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

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Рецензент:
*О. С. Любченко,* вчитель англійської мови Харківської спеціалізованої школи № 162, вчитель вищої категорії, вчитель-методист

**Чернишова Ю. Т.**

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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 опанування англійської мови учнями 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 відеоформаті для підготовки до ЗНО.

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

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Серія «Зовнішнє незалежне оцінювання»

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*МЯСОЄДОВА Світлана Вадимівна,*
*ХОДАКОВСЬКА Оксана Олександрівна*

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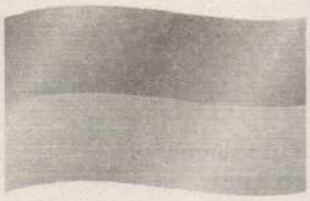

ЗОВНІШНЄ НЕЗАЛЕЖНЕ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ **2020**

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**Якісна підготовка до ЗНО**

КИЇВ Літера

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# РОЗДІЛ І: МОРФОЛОГІЯ

## ДІЄСЛОВО

***Дієслово*** — 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 реченні 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 реченні 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 минулого часу дієслова поділяються на **правильні** (regular) та **неправильні** (irregular). Правильні дієслова утворюють форму минулого часу та дієприкметник минулого 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 — служить для утворення форм складеного іменного присудка й виражає його граматичне значення:

It's **getting** dark.— *Сутеніє.*

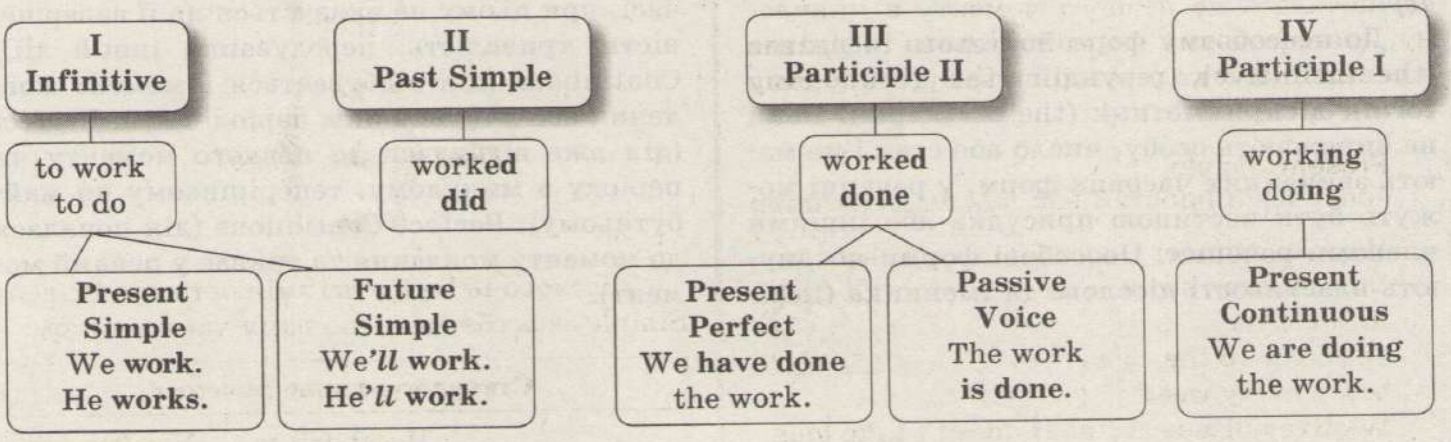
### ЧАСОВІ ФОРМИ

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 іншій дії); Continuous (дія відбувається в момент мовлення або в один з ним 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)**

| | Simple | Continuous | Perfect | Perfect Continuous |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Present** | Present Simple:<br>I often **write** letters.— *Я часто **пишу** листи.* | Present Continuous:<br>I **am writing** a letter now.— *Я зараз **пишу** листа.* | Present Perfect:<br>I **have written** a letter.— *Я **написав** листа.* | Present Perfect Continuous:<br>I **have been writing** a letter for two hours already.— *Я **пишу** листа вже дві години.* |
| **Past** | Past Simple:<br>I **wrote** a letter an hour ago.— *Годину тому я **написав** листа.* | Past Continuous:<br>I **was writing** a letter from 4 to 5 p. m.— *Я **писав** листа з четвертої до п'ятої вечора.* | Past Perfect:<br>By the time you came I **had written** a letter.— *До того часу як ти прийшов, я **написав** листа.* | Past Perfect Continuous:<br>By the time you came I **had been writing** a letter for an hour already.— *До того часу як ти прийшов, я вже годину **писав** листа.* |
| **Future** | Future Simple:<br>I'**ll write** you a letter.— *Я **напишу** тобі листа.* | Future Continuous:<br>I'**ll be writing** a letter at this time tomorrow.— *Завтра в цей час я **писатиму** листа.* | Future Perfect:<br>I'**ll have written** a letter to her by tomorrow.— *До завтра я **напишу** їй листа.* | Future Perfect Continuous:<br>By 10 p. m. I **will have been writing** a letter for two hours already.— *До десятої вечора я **писатиму** листа вже дві години.* |
| **Future-in-the-Past** | Future-in-the-Past Simple:<br>He said he **would write** a letter.— *Він казав, що **напише** листа.* | Future-in-the-Past Continuous:<br>He said **he would be writing** a letter at that time the next day.— *Він казав, що завтра в цей час **писатиме** листа.* | Future-in-the-Past Perfect:<br>He said he **would have written** a letter to her by the next day.— *Він казав, що до завтра **напише** їй листа.* | Future-in-the-Past Perfect Continuous:<br>He said he **would have been writing** a letter for an hour by 10 p. m.— *Він казав, що до десятої вечора він годину **писатиме** їй листа.* |

**Основні форми дієслова**



### Утворення основних форм дієслова

I ($V_1$) (перша форма дієслова) утворюється відкиданням від інфінітива частки **to**: to be — **be**.

II ($V_2$) (форма минулого часу) утворюється приєднанням до $V_1$ закінчення **-ed** (для правильних дієслів): **worked**.

III ($V_3$) (дієприкметники минулого часу) утворюються приєднанням до $V_1$ закінчення **-ed** (для правильних дієслів): **worked**.

IV ($V_4$) (дієприкметники теперішнього часу) утворюються приєднанням до $V_1$ 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 закінчень в усіх особах, окрім третьої особи однини, в якій до $V_1$ додається закінчення **-s (-es)**.

**Стверджувальне речення**

I, We, You, They → go.

He, She, It → goes.

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

**Заперечне речення**

I, We, You, They → do not (don't) go.

He, She, It → does not (doesn't) go.

**Питальне речення**

Do + I, we, you, they → go?

Does + he, she, it → go?

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

| Стверджувальне речення | | |
|---|---|---|
| I **am** happy. | He/she/it **is** happy. | You/we **are** happy. |

У питальних та заперечних реченнях з дієсловом **to be** допоміжні дієслова не використовуються.

| Заперечне речення | Питальне речення |
|---|---|
| I **am not ('m not)** happy. | **Am** I happy? |
| He/she/it **is not (isn't)** happy. | **Is** he/she/it happy? |
| You/we **are not (aren't)** happy. | **Are** you/we happy? |

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**:

I/you/we/they **have** a doll.— *У мене/тебе (вас)/нас/них є лялька.*

He/she/it **has** a doll.— *У нього/неї/нього 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 (*знати*) — knows; run (*бігати*) — 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 (*проходити*) — passes; wash (*мити*) — washes; catch (*ловити*) — 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.

   Голосна **-y** не змінюється, якщо вона стоїть після іншої голосної: stay (*залишатися*) — stays; enjoy (*насолоджуватися*) — 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 [wɜ:ks] (*працює*), helps [helps] (*допомагає*);
2) як [z] — після голосних та дзвінких приголосних звуків, крім [z], [ʒ], [dʒ]: reads [ri:dz] (*читає*), sees [si:z] (*бачить*);
3) як [ɪz] — після шиплячих і свистячих звуків [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [tʃ], [dʒ]: dresses ['dresɪz] (*одягається*), washes ['wɒʃɪz] (*миє*).

***Вживання***

Present Simple вживається, щоб виразити:

1. Повторювану чи постійну дію:
   I usually **go** there in the morning.— *Я зазвичай **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, загальновідомий факт, не обмежений часовими рамками:
   The Earth **goes** round the Sun.— *Земля **обертається** навколо Сонця.*
4. Дію в майбутньому, коли йдеться про щось заздалегідь 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 починаються 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 зателефонуєш мені, я спробую тобі допомогти.*

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

## Past Simple. Минулий простий 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 дієслово-присудок. Якщо дієслово правильне — до його першої форми ($V_1$) додається закінчення **-ed:**

We watch**ed** TV yesterday evening.— *Учора ввечері ми **дивилися** телевізор.*

He play**ed** football in summer.— *Влітку він **грав** у футбол.*

Форму минулого часу неправильних дієслів треба запам'ятати (див. 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.

