of artists born after 1870.

But each artistic discipline represented in the Musée d’Orsay collections has its own history, which you can discover.

The Orsay Museum, a must for art lovers, is known worldwide for its fabulous impressionist paintings. The «Impressionism» was a French painting school in the second half of the 19th century.

The impressionists included Auguste Renoir, Claude Monet, Edgar Manet and Vincent Van Gogh. They painted ordinary life and people in the open air. They totally rejected the tradition of historical and mythological subjects and used light colours. Above all, they are famous for having departed from the tradition of reproducing the real world. They used colour spots and strokes instead to suggest their impression of the real world. This impression is only perceptible at a distance from their paintings.

The Impressionist paintings are now widely acclaimed as some of the best ones in art history.
6 Before it hosted the Orsay Museum collections, the original d’Orsay building used to be ________
A an impressionist’s studio.
B a station.
C a railway carriage.
D a museum.

7 From the text we can say ________
A who founded the Orsay Museum.
B what museums its collections came from.
C how long it takes to get there from the Louvre Museum.
D when the working hours of the museum are.

8 What does the term «Impressionism» denote?
A An art school.
B All the French painters.
C 19th-century France.
D A style of painting.

9 The impressionists did NOT ________
A paint ordinary life and people.
B work in the open air.
C follow the tradition to depict historical and mythological subjects.
D use light colours.

10 The impressionists used colour spots and strokes ________
A for lack of traditional techniques.
B as they wanted to depict objects as accurately and precisely as possible.
C in order to reflect their emotions and feelings.
D because they didn’t use pencils.

---

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(11) The Knightsbridge Lounge
The Knightsbridge Lounge is a glamorous restaurant located inside the upmarket Sheraton Park Tower Hotel, where afternoon tea is the main attraction. Based in one of London’s most exclusive areas, The Knightsbridge Lounge is a decadent venue, decorated in stunning yellows and golds with huge candelabra and cosy leather sofas and is a luxurious place to spend an afternoon partaking of a very British tradition, the afternoon tea.

(12) Le Grand Fooding
Le Grand Fooding combines contemporary design & urban chic with classic colours, imaginative lighting and exquisite artwork to dramatic effect without losing a sense of warmth & intimacy. Le Grand Fooding offers innovative cuisine that combines flavours and techniques from Asia, France and the Mediterranean, all skillfully prepared by the res-
taurant's head chef, Tom Thomsen. The combination of sumptuous surroundings, expertly prepared food and outstanding service ensures that *Le Grand Foiding* will leave a lasting impression & we'd advise you not to leave *Le Grand Foiding* off your must-visit list.

(13) **O Fado Restaurant**

*O Fado* Restaurant in Knightsbridge is the oldest Portuguese restaurant in London, where first-class Portuguese cuisine is served in attractive surroundings. The best Fado singers in London entertain a mixed crowd of Portuguese expats, locals and tourists and the atmosphere is friendly and fun. There really is no need to visit Portugal when you have this authentic restaurant right on your own doorstep.

(14) **Montpeliano**

If you’re looking for a romantic London restaurant for dinner, the ground floor of *Montpeliano* is an absolute must. Opened in 1974 by restaurateur Antonio Trapani, *Montpeliano* has achieved a landmark status in Knightsbridge as the place to go for formal Italian cooking. Signature dishes at *Montpeliano* include green asparagus with melted parmesan and butter, oven-baked aubergines with tomato, mozzarella and Parmesan, Calamari fritti, chicken & spinach risotto and the best chocolate profiteroles in London.

(15) **Mimosa**

Step into this stylish eatery and you’ll find a modern sophisticated British restaurant with cream leather seating and a buzzy atmosphere. Signature dishes include potted brown shrimps with crispy toast, calves liver and sweet cured bacon, mash and shallot gravy and sticky date pudding with butterscotch sauce. With its cocktails whether after a hard day’s work or shopping, lunch with friends or a sophisticated evening meal, *Mimosa* is a restaurant with the perfect atmosphere for all occasions.

**In this restaurant you can**

A try simple but perfectly executed Italian classics.
B come for the innovative cuisine that combines flavours and techniques from Asia, France and the Mediterranean.
C find a perfect atmosphere for all occasions.
D indulge the pastime of the traditional afternoon tea.
E find a stylish new addition to the Knightsbridge dining scene.
F enjoy traditional Portuguese food and music.
G have dinner in a private dining room.
H have a business meeting.

---

**Task 4**

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Ivy Bean is perhaps the oldest user of social networking sites. She is officially the oldest person on Facebook and (16) _________. She has become
famous for her Twitter site IvyBean104. On September the 8th, 2009, her 104th birthday, Ivy had 38,670 followers. This makes her one of the most followed people in cyberspace! She said she preferred Twitter to Facebook (17) _______. In one of her birthday posts, she wrote: «I have just opened all my cards. It’s taken me 20 minutes». She usually writes about things like getting her hair done, watching her favourite TV shows or eating fish and chips. The world’s media covered Ivy’s birthday. CNN and Sky News both wrote stories (18) _______.

Ivy Bean was born in Bradford, a town in the north of England, in 1905. She was one of eight children. She has seen huge changes in technology in her lifetime. Her first job was working in a cotton mill. The biggest innovation in her life then was the start of Britain’s telephone network in 1912. The first computers arrived in the world (19) _______. She would have to wait several decades to actually use one. Before she found digital communication, Ivy won a gold medal in the Frisbee (20) _______. She also likes bowling on her Nintendo Wii. Ms Bean said being famous hasn’t changed her, although she joked (21) _______.

A probably the oldest tweeter
B that her friends were jealous of her worldwide popularity
C because it was easier to update
D about her new-found fame
E whether to shut down social media sites
F their site was useful to the police
G when Ivy hit half a century
H throwing event at the Bradford Over-75 Olympics

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Edinburgh Festivals

Summer in Edinburgh, Scotland’s capital city, is the (22) _______ for festivals. In August and September there are several different festivals which (23) _______ place there.

The original Edinburgh International Festival started in 1947, and offers visitors a rich (24) _______ of classical music, theatre, opera and dance. The same year that the official festival began, a handful of theatrical companies gatecrashed the festival and organised their own (25) _______, which grew into what is now called the Fringe Festival.

The term «fringe» means something on the outside of the main event, but over the years, the Edinburgh Fringe Festival has become the largest of all the festivals, and (26) _______ the largest arts festival in the world! The Fringe features performers and acts which are less traditional and more unconventional than those in the International Festival, and includes a lot of comedy shows, music and children’s (27) _______. The Edinburgh Fringe is seen as an important place for promising comedians to perform at.
At the same time in Edinburgh there are various (28) ______ festivals, such as the Jazz and Blues festival, the Book Festival, the Film Festival, and even an Internet Festival! There is also a multicultural festival called Mela, which celebrates the diversity of people living in Edinburgh, in particular people with South Asian (29) ______.

Edinburgh Castle is the site of one of the most (30) ______ events — The Military Tattoo. A military tattoo has (31) ______ to do with a tattoo on your skin! It means a performance of military music, for example, by marching bands. In Scotland, the military tattoo traditionally includes bagpipes and drums. The display can also feature dancers, horses and motorbikes!

(32) ______ you have to pay to attend most of the events at the various festivals, there are several groups who organise large numbers of free events as (33) ______.

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**Task 6**

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Being Optimistic Can Lower Stress and Anxiety**

Scientists (34) ______ that people who are too optimistic about the future may have «faulty» brains. Their study, (35) ______ the journal *Nature Neuroscience*, concluded that the reason many people always see light at the end of the tunnel may be (36) ______ an inability to sensibly deal with risk. They even say this over-optimism could have been a cause of the 2008 global financial crisis, with bankers failing (37) ______ or see the riskiness of their investments. The Report author Dr Tali Sharot of London’s University College analyzed brain scans to measure the activity taking place in patients (38) ______ were asked to think about their future. He found that negative predictions (39) ______ in the minds of optimists.

In the study, Dr Sharot gave volunteers 80 different negative situations (40) ______ unpleasant to disastrous. These included getting divorced, having your car (41) ______ and developing cancer. Many of the volunteers
underestimated the chances of these situations happening to them. Dr Sharrot said: «The more optimistic we are, the (42) ______ likely we are to be (43) ______ by negative information about the future». He added: «Smoking-kills’ messages don’t work as people think their chances of cancer are low. The divorce rate is 50%, but people don’t think (44) ______ the same for them». He also said: «(45) ______ the glass as half full rather than half empty can be a positive thing. It can lower stress and anxiety and be good for our health and well-being».

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Writing

46 Write a letter to a local TV company with your suggestions as to how to improve the quality and raise the standard of TV programmes, using the plan below (at least 100 words).

**PLAN**

**Introduction**
*Para 1:* explain why you have decided to write a letter to the local TV company.

**Main body**
*Para 2:* point out some positive working sides.
*Para 3:* point out some negative working sides.

**Conclusion**
*Para 4:* offer your suggestions for improving the quality and raising the standard of TV programmes.
Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

It’s Time to Stop Worrying and Start Living

Worrying can be helpful when it encourages you to take action and solve a problem. But if you’re preoccupied with “what ifs” and worst-case scenarios, worrying becomes a problem of its own. Unrelenting doubts and fears are paralysing, not motivating or productive. They sap your emotional energy, send your anxiety levels soaring, and interfere with your day-to-day life — all this with no positive pay-off! The good news is that chronic worrying is a mental habit you can learn how to break. You can train your brain to stay calm and collected and to look at life from a more positive perspective.

(1) ______ You can’t change what happened yesterday. You can make tomorrow better by living well today. So concentrate on doing your best today and put yesterday out of your mind. As for tomorrow, think of only the best that can happen.

(2) ______ A study was made of the kinds of things people worry about. It showed that 40 per cent were things that never came about, 35 per cent were things that couldn’t be changed, 15 per cent turned out better than expected, 8 per cent were petty, useless worries, and only 2 per cent were justifiable worries.

(3) ______ Some people, when they fly, worry that the plane will crash. The law of averages indicates that it is not very likely to happen.

(4) ______ Deliberately make the best of every bad situation. It is a profitable way to defeat worrying. Someone has said, “If life hands you a lemon, make lemonade out of it”.

(5) ______ Instead cooperate with your habit. Schedule a certain amount of time, say twenty minutes, for worrying every day. Then spend that time alone worrying. When you start to worry at any other time, remind yourself that you have scheduled a time for worrying and save your worry. And you will find your scheduled worry sessions getting shorter and shorter as you have less and less to worry about.
More likely is that when using this technique you will simply forget your original worries — they will never have bothered you.

A. Crowd worry out of your mind by keeping yourself busy.
B. Don’t fuss about little things that don’t really matter.
C. If you are a habitual worrier, don’t fight it.
D. Remind yourself of the very high price you can pay for worrying in terms of your health.
E. Live one day at a time.
F. Use the law of averages to outlaw your worries.
G. Cooperate with the inevitable.
H. After carefully weighing all the facts, come to a decision.

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Millionth Word in the English Language

It is being claimed that the millionth word in the English language is about to be created. A US company which follows the use of language on the Internet has made the prediction. However, traditional dictionary makers aren’t so sure. The idea of the millionth word entering the English language is a brilliant bit of public relations for Texas-based Global Language Monitor (GLM). GLM runs a powerful search service which monitors web traffic. They make their money telling organisations how often their name is mentioned in new media, such as the Internet.

What they can also do is search for newly coined words. Once a word has been used 25,000 times on social networking sites and suchlike, GLM declares it to be a new word.

By their calculations, a new word is created in English every 98 minutes, hence they estimate that the millionth word is about to be created.

If you talk to lexicographers, however, dictionary professionals, they tell a slightly different story. Dictionaries have tighter criteria about what constitutes a new word, for example, it has to be used over a certain period of time.

Lexicographers will tell you that the exact size of the English vocabulary is impossible to quantify, but if you accept every technical term or obscure specialist word then we’re already way beyond a million.

And if you restrict inclusion of specialist slang, then there are possibly three quarters of a million words in English. All of which is way beyond the 20—40,000 words that a fluent speaker would use, or the few thousand you could get by with in English. Basically, with 1.5 billion people speaking some version of the language, it’s small wonder — English is the fastest-growing tongue in the world.

6. The text focuses on
   A. the languages which have more than a million words.
   B. the meaning and usage of the millionth word in the English language.
   C. the process of calculation and registration of words in a language.
   D. monitoring web traffic.
What can we find out from the text?
A The millionth word in the English language was registered by GLM service.
B The millionth word in the English language is about to be created.
C There are less than a million words in the English language.
D There are different points of view on the number of words in the English language.

Global Language Monitor does not _______.
A run a powerful search service which monitors web traffic.
B make up dictionaries.
C tell organisations how often their name is mentioned in new media.
D search for newly coined words.

GLM declares a word to be a new one after it _______.
A has been used over a certain period of time.
B has been used by 25,000 people.
C has been used 25,000 times on social networking sites.
D has appeared in dictionaries.

Lexicographers claim that _______.
A it’s just amazing that English is the fastest-growing tongue in the world.
B the exact size of English vocabulary is impossible to quantify.
C there are obviously more than three quarters of a million words in English.
D a fluent speaker would use 20—40,000 words.

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Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Finding the Right Career Tips

Are you thinking of choosing or changing your career? Maybe you have been dreaming about a career change but don’t know where to start. Perhaps you’re getting increasingly bored at work or realizing that opportunities for growth are limited. Regardless of your reasons, the right career is out there for everyone. Discover how to find the best career path for you, including finding the courage to make a change, researching options, realizing your strengths, and learning new skills.

(11) So how do you translate your interests into a new career? With a little research, you may be surprised at the careers that relate to many of the things you love to do.
Many online tools can guide you through the process of self-discovery. Questions, quizzes, and temperament sorters can’t tell you what your perfect career would be, but they can help you identify what’s important to you in a career, what you enjoy doing, and where you excel.

(12) While you can glean a lot of information from research and quizzes, there’s no substitute for information from someone currently working
in your chosen career. Talking to someone in the field gives you a real sense of what type of work you will actually be doing and if it meets your expectations. What’s more, you will start to build connections in your new career area, helping you land a job in the future. Does approaching others like this seem intimidating? It doesn’t have to be. Networking and informational interviewing are important skills that can greatly further your career.

(13) Once you have a general idea of your career path, take some time to figure out what skills you have and what skills you need. Remember, you’re not completely starting from scratch — you already have some skills to start. These skills are called transferable skills, and they can be applied to almost any field.

(14) If your chosen career requires skills or experience you lack, don’t despair. There are many ways to gain needed skills. While learning, you’ll also have an opportunity to find out whether or not you truly enjoy your chosen career and also make connections that could lead to your dream job.

Take classes. Some fields require specific education or skills, such as an educational degree or specific training. Don’t automatically rule out more education as impossible. Many fields have accelerated programmes if you already have some education, or you may be able to do night classes or part-time schooling so that you can continue to work. Some companies even offer tuition reimbursements if you stay at the company after you finish your education.

(15) You might be feeling so busy with the career transition that you barely have time to sleep or eat. However, managing stress, eating right, and taking time for sleep, exercise and especially loved ones will ensure you have the stamina for the big changes ahead.

To make a right choice of your career you have to:
A take care of yourself.
B consider starting your own business.
C research specific careers.
D evaluate your strengths and skills.
E get support and information from others.
F identify occupations that match your interests.
G develop your skills and experience.
H pace yourself and don’t take on too much at once.

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Oxford University

Oxford University, founded in 1214, is the oldest and best university in Britain. Over 30 individual colleges (16)__________, and each became affiliated to the central university at different points in time from the 13th century up to today. There is no «campus» as such, but you will find some very beautiful historic buildings that are used (17) ________ — the Bodleian Library,
the Radcliffe Camera, the Sheldonian Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum in the
centre of Oxford. The individual colleges are scattered (18) ________. Each
college is protected by a high wall, which is entered through the porter’s
lodge at the main gate. The only way to see what a college is like is to go inside
a few steps.

There are walking tours of the colleges, and the open-top buses go on a con-
tinual tour round the town (with your ticket you can get on and off at will). Go
on (19) ________, then go round again getting on and off at those places and
colleges that took your fancy.

The town of Oxford stands (20) ________, and the river is an important
part of university life, particularly in summer time. The Oxford University
Boat Race crew trains here in winter and in summer, when the less serious
and more spectacular Summer Eights (21) ________.

A with many people from around the world
B take place
C one complete tour to get a general impression
D by all the colleges
E on the River Cherwell
F of the many varieties
G around the centre as well
H make up the university

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23—32) choose the correct answer
(A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Afel was only a very small boy when he (22) ________ saw snow. But
it wasn’t (23) ________ snow that he saw. No, there was no real snow
(24) ________ he lived. He saw the snow in a picture book. The book had lots of
pictures of children playing in big white fields. He (25) ________ his mother,
"What are those white fields?" and his mother laughed and said, "That’s
snow!" She tried to explain to him what snow was, but Afel didn’t really
understand. (26) ________ there was rain where he lived, but not very much,
so it was very difficult for him to understand what this cold, ice rain that his
mother described was.

He dreamed about snow all the time, trying to imagine how it really was.
Then, when Afel was twelve years old, the following thing happened. One
day he was watching TV at his uncle’s house, and a programme came on, and
there were people flying across the snow. They looked (27) ________ strange
animals, or fantastic birds. They had hats which covered all their heads and
big goggles over their eyes. And on their (28) ________, they had things that
looked like strange shoes.

"What are those?" he asked his uncle excitedly. "Skis", replied his uncle,
"and those people are called (29) ________". At that moment, Afel decided.
He wanted to be a skier.

He asked his uncle what the programme was.
"The Winter Olympics", said his uncle. "It's like the normal Olympics, but for sports where you need snow — skiing, ice skating, bobsleigh, those sorts of things. They have it every four years."

Afer (30) _______ out that the next Winter Olympics were in Vancouver in Canada, in 2010.

"Perfect", he thought. "Enough time for me to become a brilliant skier. Then I'll go to the Winter Olympics, and win the gold medal for skiing. "But there's no snow here! people said to him. "Where are you going to ski?"

Afer didn't care. He (31) _______ himself a pair of skis from two pieces of wood. He tied them to his feet and practised skiing holding two sticks in his hands. At first he couldn't move, but he practised, and practised, and practised until he could move quite quickly across the sand or the earth where he lived. He tried to fly down the hills like the people on TV, but he couldn't. He could only move slowly.

"Never (32) _______ ", he thought. "It's just a start..."

So every night, out in the middle of the desert, Afer now practises skiing down sand dunes. He dreams that the yellow sand and brown earth of the desert is the white, white snow of the mountains he saw (33) _______ the television. He dreams that the yellow sand and brown earth are as gold as the medal he will bring home with him, when he is the Olympic champion.

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**Task 6**

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Alfred Nobel, the man who invented deadly explosives, decided to try and do something good with all the money he earned, and (34) _______ prizes to people who made progress in literature, science, economics and — perhaps most importantly — peace. Not all awards are as noble as Nobel’s. Even though most countries have a system for (35) _______ and rewarding people who have done something good in their countries, there are now hundreds of awards and award ceremonies for all kinds of things.
The Oscars are probably the most famous, a time for the American film industry to tell (36) how good it is, an annual opportunity for lots of big stars to give each other awards and make tearful speeches. (37) that there are also the Golden Globes, apparently for the same thing. But it’s not only films — now there are also Grammies, Brits, the Mercury Prize and the MTV and Q awards for music.

Awards don’t only exist for the arts. There are now awards for Sports Personality of the Year, for European Footballer of the Year and World Footballer of the Year. This (38) very strange — sometimes awards can be good to give recognition to people who deserve it, or to help people who don’t make a lot of money to carry on their work without (39) about finances.

Why (40) all these awards and ceremonies appeared recently? Shakespeare never (41) a prize, nor did Leonardo da Vinci or Adán Smith or Charles Dickens.

It would be possible to say, however, that in the past, scientists and artists could win ‘patronage’ from rich people — a king or a lord could give the artist or scientist money to have them paint their palaces or help them develop new ways of making money. With the change in social systems across the world, this no longer (42). A lot of scientific research is now funded (43) by the state or by private companies. Perhaps award ceremonies are just the most recent face of this process.

However, there is more to it than that. When a film wins an Oscar, many more people go and see it, or buy the DVD. When a writer wins the Nobel prize, many more people buy his books. When a group wins the MTV awards, the ceremony (44) by hundreds of thousands of people across the world. The result? The group sells lots more records.

Most awards ceremonies (45) by big organizations or companies. This means that it is not only the person who wins the award who benefits but also the sponsors. The MTV awards, for example, are great for publicising not only music, but also MTV itself!

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<td>will sponsor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Writing

46 Look at Meg’s diary for the next weekend; then use this information and the plan below to write a short letter (at least 100 words) from Meg to her friend Larry telling about her plans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Friday, 23</th>
<th>Stay at the Earl’s Inn hotel in city centre, London.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, 24</td>
<td>In the morning: visit some of London’s museums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In the afternoon: shop in Oxford Street in the West End, find some bargains in Top Shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In the evening: have dinner at Planet Hollywood in Piccadilly — a really popular place with tasty food and great music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, 25</td>
<td>Catch 10 o’clock train back to Liverpool.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLAN

Introduction
Para 1: salutations and greetings; opening remarks and reasons for writing.

Main body
Para 2: some words about your accommodation.
Para 3: telling about your plans for the morning, daytime and the evening.

Conclusion
Para 4: closing remarks, polite ending (Best wishes/Love/etc.) and your signature.
Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don’t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Power of Luck

For centuries, people have recognized the power of luck and have done whatever they could to seize it. Such superstitions as knocking on wood or looking for a four-leaf clover aimed at receiving help from powerful gods.

(1) _______ And can we actually do anything to attract good luck?
Lucky people, as psychologists say, get that way via some basic principles — taking chance opportunities; creating self-fulfilling prediction through positive expectations; and adopting a flexible attitude that turns bad luck around.
Let’s take chance opportunities, for example: lucky people regularly have them; unlucky people don’t.

(2) _______ Lucky people see what is there rather than just what they’re looking for.
Another important principle concerns the way in which lucky and unlucky people deal with misfortune. Imagine representing your country in the Olympics.

(3) _______ Now imagine the second Olympics. This time you do even better and win a silver medal. How happy do you think you’d feel? Most of us think we’d be happier after winning the silver medal.
But research suggests athletes who win bronze medals are actually happier. This is because silver medalists think that if they’d performed slightly better, they might have won a gold medal. In contrast, bronze medalists focus on how if they’d performed slightly worse, they wouldn’t have won anything. Psychologists call this ability to imagine what might have happened, rather than what actually happened, “counter-factual” thinking. This kind of thinking makes people feel better about themselves, keeps expectations high, and increases the chance of continuing to live a lucky life.

(4) _______ The researchers answer in the affirmative. An experiment was held during which the participants were taught how to be more open to opportunities around them, how to break routines, and how to deal with bad luck by imagining things being worse. They were asked to carry out specific exercises for a month and then report back.
80 per cent were happier and more satisfied with their lives — and luckier. One "unlucky" lady said that after making her attitude more positive — expecting good fortune, not stressing on the negative — her bad luck had disappeared. One day, she went shopping and found a dress she liked. But she didn’t buy it, and when she returned to the store in a week, it was gone. Instead of slinking away disappointed, she looked around and found a better dress — and for less price. Events like that made her a much happier person.

Her experience shows how thoughts and behaviour affect the good and bad fortune we encounter. It proves that the effective way of taking advantage of the power of luck is available to all of us.

A Unlucky people miss chance opportunities because they’re too busy looking for something else.
B Again, the unlucky people missed it.
C Does this technique work?
D Can thoughts and behaviour enhance good fortune?
E So why do we pass this and other superstitions down from generation to generation?
F On average, unlucky people spent about two minutes on this exercise;
G The results were dramatic;
H You compete, do well, and win a bronze medal.

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**Task 2**

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

William Henry Gates III was born on 28 October, 1955. He is one of the world’s richest people and perhaps the most successful businessman ever. He co-founded the software giant Microsoft and turned it into the world’s largest software company. He is the best-known entrepreneur of the PC revolution. He has also written two bestselling books and started his own charity with his wife.

Gates was fascinated with electronics from a young age. In 1975 he read about a small technology company. He contacted them to see if they were interested in a computer program he had written. This led to the creation of Microsoft. Gates later struck a deal with IBM that put Microsoft’s Windows on IBM computers. This deal made Microsoft a major player in the IT industry.

Gates was in charge at Microsoft from 1975 until 2006. He was an active software developer at the beginning. He had a vision that computers could change everyone’s life. He helped to make this vision come true and developed many products that are now part of modern life. His management style has been studied and copied around the world.

Gates stepped down as Microsoft CEO in June, 2008. He now spends his time with his wife, Melinda, focusing on their charitable foundation. They provide funds for global problems that are ignored by governments and other organizations. Time magazine voted Gates as one of the biggest influences of the 20th century.

6 What is the best title for this text?
A The Creation of Microsoft.
B Gates’s Family Life.
C Bill Gates: the Story of Success.
D Bill Gates: the Early Years.
7 Bill Gates
A is the world’s richest man.
B founded the software giant Microsoft.
C turned Microsoft into the world’s largest software company.
D has written many bestselling books.

8 When did Gates start being interested in electronics?
A When he was rather young.
B After he read about a small technology company.
C Since 1975.
D While studying at the University.

9 According to the text, Microsoft became a major player in the IT industry due to
A Gate’s interest in electronics.
B cooperation with a small technology company.
C the development of the IT industry.
D the contract with IBM that put Microsoft’s Windows on IBM computers.

10 Gates believed that
A software doesn’t need further development.
B computers could influence people’s life.
C the importance of computers is doubtful.
D he wasn’t competent enough to be in charge at Microsoft.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

How to Make Your Flight Easier

Have you flown lately? From buying tickets to boarding a plane, it’s a new world out there. Increased security, fewer flights, earlier check-ins, luggage limitations: even if you’re not a fearful flier, getting from point A to point B still can be stressful. Here’s what I did to make a recent trip easier. Consider taking some of these steps the next time you fly:

(11) You’ll be shown a schema of the interior of the plane with available seats indicated. Click on the one you want, and its location is recorded. That way, you won’t arrive at the gate without a seat assignment and end up in the middle seat.

(12) Since I was flying on Northwest Airlines — the first airline to offer this option — I went to the Self-Service Check-In page on the airline’s site, keyed in my e-ticket pass code, and printed my boarding pass from my home computer 30 hours before take-off time. The boarding pass bears the traveller’s name, flight information, and a bar code the flight attendant scans at the gate. Since I had no check-in luggage, having the boarding pass ahead of time spared me from waiting in a check-in line or at the gate to acquire one.
Bringing a downloaded boarding pass to the airport can spare you from having to wait in the check-in line.

(13) One of the stressors of flying — especially when you must change planes — is worrying whether your luggage will arrive the same time you do. If it’s a short trip, prepare down to the bare essentials and just take a wheeled carry-on that meets your airline’s size requirement. In most locations, you can buy what you need when you arrive. If you must bring more stuff along, consider sending it ahead via FedEx. It won’t save you money, but it will give you peace of mind — and free you from dragging that suitcase everywhere.

(14) Parking at an airport can be expensive. And asking someone else to drive you there can be inconvenient. In many cities, mass transit is non-existent or impractical for someone with a suitcase. Although I could have taken a taxi on the street where I live, I instead arranged for a private car the day before. The driver arrived a few minutes early in a perfect black sedan and helped me with my luggage. I was able to put the $50 charge (which included fee and tip) on my credit card, helpful for record-keeping.

(15) That means to come to the airport well before your flight departs. For my domestic flight, 75 minutes was recommended. If you’re departing from a large airport, add 15 minutes to that. It’s usually longer if your flight goes overseas.

In order to make your flight less stressful you should _______

A print out your boarding pass before you leave home.
B arrive at the airport on time.
C bring something to eat from home.
D take carry-on luggage — and send the rest ahead.
E select your seat online.
F pack your own «care package» before you leave home.
G hire a car for your trip to the airport.
H avoid the middle seat by buying your ticket early.

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Education in Great Britain

In Great Britain education is compulsory for all children (16) _______. There are three stages in education. The first stage is primary education; the second is secondary education; the third is further education (17) _______. Before 5 some children attend Nursery Schools, while most children start their basic education in an Infant School which is the first stage of primary education. In Infant Schools children don’t have real classes. They get
acquainted with the classroom, desks, they mostly play and learn through playing. From 7 to 11 they attend Junior Schools, the second stage of primary education. In Primary Schools children are taught the so-called 3R’s—(18) ________, as well as elementary science and information technology. They also have music, physical training and art classes.

At the age of eleven children transfer to Comprehensive Schools. These schools (19) ________ and a wide range of academic courses leading to the public examinations taken at 16. They also provide some vocational courses.

After five years of secondary education, pupils take the General Certificate of Secondary Education examination. Pupils take O-levels—Ordinary levels—in as many subjects (20) ________; some take just one or two, others take as many as nine or ten. If you get good O-level results, you can stay on at school until you are 18. Here you prepare for Advanced Level Exams (A-levels). Three good A-level exams lead to universities.

Higher education begins at 18 and usually lasts for three or four years. Students go to universities, polytechnics or colleges. The leading universities in England are Oxford, Cambridge and London. After three years of study, a student receives a Bachelor’s degree. Some may continue their studies for two or more years to get their (21) ________.

British education has many different faces but one goal. Its aim is to realise the potential of all for the good of the individual and society as a whole.

A might be interested
B at university or college
C give general education
D the quantity of transmitted information
E from 5 to 16 years old
F Master’s and Doctor’s degrees
G as they want to
H reading, writing and arithmetic

**Use of English**

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**Task 5**

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**The New American President**

Barack Obama is the new President (22) ________ the United States of America. He is the first African-American to win the (23) ________ for the White House. Obama’s charisma, intelligence, and powerful speeches have made him extremely (24) ________ with many Americans. He has been very successful with his message for change.

Obama was born in Hawaii in 1961 to a black Kenyan father and white American mother. His parents (25) ________ and his mother married an Indonesian man. Barack’s family (26) ________ to Indonesia in 1967. He (27) ________ schools in Jakarta until he was ten years old, when he returned to Hawaii. Obama (28) ________ in political science and international relations at Columbia University in New York.
(29) for four years in New York, Obama moved to Chicago. There, he worked as the director of a community project from 1985 to 1988. He (30) Harvard Law School and became the first black president of the Harvard Law Review. Obama (31) law at the University of Chicago Law School for twelve years. He became an Illinois Senator in 1996.

Obama was elected to the US (32) in 2004. He became the fifth African-American Senator in the US history. He supported legislation on conservation, energy, immigration and honest leadership. In November, 2008, he (33) John McCain to become America’s 44th President in a very hard-fought campaign battle.

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<th>A</th>
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<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<td>at</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>favoured</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>parted</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>changed</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Before</td>
<td>During</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>learned</td>
<td>came</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>worked</td>
<td>described</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>House of Commons</td>
<td>House of Lords</td>
<td>Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>defeated</td>
<td>won</td>
<td>lost</td>
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**Task 6**

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**The Frog in the Well**

There was a frog that (34) in a shallow well.

"Look how well off I am here!" he (35) to a big turtle from the Eastern Ocean. "I can (36) along the coping of the well when I go (37), and rest by a crevice in the bricks on my return. I can wallow to my heart's content with only my head above water, or (38) deep through soft mud. No crabs or tadpoles can compare with me. I am the master of the water and the lord of this shallow well. (39) more can a fellow ask? Why don’t you come here more often to have a good time?"

Before the turtle from the Eastern Ocean could get his left foot into the well, (40), he (41) his right claw on something. So he halted and stepped back, then began (42) the ocean to the frog.
It’s more than a thousand miles across and more than ten thousand feet deep. In ancient times there were floods nine years out of ten, yet the water in the ocean. And later there were droughts seven years out of eight, yet the water in the ocean has never grown less. It remained quite constant throughout the ages. That is why I’d live in the Eastern Ocean. Then the frog in the shallow well was silent and felt a little.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<td>behind</td>
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<tr>
<td>shame</td>
<td>ashamed</td>
<td>ashamed</td>
<td>shaming</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Writing

Imagine that you visited La Monte restaurant last Friday, but you weren’t pleased with the service, the quality of food or the prices. Use the plan below to write your letter of complaint (at least 100 words).

**PLAN**

**Introduction**

*Para 1:* salutation and reasons for writing (I’m writing to complain about...).

**Main body**

*Para 2:* motivation for complaint:
- waiters very slow — wait too long
- pasta — too spicy
- pizza — cold
- get bill — surprised: too expensive

**Conclusion**

*Para 3:* client’s expectations:
I expect/apology for the spoiled evening
Hope/improve service/reduce prices or else you can lose customers

*Para 4:* polite ending (Yours faithfully/sincerely/etc.) and your signature.
**VARIANT 19**

**Reading**

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**Task 1**

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Why You Should Be Tolerant of Others**

(1) ________

Tolerance is mainly known as a willingness to accept others and their beliefs, even if you don’t necessarily agree with them. That’s why tolerance is often used in terms of religion (‘I don’t agree with his beliefs, but I’m tolerant of them.’) but I like to think of it more broadly. When I’m stuck on a train beside someone, that’s driving me nuts, I don’t want to cause a scene by telling them to shut up and find a new seat. When I’m at a family gathering being bombarded by stories that I’ve already heard at the last five family gatherings, I don’t want to upset my relatives by being rude. I want to be tolerant of others and still keep my sanity.

Here are a few tips that can help you to be more tolerant of others.

(2) ________

It’s really easy to blow someone off as soon as they strike up a conversation with you — almost like you’re mentally rolling your eyes even though you’re nodding politely. For once, listen to what they’re saying — really listen. Don’t be put off by their appearance or the fact that someone else told you they’re weird a little. Listen to them, at least for awhile — we all want to be heard.

(3) ________

Now that you’re listening to someone, resist the urge to totally discount what they’re saying because it sounds ‘funny’ or ‘weird’ to you. If you’re not totally sure about the point they’re trying to make, ask them questions. Try to understand what they’re telling you — maybe they aren’t getting their point across as clearly as they think they are.

(4) ________

You might not agree with the person and their beliefs or opinions, and that’s okay. We’re all different. That definitely doesn’t mean you have to become best buddies and switch over to their way of thinking, but once you accept that it’s okay to ‘agree to disagree’ it should be a lot easier to have discussions with people.
Yeah, it can be, sometimes. Although becoming more tolerant of others will allow you to get out of your comfort zone and possibly expand your social circle, you might realize that you really enjoy someone’s company — someone that you would have avoided if you hadn’t tried to listen to them and understand them.

(By Steve Scott)

A Always Have a Plan
B Agree to Disagree
C Listen Carefully Without Jumping to Conclusions
D What Is Tolerance?
E Tolerance and Patience
F Is It Enjoyable to Be Tolerant?
G Lack of Tolerance
H Try to Understand the Other Person’s Point of View

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

When students understand the connection between school and the wider world of future earnings, they do more homework!

In a study by the University of Michigan of 600 middle-school students the researchers found that, when students were asked to consider what they wanted to do in future before they were given homework, they were far more likely to do the homework that night.

The researchers also found that students who saw college education as part of their career path were up to eight times more likely to do extra homework. Obviously, middle-school students are able to make the connection between school work and future earnings, and only needed to be reminded of this connection to become more motivated to learn.

With younger students, the connection might not be so obvious, but there are other connections that can be made. For instance, younger students can be told that if they want to be like one of their action heroes, they need to work hard in school. Most sports personalities (however not all!) are excellent role models for young children and often work in schools to encourage children to learn and do well.

But how often do we make sure that children understand the connection between school and life? Too often teachers and parents concentrate on short-term objectives — the next test, the next learning benchmark — rather than giving children the bigger picture of why they are in school.

Researchers used to ask children why they had to learn to read. The answers they got were amazing. Some children said they had to learn to read ‘because the teacher says so’, or ‘because my parents want me to’. It took some time to tell and show them that teachers were not making them learn to read for the sake of reading, but so that they could learn more and become clever enough to get a good job when they left school. The children were quite surprised by this new way of looking at the reason for learning to read and most of them were more motivated to learn as a result.
The main idea of the text is that
A. there is a connection between school and work.
B. the University of Michigan studied 600 middle-school students.
C. motivated students show better results.
D. all the schoolchildren think about their future.

Which of the students are more likely to do extra homework?
A. The most hard-working students.
B. The students who are going to college after school.
C. All the students.
D. None of the students.

According to the text, middle-school students
A. have no difficulties in making the connection between school work and future earnings.
B. needed to be reminded of the connection between school and future work.
C. can't be motivated by future earnings.
D. understand the importance of secondary education.

The author of the text believes that
A. knowledge assessment can be a good motivation to learn.
B. motivation is not the most important thing in studying.
C. teachers and parents mistakenly concentrate on short-term objectives.
D. showing the next learning benchmark is mostly important.

As the researchers found out, the main motive why children learn to read is
A. they like reading.
B. to become clever enough to get a good job when they leave school.
C. to learn more.
D. to please their parents and teachers.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(11) National Geographic Society
Celebrating its 120th year, the iconic and beloved National Geographic Society is one of the largest, most well-funded and most prominent environmental organizations. Focusing on science-based research and general interest as well as conservation efforts, Nat Geo is decidedly environmentalist without that being the overt thrust of the organization, choosing instead to celebrate amazing wonders of the Earth and its creatures.

(12) Earth Liberation Front
Famously activist, the Earth Liberation Front organization is an anonymous, independent and mysterious environmentalist group promoting civil disobedience and economic sabotage. Numerous cases of arson, SUV bombing and other terrorizations have earned this WIL
environmentalists a militant reputation. They maintain no office or press contacts and many environmentalists have been keen to distance themselves from the ELF.

(13) The National Wildlife Federation
The National Wildlife Federation is dedicated to preserving animals in the United States and works with local agencies in the 48 contiguous states. It is one of the largest environmental organizations, with over 4 million members participating in grass-roots efforts on a variety of wildlife issues. The organization was actually founded by a cartoonist named Jay Darling (aka «Ding» Darling) in 1936 with the support of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

(14) The Natural Resources Defence Council
The Natural Resources Defence Council works to protect wildlife and wild places and to ensure a healthy environment for all life on the Earth. The NRDC combines hundreds of active lawyers with over 1.2 million members to create direct and legislative change. The focus is on preventing climate change and saving endangered species, among other goals.

(15) Wildlife Conservation Society
Devoted to saving wildlife, the Wildlife Conservation Society is unique in that it runs a large system of urban parks. The official statement reads: the Wildlife Conservation Society «saves wildlife and wild lands through careful science, international conservation, education, and the management of the world’s largest system of urban wildlife parks». The mission of the organization is to connect humans with wildlife in the hope that interaction will inspire preservation of endangered species.

This organization

A exists primarily to support bird conservation.
B is aimed at facilitating interaction between humans and wildlife in order to inspire preservation of endangered species.
C is one of the principal most well-funded environmental organizations.
D is known for its militant and aggressive environmentalists.
E is often completely ignored by the current White House administration.
F is environmental and a lot of its members are lawyers.
G has the creator who was a cartoonist before.
H is an independent non-governmental environmental international group of leading respected scientists.

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Skype and Language Learning
Why force students to yawn (16) ________ when a real-life native speaker is only a Skype call away? At Marquette University, Spanish students improve
their foreign language skills with frequent webcam chats with counterparts in South America.

"I absolutely fell in love with this programme", wrote one student. Professor Janet Banhide, the brains behind the virtual language exchange, said a Skype conversation gives students a surprisingly authentic experience. As a teacher (and fluent speaker), she can only give her students limited 1-on-1 attention. With Skype, every student has weekly access to a free personal tutor.

Perhaps the greatest benefit of using Skype is the radical motivation. A whopping 85.3% of Janet’s students kept in touch outside of the classroom through Facebook. »In the end, the best part of this exchange was gaining a friend whom I still talk with on Facebook today«, said one student. Additionally, though enroll to simply fulfil a language requirement, many participants have gone on to major in Spanish from the experience. Students who go above and beyond mandatory assignments will be to remember class material and apply it when they get out into the working world.

A are becoming more successful
B over a textbook
C increase in
D some of her students
E more likely
F with their digital pen pals
G with their English-learning
H time-wasting

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22–33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Instant Messaging

When you someone for the first time, do you ask their ASL? Do you LOL if they come out with something funny, and say «CU L8er» when you finish the conversation? you know what I’m talking about, then you are already a user of Instant Messaging, or IM.

The idea behind IM is simple. When you send someone an email, you don’t know when you will get a. Your friend might not check their messages, or might not use that email anymore. With IM, however, a program on your computer tells you when a friend is. You can then send a message to your friend, who can type a reply instantly. To do this, you need an IM program, such as AIM, ICQ, MSN Messenger or Windows IM.

IM is already hugely popular in the USA, where people spend five times more time online than in Europe. IM is starting to take off in the UK, with over 3,000 people up to MSN Messenger alone every day. Worldwide, AIM, the IM service provided by AOL, is by far the most popular. It has 195 million users who send about 1.6 billion messages
every day. ICQ, which is owned by AOL, has about 140 million messengers, and MSN and Windows IM put together have about 75 million users.

The advantages of IM are (30) ________, but there is one very important disadvantage. You can only contact someone on the same (31) ________ as you. If your friend is using AIM, and you are using MSN, you cannot talk to each other. This makes IM less useful than it should be. Imagine if you could not (32) ________ an email from Hotmail to Yahoo. However, things look like they will change soon.

In general, the future looks bright for IM. Many programs also allow you to have voice conversations, have video conferencing — this means you can see the other person using a (33) ________ — and also let you swap pictures, music and other files.

So, perhaps we’ll all soon be asking someone’s age, sex and location (ASL), and laughing out loud (LOL) when they say something funny. See you later (CU L8er)!

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Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Afar in the Northland, (34) ________ the winter days are so short and the nights so long, there, long ago, wandered a good Saint on the snowy roads.

He (35) ________ one day to the door of a cottage, and looking in, he saw a little old woman (36) ________ cakes, and baking them on the fireplace.

The good Saint asked if she (37) ________ give him one small cake as he was very hungry.

So the little old woman made a very small cake and placed (38) ________ on the fireplace; but as it lay baking she looked at it and thought: "That is a big cake, indeed, quite too big for me to give (39) ________ ."
Then she made another cake, much (40) ______, and laid that on the fireplace to cook, but when she turned it over, it looked larger than the first. So she took a tiny scrap of dough, and rolled it out, and rolled it out, and baked it (41) ______ thin as a wafer; but when it (42) ______ it looked so large that she (43) ______ not bear to part with it; and she said: «My cakes are much too big to give away!», and she put them on the shelf.

Then the good Saint grew angry, for he was hungry and faint. «You are too selfish to have a human form!», he said. «You are too greedy to deserve food, shelter, and a warm fire. Instead, henceforth, you (44) ______ as the birds do, and get your scanty living by picking up nuts and berries and by boring, boring all the day long, in the bark of trees!».

After the good Saint (45) ______ this, the little old woman went straight up the chimney, and came out at the top changed into a red-headed woodpecker with coal-black feathers.

And now every country boy may see her in the woods, where she lives in trees boring, boring, boring for her food.

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**Writing**

46 Write a letter of application for a job (at least 100 words). Be sure to mention:
— your name, date of birth;
— what position you are applying for;
— educational qualifications;
— any training programmes or additional courses;
— some special skills you have;
— your job experience if you have any.

Don’t forget to give some contact information.
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ЧАСТИНА III
ТЕСТИ
У ФОРМАТІ ЗНО-2020
TESTS

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TEST 1

Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. What hasn’t the girl packed yet?

A

B

C

2. Where should the boy come to?

A

B

C

3. When is the museum definitely shut?

Tuesday
11:30 a.m.

Wednesday
6:30 p.m.

Saturday
10:00 a.m.

A

B

C

4. What should Alex do?
A. Think over whether he’ll lend his camera to Joanne.
B. Call Joanne at the weekend.
C. Discuss his decision with Joanne.

5. What was Brenda going to do the day before?
A. Fill in the application form.
B. See her friend who is ill.
C. Take an exam.
6 What does Ben want?
   A To attend the meeting.
   B To tell his mum the news in time.
   C To go on a trip with his classmates.

---

**Task 2**

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 The man’s wife made butter and sold it at the market.
8 The grocer was one of the man’s customers.
9 The grocer decided to find out if the man’s business was fair.
10 The poor man’s wife couldn’t be sure of the weight of the butter.
11 The story teaches us to measure things properly.

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**Task 3**

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 According to the text ______
   A the UK has three official symbols.
   B the official symbols of the UK include symbols of all its parts.
   C the national anthem of the UK is called the Union Jack.

13 The name «Union Jack» probably appeared ______
   A after the name of the first queen of England.
   B in association with a part of a ship.
   C in Scotland.

14 Which animals are represented on the royal coat of arms?
   A A lion and a horse.
   B A golden unicorn and white lions.
   C A white unicorn and a golden crowned lion.

15 Which part of the country isn’t represented on the coat of arms?
   A Scotland.
   B Northern Ireland.
   C Wales.

16 Which is true about the national anthem of the UK?
   A Its words vary depending on who is the sovereign.
   B Nobody is sure about the date it was adopted.
   C The author was a famous composer.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

What event is announced?

17

Enjoy "The Helpful Hand" flashmob!
Take some money from the jar if you need it or put some into it if you can.
Thanks to everybody for participating. Let's help each other and make the world better!

18

You are invited!
To An Open House & Ribbon Cutting
for the new law practice of Mary Crawton, S.J.D.
at "Waddell and Reed"

19

The 3rd students' conference on social rights is held on Wed., 25th March. The event is going to take place at the assembly hall so the number of seats isn't limited unless all the students come. Anyway, the web-based advance registration starts on Mon., 23rd March.

20

GREATEST HITS by SHAKIRA
Event date: March 23
Venue: Harrods Stadium
2 tickets on premium level. $190 for both.
Great seats. Cost me $230.

21

The family and friends of George M. Bright invite you to attend a celebration in honour of his graduation from Harvard University.
Saturday, June 13th, 8 p.m. The Bright home 143, Franklin Av.

A A reunion
B Online conference
C Educational meeting
D Formal occasion
E Charity event
F Graduation ceremony
G Live concert
H Private party

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

"Titanic" is a hieratical disaster film in which the scenario of a tragedy unfolds around a love story. There can hardly be found a person who has never seen it. However, only few people know how the film was shot and what was happening at the film location.
It was a documentary on National Geographic that inspired James Cameron, the film director, writer and co-producer, to create «Titanic». But he took the idea seriously after his friend Lewis Abernathy had given Cameron his work on the topic as a birthday present. He spent about seven years to write the script. Cameron himself made a dozen of journeys underwater to explore the legendary ship. The film director spent a lot of time on «Titanic», even more than its passengers in 1912, though the shooting session during each of the journeys lasted for not more than fifteen minutes because of the limited amount of film in the underwater camera. The camera, by the way, had been designed by Michael Cameron, the director’s brother. In 1995 «20th Century Fox» expended the first 3 mln dollars for the film creation. Cameron’s film studio started making computer animation which was later used in the film. The shooting itself began in September, 1996 at a specially built location in Mexico. The immensity of the shooting was striking. A model of the ship was constructed and it appeared only 38 metres less than the ship itself. The swimming pool which was used contained 4 mln litres. And ten times more water was used to shoot the scene of the sinking ship.

Computer animation was employed greatly. The motion capture technology and other special effects made 40 people of the extras seem 2000. The water, the dolphins, even the iceberg looked natural due to computer effects applied.

The film was released in December, 1997 and by that time the estimated budget had already reached 200 mln dollars (wherein the ship construction cost 100 mln pounds), so «Titanic» can be called the most expensive film of that period. «Paramount Studio» shared the expenses and later the earnings with «20th Century Fox». The film was nominated for fourteen Oscars and won eleven which is also a record number of Oscars for a single film. «Titanic» gained such a success that James Cameron dared to make a 3D conversion of the film in 2012 to commemorate the centenary of the tragedy, and the new version grossed almost 5 mln dollars on the first day of its re-release.

22 Why did James Cameron decide to create «Titanic»?
A He worked for National Geographic.
B He had made several journeys to «Titanic».
C He got a special gift for his birthday.
D «The 20th Century Fox» gave money for shooting the film.

23 Cameron’s underwater journeys to «Titanic» ______
A lasted seven years.
B lasted for fifteen minutes each.
C cost 3 mln dollars.
D were done to learn more about the ship.

24 The model of «Titanic» which was used in the film ______
A was almost the size of the real ship.
B needed 4 mln litres of water to sail.
C was 38 metres long.
D was more expensive than «Titanic» itself.

25 What isn’t true according to the text?
A 2000 people were employed in crowd scenes.
B Computer effects made the episodes look inartificial.
C The motion capture technology is a special effect used in film-making.
D They started creating computer animation before shooting the film.

26 Why did the 3D version of the film appear?
A James Cameron wanted to gross 5 mln dollars.
B The film director made it to honour the 100th anniversary of «Titanic’s» disaster.
C The original film won eleven Oscars.
D «Paramount Studio» shared the idea of creating it with «20th Century Fox».
Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

"Broadway" theatre is a kind of commercial dramatic art. About forty big theatres are situated in the street with the same name in the middle of Manhattan Island, New York, the USA. "Broadway" theatre quarter has become the symbol of American drama. Let’s look at some of its outstanding theatres.

27 "Broadway", one of the most spacious theatres of the Big Apple with its more than 1500 seats, was first opened for spectators on Christmas, 1924. It was then called "B. S. Moss's Colony Theatre" and used to perform shows and demonstrate films. In November, 1928 the opening night of the first "Walt Disney" sound animated film "Steamboat Willie" took place in what was then called "Universal’s Colony Theatre".

28 "Ambassador" met its first visitors in February, 1921 with the first night of "The Rose Girl". From 1935 the theatre was used as a cinema and television studio for NBC and DuMont Television Network. The things changed back in 1956 when "Ambassador" returned to legitimate use only. In January, 2003 the theatre started distributing one of the most famous Broadway musicals "Chicago" which is still being performed there nowadays.

29 "Majestic" has traditionally released major musical theatre productions. Such noteworthy shows as "Carousel", "South Pacific" and "Camelot" have been premiered there. For almost thirty years "Majestic" has housed the world-famous "The Phantom of the Opera". It can be considered the longest-running production in the history of "Broadway" theatre.

30 "Richard Rodgers" got its name in order to honour the composer though it was originally called "Channing's 46th Street Theatre" by the name of its designer Irwin Chamin. The theatre boasts of having won the largest number of Tony Awards, namely The Best Plays and The Best Musicals, which is more than any other of the "Broadway" theatres has ever won.

31 The legendary "Studio 54" was originated as "Gallo Opera House" in 1927. It had been used as a theatre up to 1943 when it was refit and started serving as a television studio. But worldwide fame came in the late 1970s when "Studio 54" evolved into a nightclub. Strict face-control rules made the club the most wanted-to-get-in venue. Plenty of celebrities made it their constant party destination.

32 "The Samuel J. Friedman Theatre" has an exciting history. During the Great Depression "The Biltmore", as it was called then, was lost to the Federal Theatre Project. The shows for entertainment were replaced with shows for news content. Later it was bought by a film studio, leased for use as a TV and radio studio, and became a legitimate theatre again. After a fire in the 1980s it stood dark for years, and eventually reopened in 2003 and renamed in 2008.

This theatre ______
A has been named after a person who didn't design it.
B became partially legitimate in the second part of the 20th century.
C used to be a TV studio and a cinema.
D has faced a disaster.
E is well-known all over the world as a place which wasn't easy to enter.
F hosted a premiere of a cartoon.
G has a record of performing the same show for more than twenty years.
H has been visited by more celebrities than any other "Broadway" theatre.
Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The term «charity» means the humanitarian act (33)_____. It doesn’t matter what exactly is donated — food, money, clothes, the giving is absolutely voluntary. People can donate directly or (34)_____, which are multiplying throughout the world. As a rule charity helps to provide people’s basic needs like food, healthcare and clothes. However, some other forms of charity also exist. Different social movements, educating or visiting orphans, attending penitential establishments or donating blood (35)_____.

Not only rich people donate for charity, but every person can participate (36)____ and thus help making someone’s life better. You don’t need to have much (37)_____. The main thing is willingness to help others. The famous phrase «Giving to someone never made anyone poor» is absolutely true. While helping another person you (38)____, so your life will become better, too.

A by doing his or her own bit
B can make the world a little bit better
C of giving to those who are in need
D can be examples of giving to charity
E by helping via the internet
F is what anyone can do
G by means of a charitable organization
H if you want to become a part of the charitable community

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

In February, 2004 a sophomore of Harvard University sitting in his dorm room (39)_____ a new website, which soon managed to transform into one of the five most popular sites in the world. The student’s name was Mark Zuckerberg and the site he created has grown into a (40)_____ networking service. It should be noted that Mark and his friends had to hack into protected areas of the University’s computer network to accomplish their (41)_____. The Harvard authorities even intended (42)_____ Zuckerberg for that. At first only the students of Harvard could use the site which was then called «The Facebook», but later the opportunity to join (43)_____ to all universities of Boston. Mark didn’t think a lot while choosing a name for the site. In the college there was a tradition of publishing a book containing photos of (44)_____ students, their addresses and phone numbers. The book was called «The Photo Address Book», but young people used (45)_____ the name. After Zuckerberg had purchased the domain name facebook.com «the» was dropped from the site’s name. Since September, 2006 Facebook has become (46)_____ for everybody who’s older than 13 and who uses a valid e-mail address. The Facebook (47)_____ became its first user who was (48)_____ under number four because the first three were test ones. Now more than 1.5 billion people all over the world live active virtual life with the help of the most popular social network.

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Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

According to the latest data, the cat population in Cyprus has reached (49) 1.5 million animals, with more cats than humans (50) inhabits the island. Recently, a €75,000 grant (51) was approved for sterilization of stray cats, which is still not enough to slow (52) down the growth of population. It is stated that a specialized programme is going to be created for a (53) five-year period.

Virtual reality glasses or «goggles» (54) are extremely popular nowadays. These glasses enable the wearer (55) to see three-dimensional images which give (56) an illusion of depth of perception. For example, if you are using such glasses for sightseeing purposes, they (57) will make it possible for you to walk around the site and view it (58) from different angles.

Writing

59 Imagine you’re an editor of a popular teen magazine. In your review:
— write what it is about and what it is called;
— decide what topics it writes on;
— mention how often it comes out.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: ❌

Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді
Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, зазначте його номер у ближньому перекудинку сліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифр: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
TEST 2

Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1 What musicians are needed?

1 A

1 B

1 C

2 Which place aren’t they going to visit?

2 A

2 B

2 C

3 What is Helen going to do tonight?

3 A

3 B

3 C

4 What was the reason of Joe’s excitement?

A He’s hurt his leg.
B He’s going to attend a concert.
C He’s had a tattoo done.
5. Whom are the two friends gossiping about?
   A. Their friends.
   B. A couple they both know.
   C. Characters of a series.

6. What don’t the boys think of Harry?
   A. He looks funny.
   B. He looks irritating.
   C. He looks cool.

---

Task 2

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7. The old samurai could teach his students not only how to fight.
8. The young samurai was fierce, and he often acted in a provocative way.
9. The young samurai made his opponent lose control and that helped him win the battle.
10. The young samurai’s aim to make the teacher angry appeared to be effortless.
11. The old samurai told the students he never accepted gifts.

---

Task 3

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12. The pound sterling is considered to be 
   A. a legal tender in the UK.
   B. a reserve currency in the overseas territories.
   C. the official currency in the UK including its four parts.

13. In what way are the banknotes different from each other?
   A. Some of them display the Queen's portrait.
   B. They show different notables of the country.
   C. They are printed in different colours and design.

14. You can’t pay in banknotes of 
   A. 2 pounds.
   B. 10 pounds.
   C. 50 pounds.

15. Why did the pound sterling once become less popular?
   A. The UK economy situation worsened after the war.
   B. The US dollar was widely used in the country.
   C. The euro appeared the most valued currency.

16. What isn’t true about the British pound?
   A. It’s one of the oldest and consequently most stable world currencies.
   B. It faced a crisis period in 2006.
   C. Being one of the most valued currencies it’s a reserved currency of many countries.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (17–21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

What is advertised?

17

Need a friend?
Five retriever puppies of deep black colour and a grey one. Very clever and extremely cute. All the necessary vaccination done. Reasonable price.

18

Volunteer interpreters needed!
An organisation is seeking for young people able to spend a couple of weeks in summer doing volunteer work. An international conference concerning global warming problems is being held. English, Spanish or German speakers are favoured.

19

Spanish lessons
Experienced teacher available for pre-booked groups — 72 hours’ notice required

20

For sale
«Sims2» Computer Game Unwanted gift — box unopened (ages 12 and above) Tel. 729652, ask for Tina

21

Jaclyn Warren shop
Separates — misses and women Accessories
Suits — misses and petite Dandruff Square Outlets Mn.—St., 8 a.m.—7 p.m.

A School books
B Gifts and souvenirs
C Educational services
D Clothes shop
E Pets for sale
F Open-ended simulation
G Employing specialists
H Second-hand game

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The British throne has seen a lot of monarchs but there were some who became more famous than others in a particular way. Henry VIII is a king who has always been a subject of great interest both for historians and for film-makers. Henry VIII was the second king of the Tudor dynasty. He became famous for his role in the separation of the English Church from the Roman Catholic Church as well as for his hectic personal life. The king’s six marriages are much spoken
about. Henry was very young when his brother died and Henry had to marry his widow Catherine of Aragon. When Henry VIII decided to marry his second wife Anne Boleyn, he couldn’t get the permission of the Church for the divorce. That occurred to be a formal reason for breaking up with the Roman Catholic Church. Henry VIII became the Supreme Head of the English Church which was proclaimed independent from the papacy's power. Three years after Anne had been crowned she was accused of treason and executed. Henry was single for only a week. His third wife, Jane Seymour, used to be one of the Queen’s ladies-in-waiting. She managed to give birth to the crown heir, Prince Edward, but the happiness that followed Edward’s birth quickly changed into sorrow. The birth was so difficult that Jane Seymour died of infection when her son was only twelve days old. The next wife for the king was found in Cleves. The young woman’s portrait was shown to the 49-year-old king who agreed to wed her. The marriage was mostly politically aimed so it didn’t last long. The annulment was accepted by both parties. The fifth marriage of Henry VIII was less than two years long. His beloved wife Catherine Howard, however, had an affair with a courtier and was beheaded. Henry’s last wife, Catherine Parr, argued with him a lot over religion. It was Catherine who outlived her husband. Henry VIII had only three children who grew up and inherited the throne. His son Edward VI succeeded him. As for his daughters, Mary I and Elizabeth I, they followed Edward VI on the throne of England and were both outstanding Queens though in a different way.

22 What does the text tell us about Henry VIII?
A He was popular with women.
B He became famous both for private and state affairs.
C He is very popular in the world of cinema.
D He had a lot of heirs.

23 What consequence did Henry’s wish to marry Anne Boleyn have?
A His first wife didn’t give birth to a male heir.
B The Catholic Church didn’t allow the divorce.
C Anne was later executed.
D The English Church separated from the Roman Church.

24 What is special about Jane Seymour as compared to the other wives of Henry VIII?
A She was the only Queen who died a non-violent death.
B She had been Catherine of Aragon’s courtier.
C Prince Edward was the only child of Henry VIII who was crowned.
D She married Henry a week before Anne’s execution.

25 What is true about Henry’s children?
A They never lived in England.
B The two daughters of Henry were notable monarchs.
C They were born by the same woman.
D They inherited the throne in different ways.

26 The mnemonic chain for remembering the ill-fated wives of Henry VII can be ____
A divorced-beheaded-died-divorced-beheaded-survived.
B divorced-betrayed-died-executed-divorced.
C died-executed-loved-beheaded-outlived-died.
D survived-betrayed-died-betrayed-survived-executed.

Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

27 An eye-catching garish building is one of the main sights of Bilbao, Spain. A former recreation centre failed to attract attention of any architect. Frank Gary, whose another famous work «The Dancing House» can be seen in Prague, accepted the challenge and not only reconstructed
the old building but implemented quite a different idea. Guggenheim Museum of Arts is now situated in this incredible place which draws tourists’ interest all year round.

28 *Habitat 67* in Montreal, Canada was built as a pavilion for Expo 67. The thesis of Moshe Safdie, a 24-year-old architect, was chosen to become the design of the building. It was supposed to be an example of a comfortable and welcoming residential compound. 354 module cubes are constructed in different combinations like Lego blocks resulting in 146 flats. One of the flats still belongs to the author of the project.

29 The Upside-Down House in Szymbark, Poland is a work by the Polish artist and architect Daniel Chapevski. The distinguishing feature of the unusual building is that it completely imitates an upside-down house including the grass under (above) the stone footing. In spite of its form, the house is rather stable and fully liveable. The local builders were very surprised at the idea but managed to build the house within 114 days. Now the house is one of the most popular tourist attractions of the country.

30 Longaberger Basket Home Office is probably the weirdest administrative building in the world. It resembles the bestselling item of goods of Longaberger Corporation — the so-called Medium Market Basket. The building was completed in 1997. Dave Longaberger, the owner of the company, intended to have all the corporation’s buildings designed in such a shape, but after his death Dave’s daughters renounced the idea.

31 The Hundertwasserhaus is an apartment house in Vienna, Austria. It was built after the idea of Friedensreich Hundertwasser, an Austrian artist, who regarded the conception of complete harmony of architecture with nature and people. Though Hundertwasser was an artist he had to ask Vienna architects to act as co-authors and planners of the building. The house features undulating floors and walls, grass on the roof and trees growing from inside the rooms. It’s painted blue, pink, grey and white. The rental payment for the rooms is rather high, though they never stay empty.

32 When you see the building of Ripley Believe It or Not Museum in Orlando for the first time, you’ll probably decide that it can collapse at any moment. The impressive building with a pink façade and snow-white columns looks torn and divided into two asymmetrical parts. In the other part of the façade there are also cracks. The whole building seems to be absolutely unreliable. The original construction of the museum is a tribute to one of the strongest earthquakes in Orlando in 1812. Another peculiarity of the building is a so-called «anti-clock», the hands of which turn backwards. The clock is fixed on the façade and puzzles tourists by the way it shows time.

This building ______
A was designed to look concordant with what surrounds us.
B is situated in Prague.
C became a reality out of a student’s project.
D reflects an item the company produces.
E used to be a leisure centre.
F belongs to Guggenheim’s family.
G gives an opportunity to walk on the ceiling.
H looks as if it was damaged by a natural disaster.

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**Task 7**

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Money is an item which can be used to pay for goods and services. Nowadays almost all money systems are grounded on fiat money, (33)______, its value is declared by a government and it is used as a payment within a country.
In XVIII and XIX centuries the British pound was (34) ______. Because of the difficult economic situation in the UK after WWII (35) ______, it lost the status of the most valued currency. Alongside with the US dollar and the British pound the euro is one of the three largest reserve currencies in the world. The euro is the official currency of the member countries of the eurozone (36) ______ as well as by some overseas territories of the member countries.

E-money stands (37) ______ which is recorded electronically on a card with a microprocessor or for network money which can be controlled on the internet. The system of electronic payments is becoming (38) ______.

A for electronic money and the term is used for money balance
B and the strengthened dominance of the USA in the world economy
C that are legal in a number of European countries
D which is used by 19 countries
E which does not have any value itself
F above all the others in its importance
G the main reserve currency in most countries
H more and more popular nowadays

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

*Mozartkugeln* are traditional (39) ______ chocolate sweets named after Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart which were invented 100 years after the (40) ______ death. In fact, they are chocolate sweets with marzipan and nougat filling. Nowadays the recipes of the chocolates differ depending on their manufacturer. The original sweets are made as follows: a ball of pistachio marzipan is covered in a layer of nougat and placed on a small wooden stick. After that it’s coated with chocolate and placed vertically to let the chocolate harden. The stick is then (41) ______ and the hole it left is filled with chocolate, too. The sweets stay fresh for almost two months in a conditioned room. The history of *Mozartkugeln* started when a Salzburg (42) ______, Paul Furst, created the now world-famous «Mozart balls» in the year of 1890. At the Paris Exhibition in 1905 Furst was (43) ______ a gold medal for the invention that had already become famous. The fine chocolates are still handmade in their creator’s native town. The original recipe is claimed to be kept up and the sweets are sold at the same confectioner’s as the first ones were. (44) ______ products are also manufactured by some other *Mozartkugel* producers. The most famous of them are *Mirabell* and *Reber* which were (45) ______ at the end of the 1970s over the name of the sweets. Actually, when imitations began to appear, Furst made attempts to (46) ______ the trademark and initiated a process in court. As a result of the controversy an agreement was (47) ______. Since then, only Furst’s chocolates can be named «Original Salzburg Mozartkugeln», (48) ______ *Mirabell*‘s are called «Real Salzburg Mozartkugeln» and *Reber* can use «Genuine Reber Mozart-Kugeln» with an obvious hyphen in-between as a name for the product.

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Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

No doubt that any mention (49)_____ Paris will ideate the image of the most iconic of icons, a symbol of romance and inspiration, the Eiffel Tower. (50)_____ March 31st, 2019 the tower celebrates its 130th anniversary. Being the most visited in the world paid sight, the Eiffel Tower has been visited by about 250 million people (51)_____ it was built. However, not everyone was happy (52)_____ the metal structure in 1889, and opinions remain divided even today. The construction (53)_____ the tallest structure in the world before the Chrysler Building in NYC was completed in 1930.

It is said that Antonio Gaudi’s teacher told the student while (54)_____ his architecture diploma: “Who knows if we have given this diploma to a nut or to a genius. Time will tell.” And time certainly did (55)_____. Barcelona has become Gaudi’s city, which is ironic as Gaudi didn’t use to be that popular at the start. (56)_____ a long time his only supporter was Eusebi Guell. Fortunately for the world, Guell took (57)_____ early risks, and it was much later that all Gaudi’s critics finally began (58)_____ what he was doing.

Writing

59 Imagine you’re going to organise a school concert. Write a text planning it. In your text:
— write who is going to be invited;
— decide what its content will be;
— mention who will perform at it.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: 

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Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді
Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у білих прямокутниках зліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифр: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. How much will the boy’s ticket cost?

\[ \text{€ 35.40} \quad \text{€ 27.60} \quad \text{€ 21.20} \]

A   B   C

2. What job would the girl like to do?

A   B   C

3. What will Dan do first?

A   B   C

4. What is the purpose of Frank’s call?
   A. Apologise for not being able to do something.
   B. Tell Brad some news.
   C. Congratulate Brad on something he has done.
5 What isn’t true according to the text?
A. Gary wasn’t able to get exactly what Sandy wanted.
B. Gary can get the film Sandy wants in the evening.
C. Gary can return the film to the shop.

6 What was the only negative moment for the girl during the day according to the text?
A. Missing her mum.
B. Not going sightseeing by bus.
C. Getting tired.

Task 2

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 Each EdCamp event is very well-planned long before the unconference.

8 Environmental problems are discussed as well as pedagogical ones.

9 All the sessions take place one after another without any breaks.

10 The movement started in spring, 2010.

11 Ukraine appears to be among the first ten countries to join.

Task 3

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 What is true about Buckingham Palace?
A. It’s the oldest royal residence in the world.
B. It’s been the official royal palace of all British monarchs.
C. It’s used as Queen Elizabeth II’s main residence.

13 Why is the palace called “a country in the country”?
A. Because it’s situated in the capital of the country.
B. Because it has different services inside.
C. Because it has several hundreds of rooms.

14 Somebody who takes care of the clocks in the palace
A. can’t have another job while working there.
B. is responsible for the clocks and other decorations of the palace.
C. works in a big team.

15 The UK flag can be seen over the palace
A. when the Queen is on holidays in Scotland.
B. on special occasions.
C. when the Queen is in the palace.

16 Who is considered to be the first monarch to live in Buckingham Palace?
A. Duke Buckingham.
B. King George III.
C. Queen Victoria.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Who are the warnings addressed to?

17  **Attention!**
There could be traffic jams on the roads in the city centre tomorrow. Be sure you don’t hurry or better choose another way of getting to the place. If possible use underground or walk.

18  No angling allowed in the river during the spawning season. $400 fine.

19  **Attention!**
We’ll remain closed because of worsened weather conditions. Visit the Green Hill Educational Establishments website for further information.

20  Standing while on move forbidden.
Please wait until the bus stops before leaving your seat.
$30 fine.

21  **Avalanches possible in the area!**
Climbing without a local instructor strictly forbidden!

A  Internet users
B  Tourists and alpinists
C  Metro users
D  Passengers in public transport
E  Swimmers
F  Drivers of vehicles
G  Schoolchildren and their parents
H  Fishermen

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The European Union is a political and economic alliance of 28 European states. Aimed at regional integration the Union was regularised by the Maastricht Treaty in 1992. The official institutions of the EU are the European Council, the European Parliament, the European Central Bank and some others. A single EU market has been developed according to a system of laws which is standard for all member countries. The so-called Schengen Area has no borders within and therefore doesn’t demand any passport controls. The goal of this policy is to make sure the goods, people, capital move free
giving the possibility to maintain common politics in regional development. In 1999 a common unit of currency was established and called «euro». Since then 19 member states have used it as their legal tender. The first step towards the formation of the EU was made in 1951 when six countries of Europe: Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France and Italy signed a treaty for the establishment of ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community), the aim of which was to unite European sources of steel and coal production. A year later the treaty came into effect. Willing to deepen economic integration, in 1957 the same six states established the European Economic Community. In 1973 the first three countries to join were Denmark, Ireland and the UK. During the next forty years 19 countries followed them. Nowadays several more countries are recognised as candidates for membership. There exist three different agreements which reflect different degrees of integration within the EU. They are the membership in the EU, the membership in the euro zone and participating in the Schengen Treaty. Not a single state has left the Union though Greenland, being an autonomous province of Denmark withdrew in 1985. However, the procedure and conditions of leaving for a member are provided by the Lisbon Treaty.

22 What is true about the European Union?
A It’s an organization of all countries of Europe.
B It became a regional integration in 1992.
C It’s an association of separate countries according to particular principles.
D It’s an official institution of the most developed independent European countries.

23 The laws of the Schengen Area
A are the same for all countries of the world.
B prescribe a special currency for each of its members.
C give its members an opportunity to avoid passport controls while travelling within.
D have been developed individually for each country.

24 The EU formation started when several European countries
A decided to establish a common unit of currency.
B created a community to unite coal and steel industries.
C signed the Maastricht Treaty.
D ensured other states that people and goods move free within the euro zone.

25 Among the first members of the EU there were
A Italy, France and Sweden.
B Ireland, the UK and Italy.
C Luxembourg, Belgium and Ireland.
D Germany, the Netherlands and France.

26 What can be said about the member countries of the EU?
A Their stages of integration in the EU are different.
B They aren’t able to leave the Union.
C They all use the same money.
D They have limited the number of candidates for membership.

---

Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The capital of the United Arab Emirates has become one of the most popular shopping destinations in the world. The city accounts for more than forty shopping centres. Let’s get acquainted with the top five of them.

27 Dubai Mall is the biggest shopping and recreation centre in the world. It’s situated next to Burj Khalifa skyscraper. Besides a number of shops the territory of 1.2 mln square kilometres
contains a lot of amazing objects. An enormous skating rink, an artificial waterfall, an aquarium with more than 33,000 marine creatures and a cinema complex of 22 screens impress greatly. «Fashion Avenue» — a gallery comprising 70 boutiques of elite brands and «The Golden Market» with its 220 shops can’t leave anybody untouched.

28 Mall of the Emirates is another iconic shopping place. It suggests a huge amount of shops as well as overwhelming entertainment for all the family. Inside the mall there is a cinema, a bowling centre, several playgrounds and both low-budget and up-scale shops. The highlight of the Mall is Ski Dubai — an artificial ski resort which gives you an opportunity to ski, sledge or play snowballs in the city where the average winter temperature is +25 °C.

29 Burjuman Centre is not only the heart of the capital but also the centre of all designer boutiques. One of the most popular malls of Dubai has been reconstructed recently and now is a real paradise for shopaholics. Such brands as Dior, Prada, Kenzo, Cartier, Tiffany & Co, Ralph Lauren and many other present their collections here. Burjuman Centre is the site of Dubai Trade Festival which gives a chance of buying plenty of things to each and every demanding customer.

30 Deira City Centre is a giant mall which contains more than 200 shops, a Carrefour hypermarket, 11 cinema halls, a bowling centre and a recreation centre for kids called Magic Planet. Deira City Centre is the most affordable mall of all in Dubai.

31 Ibn Battuta Mall consists of six courts each representing a country which once was visited by the Arabic traveller Ibn Battuta. All the courts are decorated according to the styles appropriate for those countries in the 16th century, and every court suggests particular goods. For example, India Court contains top-brands shops and kids’ wear shops, while Persia Court represents plenty of department stores for the whole family and China Court houses a giant cinema with 21 halls, Imax and the top-class restaurants of the mall.

32 Sitting on the shores of the marina, Dubai Marina Mall offers his visitors a casual family shopping experience. It houses a variety of international retailers with an emphasis on affordable high-street fashion and beauty services. Besides, there are lots of food stalls, cafés and restaurants for lunch, most of them with outdoor seating along the water’s edge.

This mall
A sells goods from different countries.
B suggests an entertainment unusual for the UAE.
C is designed in a variety of styles.
D is located close to the most famous building in Dubai.
E is a low-budget mall with a place to entertain children.
F is a place to satisfy the most exacting customers.
G is the closest to the sea.
H offers designers’ clothes at low prices.

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

«A Song of Ice and Fire», a well-known epic fantasy series by G. R. R. Martin, takes place in an imaginary, (33)______. Westeros is full of details and such kind of density can even alienate a casual reader. Sometimes (34)______ can trace all the ties and connections not speaking about the names! The character names in «A Song of Ice and Fire» would definitely (35)______.

Thanks to HBO, the book adaptation, «Game of Thrones», has been shown to millions of people around the globe. It has become (36)______ and appeared to be the most awarded TV show after (37)______.
The story might seem pure fantasy but it still is based on some historical events — a real conflict between the two noble families of the York and the Lancaster.

A having won 38 Emmy Awards  
B probably the most complicated fictional world ever built  
C situation which inspires and influences  
D put an elephant’s memory to test  
E as battles and wars  
F it seems that only the creator  
G like the War of the Roses  
H an emotional roller-coaster for plenty of fans

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Once (39) a time there lived a wise old teacher. He tried to teach his pupils everything he knew and what was even more important, he taught them thinking and making (40). One day the teacher took a scroll which contained (41) of performing a tea ceremony and handed it to the pupils. «Today your task is to study the ceremony of making tea», he said. After that the teacher left and spent the whole day in the park praying and meditating. The pupils did their best in order to (42) the task. By the time the teacher came back the pupils had managed to discuss and learn everything written on the scroll. They proudly started (43) the teacher what they had known about the subject. The first pupil said, «A white crane is washing his head — it means — (44) the teapot with boiling water.» Another one went on, «Bodhisattva is entering the palace — it means — put tea leaves (45) the pot». The third pupil added, «The flow heats the pot — it means — pour boiling water.» (46), one by one, the pupils told the teacher all the twists and turns of the tea ceremony. But there was a pupil who said nothing. (47), he took a teapot, brewed tea according to all the rules and treated his teacher to the fresh-made tea. The teacher said to him, «You did better than the others. You’ve made (48) tea and you’ve learnt an important thing — speak about what you’ve understood, not about what you’ve read.» Somebody noticed that the pupil who the teacher liked most hadn’t said anything at all. «Your deeds always speak louder than your words», replied the teacher.

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Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

«Noughts and crosses», also known (49) **Tic-Tac-Toe**, is a great game to encourage the development of logical thinking. Everything the two players need is just a piece of paper and a pen or a pencil. After (50) **a** grid which consists of nine squares, the players take turns filling the squares with crosses and noughts. The winner is the player who manages to fill three squares (51) **a** row, either down, across or diagonally. For those who prefer (52) **online**, there's plenty of computer-based games of a kind, which (53) **them** play both against the computer, or still against each other.

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Are carrots really able to improve your vision or is it just one of the (54) **tricks** to make kids eat useful vegetables? Well, (55) **certain** conditions, eating carrots (56) **help**. The fact that carrots are rich in vitamin A, essential for good eyesight, (57) **since** (58) . However, vitamin A is not limited to this «rabbit food». It can be easily found in milk, egg yolk, cheese and other products as well.

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Writing

59 Imagine you’ve just returned from a school trip. Write a text describing it. In your text:
— write where you went;
— mention what you saw and did there;
— describe what you liked and what you didn’t like.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: ✓

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Місце виконання помилкової відповіді
Щоб виконати відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у білих прямокутниках зліва.

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Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. What did he like most about the trip?

A  [Image of a boat]
B  [Image of statues]
C  [Image of a goat]

2. Which photo are they looking at?

A  [Image of a village]
B  [Image of a mountain landscape]
C  [Image of a beach]

3. What do they order?

A  [Image of cupcakes and ice cream]
B  [Image of fruit and a drink]
C  [Image of coffee and fruit]

4. What does the person want to do?
   A  Sell a watch or exchange it for something.
   B  Buy a watch for $150.
   C  Have another watch instead of this one.
What should Clara do?
A Join another class because the morning lesson is full.
B Change groups because fitness training won’t be held in the morning anymore.
C Come later because she would be the only one to come in the morning.

What is Daisy trying to say?
A Dad should wait for Mum before leaving for the theatre.
B Mum won’t meet her husband in the place they arranged.
C Mum will wait for Dad next to the theatre until he arrives.

Task 2
Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

Elizabeth stepped in her sister’s shoes having become the spouse of Helen’s fiancé.

It was a problem to Sissi to assimilate into her life in Austria.

She couldn’t fulfil a duty of giving a successor to the Austrian throne.

The Empress was murdered while travelling in Italy.

Nowadays portraits of her last years are inaccessible.

Task 3
Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

Samuel Clemens was born in
A a small town in Florida.
B 1875.
C the USA.

The pen name of the author
A appeared due to his work on a river.
B was claimed to be real.
C is of unknown origin.

What is stated in the text about Twain’s works?
A His major work of all the times is The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.
B The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was the second part of The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.
C He became wealthy thanks to his novels.

What doesn’t the text say about Twain’s family?
A Olivia Langdon met her future husband in 1867.
B Twain and his wife had four children.
C They were married for more than thirty years.

What is special about Twain’s death?
A He made a precise prediction about it.
B There are two names on his gravestone.
C It was the greatest disappointment of his life.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Where are these notes likely to be seen?

17. To all the staff!
   A two-hour meeting will be held next Friday.
   Time: March, 10th at 9 a.m.
   Place: Teachers’ Room.
   Topic: End of Year ceremony on May, 31st.
   Please, be punctual and ready for the discussion.
   All the propositions will be taken into account.

18. The 10:40 service for Cardiff will leave from platform 6 as usual. The 2:20 service will leave from platform 4 today, not platform 2. All other trains for this destination will leave from platform 5 according to the timetable.

19. To be taken with a glass of juice at three-hourly intervals up to five times daily.

20. Use this area for study. Keep silence. Make sure you return all the books to the proper shelves.

21. The fitting rooms are on the 1st floor next to the customer services. Not more than four items allowed at a time.

A Box office
B College cafeteria
C Department store
D Medical prescription
E Local school
F University library
G Hospital for children
H Railway station

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

On 21st April, 2016 the Queen of the United Kingdom, who is also the Queen of fifteen more countries, celebrated her 90th birthday. On this occasion four official portraits of hers had been published. For them Elizabeth II had posed together with her great-grandchildren, children, the Crown Princess and with the dogs of her majesty. Besides, jubilee stamps had been published, a jubilee coin had been stroked, and several documentaries had been released. Queen Elizabeth II
is the longest-reigning queen of the UK. She’s very popular all over the world. Her life has always been interesting for millions of people. Here are some facts about Her Majesty the Queen of the UK.

Though Elizabeth II was born in April, 1926, her official birthday is celebrated in June. This appears to be a tradition since the times of King Edward VII, whose birthday was in November but who wanted to celebrate it in fine weather.

The house where the British Queen was born nowadays is occupied by a Chinese restaurant.

Elizabeth wasn’t supposed to become a reigning monarch. She was only the third to be eligible to succeed. After her grandfather George V had died in 1936 and her uncle Edward VIII had abdicated, George VI became the King and his daughter turned out to be his direct heir.

In February, 1945 the future Queen joined a women self-defence formation and was trained as a driver mechanic.

Elizabeth first met her husband when she was only eight and he was five years older. The children played with a toy railway together and as the Queen’s governess says, she fell in love with Philipp at first sight. Elizabeth’s parents weren’t inclined to having Philipp as their son-in-law. However, the young couple got married when the future Queen turned the age of legal majority.

Elizabeth II has four children, eight grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. At the same time, she’s got thirty goddaughters and godsons.

In 1953 Elizabeth II was crowned as the Queen of Great Britain. She was the first monarch in British history whose coronation ceremony was seen on TV by a 27-million audience all around the UK.

During the reign of Elizabeth II the country has known twelve Prime Ministers, seven Popes and the same number of Archbishops of Canterbury.

All the state decisions in the UK are made on behalf of the Queen. However, the fact is that the British monarch reigns but doesn’t rule.

22 What is true about the birthday of Elizabeth II?
A She was born in 1926 in a house next to a Chinese restaurant.
B Her Majesty’s birthday is celebrated twice a year.
C The British Queen was born in November.
D Elizabeth II celebrates her birthday according to modern traditions.

23 Which of the following is stated in the text?
A Elizabeth II predictably became the Queen.
B Elizabeth became the direct heir after a number of events which led her father to the throne.
C George V chose Elizabeth to succeed.
D Edward VIII was divested of his right to the throne.

24 What is known about the Queen’s husband?
A He met Her Majesty in his childhood.
B He was sympathized with by the royal family.
C He became the King of the UK in 1953.
D He liked playing with a toy railway as a child.

25 What is correct about the Queen’s family members according to the text?
A All her descendants are pretenders to the British throne.
B Elizabeth is a godmother for some of them.
C Each of her children gave her grandchildren.
D She’s already become great-grandmother five times.

26 Which fact about the reign of Elizabeth II is wrong?
A She makes the most important decisions as for the country’s development.
B She’s experienced the governing of a dozen Prime Ministers.
C The Queen’s coronation ceremony was watched by 27 million British citizens.
D Every important decision in the state is made in the Queen’s name.
Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

If you want something more than just a cute cat or a funny puppy you’d better think of having a more unusual pet. There are a few exotic pets which are popular to own nowadays.

27 Sugar gliders are very sociable and rather active creatures. They are marsupial animals like many other Australian species. They got their name thanks to a layer that covers the body from the front leg to the hind leg and gives the animals an opportunity to glide from tree to tree. An adult glider is about 17 centimetres long and weighs less than 100 grams. These cuddly tiny animals can be taught numerous funny tricks as they are playful and trainable. They are considered to be loyal and thus can become a good pet both for families and for single people. However, you should keep in mind that sugar gliders lead active nightlife.

28 Hedgehogs are extremely cute and need pretty low maintenance. They sleep a lot and don’t demand a lot of attention. In spite of having spines, hedgehogs are incredibly friendly and can make perfect pets. Hedgehogs enjoy being handled and can purr, whistle, and snuffle to boot. If you’re a night owl it’s a pet for you — hedgehogs usually sleep at daytime and are up at night. Hedgehogs are often mistaken for small porcupines but the two species have no relation.

29 Spotted genets are independent animals though they still can make good pets if you just take their character into consideration. Genets look like a mix of a cat, a raccoon and a ferret. They can range in size from 1 to 7 pounds. They are very active and agile. They are also rather skittish so it’s better not to bring them to a place where other pets live. The native land of spotted genets is Africa.

30 Fennec foxes only ever weigh about 3 pounds. Their distinctive feature is their enormously big ears which actually serve to dissipate heat. Besides, their hearing is very sensitive. They can easily be house-trained and can learn to use a litter box. This desert animal can make an excellent pet though usual foxes cannot. It’s absolutely safe to keep it at home. If taken care of properly it can live up to 14 years in captivity.

31 Not everybody agrees these striped animals can make good pets. It may have something to do with their «smelly» reputation. Anyway, skunks are not that popular. In fact, if you have their scent glands removed, which is a usual procedure for pet skunks when they’re about a month old, you won’t have to live with the stench. Skunks are very intelligent and curious. They can entertain themselves with toys. They require little care and are easy to look after.

32 While being a rodent, the capybara is nothing like a hamster or guinea-pig. An adult grows up to 1.2 metres and can weigh about 45 kilos. Capybaras are unlikely to become fully domesticated, so those who want to have such a pet need to handle a young one. Since capybaras are semi-aquatic animals, they need a place to swim like a pond or a pool. Besides, they demand lots of outdoor space. The animal is not recommended for families with children as these rodents aren’t as tolerant as usual pets. In some areas, capybaras are illegal to be kept as pets, that’s why you should always make sure your place doesn’t have exotic pet legislation which would keep you from owning a capybara.

This animal ______
A can’t boast being very easy-going.
B is a nocturnal creature of a small size.
C has a funny body part which is useful in hot areas.
D probably won’t be a good friend for your son or daughter.
E is a marsupial which never stays up after the sunset.
F has nothing to do with another spiny animal.
G can be adapted to living at home after a little surgery.
H smells bad and is moody enough.
Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Haggis, (33)______, is actually a type of pudding which contains liver, heart and lungs of a sheep. The meat products are minced (34)______. All this mixture is seasoned with onion, pepper and some other spices, (35)______. Now it’s ready to be boiled. Haggis has been considered to be a distinctively Scottish dish (36)______. However, it was also long popular in England, and its origin is still more ancient. The term «haggis» dates back to the 15th century. Haggis used to be favoured as a savoury and nourishing, (37)______. Nowadays it’s celebrated as a tradition and served with some ceremony, particularly on Burns Night held annually on January, 25. As a rule, haggis is accompanied (38)______.

A and is also loved by common people
B the national Scottish dish
C by turnips and mashed potatoes
D and mixed with beef suet and oatmeal
E but at the same time inexpensive meal
F since the mid-18th century
G and packed into a sheep’s stomach
H by waiters dressed in national costumes

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The image of the White House is (39)______ on a 20-dollar banknote. However, it’s itemised in the list of top US attractions for another reason. First of all, the White House is a symbol of the American nation and the (40)______ of the US president’s power. It’s been for more than two centuries that the White House serves (41)______ an attribute of the nation’s might. The classical architecture of the building is rather neat though elegant. The (42)______ stone on the official residence of the US presidents, known all around the world as the White House, was laid on October 13, 1792 in Washington D.C. at the address of Pennsylvania Avenue, 1600. The (43)______ for the building was chosen by the first president of the country George Washington who also acted as a co-designer of the building. In June, 1800 the construction was (44)______. Unfortunately, Washington himself was deprived of being the first inhabitant of the White House as by the end of the process of building it the country had been already governed by its second president John Adams. There exist several (45)______ about why the White House is called this way. One of the most popular says that the building got its name after it had been (46)______ white in 1814 to liquidate the aftermath of the fire. Anyway, the name was officially confirmed only in 1901. In the 20th century the building was reconstructed and redecorated several times. Nowadays it’s a six-storey building (47)______ 132 rooms, 32 bathrooms and three elevators. Almost all the rooms (48)______ the private ones of the President and his family are opened to the public.

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The whole world (49) had helped Haiti in February, 2010 after the island had suffered one of (50) most terrible earthquakes ever. Rescue teams came from places (51) far away as Iceland and China. Volunteers and local people cleared the main roads so that food and medical supplies (52) could be delivered through. The disaster affected 3 million people. Thousands lost their lives or were badly injured, even more lost their homes. The earthquake also caused tsunamis in nearby fishing villages, (53) where damaged beaches and swept a number of houses out to the sea.

Pizza, as we know it today, was born in the 18th century in Naples, Italy. It is known that oven-baked flatbread dishes (54) where long before that time, but it was Naples (55) which people first put tomatoes on top and got a brand new dish. (56) The two original pizza recipes are considered to be the Marinara and the Margherita. Both of them (57) have eaten tomato toppings, but the Marinara recipe also contains oregano, garlic and olive oil, (58) that the Margherita includes basil and mozzarella cheese.

Writing

59 Imagine you’re writing a for-and-against article about using mobile phones at school. In your text:
— state the problem;
— write about the advantages and disadvantages of using mobiles;
— express your own opinion on the topic.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: \( \times \)

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59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
TEST 5

Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. Where's the girl's mobile?

A  
B  
C  

2. Which sport will they do in the afternoon?

A  
B  
C  

3. What is the girl going to buy?

A  
B  
C  

4. What does Steve have to do?
   A  Mark the spelling mistakes.
   B  Complete the task and hand it in.
   C  Edit the composition with the teacher.
5 What is true about Bill?
A He doesn’t live in the city where Patrick lives.
B He’s in love with Patrick’s sister.
C He’s a pilot.

6 When will Jason probably have his Spanish lesson?
A On Friday.
B At the weekend.
C On Monday.

---

Task 2

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 The rank of a hotel depends on the country it’s located in.
8 There are no hotels in the world which are ranked with more than five stars.
9 In hostels shared rooms are always for both men and women.
10 Private villas are among the most expensive places to stay in.
11 Campsites are appropriate places for backpackers.

---

Task 3

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 What did the man want at the beginning of the story?
A To be employed by an IT company.
B A job of a cleaner.
C To own a computer.

13 Why wasn’t he employed?
A He failed the tests.
B He had no appropriate equipment for the test.
C He didn’t fit the company’s rules.

14 What branch did the man start his business in?
A Agriculture.
B IT.
C Retail.

15 Why was the insurance agent surprised?
A Because the man wanted to insure his business.
B Because the man didn’t have a computer.
C Because the man managed to run his own business.

16 What if the man had owned a computer at the beginning of the story?
A He probably wouldn’t have achieved much.
B He would have used e-mail.
C He would have become an IT manager.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Where can you read the following?

17
Enjoyed this book? Why not try another one at 15% off! Buy classical and modern books direct from WallyBarbeth at 15% off recommended retail price. Free postage and packing.
To purchase by Visa/Mastercard simply call 09876575388

18
Welcome back! As you may see we’ve just been freshened and now the navigation is easier and the information is more accessible. A number of pages are still in progress, but keep on visiting the site as they are becoming available. You don’t need to register again unless you have troubles with your previous password. Hope you’ll enjoy the new layout and we’ll be glad to receive your comments.

19
We collect and swap postcards.
The club meetings are held every second Wednesday of a month in Room 54.
Those who want to share the hobby are welcome!

20
Paying is available at exit.
Please, note that machines don’t give the change.
Keep the ticket.

21
City Pass owners can skip the line.
Children under 14 enter free of charge.
Please, queue here to book a guided tour.

A Parking lot
B Vending machine
C Gallery of modern art
D Online shop
E Post office
F Hobby club
G Internet forum
H Underground entrance

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Citizens of Salzburg are often called Stierwaschers which means «Bullwashers». Maybe the nickname really originated due to the tradition of washing fresh beef meat in the river. But
there is another version which is told all the tourists as a legend. Hohensalzburg Castle, situated in Salzburg, is one of the biggest burgs in Europe. Once in the Middle Ages an enemy took up positions round the fortress. The siege was long and the city inhabitants had run out of food supplies. They had only one bull left. It seemed impossible to go on defending the city. Suddenly one man proposed an idea of how to cheat the enemy. The brown bull was taken for a walk on the fortress wall so that the enemy could see it. In the evening the citizens painted the bull. The following morning they showed a walking bull again but this time the bull was black. And once again they repainted the bull so that the enemy saw a white one. In such a way the enemy was made to think the city inhabitants had plenty of food available. The siege was withdrawn and thus the citizens were saved. The happy people went out of the fortress gates and headed to the river. Everybody wanted to wash the bull which had helped them survive. Since then the citizens of Salzburg have been called «Bullwashers» and a monument to the bull was erected in one of the squares of the fortress.