I, He, She, It, We, You, They + went there.

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

She was five last year and she **didn't go** to school.— *Минулого 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, We, You, They + did not (didn't) go.

**Питальне речення**

Did + I, he, she, it, we, you, they + go?

Дієслово **to be** у минулому простому часі змінюється за числами:

You **were** ill last week.— *Ви **були** хворі минулого тижня.*

She **was** at home yesterday.— *Учора вона **була** дома.*

**Стверджувальне речення**

I, He, She, It + was ill.

We, You, They + were ill.

У заперечних та питальних реченнях з дієсловом **to be** допоміжні дієслова не вживаються.

**Заперечне речення**

I, He, She, It + was not (wasn't) ill.

We
You } were not (weren't) ill.
They

**Питальне речення**

Was { I / he / she / it } ill?

Were { we / you / they } ill?

***Правила додавання закінчення -ed***

1. Якщо основа першої форми дієслова ($V_1$) закінчується на **-e**, до неї додається **-d**: hope (сподіватися) — hoped; save (рятувати) — saved.
2. Коли основа першої форми дієслова ($V_1$) закінчується на приголосний + **-y**, **-y** змінюється на **-i** й додається закінчення **-ed**: hurry (поспішати) — hurried; copy (копіювати) — copied.
3. Кінцева приголосна основи подвоюється, якщо перед нею стоїть коротка наголошена голосна: beg (благати) — begged; plan (планувати) — planned.

***Правила вимови закінчення -ed***

Закінчення **-ed** вимовляється таким чином:

1) як [t] — після глухих приголосних, крім **t**: asked [ɑ:skt] (запитував/запитувала/запитувало/запитували), liked [laɪkt] (подобався/подобалася/подобалося/подобалися);
2) як [d] — після дзвінких приголосних, крім **d**, та після голосних: loved [lʌvd] (любив/любила/любило/любили), cried [kraɪd] (плакав/плакала/плакало/плакали);
3) як [ɪd] — після **t, d (te, de)**: wanted ['wɒntɪd] (хотів/хотіла/хотіло/хотіли), decided [dɪ'saɪdɪd] (вирішив/вирішила/вирішило/вирішили).

***Вживання***

Past Simple вживається, щоб виразити:

1. Повторювану чи одноразову дію у минулому:
   I went to university five years ago.— *Я **вчився** в університеті п'ять років тому.*
2. Дії, що відбувалися в минулому одна за одною, послідовно:
   She **sealed** the letter, **put** a stamp on it and **posted** it.— Вона ***запечатала*** листа, ***наклеїла*** марку та ***відправила*** його поштою.

**Зверніть увагу!**

У Past Simple вживаються такі обставини часу: **yesterday** (учора), **last week** (минулого тижня), **last year** (минулого 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 дієслово **shall** вживається здебільшого в запитаннях із займенниками **I** та **we**, коли мовець просить дати пораду, вказівку або питає дозволу.

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

У стверджувальному реченні допоміжне дієслово 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 **підеш** завтра з нами до зоопарку?*

**Стверджувальне речення**

I
He
She
It
We
You
They } will play.

**Заперечне речення**

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

**Питальне речення**

Will { I / he / she / it / we / you / they } play?

***Вживання***

**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 вип'ю трохи води.*
2. Пропозицій, обіцянок та запрошень:
   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 спізнитися.*
   When **will** you **come** to us? — *Коли ти до нас прийдеш?*
   Betty is ill. She **won't go** to school tomorrow.— *Бетті 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 зараз **грається** зі своїми іграшками.*

У питальних реченнях допоміжне дієслово **am/is/are** ставиться перед підметом:

**Are** they **writing** a dictation at the moment? — *Вони зараз **пишуть** диктант?*

У запитаннях до підмета та його означення дієслово **to be** завжди вживається у формі **is**, у реченні зберігається прямий порядок слів:

**Who is speaking** to Ann now? — ***Хто розмовляє** зараз із Ганною?*

**Стверджувальне речення**

I am ('m) looking.

We
You
They
} are ('re) looking.

He
She
It
} is ('s) looking.

**Заперечне речення**

I am not ('m not) looking.

We
You
They
} are not (aren't) looking.

He
She
It
} is not (isn't) looking.

**Питальне речення**

Am I looking?

Are { you / we / they } looking?

Is { he / she / it } looking?

**Правила утворення дієприкметників теперішнього часу**

1. Кінцева **-e** основи дієслова відкидається перед закінченням **-ing**: take (брати) — taking; drive (керувати авто) — driving. Проте дві **e** перед закінченням **-ing** залишаються: see (бачити) — seeing; agree (погоджуватися) — agreeing.
2. Якщо основа дієслова закінчується на **-ie**, ці голосні змінюються на **-y**: die (помирати) — dying; lie (лежати) — lying. Кінцева **-y** не змінюється: hurry (поспішати) — hurrying.
3. Кінцева приголосна основи подвоюється, якщо перед нею стоїть коротка наголошена голосна: win (вигравати) — winning; put (класти) — putting.

***Вживання***

Present Continuous вживається для вираження:

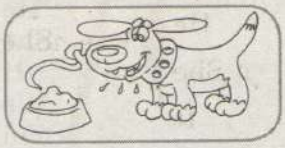
1. Дії, яка відбувається під час мовлення: **I'm waiting** for the bus. (I'm at the bus stop now.) — *Я **чекаю** на автобус.* (Саме зараз я на зупинці.)
   **I'm making** tea. (I'm in the kitchen now.) — *Я **готую** чай.* (Я зараз на кухні.)
2. Дій чи ситуацій, що є тимчасовими: He **is living** at the hotel **at the moment**. — *Він **зараз живе** у 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 повільно **теплішає**.*
   It's **getting** dark. — *Сутеніє.*
4. Запланованої дії, яка обов'язково відбудеться у найближчому майбутньому: **I am flying** to Donetsk tomorrow. — *Завтра я **лечу** до Донецька.*
5. Висловлювань на позначення роздратування та критики, в яких зазвичай використовується прислівник **always**: You **are** always **telling** me lies! — *Ти завжди **обманюєш** 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 ($V_1$)

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



***Утворення***

У моделі **to be going to + infinitive** ($V_1$) дієслово **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 / It is ('s) going to play.

We / You / They are ('re) going to play.

**Заперечне речення**

I am not ('m not) going to play.

He / She / It is not (isn't) going to play.

We / You / They are not (aren't) going to play.

**Питальне речення**

Am I going to play?

Is he / she / it going to play?

Are we / you / they going to play?

**Минулий час**

**Стверджувальне речення**

I / He / She / It was going to play.

We / You / They were going to play.

**Заперечне речення**

I, He, She, It → was not (wasn't) going to play.

We, You, They → were not (weren't) going to play.

**Питальне речення**

Was + I, he, she, it → going to play?

Were + we, you, 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 **збираюся подивитися** 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 **збираюся відвідати** бабусю цього тижня.*
   I'm **visiting** my granny this week.— *Я **збираюся 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 → was playing.

We, You, They → were playing.

**Заперечне речення**

I, He, She, It → was not (wasn't) playing.

We, You, They → were not (weren't) playing.

**Питальне речення**

Was + I, he, she, it → playing?

Were + we, you, they → playing?