22 How did the word «Bullwashers» start to be used about Salzburg citizens?
   A They used to wash bulls in the river.
   B They used to wash meat before eating it.
   C They repainted the bull several times and washed it afterwards.
   D There exists more than one version as for its origin.

23 What is true about Hohensalzburg?
   A It's a castle not far from the fortress of Salzburg.
   B It was built in the Middle Ages by Salzburg citizens.
   C An enemy tried to capture it at least once.
   D It has a river within its territory.

24 What was the enemy supposed to think about the situation?
   A There were three bulls in the castle.
   B The citizens had enough food to survive the siege.
   C The citizens played a trick on the enemy.
   D The citizens were very smart.

25 The bull was initially of ______
   A brown colour.
   B black colour.
   C white colour.
   D different colours.

26 After the enemy had gone ______
   A the citizens repainted the bull again.
   B the citizens washed the bull in the river every day.
   C the citizens were grateful to the bull.
   D the citizens erected a monument to the bull outside the city of Salzburg.

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Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The British system of education suggests several types of educational establishments to fit every parent’s requests and possibilities. Here are the main ones.

27 State schools are maintained by local authorities. They are usually free to be attended by all children aged 5—16. Parents are expected to provide their child with necessary office supplies, while all the books and other equipment are covered by the school. Sometimes school uniform and
sportswear are also bought by parents. Besides, schools may ask for voluntary contributions to hold after-school activities, but any child can participate no matter if his or her parents agree to donate. 90% of children in the UK go to state schools.

28 About 88% of secondary-school students attend comprehensive schools. These schools teach children of all abilities and provide a wide range of secondary education for pupils aged 11—16.

29 Grammar schools are fully selective and they are academically oriented. Entrance is made based on the results of the ability test, usually at the age of 11. Grammar schools are mostly single-sexed ones and this is their other distinctive feature.

30 Boarding schools in the UK teach a mix of international students and locals. «Day pupils» leave school at the end of a school day and live with their families. However, most pupils live at the school. Boarding schools are usually co-ed ones with separate accommodation and mixed classes. Boarding schools could be both private and free-state ones, which only demand a charge of boarding accommodation, although the free-state boarding schools accept UK citizens or pupils from the European Economic Area only.

31 A parochial school is a private educational establishment of primary and secondary levels which is affiliated with a religious organization. Its curriculum usually includes general religious education in addition to common subjects such as maths, language and science.

32 Special schools for students aged eleven or older usually specialize in one of the areas of special educational needs. These include social, emotional and mental health; sensory and physical needs; cognition and learning or communication and interaction. Such schools often further specialize within the main categories to reflect the special needs they help with like Autistic spectrum disorders or any other of a kind.

These schools

A select pupils according to their knowledge and abilities.
B provide education for students who demand a different approach.
C are usually run by the church.
D are attended by the majority of the UK students offering them non-academically oriented secondary education.
E teach children from the UK and EEA only.
F are non-fee-paying, funded from taxes and usually organized by the local government.
G offer both teaching and accommodation.
H are based on general religious education.

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The gulper eel, (33)______, is famous for its enormous mouth. The eel’s mouth is much larger than its body. But that’s not (34)______. The gulper eel’s mouth can suddenly expand like a soap bulb (35)______, though the fish is expected to eat mainly small species. The prey is then deposited into a pouch-like lower jaw, (36)______. Because of such a jaw the gulper eel is also called the pelican eel. The stomach of this incredible fish is also stretchable, (37)______. However, scientists believe that the eel’s usual diet consists mainly of small crustaceans. The reason for this theory is that the eel’s teeth are tiny and it probably can’t eat large fish on a regular basis. Gulper eels themselves (38)______.

A so that it can accommodate its large meals
B what makes this creature so bizarre
C which resembles that of a pelican
D that is known for his unusual nose
E which allows it to scoop up much larger prey
F one of the weirdest creatures in the underwater world
G are preyed upon by deep-sea predators
H can feed their babies

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Scottish fold cat can be easily (39) ______ by its small ears which fold forward and downward, giving it a mischievous look. Attentive and sweet-tempered, devoted but not demanding, the Scottish fold (40) ______ a perfect pet. It’s famed for being highly adaptive, playful attitudes and is definitely easy to be introduced to people, other pets and (41) ______. The fold is often (42) ______ with another cat breed, the American curl, which also has folded ears. However, the ears of the (43) ______ curl upwards and back. Kittens of the Scottish fold are not born with folded ears. It usually happens when a kitten (44) ______ the age of three weeks. Scottish folds can have (45) ______ short or long coats, and the short fur should be (46) ______ while the longer coats should be full. They come in a wide variety of colours, and the colour of the eyes and nose (47) ______ also varies and (48) ______ to the dominant colour of the coat.

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Task 9

Read the text below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Eurovision Song Contest is a (49) ______ competition which is held annually among the member countries of the European Broadcasting Union. Each country is represented (50) ______ only one candidate who is chosen beforehand. The songs performed shouldn’t last longer than three minutes. The festival takes place on (51) ______ television. After all the candidates (52) ______ their songs, the judges and the audience vote for the other countries’ songs to determine the most popular song in the competition. The contest has been broadcast (53) ______ its inauguration in 1956 and it has proved to be one of the most watched non-sporting events in the world.
Since 2000 Eurovision has also been broadcast (54) across its internet website. The winners of the contest usually have short-term success. Among the (55) very notables there are ABBA (winner of 1974), and Celine Dion (winner of 1988). The record for the highest number of wins belongs to Ireland (56) who has won the competition seven times. The first contest was held in Lugano, Switzerland and was won by the host country. The second one was hosted in Germany. After that it (57) was decided that henceforth the winning country would host the contest the next year. In the 1960s and 1970s some countries declined for particular reasons, so other countries agreed to host instead. As Eurovision is a live show it gives every participant an opportunity to rehearse on the stage of the Eurovision auditorium during several days before (58) a Saturday show. The participants should observe numerous detailed rules, and their new version is produced each year.

Writing

50 Imagine you’re going to organize an environmentally-friendly event. Write a text planning it. In your text:
— write who is going to be invited;
— decide what will be done;
— mention the expected results.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
Бланк відповідей

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Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у ближній прямокутнику сліва.

**Увага!** Приклад написання цифр: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

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59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. Which picture will she finally send?

A   B   C

2. What time will he see the doctor?

A   B   C

3. What was the weather like?

A   B   C

4. Where can the guests talk to the guide tomorrow afternoon?
   A At the reception desk.
   B In the assembly hall.
   C In his office.
5 What can we learn from the letter?
A Ann can’t afford staying at a luxurious hotel.
B She's on holiday with her friends.
C She’s visiting the capital of a country famous for its history.

6 Why is she going to be late?
A She’s standing at the bus stop waiting for a bus.
B There is a road repair and she only can take a taxi.
C There’s been a traffic jam for 40 minutes.

---

Task 2

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 The first episodes of «Friends» were shown on TV in the 1990s.
8 The sitcom was filmed in New York.
9 The leading actors received $1 mln for the ten-year filming.
10 The series wasn’t that popular from the beginning.
11 «Friends» was awarded 62 Emmy Awards.

---

Task 3

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 What are the main traits of character of the British according to foreigners?
A They are shy and calm.
B They don’t like strangers.
C They aren’t emotional.

13 Who can the British hug and kiss as a greeting?
A Somebody who is a family member or a good friend.
B Somebody who they see for the first time.
C Somebody who stays close to them.

14 Which topics aren’t appropriate for a conversation?
A Family and politics.
B Sport and health.
C Personal details like age and salary.

15 Someone who doesn’t hold a door open for a person behind them is ______
A considered not British.
B thought to be impolite.
C expected to open it for a woman.

16 If you are going to visit the British at their home you should ______
A buy an expensive gift for them.
B call in advance.
C come if they say «drop in!».
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

What place is each announcement about?

17  «Kids of Tomorrow» opened a new exhibition yesterday. New incredible works of young artists are on display. The school senior staff expresses gratitude to all those who have managed to help with the organization and to the visitors who donate for the development. The entrance to the exhibition is free. The opening hours are 11 a.m.—6 p.m. (Monday—Saturday).

18  With its well-equipped playgrounds, two swimming pools and a football stadium «Sunrise» is a perfect destination for kids aged 7—15. Different kinds of sport from soccer to golf are offered. Spanish classes with graded tasks are also available. Enthusiastic and qualified staff will help your child focus on the most useful and interesting activities and make sure the holidays are real fun.

19  Would you like to visit a world of awesome cars? What about touching them? Trying your driving skills? BMW Welt in Munich is opened for public every day. The entrance is free. Taking photos is allowed. To know more about the corporation attend an excursion to the BMW Museum held Tue.—Sun., 10 a.m.—6 p.m. The price depends.

20  A new venue is opening next week in the city centre. The conception of being cat-friendly is fully observed. Both vegetarian and meat dishes available. You may touch and play with the inhabitants unless they demur. Pets are not allowed in order to avoid conflicts. The working hours: Mon.—Sun., 10 a.m.—10 p.m.

21  Ferdinand Ave., 9 Tel. 874579086
Opening hours:
Wednesday—Sunday 10 a.m.—8 p.m.,
Monday — up to 6 p.m.,
closed — Tuesday.
Admission: $4, reduced $2. On display: costumes and aspects of traditional Indian life. For group excursions booking call in advance.

A  Automobile exhibition
B  Cat café
C  Painting school
D  Clothes shop
E  Sports gym
F  Summer camp
G  Pet shop
H  Museum of American history
The House of Borgia family became outstanding in Italy in the Renaissance period. They were involved into ecclesiastical and political affairs in the 15th and 16th centuries. The family produced two Popes, who ruled respectively in the middle and at the end of the 15th century, and about twenty cardinals. They were suspected of many serious crimes including murder by arsenic poisoning. Due to their grasping for power they also made enemies with such prominent families as the Medici and the Sforza. The most remarkable figures in history are considered Rodrigo Borgia also known as Pope Alexander VI and his two children — Cesare and Lucrezia. The other children of Rodrigo are less famous. Rodrigo became Pope thanks to bribery and intrigues. He ruled the Church for eleven years. During his reign Rome was plunged into corruption, thievery, murders and tyranny. As Alexander VI, Rodrigo Borgia was recognised as a gifted diplomat and politician, but was widely criticized for overspending, simony and other failings. He appointed his two sons to the chief military and religious positions. He built alliances with powerful families of Spain and Italy through marriages of his children. The time period when the Borgias had their greatest influence was long after Rodrigo, Cesare and Lucrezia had died in 1503—1519. Those were the Age of Renaissance and the beginning of the Age of Discoveries. In other words, those were the times of developing art, literature and science. Not all the Borgias were corrupt and violent. For example, Fransis Borgia and Caspar Borgia were known to be much different from their relatives. The story of the Borgias sparks interest of writers and film-makers. Plenty of books and films about the family have been created.

22 What isn’t true about the House of Borgia family?
A They were prominent in the 15th and 16th centuries.
B Two of the Popes of the Roman Catholic Church belonged to them.
C Their rule was respected by the people.
D They were said to commit serious crimes.

23 What does the text say about the children of Rodrigo Borgia?
A Some of them were different from the relatives.
B He only had a son and a daughter.
C They were recognised as gifted politicians.
D Some of them got major posts falsely.

24 How can Rodrigo’s rule be described?
A It was tampering and satrapic.
B It influenced greatly the cultural development of the country.
C It was long and trouble-free.
D He was criticised for building marriage alliances of his children.

25 When were the Borgias the mightiest?
A During the reign of Pope Alexander IV.
B At the beginning of the 16th century.
C After the death of the Borgias.
D At the Age of Renaissance and partly during the Age of Discoveries.

26 What age was the first half of the 16th century?
A The age of violence and cruelty.
B The age of the Borgias’ reign.
C The age of developing arts, science and literature.
D The age of creating stories about the Borgias.
Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

27 London’s premier International Airport, one of the busiest international airports in the world, with flights from London to every major city on each of the six continents is Heathrow Airport. It is considered to be the international gateway into the United Kingdom. It’s got five terminals (four passenger ones and a cargo one) and two parallel runways. In 2015, it handled a record 75 million passengers. It’s used by more than 90 airlines.

28 London’s second airport — Gatwick Airport — is also very busy with a very wide range of global destinations both with scheduled and chartered airlines. It’s located in West Sussex. Gatwick appears to be the busiest single-way airport in the world. It is the base for low-cost carriers like Monarch, EasyJet, Norwegian Air Shuttle and Flybe. The airport has two terminals and its own railway station.

29 London City Airport is situated in London’s disused Docklands, and is the closest to Central London. This fact limits the size of the airport. It has a single runway, which is very short. As a result, no large aircraft are permitted to use the airport, which initially prevented all long-haul flights. However, this airport has a business focus on major European cities and mostly suggests weekday flight schedules. It is the only airport serving London which does not operate at night.

30 Luton Airport is the headquarters of the low-cost carrier EasyJet and is a focus airport for other no-frills airlines. It provides a wide range of low-cost and charter flights to a wide range of European destinations and beyond.

31 Stansted Airport is one of the primary operational bases for Europe’s largest low-cost carrier, Ryanair. The destinations of the airport are largely in Europe, however, in the past it used to serve destinations further afield, like Kuala Lumpur. It is the home of Harrods Aviation, giving an opportunity for VIP aircraft to land there, such as Air Force One carrying the President of the United States, Barack Obama, in 2009.

32 London Southend Airport is London’s newest airport offering flights and package holidays with easyJet, Flybe, Thomson and First Choice. Southend is located 40 miles east of London. Nowadays it is the least busy of London’s six major airports. However, it used to be London’s third busiest in the 1960s—1970s. It has undergone expansions and is used by a number of airlines which service primarily European destinations. This airport has fewer transport options than other airports.

Which airport
A has seen a head of state’s arrival?
B is younger than other London’s airports?
C can be reached from almost any country of the world?
D has set a record of being used by almost a hundred airlines?
E has flights only in daytime?
F is the main site of low-budget airlines in London?
G suggests using trains to its passengers?
H offers flights to Kuala Lumpur?

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Pearl of the Mediterranean, (33)_____, Montenegro is a sovereign country which is located on Balkan Peninsula. With the magnificent Adriatic Sea, gorgeous mountains and amazing lakes, this small but (34)______ has become a perfect holiday destination. Nowhere else one could find
so much natural beauty. Montenegro borders on Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia, Albania and Kosovo, (35)______, so tourists who arrive to Montenegro, are able to see its neighbours as well. Actually, tourism is one of the major industries in the country and it is now selected for the Top World Tourist Destination list. The population of the country is less than a million people, (36)______, proud of their traditions and history. From Montenegro Coast over Central to the North, (37)______ for active holiday. Montenegro is a country with rich culture. Each town has its own story, so it can be quite challenging to decide (38)______. You can always join organized tours, or simply rent a car if you prefer private sightseeing, but whichever you choose there will be no mistake. You will experience Montenegro in the right way!

A where to go and what to see
B unique in many ways
C its value is bigger than
D who are very hospitable and generous
E extremely beautiful country
F while being always ready
G there are so many fantastic places
H which can be easily reached by car or bus

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Instagram is a free (39)______ which is used to share photos and videos.

The maximum duration of video was at first limited to 15 seconds. Since March 2016 it’s become possible to upload videos which are 60 seconds (40)_______. Instagram is (41)______ with iPhone, iPad, and iPad Touch devices as well as with Android mobile devices. In April 2012 Instagram was acquired by Facebook company which (42)______ them about a billion US dollars. Developing of the application began in San Francisco in 2010. In January 2011 it added a service of hashtags. Hashtags made it easier for Instagram users to (43)______ for other users and particular photos. In April 2012 a mobile version for Android phones was (44)_______. It appeared to be so popular that it was downloaded more than a million times in just 24 hours. In 2013 the official Instagram app for the Windows phones was released. In May 2016 a new design for Instagram was introduced. Besides, a new updated icon appeared. Instagram is very (45)______ especially with young people. For instance, in December 2010 Instagram had one million users and a year later it could boast having five times more. In 2012 the (46)______ of accounts on Instagram rose to 30 mln. In 2014 the registration of the 200-millionth user was (47)______. It’s also widely used by celebrities and teenagers like following their photos very much. Instagram has been highly awarded in different nominations (48)______ «The App of the Year» nomination held by Apple company in 2011.

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Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Once there lived a boy. Not far from his house there grew a (49) ______ tree. The boy liked to come and play under the tree. He (50) ______ climb to the very top, taste delicious fruit and sleep under the tree. The tree was always glad to play with the boy. But soon the boy grew up and stopped (51) ______ his childish games. Once he came to the tree and refused to play with it. He wanted new toys but he didn’t have enough money to buy them. The tree (52) ______ to collect all its fruit and sell the fruit to save money for toys. The boy took all the fruit, went away and (53) ______ came back.

They come in different shapes and sizes as well as in different languages. They (54) ______ for selves or for a gift. The whole world with its continents, oceans, countries and islands is offered to encourage your adventures. A scratch map (55) ______ incredibly popular since it was created in (56) ______. Scratch maps allow you to create a personalized record of your travels whether you explore the world or just travel around your native country. It’s the perfect way to mark (57) ______ places you’ve visited and show off your list in such a unique form. The map features gold scratch foil that replicates the miracle of travelling — the more you travel and scratch (58) ______ you discover and reveal.

Writing

Imagine you’re going to write an article to the school newspaper and share your opinion as for keeping animals at zoos. In your text:
— write about advantages of keeping animals at zoos;
— write about disadvantages of it;
— express and explain your opinion.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: ✗

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Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді
Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у білих прямокутниках зліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифр: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1 How will the woman eat her eggs?

A  
B  
C  

2 How will the customer pay on the ground floor?

A  
B  
C  

3 What time will they go shopping?

A  
B  
C  

4 What features should an applicant have?
A An applicant should be young and friendly.
B An applicant should be a skilled facilitator.
C An applicant should be a leader of a team of managers.
5 What does Diane intend to do?
A She likes the T-shirt but she wants to exchange it for a similar one of a different colour.
B She got two T-shirts as Christmas presents so she wants to buy a skirt to match them.
C She wants to buy another T-shirt.

6 What isn’t said in the text?
A The IT teacher is going to give the iPod to Joe’s mum.
B Joe was able to download music for Kelvin.
C Kelvin will probably get his iPod next day.

---

**Task 2**

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 A conflict can arise at any place and concerns each and every one of us.
8 People react in multiple different ways when a conflict situation happens to them.
9 Any conflict should be resolved immediately.
10 Point to the opponent’s faults and explain what you don’t like about that.
11 Be ready to swallow your pride.

---

**Task 3**

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 What does the text say about modern entertainment?
A It changes life.
B It’s developing fast.
C It’s a branch of technology.

13 What has changed in film-making?
A Suspenseful screenplays are not needed anymore.
B The film crew doesn’t go to different places nowadays.
C The computer-generated images have replaced some old techniques.

14 What is possible to do using computer-based techniques?
A Shoot massive scenes.
B Shorten the budget of a film.
C Show some magnificent scenery in films.

15 What is blue-screening used for?
A Applying computer-based effects successfully.
B Combining two pieces of shooting together.
C Replacing analogue cinema with digital one.

16 What is inescapable in film industry nowadays?
A Training professionals according to the requirements of modern cinema.
B Making sure the cinema won’t lose its charm.
C Learning to apply computer-based effects efficiently.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

17
For sale!
$300,000 or near offer
Flat near city centre
3 bedrooms & 2 bathrooms
Big kitchen
Dining room and living room with a fireplace

18
A large range of services from formal to casual.
Any corporate event, private event or wedding.
All dietary needs and preferences (gluten free, vegan, vegetarian).

19
Extras for crowd shots are needed. Preference is given to short childishly-looking youngsters of both sexes. Hourly payment. At least 5-hour working day.

20
Clearance sale!
The shop is selling the rest of the autumn collection before introducing a new one.
Up to 80% off!
Don’t miss!
Fri.—Sun., 10 a.m.—10 p.m.

21
Tuesday, April 25.
Mid-term exams in two weeks! So, here are some changes in timetable.
Soccer practice rescheduled. Will be next Friday, 5 p.m.
Trip to the mountains delayed. Ask Mr Davis for the details.

A Retail stores
B Sports
C Accommodation
D Education
E Medicine
F Entertainment
G Catering
H Travelling

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Every living creature needs energy to live. Every time animals or people perform an activity, they use energy in order to do this. All energy originally comes from the sun. Plants and trees
can’t shop for food or hunt for it, so they use sunlight, nutrients and water to get energy. This process is known as photosynthesis. Plants are those which are considered to start food chains. They are called producers. At the same time, anything or anybody that eats plants to get energy is called a consumer. Animals that feed on plants are called herbivores. In a food chain they represent the primary consumers. Animals that eat other animals are called carnivores while those which eat both plants and animals are omnivores. In a food chain they play the roles of secondary and tertiary consumers. A food chain shows the way each living thing gets food, and how nutrients and energy pass from creature to creature. Each part of the chain is food for the next link. If one of the links breaks, then all the other in the chain are in danger of extinction. A food chain also demonstrates how the organisms are related with each other through food eaten by them. Food chains vary in length from three to six or more levels. Food chains usually begin with plant life, and end with dead animals that fungi, bacteria and worms use as their food. They break down the animals which then appear back in the soil and this way plants reuse them. Food chains were first introduced by an African-Arab scientist in the 9th century and later popularised in a book published in 1927 by Charles Elton, which also introduced the food-web concept.

22 What is stated in the text about energy?
A All the animals and people need energy to get food.
B Plants and trees use only solar and hydroenergy.
C Photosynthesis is a process distinctive for all flora and fauna.
D Originally all the energy we all get comes from the sun.

23 What are the links of a chain food?
A Consumers and carnivores.
B Herbivores and omnivores.
C Producers and carnivores.
D Consumers and producers.

24 Omnivores are animals which ______
A feed on anything.
B feed on plants and meat.
C produce energy.
D consume smaller animals.

25 How can the connection between the links of a food chain be described?
A They all depend on each other.
B They match very accurately.
C They are represented by plants and animals only.
D They consist of two or three levels.

26 What is true about Charles Elton?
A He was born in 1927.
B He introduced a food chain.
C He lived in Africa.
D He published a book about food chains.

Task 6

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Nowadays on the territory of the UK banknotes with denominations of 5, 10, 20 and 50 pounds are used. Traditionally the face side shows the portrait of a monarch while the tail side has portraits of noteworthy British citizens.
A 10-pound banknote is two years older than the 5-pound one and it represents Charles Darwin, an English naturalist, geologist and traveller. He’s become famous all round the world due to his theory of evolution which has been accepted by many scientists and the public as a fact. Darwin stated that natural selection with the struggle for existence resulted in the branching pattern of evolution. Charles Darwin has been recognised as one of the most influential figures in human history. After his death he was honoured by burial at Westminster Abbey. The banknote also contains the image of a hummingbird, a lense and the ship which Darwin sailed. The core colours of the banknote are violet and orange.

29 A 20-pound note is of violet and blue colours. The reverse side displays the image of Adam Smith, an outstanding Scottish economist and philosopher. He’s the first Scot whose portrait is printed on a British banknote. It happened in 2007. Smith is considered to lay the foundation of the free-market economic theory. His published works include The Theory of Moral Sentiments and The Wealth of Nations. The latter entered the list of the 100 Best Scottish Books.

30 The tail side of the note with denomination of 50 pounds shows two people. They are an industrialist Matthew Boulton and an inventor James Watt. In the XVIII century they helped to cope with forgery by using a new steam press for printing money. The banknotes made with the help of this printer were difficult to imitate. The dyad Boulton-Watt was very effective. Watt improved the Newcomen steam engine into a new one which appeared to be fundamental to the changes brought by the Industrial Revolution in the UK. Boulton promoted Watt’s inventions, renewed his patents with the help of the parliament and encouraged Watt’s scientific researches.

31 The banknote which was replaced with the one with Boulton and Watt’s portraits had an image of John Houblon, the first Governor of the Bank of England. It was issued in 1994, the year of the Bank’s 300th anniversary. The design also included the image of Houblon’s house which is the site of the present Bank of England. The banknote was legal up to April, 2014.

32 British coins exist with different denominations. 1p and 2p coins have been used since 1971, which makes them the oldest-in-use in the UK. The 5p coin shows a thistle, that is actually a Scottish symbol, but it’s topped with the British crown. The 10p coin is about the size of a US quarter and it features a lion. The lion has been a proud symbol of Britain’s strength for many centuries. The lion on the 10p coin is wearing a crown. The 20p coin shows the Tudor rose with a crown above it. The 50p coin has a picture of Britannia and a lion. Besides, the British also use coins which value 1 pound and 2 pounds.

Which item ______
A displays an image of a person who can be honoured for his/her attitude towards other people?
B shows symbols of different periods of history and parts of the country?
C has a portrait of a person who’s not of English origin?
D is violet, blue and orange?
E is not in use anymore?
F contains an image of a small flying creature?
G honours somebody who printed the first British money?
H shows an example of successful cooperation?
**Task 7**

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Have you ever witnessed a flashmob? It’s a relatively recent phenomenon, which is becoming more and more popular (33)______. The first flashmob took place in 2003. In a flashmob, a group of people get together and do (34)______. The most important feature of such an activity is that flashmob members gather in a public place and do (35)______ for the people who become witnesses. When the performance is over, (36)______. There is no any particular aim of these performances; they are usually organized just for fun. To prepare for a flashmob, leaders use social media, in (37)______ and discuss the future event. As a rule, videos of flash mobs (38)______ or similar sites.

A it absolutely unexpectedly  
B are uploaded on YouTube  
C which they publish messages  
D something for a short time  
E which the flashmob is described  
F the flashmobbers disperse  
G among young people all over the world  
H something useful

**Use of English**

**Task 8**

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Among other (39)______ problems there is a problem of destroying rainforests. Every second a part of rainforest that (40)______ the size of a football field disappears. It’s certainly the time to get alarmed. Rainforests are considered very wet, warm, (41)______ forests which can be found along the equator and in which half of the plants and trees of the Earth grow. Such rich vegetation is very important (42)______ solving the problem of cleaning air, because the plants absorb carbon dioxide and (43)______ oxygen instead. Different types of fruit which are food for animals and people also grow in rainforests. What is even more important, rainforests are home for some plants which are used in medicine and which don’t grow in other areas. Plenty of animals, birds, insects and reptiles are found in these dense forests, too. Deforestation has become a(n) (44)______ problem during recent years. People cut down rainforests for timber or to have lands available for cattle to (45)______. As a result, hundreds of plants, animals and insects disappear. If nothing is done in the nearest future it will (46)______ into a real disaster. The aftermath of deforestation is global warming, which could result (47)______ extinction of lots of animal and plant species. Plenty of them are already considered endangered ones. People will undoubtedly (48)______, too, because everything in our nature is interrelated. Protecting nature is our responsibility and we mustn’t forget about it.

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Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The term "hipsters" first appeared in the 1990s and started (49) to be widely used about twenty years later. It describes a subculture of young people which (50) has originated in the USA and Europe. This subculture is extremely popular among young people who are (51) at their 20s or 30s and who live in urban areas. Hipsters (52) associate with creativity, independent thinking, progressive politics and intelligence. Besides, indie music also (53) origin of to mind when the talk turns to hipsters.

The Louvre museum in Paris is considered one of the most famous and important (54) art's museums in the world. It was initially established as (55) the private collection of King Francis I. At the time of the French Revolution it (56) has turned into a national art museum. Everyone who (57) has visited Paris will always try their best to have a look at Mona Lisa, one of the highlights of the museum collection. Speaking about the whole collection which belongs to the Louvre, over a million of works should be mentioned, though only around 35,000 of (58) art's are on display.

Writing

50 Imagine you’re going to write an article about television in your country. In your text:
— write about types of television available (cable TV, satellite TV, etc.) and the most popular channels;
— mention negative points of television in your country, if any;
— finish with your attitude to television and your favourite programmes.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: ✗

Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді
Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у білих прямокутниках зліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифр: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. How will the woman travel from the airport?

   A  
   B  
   C

2. Where's the bank?

   A  
   B  
   C

3. Which photo shows Mandy's sister?

   A  
   B  
   C

4. What is the purpose of Nick's call?
   A To tell about his brother's graduation ceremony.
   B To apologise for being in New York.
   C To congratulate John and his wife.
5 What does the girl want to do?
   A To inform Max about the hometask.
   B To make an agreement for the following day.
   C To check up on Max and express regret.

6 The girls will probably ______
   A go diving next week.
   B do another activity tomorrow.
   C have a yoga lesson today.

---

**Task 2**

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 Products included into our ration influence our health and mood.

8 People feel pleased when the level of dopamine gets higher.

9 Coffee doesn’t really help the brain stay awake.

10 Including shrimps or mussels in a diet we can become mentally healthier.

11 Turkey or chicken meat without skin are good examples of energy suppliers.

---

**Task 3**

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 Why did a man ask God to show him hell and heaven?
   A He considered it a question of the greatest importance.
   B He didn’t know what to ask.
   C He didn’t understand the difference.

13 Where did God take the man?
   A To two different places.
   B To a room with two tables.
   C In front of two similar doors.

14 Why didn’t the people in the first room eat?
   A They were not hungry.
   B They didn’t have spoons.
   C They were unable to use the spoons.

15 What was different in the other room?
   A The spoons looked different.
   B The people looked different.
   C The room looked different.

16 What is the moral of the story?
   A You’d better surround yourself with understanding people.
   B Our living conditions depend on our attitude to each other.
   C Being selfish and intolerant leads to hell.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

17
Sale starts Monday, 17th
30% off trainers for a week
Shop closes Tuesday, 25th

18
For sale:
«Smile» acoustic guitar
Asking price: $70 (cash only)
A great acoustic guitar in perfect condition. Sounds wonderfully. Try and make sure.
Strap and spare strings.

19
Dear students!
If you want to get free internet access, use the password. It’s changed every day. Today’s one is the date of the battle of Trafalgar. Good luck!

20
A new coffee shop opens on Sat., at 8 p.m. at the street market. A taste-off, a contest for all coffee experts, a barista show and even more. Don’t miss!

21
Ever miss the best shot because your battery ran out? With a spare battery ready, there’s no need to worry. It is safe to have a SONY genuine battery with your SONY video camera.

A A used instrument and accessories for it.
B A technology item for a particular purpose.
C Drinks for specialists.
D Shoes at a reduced price.
E Service for knowledge.
F Hot beverage and entertainment.
G A charger for your phone.
H Sports clothes.

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Nowadays child labour is considered exploitative by many international organisations. However, in many countries of Europe and America child labour existed up to the first half of the 20th century as an everyday occurrence. Children worked in agriculture, mining as well as at factories and plants. Through most of history the children of peasants, workers and craftsmen used to help their parents in their work. The working conditions for children weren’t better than those for grown-ups and children were usually paid less than adults. In pre-industrial societies, especially non-literate ones, there was no need to educate children. With the beginning of the Industrial Revolution the
exploitation of child labour even increased. Children were employed for working long hours in dangerous conditions. In poor families children were obliged to contribute to the family’s income together with the parents. They worked the same long hours as adults getting wages which were five times lower. The famous writer Charles Dickens spent his childhood working in a blacking factory while his family was in debtors’ prison. Harsh working conditions made a lasting impression on young Dickens and influenced his later works greatly. In the second half of the 19th century the economy of many countries got better, technology and automation improved and so the need for children labour declined. At the same time education began to be regarded more important as new educated specialists were requested. This also helped to reduce the exploitation of child labour. In the 21st century children are still involved in different service activities and most of them are employed by their parents. It is prevalent in countries with a high poverty level and low schooling opportunities, mostly in Africa, Asia and Latin America. According to the World Bank the number of children used as workforce worldwide is more than 150 mln.

22 What is stated in the text about the world’s attitude to child labour today?
A It’s forbidden in most of the developed countries.
B A lot of international organisations regard it as exploitative.
C It still exists in many countries of Europe and America.
D Children shouldn’t help their parents at work as it used to be.

23 What does the text say about the working conditions of children?
A Children only had to help their parents.
B Children worked in worse conditions than adults.
C Adults got more money for the same job.
D Illiterate children worked more than others.

24 How did the Industrial Revolution change the situation?
A Children were put into debtors’ prison.
B The need for child exploitation grew.
C The situation with involving children into hard work worsened.
D Children worked in better conditions than before.

25 What were the reasons of child labour decrease?
A The growth of economy and developing of the system of education.
B Using children as workforce in Asia and Africa.
C Demand for educated specialists and updated automation.
D Improving technology and the importance of education.

26 Why is child labour still considered a problem?
A Because more than 150 mln of children all over the world suffer from exploitation.
B Because children in many countries have low school opportunities.
C Because children in African countries are employed by their parents.
D Because children do not like to work.

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Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

27 Universal Studios Japan, located in Osaka, Japan, the first theme park of Universal Studio which isn’t located within the USA, has recently become extremely popular among international visitors. The reason of its high popularity is that it has kept a lot of its original attractions, including the Jaws Ride and Back to the Future Ride, which are similar to the ones in the US park that have been shuttered there. They have imported other classical rides from Florida’s park, which also helps in gaining appeal. Besides, they renovated the dark ride The Amazing Adventures of Spiderman. Opened in 2012, the park was attended by an estimated 20 mln
visitors during the first two years. The Wizarding World of Harry Potter, a themed area based on the blockbuster film series, opened to the public in 2015.

28 Disney California Adventure Park opened in 2001 and appeared to be a huge disappointment for Disneyland fans who had long looked forward to a second California park debut. The park was criticized heavily. Among the weak points the theme and the lack of major attractions were mentioned. After the Twilight Zone Tower of Terror and Toy Story Midway Mania attractions had been added the situation improved a little, though the park still remained the poor clone of the original Disneyland. In 2007 Disney announced a major expansion of the park and it was virtually completely rebuilt at massive expense. Construction lasted for five years and culminated with opening Cars Land in 2012. Two years later it was considered the 10th most visited theme park in the world that year.

29 Europa Park is situated in south-western Germany, in the city of Rust. It was first opened in 1975 by Mack Rides who aimed to show off its newest ride models. As its array of attractions has increased in number over the preceding decades, the park has transformed into a multi-day destination resort, and now it’s home to five hotels and dozens of restaurants. It is also the site of Euro Dance Festival, an annually held four-day festival which is best known for its wide range of music and dancing styles. Among other features, in 1990 the park installed a monorail system, which was partially extended in 2016 in order to provide additional space for development in 2017.

30 Sea World Orlando is situated in Florida’s theme park hotspot. It’s both a theme park and marine zoological park. Sea World Orlando combines marine live shows and exhibits with a selection of major theme park rides. In order to be able to compete with such giants as Disney and Universal, the park installed multi-million dollar roller-coasters Kraken and Manta in 2000 and 2009 respectively, as well as the Journey to Atlantis water coaster in 1998. Its main draw, however, remains its Shamu shows, which have been held since 1984 and which are constantly pulling in massive crowds.

31 Islands of Adventure is Universal Orlando’s second theme park. It appeared to be something of a break in tradition for the chain, being the first Universal park which isn’t based around a movie studio. As an alternative, it aims to place visitors into the movies themselves. The park originally boasted six themed zones called ‘islands’ built around the central lagoon. In 2010 the seventh zone, The Wizarding World of Harry Potter, officially opened. It’s regarded as the Universal’s largest investment since opening. An expansion of the land opened in 2014, adding a Hogwarts Express train. Harry Potter and the Forbidden Journey, which employs cutting-edge technology in order to bring the fictional world to life, is often mentioned as one of the best rides in the world.

32 Ferrari Park Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates has a host of Ferrari-themed attractions and rides which are specially designed for those with an appetite for velocity and force. It’s better to plan a visit to the park for the whole day as beneath its iconic red roof there are more than 30 record-breaking thrill rides. The park boasts the world’s fastest roller-coaster Formula Rossa, which can reach the speed of more than 200 km/h in less than 5 seconds! Another star attraction is Flying Aces which features the highest ever roller-coaster loop. The biggest Ferrari Store and a range of authentic Italian dining options will please each and every visitor. The park is open 365 days a year and it’s a unique experience for Ferrari fans of all ages in a refreshing indoor climate-controlled environment.

Which of the theme parks
A is based on the Harry Potter book series?
B is situated outside the country of its origin?
C boasts having a system in which vehicles travel on a single rail?
D has a conception different from that used by the other ones of the chain?
E attracts people with performances of sea animals?
F is the oldest in the USA?
G was a failure from the start?
H is dedicated to a famous brand?
Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Every tourist who comes to Lanzarote, one of the Canarian islands, must visit the Timanfaya National Park. The incredible volcanic landscape, (33)______, was created by volcanic eruptions which lasted for over six years in the 1730s. The eruptions took place almost 300 years ago but Lanzarote's climate preserves (34)______. This is why the place is still in favour with numerous tourists. Timanfaya National Park wilderness, (35)______, is a space that impresses with the peculiarity of its forms and (36)______. The visitors centre offers several attractions to those who come there. For example, you can witness demonstrations of intense heat (37)______. The local restaurant called El Diablo uses this heat for cooking which is another Timanfaya Park attraction. While you won’t be allowed to roam around, you will be shown the park’s stunning views from one of the coaches (38)______.

A where everyone will be placed
B which covers a quarter of the whole island
C its wild nature of a Martian-like appearance
D that carefully thread their way around the narrow road
E which reaches 277 °C at a depth of only 10 centimeters
F that spectacular volcanic landscape relatively unchanged
G that make all the living creatures disappear
H which seems to belong to another planet

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

An ice bar is a drinking (39)______ mostly made of ice. In ice bars, just about everything is made of ice — tables, chairs, walls, the bar and even the glasses. The bars also (40)______ ice sculptures and other formations. The typical temperature inside is about 23 °F (−5 °C) to hinder melting. The places are hermetically sealed to (41)______ the temperature where it needs to be. Mostly a (42)______, ice bars have become a popular tourist attraction. Guests are given (43)______ coats, boots, hats and gloves before entering. Visitors enter for timed stays and even staff work time-limited (44)______. The recommended length to stay in an ice bar is about 40 minutes. The first ice bar appeared in Sweden. There ice bars are (45)______ as in countries with (46)______ climatic conditions. The ice bars are built with ice harvested locally at the beginning of winter and left to melt in spring. Though ice bars are common for colder regions as it’s easier to keep the ice (47)______, they have been gaining popularity all around the world, including such warm places as Las Vegas, Tokyo, Barcelona and even Dubai as the cost of upkeep can be sustained by its patrons. Nowadays an ice bar can be found on five continents. You no longer have to head to the Arctic Circle to experience a bar made entirely (or sometimes mostly) out of ice. Choose any in Europe or America to cross off your list — if you can (48)______ the cold. Grab your coat, put on your warmest clothes and chill out in some of the world’s coolest bars!

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### Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

For the first time the Paralympic Games (49)________ in 1948 by Sir Ludwig Guttmann. They were organized for people with (50)________ spinal cord disability. Sixteen disabled soldiers took part in those games and the only sport was archery. Nowadays the Paralympics are a multi-sport event for athletes with all types of disabilities which (51)________ be physical, mental or sensory. In 1960 in Rome the world welcomed its first (52)________ international Paralympic Games. 400 sportmen from 23 countries competed in nine events. Since then these games (53)________ place every four years, the same year as the Summer Olympics.

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Cricket is a bat-and-ball game which is played between two teams of eleven players each. The teams take it in turn to hit the ball (54)________ a bat from opposite ends of the pitch. The ball must be hit hard enough to allow the batsman (55)________ to (56)________ side of the pitch and score a run for his team. The other (57)________ aim is to stop him from scoring a run by retrieving the ball and getting it back to the bowler before the batsman (58)________ to reach his destination. The winning team is that with the highest number of runs at the end of the match.

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### Writing

59 Imagine you’re going to write an article about an outstanding person of your country. In your text:
- write what this person is famous for;
- write about his/her life mentioning other key facts;
- explain what traits of this person you appreciate more.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: ×

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Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у білих прямокутниках зліва.

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59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. What is the second prize?

   ![Headphones] (A)  ![Mouse] (B)  ![Smartphone] (C)

2. What must the students take with them?

   ![Bottles and snacks] (A)  ![Pencils and sketchpad] (B)  ![Water bottle and cap] (C)

3. When is Zak going to fly?

   ![March] (A)  ![February] (B)  ![April] (C)

4. What can be inferred from the text?
   A. Wendy wants to borrow a bag for next Tuesday.
   B. Wendy will give the bag back after Monday morning.
   C. Wendy needs a suitcase to go on a holiday with Harry.
5 What isn’t true according to the text?
   A Emma has got a sibling.
   B Larry plays a musical instrument.
   C One of them has a job in the hospital.

6 What are the listeners expected to do?
   A Donate money for charity.
   B Take part in a sporting event.
   C Work in African hospitals.

Task 2

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 The event happens on Easter Eve in Jerusalem.

8 The fire from the Patriarch’s candles is shared among the pilgrims and church people.

9 Christian Arabs are a part of the ceremony.

10 The local authorities check and seal the tomb.

11 Nobody has ever criticized the miracle.

Task 3

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 Why was Leonardo da Vinci an outstanding figure in world history?
   A He painted the Mona Lisa.
   B He lived in Italy during the Renaissance period.
   C He was a gifted person in different branches.

13 What was the source of information Leonardo got for his work as an artist and sculptor?
   A He was taught mathematics and physics.
   B He studied the laws of nature himself.
   C He got good education at school.

14 How did Leonardo spend his teens?
   A Learning from an eminent artist.
   B Showing up his artistic talents.
   C Painting in his own workshop.

15 How did Leonardo da Vinci consider art and science?
   A He drew sketches of machines which looked like modern bicycles or helicopters.
   B He regarded art and science as inseparable issues.
   C He predicted the future with the help of art and science.

16 Where can we receive knowledge about da Vinci’s life and works from?
   A From different studies related to him.
   B From his private notes and sketches.
   C From plenty of his paintings.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Who are they looking for?

17 2Fit club is looking for a new trainer to join the team.
   We’re seeking for a motivated, enthusiastic fitness trainer.
   Flexible working days and hours.
   The candidate should be ready to work on a one-to-one basis rather than
   teach classes.
   Please apply with your CV and cover letter.

18 ESC
   English Speaking Club invites all students who want to improve speaking
   skills and enlarge vocabulary. Meetings are held at the school assembly hall
   every second Saturday at 3 p.m., starting on October, 14. Try not to be late
   if you decide to come. Native speakers and those with high qualifications
   in English are needed to join the team of professional teachers.

19 Dave’s cyber café
   Great news for all our regular visitors. The café will stay open until 10 p.m. every
   Saturday and Sunday from next week. As our working hours have increased we
   now need two more people to complete the staff. If you don’t mind doing shift
   work and are able to deal with the public, please, call 2917563 and ask David.

20 Reliable gardener wanted to cut small rear gardens.
   $25 a time. Twice a month in spring/summer.
   Better having own lawnmower. A student might suit.

21 Needed!
   We’re looking for an experienced person to work at a small 3-star hotel
   in July. Working hours are 8 a.m.—5 p.m. The duties include: checking
   the guests in and out, answering the phone, taking bookings.
   Please, apply in writing to:
   The Manager, The Pearl Hotel,
   76, Richard Rd, Hillstown

A Receptionist  
B Foreign language specialist  
C Programmer  
D Part-time groundskeeper  
E Personal or group coach  
F School teacher  
G IT service manager  
H A college student
A magician, a hypnotist, a psychologist, Wolf Messing was like Count Cagliostro, as for the mystery that surrounded him. Nevertheless, it’s almost impossible to separate legends from real facts. Here are some which are the history. Wolf Messing was born in 1899 in a Polish town, which was then part of Russia. His father, a full Jew, wanted him to become a real rabbi, so he sent the boy to study at the seminary. But Wolf didn’t share the father’s dream and he escaped. It is said that it was then that he first used his unusual skills. He was travelling without a ticket as he couldn’t afford buying one. When the ticket inspector demanded a ticket from him, Wolf handed him a piece of paper, which the inspector punched as if it was a real ticket. That was the moment Messing understood he could manipulate people. He came to Berlin and at first he lived there in poverty washing the dishes, shining shoes and doing other dirty low-paid jobs. After a while he appeared at the circus. His performances quickly brought him popularity. He found hidden things, read thoughts, predicted future events without any assistants or any equipment. It seemed like magic. Touring with the circus, Wolf Messing appeared in Vienna where two great scientists of that time became interested in his phenomenon. Those were Sigmund Freud and Albert Einstein. They met up to do some experiments and Messing impressed both of the scientists. Among his most famous predictions, Wolf Messing predicted WWII and its end. Messing could see the future but he couldn’t save himself. He clearly understood the day of his death. The great magician died with his mystery remaining unsolved. It’s sometimes said that documents related to him are still kept in secret archives. Anyway, no document could explain his phenomenon for sure.

22 Why is Wolf Messing compared to Count Cagliostro?
   A They both were magicians.
   B He looked like Cagliostro.
   C Their life stories were full of mystery.
   D They both were legendary figures.

23 What isn’t true about Wolf’s childhood?
   A He was born in the 19th century in a Jewish family.
   B His father wanted him to make a career of a Jewish priest.
   C He escaped to the seminary.
   D Wolf never wanted to become a rabbi.

24 When did Wolf realise he had supernatural skills?
   A In early childhood.
   B When he became popular.
   C When he met Einstein and Freud.
   D When he manipulated the mind of the ticket inspector.

25 What were his famous predictions about?
   A The beginning and the end of the most terrible war of the 20th century.
   B The day of his death.
   C Secret documents from archives.
   D Future events and his performances.

26 What will probably never be explained according to the text?
   A The role of Messing in history.
   B The nature of Messing’s phenomenon.
   C Why he didn’t save himself.
   D How Messing could do magic tricks.
Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

27 Yorkshire pudding is not actually a dessert but a part of the main course or a starter. Made of flour, eggs and milk, it’s a sort of batter baked in the oven and often moistened with gravy. Yorkshire pudding is a staple of the traditional British Sunday Roast. An early recipe of the pudding was published in 1737. Those days it was considered to be a kind of the first course and served as a dish which could fill the stomach with low-cost ingredients so that one wouldn’t eat too much expensive meat in the main course.

28 Fish and chips is considered England’s traditional and most popular take-away food. They are not normally home-cooked but bought from special shops called «chippy» to eat right in the place or as a take-away. British fish and chips were originally served in a wrapping of old newspapers, but it soon was replaced with plain paper, cardboard or plastic being used instead. Fish which is usually used for the meal includes cod, haddock and plaice. It is deep-fried in flour batter and served with chips which are actually fried potatoes. The dish can be regarded as an early example of culinary fusion.

29 Shepherd’s pie or cottage pie is a kind of a pie made with minced lamb and vegetables topped with mashed potatoes. The term «cottage pie» was in use up to the end of the 18th century when the potato was being introduced as an edible crop affordable for the poor. The term «shepherd’s pie» appeared a century later. The pie is called regardless of the meat used in it — either it’s beef or lamb.

30 Cumberland sausage originated in the ancient county of Cumberland which is now part of Cumbria. This famous pork sausage is usually presented coiled up like a long rope. It traditionally is up to 50 cm long though sometimes can be made shorter. The meat used in Cumberland sausages is usually pork; the seasonings can be prepared from a variety of herbs and spices, the main of which are black pepper and white pepper. Colourings or preservatives are not normally added. A chunky, meaty texture of the sausage is achieved by using a proper method of cooking — the meat is chopped, not minced.

31 A crumble is a variation of a sweet dish eaten as a dessert. It contains stewed fruit or berries topped with a crumbly mixture of butter, flour and sugar. The crumble is baked in an oven until the topping becomes crispy. The dessert is often served with custard, cream or ice cream. The most popular fruits and berries for crumbles are apples, plums, blackberries, gooseberries and peaches. Sometimes, a mix of two or more of these is used. The name for the crumble is chosen according to the name of the dominant fruit used in it.

32 Cullen skink is a thick Scottish soup, which contains smoked haddock, potatoes and onions. The authentic soup will definitely use finnan haddie, but it may be cooked with other types of smoked haddock, too. The dish originated in Cullen, a small fishing village in Scotland. Local recipes for Cullen skink are offered in several variations. For example, milk can be used instead of water, or the potatoes can be mashed to thicken the soup.

Which dish ______
A includes several ingredients, one of which is a local fish?
B can be cooked with either mutton or beef?
C gets the main ingredient’s name?
D originated in the 18th or 19th century?
E can be eaten in the street?
F is a traditional part of a Sunday meal?
G can be of different length?
H originated as a culinary fusion sweet dish?
Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Are you thinking of visiting Holland? Then why not do that in spring, particularly in April? If you do (33) ______ make sure you visit Keukenhof, which will definitely amaze you with gorgeous views of blooming Dutch tulips and other flowers (34) ______. Keukenhof is the largest flower park in the world which lies in Lisse, (35) ______. According to the official website of the park, seven million tulip bulbs are planted in the park every year. The gardens display a fantastic collection of various plants: tulips, hyacinths, daffodils, orchids, roses, carnations and other. Visitors are overwhelmed (36) ______. Each year is dedicated to a different theme (37) ______. The Keukenhof features a variety of gardens and garden styles. However, if you expect to see long fields of tulips, you may be surprised as the park doesn’t contain them. Such fields can be seen outside the Garden and they are usually privately owned. As a result (38) ______ and are not included in the entrance ticket.

A plan your visit in this period
B they have restricted access
C by a marvel of flavours and colours
D for which the country is famous
E this isn’t possible to attend
F meaning that it is never the same
G following its own order
H a place between Amsterdam and the Hague

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Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The shop assistant was standing over the counter looking at the street. A little girl came up to the shop (39) ______ and studied the stock. When she saw the thing she had been (40) ______ for her eyes shone happily. She went in and asked the shop assistant to show her a turquoise necklace. «I want it for my sister», she said. «Have you got a nice (41) ______ for it?» The man asked incredulously if she had (42) ______ money. The girl showed him several coins which she was holding in her little hand. «Is it enough?» she asked. «The matter is that I want to make my (43) ______ sister a present. Our mum died long ago and since then our sister has been taking care of us. She never has time and money for herself. Today is her birthday, and I’m absolutely sure she’ll be glad to get such a necklace. It perfectly (44) ______ her eyes.» The man put the necklace into a beautiful box, and gave it to the girl. The girl rushed home with a happy smile on her face. At the end of (45) ______ day a young woman stepped into the shop. She put a box and a necklace which seemed (46) ______ to the man in front of him. «Was it bought here? How much is it?» she asked. «The (47) ______ of any goods in my shop is a private agreement», was the reply. «But my sister only owned several coins. This necklace must be too expensive for us», said the woman. The man took the necklace, put it into the box again and tenderly handed it back to the woman. «She paid the (48) ______ price. More than any adult could pay. She gave everything she had.»

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**Task 9**

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Pyrenees is a (49) _____ long mountain range which is located between Spain and France. It stretches from (50) _____ Mediterranean Sea to the Bay of Biscay. The name for the mountain range (51) _____ from Greek mythology. Pyrene was a woman who (52) _____ birth to a snake. She ran to the forest and died there. Hercules made a tomb for her piling rocks on top of her and so the Pyrenees (53) _____.

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A balanced diet includes sufficient quantities of all the nutrients which our body needs. Everyone (54) _____ different and so our bodies may require different amounts of nutrients or different types of them. For (55) _____ healthy diet balance is very important. This means (56) _____ a wide variety of products in the correct proportions. It also means that we eat and drink (57) _____ much as we need to achieve and maintain a healthy body weight. Keeping a healthy diet you need a bit of everything but not too (58) _____ of anything.

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**Writing**

59 Imagine you’re planning a surprise birthday party. In your text:
— write whose birthday it is;
— inform where you are going to hold the celebration and who you are going to invite;
— decide about the entertainments and food.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
**БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ**

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Увага! Приклад написання цифр: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
TEST 10

Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. What food won’t they throw away?

A

B

C

2. What is missing?

A

B

C

3. What time is the next flight to Zaragoza?

A

B

C

4. What will the viewers see after the news?

A A sports programme.
B A culinary show.
C A programme about animals.
5 What was Jean's impression of the cruise?
   A She didn't like it at all.
   B She thought staying by the pool was boring.
   C She wishes her family members had acted in a different way.

6 Where will they spend the night?
   A In a tent at the campsite.
   B In a tree-star hotel.
   C In the nearest hostel.

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**Task 2**

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 The Academy Awards ceremony is held every January.

8 The first Academy President was L. B. Mayer.

9 The ceremony has been broadcast live since 1930.

10 The statuette's official name isn't Oscar.

11 The Academy Awards is the oldest ceremony concerning awards in entertainment.

---

**Task 3**

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 Which of the following is stated in the text?
   A Stonehenge was built 1,500 years ago.
   B Scientists have discussed its mystery for more than a thousand years.
   C It took 1,500 years to build the monument.

13 What impresses people about the stones?
   A Their weight and height.
   B How far they were moved.
   C How people of that period managed to move them.

14 What does the text say about the discoveries related to Stonehenge?
   A The old ones are contrary to the new ones.
   B Scientists need to analyse plenty of facts.
   C Scientists are designing a map of Stonehenge.

15 What do we know about the purpose of the monument?
   A It's most likely that it was a burial site.
   B Several purposes have been determined for sure.
   C It definitely served as an astronomical calendar.

16 Access to the monument
   A was permitted only up to 1977.
   B is strictly forbidden.
   C is possible under certain specific conditions.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

17
The first of the trilogy adaptation of Suzanne Collins’ widely popular and critically acclaimed book series of the same name, this science-fiction drama directed by Gary Ross was released in March 2012. «The Hunger Games» set records for opening day ($67.3 million) and opening weekend for a non-sequel.

18
Gemini
It’s likely to be one of those boring days when everything seems dull and even annoying. Try not to lose a chance to make it better! If nothing interesting happens, just enjoy an evening in front of a TV or reading an exciting novel. Tomorrow’s going to be a happier day!

19
Today
A bright start of the day. Most places remain dry throughout the day with some sunny intervals; however, isolated light showers are possible in the afternoon. Temperatures remaining a little below average, but with light winds feeling pleasant in sunny spells.

20
Please, use the right bins for every type of rubbish.  
All the recyclable items should be placed into the green one.  
In case it’s overfull contact any staff member for help.

21
Save lives. Stop red-light running. By the simple act of stopping at red, you can make a difference. The life you may save is one that someone loves.

A Sorting for environment  
B A book description  
C A horoscope extract  
D A road sign  
E A film review  
F A safety leaflet  
G A TV programme  
H A weather forecast

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A sandwich is an item of food which contains any combination of vegetables, cheese and meat placed on a slice of bread or between two slices. The sandwich became popular as a kind of finger food. Sandwiches are favoured as lunch food now which can be taken to work or study, or made to be eaten on picnics. Plain bread can be used as well as that coated with mayonnaise or mustard. Besides, sweet sandwiches exist, too. They are made of peanut butter or jelly instead of cheese,
meat and vegetables. The most popular version of the origin of the word «sandwich» is based on a story about John Montagu, the 4th Earl of Sandwich. Actually he wasn’t the inventor of the food but he helped it to gain popularity. John Montagu used to be a substantial gambler who found it difficult to interrupt a game even for a meal. Once he asked for meat to be served between two slices of bread so that he could eat it right at the gaming table without quitting the game. The new dish grew highly in vogue. Of course, John Montagu (or rather, his nameless cook) was hardly the first person to think of putting fillings between slices of bread. Anyway, soon people started ordering «the same as Sandwich», and the name stuck! In 1773, the word «sandwich» was used in a recipe for the first time, in Charlotte Mason’s cookbook. Sandwiches are now popular all over the world, and it seems like every region has its own concept.

22 What is a sandwich?
   A Any combination of cheese, meat, vegetables eaten on or between slices of bread.
   B Any finger food.
   C Any lunch food which is taken to work or study.
   D All the previous variants are correct.

23 John Montagu was _____
   A a cook at the earl’s house.
   B the inventor of sandwiches.
   C a professional gambler.
   D a noble man who popularised sandwiches.

24 What did John Montagu ask his servant to do?
   A To cook something to eat after the game.
   B To cook a meat dish.
   C To serve meat and bread so that they could be eaten without quitting the game.
   D Nothing in order not to interrupt him during the game.

25 Who was the real inventor of a sandwich according to the text?
   A Earl Sandwich.
   B The inventor remained unknown.
   C Montagu’s cook.
   D Charlotte Mason.

26 What isn’t stated in the text?
   A When the story of Earl Sandwich happened.
   B When a sandwich was first mentioned in cookery books.
   C What the ingredients of Montagu’s sandwich were.
   D What the name of the 4th Earl of Sandwich was.

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**Task 6**

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

27 Chinese astrology is based on traditional astronomy. Its development is tied to that which came to flourish during the Han Dynasty. The Chinese Zodiac is one of the oldest horoscope systems in the world. It consists of twelve animals which represent a particular year. It's commonly believed that a person's destiny can be determined by the birth year and that animal birth signs are symbolic and responsible for a specific behaviour.

28 The traditional Hindu system of astrology is called Jyotish. It's also known as Vedic astrology. Vedic horoscopes split into three main branches: Indian, Mundane and Predictive astrology. Indian astrology guides the future of people, indicates characters and defines our most compatible signs. Unlike Western astrology which uses the moving zodiac, Vedic astrology uses the fixed one.
29 Astrology based on a Mayan calendar or simply Mayan astrology is one of the most progressive astrology types. It is based on intangible cosmic power and the evolution of creation. The calendar consists of twenty day signs and thirteen Galactic numbers, making a 260-day calendar year. Each of these twenty signs represents a day in a Mayan calendar, thus allowing individuals of different months and years to share the same day glyph. Each of the Mayan day signs defines a person’s personality.

30 The Druids’ horoscope, sometimes also called Gallic, is more than 2,000 years old. The higher class of Druids included priests who determined a calendar with days which are happy for tribes, and they were honoured as keepers of the past and foretellers of the future. Druids assigned great importance to forests, trees, amongst which they had to live. The Druids’ horoscope claims that each human, like a tree, has his/her own personal traits, merits and imperfections. Each one requires certain conditions for living.

31 There are twelve zodiac signs. Each of them has its strong and weak features, specific traits, wishes and attitudes. Astrology gives us a glimpse of the basic personal characteristics of any person by analysing the position of planets at the moment of his or her birth. Each of the 12 horoscope signs belongs to one of the four elements — Air, Fire, Water and Earth. These elements represent an essential type of energy that acts in each of us.

32 The Egyptians were always interested in finding solutions in the night sky, which was expected to give them advice and knowledge. They strongly believed that their life and personality as well as their destiny were tied to the heavens. The Egyptian astrology consists of twelve constellations which form thirty-six star groups called decans. Each decan is ruled by its own planet and lasts for ten days. The signs are based on ancient Egyptian mythology and each sign is equal to three decans for a total of thirty days.

Which astrology system
A comprises signs which last three periods of the same system?
B is divided into several lines and uses the motionless zodiac?
C consists of twelve signs all representing mythological creatures?
D divides all people into four groups?
E considers animal birth signs responsible for particular behaviour?
F includes twenty signs?
G states that everybody demands particular living conditions?
H is the oldest in the Western Hemisphere?

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

«Ripley Believe It or Not!» is an American franchise (33)______. It was founded by Robert Ripley, an outstanding cartoonist and adventurer. In 1913 Ripley moved to New York to work for «The Globe». It was there (34)______ which showcased bizarre and unusual facts from around the world. The facts which «Believe It or Not!» deals with are sometimes so strange (35)______. The corporation started as a newspaper panel, but later adapted to a wide variety of formats (36)______, television and radio. The collection contains more than 20,000 photos, more than 30,000 artifacts and more than 100,000 cartoon panels. When the initial collection was first displayed to the public, (37)______, it attracted more than 2 million viewers. Since then the items have been seen by millions of visitors to the chain of «Ripley Believe It or Not!» museums, which are located in plenty of different places (38)______ of North and South America, Europe, Australia and Asia.

A which happened in 1933
B now famous all over the world
C including book series, museums
D that a big corporation started
E not only in the USA but also in other countries
F that he created a feature titled "Believe It or Not!"
G that readers might question the claims
H which stretches widely north and south

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Many years ago the Devil decided to boast his possessions. He organised an exhibition where he (39) exposed all the tools he used for his craft. He put them carefully into a glass (40) screen window and labelled all of them with signs. The signs told the name and the price of (41) show item. What a great collection it was! It included the (42) admiration Style of Envy, the Hammer of Anger, and the Trap of Greed. All the instruments of Fear, Pride and Hate were displayed on (43) admire shelves. The powerful tools were placed onto beautiful pillows and, of course, they inspired (44) admiration of all hell's visitors. Suddenly one of the visitors noticed that in the very corner there was a small unattractive wedge marked as Despondency. Surprisingly, its price was much (45) bigger than that of all the other items together. The Devil was asked why he had evaluated the wedge so highly. He took the wedge, gently stroking it, and said, "The (46) admirable is that this thing is the only one in my toolbox which I could (47) admire upon if all the other tools appeared to be useless. If I manage to drive this instrument into a person's mind, it would (48) admire the way for all the other ones."

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Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Paella is (49) admired authentic rice dish which originated in Spain, particularly in Valencia. It has ancient roots but the modern recipe (50) admired back to the 19th century. There exist different types of paella which include vegetable paella, seafood paella and mixed paella among (51) admired...
others. The essential ingredients include white rice, green beans, meat or fish. As for its core seasonings, two most common are saffron and rosemary. Mixed paella is a combination which unites meat, seafood, vegetables and beans. All types of paella use olive oil.

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Rouen is a town in France, the capital of Normandy. The most-loved building in the place is the Rouen cathedral with canvas. Another very famous church is the one dedicated to the tragedy of Joan of Arc. Although Rouen is a French town, it’s closely connected to English medieval history by such names as William the Conqueror and Richard the Lionheart. As for Joan of Arc, in some ways her story can be named the story of her country and Rouen where so much of it happened. Joan was burnt to death May 30, 1431 at the age of nineteen after she by the English she had been fighting against.

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**Writing**

59 Imagine you’re asked to write an article about your hobby. In your text:
— write what hobby or hobbies you’ve got;
— write how long you have been fond of it or them;
— add some details concerning your hobby.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: ☒

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Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді
Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у білих прямокутниках зліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифр: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

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Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
TEST 11

Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. How much will they pay?

   A. $160
   B. $100
   C. $120

2. Which present will the uncle receive?

   A. Ring
   B. Earbuds
   C. Book

3. Who is the new student in the class?

   A. [Image of a smiling boy]
   B. [Image of a boy with a scarf]
   C. [Image of a boy with a hat]

4. What can be inferred from the text?
   A. The festival is held every May.
   B. The price for tickets in the box offices is reduced.
   C. It is possible to learn about the actors and films beforehand.
5 What is true about the speaker?
   A The speaker likes swimming but doesn’t like mountains very much.
   B The speaker would rather go skiing than mountain climbing.
   C The speaker admires the mountains and loves sightseeing.

6 Why can’t Lola borrow the thing she needs?
   A Somebody else has already borrowed it.
   B Stefanie is wearing it right now.
   C Stefanie needs to have it washed.

Task 2

Listen to the text. For statements (7–11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 Particular bird species can hear low-frequency sounds much better than elephants.
8 Fish living deep underwater can see better than eagles.
9 Some animals have worse sight than humans.
10 Having the longest noses elephants don’t have the best smelling abilities.
11 A worm can feel the taste of food with any part of its body.

Task 3

Listen to the text. For questions (12–16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 Symptoms of food allergies
   A are those caused by certain food which is harmful for people.
   B occur when the immune system considers certain products as dangerous.
   C lead to an allergic reaction.

13 The common symptoms
   A range from mild to severe.
   B occur all together.
   C result in milk or citrus fruit allergies.

14 Which of the following are common sources of food allergy?
   A Milk, fish and certain fruit.
   B Peanuts, some vegetables and cheese.
   C Shellfish, peanuts and milk.

15 What can help to prevent food allergies?
   A Asking questions about food ingredients.
   B Wearing jewellery.
   C Avoiding eating food which contains allergens.

16 What is made by the legislation to help people who suffer food allergies?
   A The producers are obliged to inform their customers about allergens in their products via mass media.
   B Labelling laws have been adopted in many countries.
   C The allergens are listed separately from the other ingredients.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

What is the purpose of each advert?

17

Lost!
A black purse was lost in this bus two days ago. Small, with a long handle and a zip. House keys, credit cards and a driving licence containing the name of Beatrice Smith. An award for returning the linings. Tel. 05674823. Ask for Betty.

18

It’s a boy!
Martin Games Barton
Born December 23, 2014
6 lbs., 2 oz. — 20” long.

19

Attention!
Please, would anyone who knows anything about the broken mirror in the hall report to my office before 3 p.m.?
Mrs Harrods

20

Assistance to competitors with disabilities will be provided upon request.

21

Prices have come down at the local hairdresser’s.
(Haircuts only — no change for hairdos)

A To offer a reward
B To investigate an incident
C To suggest help
D To sign up a photo
E To find valuable belongings
F To advertise reduction
G To accompany a sportsman
H To announce a new baby in the family

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

*The Sims* is a life-simulating strategy video game which was developed by the Maxis team under the leadership of Will Wright, the game designer of *SimCity*. The game was released in 2000 after three years of being developed. At first Wright wasn’t supported by the Maxis and the game was supposed to be “a girls’ game with walking people”. Contrary to all expectations, the game awesomely topped the list of bestselling PC games and got four awards as “the best game of 2000/2001.” The
simulator was highly evaluated by the critics for its idea and unusual gaming process. *The Sims* uses a combination of 2D and 3D graphics techniques. The characters of the game are called the Sims and they communicate in a fictional language called Simlish. The characters are influenced by the player to interact with objects or other Sims. They can receive guests, obtain jobs, attend schools and develop skills. Daily needs such as hygiene, maintenance and eating can and must also be scheduled. The Sims are not fully autonomous and they are unable to perform certain actions without specific commands. Technically the game has unlimited replay value, so there is no opportunity to win the game. In fact, it's sometimes regarded as more like a toy than a game. As there is no finite objective to the game, it provides states of failure for the characters. A Sim may die, leave and never return, move out or disappear in another way. Since the game appeared it's gained incredible popularity all over the world. In March 2009 it was announced that *The Sims* had sold more than 110 mln copies as a franchise.

22 What kind of game is *The Sims*?
   A A strategy online game.
   B A simulating action game.
   C A game for girls.
   D A game simulating activities of daily living.

23 Which of the following is true according to the text?
   A The game was developed by a team of enthusiasts.
   B The game achieved a surprising success from the very beginning.
   C The game was released as a toy for girls.
   D The designer of the game didn't believe in its popularity.

24 What isn't true about the characters?
   A They speak their own language and interact with each other.
   B They can decide themselves which actions to perform.
   C They do work or study.
   D They are developed with the application of modern techniques.

25 What is special about the game?
   A The player is unable to win it.
   B The characters can disappear from the game.
   C It attracts the player's attention for a long time.
   D The characters are immortal.

26 Which of the following proves the popularity of the game?
   A Millions of children all over the world play *The Sims*.
   B The game has won plenty of awards since 2001.
   C By 2010 more than a hundred million franchise copies had been sold.
   D The critics didn't inveigh against it.

---

Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The history of entertainment industry knows plenty of examples of families in which the talent has been passed on from one generation to the next.

27 Jon Voight, an Academy Award winner allowed his daughter Angelina Jolie to grow up in the film industry world. Like her father, Angelina has become an actress who can boast winning an Oscar. She has appeared on top of "the most beautiful" list and "the world leader" list while being a mother to six kids.

28 When Liv Tyler was twelve she found out that her real father was Steven Tyler, the lead singer of "Aerosmith" band. At the age of fourteen Liv began her career in modelling but, after less
than a year, she decided to focus on acting. Tyler achieved international recognition after
acting in *The Lord of the Rings* film trilogy. Besides, she served as a United Nations Children’s
Fund (UNICEF) Goodwill Ambassador for the United States in 2003, and as a spokesperson for
Givenchy’s line of perfume and cosmetics.

29 Jane Fonda is a proud owner of two Oscars. In addition, she’s a writer, a former fashion model
and, of course, a fitness guru. She’s also tried herself as a political activist. Her talents were
probably inherited from her father, Henry Fonda, who was popular both on the stage and on
the big screen and who dedicated 50 years of his life to showbiz.

30 Will Smith has enjoyed success in television, film, and music industries. Smith has been
ominated for five Golden Globe Awards, two Academy Awards, and has won four Grammy
Awards. So, it’s hardly a surprise that keeping up with the Smiths is pretty hard. Will Smith
has three children — Trey, Willow, and Jaden. Trey appeared in his father’s music video, acted
in a sitcom and took part in TV shows. Willow became a household name herself when she became
a singing sensation. Her older sibling Jaden made his debut on the big screen at the age of 6.

31 The daughter of one of the most famous musicians in the world — ex-Beatle Sir Paul McCartney —
hasn’t become a singer. Stella McCartney is one of the top fashion designers. She made her first
jacket at the age of thirteen. In March, 1997 Stella was appointed a creative director of fashion
house *Chloé*, and in 2001 she launched her own eponymous label.

32 Enrique Iglesias is the third eldest child among his famous father’s eight children. However,
he was mostly raised by his nanny Elvira Olivares because of his parents’ divorce. That was
Elvira who supported Enrique’s first attempts and ambitions. The son seems to have inherited
his father’s stubbornness to succeed and today it’s difficult to say which of the two musicians
is more popular and who has achieved more. Enrique remains close with the majority of his
family while the subject of his father is a complicated one. As the young singer once said, that
is because they even don’t often communicate.

**Which text mentions**

A somebody who wasn’t aware of being a famous person’s child for several years?
B somebody whose child has become famous as a tailor?
C somebody who gives performances together with the father?
D a parent and an offspring being winners of Oscar?
E somebody who has inherited father’s talents in fitness?
F a parent and a child who are distant from each other?
G a father and a child who met together at the shooting location?
H somebody whose foregoer spent half a century acting?

---

**Task 7**

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are
two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

In 1987 a family clan in the USA produced (33) Carhenge. The site was meant to
be a memorial to one of the family members, (34). Carhenge looks like Stonehenge having
the same features as for the physical size and placement, but (35) is that it’s made of used
cars, most of them rescued from nearby dumps. The cars are spray-painted grey to (36). At
first the people living in Alliance, where Carhenge is located, wanted to tear Carhenge down, but
later their unfriendliness passed and now they welcome everybody (37) to such an unusual
memorial. More than 60,000 visitors from all over the world arrive each year as well as mass media
(38) to the uniqueness and novelty of Carhenge.

A who wants to have a look
B what has become a widely known replica of Stonehenge
C who expresses their wish to come
D what makes it special
E whose son led the project
F whose attention is still drawn
G look like stones of the initial site
H and it had been quickly built

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A long time ago there existed a country the (39)______ of which used to put their faith in providence. Before executing a person the (40)______ offered him a bag with two pieces of paper, one of (41)______ said «Life» while the other said «Death». The life of the defendant depended on the paper he (42)______ at random. It so happened that one man was running his business and it brought him prosperity along with enemies. The man’s enemies smeared him; he was arrested and later sentenced to death. To make sure he would be executed they (43)______ the papers in the bag so that both would say «Death». (44)______, the man had friends, too. The friends knew about the intrigues and advised the man to tell everything to the judges. But the man refused without any (45)______. Moreover, he begged his friends not to tell anybody about that. The following morning the man was made free. Both his enemies and friends were (46)______. However, it could be unriddled easily. The man took one piece of paper out of the bag and immediately swallowed it. The judges had nothing to do (47)______ looking what the other paper said. And as it said «Death», they had to let the man go. Thus, the man’s enemies saved him (48)______ wishing for his death.

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Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Alcatraz Island is located in San Francisco Bay. It hosted the first lighthouse on the west coast of the country and it used to be a bird sanctuary. But Alcatraz gained the biggest fame when a prison (49)______ there. For thirty years it was used as a federal prison (50)______ as the most
reliable prison from where it was impossible to escape. Some of the notorious prisoners included Al Capone and Mickey Cohen, both (51)_____ to be mobbed up. Of course, there were attempts to escape from Alcatraz. A total (52)_____ thirty-six Alcatraz inmates tried to do that, two of them even twice. As a result, twenty-six were caught, six were killed, two drowned, and five (53)_____ as missing.

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Nelson Mandela, (54)_____ South African political activist and a leader of peaceful protests, became the first black president of South Africa in 1994. It so happened, that he grew up (55)_____ the time of apartheid when the white minority ruled his country. Mandela trained as a lawyer and fought for black (56)_____ rights. His actions landed him in prison where he spent almost thirty years before (57)_____ released in 1990. The following year Nelson led the African national Congress and two more years later he won the first elections in which the black people were able to vote. Mandela always (58)_____ racial equality and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.

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Writing

59 Imagine you’re a designer who was asked to decorate your school for a celebration. In your text:
— write what celebration it’s going to be;
— describe what decorations you are going to make;
— write who you will ask for help.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: ✗

Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді
Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у білих прямокутниках зліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифр: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)

__________________________________________________

__________________________________________________

__________________________________________________

__________________________________________________

__________________________________________________

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__________________________________________________
TEST 12

Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1  What has happened?

   A
   B
   C

2  What does Susie have to do?

   A
   B
   C

3  Where are they meeting?

   A
   B
   C

4  What can be inferred from the text?
   A Ben wants to have new headphones and a new skateboard.
   B Ben’s father agrees to buy a cheap board for his son.
   C Ben needs a part-time job for a year to cover the expenses.
5 What isn’t true about the boy?
A He isn’t going to become an office clerk after leaving school.
B His dad lets him drive a tractor.
C He’s going to spend a gap year on the farm.

6 What were the consequences of the storm?
A The storm destroyed the bus stop.
B The lightning hit their house.
C The drugstore suffered from the bad weather.

---

**Task 2**

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 The Solar System includes planets as well as other bodies.

8 One of the planets moves in a way different from the other planets.

9 The knowledge of the universe’s concept was available for people at prehistoric times.

10 Telescopes gave people the possibility to discover more planets.

11 The first flight of a man to the Moon took place in 1960.

---

**Task 3**

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 Which of the following is stated in the text about the image of Uncle Sam?
A Americans have no idea about what it means.
B It’s a symbol of the US government.
C There are a lot of versions of why it’s an icon.

13 How real is Uncle Sam?
A He’s a completely fictional character.
B He’s originated from a real American.
C He was born in 1812.

14 In what way was Samuel Wilson related with the US Army?
A He was a military man during the war.
B He supplied food to the army.
C He was a symbol of the army.

15 Why did the image of Uncle Sam change several times?
A To feature different periods of history.
B To look like different historical figures.
C To satisfy the requirements of the Americans.

16 Which image of Uncle Sam is the most popular?
A The original one.
B The one which resembles Abraham Lincoln.
C The latest one.
What type of letter is each of the following texts?

17
Hi, Mum!
How’s it going? We’re spending a wonderful time! Yesterday we went sightseeing in the city centre on foot. We stopped everywhere we wanted and saw much more than you would from a bus window. Yet very tired by the evening, we felt extremely glad we had done that.
Missing you,
Laura

18
Hi, Nick!
I’m really sorry I didn’t give back your tablet as I’d promised. I felt awful after the classes and Mum took me to the doctor. Will you be home tonight? I’ll ask my brother to bring it to you.
Sandra

19
Dave!
I’m writing to thank you for the party! It was really cool! I met some nice guys and hope we’ll become friends. The show was fantastic and the menu was superb. Your mum’s cake is off the charts! Pity I had to leave early and missed the lottery. Anyway, it was a great night!
Thanks again. See you,
Tyler

20
Dear Hiring Manager!
I’m writing to express my interest in getting the Graphic Designer position listed on MediaBrand.com. I have experience in designing websites as well as magazine covers. I enclose my CV and recommendation letters.
Look forward to hearing from you.
Sincerely,
Lara Dull

21
The Daffodil Corporation will be happy to see you and your spouse or a guest to celebrate the holiday season with fellow employees and good cheer! We’re planning our annual holiday dinner to end the year!
December 20 at 7:00 p.m.
The Daffodil Hotel
Conference Room, 3rd floor

A A job application
B An invitation
C A letter of complaint
The story told in a popular Hollywood film, which was awarded several Oscars in 2008, became true on Indian TV. Sushil Kumar, an ordinary Indian young man who lives in the poorest state of the country, became famous after he, like the character of ‘Slumdog Millionaire’, won a million dollars in a quiz show ‘Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?’ At the age of 27 Sushil appeared to be the first winner of the show in the history of India. Working as a computer operator with a salary of about $130 a month, he could never think of becoming a millionaire one day. The final question that led the lucky young man to the victory was: ‘Which colonial power sold its rights for the Nicobar Islands to Britain on the 16th of October, 1868, and thus stopped its presence in India?’ Sushil’s answer ‘Denmark’ guaranteed him realisation of almost all his material wishes. In particular, as he said in his after-show interview, he was going to build a house for his family. After the show Sushil didn’t waste his money. He bought a house, a scooter, a small computer and an electrical generator. Besides, he helped his brother to repay his debts and bought some jewellery for his wife. As for the rest of the money, Sushil decided to deposit it. In India most people make their living for one dollar a day and such shows are very popular among them because they give an opportunity to earn money or show talents. For many of them it’s the only possibility to improve their financial situation.

22 What is stated in the text?
A The story of Sushil Kumar was similar to that described in the film.
B Sushil Kumar acted in a Hollywood film.
C The story of Sushil Kumar was awarded an Oscar.

23 What is true about Sushil Kumar?
A He lived in one of the US states.
B He never worked.
C He worked for less than $150 a month.
D He worked as a computer operator for 27 years.

24 Which of the following isn’t true?
A There were no Indians who had won in this show before Sushil Kumar.
B Sushil knew he would win.
C Sushil was asked some questions after the show.
D The question about Denmark allowed Sushil to win the game.

25 What did Sushil do with the money?
A He spent it to buy a lot of things for his family.
B He bought a house and many different useful things.
C He helped his brother, bought a house and gave the rest to his wife.
D He bought a house, spent some for his family and relatives and deposited the rest.

26 Why do the Indians like such shows?
A Because Sushil was the first winner of it.
B Because they don’t like living for one dollar a day.
C Because it’s a chance to earn money.
D Because they don’t have many good shows.
Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Most of the poisonous creatures on the Earth are reptiles, arachnids or sea inhabitants. Here’s a rundown of the five most poisonous creatures, counting down to the winner.

27 A pale yellow scorpion which is found in the Middle East and North Africa looks translucent. Even its name is frankly terrifying. The Deathstalker is a small scorpion measuring less than 10 cm which is equipped with a nasty sting. Its lethal venom can cause a good deal of pain as well as respiratory failure. Generally the sting alone would not be sufficient to kill an adult unless the person has heart problems or allergies.

28 One of the most unassuming ocean’s killers is the blue-ringed octopus. This tiny octopus, which is about the size of a golf ball, could easily sit in the palm of your hand. However, the venom from this creature can cause blindness, paralysis, respiratory failure or even death. The anti-venom of the blue-ringed octopus bite is still unknown. So, in case of severe envenomation the only treatment is to put the victims on life support until they can breathe for themselves.

29 One of the most toxic ocean creatures is the cone shell. This cone-shaped snail shell contains a creature which can deliver seriously dangerous venom. This little mollusk is armed with a hollow barbed harpoon. A single drop of its conotoxin would be able to kill twenty adults. There is no anti-venom available so anybody who gets a high dose of venom eventually dies. That’s the reason why this marbled cone snail is rated as one of the most dangerous in the world.

30 Cobras objectively have a reputation of deadliness. Their typical place of living is in the jungles of India and China. They can be easily recognised by their wide hoods. The death caused by its toxin is almost instantaneous. Cobras can spit their toxin, which is immensely painful, and once it enters the blood stream it quickly leads to a lethal final. Seven millilitres of the toxin is enough to kill an elephant or twenty humans.

31 One more sea creature using its venom for hunting and defence is the box jellyfish. It floats in the waters near Asia and Australia and it is hard to notice it because it is almost transparent. There are actually a few species of the box jellyfish and they are all armed with thousands of tiny stinging cells and strong venom. The most dangerous of them has venom powerful enough to kill sixty adults. Its sting leads to increase of blood pressure and then to heart attack. In fact, box jellyfish have been responsible for many deaths and countless painful stings.

32 The Brazilian Wandering Spider or Banana Spider was registered in the Guiness Book in 2007 for being the most venomous spider. It is said to have the most neurotoxic venom of any living spider, even a drop of its venom could prove fatal to a human. The danger of this species aggravates due to its wandering nature. When the aggressive creature isn’t hunting or on the move, it may hide during daytime in any highly populated place like houses or cars, which increases the chances of accidental discovery by human beings.

Which text describes a creature _______
A a victim of which has no chance to be treated in case of being stung?
B that can cause death within a very short time?
C which has been recorded as the most dangerous of the kind?
D whose name speaks for itself?
E which is almost invisible?
F which lives on palm trees?
G which can cause serious health problems in spite of its size?
H which uses its toxin to kill big animals such as bears and lions?
Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A sweet meringue-based confection, (33)______, is probably one of the most Instagram-looking desserts, (34)______. The taste of macaroon is what really matters. A typical macaroon, which consists of two cookies and a jam or buttercream filling (35)______, should be mildly moist. It should easily melt in the mouth, or (36)______. Confectioners use eggs, white sugar and ground almond to create the dessert, and they also add food colouring in order to present macaroons in plenty of different flavours, (37)______. In fact, there exist two methods of making a macaroon — the French method and the Italian one. The difference between them is the way of making the meringue, (38)______ or almond powder.

A otherwise it’s not a *real* macaroon
B which is widely known as a French macaroon
C but both meringues are combined with ground almonds
D sandwiched between them
E which definitely makes them even more popular
F though it’s mainly valued for another reason
G and served with coffee or tea
H what helps them in creating a perfect confection

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A man was travelling around the world. He had visited many places and was on his way home. One day he stopped for the night in the forest and made his bed under a (39)______ tree. That tree was a special one — it could (40)______ dreams but the man, of course, couldn’t (41)______ of it. He was tired after his long journey and fell (42)______ very soon. When the man woke up he was very hungry and a thought appeared in his head, “It’d be great to have something to eat.” Suddenly delicious dishes appeared in front of him. The man quickly (43)______ his hunger and thought, “Pity there’s nothing to drink. I’m thirsty.” And again his wish came true. A jug with clear water appeared immediately. After the man had quenched his thirst he thought, “Where have the dishes and the water come from? It seems like evil spirits are putting me on!” The tree did its job and (44)______ spirits appeared at once frightening the man and making him (45)______ with fear. The man was scared to death and kept thinking about the worst, “The evil spirits will probably kill me!” (46)______, his thought came (47)______. The evil spirits cracked down on him and killed the man. The moral of the story is: our thoughts can materialise. We form our life with our (48)______ of thinking. So, try to think positively in order to become happier!

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D stretching

guess

inform

asleep

saved
**Task 9**

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Vlogging is creating a blog which includes video content only. One (49)_____ easily understand that the word itself appeared by combining the words «video» and «blog». Everybody who (50)_____ to become a vlogger only needs a camera and internet connection. However, to share (51)_____ really worthy content, it’s essential that your video is creative and concerns an interesting topic. Vloggers who gain (52)_____ great popularity have thousands of followers, that’s why their profiles are often (53)_____ for advertising by different companies. This is how some vlogs can be turned into businesses for their creators.

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In 1985 a famous British comedy writer (54)_____ a comic event to raise money for the terrible famine in Ethiopia and called it Comic Relief. A charity event within this initiative is Red Nose Day, which (55)_____ once every two years. (56)_____ this day there are lots of special TV shows which viewers can call in to make a donation. People wear red noses and take part in different fun events (57)_____ money. The money raised (58)_____ used to help people living in difficult conditions in the UK and other countries.

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**Writing**

59 Imagine your English-speaking friend is coming for a visit to your country. In your text:
— write about the weather conditions;
— explain how he/she can get to your place;
— mention the places you suggest visiting and the activities you suggest doing.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: 

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Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді
Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у білих прямокутниках зліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифр: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1 Where is the screw-driver?

A B C

2 What is she going to buy?

A B C

3 Which photo will they send?

A B C

4 Which hotel will he most likely stay at?
A The one which is more comfortable.
B The one which is cheaper.
C He hasn’t decided yet.
5 What can be inferred from the text?
   A Taking a gap year was a good idea.
   B It is necessary to go abroad if one wants to enter a university.
   C Travelling is not only fun.

6 What does Sue want?
   A She wants her parents let her drive their car.
   B She is planning to drive her own car this summer.
   C She dreams of attending a driving course.

---

Task 2

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 Sign language is the same in all countries.

8 Those who use sign language also need to pronounce the words loudly.

9 Sign languages are closely related to spoken languages.

10 There exists a version of sign language which can be understood by people of any country.

11 A typical pidgin language is much less complicated than Gestuno.

---

Task 3

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 Which of the following is true about the Mall of America?
   A It’s situated in the state of Bloomington.
   B It was visited by 40 mln people in 1992.
   C It’s a huge shopping centre in the USA.

13 The Mall of America is owned by ______
   A Hugedale.
   B The Triple Five Group.
   C the Ghermezians.

14 What isn’t located on the territory of the mall?
   A A huge aquarium.
   B A number of hotels.
   C A Lego Park.

15 What is true about the mall’s opening hours?
   A On Sunday they are shorter than on the other days.
   B On all public holidays the mall is closed.
   C The mall works day and night.

16 What can a visitor do while shopping?
   A Write a book.
   B Meet a famous person.
   C Take part in a musical contest.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Flying by low-cost airlines has become very popular nowadays. Of course, this type of travelling like any other has its cons and pros. Here are some tips for those who want to travel on budget.

17 Fees, luggage allowance and other details of the flight can vary greatly from one airline to another. Some of them charge you for booking online while others add fees for buying a ticket at the airport. Fees can be different within the same airline depending on a destination. So, you’d better find out about all the fee and policies before booking a flight. And don’t forget to read the fine print and confirmation email after your booking.

18 Low-cost airlines try to save as much as possible, that’s why they often fly to smaller, lesser known airports, which are situated outside the city centre. Sometimes, getting to the city from the airport could be more expensive than booking a flight at a higher price but landing in the main city’s airport. So before booking, know where you will land and figure out how you will get to the place you finally need.

19 All the airlines offer such side services as choosing a seat, which means you’ll pay extra money if you need more space for your long legs or if you want to sit next to the person you’re flying with. To make this happen for free, don’t hurry to check in for the flight. The system works so that it picks worse seats first, keeping the best ones for those who choose the ‘pick a seat’ option. But eventually those who check in three or four hours before the flight can get the best seats for free.

20 Before you press the ‘book’ button make absolutely sure your name, your birth date, the flight date and other information you fill in are correct. Even one wrong letter may lead to spending a lot of money on paying a huge changing fee and paying an additional fee for using the call centre. This is especially tricky if you’re booking with your phone as autocorrect can root against you.

21 When it comes to the luggage allowance, all budget airlines stop being your friends. Don’t forget to check the particular airline’s website for up-to-date luggage requirements, prepare yourself for not taking some essentials like a Swiss knife or a bottle of your favourite shampoo with you and certainly check how heavy your backpack is ahead of time. If it’s over the limit and you still need everything you’ve packed, then why don’t you try to put on all the heavy clothes and fill your pockets with the heaviest items. This can look strange but who cares if it allows you to avoid paying extra for the luggage?

A Double- and triple-check your info.
B Not every low-cost airline is created the same.
C Choose only ‘no luggage item’ while booking a flight.
D Pack your carry-on and weigh it beforehand.
E Decide which airport you’d like to arrive at.
F Find out in advance what your exact destination is.
G Let the airline pick a seat for you.
H Think twice before choosing extra services while on flight.

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Europeans discovered America in the fifteenth century and thought they had reached India. So, there’s nothing strange that they called the inhabitants of the new lands Indians. At first,
native people were glad that Europeans had arrived. People from Europe seemed to make their life easier. They brought new weapons and tools with them. But along with the useful tools the Europeans brought diseases which had been unknown to the Indians before. Since they had no immunity to these strange illnesses, thousands began to die from them. Alcohol which had previously been unfamiliar to the Indians hit them hard and helped the Europeans take advantage and make unfair deals for the land of the natives. They took over the lands of the natives and set up their farmhouses there. The Indians were then forced to move to certain pieces of land which the Europeans had reserved for them. These areas are called reservations and the Indians still live there. All the Indians belong to 500 different tribes, and Indian customs and culture are extraordinarily diverse. Most of the Indians try to keep their traditions alive nowadays and teach future generations their history and traditional crafts in attempts to save their culture. In 1924 the Indians, who weren’t yet citizens of the USA, were granted citizenship by Congress. Today American Indians in the USA have all the rights guaranteed by the US Constitution. They can vote in elections and run for political office. They also have such liberties as a possibility to hunt without a licence and tax remissions.

22 Why are Native Americans called Indians?
   A Their ancestors came from India and settled in America.
   B They were called so by Europeans who came from India.
   C The Europeans discovered America but thought it was India.
   D There is no clear explanation.

23 What was the attitude of the Indians towards the Europeans?
   A They were against their invasion.
   B They appreciated the things that were brought by the Europeans.
   C They were glad that the Europeans took over their lands.
   D They were sceptic about many new diseases.

24 What did the Europeans do?
   A They made the Indians leave their lands.
   B They taught the Indians many useful crafts.
   C They learnt from the Indians how to raise crops.
   D They started making mutually profitable deals with the Indians.

25 What was the situation like up to the beginning of the 20th century?
   A The Indians were keeping their customs and traditions.
   B The Indians lived in plenty of tribes.
   C Many Indians had no rights as citizens of the USA.
   D The Indians reserved removed areas for living.

26 What’s true about the life of American Indians nowadays?
   A They have become US citizens.
   B They don’t take part in elections.
   C They have been given no perquisites.
   D They are forced to live in certain places.

---

Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Not everybody likes living in a big city where life is too noisy and there are too many people around. But there exist places which hardly ever could be called overcrowded. Here’s a list of the six least densely populated places in the world.
27. The uninhabited areas of Namibia with the Namib Desert's arid, dry soil take up a large part of the country which is situated in the south-west of Africa and borders on similarly sparsely populated Botswana to the East. In spite of its mostly desert geography the country itself is temperate with only one place where the temperatures match the landscape. According to the latest census, the density of population in Namibia is 2.6 people per square km.

28. Mongolia, which became famous due to Genghis Khan, is also one of the world's least populated places. This huge area is occupied by less than 2 people per square km. The reasons of such a low density include the difficulty of occupying much of the land. However, the growing population soon is going to change the situation.

29. The Pitcairn Islands are famous for being the home of the descendants of the mutineers of the notorious ship Bounty. They're also the tiniest on Earth with only about fifty residents. Located in the far South Pacific, the islands are made up of four volcanic islands which belong to the UK. The density of population of one of them is 1.2 people per square km; the others remain uninhabited at all.