***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.— *Учора о шостій вечора я **допомагав** Мері.*
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 по телевізору, 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 питальних реченнях допоміжне дієслово **shall/will** ставиться перед підметом:

What **will** you **be doing** from 5 to 8 tomorrow evening? — *Що ти **робитимеш** завтра ввечері з п'ятої до восьмої години?*

**Стверджувальне речення**

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

**Заперечне речення**

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

**Питальне речення**

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

***Вживання***

Future Continuous вживається для вираження:

1. Дії, що відбуватиметься у певний момент або період часу в майбутньому:
   I'll be out at two o'clock. **I'll be playing** football.— *Мене не буде вдома о другій. **Я буду грати** 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**.— ***Минулого 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 / You / They **have written.**

He / She / It **has written.**

**Заперечне речення**

I / We / You / They **have not (haven't) written.**

He / She / It **has not (hasn't) written.**

**Питальне речення**

**Have** I / we / you / they **written?**

**Has** he / she / it **written?**

***Вживання***

Present Perfect вживається:

1. Коли йдеться саме про результат, а не час виконання дії. При цьому час не визначається, а присудок перекладається дієсловом доконаного виду:
   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 мого товариша.*
2. Якщо дія завершилася нещодавно 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 **помив** машину.*

Дієслова у Present Perfect у реченні 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 питальних та заперечних речень:

Has she gone **yet**? She has not gone **yet**.— *Вона пішла? Вона **ще** не пішла.*

**For** (протягом) вказує на період тривалості 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 дієприкметника минулого часу (перша форма правильних дієслів із закінченням **-ed** або

форма, подана у третій колонці таблиці неправильних дієслів, с. 92):

I **had finished** the article by Monday.— *Я **закінчила** статтю до понеділка.*

She **hadn't left** when I came home.— *Коли я прийшов додому, вона **ще не пішла**.*

**Зверніть увагу!**
У Past Perfect дієслова не змінюються за особами та числами.

**Стверджувальне речення**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **had played.**

**Заперечне речення**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **had not (hadn't) played.**

**Питальне речення**

**Had** I / he / she / it / we / you / they **played?**

***Вживання***

Past Perfect вживається, коли йдеться 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):

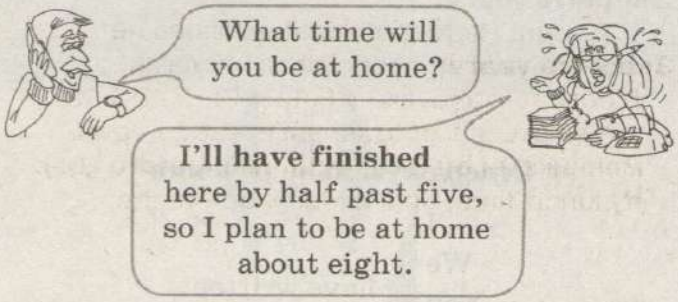
I **had been** to a party the evening before.— *Я **був** на вечірці вечором раніше.*

It was ten o'clock. The shop **had** just **closed**.— *Була десята година. Магазин щойно **зачинили** (до десятої години).*

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




***Утворення***

Future Perfect утворюється за допомогою дієслова **to have** у майбутньому часі (**shall/will have**) та дієприкметника минулого часу (перша форма правильних дієслів із закінченням **-ed** або форма, подана у третій колонці таблиці неправильних дієслів, с. 90):

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

**Стверджувальне речення**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **will have written.**

**Заперечне речення**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **will not (won't) have written.**

**Питальне речення**

**Will** I / he / she / it / we / you / they **have written?**

***Вживання***

Future Perfect вживається для позначення дії, яка завершиться до певного моменту або до початку іншої дії в майбутньому:

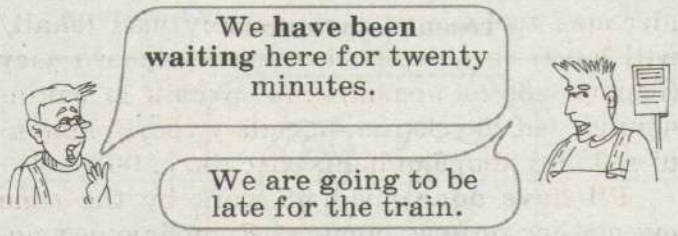
I'll **have finished** here by half past five.— *Я **завершу** це ще до пів на шосту.*

What **will you have finished** by tomorrow? — *Що ти **завершиш** до завтра?*

**Зверніть увагу!**

Дієслова-присудки 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




***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.— *Дощ **ішов** увесь день.*

**Стверджувальне речення**

I, We, You, They → have been playing.

He, She, It → has been playing.

**Заперечне речення**

I, We, You, They → have not (haven't) been playing.

He, She, It → has not (hasn't) been playing.

**Питальне речення**

Have + I, we, you, they → been playing?

Has + he, she, it → been playing?

***Вживання***

Present Perfect Continuous виражає незавершену дію, яка триває певний проміжок часу та пов'язана з теперішнім, минулим чи майбутнім моментом мовлення. Як правило, з цією часовою формою вживаються обставини часу з прийменниками **for** (вказує на тривалість дії) та **since** (вказує на початок дії):

She **has been standing** here since ten o'clock.— *Вона **стоїть** тут з десятої години.*

We **have been writing** a test for an hour.— *Ми **пишемо** контрольну роботу годину.*

## 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 / He / She / It / We / You / They → had not (hadn't) been playing.

**Питальне речення**

Had + I / he / she / it / we / you / 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 прямої 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.*

## Present Simple чи Present Continuous?

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

| Present Simple | Present Continuous |
|---|---|
| 3) Описання явищ природи та фактів, які ніколи не змінюються:<br>It **always snows** in winter.— *Узимку **завжди йде** сніг.*<br>The Earth **goes** round the Sun.— *Земля **обертається** навколо Сонця.* | 3) Описання дій, які обов'язково відбудуться найближчим часом:<br>She **is visiting** her dentist tomorrow.— *Вона **піде** завтра до свого зубного лікаря.* (Вона вже вирішила й домовилася про зустріч.)<br>They **are having** a party next week.— *У неї наступного тижня **буде** вечірка.* (Вони вже готуються до свята, і скасувати його не можна.) |
| 4) Коли йдеться про розклад руху транспорту, час трансляції теле-, радіопрограм тощо:<br>The bus **leaves** at 5.30.— *Автобус **від'їжджає** о 5.30.*<br>The film **begins** at 18.15.— *Фільм **починається** о 18.15.* | 4) У Present Continuous не вживаються дієслова:<br>а) що виражають емоції: **love** (любити), **like** (подобатися), **hate** (ненавидіти) та ін.;<br>б) за допомогою яких висловлюється думка: **agree** (погоджуватися), **believe** (вважати), **consider** (розглядати), **suppose** (думати) та ін.;<br>в) що означають чуттєве сприйняття: **see** (бачити), **smell** (нюхати), **feel** (відчувати) та ін. |

### Past Continuous чи Past Simple?

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

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'язному тексті:

Last Tuesday we **stayed** at home. I **was reading** and my parents **were watching** TV. I **heard** a knock at the door.— *Минулого вівторка ми **були** вдома. Я **читав**, а мої батьки **дивилися** телевізор. Я **почув**, як хтось стукає у двері.*

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 Джека, а потім зупинилися поговорити.)

## Present Perfect чи Past Simple?

| Past Simple | Present Perfect |
|---|---|
| Well, we have failed, but we **won** the Prize last year... | I **have won** the Prize! |
| 1) Описання дій, які відбулись у певний час у минулому:<br>They **returned** from the journey **three days ago.**— *Вони **повернулися** з подорожі **три дні тому.*** | 1) Описання дій, які відбулись у невизначений час у минулому:<br>They **have bought** a new house.— *Вони **купили** новий будинок.* |
| 2) Описання станів у минулому:<br>His family **left** the country when he was too young.— *Його родина **переїхала** з села, коли він був зовсім юний.* | 2) Описання дій, що завершились нещодавно, і зараз є їх наслідки:<br>He **has** just **washed** the car.— *Він щойно **помив** машину.* (It is clean now.) |
| 3) Описання дій, що відбувались одна за одною в минулому:<br>She **took** the key, **unlocked** the door and **came in.**— *Вона **взяла** ключі, **відкрила** двері й **увійшла.*** | 3) Описання дій, які розпочались у минулому і тривають у момент мовлення:<br>He **has worked** in this University **for fifteen years.**— *Він **працює** в цьому університеті **пятнадцять років.*** (And he still works here.) |

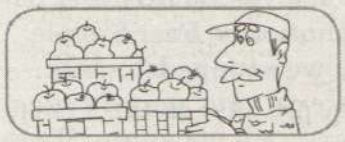
**Зверніть увагу!**

За допомогою Past Simple можна сказати, що минув час з тих пір (**since**), як щось трапилось:
It's been ages **since** we **last had** a party.— *Минуло багато часу **з тієї пори**, **коли** ми **востаннє влаштовували** вечірку.*

Вживаючи 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 **з** січня.*
We **haven't met** him **for** two years.— *Ми **не зустрічали** його два роки.*

## Present Perfect Continuous чи Present Perfect?

A man **has been gathering** pears.



A man **has gathered** pears.

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 **прожив** 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 стану: **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)

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

### Зміни у непрямій мові (часові форми)

Існує декілька правил передачі прямої мови непрямою. Якщо у словах автора дієслово-присудок вживається в минулому часі, то відбуваються такі зміни.