30. Having a population of 0.21 people per square km, the Falkland Islands, which are also under the UK jurisdiction, are considered to be the second least densely populated territory in the world. The two main islands called West and East Falkland are untouched breeding grounds for a variety of birds. The total population of the islands is almost 3,000 people but it's been growing recently.

31. The place which has the least density of population with a rate of 0.03 people per square km is Greenland. It's a territory of Denmark and has been inhabited by native people from Canada and Scandinavia. Most of the land is covered with ice, so the inhabitants settle mainly along the west coast. With a population of roughly 56,000, Greenland is the number-one recommended spot if you want to feel like you've left all of humanity behind.

32. Tristan da Cunha, a chain island in the South Atlantic, appears to be the most remote inhabited archipelago in the whole world. Roughly it's situated between Africa and South America, and only a bit more than 250 people live on its main island, the area of which is about 200 square kilometers. The other islands are uninhabited. The island group was discovered by the Portuguese captain Tristão da Cunha, who named the main island after himself. The islands are home to some rare bird species like the Tristan thrush, the inaccessible Island rail, which is flightless; or the northern rockhopper penguin.

**Which place**

A is considered to be inhabited by people from one neighbouring country?
B is difficult to occupy due to its extremely cold weather conditions?
C boasts having unique kinds of wild fliers, which actually can't fly?
D has a climate which differs from its geographical features?
E is more taken advantage of by birds than by people?
F is home to a famous ship?
G is likely to be excluded from the list of the least densely populated places soon?
H is the smallest in its category?

**Task 7**

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Vans, Inc. is a producer and retailer of footwear for men, women and children. They specialize in manufacturing skateboarding shoes and related apparel, (33)_____ with its line of snowboarding shoes. Vans offer more than 60 styles of shoes (34)_____. The corporation was born in 1966 in California, the USA. Brothers Van Doren and their partners opened for business on March 16.
As (35)________, the opening of its first shop was inauspicious. They offered three styles, priced from $2.49 to $4.99, but by the day of the shop opening they had only had display models. Twelve customers, (36)________, chose the styles and colours they wanted and were asked to come back in the afternoon. Van Doren rushed to the factory to make the shoes and the customers got them in time. Besides, none of the twelve paid for their shoes at once as (37)________ available for change. So, the customers were asked to take their shoes and (38)________ to pay for them. The most impressive fact is that all twelve did come!

A the company itself says
B although they also hold a strong third place
C the owners simply didn’t have money
D although they were fancy leading the top
E in wide-ranging assortment of colours and patterns
F return the following day
G who came into the shop in the morning
H try having them long enough

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Critical thinking has been much (39)________ about recently. So, what is called critical thinking? This skill is the ability to think (40)________ and rationally, to understand logical connections (41)________ the ideas and to make conclusions. It involves you into active learning rather that into being a passive (42)________ of information. Those who think independently and analyse everything they hear or read, rigorously (43)________ ideas and assumptions (44)________ of accepting them at face value. They identify, analyse and solve problems systematically but not intuitively. This can be very useful for example, to (45)________ fake news, or understand when someone tries to manipulate you. Critical thinking includes the evaluation of sources like data, facts or research findings. Critical thinkers can draw reasonable conclusions from a (46)________ of information and discriminate between more and less useful details to (47)________ a decision. The skills that one needs to think critically are varied, having the (48)________ five of analysis, communication, creativity, problem solving and open-minded.

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Task 9

Read the text below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Happiness was walking in the forest (49)____ the nature when suddenly it fell into a deep hole. It couldn’t get out (50)____ the hole, so it was sitting and waiting for somebody who (51)____ help it. Soon it heard a man passing by. The Happiness asked the man for help, but the man wondered what he (52)____ receive for that. «What do you want to get?» asked the Happiness. «I want a big beautiful house overlooking the sea», was the reply. The (53)____ wish came true and he ran away happily leaving the Happiness sitting in the hole. The Happiness had nothing to do but wait for somebody else.

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(54)____ man was passing by and again the Happiness asked him for help. That man demanded a luxurious automobile. After he (55)____ the car, he forgot about the Happiness immediately and went away. The Happiness felt hopeless and miserable. It was getting dark and (56)____ seemed to be able to help it. Suddenly one more man appeared. «Take me out of here, please!» the Happiness shouted (57)____. The man came up to the hole, pulled the Happiness out of it and continued his way. The Happiness ran after the man asking what the man (58)____ to become happy. But the man said, «Nothing. Thank you.» And the Happiness followed the man and never left him.

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Writing

59 Imagine you want to get a driving licence and you need to write a letter to the Driving School manager. In your text:
— give the reason for your writing;
— ask for detailed information about the course of driving;
— ask how you can join the course.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
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Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді
Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у білих прямоугольниках зліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифр: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)

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Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. What did she bring?
   - A
   - B
   - C

2. What did she eventually buy?
   - A
   - B
   - C

3. How did she travel?
   - A
   - B
   - C

4. Which statement is correct according to the text?
   - A Their intentions were different.
   - B They both like comedies and pizza.
   - C Historical dramas are usually boring.
5 What does she think of her job?
A Travelling to different places is the main advantage.
B History is very exciting.
C She finds it great to participate in important events.

6 What can be inferred from the text?
A Nick's grades are low.
B Nick never does his duties in time.
C Nick prefers watching TV to other leisure activities.

Task 2

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 Ancient Greece was the only country to establish schools.
F

8 In Muslim countries, school has always been dependent on religion.
F

9 Schools and universities in the Middle Ages had different goals.
T

10 The first American schools had one teacher as well as one classroom for all the students of the same school.
T

11 Online learning creates particular problems for students.
T

Task 3

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 Why wasn't the khan glad after the hunting?
A His men couldn't see the prey.
B His falcon didn't help him.
C The hunt was unsuccessful.

13 How did it happen that the khan got lost?
A He was left by his retinue in the forest.
B He wanted to stay alone and got lost in the forest.
C He was so disappointed that he didn't notice he was in the forest.

14 Why was he happy to find a spring?
A Because he was extremely thirsty and exhausted.
B Because he had a silver cup with him.
C Because it was hard to find a spring in that forest.

15 Why couldn't the khan drink water from the spring?
A His cup was knocked from his hands.
B Because the falcon drank all the water.
C Because the water was poisoned.

16 What is the moral of the story?
A Never kill anybody if you don't know the reason.
B Let your friends' intuition help you.
C Trust your friends even if you don't understand them.
Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

17 Located just in the city centre, it's the right place for those who come on business or for a holiday. The owner is very helpful and provides you with great hospitality. The staff is friendly and polite. Different facilities like a gym, two pools and a conference hall are available. The rooftop cafeteria is the highlight. I'll definitely recommend the place to families as well as individuals.

18 We stopped in the place to pass the time while waiting to go to see the show. All we ordered was coffee but it was awesome! We noticed that some people make special trips to get it here. If you want something more substantial, make sure you come early to get a table — the place crowds up with laptop customers. We also spent some time playing a few games of pool, which was conveniently located in the corner.

19 It doesn’t need my praise, it is just magnificent. It’s so huge that nobody could pass all the exhibitions, that's why you'd better plan your visit according to the rooms map if you want to see particular works. We booked a ticket in advance to avoid the queue, and this way it's a bit cheaper. You can also enter for free if you come after 5 p.m., though you’ll have only two hours for the visit. Actually I wish they would sell two-day tickets.

20 Another opening night and two exciting talents hit the stage. One more adaptation of the popular drama pulls back the curtain and reveals some unexpected nuances. The director employs a few of his trademarks here, including the integral video demonstrating, unusual choreography and special light effects. The leading parts are performed in a captivating way although the supporting roles are also played well.

21 All in all, the place is good. The price is reasonable and the equipment is user-friendly. However, I'm disappointed with a few things which, I'm sure, are easy to improve. First, music is too loud! Most of the people use their iPods while exercising and those who don’t would be satisfied if it sounded quieter. Another problem is mess. Sometimes the place where all the necessities are kept is a bit messy and it's impossible to find what you need.

A Get Fit gym.
B Metro cinema.
C Prado Museum of Arts.
D Lemon tree restaurant.
E Three Pines hotel.
F West End theatre.
G Just Coffee and a Bit More café.
H Asterix cyber café.

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Mini is a British automotive brand which is actually owned by BMW corporation that specialises in small cars. The original Mini was a line of iconic British small cars which were produced by
the British Motor Corporation in the years of 1959—2000. In 1969 Mini became a brand in its own right. Performance versions of its models used the name Cooper. The name originated thanks to the partnership with John Cooper, a racing legend. In 2000 Rover Group, including Mini, was acquired by BMW with BMW retaining the Mini brand. Until 2000 two-door cars were manufactured. In 1995 the successor’s development began and since 2001 a new-generation car has been produced. The current Mini range includes three-door and five-door models both hatchbacks and crossovers. Mini vehicles have taken part in rallies and Mini Cooper S won the Monte Carlo Rally on three occasions in the 1960s. The original two-door Mini was the winner of numerous prestigious awards in the 1990s which have been followed by other vehicles of the brand in the 21st century. The classic Mini has been criticised a lot for its safety. In response to all these accusations the car creator said, «I do not design cars to see them crushed.» Many celebrities owned a Mini. Even Enzo Ferrari, the founder of the Ferrari automobile brand and a motor racing team of the same name, had three classic Minis in his garage. The car’s unique front-wheel drive layout — with the engine sideways — allowed for 80% of the internal space of the car to be used for passengers, which explains how four people could fit relatively comfortably in a small space. There are some 469 Mini clubs in the UK and at least another 260 worldwide. The car is continually voted one of the most favourite cars of all time and it was recently voted as Britain’s favourite car ever produced.

22 Who owns the Mini automobile brand?
A. The British Motor Corporation.
B. John Cooper.
C. The Rover Group.
D. The Bavarian Motor Works.

23 What is true about two-door cars?
A. They are no more produced.
B. They were the only Mini cars up to the 21st century.
C. They are more popular than three-door cars.
D. They can be hatchbacks or crossovers.

24 What are the results of participating of Mini in rallying?
A. Mini Cooper S won three races in 1960.
B. One of the Mini models has been a prestigious race winner several times.
C. Mini cars don’t usually take part in rallies.
D. The Monte Carlo Rally was once won by a Mini car.

25 Which of the following is stated in the text?
A. Mini cars’ safety has been evaluated as insufficient.
B. Minis are owned by Ferrari motor racing team members.
C. Mini cars haven’t received any awards since 2000.
D. The Mini car creator designed it to be crushed.

26 What isn’t a proof of the high popularity of Mini cars?
A. There are plenty of Mini clubs both in the UK and all over the world.
B. The car has been recently voted as Britain’s favourite car ever produced.
C. The car allows enough internal space for four passengers.
D. The car has been awarded a prize in different nominations.
Bear Island or Bjornoya is the southernmost island in Svalbard archipelago, 400 miles off mainland Europe. It spans 178 sq km but has no full-time residents apart from the handful of people who man its weather station. The reasons of not being occupied include a place of barren cliffs, almost absent precipitation and risk of leaks of radioactive material from the nearby wreck of a nuclear submarine.

Tristan da Cunha is the remotest inhabited island in the world. Lying 2,770 km from the Cape of Good Hope, the island contains 29 souls who battle the harsh conditions all year round. Its cliffs are sheer. It’s almost entirely covered by a glacier. In winter, its seas are covered with pack ice. And its nearest neighbour is Antarctica, 1,000 miles to the south. Tristan da Cunha’s capital is called Edinburgh of the Seven Seas — but the name is the only thing one of the most isolated communities in the world shares with its urbanised, cultured namesake.

Easter Island, also called Papa Nui, is a Chilean island in the South-Eastern Pacific. Lying 3,600 km from the Chilean mainland, it’s one of the most remote islands in the world. It’s famous worldwide due to its 887 mysterious moai statues, each weighing about 14 tons, built by the ancient Papa Nui people. In 1995 the island was named a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands are a territory of Australia located in the Indian Ocean approximately midway between Australia and Sri Lanka. More than 2,000 km from Australia, this collection of 27 coral atolls and two islands has a combined population of no more than 600. The Islands are called Cocos, which refers to the abundant coconut trees, and Keeling, which is after William Keeling, the first European to reach them in the 17th century.

The most remote part of the British Isles, St Kilda, itself an archipelago, is 60 km west of Harris, in the Outer Hebrides, and 160 km away from mainland Scotland. It’s been uninhabited since it was abandoned by 36 islanders in 1930 after struggles with illness and food shortages.

Macleuarie Island which is located almost 1,000 km from the coast of New Zealand, has been included into the UNESCO World Heritage list due to its wildlife. Having no more than 40 people living there, the island supports about 3.5 million breeding seabirds, including about a million penguins.

Which island ______
A isn’t occupied constantly?
B has its name due to nature and a person?
C is unlikely to be occupied because of a potential danger?
D is inhabited by people who suffer from starvation and diseases?
E is declared as a protected area?
F boasts a world-famous point of interest?
G was deserted by its inhabitants in the early 20th century?
H has severe climatic conditions?

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Those who have visited Madrid, Spain’s capital, are very impressed by (33)_____. Among palaces and monuments to outstanding people there is a famous but a bit unusual statue in Madrid. It’s the Statue of the Bear and the Strawberry Tree. It can be seen in the main and most visited square, La Puerta del Sol, and has become a symbol of the city. A large bear in stone and bronze (34)______ rises towards the tree and places its paws on the trunk. The statue is four metres high and weighs about 20 tons, (35)_____. The story of the statue tells there used to be plenty of bears
in the area before urbanization, (36). The statue is modern enough, it was erected in the 1960s, but the symbol of the bear climbing onto the strawberry was inserted into the shield in the 13th century. In fact, the Bear and the Strawberry Tree is the official city crest of Madrid and can be seen everywhere in the capital, (37). The Bear is a top reason why tourists visit La Puerta del Sol, making it a starting point of their tours, (38). On a sunny day the statue provides cool shade which is why people love to gather around and have some rest with their backs against its stone base.

A although not everything is so clear about the strawberry
B its stunning architecture and its royal appearance
C being one of the most remarkable statues of the kind
D while the strawberry is being much disputed
E resting on a cubic structure of granite
F so it has become a meeting place of all sorts
G attracting millions of tourists every year
H even on the logo for one of Madrid’s two football clubs

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A hen lived happily in her coop which it (39)______ with other hens. One day a thief got into the coop and (40)______ the hen. The hen was very frightened but couldn’t do anything. When the thief was running away from the coop, he (41)______ a lantern and started a fire. The hen saw the fire which completely (42)______ the coop and killed the other hens and thought, *This man has saved me from that (43)______ fire!* The hen was lean and the thief decided to fatten it. He gave the hen millet and it understood, *He takes care (44)______ me!* The thief moved from one place to another and he had to (45)______ the hen so that nobody could understand he had stolen it. He carried the hen in his bosom and the hen thought, *He loves me!* One day the thief made up his (46)______ to kill the hen and cook it. He brought a big sharp knife and made a strike at the hen. However, the hen decided the man was going to commit a suicide. It couldn’t (47)______ its man die and it jumped against the knife to save the thief’s life. (48)______, the hen lived a happy life and died happily.

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Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Sports psychology is actually (49)____ science which is a mix of psychology and the study of human movement. Everybody who (50)____ qualified enough in sports psychology can help those who (51)____ difficulties with moving because of accidents or sport injuries regain their quality of life. This (52)____ by means of psychotherapy and psychological therapy. A sports psychologist needs to study lots of different factors which affect physical performance. (53)____ an interest in psychology with a passion for sports, such specialists improve the performance of sporting professionals at all levels.

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San Francisco is a city and port (54)____ the south-west coast of California, the USA. The place is famous for its cable cars, (55)_____ Golden Gate Bridge and the former prison called Alcatraz. The city was given its name by Spanish settlers in the 18th century. After it (56)_____ independent from Spain, it became part of another country, Mexico. During the Californian Gold Rush San Francisco attracted many fortune hunters. As a result the population (57)_____ rapidly and soon reached the number of 36,000 people. The city suffered a terrible earthquake in 1906, (58)_____ half of the population homeless. Since the 1990s it’s become one of the most attractive places for any technology business start-upper.

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Writing

59 Imagine you’ve been asked to write an article about an outstanding citizen of your country. In your text:
— write who he/she is and what he/she is famous for;
— add some facts about the person including biographical ones;
— explain why you have chosen to write about him/her.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
БLANК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

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Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді
Щоб відрегулювати відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у білих прямокутниках зліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифер: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

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Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. What has Pamela forgotten to take?

   ![Image A]  ![Image B]  ![Image C]

   A. Pencil case
   B. Mobile phone
   C. Folder

2. How will they probably book?

   ![Image A]  ![Image B]  ![Image C]

   A. Online
   B. By phone
   C. In person

3. What does she want him to do?

   ![Image A]  ![Image B]  ![Image C]

   A. Repair the window
   B. Install a new window
   C. Drive the car

4. What does she say about her collection?

   A. She used to collect mugs and magnets from different places.
   B. She doesn’t like souvenirs.
   C. She likes remembering her travelling over and over again with her collection.
5 What point of view does he share?
   A The carnival is a type of event which makes life of the locals uncomfortable.
   B Carnivals are worthy visiting despite noise and crowded streets.
   C Carnivals are only held for people to have fun.

6 What does the girl state?
   A It’s not a good idea to have a lot of virtual friends.
   B She prefers having real friends to having online ones.
   C Her mum has a different opinion.

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**Task 2**

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 The symbolic meaning of number seven can be proved by the date of announcing the winners of the project.

8 People could vote for the sights via the telephone and the internet as many times as they wanted.

9 The New7Wonders Foundation earned a lot thanks to the project which was sponsored by the government.

10 Petra is a historical site which is situated in the Rose City.

11 The Taj Mahal was built by an Indian emperor’s wife.

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**Task 3**

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 What is Armistice Day?
   A A holiday which has been celebrated since the end of World War II.
   B A day before Remembrance Day.
   C A holiday which is now called Remembrance Day.

13 Why is Remembrance Day celebrated on 11th November?
   A Because King George V asked the public to observe silence at 11 a.m. this day.
   B Because it’s the date when World War I was officially over.
   C Because a two-minute silence is held at 11 a.m. to honour the memory of the victims of wars.

14 Who is honoured on Remembrance Day?
   A Officers who died in wars.
   B Soldiers of the Royal British Legion.
   C All the victims of WWI and all wars which were after it.

15 Why is this day called Poppy Day?
   A Because a poppy is a symbol of great loss of life in a war.
   B Because people buy paper poppies this day.
   C Because in spring, 1915 poppies flowered on the battlefields.

16 What’s the purpose of the paper poppies?
   A To indicate the holiday.
   B To be put in wreaths laid beside war memorials by companies, clubs and societies.
   C To commemorate the victims of wars and raise money for charity.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Supermarket shopping can often take more money that we've expected to spend. Although, if you follow these tips, you'll definitely shop on a lesser budget.

17 People who plan their meals always spend less time and money for supermarket shopping. It helps you avoid impulse buys and prevents you from filling your kitchen cupboards with unnecessary goods which sometimes are even the same of a kind because you don't remember what you really need. If you don't like paper versions you may download one of many free apps or just use your phone's built-in Notes app.

18 Not only food that's close to its best-before date can be bought for less money. It's possible to find different kinds of goods which are stocked on special shelves. These usually include products with damaged packaging or other faults. By checking such shelves out you can still get a good product and save money.

19 This is a common tip, but it really works. If you're hungry, don't go to the supermarket, because you'll end up spending a lot more than you've intended to spend. If you have a bite before you start shopping you'll find it easier to stick to your list and avoid throwing all kinds of junk into your trolley.

20 Most supermarkets offer their customers a so-called loyalty card which collects points for purchases that can be used for further shopping. They can also send you vouchers with special offers. If you get loyalty cards from all supermarkets in the area you'll be able to follow and compare the offers, and then choose the best one. Just remember to buy only the products you really need.

21 There's much sense in trying products which are made for a particular supermarket. The contents of such foods are extremely similar to those which are labelled with famous brands signs. In some cases these alternatives are of even better quality. The only difference is they cost much less, but this can't be considered as their disadvantage, can it?

A  Squeeze the most out of special offers for cards owners
B  Make up a shopping list
C  Buy everything you need at the same place
D  Choose own-brand goods
E  Don't be afraid of trying new brands
F  Don't ignore the reduced section
G  Search for special seasonal offers and discounts
H  Never shop on an empty stomach

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Japanese culture is very different from that of European countries. A very strict code of etiquette is supposed to be obeyed. There are specific ways to do particular things and certain rules to follow to avoid insulting a person. Although walking and eating is widely accepted in Western cultures, in Japan it's seen as sloppy. The exception is eating an ice-cream cone on the street. Tipping is a common thing in Europe and America but not in Japan. There tipping may be considered rude
or at least cause confusion. Sleeping on somebody’s shoulder in the train is by contrast a common thing. If a person in Japan falls asleep with his or her head on another person’s shoulder, it’s a usual practice to tolerate it. People work very long hours, get tired and many of them often fall asleep in the train. Number four in Japan is considered extremely unlucky like number 13 in Western culture. The Japanese try to use it as little as possible. The reason why this number is avoided is that it sounds very similar to the word which means «death». The practice of avoiding number four is common not only in Japan but also in many East Asian and South-East Asian regions. Oshiya, or «pushers», are people designated to push passengers into a crowded underground car during rush hours. They wear uniforms, white gloves and hats and they are paid to make sure everybody gets in and doesn’t get caught in the doors. Slurping noodles is, surprisingly for a European, seen as polite. For the Japanese it means that a person is enjoying the meal. The habit of slurping noodles also helps to avoid having a burnt tongue while eating as they are generally served steaming hot and slurping helps to cool down the food.

22 Why is the Japanese way of life strange for Europeans?
   A Because the Japanese never follow any rules of behaviour.
   B Because European norms of behaviour differ from Japanese practices.
   C Because the Japanese follow the rules of etiquette.
   D Because the Japanese try to avoid other people.

23 Which of the following is not advisable to do in Japan?
   A Eating anything while walking unless it’s an ice-cream cone.
   B Avoiding tipping in restaurants.
   C Sleeping on somebody’s shoulder in the train.
   D Getting tired after working long hours.

24 What is true about number four?
   A It’s unlucky because it resembles number 13.
   B It sounds like «death».
   C It’s a common practice to avoid it in some Oriental countries.
   D In Japan they don’t have this number.

25 What is a «pusher’s» job?
   A To wear white gloves and hats.
   B To push people in the underground during rush hours.
   C To push people into crowded underground cars.
   D To be paid if everybody enters the underground.

26 Why is slurping noodles not seen as rude in Japan?
   A Because it helps not to get burnt.
   B Because they cook very tasty noodles.
   C Because noodles are usually served very hot.
   D Because it shows the person likes the meal.

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Task 6

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Camouflage is an amazing thing. It helps animals hide from predators and catch prey. Many animals are true masters of disguise, blending effortlessly into their environment as a means of survival in the natural world.

27 The Arctic fox changes its fur according to the season. In winter its coat is white in order to help the fox blend in with the snow. When spring comes, the fox’s fur changes its colour into brownish grey so that it matches the ground.
Such animals as zebras use a different kind of camouflage. Instead of blending with the surrounding nature, when they are in groups, they create a confusing pattern for their predator so that it feels confused and doesn't know where to attack.

Chameleons can produce a wide variety of colours as well as plenty of different patterns on their skin. An interesting fact is that chameleons don't try to hide from anything in this way; they just use changing colours to show up their mood and feelings. A frightened chameleon will be of an absolutely different colour from a calm or angry one.

The walking-stick is an insect which actually doesn't look like an insect but resembles a twig. This way of disguise is rather effective. It makes predators ignore the insect even if they see it because they consider it a tree branch.

An octopus can match colours with its surrounding with almost perfect accuracy. Octopuses have a variety of biological quirks to control their coloration: pigment sacs and light-reflecting patches in their skin, as well as all-white bits, which act like a blank canvas for the camouflage. Twisting muscles, too, let them match the texture of their environment.

The flounder is a species of flatfish that can be found in the coastal waters of the oceans, particularly in the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans. It hides on the ocean floor at depths from coral reefs. There are five different species of flounders, which are very similar in appearance but vary dramatically in size. The colours and markings of this fish help the flounder to adapt to life in the sand. Flounders are carnivorous and highly predatory animals. At the same time, due to its secretive nature and good camouflage it is rarely spotted by other predators.

Which animals
A best use their ability of disguise when in a herd?
B change their appearance according to their emotions?
C are not easy prey for carnivorous animals?
D can hide from predators thanks to their ability to change skin patterns?
E are different in June from what they look like in January?
F use movements as an element of camouflage?
G can easily hide in the savannah?
H cheat predators rather than frighten them?

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

One of the most unique attractions in Germany is the Bastel (33)______. It's a rock formation almost 200 metres high (34)______, the capital of Saxony. Giant pinnacles of sandstone rock which tower over the Elbe are connected by a stone bridge, (35)______. Hundreds of years ago, the Neurathen Castle stood on the rocks but by now not much of it has remained. The Bastel has been a tourist attraction for over 200 years. In 1824 it was decided to link several rocks for the visitors and (36)______. 27 years later the initial bridge was replaced by a sandstone one. From the Bastel Bridge and the viewing points tourists admire stunning panorama over the mountains, the river and the green valley. Short hiking trails, which are absolutely safe, (37)______. In the steeper sections the trails are also equipped with railings for additional safety. Around the Bastel there are plenty of hiking routes, (38)______, which lets you explore many highlights of the area.

A the most recommended of which is the one called «the golden triangle»
B dramatic in its appearance
C link the bridge and the viewing points
D widely-known as Saxon Switzerland National Park
E located in less than an hour drive from Dresden
Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Closed-circuit television (CCTV), also known as video surveillance, is the use of video cameras to (39) ______ a signal to a specific place, on a limited set of monitors. Its main (40) ______ from broadcast television is that the signal is not openly transmitted. The term is mostly applied to cameras which are used for (41) ______ in areas that may (42) ______ monitoring. These include banks, airports, military institutions, stores, etc. CCTV equipment may also be used in industrial plants to (43) ______ different processes from a control room. These systems allow continuous filming or only as required to monitor a particular event. The first CCTV system was presented by Siemens AG in 1949 and a (44) ______ for the home security system was received in 1969 by Mari Van Brittan Brown. The ever-growing use of CCTV cameras in (45) ______ city centres is a controversial issue. On the one hand the advantages of using them include a possibility of constant recording as a crime deterrent. On the other (46) ______, arguments for the right of privacy take place. The initial argument regarding the positives of CCTV is that it (47) ______ criminals from committing crimes in public. However, it’s hard to measure the success of CCTV cameras because their aim is largely preclusive. Protestors of CCTV cameras speak about defending their rights. They have solid points about invasion of privacy. Surveillance of the public using CCTV is particularly common in many areas around the world. In (48) ______ years, the use of body-worn video cameras has been introduced as a new form of surveillance.

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Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The kiwi is a grey-brown bird that can be found in New Zealand only and act as a fairly adorable unofficial symbol for the country. (49) ______ the size of (50) ______ chicken, the kiwi is unusual in
several characteristics which make it exceptionally awesome. Its vestigial wings (51) within the plumage and its feathers are soft and hairlike. The kiwi bird sleeps by day and searches for food by night. Another interesting fact about the kiwi is that its egg, which (52) by a male for 80 days, is the largest of any living species as (53) to the size of the parent.

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Třešněk is a kind of pastry popular in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. It’s a spit cake (54) by an open fire or in a special oven. Třešněk is made (55) rolled dough which is wrapped around a big stick, and topped with sugar when ready-to-eat. The cake (56) in what today is the territory of Romania, but at the beginning of the 21st century it (57) into the Czech Republic and Slovakia, where it got its present name. In fact, třídel stands for the wooden stick which is used for cooking the pastry. As a rule, třešněk is served without (58) fillings; alternatively it can be eaten with ice cream or whipped topping.

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Writing

59 Imagine you’re writing an article to the school newspaper about a person you admire. In your text:
— write who this person is;
— write why you admire him/her;
— write in what way you want to resemble him/her.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

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Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді
Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, залиште його номер у білих прямокутниках зліва.

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TEST 16

Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1 How did the boy get to school?

2 What did the thief steal?

3 What will they bring?

4 What isn’t true about Jane?
   A She likes working at night.
   B There are no other women in her department.
   C She doesn’t like some aspects of her job.
5 What can be good advice if you want to go cycling in the area?
   A If you need a bike you can buy it at a local cycling centre.
   B You should think beforehand in order to rent a bike for Saturday or Sunday.
   C Be aware of the traffic on the roads.

6 What is the girl going to study?
   A She will study either design or mass media.
   B She'll probably choose design.
   C She definitely won't study mass media.

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**Task 2**

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 Many things have been invented due to the existing of iPhone.
8 Only experts can film movements with iPhone.
9 Hi-Head and Hi-Sleep were invented by relatives.
10 Hi-Sleep is a kind of alarm clock.
11 Windshield Wiper doesn’t make much sense.

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**Task 3**

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 Why is the Louvre so popular among tourists?
   A There's no doubt that the Louvre is an art gallery.
   B The Louvre contains plenty of royal treasures.
   C Real masterpieces are kept in the Louvre.

13 What was the Louvre originally built as?
   A A royal palace.
   B A museum.
   C A fortress.

14 How big was the initial collection of the Louvre?
   A It hosted about 500 pictures.
   B 1793 paintings were in its first collection.
   C 35,000 works of art were on display then.

15 Which painter isn’t mentioned in the text?
   A Leonardo da Vinci.
   B Rembrandt.
   C Rafael.

16 What is the purpose of the Louvre Pyramid?
   A It’s the place where the Mona Lisa is on display.
   B It lets visitors enter the museum.
   C It lets light inside the underground floor.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Life changes and everything from technology to trade changes, too. Businesses come and go. And when this happens, the jobs change, too. Here are five jobs that are going to disappear in the near future.

17 Printing in its old-fashioned sense is an industry that is going to become extinct. Technology is turning it to the digital format, and we can observe the rise of e-books and the fall of paperback readership. We’ll probably go on printing books and newspapers but sooner or later those who are involved in producing these are likely to find themselves out of a job.

18 Everyone who does the shopping at big supermarkets or buys tickets at box-offices can notice that people in this industry are gradually being replaced with self-checkout kiosks. In addition, such popular services as Amazon Fresh allow shoppers to order everything they need from the comfort of their home. It won’t happen tomorrow, of course, but it’s absolutely clear that the days of checkout clerks are numbered as they are certainly on the list.

19 Since science and technology have developed greatly, plants and factories have been automated. Besides, a large number of them have been relocated to countries where labour is cheaper. As a result, we simply don’t need so many people working in these industries like we used to. Such jobs are not in demand any more, so they will soon disappear.

20 For those who wanted to have their holidays organized they have also been in high demand. Not only would they filter through available flights but they also had booked your tickets, your accommodation and provided you with other important information like maps or leaflets. Today, online services can do the same but very quickly and for free. That is the reason of why such a job is endangered.

21 We don’t believe that books will become extinct one day, and we really hope people will go on reading them. However, many public places where you can borrow a book are struggling to stay open. Academic institutions have started keeping their texts in a digital format for both convenience and preservation reasons. Automation replaces people who catalogue books and so this job seems to become obsolete.

A Bookkeepers
B Librarians
C Shop assistants
D Travel agents
E Postal clerks
F Manufacturing workers
G Cashiers
H Publishers

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

In order to understand English as a real-life spoken language it’s necessary to get familiar with idioms. You need to learn what they mean and how to use them to become an «insider». Idioms
are words, phrases or expressions commonly used by native speakers in everyday conversations. They beautify the language and help people express something more vividly and often more briefly. Of course, it’s worth to remember that idiomatic expressions are only used when speaking informally. It’s also important not to confuse idioms with metaphors, which invoke images by using implicit comparisons, or similes, which do the same by using explicit comparisons, hyperboles, which exaggerate images beyond truthfulness, or proverbs, which are simple sayings expressing a truth based on common sense or practical experience. Actually, idioms are phrases in which the combination of words has a meaning different from the definitions of the individual words given in a dictionary. In other words, idioms are speech forms or expressions which cannot be clear from the individual meanings of their elements. For example, the idiomatic expression «hold your tongue» does not really mean a person should stick fingers in the mouth and grab hold of the tongue. It means a person shouldn’t talk. It’s commonly used about situations when people want to talk but they’d better keep silent. For those who learn English it’s a good idea to have a special dictionary of English idioms or the process of understanding them can become much more complicated. In fact, every language has idioms. English, in particular, has thousands of them. The best thing to learn them is to communicate with native speakers and ask them about all phrases that seem strange.

22 Why should one know English idioms?
A To understand English speech in England.
B To get familiar with them.
C To catch the meaning of what native speakers say in real life.
D To become a real-life English speaker.

23 What are idioms used for?
A They help to make phrases shorter.
B They enrich the spoken language.
C They make conversations possible.
D They express something from inside.

24 What is true according to the text?
A Idioms shouldn’t be confused with other linguistic means.
B Hyperboles are often used in proverbs.
C Idioms don’t exaggerate images.
D Similes are in fact the same as metaphors.

25 What does the idiom «hold your tongue» mean?
A A person must grab the tongue.
B A person would better avoid talking.
C A person has no opportunity to speak.
D A person is not allowed to speak.

26 What is the best advice for those who learn English?
A Learn as many idioms as possible.
B Read special dictionaries.
C Ask strangers about the meaning of idioms.
D Learn from native speakers.

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Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The world has faced numerous disasters throughout its history. Although most of them are man-made such as wars and terrorism, our mother nature dishes out her fair share of damage.
27 One of the recent natural disasters is Haiti Earthquake which happened in 2010. With a magnitude of 7.0, it's considered one of the severest earthquakes the world has ever witnessed. Its epicentre was located just south-west of Port-Au-Prince with almost sixty aftershocks ranging from 4 to 6 magnitudes in strength. As a result there were over 200,000 deaths; 2 million were left homeless and 3 million people in need of emergency assistance.

28 Cyclone Nargis hit Myanmar badly in 2008. It made landfall in Myanmar and devastated the Ayeyarwady Delta region along with its townships for two days. The cyclone caused deaths of around 140,000 people and washed up densely populated areas around the Irrawaddy River delta in Myanmar. The damages were estimated to have cost around $10 billion and the cyclone is considered the second deadliest in recorded history after typhoon Nina in 1975.

29 The worst drought in half a century was experienced in East Africa in mid-summer of 2011 with an estimated 12 million people in need of food. The severe drought led to a food crisis in Kenya, Somali and Ethiopia and widespread famine and death. It has left over 12.4 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.

30 The deadliest hurricane to hit the Gulf Coast in 2005, hurricane Katrina was ranked as the sixth strongest overall to happen in the USA. It originated over the Bahamas, headed westward towards Florida and strengthened into a hurricane. At least 1,245 people died in the hurricane and subsequent floods. Katrina was also one of the costliest because of $81 billion property damages.

31 Also famed as La Mesa de Herveo, Nevada del Ruiz Volcano Eruption in 1985 is regarded as the second volcano-related disaster of the 20th century. A small eruption produced an enormous lava that buried and devastated the town of Armero in Colombia. The disaster caused 25,000 deaths. Similar but less deadly incidents happened in 1595 and 1845.

32 Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004, which hit the coast of a dozen Asian countries, killed at least 225,000 people. The tsunami and its aftermath were responsible for immense destruction and economic damage. Long-term environmental damage appeared to be severe, too with demolished farmlands and fishing grounds and plant-destroying salt water. Not only the locals, but also several thousands of non-Asian tourists vacationing in the region were reported dead or missing.

Which disaster
A was the reason of bad starvation?
B happened not far from a popular US resort?
C shook the place more than fifty times?
D appeared to be deathful for travellers?
E with a woman’s name was among the 10 worst in the country?
F killed 200,000 homeless people?
G is one of two worst among similar disasters with estimated damages of $10,000 million?
H was the third in a chain of deadly disasters in the same place?

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A magical island topped by a scenic medieval monastery, (33) ______, has become a popular tourist destination for those who travel in France. The Mont-Saint-Michel is included in the list of the most stunning French sights (34) ______. The island is set in a bay and draws the eye from great distances. The tides around the island are constantly rising and falling. This is what makes the site even more desirable to be reached. During high tides the Mont-Saint-Michel appears surreal
and in the right light, (35)_______. Low tides surround the area with sand and allow visitors to walk around and explore the bottom of the sea. In 2006 the regional authorities announced a project to build a hydraulic dam (36)_______. On 22 July, 2014 the new bridge was opened to the public. The bridge makes it possible (37)______ around the island (38)______.

A creates a mirror reflection which is a real catch for photographers
B one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites
C for the waters to flow freely
D to observe the area easily
E for its breathtaking views
F and it also has improved the efficiency of the dam
G and the construction began three years later
H and shows all the magic of the underwater world

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The USA is a federal republic which means that the power is divided (39)______ the federal government and state governments. The main law of the country is the Constitution. Americans are (40)______ of the fact that their constitution is the oldest still in force in the world. According to the constitution the power in the country is divided between three (41)_______. Legislative branch is represented by Congress which (42)______ of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Each state elects two representatives to form the Senate, but as for the House of Representatives, the (43)______ of members from each state depends on population. Executive branch is given to the President, who works together with the Vice-President and the Cabinet. Members of the Cabinet are appointed by the President and (44)______ by the Senate. The US President is elected by the people every four years and no President has a(n) (45)______ to be elected more than twice. Judicial branch belongs to the Supreme Court which consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices. The two leading political parties in the USA are the Democrats and the Republicans. Their (46)______ are a donkey and an elephant. The division of power between the three branches helps to (47)______ each branch from becoming too powerful. The (48)______ of the US government is the Capitol. On its steps nearly all the Presidents were inaugurated.

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Task 9

Read the text below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Charlie Chaplin was a comedian British actor who is not for nothing called one of the biggest stars of the 20th-century (49) era. He’s regarded as one of the most central figures of the early days of Hollywood, who lived an interesting life (50) in his films and off-screen. He is most recognised (51) association with his popular character called «Little Tramp», the man with the toothbrush moustache, bowler hat, bamboo cane and a funny walk. Chaplin is really one of films’ first superstars (52) the industry in a way few could ever imagine. Charlie Chaplin became equally famous for his life behind the camera. His life was full of scandal and controversy. His affairs with actresses who (53) in his films were numerous. Some of them even ended with marriage.

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Chaplin (54) four times and had a total of eleven children. Chaplin was a writer, a producer and an actor in his films. He also composed music for most of them. (55) financially independent he could allow himself to be a perfectionist and spend years on the development and production of a film. Both social and political topics are reflected in his works. In addition, they contain autobiographical elements. Chaplin’s comedic style is widely referred (56) as slapstick, although it’s defined as intelligent and restrained. He managed to avoid conventional slapstick by slowing up the pace and exhausting each scene of its comic potential, paying more attention to people’s feelings (57) the characters. Charlie Chaplin received many awards and honours including three Academy Awards. Six of his films (58) to be kept in the National Film Registry by the Library of Congress in Washington D.C., USA.

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Writing

59 Imagine you’re preparing a report for a conference concerning problems of public transport in your town. In your text:
— write about what transport is available in your place;
— mention the most common problems of it;
— suggest some possible solutions.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

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Місце виконання помилкової відповіді
Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у білих прямоугольниках зліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифр: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

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59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. What will the girl eat for dinner?

   A  
   B  
   C

2. Where does his grandfather work?

   A  
   B  
   C

3. Which button has the boy lost?

   A  
   B  
   C

4. What will happen first?
   A The man will do the vacuuming.
   B The woman will tidy the table.
   C They will play basketball.
5 What is true about the girl?
  A Her father forced her to do different kinds of sport.
  B She will benefit from sport soon.
  C She didn’t like fencing because it seemed hard for her.

6 What does Stella need to do?
  A She needs to buy paper for the decorations from a local shop.
  B She needs to order food and drinks for the party.
  C She needs to gather the girls together the next afternoon.

---

Task 2

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 Marie Tussaud started making her wax sculptures in the 18th century.
8 The first Tussauds museum was opened during the French Revolution.
9 During WWII the museum building in London was damaged.
10 After Marie Tussaud’s death a wax model of hers was created and put in front of the museum.
11 Many continents can boast having a similar museum.

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Task 3

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 In what case is fast food a good idea?
  A When it’s hot.
  B When you’re running.
  C When you’re short of time.

13 What is necessary to do when you are on a diet?
  A Learn to choose healthier products even when eating fast food.
  B Observe the amount of fast food you consume.
  C Avoid fast food completely.

14 How can the amount of calories be decreased?
  A You should keep fat down.
  B You should eat food prepared by children.
  C You should keep the amount of food you eat under control.

15 The healthiest salad of the following is ____
  A salad with vegetables and breaded chicken.
  B salad with grilled chicken or shrimps.
  C salad with corn and cheese.

16 What is stated in the text about drinks?
  A Not all of them are low in calories.
  B They always add calories to the meal.
  C You should avoid drinks while eating.
17 The first step is to boil the lobster, and don’t forget to keep the lobster water for later use! Use olive oil to sauté the chopped onions and garlic. Add a chopped tomato and green beans. After that it’s time for rice. Put it in the same frying pan and pour the lobster water on it. When the rice is almost ready, proceed with adding shrimps, mussels and baby octopus pieces. Cook for ten more minutes and finally add the lobster cut into small pieces.

18 To make the dough mix milk, butter and salt in a saucepan and heat the mixture. After that let it cool a bit and add eggs, one at a time. Place the batter into a special bag with a large star tip. In a large saucepan heat the oil and pipe the dough into the hot oil in sticks. Fry the dough for about a minute turning frequently. Take the ready meal from the oil and put on paper towels for a second. Serve with chocolate sauce and enjoy your coffee break!

19 Put diced tomatoes, cucumbers, bell pepper, green onion and garlic into a large bowl. Stir in salt and spices. Mix cherry tomatoes, olive oil, a bit of lime juice and vinegar in a blender. Puree the mixture until smooth. Combine all the ingredients and stir. Pour in bowls and serve with basil.

20 Combine the cucumbers, tomatoes and a cup of spring onions in a bowl. Add watercress, olives and capers. Mix all the dressing ingredients and whisk well. Pour it over the dish and garnish with the remaining spring onions. Serve at once.

21 Heat the olive oil and fry the chopped onion in it. Add the potatoes and season with salt and pepper. Cook over a low heat for about 15 minutes. Beat the eggs in a bowl, scramble them and pour onto the mixture of the potatoes and onions. Cook until golden and serve either hot or cold.

A Gaspacho cold soup
B Beef steak
C Tortilla omelette
D Tapas sandwiches
E Seafood paella
F Fruit and vegetables cocktail
G Ensalada mixta salad
H Churros pastries

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Great Depression was the deepest economic crisis in the 20\textsuperscript{th} century. The timing of the Great Depression varied across nations but in most countries it started in 1929 and lasted until late 1930s. Though the US economy was the first to go into depression, it is often said that the Great Depression began with a catastrophic collapse of the stock market on October 29, 1929. The day was later called the Black Tuesday. It sent Wall Street into panic and wiped out millions of investors. During the following years the situation was getting worse and worse and by 1933 about 14 million of Americans had become unemployed and 11,000 of the US 25,000 banks had failed. The Great Depression began in the USA but quickly turned into a worldwide economic slump hitting hardest
those nations which were most deeply indebted to the USA such as Germany and the UK. Some economies began to recover by the mid-1930s. However, in many countries the negative effects of the Depression lasted up to World War II. Both poor and rich countries suffered the crisis. Cities all over the world, especially those dependent on heavy industry, were hit hard. The period of the Great Depression clashed with the presidency of Herbert Hoover who was widely blamed for the worsened situation. In 1933 F. D. Roosevelt won an overwhelming victory in the presidential election and became the person who is considered to stop the Great Depression in the USA. During Roosevelt’s first 100 days in office, his administration passed legislation that aimed to stabilise industry and agriculture and stimulate recovering process. His programme was called the New Deal and the common view among many economists is that it either caused or accelerated the recovery. When the Great Depression began, the United States was the only industrial country in the world which didn’t offer any unemployment insurance or social security. In 1935, US Congress passed the Social Security Act, which provided American citizens with pensions for unemployment, disability or old age.

22 What does the term «Great Depression» refer to?
   A A post-war crisis in Europe and America.
   B Any economic crisis of the 20th century.
   C A severe crisis which hit the US economy only.
   D A major economic crisis of the 20th century.

23 What is called the Black Tuesday?
   A The day when the US stock market crashed.
   B The day which commemorates the Great Depression.
   C Every October 29 which falls on Tuesday.
   D The day when the crisis spread all over America.

24 What wasn’t the result of the Great Depression?
   A Unemployment rise.
   B Increasing the number of investors.
   C Failure of banks.
   D Worsening of economic conditions in many countries.

25 What is true about F. D. Roosevelt?
   A He was blamed by President Hoover for the Great Depression.
   B He was in office for 100 days.
   C His administration was called the New Deal.
   D He was thought to end the Great Depression in the country.

26 What changed for the US citizens after the period of the Great Depression?
   A The New Deal helped Americans to feel secured.
   B America became an industrial country.
   C Americans got social security for the first time.
   D F. D. Roosevelt became the US President.

Task 6

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

27 An Italian fashion label founded in 1913 was created by Mario Prada and named after him. Originally it was supposed to be a leather shop, so it sold only leather goods. Nowadays Prada is a fashion powerhouse that specialises in luxury goods for men and women, which includes ready-to-wear leather and fashion accessories, shoes, luggage, perfumes, watches. The main qualities of its products focus on durability, simplicity and cutting-edge design. Prada’s brand value is more than $9 billion.
28 Jimmy Choo shoes are a dream of any woman who isn’t indifferent to footwear. It is the brand in the highest demand among all the shoe-lovers of the world. These shoes are favourites of Hollywood’s elite and often can be seen on the red carpets of different ceremonies. Jimmy Choo shoes are worn by famous actresses in almost all of Hollywood films. The price range of the brand shoes starts from $400.