1. Якщо у прямій мові було вжито будь-який теперішній час, у непрямій вживається відповідний минулий 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 **їду** до Києва».*
   Mary said that she **was leaving** for Kyiv the next day.— *Мері сказала, що завтра вона **їде** до Києва.*
2. Якщо у прямій мові вживається минулий або теперішній доконаний час, у непрямій — минулий 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 вживається майбутній час, у непрямій — майбутньо-минулий 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 загальновідомі факти або речі, що не потребують чіткого визначення часової межі:

He **knew** that the metals **conduct** electricity.— *Він **знав**, 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 said we **must/had to** finish the test.

**Have** you written a dictation yet? → The teacher asked if/whether we **had** written the dictation yet.

### Спонукання у непрямій мові

Спонукання до дії в непрямій мові передається за допомогою дієслів, які вказують на характер цього спонукання: **to ask** (просити), **to beg** (благати), **to order** (наказувати) тощо.

| Пряма мова | Непряма мова |
|---|---|
| He says, «Please, help me».<br>He says, «Let's go home». | He **begs** to help him.<br>He **suggests** going home. |

### To tell, to speak або to say

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **to speak** (говорити, розмовляти) | a language<br>well, badly<br>at a meeting<br>on a topic/ problem<br>to smb<br>about smb/ smth | She can speak six languages.<br>He speaks English well.<br>She often speaks at our meetings on this problem.<br>Don't speak to him, he's busy.<br>He likes to speak about her. |
| **to say** (говорити, казати) | smth<br>(to smb) | Say it again, please. |

*Закінчення таблиці*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **to tell** (повідомляти, розповідати) | smb smth<br>the truth<br>a lie<br>a story | She told me she was a student.<br>You must always tell the truth.<br>She never tells a lie.<br>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** (хотіти знати) тощо. У запитаннях у непрямій мові підмет ставиться перед дієсловом, як і в стверджувальних реченнях. Узгодження часів у питальних 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**.

| | |
|---|---|
| The girl said, «Did you go shopping?» | The girl asked *if/whether* I had gone shopping. |
| The man said, «Have they returned yet?» | The man wanted to know *if/whether* they had returned yet. |
| The boy said, «Do you know my cousin?» | The boy wondered *if/whether* I knew his cousin. |

Спеціальні запитання утворюються за допомогою слів **when, what, where, which, how** тощо.

| Пряма мова | Непряма мова |
|---|---|
| «**When** did you go to school, Ann?» | Nick **asked** Ann **when** she had gone to school. |
| «**What** time is it?» | He **asked what** the time was. |
| «**Which** way is the museum?» | A woman **wants to know which** way the museum is. |
| «**How** are you?» | He **was wondering how** I was. |
| «**Where** can we sit?» | They **are asking where** they can sit. |

## УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ

Умовні речення являють собою складнопідрядні речення з підрядними умови, де головна частина виражає наслідок з наявної умови, а підрядна — цю умову виконання дії.

Підрядне речення приєднується до головного за допомогою сполучників **if** (якщо), **unless** (якщо не).

В англійській мові розрізняють три типи умовних речень: перший — речення реальної умови, другий і третій — речення нереальної умови.

### I тип умовних речень

*Утворення*

| Підрядне речення | | Головне речення | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **If** | **Present Simple** | | **Future Simple (will)** |
| **If** we | **hurry,** | we | **will** catch the bus. |
| **If** we | **miss** it, | there | **will** be another one. |
| **If** it | **doesn't rain,** | we | **will** be having a picnic. |
| **If** I | **don't practise** my English, | I | **won't** be successful. |

*Вживання*

Умовні речення I типу висловлюють імовірні припущення, які насправді можуть здійснитися у теперішньому або майбутньому часі:

If I **hear** any news, **I'll phone** you.— *Якщо **почую** якісь новини, **зателефоную** тобі.*

If the rain **stops**, we'll **go** for a walk.— *Якщо **припиниться** дощ, ми **підемо** прогулятися.*

### II тип умовних речень

*Утворення*

| Підрядне речення | | Головне речення | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **If** | **Past Simple/ were** | | **would + Infinitive** |
| **If** I | **ate** cake, | I | **would** get fat. |
| **If** I | **had** your figure, | I | **would** eat a lot. |
| **If** we | **didn't have** a car, | we | **wouldn't** travel a lot. |
| **If** she | **got** up earlier, | she | **wouldn't** always be late. |
| **If** I | **were** you, | I | **would** pay for parking. |

*Вживання*

Другий тип умовних речень висловлює малоймовірні або нереальні дії, які навряд чи

здійсняться та належать до майбутнього чи теперішнього часу:

If I **had** a million pounds, I'**d buy** a yacht.— *Якби у мене був мільйон фунтів, я **купив би** яхту.*

**Зверніть увагу!**
Дієслово **to be** у підрядних реченнях умови має форму **were** для всіх осіб.

### III тип умовних речень

*Утворення*

| Підрядне речення | | Головне речення | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **If** | **Past Perfect** | | **would + Perfect Infinitive** |
| **If** we | **had gone** earlier, | we | **would have had** better weather. |
| **If** he | **had phoned** her, | she | **would have come.** |
| **If** you | **hadn't made** that mistake, | you | **would have passed** your test. |

*Вживання*

Третій тип умовних речень 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** обережнішим, ти **б не порізався**.*

If I **had had** my mobile yesterday, I **could have contacted** you.— *Якби у мене вчора **був** мобільний, я **би міг** з тобою **зв'язатися**.*

### Конструкція з wish та if only

В англійській мові конструкції **I wish** та **if only** вживаються в 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 стрункішою. (**Якби** Джесіка була стрункішою.)*

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.— ***Шкода**, що ти загубив фотографію. Вона була такою гарною.*

**If only** виражає більший ступінь бажання, ніж **wish**. Цю конструкцію можна вживати самостійно або додавати до неї підрядне речення.

Бажання стосується теперішнього чи майбутнього часу:

**If only** I wasn't (weren't) so fat.— ***Якби тільки** я не був таким товстим.*

**If only** I wasn't (weren't) so fat, I would be able to get into these trousers.— ***Якби тільки** я не був таким товстим, я би зміг надягти ці штани.*

**If only** I were taller, I might be better at basketball.— ***Якби я тільки** 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 тільки** Девід був трохи обережнішим (у минулому), у нього би все було гаразд.*

### Конструкція wish ... would/could

Якщо дія підрядного речення відбувається в майбутньому стосовно дії головного і воно виражає бажання, здійснення якого є малоймовірним, 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 повісив ті 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 сталося 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 цікавішим. (Моє життя зараз не цікаве.)*

Стосовно дії, що відбулася в минулому, **would have** може використовуватися за умови узгодження граматичних часів, проте якщо висловлюється нереалізована можливість у минулому, то натомість вживається **could have:**

I **wish I could** have been at the wedding, but I was in New York.— *Я хотів би бути на весіллі, але я був у Нью-Йорку.*

## ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛІВ

The tastiest bread **is baked** here.

Only fresh bread!

Our bread **is being baked** now!

It **wasn't baked** yesterday.

*Утворення*

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

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

*Вживання*

В активному стані суб'єкт (істота чи неістота) виконує дію:

**Thieves** stole a painting from the museum last night.— ***Злодії*** *минулої ночі вкрали картину з музею.*

Пасивний стан вживається, коли нас цікавить не виконавець 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 притаманне 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 стані вживають прийменник **by**:

The painting was stolen **by** masked **thieves**.— *Картину було вкрадено* ***злодіями*** *в масках.*

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

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

У пасивному стані часова форма Future Continuous Passive не використовується. Решта часових форм вживається за тими правилами, що й в активному стані:

The theft **is being investigated** by the police.— *Крадіжка* ***розслідується*** *поліцією.*

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

У пасивному стані замість Present Perfect Continuous та Past Perfect Continuous вживаються Present Perfect та Past Perfect:

The test **has been written** in two hours.— *Контрольну* ***написали*** *за дві години.*

### Переклад дієслів у пасивному стані українською мовою

Дієслова в пасивному стані можна перекласти з англійської таким чином.

1. За допомогою дієслова «було» та дієприкметника в пасивному стані:
   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 третьої особи множини в активному стані:
   The children **will be given** sweets after dinner.— *Дітям* ***дадуть*** *цукерки після обіду.*
   The text **will be translated** by Monday.— *Текст* ***перекладуть*** *до понеділка.*

### Усталені конструкції з дієсловами в пасивному стані

***It is said that...— Кажуть, що...***

Ми можемо використовувати конструкцію «**it** + дієслово в пасивному стані + додаткове підрядне речення» у тому випадку, коли ми не знаємо, хто саме повідомляє нам про щось. **It is said that** Henry is in love with Claire.— ***Кажуть,*** *що Генрі закоханий у Клер.*

Такі конструкції вживаються, наприклад, у випусках новин:

**It is thought** that the company is planning a new advertising campaign.— ***Вважають,*** *що фірма планує нову рекламну кампанію.*

**It was reported** that the President had suffered a heart attack.— ***Доповіли,*** *що президент зазнав серцевого нападу.*

**It has been agreed** that changes to the scheme are necessary.— ***Було узгоджено,*** *що зміни до схеми необхідні.*

У цій конструкції можуть вживатися дієслова **agree** (домовлятися), **allege** (посилатися), **announce** (оголошувати), **assure** (запевняти), **believe** (вважати), **consider** (розглядати), **decide** (вирішувати), **expect** (очікувати), **explain** (пояснювати), **hope** (сподіватися), **know** (знати), **report** (доповідати), **say** (говорити), **suggest** (пропонувати), **suppose** (вважати), **think** (думати, вважати), **understand** (розуміти).

***He is said to...— Кажуть, що він...***

В англійській мові також використовується конструкція «підмет + дієслово в пасивному стані + **to-infinitive**»:

Henry **is said to be** in love with Claire.— ***Кажуть,*** *що Генрі закоханий у Клер.*

Ця конструкція також часто вживається в новинах:

«United» **were expected to win**.— ***Чекали,*** *що «Юнайтед» виграє.* (Люди очікували, що вони виграють.)

The company **is thought to be planning** a new advertising campaign.— ***Вважають,*** *що фірма планує нову рекламну кампанію.* (Хтось вважає, що вона планує нову рекламну кампанію.)

The President **was reported to have suffered** a heart attack.— ***Доповіли,*** *що президент зазнав серцевого нападу.* (Хтось доповів, що президент зазнав серцевого нападу.)

У цій конструкції можуть вживатися дієслова **believe** (вірити, вважати), **expect** (че-

кати), **find** (вважати), **know** (знати), **report** (доповідати), **say** (казати), **think** (думати, вважати), **understand** (розуміти).

**Переклад дієслів у зворотах**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| to say | is said, was said | кажуть, казали |
| to know | is known, was known | відомо |
| to report | is reported, was reported | повідомляють, повідомили |
| to suppose | is supposed, was supposed | гадають, гадали |
| to expect | is expected, was expected | припускають, очікували |
| to consider | is considered, was considered | вважають, вважали |
| to assume | is assumed, was assumed | припускають, припускали |
| to think | is thought, was thought | думають, думали |
| to believe | is believed, was believed | вважають, вважали |

## USED TO + INFINITIVE

When we were younger, we **used to dance** every evening.
But we do it not so often now.

***Вживання***

Зворот **used to + infinitive** вживається для вираження повторюваної дії, яка відбувалася регулярно в минулому, та більше не виконується. Ця конструкція не змінюється за особами та числами й часами. Вона перекладається українською мовою дієсловом у минулому часі із додаванням слова «раніше».

Дієслово **used** вимовляється як [ju:st]. Його слід відрізняти від форми минулого часу дієслова **use**, яка так само пишеться, але вимовляється [ju:zd]:

We **used to play** football when we were young.— *Ми **грали** у футбол (раніше), коли були молодими.*

I **used to like** apples, but I never eat them now.— *Раніше я **полюбляв** яблука, але ніколи не їм їх тепер.*

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 **полюбляла** вона в дитинстві яблука?*

Для утворення заперечного речення до **used** додається частка **not** ['ju:snt]:

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 прокидатися** рано. Він працює з восьмої ранку.*

У значенні «те, 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, та ми **звикли писати** диктанти.*

She **didn't get used to drinking** tea in the morning. She usually drinks coffee with cakes.— *Вона* ***не звикла пити*** *вранці чай. Зазвичай вона п'є каву з тістечками.*

## 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 (наприклад, 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 речень з такими дієсловами допоміжні дієслова не вживаються. У питальних реченнях модальні дієслова ставляться 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 речень

Дієслово **can** означає «могти, вміти, мати здібності», має форму минулого часу **could** та еквівалент **to be able to,** який зазвичай вживається в майбутньому та може вживатися в минулому часах. Після **to be able** інфінітив вживається з часткою **to.**

***Теперішній час***

**Стверджувальне речення**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They — can sing.

**Заперечне речення**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They — cannot (can't) sing.

**Питальне речення**

Can — I / he / she / it / we / you / they — sing?

**Зверніть увагу!**
Модальне дієслово **can** та заперечна частка **not** завжди пишуться разом: **cannot**.

***Минулий час***

Форма минулого часу **could** тотожна за значенням та правилами вживання у реченні формі 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.— *Боюсь,* ***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 горло.*

### 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 відбувалася 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 десятій.*

## MUST

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

### Утворення речень

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.*

Стосовно 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 / He / She / It / We / You / They → must go to the doctor.

**Заперечне речення**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They → must not (mustn't) go to the doctor.

**Питальне речення**

Must → I / he / she / it / we / you / they → 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** відвідати лікаря.*

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

Have you seen Tom? I can't find him.— I haven't seen him. He **must** be in the school library.— *Ти бачив Тома? Я не можу його знайти.— Я його не бачив. Він, **напевно**, у шкільній бібліотеці.*

У заперечній формі **must not** має значення категоричної заборони і перекладається як «не можна», «забороняється», «не повинен»:

You **mustn't** do that.— ***Не можна** так робити.*

У відповідях 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**

May — I / he / she / it / we / you / they — get the job?

*Минулий 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.

**Питальне речення**

Might — I / he / she / it / we / you / they — be in?

### Вживання

Модальне дієслово **may** вказує на дозвіл (можливість виконання якоїсь дії з чийогось дозволу), слабку ймовірність дії, припущення з відтінком сумніву:

You **may** take my book.— *Ти **можеш** узяти мою книжку.*

You **may** telephone from here.— *Ви **можете** зателефонувати звідси.*

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

Дієслово **might** вживається у питальних реченнях для вираження ввічливого прохання:

**Might** I sit here? — *Дозвольте мені тут сісти.*

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 малоймовірно).*

Заперечна форма дієслів **may** та **might** вживається нечасто — зазвичай заперечне речення складають з **can** або **must**:

— **May** I use the textbook at the exam? — *Чи **можна** користуватися підручником на іспиті?*

— No, you **must not**.— *Ні, **не можна**.*

## SHOULD TA OUGHT TO

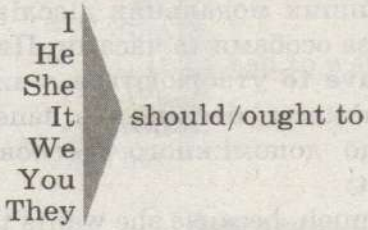
You **should** take these pills twice a day.

### Утворення речень

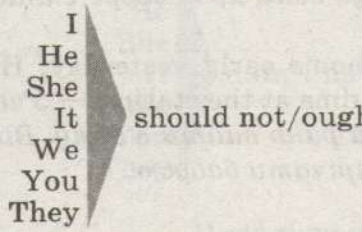
Дієслова **should** та **ought to** найчастіше вживаються стосовно теперішнього чи майбутнього часу. В непрямій мові вони залишаються незмінними:

You **ought to/should** visit your friends more often.— *Ви би частіше відвідували друзів.*

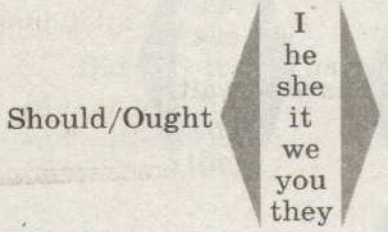
**Стверджувальне речення**




**Заперечне речення**




**Питальне речення**




**Вживання**

Модальні дієслова **should** та **ought to** тотожні 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.— *Їй слід частіше гуляти.*

You **shouldn't have** bothered making lunch, we could have bought a pizza.— *Вам не слід було обтяжувати 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 пропонованої 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?*

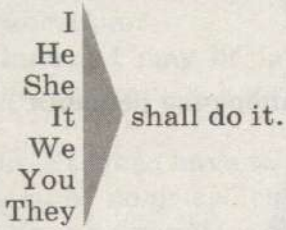
Where **should** I put this vase? — *Куди мені слід поставити цю вазу?*