29 Fendi brand was launched by Edoardo and Adele Fendi in 1925. It started as a fur and leather shop. The Fendis had a long list of loyal private clients. Since 1965 Karl Lagerfeld, a German designer, has been the creative director of Fendi. They provide ready-to-wear products for both men and women but the brand is better known for such luxury goods as handbags, fragrances, eyewear, writing instruments and timepieces. Fendi is famous for its capacity to adopt innovative techniques to make fur lighter, softer and more wearable.

30 Louis Vuitton was the idea of Louis Vuitton Malletie, a French designer. In 1872 he introduced a new trunk design featuring a beige canvas and red stripes. The design was soon acclaimed by elites and is still a brand of rich and famous. Louis Vuitton is a synonym to fashion and no brand has been able to replicate its fame and success. The label’s products range from luxury trunks and leather goods to ready-to-wear, shoes, watches, jewellery, accessories, sunglasses and books. Many celebrities appreciate the brand as their favourite.

31 Christian Louboutin shoes are known for their iconic red soles and the towering heels. While they do offer some lower-heeled styles, Louboutin brand is generally associated with evening-wear designs with heel heights of 120 mm and higher. The shoes of the luxurious label are in high demand and are very delicately designed. The price range of the trademark varies from $300 to $3000.

32 The company producing high quality outwear which became a staple in the British military, was founded by Thomas Burberry when he was only 21. The famous ‘trench coat’ appeared at the time of WWI and the iconic Burberry check was introduced in the 1920s. Today they create women’s and men’s wear, accessories, shoes and bags as well as house and home goods, frangance and beauty.

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Auschwitz, which is also known as Auschwitz-Birkenau, was the largest and the most horrible of the death camps (33)________. It opened in 1940 in southern Poland. The camp initially served as a centre for political prisoners, (34)________ where the Nazi kept Jewish people and other perceived enemies of the regime (35)________ annexed by the German army. The prisoners were used as slave labour or for medical experiments — (36)________. Auschwitz and other death camps appeared (37)________. The despotic leader was determined not just to isolate the Jews and other so-called minor nations, (38)________. And they did everything to make their intention come true. Only Auschwitz and the neighbouring camps killed about a million people.
A as a result of Adolf Hitler’s policy of the Final Solution
B who were taken there from all the territories
C although it later was transformed into a whole network of camps
D which were brought from all over Europe
E but to eliminate everybody who seemed unfit for the Nazis
F arranged by Nazis during the WWII
G everything was done for the purpose of developing and flourishing of Nazi Germany
H that was built before and after

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe is an intergovernmental organisation which is security-(39)_____. With 57 states from Europe, Central Asia and North America, the OSCE is the world’s largest regional security organisation. All 57 participating states (40)_____ equal status. The decisions are taken by consensus on a political basis and the funding is made by (41)______ from the member states. The organisation acts in different countries so the six official languages of it include English, Spanish, German, French, Italian and Russian. The OSCE (42)______ with eleven partner countries from Asia, Australia and the Mediterranean region. The purpose of the OSCE is to promote fair elections, human rights and freedom of media. It (43)_____ with preventing conflicts, crisis managing as well as with post-conflict recovery. The view of security of the OSCE (44)_____ three aspects which are the politico-military, the economic and environmental, and the human. The activities of the OSCE vary from conflict prevention to fostering economic development and promotion of (45)_____ respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The field operations of the organisation (46)_____ it to throw in against crises as they arise and help to restore trust among the affected communities. The initiatives of the OSCE support law enforcement, legislative reform, press freedom and the (47)_____ of law. The OSCE has a number of structures and institutions which are of great help. They are the High Commissioner on National Minorities, the Representative on Freedom of the Media, and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. They perform different tasks concerning elections (48)______, tolerance and non-discrimination, the early resolution of ethnic tensions and some others.

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Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Being the main inheritor of the old Sorbonne that (49)______ back to the 13th century, the modern Sorbonne University in Paris (50)______ still one of the best educational establishments in the world. It’s dedicated (51)______ the study of languages, arts, literature, humanities and social science. Besides, such studies as medicine, business and economy are also taught at Sorbonne. The university holds its initial location in the Latin Quarter. By the way, the quarter once (52)______ its name due to the university students. The famous Faculty of Arts and Humanities (53)______ by rich culture and traditions, having perfect scientific reputation. This reputation is approved by regular publications of top-quality researchers.

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The trembita is a legendary exotic 4-metre tube that (54)______ in the Carpathians in the old times. Originally it served as a signal instrument which (55)______ to broadcast news in the mountains. It let the Hutsuls (56)______ about an approaching enemy or the beginning of a wedding. It is said that the (57)______ sound can be heard from over 10 kilometres. According to ancient traditions, trembitas (58)______ be made of a tree hit by a lightning.

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Writing

59 Imagine you’ve been asked to write an essay about your plans for the future. In your text:
— write what you are going to do after leaving school;
— write about what your ambitions are;
— describe your vision of your future.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: ☒

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Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді
Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, залиште його номер у білих прямокутниках зліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифра: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

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Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. What are the most important documents kept?

A  
B  
C  

2. How much butter will she need for two cakes?

A  
B  
C  

3. What will she wear for the event?

A  
B  
C  

4. What was unusual for the man?
   A The film was long but he still enjoyed it.
   B The man in front of them was sleeping during the film.
   C He didn’t notice the man sleeping.
5 What didn’t the woman mention about the course?
A The living conditions and the location.
B The content of the course and the timetable.
C The food included in the cost.

6 What do the organizers of the meeting promise?
A Everybody who wants to buy a new book will be able to do it at the meeting.
B Gerry Williams will have an interview with local bookstore owners.
C Some people who come to the meeting will get a gift.

Task 2

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 The Parliament can affect the government.
8 The Palace of Westminster used to be called the Houses of Parliament.
9 The House of Lords has less importance than the House of Commons.
10 The House of Lords can prevent a bill from becoming a law.
11 A person must meet certain demands in order to be able to vote.

Task 3

Listen to the text. For questions (12—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 What was Robin Hood according to the legend?
A The subject of ballads, books and films.
B A skilled swordsman and archer.
C A historical character.

13 What isn’t true about Robin Hood?
A He was the most loyal of the supporters of Richard the Lionheart.
B He is described as an outlaw who robs in Sherwood Forest.
C His traditional clothes were of green colour.

14 When did Robin Hood first appear in literature?
A In the 12th century.
B In the 14th century.
C In the 15th century.

15 What were Robin Hood games?
A Games he played with his Merry Men.
B Games and plays about Robin Hood and his men performed at the theatre.
C A part of the May Day festivities.

16 What is stated in historical medieval books?
A Robin Hood was a real man who lived in the 12th or 13th century.
B Nottinghamshire is a popular tourist attraction.
C From the text it’s impossible to know for sure whether Robin Hood ever existed.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

17 These cars are specially designed to provide their owners with the feeling of extreme comfort and beauty as well as to show the status. Such brands as Rolls Royce or Bentley are simply for prestige and cost a fortune, though some think they are worth that.

18 The functions of such cars as Toyota Sienna or Honda Odyssey are carrying a lot of luggage and a family or a company of more than four people comfortably. They are designed so that they can be used as a little bus but need less space for parking.

19 Cars with a removable or retractable top are very popular especially with young people. They provide excellent ventilation and all-round view but are not always comfortable as they often depend on weather. However, you can easily transform such a car into a roofed one.

20 These are small, usually two-seated automobiles which are notable for high maneuverability and light weight. They are also aerodynamically shaped as their main functions are speed and power. Such cars don’t have to be luxurious so, if you look for a really fast car, you can find a rather budget model.

21 These cars are clearly distinguished from those we are used to. They don’t use petrol or gas to move, they are propelled by a motor which feeds on energy typically stored in rechargeable batteries. These cars are quieter and environmentally-friendly. Charging can be done at special charging stations which are possible to be installed in any public area or just in a house.

A Trucks
B Electric cars
C Luxury cars
D Hybrid cars
E Sports cars
F Convertibles
G Offroadsters
H Minivans

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

In Britain, as in many other European countries, fewer and fewer people are reading newspapers or watching TV. By the end of the 20th century people had become wealthier so that they now could afford alternative forms of entertainment. More recently, there is the internet, which is also an alternative source of news. Nevertheless, the main TV channels and newspapers still remain an important part of everyday life. The national press dominates the newspaper publication in the UK and the only non-state papers with significant circulations appear in the evenings when they don’t have to compete with the national ones which start the day. The so-called «Sunday papers» appear once a week and they are usually not the local ones. These newspapers are generally thicker than the dailies. Some of them have six or even more sections making up a total of 200 pages. However, most people don’t read newspapers for learning important news but they trust broadcasting more. The BBC is often considered as «the mother of information services» due to its reputation for
impartiality and objectivity in news reporting. The BBC World Service was set up in 1932 and soon it became identified with the principles of democracy and free speech. Nowadays it broadcasts all around the world both in English and other languages. Having access to tens of TV channels, the British favour such ones as BBC1, ITV, BBC2, Channel 4 and Five. Television news is watched every day by more than half of the population. Other most frequently watched programmes include nature documentaries, history series, comedy shows, chat shows and some soaps. TV channels are generally independent of government interference.

22 What is stated in the text?
A People in the UK don’t like watching TV or read newspapers.
B There are much fewer newspapers in the UK nowadays.
C More people used to read newspapers in the past.
D People in Europe look like the British.

23 Why had the number of people who read newspapers decreased by the end of the 20th century?
A People had found reading newspapers boring.
B Alternative sources of news and entertainment had appeared.
C The number of rich people had increased.
D The newspapers had appeared on the internet.

24 Which of the following isn’t true about the non-state newspapers?
A They can easily compete with national ones.
B They usually appear in the evenings.
C The Sunday newspapers are not local ones.
D The national papers dominate the non-state ones.

25 Why is BBC so highly ranked?
A It can be trusted more than newspapers.
B It broadcasts in many countries.
C It was set up in the first half of the 20th century.
D It’s got a reputation of an objective information service.

26 What is the most often watched TV programme in the UK?
A The news.
B Documentaries and soaps.
C Nature programmes and history series.
D All of the above.

Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Annual Academy Awards is probably the most desirable award for any actor. However, there are still many actors who have never held the coveted gold man.

27 Apparently a part in «Indiana Jones» and «Star Wars» wasn’t enough for Harrison Ford to win an Oscar. He was nominated once for Best Actor in «Witness» in 1985. In 1997 Ford was ranked number one in Empire’s «Top 100 Movie Stars of All Time». Besides, he received the Golden Globe Awards in 2002 and three additional Golden Globe nominations for «The Mosquito Coast», «The Fugitive» and «Sabrina». In 2003 Ford got a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. And he is also the owner of AFL Life Achievement Award in 2000.

28 Edward Norton has been one of all-time favourite actors. The «American History X» star was nominated for Oscars three times: in 1997, 1999 and 2015. Two of these nominations were for
Best Supporting Actor and the one in 1999 was for Best Actor. Surprisingly, Norton wasn’t recognised by the Academy for his roles in other Oscar-nominated films like «Fight Club» and «The Illusionist».

29 While being an A-list celebrity can lead to a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, it doesn’t always lead to an Oscar. Surprisingly, Johnny Depp not only has never won an Oscar but he wasn’t even nominated for it until 2004. In the 2000s he was nominated for his acting in «Pirates of the Carribean» in 2004, «Finding Neverland» in 2005 and «Sweeney Todd» in 2008.

30 John Travolta has been known as an actor since the 1970s and he’s still performing in films and TV shows. Travolta is such a charismatic actor that it is really incomprehensible he has never won an Oscar. He’s only been nominated for «Saturday Night Fever» and «Pulp Fiction», but those two movies defined two very different cinematic decades and are regarded as two of the best movies ever made.

31 Tom Cruise has only been nominated for an Oscar three times, and failed to win every single time. Cruise started his career at the age of 19 in 1981 with acting in «Endless Love». Since then he’s starred in dozens of successful films and he’s won three Golden Globe awards and plenty of others but unfortunately not an Oscar. And despite having a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame since 1986, Cruise is still in the list of actors who have no Oscars yet.

32 Liam Neeson was born in 1952 and for a quarter of the century had been doing different jobs before in 1976 he made his professional actor debut in the theatre. Five years later Neeson was cast in the film Excalibur for his first high-profile film role. Through the 1980s the actor appeared in a number of films, but hadn’t been that popular until in 1993 Liam got the main part in «Schindler’s List». The starring role in the Oscar-winning Holocaust film brought Neeson Golden Globe and Academy Awards nominations for Best Actor. Besides, the actor was included into the 1999 Queen’s New Year’s Honour List for his services to drama and awarded Officer of the Order of the British Empire by her. But not an Oscar yet.

Which actor ______
A got an Oscar for «Star Wars»?
B has been performing for more than forty years?
C was awarded with a title by the head of the state?
D has been awarded as the most charismatic actor?
E was only nominated in the 1980s?
F has a star on the Walk of Fame but not an Oscar?
G was nominated for the first time in the 21st century?
H didn’t get Oscars for acting in Oscar-nominated films?

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Probably, all of us have used such means of transport as underground or metro. More than 150 cities in over 50 countries around the world can boast (33) ______. About half a hundred metro systems are currently under construction (34) ______. The main difference of underground from other types of transport is that it goes under the surface (35) ______. However, there exist several metro systems and several names for them (36) ______. The word «metro» came from abbreviation of the French «Chemin de Fer Metropolitain» and is used mostly in European countries. The word «subway» was created to give a name to the American underground system. The earliest on Earth underground system, (37) ______, was opened in London in 1890 and since then it has been serving Greater London and the neighbouring counties. U-Bahn stands for Untergrundbahn and serves to name underground rapid transit in five German cities. So,
the difference between metro, underground, subway or U-Bahn is just a matter of regional preference, (38)_____.

A as it is clear from the name  
B to have a rapid transit network  
C while all of them serve the same purpose  
D and sometimes it also goes above it  
E having such a system of transporting people  
F which is also called «The Tube»  
G including subways, U-Bahns, heavy rail and the Tube  
H with a few to be expected to start operating in 2020

Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A-levels, which (39)_____ for Advanced levels, are higher-level academic exams which are taken mostly by students around the age of eighteen who wish to go on to higher education. They are now (40)_____ into A1s which are worth half A2s which are the full A-levels and can stand as qualifications by themselves. A-levels are not compulsory unlike GCSEs which all British students have to (41)_____ at the age of around sixteen. An A-level exam is (42)_____ by most British universities as the standard for accessing the suitability of applicants for (43)_____. First the exam was introduced in 1951 as a qualification taken by school-leavers. At the end of the 20th century A-levels evolved gradually from a two-year linear course with an exam at the end to a modular course. Five exam boards offer a wide range of subjects (44)_____ for study. The number of taken exams can vary, but there is usually a minimum of them (45)_____ for university entrance, which equals three subjects. However, there is no limit of subjects a student can study. Most students take four subjects at first and (46)_____ one after the A1s. They don’t necessarily have to choose (47)_____ Maths and Science or Humanities as it’s fine to mix them. A-levels are graded from A, which is the highest, to E, which is the lowest and sometimes they are converted into numerical scores. Today, there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction with the A-level system. As a result of disliking of the modular system, a(n) (48)_____ qualification is also offered by many schools. It’s called the Baccalauréate and it includes more subjects and extra-curricular activity.

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Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Yevheniya Hapchynska is (49) a famous modern Ukrainian artist who has become pretty famous for her easy-to-spot pictures (50) depicting children. Her style is so distinctive that it (51) has been transformed into a trademark. Among all the other modern Ukrainian artists the works by Hapchynska are (52) expensive. Her works are on display in different countries every year and some of them are even kept in European museums and private collections. Besides, the images of her iconic cute kids (53) are often seen on souvenir products.

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The English Middle Ages (54) characterized by lots of events. In the early Middle Ages Britain (55) was under the Anglo-Saxons and the Normans. In (56) the king of England was Richard the Lionheart. He is known as a cruel sovereign who (57) led the country to the period of depression. The 13th—15th centuries passed (58) wars, diseases and political intrigues to the people of England. Only the reign of Elizabeth I is considered to be the epoch which introduced the period of Renaissance.

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Writing

59 Imagine you’re asked to write an article about an important episode in history. In your text:
— write where and when it happened;
— describe the main events;
— explain why it was important and what its influence was.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: 

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Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді
Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у білих прямоугольниках зліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифр: 1234567890
Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. What time is it?
   - [A] A
   - [B] B
   - [C] C

2. What did the woman lose?
   - [A] A
   - [B] B
   - [C] C

3. What does the man need to find?
   - [A] A
   - [B] B
   - [C] C

4. Why doesn’t Nancy create many dolls nowadays?
   - [A] Because she really lacks free time.
   - [B] She failed to turn it into a business.
   - [C] Her son has grown up.
5 What will they probably do next Sunday?
   A Play volleyball or football with their relatives.
   B Exercise at a new gym together.
   C Try a game of tennis in two pairs.

6 What did they decide to do?
   A Not to buy sweets as they are expensive.
   B To buy sweets because they can afford it.
   C To buy cupcakes because they are having guests.

---

**Task 2**

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 London is a big city which consists of different districts.
8 The City of London is highly populated.
9 The Roman London Wall surrounds the Tower of London.
10 Westminster Abbey can be considered a very important historic church in the UK.
11 Cockney is a term meaning a particular nationality.

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**Task 3**

Listen to the text. For questions (11—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 What is stated to be closely connected?
   A The weather and people’s mood.
   B The tides and people’s mood.
   C The weather and changeability.

13 What have the researchers found?
   A There’s no particular impact of weather on people’s mood.
   B Temperatures can affect people’s mood.
   C In winter the sun influences people’s immune system.

14 What is known as SAD?
   A A kind of seasonal disease.
   B A type of a depressive disorder.
   C A disorder caused by flu.

15 Which of the following isn’t an explanation to why SAD affects people?
   A The light causes processes in people’s brains which make people alert.
   B It is related to the amount of sunlight.
   C There are people who suffer SAD even in summer.

16 What can people feel due to rain?
   A People can feel energetic and happy.
   B People can feel nervous and depressed.
   C People can feel low and tired.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

17. The road’s being repaired.
The repairs started on April 24th.
Delays likely for three weeks.

18. The area is used for detrucking market vehicles
every day at noon.
Don’t park here before the trucks are away.
$200 fine.

19. When entering with liquids, containers must be
shut properly and labelled clearly.

20. Cheesecakes!
We’ve got new flavours: strawberry and banana.
Buy any of these and get a free coffee.

21. School Library
The new entrance is between the gym and the
assembly hall

Which announcement _____?
A defines the conditions of keeping things
B strictly forbids to use the way
C offers a benefit
D warns about possible inconvenience
E suggests taking part in a prize-winning event
F gives details about some changes
G forbids doing something in order not to be penalised
H doesn’t allow to carry particular things

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Ivy League is the most diverse intercollegiate conference which comprises sports teams from eight private universities of the USA. The League was founded in 1954 and since then it’s been providing more athletic opportunities per school than any other US conference. The Ivy League enjoys regular competitive success at the highest championships in such sports as fencing, lacrosse, rowing, squash, swimming and diving for both men and women. The name of the conference is also typically used to speak about the eight universities as a group. The term has become a particular synonym of academic excellence, selectivity in admissions and social elitism. It’s often used as a way
of referring to an elite class. However, such universities as Cornell were the pioneers in the USA who rejected gender and racial discrimination. Although most of the students in Ivy League universities belong to upper middle and upper-class families, the student body has become more economically and ethnically diverse. But in fact, the proportion of students from less-affluent families is still rather low. The universities of the Ivy League are considered to be the most prestigious in the USA and are ranked among top universities worldwide. The eight universities of the League include Brown University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Harvard, Princeton, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania. All of them have large financial endowments that allow them to provide many resources for academic and research programmes. The governing body of the League consists of eight presidents, each from a different university, and is called the Council of Ivy Group Presidents. Besides, each university has its representatives at the students-led Ivy Council which meets twice a year.

22 What is the Ivy League?
   A A sports league in the USA.
   B A name which refers to a number of US public schools.
   C A union of sports teams from certain US universities.
   D Another name for the US system of education.

23 Which of the following kinds of sport are mentioned in the text as those offered by the Ivy League to compete in?
   A Lacrosse, rowing and chess.
   B Baseball, basketball and squash.
   C Men’s diving, fencing and swimming.
   D Lawn tennis, rowing and lacrosse.

24 What are the main characteristics of the Ivy League universities?
   A Elite-class students.
   B High demands as for the admission.
   C Social selectivity.
   D Academic education.

25 What students study at Ivy League universities?
   A Only students from upper-class families.
   B Students of any social affiliation who can pass the tests.
   C The best students of high schools who are able to pay for the education.
   D The main body consists of students who belong to the more-affluent families.

26 Who governs the Ivy League?
   A A council which consists of the presidents from each of its universities.
   B The students-led Ivy Council.
   C The government of the USA.
   D There is no universal governing.

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Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

An artist’s work can always be criticised by those who dislike it. However, some artists throughout history have suffered more than just criticism. Once rejected and ridiculed, these artists are considered outstanding now.

27 El Greco was incredibly groundbreaking. A painter, who lived in the second part of the 16th century, was so ahead of his time that his paintings resembled those of the Impressionist period. El Greco alienated his contemporaries with his use of phantasmagorical colour and emphasis on
a different aspect of reality. For his never-before-seen and unabashedly avant-garde style, the
painter was disdained not only during his lifetime but years after.

28 Joseph Mallord William Turner actually achieved recognition at an early age. He started selling
his paintings when he was only twelve. His early works displayed picturesque landscapes. When
the painter became older, his style changed and his paintings became dominated by light, feeling
and colour. He tried to reflect the atmosphere of a place more than its portrait. By the 1840s,
Turner's supporters became antagonists of his new style and frankly condemned it.

29 Edouard Manet was a founding figure of Realism, which is a style devoted to showing the world
truly and without embellishment. Manet's most famous pictures were considered incendiary and
scandalous during his lifetime. Critics deemed his works immoral and vulgar. The paintings
caused huge controversy because of their depiction of nude women. At the same time his
paintings served as rallying points for the young impressionists.

30 Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec is regarded as a rather eccentric figure. He led a rakish lifestyle and
his paintings reflected his way of living. His works were criticised for their quality of appearing
more like sketches as well as for their immoral depiction of sexuality. The same pictures are
now among the most famous works of art and viewed as pioneering ones.

31 Barnett Newman was one of the major figures of Abstract Impressionism. He was highly involved
in philosophy underlying his work and contemplated existentialism deeply. Newman represented
a divergence from a number of artists that came before him. The painter was often overlooked
and criticised during his career and now he is viewed as one of the most innovative artists of
his time who influenced greatly the development of art.

32 Vincent Van Gogh is considered to be one of the significant and noteworthy painters of all time,
but the things differ greatly when he was alive. His works used to be described as «too dark»
and «lacking brightness». Of his almost thousand paintings there was only one that he managed
to sell by himself. Today, millions of people admire his masterpieces, and it was Van Gogh's
brother's wife who collected all his artwork after his death, hoping they would be recognized
later.

Which text tells about a painter who ______
A was condemned from early childhood?
B was in advance of his period in comparison with other painters?
C is now well-known thanks to a relative?
D created his paintings during the Impressionist period?
E created sketchy paintings closely related with his way of life?
F used to be very popular before he changed his style?
G was hardly understood during his lifetime but now is considered the most progressive artist
of his time who influenced the future of art?
H was blamed for depicting women in a too-explicit way?

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Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are
two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A martial art that looks like a dance. In a wider sense — a party with people (33)_____. In the
widest sense — a cultural phenomenon involving you into its stories, its movements and its way of
life. Capoeira, which this story is about, originated in Brazil. The history of it tells us (34)_____
to trick the masters. The matter was they weren’t allowed to practise any self-defense, (35)_____.
There exist two main capoeira styles: the original one called Capoeira Angola, (36)_____, and
Capoeira Regional. How effective is capoeira as a fight? Well, (37)______, capoeira’s efficiency
depends on the skill level of the fighter. Those who practise capoeira are well-trained as for their
ability to react quickly and produce nasty blows with the head, elbows, and knees. However, it is said that (38)______, one will talk his enemy down so that the fight never occurs.

A so they integrated it into dance moves  
B being a good capoeirista  
C sharing music, excitement, and energy  
D like any other martial art  
E who is addicted to the same hobby  
F those were slaves who invented it  
G where the style first appeared  
H that is more subtle and less dynamic

Use of English

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**Task 8**

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

FLEX stands for The Future Leaders Exchange Programme which provides (39)______ for high-school students from Eurasia who get an opportunity to spend an academic year in the USA. During this year foreign students live with American volunteer host families and (40)______ American high schools. The programme began in 1993 and since then more than 24,000 students have taken part in it. The (41)______ process includes several stages and the competition is quite intense. Only about one in fifty applicants is selected. Those who pass multiple (42)______ of testing go to the USA to learn about American society and values as well as to teach Americans about their countries and cultures. FLEX students are (43)______ by their maturity, determination and eagerness to share in a true exchange of cultures. Funding for the programme is provided by the US Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. The (44)______ goal of FLEX is to (45)______ mutual understanding and develop long-term relations between Americans and citizens of other countries. FLEX is not a language programme. (46)______, participants are tested in their knowledge of English because it’s necessary to know English in order to participate successfully in school and social life in the USA. Those who are selected and get a scholarship should (47)______ certain rules. They are not able to choose a city or a state to be placed in. Participants must also return home after the programme is completed, in May or June, on their assigned date. But FLEX doesn’t actually end with the end of the (48)______ year. Most students become active alumni when they get back home as their experience after the FLEX year is combined with dedication to their native countries.

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Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Sometimes parents don’t want their child (49)____ at school or there are particular reasons for not going to school together with other children. In order to educate their offspring such parents choose so-called home schooling and take charge (50)____ organising subjects, teaching lessons themselves or arranging for tutors. (51)____ home schooling these parents believe that one-on-one attention and individualized study can produce very good results, sometimes even better as compared (52)____ those achieved at school. (53)____ advantage is being able to spend time together as a family.

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A lot of people (54)____ a snack at KFC for at least once in their life but not many of them know what the abbreviation stands for. Kentucky Fried Chicken, a famous brand of fast-food restaurants, (55)____ all over the world and is easily recognized by its logo, which (56)____ the founder of the company. The initial logo was designed in 1952, (57)____ changed in 1978 and unveiled with the abbreviation in 1991 just (58)____ again six years later. The present design was offered in 2007.

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Writing

59 Imagine you’re taking part in a project called «The House of My Dream». In your text:
- write what kind of a house you dream about;
- describe how it looks inside and outside;
- mention your favourite place in the house.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: X

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Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді
Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у близьких прямокутниках зліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифр: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1. How will Jerry get to the party?

   A  
   B  
   C  

2. Which photo are they looking at?

   A  
   B  
   C  

3. Where are the girls planning to see each other?

   A  
   B  
   C  

4. What does the speaker think of fashion victims?
   A They always try to look as attractive as possible.
   B They never worry about how they look.
   C The way they look depends on the latest fashion.
5 What shouldn’t you do when you first meet a person?
A Pay attention to what they say as it’s more important to start the conversation by yourself.
B Say something which can break the feeling of shyness.
C Be serious and tell your partner about your interests.

6 What is true according to the changes?
A Students will have their foreign language lesson three days later.
B Students won’t have a Maths lesson on Monday.
C The Biology teacher will teach Chemistry on Wednesday.

Task 2

Listen to the text. For statements (7—11) choose T if the sentence is true according to the text, and F if it is false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

7 The Cannes Film Festival used to have another name.
8 At the beginning the Cannes Festival showed fascist propaganda films.
9 The building which hosts the festival was specially erected for this purpose.
10 Hundreds of people are employed for the festival all year round.
11 The red carpet is made by famous fashion designers.

Task 3

Listen to the text. For questions (11—16) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

12 What is stated about Wimbledon?
A It’s the oldest championship ever held in the UK.
B Its fame could hardly be argued about.
C It’s simply one of the lawn tennis championships.

13 What is special about Wimbledon as compared to other tennis tournaments?
A It’s played on a grass court.
B It is held every spring.
C It’s one of the four Grand Slams.

14 Which of the following is one of the main contests of the championship?
A Junior competitions.
B Invitation competitions.
C Men’s doubles.

15 What is demanded from the BBGs?
A They should be in their mid-teens and physically fit.
B They should play lawn tennis well.
C They should know all the theory concerning the game.

16 Which of the following isn’t considered as a tradition of Wimbledon?
A There’s a strict all-white dress code for players.
B People queue to get a ticket to the match.
C The competitors are still referred to as ‘gentlemen’ and ‘ladies’.
Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

If you have ever dreamt of becoming a taste tester, here are some tips concerning this unusual job.

17 You can’t become a taster without it. You need to differentiate multiple layers of flavours that’s why your tongue or your nose, depending on what you’re going to taste, should be superior. You’ll have to identify basic tastes and focus on their savours.

18 If you just recognise flavours, it’s only half of the success. To become a real professional, you’ll have to learn how to explain your impressions and characterize what you’re experiencing so that other people understand the difference between tastes and smells.

19 Contrary to what most of people believe, there’s no need in attending a special school to learn how to cook, even if you’re going to taste some products. Neither must you study at university if it is about tasting perfume. Just love your job and work hard, dedicating yourself to the constant training.

20 Of course, you have your own tastes and preferences, and you’re aware of what is right or wrong as for the tastes and their combinations. Still, it’s absolutely essential to know what people who buy the product demand. It’s a good idea to keep in touch with these people and learn what they are interested in.

21 It doesn’t matter how high your qualification is as there’s always an opportunity to improve. So, don’t stop learning and training. Expand your food horizons and go on experimenting with the flavours and tastes.

A Listen to professionals.
B It’s never time you know too much.
C All tastes should be spoken aloud.
D A rewarding excellence.
E Skip culinary courses.
F Good time to start.
G The consumer matters.
H A perfect sense of taste is compulsory.

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Rudyard Kipling, an English short-story writer and novelist, is most known for his tales for children. Rudyard was born in India in 1865, but he lived most of his life in England. It can’t be said that he enjoyed his childhood. His parents took Rudyard to England and at the age of six the boy was left for five years at a foster home and later at a boarding school. In 1882 Kipling came back to India and started a career of a journalist. He worked for several journals and quickly filled them with prose sketches and light verses. His first collection of poems «Departmental Ditties» was published in 1886 and his first short-story collection «Plain Tales from the Hills» appeared in 1888. In 1889 Kipling went to England again and by that time he had already been acclaimed as one of the most brilliant prose writers of his time. Kipling’s literary life brought him to the attention of many people. One of them appeared to be the young American publisher Wolcott Balestier, who became friends with Kipling and influenced him strongly. Balestier’s sister Caroline became Mrs
Kipling and the couple moved to the USA. There the author developed a close friendship with Theodore Roosevelt, who was then Undersecretary of the Navy, and they used to discuss politics and culture. Still in the USA the Kiplings’ daughters were born. However, unable or unwilling to adjust to American lifestyle, the family returned to England. Kipling’s numerous stories and poems were incredibly popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1907 the writer received the Nobel Prize in Literature, becoming the first Englishman to be so honoured. Besides, Kipling was the recipient of many other honorary awards and degrees including a knighthood. After his death in 1936 the great author was buried in the Poet’s Corner of Westminster Abbey in London. During his lifetime Rudyard Kipling created hundreds of poems, stories and novels. His «Jungle Book» has become a children’s classic all over the world.

22 What is true about Rudyard Kipling?
   A He is an Indian children’s writer.
   B He wrote short stories as well as stories for children and novels.
   C He spent most of his life in his native country.
   D He is best known for his poems.

23 What does the text say about his childhood?
   A He was brought up and educated by his loving parents.
   B His childhood was happy and trouble-free.
   C He was sent to another country to live with a patronate family.
   D He spent his childhood in an English school in India.

24 What was the future of Kipling’s first works?
   A They led him to the Nobel Prize.
   B They were never successful.
   C He didn’t publish them.
   D They made Kipling one of the acknowledged writers of that time.

25 Who did Kipling meet in the USA?
   A The young American publisher Wolcott Balestier.
   B His future wife Caroline Balestier.
   C The future US President Theodore Roosevelt.
   D Mrs Kipling’s relatives.

26 All of the following proves that Rudyard Kipling was considered an outstanding writer except that
   A he created hundreds of poems, stories and novels during his lifetime.
   B Kipling was buried in Westminster Abbey.
   C no English writer got the Nobel Prize before him.
   D he was honoured a knighthood.

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Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

27 France tops the list of the most visited countries in the world and Paris’ place as the 5th most visited city hasn’t vanished this fact. There is so much to see beyond the capital that despite the 15 million visitors who come to Paris annually, France holds deeper appeal for tourists in its coastal resorts, wine regions and small picturesque villages.

28 Receiving 10 million less tourists than France, the USA occupies the second position in the list of the most visited countries in the world with nearly 75 million of tourists a year. The USA has so much to offer and with very different experiences in each state, the opportunities are endless. Besides, the country boasts to have tourists spending more than in any other country.
Spain is another country that could be travelled throughout far and wide. It’s one of the three countries which offer both Mediterranean and Atlantic coastlines. Its position of the major European trade hub for Latin America and drawing in millions of tourists from its former colonies help Spain to get its 65 million tourists a year. Barcelona is for sure the most favourite tourist destination, though many villages and small cities are worth visiting, too.

The East has opened its doors for tourism in recent years and China sees more than 55 million tourists a year. Being one of the original cradles of human civilisation, China is the most populous country on Earth. Though it still isn’t easy to enter the country due to the complicated procedure of obtaining a visa, but those who are patient enough are in for a real treat.

A lifetime could be spent discovering Italy and it’s not a surprise that Italy is visited by almost 50 million tourists annually. It’s become a popular destination because of its temperate climate, extensive and dramatic coastline, strong culinary traditions, and, of course, its archaeological and historical sites which include 51 World Heritage Sites.

The United Kingdom ranks as the 7th most visited country in the world due to its rich culture and interesting history. An income of about $17 billion can be generated by tourists who come to visit this incredible country. Most of them are Europeans, though Canadians and Americans form the second largest group of foreign visitors to the UK. Of course, the most popular destination is London with its world-famous sights, but there are plenty of other natural and man-made places of interest in the country.

Which country
A attracts both foodies and those who are fond of history?
B is extremely popular with people from another continent?
C isn’t very easy to get into?
D boasts having both ocean and sea beaches?
E is the most visited in the world while its capital is only the fifth most visited city?
F has the capital which is visited by 65 million people every year?
G enjoys the most amount of money which tourists spend there?
H doesn’t let many people in?

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**Task 7**

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Wars of the Roses were a series of bloody civil wars, (33)_____ in the 15th century. The House of York and The House of Lancaster were (34)_____. Such a flowery name was given to such a cruel event due to the red rose and white rose (35)_____. The wars went back and forth until 1485, (36)_____. Immediately after Richard III had been killed Henry was declared King Henry VII. But the final chord in the Wars of Roses was played by Henry’s marriage with Elizabeth of York. That was done to reconcile the two families forever. The union started the new dynasty — the Tudors (37)_____ with five monarchs in that period. Among them there were such outstanding monarchs as Henry VIII and his daughter Elizabeth I. As for the roses, they were combined together (38)_____.

A which were badges of the rival families
B which two families fought for the English throne
C when the Lancastrian king Henry Tudor defeated Richard III on the battlefield at Bosworth
D to create a new badge — the Tudor rose
E both descendants of the royal Plantagenet family
Use of English

Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

E-book is short for (39)_____ book which is also referred to as a digital book or a digital equivalent of a printed paper book. E-books are read on special devices called e-readers. The advantages and disadvantages of e-books as (40)_____ to paper books are discussed a lot. With the advance of phones, tablets and other devices, e-books have become a popular reading standard. E-books are very (41)_____ to get and read. They can be purchased, downloaded and read immediately without waiting for a delivery or going to a bookshop. There are no shipping (42)_____. Millions of free books are available for download. E-books don’t need (43)_____ storage space. Hundreds of books can be held in a single device. Reading while travelling becomes much easier as a whole library can be put into a small case. One can change the size of the text (44)_____ reading and it undoubtedly is another advantage of e-book reading. Depending on the devices an e-book may be readable in low light or even in the dark without external lighting. An e-book can automatically open at the last read page and any word or phrase can be quickly (45)_____ for. Some e-books can be interactive (46)_____ animations, audio and pictures. However, in some circumstances e-books compare poorly to paper books. Any device which is used to read e-books requires electrical power. A battery needs to be (47)_____ all the time. Besides, devices themselves aren’t that cheap and may require additional software. (48)_____, while paper books remain readable for ages, rapidly changing technologies can make some e-books impossible for reading without copying them to a new carrier.

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Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Skilled baristas state there are two key ingredients for creating a perfect cup of latte: a fresh shot of espresso and a properly (49)_____ steamed milk portion. If you simply add milk to coffee,
you’ll fail. To make the milky foam, which is later poured (50)_____ a cup, it’s necessary (51)_____ steam to milk and then rapidly heat it. Besides adding regular milk to espresso, there can be mentioned (52)_____ other mistakes made by beginners. All in all, it (53)_____ definitely take time and practice to master the art of making excellent latte.

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It often happens that you’re bored (54)_____ your old T-shirts and jeans. You want to buy new clothes and you (55)_____ away half of the clothes from your wardrobe. This seems (56)_____ bad idea as the chemicals in the clothes pollute the environment. So, why don’t you choose another way out? Why don’t you organize a swap shop for all your friends and neighbours? A swap shop is a kind of a party where everybody (57)_____ their old clothes in order to swap them. It’s fun, easy and free! As a result, you (58)_____ get a new look, protect the planet and save money which you were intended to spend on new clothes!

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**Writing**

59 Imagine you’re asked to write an essay about the role of books. In your text:
— write why reading books is important;
— mention different types of books;
— write what books you like to read and why.
Write a text of at least 100 words.
У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: ❌

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Місце виправлення помилкової відповіді
Щоб виправити відповідь до завдання, запишіть його номер у білих прямокутниках зліва.

Увага! Приклад написання цифр: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
Відповіді:
59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)
# Test 1

|   | A | B | C |   | T | F |   | A | B | C |   |   | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| 1 |   |   |   |   | 7 |   |   | 12 |   |   |   |   | 17 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2 |   |   |   | 8 |   |   |   | 13 |   |   |   |   | 18 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3 |   |   |   |   | 9 |   |   | 14 |   |   |   |   | 19 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4 |   |   |   |   | 10|   |   | 15 |   |   |   |   | 20 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5 |   |   |   |   | 11|   |   | 16 |   |   |   |   | 21 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 6 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

|   | A | B | C | D |   | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 22|   |   |   |   | 27|   |   | 28 |   |   |   |   | 29 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 23|   |   |   |   | 28|   |   | 29 |   |   |   |   | 30 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 24|   |   |   |   | 29|   |   | 30 |   |   |   |   | 31 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 25|   |   |   |   | 30|   |   | 31 |   |   |   |   | 32 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 26|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

|   | A | B | C | D |   | A | B | C | D |   | A | B | C | D |   | A | B | C | D |   | A | B | C | D |
| 39|   |   |   |   | 44|   |   | 45 |   |   |   |   | 46 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 40|   |   |   |   | 45|   |   | 46 |   |   |   |   | 47 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 41|   |   |   |   | 46|   |   | 47 |   |   |   |   | 48 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 42|   |   |   |   | 47|   |   | 48 |   |   |   |   | 49 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 43|   |   |   |   | 48|   |   | 49 |   |   |   |   | 50 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

# Test 2

|   | A | B | C |   | T | F |   | A | B | C |   |   | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| 1 |   |   |   |   | 7 |   |   | 12 |   |   |   |   | 17 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2 |   |   |   |   | 8 |   |   | 13 |   |   |   |   | 18 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3 |   |   |   |   | 9 |   |   | 14 |   |   |   |   | 19 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4 |   |   |   |   | 10|   |   | 15 |   |   |   |   | 20 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5 |   |   |   |   | 11|   |   | 16 |   |   |   |   | 21 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 6 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

|   | A | B | C | D |   | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 22|   |   |   |   | 27|   |   | 28 |   |   |   |   | 29 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 23|   |   |   |   | 28|   |   | 29 |   |   |   |   | 30 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 24|   |   |   |   | 29|   |   | 30 |   |   |   |   | 31 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 25|   |   |   |   | 30|   |   | 31 |   |   |   |   | 32 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 26|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

|   | A | B | C | D |   | A | B | C | D |   | A | B | C | D |   | A | B | C | D |   | A | B | C | D |   | A | B | C | D |
| 39|   |   |   |   | 44|   |   | 45 |   |   |   |   | 46 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 40|   |   |   |   | 45|   |   | 46 |   |   |   |   | 47 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 41|   |   |   |   | 46|   |   | 47 |   |   |   |   | 48 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 42|   |   |   |   | 47|   |   | 48 |   |   |   |   | 49 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 43|   |   |   |   | 48|   |   | 49 |   |   |   |   | 50 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

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## Test 7

|   | A   | B   | C   | T   | F   |   | A   | B   | C   |   | A   | B   | C   | D   | E   | F   | G   | H   |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 |     |     |     |     | x   |   |     |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 2 | x   |     | x   |     |     |   |     |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 3 |     | x   | x   |     |     |   |     |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 4 |     | x   | x   |     |     |   |     |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 5 |     |     |     |     | x   |   |     |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |
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|   | A   | B   | C   | T   | F   |   | A   | B   | C   |   | A   | B   | C   | D   | E   | F   | G   | H   |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | x   |     |     |     |     |   |     |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 2 | x   |     |     |     |     |   |     |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 3 |     | x   |     |     |     |   |     |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 4 |     |     | x   |     |     |   |     |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |
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### Test 17

|   | A | B | C | T | F |   | A | B | C |   | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| 1 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 6 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

### Test 18

|   | A | B | C | T | F |   | A | B | C |   | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| 1 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 6 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

### Additional Notes
- Test 17 and Test 18 are similar in structure, with rows and columns for different variables indicated by X marks in the grid.
- The tests seem to be designed for pattern recognition or categorization tasks.
### Test 19

|   | A | B | C | T | F |   | A | B | C | T | F |   | A | B | C | T | F |   | A | B | C | T | F |   | A | B | C | T | F |   |
| 1 |   |   |   | 7 | × |   | 12 | × |   | 17 | × |   | 22 | × |   | 27 | × |   | 32 | × |   | 37 | × |   | 42 | × |   | 47 | × |   | 52 | × |
| 2 |   |   |   | 8 | × |   | 13 | × |   | 18 | × |   | 23 | × |   | 28 | × |   | 33 | × |   | 38 | × |   | 43 | × |   | 48 | × |   | 53 | × |
| 3 | × |   |   | 9 | × |   | 14 | × |   | 19 | × |   | 24 | × |   | 29 | × |   | 34 | × |   | 39 | × |   | 44 | × |   | 49 | × |   | 54 | × |
| 4 | × |   |   | 10 | × |   | 15 | × |   | 20 | × |   | 25 | × |   | 30 | × |   | 35 | × |   | 40 | × |   | 45 | × |   | 50 | × |   |
| 5 |   |   |   | 11 | × |   | 16 | × |   | 21 | × |   | 26 | × |   | 31 | × |   | 36 | × |   | 41 | × |   | 46 | × |   | 51 | × |   |

### Test 20

|   | A | B | C | T | F |   | A | B | C | T | F |   | A | B | C | T | F |   | A | B | C | T | F |   | A | B | C | T | F |   |
| 1 |   |   |   | 7 | × |   | 12 | × |   | 17 | × |   | 22 | × |   | 27 | × |   | 32 | × |   | 37 | × |   | 42 | × |   | 47 | × |   | 52 | × |
| 2 |   |   |   | 8 | × |   | 13 | × |   | 18 | × |   | 23 | × |   | 28 | × |   | 33 | × |   | 38 | × |   | 43 | × |   | 48 | × |   | 53 | × |
| 3 | × |   |   | 9 | × |   | 14 | × |   | 19 | × |   | 24 | × |   | 29 | × |   | 34 | × |   | 40 | × |   | 45 | × |   | 50 | × |   |
| 4 | × |   |   | 10 | × |   | 15 | × |   | 20 | × |   | 25 | × |   | 30 | × |   | 35 | × |   | 41 | × |   | 46 | × |   | 51 | × |   |
| 5 |   |   |   | 11 | × |   | 16 | × |   | 21 | × |   | 26 | × |   | 31 | × |   | 36 | × |   | 42 | × |   | 47 | × |   | 52 | × |   |

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One day the grocer felt he doubted the poor man's honesty and decided to check the weight of the butter pieces he had bought. Each one appeared to be 900 grams instead of a kilo. That made the grocer very angry. Next day, when the poor man came to the grocer's again, the shop owner spoke to him with asperity. He said: «Never bring your butter again! I won't buy anything from a liar! You told me your pieces of butter were a kilo each but they are only 900 grams each. I won't let you cheat on me!»
The poor man took the grocer's words very hard. He dropped his eyes down and replied with humble submission: «The matter is that my wife and I... we have no weighing scales at home. Once I bought a kilo of sugar at your shop. That is what we use to measure our butter.»
The moral of the story is — always remember that you will be measured with your own measuring system.

The official symbols of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland include the flag, the coat of arms and the national anthem. The British flag is called the Union Jack. One of the versions claims that the name comes after the name of Jacob I who managed to unite the flags of England and Scotland into one flag after he had become the king of both countries. The other connects the name of the flag with English naval terminology, namely the nose flag. The Union Jack now combines three flags which represent three parts of the country: England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The flag of England is a red cross on white background and it’s the cross of St George — the Patron Saint of England. The Patron Saint of Scotland is St Andrew, so his cross — a white diagonal on blue background — is another part of the British flag. A red diagonal on white background forms St Patrick’s cross and represents Northern Ireland. Wales isn’t represented on the flag of the UK. At the time it was designed Wales was still part of the Kingdom of England. It isn’t represented on the coat of arms either. The Union Jack was adopted in 1606 with two crosses; in 1801 the third one was added. The royal coat of arms shows a golden crowned English lion and a white Scottish unicorn. They support a quartered shield which contains the symbols of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The coat of arms also includes the royal motto and the motto of the Order of the Garter. The coat of arms was adopted in 1837. The national anthem of the UK is «God Save the King (Queen)». It was adopted in 1745. However, the author of the anthem is unknown.
a keyboard player. If you know someone who can join us, tell them we're meeting on Wednesdays at 6 at my place.