## SHALL

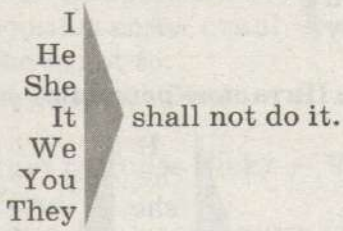
**Утворення речень**

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

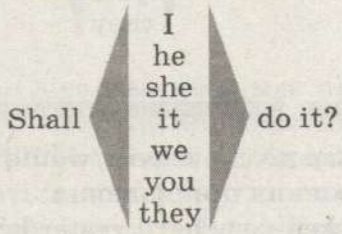
**Стверджувальне речення**




**Заперечне речення**




**Питальне речення**




**Вживання**

Модальне дієслово **shall** означає наказ, попередження, 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 зачекаю на тебе.*

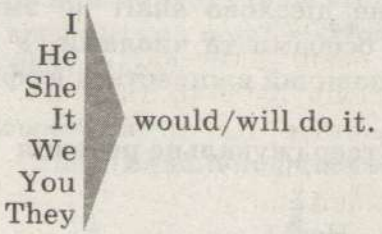
**Shall** we go to the park? — ***Підемо** до парку?*

## WILL TA WOULD

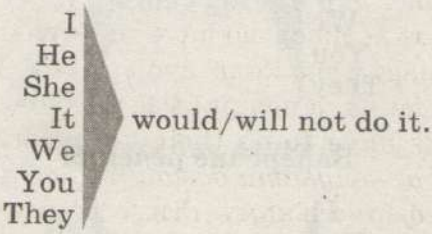
### Утворення речень

Модальне дієслово **will** має форму **will** у теперішньому часі, **would** — у минулому:

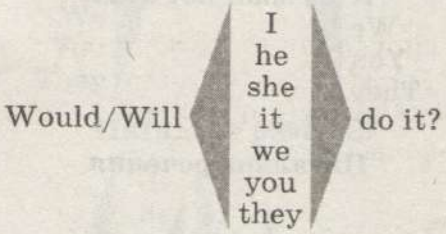
**Стверджувальне речення**




**Заперечне речення**




**Питальне речення**




### Вживання

Модальне дієслово **will/would** вживається 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 речень

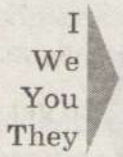
На відміну від інших модальних дієслів, **have to** змінюється за особами та часами. Питальні речення з **have to** утворюються з використанням допоміжних дієслів, а в заперечних реченнях до допоміжного дієслова додається частка **not**:

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

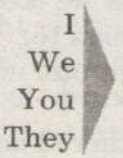
He **had to** leave home early yesterday. He went to meet his grandma at the station.— *Учора він* ***був змушений*** *рано вийти з дому. Він їздив на вокзал зустрічати бабусю.*

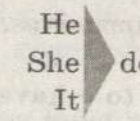
***Теперішній час***

**Стверджувальне речення**

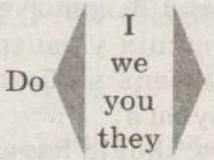


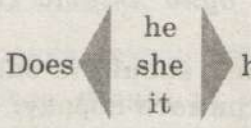
**Заперечне речення**




**Питальне речення**



*Минулий час*

**Стверджувальне речення**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They — had to wait.

**Заперечне речення**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They — didn't have to wait.

**Питальне речення**

Did — I / he / she / it / we / you / they — have to wait?

*Майбутній час*

**Стверджувальне речення**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They — will ('ll) have to wait.

**Заперечне речення**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They — will not (won't) have to wait.

**Питальне речення**

Will — I / he / she / it / we / you / they — have to wait?

**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 **мушу** вставати рано.*

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

Існують певні відмінності у значенні модальних дієслів **have to** та **must**. Дієслово **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** поквапитися, я можу запізнитись до школи.*

Модальне дієслово **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 **мушу** я запросити Ніка?*

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

## NEED

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

You **needn't** hurry.— *Вам **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

### Утворення

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 / She / It — is allowed to play.

We / You / They — are allowed to play.

**Заперечне речення**

I am not allowed to play.

He / She / It — is not allowed to play.

We / You / They — are not allowed to play.

**Питальне речення**

Am I allowed to play?

Is — he / she / it — allowed to play?

Are — we / you / they — allowed to play?

*Минулий час*

**Стверджувальне речення**

I / He / She / It — was allowed to play.

We / You / They — were allowed to play.

**Заперечне речення**

I / He / She / It — was not allowed to play.

We / You / They — were not allowed to play.

**Питальне речення**

Was — I / he / she / it — allowed to play?

Were — we / you / they — allowed to play?

*Майбутній час*

**Стверджувальне речення**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They — will be allowed to play.

**Заперечне речення**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They — will not be allowed to play.

**Питальне речення**

Will — I / he / she / it / we / you / they — be allowed to play?

### Вживання

Конструкція **to be allowed to/to be permitted to** використовується для висловлення дозволу, так само як модальне дієслово **may/might**:

Pupils **are allowed to** use dictionaries.— *Учням **дозволено** користуватися словниками.*

We **aren't allowed to** shout in the corridor.— *Нам **не дозволяють** галасувати в коридорі.*

Запитання про дозвіл зробити що-небудь мають різні відтінки значення залежно від того, як вони сформульовані:

**May** I take a photo of you? — *Чи **можна** мені тебе сфотографувати?* (Чи дозволиш ти це зробити?)

**Are** we **allowed to** take photos? — *Чи можна нам фотографувати?* (Які існують правила щодо цього?)

**Зверніть увагу!**
Ввічливе прохання, пропозиція зробити щось, допомогти тощо «**Allow** me» перекладається як «**Дозвольте** мені».

Форма минулого часу конструкції **to be allowed to** вказує на те, що дія насправді відбулася, була результативною:

I **was allowed to** go home early yesterday.— *Учора мені **дозволили** піти додому рано.*

We **were allowed to** have a party.— *Нам **дозволили** провести вечірку.*

He **was allowed to** attend lectures.— Йому ***дозволили*** відвідувати лекції.

## ІНФІНІТИВ

***Інфінітив*** — це неозначена форма дієслова, яка відповідає на запитання *«що робити?»*, *«що зробити?»* та називає дію.

В англійській мові існує кілька форм інфінітива. Перехідні дієслова (після яких може вживатися прямий додаток) мають інфінітив активного й пасивного стану, неперехідні — лише активного.

| Форми інфінітива | Активний стан | Пасивний стан |
|---|---|---|
| **Simple** | to write,<br>to come | to be written |
| **Continuous** | to be writing<br>to be coming | — |
| **Perfect** | to have written<br>to have come | to have been written |
| **Perfect Continuous** | to have been writing<br>to have been coming | — |

**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 **почекати**.*
5. Обставини мети:
   I have come here **to meet** her.— *Я прийшов сюди, щоб **зустрітися** з нею.*
6. Обставини наслідку:
   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.
He 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 учитель **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** (подобатися), **to intend** (мати намір) тощо;

в) за допомогою яких виражаються думки, припущення: **to think** (думати), **to consider** (вважати), **to know** (знати), **to suppose** (припускати) тощо;

г) що означають наказ, прохання, дозвіл, пораду, примус: **to ask** (просити), **to permit** (дозволяти), **to advise** (радити) тощо.

Після дієслів **to make, to let** інфінітив вживається 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 виражає 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 подвір'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 подвір'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 говорить про невиконану 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 хоче, 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 герундія

Герундій, утворений від перехідних дієслів, вживається з прямим додатком:

I like **reading** newspapers.— *Мені подобається **читати** газети.*

**Форми герундія**

| | Active | Passive |
|---|---|---|
| **Simple** | preparing | being prepared |
| **Perfect** | having prepared | having been prepared |

Форми Simple Gerund Active та Passive означають дію, яка відбувається одночасно з дією, вираженою у реченні 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 герундієм чи інфінітивом:

go on + to infinitive — *починати*;
go on + gerund — *продовжувати*;
stop + to infinitive — *зупинитися з якою-небудь 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*.

**Зверніть увагу!**
Конструкція **to be worth + Gerund** перекладається українською як «варто щось зробити»:
The book **is (isn't) worth reading**.— *Книжку варто* (***не варто***) *читати*.

Форми Perfect Gerund Active та Passive виражають дію, яка передує дії, вираженій у реченні дієсловом-присудком:

I remember **having been congratulated** by my friends.— *Я пам'ятаю, як мене* ***привітали*** *мої товариші*.

Герундій з іменником чи присвійним займенником, що передують йому й означають носія дії, утворюють герундіальний зворот. Іноді займенник, який входить до цього звороту, може бути в об'єктному 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*.

### Іменникові властивості герундія

Як іменник, герундій може виконувати у реченні такі функції.