2 — I'll leave the car near the swimming pool. There's a parking lot there.
— Oh, but I wanted to go to the post office. I need to send a parcel to my friends in Edinburgh. And the parcel is too heavy to carry it from the parking lot.
— OK then. I'll drive past the post office and leave you there. After that I'll park near the swimming pool and walk to the bank. I have some questions to be discussed with my bank manager.
— That would be great! So, we can meet at the bank later and go shopping together.

3 — Helen, are you busy with your homework right now?
— No, Mum, I'm just watching some videos on YouTube. Need my help?
— Yes, darling. Could you, please, go to the greengrocer's and buy a kilo of onions and two carrots?
— Sure. I'll also drop in the stationery. I must finish my Biology project tonight, and I need new crayons.
— I thought you're already finished with your homework as you're enjoying the videos, no?
— Mum, don't worry. I just need to colour some pics, that's all.

4 — Hi, Joe! You're so excited! Has anything happened?
— Guess what! I've got tickets to see Imagine Dragons! The concert is next Sunday and I was afraid there were no tickets available.
— Wait! You've been to their concert twice already! You're obsessed!
— I know, I'm going to tattoo their name on my arm.
— What? Are you crazy?
— Don't worry! I'm pulling your leg!
— Oh, very funny.

5 — Did you hear the news?
— No. Anything worthy?
— Bill and Nancy broke up! Nobody could predict that!
— Oh, she probably broke his heart. He's so sensitive!
— You bet! I'm looking forward to know what'll happen next!
— Well, a new episode is only next weekend. We have to be patient.

6 — Why is Harry constantly wearing that ugly scarf? It's really annoying!
— He thinks he looks cool in it. The other day he was running along the corridor and the scarf slipped off, so Harry had to rush back to gather it. I laughed my head off!!
— I don't think he really is. Better to say he's weird. I'm fed up with it.
— Oh, come on! Go easy on him! One day he'll give up wearing strange clothes.

Once upon a time there lived an old wise samurai. He had a group of disciples who he taught wisdom and martial arts. One day a young warrior, who had achieved notoriety for being disrespectful and cruel, came into the classroom.

His favourite tactics was a method of coat-trailing; he kept offending the rival until the latter lost temper and took the challenge, but soon because of being furious made a number of mistakes and finally lost the battle.

The same happened that day: the young warrior started affronting the old samurai waiting for his response. However, the teacher went on teaching his lesson as if he hadn't heard that. The young samurai tried again but still there was no reaction. After the old samurai hadn't responded for the third time, the young one left in anger.

The students were watching the whole scene with great interest and attention and finally one of them asked:
«Why did you let him behave in such a way? You should have challenged him.»

The wise samurai replied: «If you don’t accept a gift given, who does it belong to?»
«It belongs to its former master», said the students. «The same is about envy, hate and offence. Until you accept that it belongs to those who had brought it.»

—— Task 3 ———

The pound sterling or British pound is a unit of currency in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It's also considered to be a legal tender in some of the British overseas territories. A pound equals 100 pence. The International abbreviation for a pound is GBP. In circulation there are banknotes with denominations of 5, 10, 20 and 50 pounds. The coins are available with denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 pence as well as 1 and 2 pounds. The head side of each banknote features Queen Elizabeth II and the tail side demonstrates portraits of scientists, writers, composers and other outstanding people of the UK. The Banks of Scotland and Northern Ireland print banknotes with their own design. There exist several different versions regarding the origin of the term «pound sterling». Either way, the Oxford English Dictionary states that the «most plausible» etymology of the word comes from the Old English stegra which means star and refers to the name of a silver Norman penny which displayed small silver stars. The first banknotes were printed in 1694 by the Bank of England. In the XVIII and XIX centuries the British pound was the main reserve currency in most countries. Because of the difficult economic situation in the UK after WWII and the strengthened dominance of the USA in the world economy, it lost the status of the most valued currency. However, since 2006 the pound sterling has raised its popularity and value and now it's become one of the three common reserve currencies. Anyway, the pound sterling is considered to be the oldest and most stable currency in Europe.

—— Task 3 ———

1 — Excuse me, can you tell me how much a day return ticket to Amsterdam is? And what time does the train leave?
— The next train is at 10.05 but it's a non-stop one, so it costs €35.40. There's another one 15 minutes later and the ticket is €27.60, so it's a bit cheaper.
— I'd also like to know if there are any discounts for students.
— Well, the non-stop train tickets are only full price, but you can get reductions if you choose the other one, at 10.20. With a student card it'd be €21.20.
Great! So, I’d like a return for 10.20; please. And here is my student card.

2 — What are you doing this summer, Jane?
— I’m not sure yet. I’d like to try something new.
— Aren’t you going to work at your father’s shop again?
— Actually not. I prefer something different.
— I heard they are looking for someone in the restaurant.
— Maybe. They always busy in summer. Anyway, I think I’ll ask if they have anything at the supermarket. I’d better work there.

3 — Dan, can you help me with the dinner? I know you’re learning the poem for your English class, but you’ll have time to do that after we’ve eaten.
— Frankly speaking, there’s a film on TV in an hour and I want to see it. Besides, I was going to chat with Alice on Skype right now.
— I wouldn’t disturb you unless I really needed your help. What if we search for this film on the internet or ask Dad to record it for you? You will be able to watch it in the evening or even tomorrow. As for Alice, you will still have time for the talk when you finish homework.
— OK, Mum. Sure, I’ll help you. Just let me text Alice that I’ll call her later.

4 Brad, that’s Frank here. Leila told us your team has won the basketball match. Congratulations! pity you couldn’t come to the exhibition yesterday. It was really great! Well, we could go together next week I guess. Call me back as soon as you can, please.

5 Sandy! Gary’s calling. You know, they don’t have the film you wanted at the video shop so I got another one instead. I could take it back in the evening if you don’t like it.

6 Hi, Mum!
How’s it going? Kevin says he is missing you, but all in all we’re spending a wonderful time! Yesterday we went sightseeing in the city centre on foot. We stopped everywhere we wanted and saw much more than you would from a bus window. Yet exhausted by the evening, we felt extremely glad we had done that.

An EdCamp is the so-called unconference for progressive educators who care about professional development. Each event is modelled as a user-generated conference which focuses on problems of pedagogy, practical examples in the use of modern tools and problems of class environment. EdCamps are usually free or very low-cost though their organisation is well-thought-out. Sessions of the events are not planned in advance. All the participants can facilitate a topic or an activity. Different sessions are held simultaneously. They are fully interactive involving all those who take part in the conversation. The first EdCamp took place in Philadelphia, USA in May, 2010. Since then hundreds of EdCamp events have been held throughout the world. In 2011 the EdCamp Foundation was formed. The vision of the Foundation is to promote «organic participant-driven professional learning experiences by educators, for educators». The first EdCamps outside the USA were organized in Stockholm and in Montreal in 2011. In 2015 the first Ukrainian EdCamp unconference was held in Kharkiv and thus joined Ukraine to the EdCamp Foundation. Ukraine appeared to be the 3rd country in Europe and the 9th in the world to line up with this worldwide movement.

Buckingham Palace is the official residence of British monarchs. Nowadays it serves as Elizabeth II’s residence. The palace is the biggest still-in-function royal palace in the world. There are 755 rooms in the palace including 52 royal bedrooms, 188 guest and staff bedrooms, 78 bathrooms and 92 offices. The palace is like a small country within the country — it’s got its own post, police department, hospital, cinema, even a great art gallery which contains works of Rubens and Rembrandt. Two men work full-time to take care of 300 clocks which are placed in different rooms. About three miles of red carpet are laid on the floors of the palace. The balcony from where the queen greets her citizens on special occasions is well-known all over the world. One can easily guess when the Queen is in her residence — the flying Union Jack is the mark. It’s worth saying that the palace wasn’t designed as a royal building. It was constructed for Duke Buckingham in 1703 and called Buckingham House. Later, the palace was sold to King George III. The king had it reconstructed but the first permanent resident of the palace was Queen Victoria who found the building absolutely uninhabitable and had to deal with it. Since Queen Victoria’s reign Buckingham Palace has become the official royal residence. Fortunately, the palace didn’t suffer from aerial bombardments in the years of WWI and WWII. In summer while the royal family is on holiday in Scotland the palace is open for the public. However, not all the rooms are allowed to be entered. The most famous ceremony in London — the Changing of the Guard — takes place every day from April to August and attracts plenty of tourists.

TEST 4

Task 1

1 — What was your journey like?
— Oh, it was incredible! The weather was great, warm and sunny, so we had a nice boat trip. We also visited several museums. One of them, the museum of modern art, was really cool. It was definitely the highlight of the trip.
— What did you fill the next two days with?
— We attended a workshop on the local farm. They showed us how to milk cows and take care of goats. Feeding baby goats was so exciting! Ah, nearly forgot! We also saw swans in the wild! They are such beautiful birds!

2 — Oh, what nice photos! Did you take them while on holidays?
— Yes, and I’ve just had them printed. Look! Here’s our hotel. It was next to the beach and that was so convenient! Our room had a view of the mountains but they aren’t seen in this photo as it was taken to show the garden. There were many beautiful flowers that smelled fantastic! What a pleasure it was to walk around the territory!

3 — Are you ready to order?
— Oh, I’ll just have a cup of coffee and a cupcake. please. A blueberry one.
— As for me, I’d like strawberry ice cream and a glass of apple juice. No. Let it be orange juice.
— OK. Just a minute.

4 Never used, brand new GPS watch, still in the box. Accessories added. Warranty and receipt. Bought for $150. May swap with similar-value watch that is of interest for me. Please, enclose the complete description of your watch and I’ll call in a couple of days.

5 — Listen! Clara’s fitness instructor has rung. Nobody from her group has registered for the morning class except her. For this week only she’ll have to practice at 3 o’clock instead. Could you, please tell her? I’m afraid I’ll have forgotten about it by the time I see her.
— Sure. Don’t worry, I’ll tell her. And we’ll change some other plans for the week then.

6 — Dad, is that you?
— Yes, dear. Where is Mum? We’re going to see «The Cats» tonight. I’m so excited! We haven’t been to the theatre for ages.
— Actually, Mum phoned ten minutes ago. Her bus is late and she won’t be able to arrive till 8:15. She asked me to tell you she’ll see you inside the theatre instead of outside the station. So, there’s no need to wait for her.

Task 2

Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, more known as Sissi, was one of the most notable women in European history. Elizabeth was born and brought up in Munich in the Bavarian royal family. At the age of sixteen Elizabeth married Emperor Franz Joseph though it was her sister Helen who was supposed to become the Empress. Franz Joseph, eight years older than Elizabeth, refused to marry any other woman after he had seen her for the very first time. He was passionately in love with his wife for all his life despite the fact that she never felt the same towards him. Sissi, who was shy and introverted by nature, felt it difficult to adapt to the Habsburg court life in Hofburg with its strict etiquette and stifling formality. She was at odds with her mother-in-law, Princess Sophie, and the situation only improved after a male heir, Prince Rudolf, had been born. Elizabeth didn’t get used to the life in Hofburg and she started travelling a lot. She tried to spend as little time in Vienna as possible and, on the ground of having fragile health, she visited plenty of places. In 1898 while travelling incognito to Geneva the 60-year-old Empress was assassinated by an Italian anarchist. By that time she had already been the longest Empress consort of Austria. What made Sissi a national legend? Chances are that the secret of her incredible popularity is her doubtless beauty and her manner of behaviour that was extremely atypical for the royalty of those days. She cared a lot about her beauty being constantly afraid of its fading. At the age of 42 she even forbade painting and taking pictures of her so that everybody could remember her young and beautiful.

Test 3

1 — Lucy, haven’t you seen my cell phone? I’ve been looking for it but it seems like it’s vanished.
— I saw it on the kitchen table some time ago. Have you checked there?
— Of course, I have. It isn’t in the kitchen. Neither is it in my room. I’ve checked the bag and the coat... and the jacket... and I think I’ve looked everywhere. Can you dial my number so that we hear the phone ringing?
— Sure, wait... (ringing) Oh, here it is! Under your bag on the coffee table!

2 — Hey, Mark! How was the judo class?
— I liked it, but I’m glad it has finished for today. It’s so tiring! Are you going to the cafeteria?
— Yes, I need to have lunch before I decide what to do in the afternoon. I was thinking about going to the tennis court. Would you like to join?
— Well, actually I was going to practise basketball, but there’s another session in the evening, so I can do it later. All right, I’ll come with you.
— Great. But still let’s go and have a snack first.

3 — Mum, can I go shopping with Judy tomorrow? She needs some new clothes, and I want to buy a pair of jeans.
— But, Mandy, you have ten pairs of jeans. Do you really need more? If I were you, I’d better look for a dress or a skirt.
— Mum, I don’t like dresses, you know. But you’re right about the jeans. I’ll buy a couple of T-shirts then.
4 Steve, I’ve checked your English homework. A nice composition, I must admit. The logical connections are clear and the style is suitable for this kind of writing. I also admire your sense of humour. Though, you have to work on spelling more. The typical mistakes have been marked for you. Waiting for the eventual edition.

5 (deep of an answering machine) Hi, Patrick! Bill’s here. I came with a visit but you were out. I only had an hour between the flights so I couldn’t wait. Pity we didn’t manage to meet. Had a short talk with your sister. A nice girl! She’s grown up since I last saw her three years ago.

Hope to see you next month when I go back to my city.

6 — Jason, your Spanish teacher phoned to tell you he’s not coming this Friday.
   — Ah, good news! I’m not ready with the homework and I thought I would have to spend a night doing it. Has he said anything else?
   — He suggests doing it next Monday instead, 30 minutes later than usual.
   — Why not? I guess I’m free on Monday. Or not? Mmm... I need to check my schedule...
   — Well, Jason. Whether it’s OK or not, let him know till the weekend.

**Task 2**

Looking for accommodation is a problem which every traveller faces while planning the trip. The tourist industry is now offering plenty of accommodation types for every taste and budget. They vary greatly in size, service level and other characteristics. Hotels of the same category can be rather different depending on which country they are located in. Here is an overview of accommodation types and some other useful tourist vocabulary.

Hotels provide their guests with a private serviced room and some other services. All the hotels are commonly graded from one-star to five-star ones depending on their size, amenities and services available. Star ratings are awarded by each country according to their own rules and the difference between the three-star and four-star may be not that essential. The most respectable hotel rating systems do not rank places higher than five stars. However, the most luxurious hotels in the world claim to be called six-star or even seven-star hotels. An example is Burj-al-Arab in Dubai which is officially a five-star deluxe.

Hostels are often referred to as ‘backpackers’ and they are considered the best accommodation type for students and backpackers themselves being inexpensive and providing shared bedrooms and communal facilities. Some hostels have separate bedrooms for men and women while others offer shared rooms only. Among the general facilities there are a shared lounge, a laundry room, and a kitchen. Most hostels now have computers with internet access and also provide free Wi-Fi internet.

If you are looking for something where you can relax in privacy, a holiday villa is the best choice. By renting a private villa you’ll have at your disposal one or more bedrooms, a kitchen, a laundry room, and often a swimming pool. It’s also a chance to save if you take into consideration that a villa can usually accommodate at least four people and the rental price is charged per week.

One more accommodation type is camping. It’s a kind of do-it-yourself place to stay at. Those who prefer this type, carry their roof and bedding in their rucksacks or in their cars. While hiking, it’s necessary to find out where campsites are permitted and whether the permit is still available to get, as sometimes they are quite hard to get and sold out months in advance.

**Task 3**

One man applied for the position of a cleaner at a big IT company. After he had been examined by the personnel department manager, he was told, «Congratulations! You’re accepted for it. Leave us your e-mail address for the details about the working conditions to be sent.» «In fact, I don’t own even a computer. And I don’t have a valid e-mail address either», confessed the man. «It’s a pity then. Virtual connection with all the staff is a key point at our company. Unfortunately, we can’t employ you», he heard in reply.

So the man started thinking about how to earn money for a computer with only $30 in his pocket. First, he bought 10 kilos of apples from a farmer and resold them in the street market. And again he did the same. His money fund increased twice and then four times. The man started his business and it grew. In several years the man’s business became stable enough and he decided to insure it. An insurance agent asked him for his e-mail address to send him information in the future. But the man still had neither a computer nor an e-mail address. «It’s amazing! You run such a business without even a computer. What would you become if you had one?» the agent said. «A cleaner at an IT company», was the answer.

**TEST 6**

**Task 1**

1 — Which card are you going to send to Susie?
   — She loves dolphins so she’d like this one with a dolphin couple, but I’m afraid she’s got loads of similar pictures.
   — There’s one of some yachts here and this one’s even got our bungalow on it.
   — Oh, she definitely won’t be interested in that with the yachts. Let’s get the first one I picked out.

2 — Good afternoon. I have made an appointment to see Doctor Green next Friday at 6.00 but I’m afraid I have to cancel it. Is it possible to have another one the same time but a week later?
   — Well, there are only two available. One is on Tuesday at 5.30 and the other is on Thursday at 6.15.
   — Unfortunately, I can’t take the earlier one. I’ll still be busy then.
   — OK. I’ll book you for Thursday.

3 — You look great after the holidays! Your suntan is a proof of great weather, isn’t it?
   — In fact, I had visited a tanning salon before going on holiday as my skin is very sensitive and I wanted it to get prepared for the hot sun. As for the weather, we enjoyed it. There was a terrible rain on the motorway on the way there, but the sun came out when we arrived and we didn’t see a cloud the whole time.
   — Lucky you!
4 Good morning! Welcome to Greece and to the Lion’s Heart Hotel! I’m your tour guide and I’m here to make your stay more comfortable and enjoyable. If you need to ask any questions you can find me in the hotel hall every morning between 9 and 10. After that I’m in my office, which is on the ground floor, until 3 p.m. In the evenings I’ll be happy to give assistance here, in the assembly hall. At any time you can leave me any message at the reception and I’ll pick it up. Hope you’ll have a happy holiday!

5 Hello to everybody! I’m having an amazing holiday here in Rome sightseeing and learning the history of the great empire. We’re staying at a hotel in the city centre. It’s not a luxurious one so not that expensive. Yesterday we visited the Colosseum and I was impressed greatly. Tomorrow we’re going to see the Vatican, a state inside a state, as it’s called. The most impressive thing about Rome is that ancient sights can be seen everywhere, and this mixture of old and modern buildings is awesome!

6 Hello, it’s Claudia here. I’m going to be late for the meeting as I’m still standing at the bus stop. I’ve been waiting for 40 minutes already but nothing has arrived yet. The road repairs on Trend Street finished two days ago, and as it is said in the road news, there are no any traffic jams in the area, so I don’t know why it happens with the buses on my route. Hopefully, there will be one soon or I’ll have to take a taxi.

Task 2

«Friends» is an American TV sitcom narrating the life of six friends. It quickly became popular not only among young people but also it captivated the audience of different ages. On May 6th, 2004 the final episode was aired and by that time «Friends» had been on TV for ten years already. During this period ten seasons — one in a year — came out totally including 236 episodes. The creators of the series are David Crane and Marta Kauffman. In spite of the fact that all the events take place in New York, not a single episode was filmed in the Big Apple. Only some wide shots of the city were shown but the whole filming took place at Warner Bros. Studios in California. The producers spent six months to develop the characters and perform auditions. As a result they got an ensemble cast starring Jennifer Aniston, Courteney Cox, Lisa Kudrow, Matt LeBlanc, Matthew Perry and David Schwimmer. In their original contracts for the first season the actors were paid from $20,000 to $40,000 per episode. Ten years later, the stars got a salary of $1 million per episode. After the first season had been released it quickly became apparent that the series was a favoured project and throughout its run «Friends» received acclaim. The series was nominated for Primetime Emmy Awards 62 times winning six and also received several other awards in different years. The soundtrack «I’ll Be There For You», which was composed by The Rembrandts members together with Crane and Kauffman, held the first position of Billboard Hot 100 Airplay chart for eight weeks in 1995.

Task 3

Foreigners have plenty of ideas about what the British character is. The British are often considered to be cold and reserved. Being reserved means they don’t usually talk much to strangers. They don’t show much emotion either. Even while greeting one another the British aren’t very affective. A handshake is the most common form of greeting when meeting a person for the first time. It is somebody very close that you would hug or kiss. At the same time it’s quite normal if the British use various emotional names like dear, mate, son or chuck while talking to you. The British never tell other people a lot about themselves. They respect privacy, so not all topics are safe for small talk. You’d better avoid asking people about their age or marital status. Their religious or political convictions shouldn’t be discussed either. Asking people about how much they weigh or earn is strictly unacceptable. Instead, such topics as weather, families, films, sport, and hobbies are absolutely suitable to be talked about. English people are famous for their sense of humour and their habit of politeness. Such things as to give up one’s seat to a woman who is standing, to open a door for her, and so on are regarded as polite. People expect the person in front of them to hold the door open for them. Those who don’t do this are thought to be rude. Most British people queue while waiting for a bus or to be served in a shop. A British man might say while talking: «come and see me soon» or «drop in at any time». This doesn’t mean he is ready for a visit without a warning phone call. If you’re going to pay a visit and you’ve arranged the details with the hosts, make sure you come on time. A box of chocolates or a bunch of flowers as a gift will be appreciated.

TEST 7

Task 1

1. — Excuse me, madam. How would you like your eggs to be cooked?
   — Well, actually I prefer them fried, but I’m on a diet and so I’m trying to cut down on fat and grease.
   — What about hard-boiled eggs then? They aren’t greasy at all.
   — Oh, no. I can’t stand boiled eggs. I’d better have them scrambled. But, please, don’t add any cheese or other fillings. Neither use much oil.

2. — This is the mall customer service. Unfortunately, we’re currently unable to accept credit cards. The matter is our computer system is being urgently reinstalled. Please, pay attention to the fact that all the cash desks are already open on both floors, and you don’t have to go upstairs if you would like to pay in cash. In case you prefer paying by cheque, customer services still operate upstairs.

3. — Kevin, do you remember we’ve decided to go shopping for summer clothes tomorrow? I’ll be waiting for you at the department store after your lessons. That’s at 2 o’clock, right?
   — Usually I finish at about half past one, but, Mum, didn’t I tell you yesterday?
   — Tell me what?
   — About the match! We’re playing soccer against another school. I’ll be definitely free at 3.30, so we can meet at about four, if you don’t mind.
   — I need to meet my lawyer at four, but it’s going to be a brief talk. So, let’s meet at quarter past four then. If I’m late a bit, wait for me at the cafeteria, OK?

4. A company is looking for a young and vibrant manager for an atmospheric café. Our award-winning team is passionate about organic and fresh produce and serving
it to our customers in a warm and friendly manner. Experience and skills:
— highly motivated individual that is customer-focused and committed to proving excellent service to every customer;
— perfect management and leadership skills;
— great organisational skills;
— ability to embrace and foster a team spirit.

5 Steve!
The T-shirt is lovely — thanks a lot! Could you please tell me where you bought it? I’d like to buy one more but in blue to match a skirt I also got as a Christmas present.
— Diane

6 — Joe, what’s up? You look as if something has happened. — Actually, something really has. And you won’t like it either.
— Well, just tell me.
— Well, Kelvin, remember, two days ago you asked me to download some songs for you? I’ve saved them on your iPod. But the teacher saw me doing that during the IT lesson and took it to the headmaster’s office. The latter asked my mum to come and get it back tomorrow.
— Oh, my! I’m really sorry! But I never thought you could do it in class! Well, if you want I’ll tell your mum it was my fault, too.

Task 2

Dealing with conflicts often seems a difficult thing to do. A conflict is undoubtedly a part of our life whether we like it or not. It shows up at home, at school, at work. Parents argue with children, siblings argue with each other, wives argue with husbands, and even random people argue in public transport or other public places. There’s nothing unnatural in feeling angry, frustrated, annoyed, sad or disappointed. These feelings just reflect our reaction to what we experience. How you deal with them is what makes the difference. Some people swear, shout, or even try to hit the person who has offended them. Others try their best to keep away from conflict situations and lessen the probability of disagreements. Only few of us are really able to deal with a conflict successfully. The process of resolving conflicts is a kind that should be done step by step. Don’t start resolving any conflict or even discussing it until you get calm. After that say what the matter is. Remember to do it in a polite way. Never blame the opponent or accuse him/her. Frankly share your feelings instead of speaking about the opponent’s faults. Of course, you want to be heard and understood. The person you appeal to probably sees the problem in a different way. So, make your opinion clear and listen to the other side carefully. The fact is that, in the majority of cases, a conflict is something about two people and often it’s impossible to define exactly whether you or your opponent is right. So, try to be flexible. Get ready to apologise and to forgive.

Task 3

Life is changing rapidly and almost every branch of science and technology is developing fast nowadays. The same happens in the world of entertainment. Film-makers have many more opportunities for bringing films into life than they had before. Only a couple of decades ago it was a suspenseful screenplay and brilliant acting that could make a film successful. Films were shot in different places where the film crew had to go in order to have the necessary material. It isn’t a problem anymore. More and more computer-generated images are used in film industry. They allow to create incredible unusual characters and to show magnificent scenery without complicated film sets. Expensive massive scenes can be replaced by computer-based techniques. Huge sums of money and a lot of time can be saved. One of the most popular techniques is blue-screening. It involves adding the images of one piece of the film to another. There are also other computer-based effects which film-makers have learnt to apply efficiently. Digital cinema is going to replace analogue one day completely like the latter had replaced the previous, more primitive cinema. In this way, to ensure that the cinema won’t lose its charm, it’s necessary to prepare specialists cognisant of both computer science and the art of cinema.

TEST 8

Task 1

1 — Hello, Mark. I’ve just arrived to Borispil. Are you waiting for me?
— Oh, Sophie! I didn’t expect you to come today. I thought you were going to be here on Friday.
— But today IS Friday! You’ve been working so much recently, Mark.
— Well, anyway you need to get home from the airport. I can pick you up but unfortunately you’ll have to wait. There’s probably a traffic jam on the way to the airport.
— There’s no point in your driving here. A train to the city leaves in 20 minutes. I’ll take it.
— Is it OK for you to go by train? Otherwise, you can take a taxi. How many bags do you have?
— Come on, Mark! The taxi from the airport is too expensive. And I’m travelling with a small suitcase only. Better pick me up at the railway station, if you still don’t mind giving me a lift.

2 — Excuse me. Could you tell me where the bank is?
— Which one are you looking for? There’s one at the end of the street and one more round the corner.
— Actually, I need the one which is called «Credit and Cash». My GPS navigator says it should be in this quarter.
— Ah, I see. Then you’ll have to go back, down the street up to the traffic lights. After that turn left and the bank is 20 metres far from there.
— Oh, thank you so much.

3 — Hello, Mandy. What a nice photo! Who is this?
— It’s my younger sister. Haven’t you met her? She’s in Form 4.
— No, I’ve never seen her before. I’m sure I’d have remembered her beautiful long wavy hair. Does she always wear it in a ponytail?
— Well, she used to. When she was a kid it was much easier to make a ponytail than any other hairdo. Mum wanted her to wear bunches but she was so naughty! Now she prefers her hair untressed. It falls along her back and this looks really great.

4 (beep of an answering machine)

Hi, John! It’s Nick here. Congratulations on your wedding! Sorry I couldn’t make it for your wedding party but I was in New York for my
brother's graduation ceremony. Actually, we're still in the States. We've decided to stay here for a couple of weeks to travel around the country. Hope to meet you soon! Can't wait!

Best wishes to you and your wife.

5 — Hi, Max! How are you?
— Better than yesterday but I've still got a temperature and have to stay in bed.
— Pity you've missed school today. Or, maybe, it's good for you — we had a hard day — three tests!
— Lucky me! Any other news?
— Ah! Mrs Sparks said your essay was one of the best.
— Really? That's great! Mum will be very glad.
— OK, Max. I need to go now. I'll call you tomorrow evening to give you information about the homework. And keep taking your medicine!

6 — Paula, at last! I've been waiting for 15 minutes already! We're going to be late for the yoga session.
— Sorry, Sandy, but I don't feel like doing any sport today. Why don't we try yoga tomorrow?
— But tomorrow we're going to a diving lesson! We made an arrangement two days ago.
— Oh, haven't you heard? The diving instructor has cancelled tomorrow's lesson. He said it's too dangerous because of the weather, especially for beginners. We'll try next week again.
— Alright then. But what will we do today?

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Task 2

There definitely exists a connection between how we feel and our diet. «We are what we eat» — this popular saying is absolutely true. Even our mood depends on the kind of food we eat. The reason why food influences our mood is that it affects the brain chemicals that are responsible for mood changes. The products which arouse such pleasant feelings as happiness include milk, greens, white chicken meat and bananas. All of these stimulate dopamine which causes the feeling of satisfaction or pleasure. Chocolate raises the level of sugar in our blood and thus leads us to feeling happier. The only thing to remember is to avoid eating too much chocolate or meat because superficiality of sugar and fat can make you sad after a while instead of making you happy. Most people are sure that drinking coffee helps to awaken their mind and it's the best start of a working day. In fact, it certainly gives you a mental boost, doesn't let you fall asleep while studying or working, although you should be very careful as for drinking a lot of coffee. If overdosed it affects your mood in a different way — you become irritable, nervous and restless. Other products which influence mental activity are nuts, green vegetables, cereals, and seafood. They help to improve your memory and thinking. To feel calm and relaxed you'd better consume carbohydrates without protein. It's contained in rice (both brown and whole-grain), wheat pasta, and sweet potatoes which increase the serotonin level in your brain and reach the goal. If you conversely want to achieve quite the different effect which is feeling energetic then you need food rich in protein but containing little fat. These are dried beans and peas, fish and shellfish, skinless poultry and low-fat cheese. Some fruits like apples and oranges can provide you with an appropriate source of energy.

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Task 3

One day a man got a chance to see God. Willing to know the most important thing he could think of the man asked, «Please, I'd like to see heaven and hell.» God took the man's hand and led him to a place where they saw two doors. The man opened one door and saw a big round table with a huge bowl in the centre. The bowl was full of food, so seductively smelling that it made it impossible to stay indifferent. Around the table there were people. They looked exhausted and starving. Each of them had a spoon with a long handle, so they could easily get to the food but failed to put it into their mouths. «You have just seen hell,» God said. «Now I'll show you heaven.» The man approached the other door. He anxiously pushed the door and saw a round table similar to the previous one. A similar bowl full of delicious food was standing in the centre of the table. The table was surrounded by people who were holding spoons with long handles similar to those of the people in the previous room. There was only one but significant difference — the people looked happy and satisfied. «I don't understand,» said the man. «It's easy,» God replied, «these have learned to feed each other.» So, hell and heaven are arranged in the same way. The difference is inside us.

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Task 9

TEST 1

1 This week's competition is being launched right now! All the teenagers are welcome to take part. I'll tell you what to do but first I'd like to speak about the prizes. Of course, we have them. Keep listening and be attentive so that you can win one of them. The main prize is a smartphone and it's one of the latest models! As for the second prize — it's a pair of headphones which you will certainly like. They will perfectly match your smartphone. There's the third prize of a wireless mouse for your laptop. Although, it's also compatible with computers. Alternatively, you can get a stylus. So, here is the task for those who want to try...

2 So, kids, please, listen carefully. Tomorrow we're going on a school trip. It will take us almost the whole day. And of course you will get hungry. We're stopping for lunch at a cafe, that's why you don't need to have lunch boxes with you. But it's necessary to have a bottle of water as it'll probably be hot on the bus. You will be given notebooks for your sketches, but don't forget to bring crayons. Make sure you wear appropriate footwear and put on your caps. Well, it's all for now. You may go and see you tomorrow at nine.

3 — Today in our programme we have a special guest, Zak Spencer, who's going to make an unusual journey in a hot-air balloon. Zak, can you tell us about that?
— I'm planning to go around the globe in a balloon one day. I made a trial flight last June and it was rather successful. Anyway, I want to make one more in spring. I hope the weather will be better than in February. Besides, April winds are definitely better for such a trip. I was going to leave in March but the plans suddenly changed a week ago.
— I see. So, Zak, hope to see you here in May with the story about your journey.
4 — Harry, please, can I borrow your new blue bag or a suitcase? We’re going on a class trip on Saturday.
— Mmm... let me see... The matter is I’m flying to London on a business trip next Wednesday. So, I’ll need my suitcase. When are you going to come back home?
— We’ll be back on Monday morning, so I promise to return it next Tuesday.
— OK then. I’ll bring it now.

5 — Hey. Emma! I really want to see that new «Pirates of the Carribean» film. It’s coming out on Saturday evening. How about going together?
— I’d love to but on Saturday I’m volunteering for the local hospital.
— What about Sunday then? I’m having a piano lesson in the morning but I’m absolutely free after 1 o’clock.
— Pity, Larry, but I can’t go on Sunday either. It’s my sister’s birthday and we’re having a party. What about Monday? School is over, so we can plan it for any day.
— Monday? I’m playing in a concert in the afternoon. But I’ll be free in the evening.
— Great! So, let’s go then!

6 Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen! I’m sure everyone here is aware of the terrible illness, Ebola, which is affecting thousands of people. This mostly happens in Africa though there have been several cases registered in America and Europe. Scientists in different countries are working hard trying to discover a vaccine to be able to help people and stop the disease. And, of course, they need our help. More money for the research, more hospitals and more doctors to treat people in Africa are needed. The Charity marathon — this is what I’m speaking about today. The event starts at 10 a.m. next Sunday and we hope to see all of you there. Let’s run and unite against the scary disease!

Task 2

The Holy Fire is commonly described by Christians as a miracle. It happens annually in Jerusalem Church of the Holy Sepulchre on Holy Saturday, the day before Orthodox Easter. When a miracle occurs, a blue light starts from Jesus Christ’s tomb in the Holy Sepulchre which at last forms a column of fire. From it the Patriarch lights two candles which are later used to light the candles of pilgrims and clergy. The fire is said to spontaneously light other lamps and candles around the church. The Holy Fire is then brought to particular Orthodox countries by special flights and delivered to churches. Thousands of pilgrims from different countries gather in Jerusalem to take part and witness the event. In order to be as close to the Sepulchre as possible, pilgrims camp next to it. Typically they wait for starting since the Holy Friday afternoon. At around 11 a.m. the Christian Arabs chant traditional hymns loudly. By 1 p.m. the sounds fade out and silence covers the area. Soon after that a delegation from the Israeli authorities comes and seals the tomb with wax but before that they follow a custom of entering the tomb and checking for any hidden source of fire. As a proof of the supernatural origin of the Holy Fire the believers swear that at the first moments of its appearance it does not burn if it touches hands or faces. The ceremony which awes the souls of Christians dates from the fourth century.

As with any other miracle there are people who believe it is a fraud and nothing but a masterpiece of Orthodox propaganda. However, Orthodox Christians cherish it as the greatest of miracles and see it as a continuous reminder of the Lord’s resurrection.

Task 3

Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci, more known as Leonardo da Vinci, was an outstanding figure in Italian and world history. Born on April 15, 1452 in Vinci, Italy, Leonardo da Vinci was an example of a «Renaissance man». He was not just a painter whose enduring works include The Last Supper and Mona Lisa. His interests extended to sculpting, architecture, engineering, astronomy, mathematics, anatomy and music. Da Vinci is often called the leading light of Italian Renaissance. His curious mind and keen intellect made da Vinci study the laws of nature, which helped his work as a painter and sculptor, an architect and inventor. As a boy Leonardo didn’t receive much formal education beyond basic reading, writing and mathematics, but his artistic talents were evident from an early age. When he was fourteen, da Vinci began a lengthy apprenticeship with the noted artist Andrea del Verrocchio in Florence. At the age of 20 he managed to establish his own workshop. Like many other leaders of Renaissance humanism, Leonardo didn’t separate science and art. He viewed them as intertwined subjects. A man ahead of his time, da Vinci could predict the future with his sketches of machines which resembled modern ones. Those included a bicycle, a helicopter and a flying machine which was based on the physiology of a bat. Today, Leonardo is widely recognised as one of the most diversely talented individuals ever to have lived. Despite the fact that Leonardo da Vinci is best known for his artistic talent, not more than two dozen of his paintings have come down to us. One of the reasons is that he was fond of so many different things that he couldn’t be called a prolific painter. However, thousands of pages from his private notes have provided us with a fuller appreciation of the «Renaissance man» for centuries afterwards.

Test 10

Task 1

1 Kids, I need you now. Listen, we’re going on holiday tomorrow, so it’s necessary to sort out the fridge. Actually, this milk is already sour, so, please, throw it away. By the time we get back these vegetables will probably have gone out. That’s why we’ll get rid of them now, too. As for this ham, we can have it for breakfast tomorrow... and also these eggs... If we freeze the meat, it’ll be OK but the cheese we bought 3 days ago smells a bit strange even now. So, it will have to go to the bin. What a waste of food!

2 — Ricky, I’m going to do the laundry. Where are your sports clothes? I can’t see them.
— Here’s my T-shirt and my trousers are probably in the laundry bin...
— No, Ricky. The bin is empty. Where else could it be?
— I don’t really know, Mum. I thought I’ve put them into the bin. As for my socks, they are still inside my trainers. The sweatshirt was in the same bag as the trousers. Ah, here it is!
— Bring them here and, please, keep on looking for the trousers.
3 Attention, please! Flight PL 231 to Nice, which was due to leave at 3.56, is now delayed. It is expected to depart at 4.35 from gate 16. Passengers for flight DG 643 to Zaragoza, will you please go straight to gate 25. The flight will depart as planned at 4.15 and is ready for boarding in 5 minutes which is at 3.40. Passengers with priority boarding passes are welcome to skip the line.

4 Here are some changes in our today's TV programme. «Need for Sport» with live competition will not be shown after the news as advertised before. Instead, an animal documentary will be on. «Need for Sport» will now be shown tomorrow morning at 9 right after the cook show. We'd like to apologise for such changes.

5 — Hi, Jean! You're already back! How was the cruise?
— It was pretty good, really. Most of the time. My brother, who also came with us, usually argues with me about almost everything. But this time we didn't have any arguments. Until the last day actually. We had a very big argument then, you know. And it was rather stupid! It was our last day, remember? So, I wanted to get off the ship and visit Genoa. As for my brother, he preferred staying by the pool next to the bar and he said sightseeing the city was boring... My husband supported his decision and they both stayed on the ship! Those two men never think of other people! So I had to go to Genoa with the kids, which was not that great because they were also very naughty that day.

6 — What weather! I don't think we should stay at this campsite. I don't like the idea at all. We'd better go and find a hostel. It won't be expensive, but for sure it will be much more comfortable.
— A hostel? Nooo... What about adventures? Aren't we real tourists?
— I don't mind adventures, but putting a tent up in this weather is horrible.
— Come on! It's not raining cats and dogs! And I promise, in the tent it'll be warm and cozy. Much better than in any three-star hotel.

Task 2

Each year in January film fans and all those connected with entertainment start following the events related to Academy Awards. In February it leads to the Oscar telecast with hundreds of millions of people watching the glamorous ceremony and learning the winners of the highest honours in film-making. The International Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences appeared in 1927 after MGM Studio chef L. B. Mayer and some of his friends had discussed founding of an organised group to benefit the film industry. The first ceremony took place at the Roosevelt Hotel’s Blossom Room on 16th May, 1929. By the second year, enthusiasm for the Awards was such that a Los Angeles radio station produced a live broadcast. In 1953 the ceremony was first televised and since 1969 it's been internationally broadcast. The annual ceremony is held to recognise achievements in the world of the US cinema industry. Different categories are awarded with a copy of a statuette which is officially called the Academy Award of Merit though it is most commonly known as Oscar. The statuette is made of gold-plated Britannium on a black metal base and reflects an image of a knight rendered in Art Deco style holding a sword and standing on a reel of film with five spokes which represent the original branches of the Academy: Actors, Writers, Directors, Producers and Technicians. The Academy Awards is the oldest ceremony among similar ones. The Emmy Awards for television, Grammy Awards for music and Tony Awards for theatre are considered to be its equivalents and are surely modelled after it.

Task 3

Historians and archaeologists have been discussing the mystery of Stonehenge for ages. The prehistoric monument that took its builders an estimated 1,500 years to erect has become one of Britain’s greatest national icons. Located in southern England, not far from the city of Salisbury, it consists of a hundred massive stones placed in a circular layout. The biggest of its stones are up to 9 metres tall and weigh 25 tons on average. It’s widely believed that they were brought from a place which is 20 miles to the north. Smaller stones weigh up to 4 tons and were probably transported as far as 140 miles. It’s absolutely unknown how people in the antiquity moved them that far. Scientists use an array of technologies to map Stonehenge and its environs. The project has produced an enormous amount of data which has to be analysed. When the new discoveries are combined with older finds, it shows that Stonehenge was just one part of a complex and constantly changing sacred landscape. It is also said that several distinct tribes of people contributed to Stonehenge, each undertaking a different phase of its construction. Many modern scholars now agree that Stonehenge was once a burial ground; they have yet to determine what other purposes it served. In the 1960s a theory was suggested that the cluster of megalithic stones had operated as an astronomical calendar. When Stonehenge was opened to the public, the visitors were able to walk among the stones and even climb them. But serious erosion resulted in roping off the monument in 1977. It’s now impossible to touch the stones unless special bookings are made. In addition, access to the monument is given during the summer and winter solstice as well as during the spring and autumn equinox.
thought about a pair of earphones. He has a fancy for listening to music while walking. Or it could be a silver bracelet. Uncle Dan likes such things, doesn’t he?

In fact, not anymore. He used to wear different jewellery items when he was younger. Now all those things are just kept as a kind of souvenir. Earphones are a much better idea. Trust me!

3 — Hi, Alice! How was your summer?
   — Hi, Vicky! It was fantastic, but I really missed school and our classmates.
   — Do you know we have a new boy in our class? His name is George and he should be here, in the hall.
   — That’s great! What does he look like?
   — He’s tall and slim. He’s got red curly hair and blue eyes.
   — Is that him over there? The one with glasses?
   — I don’t know if he wears glasses. But, anyway, his ear isn’t pierced for sure.
   — Does he have freckles? Usually people with red hair have freckles.
   — Not George. His hair is dyed. But he’s got a mole by his mouth.

4 And now here’s some information about this year’s Movie Fest. It’s the festival’s 5th year and we’re going to hold a range of special events to mark the date. The festival starts on May 18 and lasts for twenty days. The full programme of the festival is available on our website as well as in special leaflets which you can get for free at any box office. There is also information about actors, producers and film directors there. Tickets for the events will be sold from April 3 at the box offices and also online. The tickets on the day are from $20 to $70. However, you can have a 10% discount if you book via the internet or call our main office. There are also special offers for students and seniors.

5 I usually go on holiday to Spain or Italy because I like wandering around beautiful cities but besides that I like spending time on the beach. Once I went to Paris, and, well, what could I say... The city itself is great, I adored it... But the lack of the sea made my holiday not perfect enough. I also enjoy spending holidays in the mountains, though I go to the mountains in winter for the skiing season. I’ve tried climbing twice but I’m afraid that’s not my cup of tea.

6 — Stefanie, I’m going to the party on Friday. Can I borrow your skirt, please?
   — Yes, sure. All my clothes are in the wardrobe, you know. So, go and take whatever you need.
   — Thanks a lot! The matter is I’ve bought a new purple blouse and it will perfectly match this skirt. Oh! But I can’t see the skirt in the wardrobe...
   — Really? Which exactly are you looking for? Maybe I’ve taken it to the laundry.
   — The grey one.
   — I’m wearing the grey skirt today. But I can’t imagine you’d like this one to be worn for the party.
   — Nooo... I’ve seen you today. I’m speaking about the one with those pretty buttons along the side.
   — Bad news, Lola. My younger sister borrowed it last month and hasn’t returned it yet.

Humans use all five senses every day. Animals, however, use only the ones they need to survive, so their senses are highly developed. Some animals have incredible hearing. They hear much better than any human. While an average person hears sounds varying from 20 to 20,000 Hz, the elephant, for example, hears sounds of 1 Hz. The same ability is common for butterflies, too. But that’s not the best hearing capability animals have. Such birds as pigeons can hear sounds which are only 0.1 Hz, which is 10 times less. Animals usually have better vision than humans. An eagle can see a tiny mouse from very high in the sky. However, it’s only three times better than humans’ sight. Deep-sea fish see a hundred times better than humans. Such animals as cats and dogs have the ability to see in the dark. Flies can see with the speed of 300 frames per second, which is 5—8 times faster than humans’ ability. But it is a cockroach which sets a record as for seeing skills. It can notice a movement of 0,0002 mm. At the same time some animals, like bats, have very poor sight, because they don’t usually use it. Like humans, many representatives of the animal kingdom smell with their noses, but there are some kinds which have a different way of smelling. For example, snakes use their tongues to smell everything around them. The best developed organ of smell belongs to an elephant. Elephants’ trunks are the longest nose and also can be considered supermelling ones. Elephants have 2,000 genes which define smells while humans have only 400. Elephants can smell their food from 50 metres and they can smell humans from a kilometre. Like the organs of smell, the organs of taste can be located in unusual places. For example, a butterfly tastes with its feet, an octopus tastes with its tentacles and such creatures as a worm and a catfish taste with the whole body. Insects almost always taste with their legs and antennas.