1. Підмета:
   **Reading** is useful.— ***Читати*** *корисно*.
2. Частини присудка:
   My hobby is **reading**.— *Я захоплююсь* ***читанням***.
3. Додатка (прямого і непрямого):
   She likes **playing** the guitar.— *Вона полюбляє* ***грати*** *на гітарі*.
   I like your idea **of becoming** a doctor.— *Мені подобається твоя ідея* ***стати*** *лікарем*.

### Переклад герундія

Герундій може перекладатися українською як:

а) інфінітив (неозначена форма дієслова):
I thought of **going** to the park.— *Я думав* ***піти*** *в парк*.

б) іменник:
I like **swimming**.— *Я люблю* ***плавання***.

в) дієприслівник:
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* ***готувати***.

### Вживання герундія та інфінітива після певних дієслів

| **Verb + gerund** | |
|---|---|
| like<br>adore<br>love<br>enjoy<br>prefer<br>forget<br>hate<br>can't stand<br>don't mind<br>finish<br>look forward to | doing<br>cooking<br>sightseeing |

| **Verb + to + infinitive** | |
|---|---|
| agree<br>learn<br>choose<br>offer<br>decide<br>want<br>expect<br>refuse<br>forget<br>seem<br>help<br>hope<br>would like<br>would love<br>would prefer<br>would hate | to do<br>to come<br>to cook |

| Verb + somebody + to + infinitive | | |
|---|---|---|
| advise<br>allow<br>ask<br>beg<br>encourage<br>help<br>need<br>invite<br>order<br>remind<br>tell<br>want<br>would like<br>would love<br>would prefer<br>would hate | me<br>him<br>them<br>someone | to do<br>to go<br>to come |

| Verb + somebody + infinitive (без to) | | |
|---|---|---|
| let<br>make<br>help | her<br>us | do |

| Verb + gerund/to + infinitive (значення не змінюється) | |
|---|---|
| start<br>continue<br>begin | raining<br>to rain |

## Інфінітив чи герундій?

| Інфінітив | | Герундій |
|---|---|---|
| З часткою to | Без частки to | |
| 1) Для вираження мети:<br>She went out **to buy** some bread.— *Вона вийшла, **щоб купити** хліба.* | 1) Після модальних дієслів (крім **ought to**):<br>You **must be** back by 10 p.m.— *Ти повинен **повернутися** до десятої вечора.* | 1) У ролі підмета:<br>**Eating** fruit is good for your health.— ***Їсти** фрукти корисно для вашого здоров'я.* |
| 2) Після дієслів **advise** (радити), **agree** (погоджуватися), **expect** (очікувати), **promise** (обіцяти), **hope** (сподіватися), **refuse** (відмовлятися):<br>He agreed **to come**.— *Він погодився **прийти**.* | 2) Після словосполучень **had better, would rather** (краще б):<br>You'd better **go**.— *Тобі б краще **піти**.* | 2) Після дієслів **admit** (припускати), **avoid** (уникати), **consider** (враховувати), **continue** (продовжувати), **enjoy** (насолоджуватися), **escape** (уникати), **excuse** (вибачатися), **finish** (закінчувати), **forgive** (вибачати), **imagine** (уявляти), **involve** (містити в собі), **keep** (продовжувати), **look forward to** (чекати з нетерпінням), **mention** (згадувати), **mind** (заперечувати), **miss** (сумувати), **object to** (заперечувати), **practise** (практикувати), **prevent** (запобігати), **report** (доповідати), **resist** (протидіяти), **risk** (ризикувати), **save** (рятувати), **suggest** (пропонувати), **understand** (розуміти):<br>Do you mind **opening** the window? — *Ти не заперечуєш, якщо я **відкрию** вікно?* |

*Закінчення таблиці*

| Інфінітив | | Герундій |
|---|---|---|
| **З часткою to** | **Без частки to** | |
| 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**.* | 3) Після конструкції «**make/let/see/hear/feel** + додаток»: Let me **watch** TV.— *Дозволь мені **подивитися** телевізор.* | 3) Після дієслова **go** (йти): I go **swimming** every morning.— *Я **плаваю** щоранку.* |
| 4) Після словосполучень **would like, would love, would prefer**: I'd love **to have** a cup of tea.— *Я би **випив** чашку чаю.* | | 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 чув, як **лунала** поліцейська сирена.* |
| 5) Після іменників: It's a hard job **to teach** children.— *Це складна робота — **вчити** дітей.* | | 5) Після конструкцій **be busy** (бути зайнятим), **be of no use** (бути непотрібним), **what's the use of** (яка користь з), **it's (no) good** (добре/погано), **it's (not) worth** (варто/не варто), **can't help** (нічого не можна зробити), **there's no point in** (немає сенсу), **can't stand** (не можна терпіти), **be/get used to** (звикнути), **have difficulty in** (мати труднощі в чомусь), **be interested in** (бути зацікавленим чимось), **be good at** (бути здібним), **be keen on** (прагнути): It's no use **crying** over the split milk.— *Не варто **плакати** за розлитим молоком.* |
| 6) Після прикметників: I am glad **to see** you.— *Радий вас **бачити**.* | | 6) Після словосполучення **spend/waste time** (марнувати час): You waste your time **playing** computer games.— *Ти марнуєш час, **граючи** в комп'ютерні ігри.* |
| | | 7) Після прийменників: He entered **without knocking** at the door.— *Він зайшов, **не постукавши**.* |

## ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИК

***Дієприкметник*** — це неособова форма дієслова, яка має властивості дієслова, прикметника та прислівника. В англійській мові існують дві форми дієприкметників: Present Participle (Participle I) і Past Participle (Participle II). Дієприкметник теперішнього часу, Participle I, відповідає українським дієприслівникам недоконаного виду та активним дієприкметникам теперішнього часу. Participle II (дієприкметник минулого часу) відповідає дієприкметникам минулого часу.

## Present Participle (Participle I). Дієприкметник теперішнього часу

*Утворення*

Present Participle (Participle I) утворюється шляхом додавання закінчення **-ing** до форми $V_1$.

Існують такі форми Participle I:

| | Active | Passive |
|---|---|---|
| **Simple** | reading | being read |
| **Perfect** | having read | having been read |

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

*Вживання*

Present Participle (Participle I) відповідає українському дієприкметнику активного стану теперішнього часу або дієприслівнику недоконаного виду:

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

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

**Listening** to the teacher I'll learn something new.— *Слухаючи вчителя, я пізнаю 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 пішли купувати квитки.*
2. Означення:
   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 діяча, утворює зворот, що перекладається як підрядне або незалежне речення:

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

He was seen **coming**.— *Бачили, 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 — look**ed**, call — call**ed**.
2. Якщо основа дієслова має закінчення **-e**, до неї додається **-d**: hope — hope**d**, save — save**d**.
3. Коли дієслово закінчується на приголосний + **-y**, **-y** змінюється на **-i** і додається **-ed**: hurry — hurr**ied**, copy — copi**ed**.
4. Кінцева приголосна подвоюється, коли дієслово закінчується на приголосний, якому передує короткий наголошений голосний: beg — begged, plan — plan**n**ed.

*Правила вимови закінчення -ed*

Закінчення **-ed** вимовляється таким чином:

1) як [t] — після глухих приголосних, крім **t**: asked [a:skt], liked [laɪkt];
2) як [d] — після дзвінких приголосних, крім **d**, та після голосних: loved [lʌvd], cried [kraɪd];
3) як [ɪd] — після **t**, **d** (**te**, **de**): wanted ['wɒntɪd], decided [dɪ'saɪdɪd].

*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 реченні Past Participle (Participle II) найчастіше виступає означенням:

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

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

# ІМЕННИК

***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 однину та множину. На відміну від української мови, в англійській існує лише два відмінки іменників: загальний і присвійний.