Task 3

If you have symptoms after eating certain foods, you may have a food allergy. A food allergy occurs when the immune system considers a certain food as harmful and reacts by causing symptoms. Foods causing such a reaction are called allergens and the reaction itself is called an allergic reaction. The symptoms may vary from mild to severe. The most common are diarrhoea, hives, trouble breathing, and swelling of the tongue or itchiness. An allergic individual may have one or more of these. The most frequent sources of food allergy are such products as cow’s milk, peanuts, eggs, shellfish, some vegetables and fruit, especially citrus cultures. Early exposure to potential allergens may be protective. To prevent an allergic reaction one should avoid the food in question. The other thing which is necessary to do is to create a plan of what to do if exposure occurs. Besides, wearing a medical alert bracelet can be of help in case of an unexpected situation. In the developed world about 6% of people have at least one food allergy. Children are more commonly affected than adults; boys are more commonly affected than girls. Some types of allergies resolve with age. In response to the rise that certain foods pose to those who suffer food allergies, a number of countries have adopted labelling laws that require food producers to inform their customers clearly whether the products contain major allergens or if the food has been prepared around certain allergens. The companies are required to disclose all this information on the label in plain language. Most companies even list allergens in a statement separate from the ingredient statement.
1 — Bill, Nick! Come here, boys! Tell me, please, what has happened to the window.
— We were playing and I missed it, Mum. I’m so sorry.
— But I told you not to play ball games in the house.
— Why didn’t you go outside?
— It was very windy and we thought it was going to rain...
— Anyway, you shouldn’t have done it. Well, you two will pay for the new window with your pocket money.

2 — Mum, what time do you want to leave?
— Well, Susie, I just need to do the laundry and plant the flowers.
— So, it will take a couple of hours, right? I’ll spend time on my Science project then. I need to do some experiments and finish my report.
— Didn’t you do it yesterday?
— No, Mum. That was another report, on History.

3 — Jill, what time are we meeting Chris?
— At half past four outside the gym.
— But I told her to wait inside, next to the reception desk or at the sports bar.
— Yes, I know. But she told me later she’d prefer not to enter without us. So, I think she’ll stay outside unless it rains.

4 — Dad, my old skateboard needs repairing. Again!
— Why don’t you buy a new one? This one should have been thrown away long ago.
— I’d love to have a new one, of course, but they are so expensive!
— Well, why don’t you start saving money? If you save $10 a week, you’ll be able to buy a new board in spring.
— But, Dad, I AM already saving for new headphones!
— OK, Ben. I’ll tell you what we’ll do. I can give you money for a new board, but in summer you’ll get a job and then pay me back.

5 My dad owns a farm and we live there. It’s five miles from school, so I have to get to school by bike. After school and at weekends I help my dad on the farm. Cleaning the cows is my duty as well as milking the cows twice a day. In summer I always help Dad with painting, and I find this rather entertaining. But the best moment about farm work is driving a tractor. I’m only learning to drive it but soon, when I’m sixteen, my dad will allow me to drive it. When I finish school I’ll apparently have a gap year and after that I’ll come back to the countryside. I can’t imagine myself doing long working hours in the office.

6 — Did you hear that terrible storm last night? It was really scary!
— Was it? I didn’t hear anything. I usually sleep lightly but yesterday I was so exhausted that I slept like a log all night.
— I can’t believe it! The storm was so strong that it hit something near our house.
— Ah! Now I see! That probably was the chemist’s next to the bus stop. It was hit by lightning.

— How do you know if you even didn’t hear the storm?
— I passed by in the morning and saw it damaged.

Task 2

The Solar System we live in consists of the Sun, eight official planets, at least three dwarf planets, more than 130 satellites of planets and hundreds of asteroids and comets. The inner solar system includes the Sun, Mercury, Earth and Mars while the outer system contains Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. The Solar System is almost empty space. The orbits of all planets except for the orbit of Mercury are practically circular. As for satellites, most of them move in the same direction, whereas not all asteroids and comets act this way. From the dawn of history and up to the 17th century humanity, with a few exceptions, did not recognise or understand the concept of the Solar System. Many people believed the Earth to be stationary at the centre of the universe. Nicolaus Copernicus was the first to develop a theory that led to the gradual acceptance of the idea that the Earth moves around the Sun and the planets are ruled by the same laws of physics as the Earth. The invention of the telescope led to the discovery of more bodies which belong to our Solar System. During the next centuries the number of bodies rose to 31 and asteroids were discovered, too. Improvements in the telescope and the use of unmanned spacecraft gave the opportunity to investigate such geological phenomena as mountains and craters on other planets. In the 1960s the Space Age made a giant leap in space development. The first man was launched into space in 1961 and eight years later the first human touched down on the lunar surface.

Task 3

An image of Uncle Sam has always symbolised the government of the USA. Although Uncle Sam is one of the most familiar US icons, many Americans don’t know much about its origin. There are several versions of the story of Uncle Sam. The actual figure of Uncle Sam dates back to the War of 1812. Like many symbolical figures Uncle Sam has origins in actual fact and, this way, an actual man. Samuel Wilson, who was born in Massachusetts, ran a meat-packing and distribution business, and was known locally in his town as “Uncle” Sam. In 1812 they acquired war contracts and Samuel gained his notoriety. One of those contracts was about supplements to the Army. During the War of 1812, he provided the US Army with meat. The sides of the barrels of troop rations were stamped with “US” for United States, which the soldiers joked meant “Uncle Sam” for the man who knew was feeding the army. Uncle Sam became a symbol of how a lone patriot could help his country in a time of crisis. As the years passed and the legend grew, the symbol of Uncle Sam developed to reflect the times. By the beginning of the 20th century, there was little physical resemblance left between Samuel Wilson and Uncle Sam. Due to the Civil War the image of Uncle Sam was associated with Abraham Lincoln. Uncle Sam also acquired Lincoln’s facial hair and his signature top hat. Besides, during the Civil War, American cartoonist Thomas Nast was the first to depict Uncle Sam in political cartoons. The final image of Uncle Sam which is the most familiar nowadays is the iconic “I want YOU!” poster which was created by James Montgomery Flagg as a recruitment tool for World War II.
Task 1

1 — Have you seen my screw-driver? I cannot find it anywhere.
   — Yes, I used it last week, but I put it back into the box.
   — Which box do you mean?
   — The one where you keep all the tools. In the storage closet. Isn’t the screw-driver there?
   — I never keep it there. I always put it in the drawers, here in the corridor. So, I need to check the tool box. Ah, right! Here it is next to the hammer.

2 — Now when I’ve bought this dress, I need a new pair of shoes to match it.
   — Why can’t you wear your boots with it?
   — No, the boots are of different style. Absolutely different. Besides, they are a bit old, so I’m thinking of having another pair soon.
   — OK, but you’ve got those brown shoes. They are new and they are very beautiful.
   — Do you mean those flat shoes I bought a month ago? They are lovely but this dress demands high heels actually.

3 — Let’s send a photo of our new house to my parents!
   — A great idea! What about this one with the kids playing in the living room?
   — Well, it’s nice but there isn’t much of the room in the photo. How about this one with you and me in the kitchen?
   — I don’t like this one very much, you know. Furthermore, I’d prefer a photo with the kids in it. Why don’t we choose the one in the garden? We all are here and they will see a bit of our house in it.

4 — Have you chosen which hotel to stay at for the holidays?
   — In fact, we’ll have to choose two hotels as we’re going to spend three days in Venice and then move to Rome. As for the second one, we’ve already booked it. It’s a nice cozy hotel in the city centre. But I still can’t decide which hotel in Venice is better: the four-star one which is more comfortable, but more expensive of course, or the one which is cheaper.
   — To my mind, the class of the hotel isn’t very important if you are travelling to Italy. Better to spend money on visiting as many places as possible. The country is so beautiful that there’s no time to spend it in your hotel room.
   — I agree with you. The impressions are what really matters.

5 — After I had left school, I decided to spend several months travelling around Europe to gain experience and decide what I want to become. Initially I was going to stay for six or seven months in a number of countries but it so happened that I came back home three years later than I had planned. I wasn’t just travelling for fun, of course. I tried doing different jobs to test myself in different areas. And, certainly, I needed to earn money for living, though my parents agreed to support me financially. Now when I’m home again, I know for sure what I want to do and next year I’m going to enter a university to study economy as I’ve decided to start my own insurance company.

Task 2

Sign language is a kind of communication which uses the movement of hands, body, face and hands instead of spoken words to make communication possible for those who can’t hear or speak. It shouldn’t be confused with body language which is actually a kind of non-linguistic communication. Some people think that sign language is the same in all countries. However, this is not the case. There are different types of sign languages in the world and they all operate their own special codes. In the UK sign language is not the same as in other English-speaking countries. While using sign language one shouldn’t forget about mouthing words. It’s of great importance to use hand and body movements together with mouthing the word because deaf people often take advantage of lip-reading which they are good at. Groups of deaf people have used sign language throughout history. One of the earliest reports of using sign language is dated the 5th century BC. Sign languages of different places usually don’t have any linguistic relation to the spoken languages typical for the same area. While the Americans use English as their dominant language and Spanish as the second most popular one, the sign language which is spread in the USA is derived from the French version of sign language. Those who live in Spain use a sign language which differs greatly from that used in Mexico, though the spoken languages in these countries are very much alike. For such international events as the Deaflympics and meetings of the World Federation of the Deaf, International Sign Language, also known as Gestuno, is in help. Some studies claim it’s a kind of a pidgin language, though it’s been proved that it’s much more complicated than a typical pidgin.

Task 3

The Mall of America is a giant shopping centre located in Bloomington, Minnesota. It’s considered the second largest mall in the USA. The Mall was opened in 1992 and from then on it receives over 40 million visitors every year, which is the most of any mall in the world. The Mall of America is owned and managed by The Triple Five Group which is, in its turn, owned by Canada’s Ghermezian family. In 1986 an agreement with the future owners was signed and in 1989 groundbreaking for the mall took place. Three years later the mall opened its doors to the public. By that time it had already earned several nicknames such as Hugedales, Sprawl of America and Megamall. At that time it was the largest shopping centre in the area. The number of its annual visitors equals...
roughly eight times the population of Minnesota. About 12,000 people are employed there. In 2012 The Triple Five Group announced the start of a $300 mn expansion. The plans call for extra place of retail space which is going to cover about 20,000 square metres. The Mall claims over 500 shops full of tax-free shopping and 50 restaurants as well as other attractions like Nickelodeon Universe, Sea Life Minnesota Aquarium, American Girl Store, Lego Store and others. It also offers over 40 hotels in and around the mall which provide a free shuttle to the mall making shopping even easier. It’s open from Monday to Saturday from 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., and on Sunday its working hours are a bit shorter — from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Most retail shops close only for such holidays as Thanksgiving, Easter and Christmas. Being the nation’s largest shopping centre and entertainment destination, the Mall of America offers more than 400 free annual events, including celebrity appearances, book signings, music performances and more.

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TEST 14

Task 1

1 — Did you remember to buy tomatoes?
   — Of course, I did! I was looking for them for half an hour! There aren’t many tomatoes on the market these days. Maybe because of the weather. There are a lot of peppers, I bought two. There was also a big choice of aubergines, but I decided not to take them — they are still expensive as well as cauliflower. As for the tomatoes, I chose some really nice at the same stall where I bought the peppers. Wait... where are they? I can’t see them in the bag. Well, probably I’ve left them at the baker’s where I picked the loaf of bread.

2 — Hi, Sally! How was your Black Friday? Did you buy anything?
   — Oh, you know, I wasn’t planning to go shopping that day at all, but Molly made me go with her. And, of course, I couldn’t ignore those sales.
   — Did you buy any clothes?
   — Not actually, Molly did. She brought home several packets of clothes! As for me, I spent money on a new phone and headphones for it. It was a real bargain that day! I also wanted to buy something for Mum like kitchen appliances, but it was difficult to choose something as there were too many customers there.

3 — Harry, I’m here!
   — Yes, Grandma, I see you! Welcome home! I’ve been missing you.
   — Oh, dear, thanks for coming to meet me. I’m so tired after the journey. Travelling always makes me nervous. This one was also too long. I’ll definitely choose going by plane next time.
   — Don’t worry, Gran. Soon we’ll get into the car, and in half an hour you’ll be home.
   — Very good, Harry. Let’s get away from this noisy station at last.

4 — So, what are the plans for tonight? I’ve been thinking of going for a walk.
   — No, please, not tonight. The day has been so hard and I’m exhausted.
   — OK then. We could go to the cinema if you want something less active.

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Task 2

The idea of grouping students together in one room for studying has existed since Classical antiquity. Ancient Greece had formal schools as well as Ancient Rome, Ancient India and Ancient China. The Byzantine Empire operated a schooling system which started at the primary level. Another culture that developed a school system as we understand it today was Islam. At first, mosques combined both religious and learning activities, but from the 9th century, a proper school started acting independently from the mosque. In Europe universities appeared in the 12th century with scholasticism as an important tool. The main purpose of schools as opposed to universities in the Middle-Age period was teaching Latin. This resulted in the "grammar school" term which in the UK means academically oriented and thus selective schools. Obligatory school attendance was established in Europe in the 18th century. In the USA many of the early public schools were in fact one-room schools where the same teacher taught several grades of kids simultaneously. In the 1920s one-room schools were transformed into multiple-classroom facilities. Nowadays the practice of online learning has become rather popular. There are schools which offer remote access to their classes over the internet. Internet-based distant learning is also widely offered by universities. Though online learning faces...
particular difficulties and problems, it’s proved to be an effective way of getting knowledge.

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**Task 3**

One day a khan was hunting with his retinue. The khan’s favourite falcon was sitting on his arm. The falcon could see the prey from very high where a man was unable to reach. Unfortunately, the hunt wasn’t successful. The disappointed khan decided to return to the palace. He didn’t want anybody to notice his disappointment, so he left his people and went alone. Suddenly he realised that he had got lost in the forest. He was thirsty and tired but had no idea about what to do. The khan felt desperate when he noticed a small spring running from a rock. He wanted to gather some water into a silver cup which he always took with him, but when the cup was full, the falcon waved his wings and knocked the cup from the khan’s hands. The khan gathered water again but again the falcon didn’t let him drink. The khan got angry and killed the falcon. But by that moment the spring had waned. The khan decided to find the head of the spring and climbed the rock. He quickly found water but he was very impressed by what he saw. In the water there was lying a dead snake, the most poisonous snake in the area. If the khan had drunk water from the spring he would have died. The khan went back to his palace and ordered to make a gold statue of the bird. On one wing he asked to engrave the phrase: “Even if your friend acts in a way you don’t like, he is still your friend.” On the other wing there appeared another phrase: “If anger rules you, it won’t lead to good.”

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**TEST 15**

**Task 1**

1 — Hurry up, Pamela! We’re going to be late for our Geography class! Don’t you know Miss Clark always gets mad if someone is late? What are you looking for? Please, don’t tell me it’s your Maths project. You said you were working on it all the week.
   — Don’t worry, it was the first thing I put in my bag in the morning. Here it is. I can’t see my pencil case, and Mr Ferguson said we’d use black and green pens today.
   — I’ll give you the pens, I’ve got spare ones. Come on!
   — Just a second! The English coursebook... the lunch box... where is my mobile?
   — Pam, could you be a bit more organized? It’s in your pocket! Even I can see it.

2 — Do you want to see LP’s live concert? She’s coming to our town next month.
   — Really? I’d love to. What about the tickets?
   — Of course, there’s going to be a rush, so we’d better book in advance.
   — Good idea! How do you book?
   — On the internet, or by phone... or there is a form to fill in in this week’s local newspaper, with a discount on each ticket.
   — Well, saving money is great, but the post delivery is so slow. Besides, I prefer talking to someone while booking so that I can ask about all the details.
   — I don’t mind waiting but booking by phone is also a good variant. So, I’ll just leave that to you.

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3 — Could you, please, do me a favour?
   — Well, it depends. What do you want me to do?
   — I want to paint the walls in the kitchen but I’ve lent my ladder to Simon. Now I need it back, but my car is being repaired. So, if you don’t mind giving me a lift to Simon’s place and bringing me back with the ladder, I would appreciate.
   — OK, how about tomorrow morning?
   — That would be fine.

4 One of the best things in our life, in my opinion, is travelling. I dream of visiting as many places as possible. Together with my friends or alone I’ve already been to fifteen countries of Europe, America and Asia. My flat is packed with cute things from all over the world which I bring from my journeys. I fancy collecting such souvenirs as they bring back incredible memories. People collect different types of souvenirs like mugs or magnets. My favourites are sugar sticks. They don’t need much space so they are easy to carry even if you travel without luggage. I’m a coffee addict and I drink much of it, that’s why my collection reminds me of the nice places where I had coffee breaks during my travels.

5 My friend is extremely lucky to live in Rio de Janeiro! That means the carnival, which millions of people dream to take part in, is practically at his doorstep! Of course, it gets rather noisy there at the carnival time, but he doesn’t mind noise and crowded streets. Some of his neighbours find the event rather annoying; they even try to escape from the place for these days. But I agree with my friend that such festivals are the time for people to get together and have fun. That’s why I always look forward to visiting him for the carnival time.

6 I’m fifteen and, like other teenagers, I spend a lot of time using social networks. I’ve got more than 300 virtual friends. Some of them I know pretty well, but there’s a number of people who I don’t know at all. I sometimes look at these names and think: “Guys, who are you?” The matter is that it’s so easy to make friends online. People want to become your friends, you simply click the “add” button, and here you are with new friends. In real life it doesn’t work. You need just a few minutes to make friends online but it takes you plenty of time to make a real friend. You both need to spend time together, get to know each other... so becoming close friends isn’t that fast. My mum considers having so many virtual friends to be nonsense, but sometimes it’s good to chat with a person you don’t know well in order to get another point of view or just for fun.

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**Task 2**

The New Seven World Wonders was an initiative started in 2000 as a project which aimed at choosing outstanding sights from a selection of two hundred existing monuments. The poll was launched by Bernard Weber and organised by the New7Wonders Foundation which was located in Zurich. The project took seven years to be completed and the seven winners were announced on 7th July, 2007 in Lisbon. The voting process took place via the internet and by telephone. While voting via the internet was limited to one vote for seven monuments per person, the telephone-based voting was available as multiple one. The Foundation claimed an estimated
100 mln votes. The poll was considered unscientific and the Foundation received no public funding or taxpayers' money. It only relied upon private donations and the sale of broadcast rights.

The Great Pyramid of Giza was granted honorary status. The other seven included different sights from various countries.

The Great Wall of China, dated 700 BC, is a series of fortifications built of stone, brick, wood and other materials across the historical northern borders of China to protect the empire from raids and invasions.

Petra, originally known as Raqmu, is a historical city in the south of Jordan. It's famous for its rock-cut architecture and water-conduit system. It's also called the Rose City due to the colour of the stone out of which it was carved.

The Colosseum of Rome is the largest amphitheatre ever built. It could hold between 50,000 and 80,000 spectators and was used for gladiatorial contests and public spectacles.

Chichen Itza, a large pre-Columbian city built by the Maya people, is located in Yucatan, Mexico. Machu Picchu is a 15th-century Inca site located 2,430 metres above sea level in Peru.

The Taj Mahal is an ivory-white marble mausoleum on the south bank of the Yamuna River in Agra, India. It was erected in 1632 by the emperor to house the tomb of his favourite wife.

Christ the Redeemer is a 30-metre tall Art Deco statue of Jesus Christ which is located at the peak of the 700-metre mountain overlooking the city of Rio. Being a symbol of Christianity around the world, the statue has also become a cultural icon of Brazil.

**Task 3**

Remembrance is part of modern British life, culture and heritage. It becomes a particular feature of the public calendar each year when public, private, formal and informal Remembrance events take place throughout the UK. Remembrance Day, which was renamed as Remembrance Day after World War II, is on 11 November. It marks the day World War I ended, at 11 a.m. on the 11th day of the 11th month. The anniversary is used to remember all the people who died in both World Wars and recent conflicts. There are usually ceremonies at war memorials, cenotaphs and churches throughout the country. Wreaths are laid beside war memorials by companies, clubs and societies. People also leave wooden crosses by the memorials in remembrance of a family member who died in a war. A two-minute silence is held at 11 a.m. to honour the memory of the victims of wars. The first two-minute silence in Britain was held on 11 November, 1919, when King George V asked the public to observe silence at 11 a.m. Remembrance Day is also known as Poppy Day, because it is traditional to wear an artificial poppy. They are sold by the Royal British Legion, a charity dedicated to helping war veterans. Leading up to Remembrance Day people buy small paper 'poppies' to show that they remember the sacrifices of those who died, and also to raise money to support serving and ex-service personnel and their families. From its association with poppies flowering in the spring of 1915 on the battlefields of Belgium, France and Gallipoli this vivid red flower has become synonymous with great loss of life in a war.

**Task 1**

1 — Harry, you’re late. What has happened?
— Oh, I’m sorry, Miss Davidson. The matter is I missed the bus which I usually take to get to school in time. While I was trying to decide whether to walk or to go back home and take my bike, I saw my neighbour, who offered me a lift. Unfortunately, his car got a flat tyre a minute later. I was absolutely desperate about what to do when suddenly another bus arrived and I’m here at last.

2 — Madam, could you say what exactly is missing?
— Well, at first I thought the thief had taken my laptop, because I didn’t find it in its usual place. But then I remembered my son had taken it to the office two days ago. Then I went to check my jewellery which I keep in that antique chest of drawers. The chest was standing in the corner, but the jewel-case had completely vanished. I held on looking for it in the other room, but all I found was a cheap hairpin which probably had been lost by the thief.

3 — Guess what! Stephany and Steve Smiths have eventually moved to their new house and they are having a welcome party next Saturday.
— If we are going to visit them, I think we should buy them a present. Something for their new house, I guess. A vase or…?
— I totally agree. But we bought a vase for Stephany for her last birthday. What about a table cloth or a set of glasses? Or, maybe, we’ll just bring flowers and chocolate?
— I’m afraid it’s too hot for chocolates, and they have flowers in their garden, so no need to buy cut ones. Your first idea was perfect. Let’s go to the shopping mall right now.

4 — I’ve been a weather forecaster for a radio company for three years now and I must admit it’s not that easy to do this job. Besides, six months ago I was promoted and became the head of the department. It so happened that I’m the only woman in the department, and this is definitely not an advantage. Since our weather forecast is broadcast all over Europe and Asia we have to work at night, and we all take turns to work night shifts. Frankly speaking, I prefer working all night long to getting up at four to be in time for the morning news.

5 — Cycling is becoming more and more popular nowadays. Our town seems to be perfect for cycling. There isn’t heavy traffic on the roads and there are plenty of places to see. Most of the neighbourhoods have one or two cycling centres where you can hire a bike if you don’t have your own one. The prices are rather reasonable but they also take a deposit of thirty or forty dollars which you get back when you return the bike. If you want to hire a bike for the weekend, you’d better book in advance as there are lots of tourists.

6 — I’m an undergraduate and soon I’ll have to decide what to do after I leave school. Since the age of 12 I’ve been dreaming of entering one of the Ivy League universities. I’ve studied hard and I’ve done my best at sports. The main problem is I’m still unsure of what exactly I’m going to study as I’m equally keen on becoming an interior designer and working in mass media industry.
Both seem to be very exciting for me, but my sister thinks I should choose the first one as it isn’t so tough. Luckily, my parents said they would support any decision I made.

Task 2

The iPhone constantly attracts attention of accessory designers. Plenty of accessories from fully predictable to totally unusual are invented all the time. iPhone is even called a victim of its success. Some really useful items include special gloves made of nylon fibers covered in silver which let you text messages without freezing your fingers. Smartphones are often used for filming and some users become truly iPhone-film experts. For them a gadget to be reckoned with has been created. It’s got a sliding system on a bar and thus lets a capture movement in an easy and totally fluid way with the Apple phone or some other smartphones. A smart solution has been found for those who can’t stand large headphones. Hi-Head is a classic hat but it has two head phones placed at ear-height within it and it can diffuse sounds via them. Besides, it has a microphone attached by a cable so that it makes answering calls easy without exposing cars. A relative of Hi-Head, Hi-Sleep is a pillow which looks like a usual one. The difference is that it has speakers integrated into it so that you can fall asleep to music. All you have to do is to plug your device into the jack and switch on the tunes. As for the most amazing accessories, Windshield Wiper is one of them. The gadget doesn’t make the phone completely waterproof but just wipes water from it. Actually, it’s a fully useless gadget, especially if you take into account that it only works in case of being connected to a USB.

Task 3

The Louvre Museum is undoubtedly one of the finest art galleries in the world. It hosts hundreds of thousands of art treasures both modern and classic and, of course, this is the reason why the Louvre is the most visited art gallery in the world. Tours depart every 30–60 minutes depending on the season. The highlights of the collection include da Vinci’s Mona Lisa, the Dying Slave by Michelangelo and the Venus of Milo. The Louvre Palace which houses the museum was originally built as a fortress and later it served as a royal palace. It became a museum only in 1793 with a collection of a little more than 500 paintings. Nowadays the museum has a collection of over a million works of art with 35,000 being on display in three wings of the former palace. The Sully Wing, being the oldest part of the Louvre, hosts works from the enormous collection of antiquities, the most famous of which are the Seated Scribe and a colossal statue of Pharaoh Ramses II, famous sculptures from Ancient Egypt, and the statue of Aphrodite, better known as the Venus of Milo, the highlight of the Greek collection. The Richelieu Wing displays paintings by European artists from the Middle Ages to the 19th century, including those by such master painters as Rubens and Rembrandt. The Denon Wing is the most crowded in the museum due to its biggest crowd-puller the Mona Lisa. The most recent addition to the Louvre was the construction of the Louvre Pyramid which serves as one of the museum’s entrances. Its glass pyramid built in 1989 lets the sunlight enter the underground floor.

1 — Can I help you?
— Yes, please. I’ve booked a room at your hostel for Wednesday night but my train arrives late. I wonder if there will be any food available or I’ll have to go out for dinner.
— Actually, our cafeteria closes at 9 p.m. but we can make some sandwiches at the reception desk until midnight. Or you can order a pizza from the nearest pizza restaurant.
— I’d better not eat any sandwiches or pizza at that time, but if there are no other opportunities...
— Oh, wait! A new Chinese restaurant opened opposite the hostel two days ago. It seems to me they work till 2 a.m.
— Chinese? No, thanks... Once I tried Chinese food and got sick after that. Let it be sandwiches then. If possible, use wholegrain bread, please.

2 My grandfather always wanted to become a surgeon when he was a boy, but he had to leave school when he was fourteen to help his parents grow vegetables on the farm. When he was twenty-three he could enter a college and then a university. Although he had to take shift work at a restaurant to pay for the studies he got a degree and since then he’s been doing the job of his dream.

3 — I’ve lost a button on my new jacket! What a pity! I saw that it was loose when I was trying it on at the shop. If it was the one on the collar, nobody would notice, but on the sleeves they are different.
— Why don’t you take one from your pocket? You’ll never use it and it’s impossible to spot its absence there.
— Great! Have you seen a needle and thread?

4 Man: — Before we start with the wallpapers we need to clean the room. I’ll wash he floor and you may tidy the table.
Woman: — I’m still washing the windows. And after that I was going to do the laundry as tomorrow the kids need sport clothes for their basketball lesson.
M: — OK. Then don’t worry about the room. I’ll tidy the table and wash the floor as well.
W: — You’d better vacuum it first.
M: — Your wish is my command.

5 I was very lively as a child and a bit naughty. So my dad decided to take me to fencing lessons. It happened when I was seven and since then I can’t imagine my life without sport. Fencing didn’t appear to be the sport of my dream, so I’ve already tried other kinds of sport. The most difficult for me was basketball and then I understood that I’m not a team player, that’s why I turned to athletics which I liked very much. I’m very good at running and high jumping and next year I’m going to get a scholarship thanks to sport.

6 Hi, Stella! It’s Daphne here. I’m calling to remind you about the preparation for the spring party. Our parents have arranged the food and drinks, so we only have to make the place attractive. We’ve decided to order flower compositions and besides, we’re going to make some paper decorations. I’ve bought green and red paper but they didn’t have blue or yellow paper. Could you
search for it in your area? We also need glue, brushes and scissors, but Helen said she'd bring enough. So, we'll be waiting for you tomorrow afternoon.

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**Task 2**

Madame Tussauds is a network of wax museums in London and some big cities in different countries. It was founded by Marie Tussaud, a French wax sculptor. The museum used to be called "Madame Tussaud's", but the apostrophe has been dropped. The museum is one of the main tourist destinations in London. Its exhibition includes plenty of waxworks depicting famous people. Tussaud created her first wax sculpture in 1777. It was that of Voltaire which was soon followed by wax models of Jean-Jacque Rousseau and Benjamin Franklin. During the French Revolution she used to make death masks of many prominent victims. Those masks were held up like flags as symbols of revolution and used for parades on the streets of Paris. In the 1830s Marie Tussaud, who had moved to London, settled down in Baker Street and opened her first museum. The opening collection was dedicated to victims of the French Revolution as well as figures of famous criminals. Such famous people as Lord Nelson and Sir Walter Scott were those whose models were added next. Nowadays the museum is located in Marylebone Road and displays several hundreds of wax figures. The original building was damaged by fire in 1925 and suffered bombings in 1941. However, some of the sculptures made by Tussaud herself still can be seen in the museum. In 1842 she created a sculpture of herself and it is now on display at the entrance of the museum. The London museum hosts several halls with such favourites as the Grand Hall, the Chamber of Horrors and The Spirit of London exhibition. Being included in must-see-places lists of nearly every tourist who comes to London, the museum attracts incredible queues during peak tourist seasons when the lines extend for blocks. In the second half of the 20th century similar museums were introduced in Amsterdam, Las Vegas, New York, Hong Kong, Washington D.C. and other major cities. Today the collection in Madame Tussauds includes historical and royal figures, Hollywood stars, outstanding sportsmen, and other celebrities.

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**Task 3**

Whether you're too tired to make dinner or just on the run, fast food really hits the spot. It's quick, tasty and, best of all, convenient. However, fast-food menus are very tricky when you're watching your weight or your health. When eating fast food it's all about choices. The truth is that it's extremely difficult to keep a healthy diet if you eat in fast-food restaurants very often. Fast food is typically high in transfat, hidden sugar, and sodium and low in nutrients and fibre. That doesn't mean you have to avoid fast food entirely. Knowing what's in your fast-food meal beforehand helps you make a reasonable and healthy choice. The typical fast-food meal of a burger, fries and a drink can easily add up to a whole day's worth of calories. That's a nutritional recipe for disaster. To keep calories and fat down, pay particular attention to portion sizes, high-fat toppings and sides and hidden sugar. Everything which is added to the meal counts. If several sandwich sizes are offered pick the smallest. Choose a regular or children's-sized burger and skip the serving of fries. Instead choose a side salad with low-fat dressing and a baked potato. Other healthy choices include apple or orange slices, steamed rice and corn on the cob. Go green. Choose a salad with grilled chicken, shrimp or vegetables. Watch out for high-calorie salads, such as those with deep-fried shells or those topped with breaded chicken or other fried toppings. Also skip extras, such as cheese and croutons, which quickly increase the calorie count. Select grilled or roasted lean meats such as turkey or chicken breasts, which are lower in fat and calories. Always watch what you drink. Many beverages are high in calories. Better order mineral water or unsweetened iced tea, but avoid shakes or other ice-cream drinks.

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**TEST 18**

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**Task 1**

1. As this is your first visit to our teachers' room, I'll show you round. As you can see, here are closed shelves for register books and other important documents. They are all labelled according to the classes. All the course books are over there, next to the computer and on the shelves. They are allowed to be taken home but, please, don't forget to return them. The desks which you see by the window are for those who want to prepare for lessons here, so you're welcome to use them whenever you need.

2. What a delicious cake! Can you give me the recipe?
   - Of course! It's very easy to make it! You just need 50 grams of butter and the same amount of sugar. Then take 100 grams of flour. Mix everything and you'll get the cake base. After that stir a cup of fruit jam and a cup of yoghurt, pour on the base and bake it for 20 minutes.
   - Sounds really easy. I'll make two cakes as we're having all family for dinner tomorrow!

3. Why are you taking so long to choose what to wear?
   - That blue sleeveless dress with a green flower will be fine!
   - It's a nice dress, I agree, but I'm afraid it's a bit cold for it. I've got a similar but a long-sleeved one.
   - So, why don't you simply wear it?
   - The matter is I've lent it to Sandra... well, what else have I got? Look! What about this red one? It's rather smart and it's got long sleeves and it's decorated with unusual buttons...
   - It's lovely! The only thing is that it's not long enough for such an occasion. Can you phone Sandra and ask your dress back?
   - You're right. I'll do it right now.

4. Woman: — Oh, I can't feel my legs after sitting for three hours! What a long film it was!
   Man: — Yes, you're right. However, I didn't notice the time as I was enjoying the film. It's strange as I usually get bored with such long films.
   W: — By the way, the man sitting in front of me wasn't as involved as you were. It seems to me he fell asleep ten minutes after the film started.
   M: — Did he? I missed that. I was really captured by what was happening on the screen.

5. I've just come back from a three-day language course and I'd strongly recommend you to attend it, too. It's held in the country, not far from your town and I must admit the scenery there is amazing! The building is
surrounded by a beautiful garden and it’s great to walk around in the evenings especially since the timetable provides enough free time. The rooms are very cozy and you can choose whether to live in a single room or share it with another student, which reduces the price of the course, by the way. The meals were tasty and the buffet system, which I appreciate, was well-organised. So, I’ll definitely go there again next spring. Why don’t you join me?

6 All fans of Gerry Williams are invited to the local library next Tuesday at 4 p.m. where Gerry will speak about his new novel which is going to arrive at bookstores tomorrow. You’ll have a great opportunity to ask all the questions you want and to have a copy of the book signed. The first ten visitors will receive a free copy of the book and take a photo with the author.

Task 2

The Parliament of the UK is more or less similar to those of other western democratic countries. Its main function is law making, and it also gives authority for the government as for money affairs, looks after government activities and discusses them. The British Parliament works in the Palace of Westminster which is more known as the Houses of Parliament. The building contains offices, committee rooms, and two rooms for meetings which are held by the House of Lords and the House of Commons, as well as rooms for rest, libraries and cafés. All the parliament members belong to either the House of Lords or the House of Commons which is by far the more important of the two. Members of the House of Lords include Lords Spiritual, who can be archbishops or bishops; and peers, both hereditary and life ones. They are presided by Lord Chancellor who traditionally sits on a seat called the woolsack. Like some other second chambers, the House of Lords has no much power and only limited influence. They can delay a bill sent by the House of Commons but they cannot stop it becoming a law in the end. The members of the House of Commons also called MPs are elected and each of them represents one of 650 electoral areas. To be eligible to vote at the elections, a person must be at least eighteen years old and be on the electoral register. Besides, lords, prisoners and mentally ill patients of psychiatric clinics are not allowed to vote. If against someone an indictment of non-observing the electoral procedure is once brought in, he or she is banned from voting for five years.

— Task 3 —

Robin Hood is a heroic character from the English folklore. According to the legend he was a highly skilled archer and swordsman. The subject of ballads, books and films, Robin Hood has proven to be one of the most popular folk heroes. Traditionally depicted as being dressed in Lincoln green, the outlaw from Nottinghamshire robs from the rich and gives to the poor along with his band of Merry Men. Robin Hood is often seen as a supporter of Richard the Lionheart, a king of England, through the picture of Robin Hood as a partisan of the glorious king isn’t proved by the earliest ballads. But how has the legend of Sherwood Forest’s gang evolved over time? Was Robin Hood a real man who inspired the classic tales? The first literary references about a yeoman living in Sherwood Forest together with his band and fighting against the Sheriff of Nottingham appeared in a series of ballads in the 14th century. The first rhymes of Robin Hood date back to the late 14th century. As well as ballads, there also existed Robin Hood games or plays that were an important part of the late medieval and early modern May Day festivities. From the 15th century Christians in certain parts of England celebrated May Day with plays and games involving the image of Robin Hood as part of the holiday rituals. It’s known that medieval chronicles took for granted that a historical Robin Hood lived in the 12th or 13th century though the details of their notes vary widely. However, it’s almost impossible to know for sure whether Robin Hood ever existed outside the verses of ballads and pages of books. Anyway, the Nottinghamshire region is still a popular tourist destination for Robin’s fans from different countries.

TEST 19

— Task 1 —

1 — Sorry, I’m late. How long have you been waiting for me?
— Actually, I arrived only five minutes ago. I left home at ten to seven and was here exactly at seven fifteen.
— I see... Well, if we hurry up, we can still be at the stadium by eight.

2 — Excuse me, can you help me, please? I was here last night with my wife and now she can’t find her wedding ring. She went to wash her hands but she remembers having it after as she saw it when emptying her purse to find the lipstick. When she understood she’d left all the make-up items in another bag, she returned to the table, and I’m not sure if she left her seat once again. She nearly forgot to take the purse when we were ready to leave, but luckily I noticed that.

3 — I’m going to repair the stool in the kitchen.
— Great. Do you need my help? I can bring you the hammer.
— I already got it. If you really want to help, go and ask your brother where he had put the nails as I can’t see them in the toolbox. Instead, I’ve found my paintbrush there, but I lost it last winter!

4 — Hi, Nancy! We are totally fascinated at your handmade toys, you know! How did you start your hobby?
— Well, it happened four years ago when my son was born and I had to stay with him for some time. So, I decided to learn doing something new which had to be useful and interesting. Once on Youtube I came across a video that showed how to make funny dolls. I tried my hand and, believe it or not, the very first doll was a real success! After that I went on creating new toys and soon all my friends had funny handmade toys at their homes.

5 — Have you been to the new sports centre yet?
— Yes, and I think it’s a great place! Our neighbourhood really needs it! There are plenty of courses both for groups and individuals. I tried exercising at the gym yesterday, and believe me, the equipment is fantastic!
— Good news. Do they have a tennis court? I’ll be glad to play at weekends.
Of course, they do! As well as a football pitch and a basketball court. Let's go and play together next Sunday!

— Well, I usually spend Sundays with my cousin but I'm sure he'll be happy to join us.

— OK, then I'll ask my sister to go too. She'll agree if she doesn't have her volleyball practice. We'll be able to play a two-on-two game.

6 — Look, they have your favourite sweets today.

— Thanks, Mum, but don't you think they cost too much for such a small box? Besides, John and Mary are coming for a visit today. This won't be enough for the whole company.

— Don't worry, dear. I've already bought cupcakes for the occasion, so you can enjoy the sweets if you still like them. It's OK about the money.

— Mum, have I ever told you you're the best?

Task 2

London is like a conglomeration of boroughs, each with distinct identity. The main reason of this is the vast spread of the British capital. It's divided both north-south by the Thames River and east-west. Since 1966 Greater London has been formed by 32 districts and the City of London. The latter is only a square mile in area but a major business and financial centre with plenty of banks, office buildings and very few inhabitants. About 7,000 people live in the City while almost half a million work there. Notable historic buildings of the City include St Paul's Cathedral and a number of churches also built by Sir Christopher Wren, the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange. Originally the City was a place of the Roman settlement and can be considered as the birthplace of London. Small sections of the Roman London Wall still exist near the Tower of London which isn't however, situated within the City. Westminster, the administrative part of London, owns the city status and is called the City of Westminster. It occupies the area of less than 9 square miles in the centre of Greater London and is considered an Inner London borough. The political heart of the capital is located between the Palace of Westminster, which is the seat of the Parliament, and Buckingham Palace, which is the official residence of the Queen. Westminster is also famous for Westminster Abbey, the place of coronation of almost all British kings and queens as well as the burial place of outstanding British people. The West End is London's main shopping and entertainment centre. Theatres and cinemas, concert halls and museums, restaurants and hotels, parks and gardens make this part of London attractive for both tourists and Londoners. The East End is an industrial part of the city and the poorest residential area. Docks and plants are situated there. The district is also famous for so-called Cockney. The term is used to refer to East Enders or to all working-class Londoners in general. Cockney speakers have a distinctive accent or dialect which is hard to understand by nonlocals.

Task 3

Many people feel their mood is changeable like a tide. Like the tides, our mood often depends on the weather which is a particular indicator of how the mood can turn out for the day. It's widely believed that the sun makes people happier and rain brings sadness. Actually, the connection between weather and emotions is much cloudier. Scientists in different countries investigate the impact of the weather on human emotion from various perspectives. The researchers have found some facts that are worth noting. For example, high temperatures raise somebody with a low mood, while such things as wind or lack of sun make this low person feel even worse. Temperatures affect mood as a result of energy usage. In winter our immune system tries to keep our body warm and energy is directed towards this task. In fact, low mood is recognised as one of the symptoms of flu. Seasonal affective disorder, known as SAD, is a kind of depressive disorder which is often referred to as a depressive disorder with seasonal pattern. Most people suffer it in autumn and winter, though some of us can experience SAD in summer and spring as well. There are plenty of different explanations as to why SAD affects people and generally it is considered to relate to the amount of sunlight. The light triggers many chemical reactions in people's brains that make people more alert and happy. It prevents melatonin production thus making us more awake and energetic. Serotonin, which is called the feel-good hormone, is also one of the hormones produced by sun exposure. Rain makes everything difficult and it can affect people's lifestyle though it doesn't have a direct impact on hormones or energy. This leads to feeling tired and low. All in all, there are countless different ways of how the weather can affect our mood and the researchers are looking for the ways we can deal with the problem.

TEST 20

Task 1

1 — Jerry, are you going to Andy's birthday party tomorrow?

— Yes, sure. I'll never miss such an event! The problem is my mum is having an important meeting at 5 p.m. so she won't be able to drive me there. That's why I'll probably have to walk.

— Oh, Kevin and I are taking a bus. Why don't you join us?

— Really? That would be great! Much better than walking alone! And my mum will take us home after the party. Her meeting will have finished by that time.

2 — Look! Here are the photos from the picnic!

— Wow! They are very beautiful! The day was sunny, so everything looks so bright! I like this one, of you and your sister.

— Actually, Dad was going to take a photo of Mum, but we appeared in front of her. We were playing with our dog, Sparky.

— Yes, I can see it. Here.

— No, it's just a shadow. Sparky had run away.

3 — What are your plans for Sunday, Jane? Would you like to go shopping with us?

— I'd love to. But I'm having an extra piano lesson in the afternoon. I have to prepare for the concert.

— OK. How about having a cup of coffee before your lesson?

— Sounds great! But let's do that after my lesson. This way we'll have more time to chat.

4 Fashion victims are easy to be recognized. These are people who know about all the latest trends and try to follow the fashion regardless of whether it suits them or not. They don't bother whether it is appropriate to
wear this or that item of clothes. The most important for such people is to choose elements of high fashion and put them on, but they never try to find a look which suits their personality, age or appearance.

5 A lot of people feel uncomfortable and shy when they meet someone for the first time. It’s difficult to start the conversation if you don’t know anything about the person. Well, psychologists say it’s very important to break the ice first. This means you should do or say something to stop feeling this way. Of course, you should smile and look positive. Other advice is to be a good listener because people are likely to continue the conversation if their partner looks interested in what they say.

6 Please, kids, listen carefully! There are some changes to your lessons next week. The Maths teacher is unwell so there won’t be any lessons with him until Wednesday. You’ll have Biology and Chemistry lessons instead. Those who attend French classes will be free on Tuesday as your French teacher has gone to the conference. But she will teach this lesson on Friday so don’t forget your notes and books then.

Task 2

An annual film festival which is held in France originated in 1946 as the International Film Festival, but since 2002 it’s been known as the Cannes Film Festival due to the place where it’s held every May. The festival previews new films of different genres, including documentaries, from around the world. The idea of the festival was at first to alternate the Venice Film Festival which had become a vehicle for fascist propaganda films. However, because of WWII the first Cannes Festival was only launched seven years later than it had been supposed to. The lack of money was the reason of why the festival was cancelled in 1948 and 1950. The specifically built Palais des Festivals, located on the boulevard of Promenade de la Croisette, became a place where the festival has been held since 1952. Nowadays its area for exhibitions is 25,000 square miles. The main award of the festival is called Palm d’Or, which means Golden Palm and is made of 24-carat gold. Only 30 people work as full-time staff during the whole year but, when the event comes around, the number increases up to 850. The budget of the festival is about 20 million euros. The red carpet which covers 24 steps leading to the Palace has seen plenty of designer shoes which celebrities like to wear. When it gets a bit dirty it’s necessary to change it. It’s typically changed three times a day. The total length of the red carpet unravelled over the duration of the festival equals two kilometres.

Task 3

Wimbledon is the oldest and arguably the most famous lawn tennis championship in the world. Since 1877 it’s been held annually at the All England’s Club in Wimbledon, a suburb of London. Of the four major lawn tennis tournaments which take place every year and known as the ‘Grand Slams’, Wimbledon is the only one to still be played on grass. The tournament includes five main contests — both the men’s and women’s single and double matches and mixed doubles. In addition four junior and four invitation competitions are involved. However, unlike other championships, the reference to the players in the Wimbledon championship holds particular charm. The men’s events are called ‘gentlemen’s’ and women’s events are known as ‘ladies’ events. One more difference from the other slams is that the real estate including the net in Wimbledon is completely free of any sponsor logos. Wimbledon has strong ties with the royal family. It’s the only Grand Slam attended by the royalty. Around 250 ball boys and girls called the BBGs at around fifteen years old are selected and trained for several months. The applicants have to pass a physical test as well as a theoretical one. Some other traditions of Wimbledon are also worth mentioning. Strawberries and Cream have been a delicacy at Wimbledon since the 19th century. It’s served at breakfast or is sold at the court. Every year more than 23 tonnes of strawberries and 7,000 litres of cream are consumed during the tournament. Another tradition, which is by the way very strict, is the all-white dress code for competitors. Wimbledon is a place where thousands gather, wait and even camp overnight in a queue to gain tickets for the matches. In the century of its existence, Wimbledon has become more of a tradition than a mere tournament.