Іменники можуть називати:

1. Предмети чи істоти: a cat (кіт), a pencil (олівець), a house (будинок).
2. Речовини та природні явища: water (вода), snow (сніг).
3. Риси характеру людини чи якості предметів: generosity (щедрість), cleverness (розумність), power (сила).
4. Опредмечені дії та стани: 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 однорідних предметів: an armchair (крісло), a tiger (тигр), a piano (піаніно).
2. Власні назви:
   а) власні імена: Mr Smith (містер Сміт), Jane (Джейн);
   б) географічні назви: London (Лондон), the Dnipro (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

| Рід | Українська мова | Англійська мова |
|---|---|---|
| Чоловічий (він — *he*) | 1) Істоти чоловічої статі: *чоловік, хлопчик, кіт, кінь.*<br>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.<br>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.*<br>2) Неістоти, що традиційно належать до жіночого роду: *ручка, земля, ніч, книжка.* | Істоти жіночої статі, у тому числі тварини-самки: woman, girl, daughter, aunt, she-wolf.<br>I know that **girl**. **She** goes to our school.— *Я знаю ту **дівчину**. **Вона** навчається в нашій школі.* |
| Середній (воно — *it*) | 1) Неістоти, що традиційно належать до середнього роду: *поле, небо, вікно, дерево.*<br>2) Деякі істоти, що традиційно належать до середнього роду: *немовля.* | 1) Усі неістоти: field, sky, window, tree, table.<br>The **sky** was gray. **It** was cloudy.— ***Небо** було сіре. **Воно було** вкрите хмарами.*<br>2) Назви тварин: cat, goat, elephant, а також іменник baby.<br>**The puppy** plays in the yard every day.<br>**It** likes playing with the ball.— ***Цуценя** щодня грається надворі. **Воно** любить бавитися з м'ячем.* |

## ОДНИНА ТА МНОЖИНА

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

| Злічувані іменники | Незлічувані іменники |
|---|---|
| a chair | water |
| an engineer | milk |
| a question | friendship |

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

### Правила правопису множини іменників

Більшість 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 — lun**ches**; a class — **classes**; a watch — watch**es**; a bush — bush**es**; a box — box**es**.
2. Якщо основа іменника закінчується на **-y** з попереднім приголосним, при цьому **-y** змінюється на **-i**: a story — stor**ies**; a fly — fl**ies**.
3. Якщо основа іменника закінчується на **-o** з попереднім приголосним: a hero — her**oes**; a tomato — tomat**oes**.
   Винятки: a piano — pian**os**; a photo — phot**os**; a solo — sol**os**.
4. У деяких іменників, що в однині закінчуються на **-f** або **-fe**, у множині **-f** змінюється на **-v** з додаванням закінчення **-es**; буквосполучення **-ves** вимовляється як [vz]: a leaf — lea**ves**; a wife — wi**ves**; a shelf — shel**ves**; a wolf — wol**ves**; a half — hal**ves**; a calf — cal**ves**; a knife — kni**ves**; a life — li**ves**.
   Множина інших іменників цього типу утворюється за загальним правилом: додаванням закінчення **-s**, без зміни f на v: a kerchief — kerchief**s**; a safe — safe**s**; a chief — chief**s**; a roof — roof**s**.

### Окремі випадки утворення множини іменників

1. Множина деяких іменників утворюється зміною кореневого голосного (без додавання закінчення): a man — m**e**n; a tooth — t**ee**th; a woman — w**o**men ['wɪmɪn]; a goose — g**ee**se; a foot — f**ee**t; a mouse — m**i**ce.
2. Іменник **child** у множині має форму **children**.
3. Множина іменника **ox** утворюється за допомогою закінчення **-en**: ox**en**.
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 спіймав 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 — phenom**ena**; a crisis — cr**ises**; a radius — r**adii**.
6. У складних іменниках форму множини приймає лише головний іменник: a daughter-in-law — daughter**s**-in-law; a school-mate — school-mate**s**.
   Якщо ж складний іменник утворений від інших частин мови, то закінчення множини додається в кінці слова: forget-me-not — forget-me-not**s** (незабудки); merry-go-round — merry-go-round**s** (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** (кліщі, обценьки), **spectacles** (окуляри), **trousers** (штани), **scissors** (ножиці) та ін.).

**Зверніть увагу!**
Деякі іменники в англійській мові вживаються тільки в однині, а відповідні їм іменники в українській мові мають форми 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, товари), **clothes** (одяг), **contents** (зміст), **wages** (зарплата) тощо.

Деякі іменники, які означають сукупність, можуть узгоджуватися з присудком в однині і множині, залежно від їх значення. До таких іменників належать: **army** (армія), **audience** (аудиторія), **band** (гурт), **class** (клас), **company** (компанія), **crowd** (натовп), **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 сподобалися подарунки.* (Кожному члену родини.)

## ПРИСВІЙНИЙ ВІДМІНОК

Іменники у присвійному відмінку виражають приналежність когось/чогось особі чи предмету і відповідають на запитання *«чий/чия/чиє/чиї?»*.

### Утворення

Форма присвійного відмінка іменника утворюється за такою схемою:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Іменник в однині | + 's | boy → boy's | Vicky → Vicky's |
| Іменник у множині, який має закінчення -s | + ' | boys → boys' | tourists → tourists' |
| Іменник у множині, який **не має** закінчення -s | + 's | men → men's | children → children's |

Закінчення -'s вимовляється як:

1) [s] — після глухих приголосних, крім [s], [ʃ], [tʃ];
2) [z] — після голосних і дзвінких приголосних, крім [z], [dʒ], [ʒ];
3) [iz] — після звуків [s], [z], [ʒ], [tʃ], [dʒ], [ʃ].

Якщо іменник в однині закінчується на **-s, -ss, -x,** на письмі для утворення присвійного відмінка додається апостроф або **-'s**. В обох випадках вони вимовляються як [iz].

### Присвійний відмінок чи конструкція з of?

В одних випадках вираження приналежності вживають присвійний відмінок (the **boy's** toy), в інших — словосполучення з прийменником **of** (the toy **of** the boy).

**Зверніть увагу!**
Якщо в присвійному відмінку стоїть власна назва, артикль не ставиться: **Tom's** room — *кімната Тома.*

Присвійний відмінок, як правило, вживають з іменниками на позначення істот (людей і тварин):

my friend's house — будинок мого друга;
Clair's idea — ідея Клер;
Daniel's brother — брат Деніела;
the dog's owner — власник собаки.

Закінчення 's може стосуватися словосполучення:

Ann and Kate's room — *кімната Енн та Кейт.*

Присвійний відмінок також вживають для позначення часу:

last week's concert — *концерт, який відбувся минулого тижня;*

today's TV programmes — *сьогоднішні програми телебачення.*

Конструкція з прийменником **of** вживається у таких випадках.

1. Якщо йдеться про неістоти:
   the side **of** the house — *бік будинку;*
   the result **of** the match — *результат матчу;*
   the day **of** the meeting — *день зустрічі.*
2. У поширених словосполученнях:
   the house **of** one **of** our school teachers — *будинок одного з наших шкільних учителів;*
   the address **of** those boys we met in Lviv — *адреса тих хлопців, яких ми зустріли у Львові.*

Обидві конструкції вживають з назвами міст і установ:

London's museums/the museums **of** London — *музеї Лондона;*

the company's future/the future **of** the company — *майбутнє компанії.*

# АРТИКЛЬ

***Артикль*** — це спеціальне службове слово, яке ставиться перед іменником і визначає його. В англійській мові існує два артиклі: **неозначений** (a/an) та **означений** (the).

## Вживання

| Неозначений артикль | Означений артикль |
|---|---|
| A/an вживається тільки зі злічуваними іменниками в однині. У множині чи перед незлічуваними іменниками вживається **some**: He left **a** case. (однина) He left **some** cases. (множина) He left **some** luggage. (незлічуваний іменник) | **The** вживається з іменниками, як злічуваними, так і незлічуваними, в однині та множині: He needed **the** case. (однина) He needed **the** cases. (множина) He needed **the** luggage. (незлічуваний іменник) |

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 говорять 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.)
   Коли йдеться про один з декількох предметів, також вживається неозначений артикль:
   In the office **a phone** was ringing.— *В офісі* ***задзвонив телефон.*** (В офісі багато телефонів.)
   I was in bed when **the phone** rang.— *Я був у ліжку, коли* ***задзвонив телефон.***
   (Телефон у моєму будинку один.)
2. Означений артикль вживають, коли йдеться про щось єдине у своєму роді:
   **The sun** was going down.— *Сідало* ***сонце.***
   (У нашій сонячній системі лише одне сонце.)
   **The government** is unpopular.— ***Уряд*** *непопулярний.* (У країні один уряд.)
3. Означений артикль завжди вживається зі словами **cinema, theatre, (news) paper.**

**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**.— *П'єса була* ***комедією.***
   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 С.*
   **A butcher** is someone who sells meat.— ***М'ясник*** *— 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 винайшов* ***фотоапарат?***
7. Артикль **the** вживається з назвами музичних інструментів: **the piano, the violin, the clarinet**, та не вживається перед назвами видів спорту: **tennis.**

**Зверніть увагу!**
Правильно говорити: to listen to **the** radio — *слухати радіо*, але: watch television — *дивитися телевізор*.

8. Неозначений артикль вживається після дієслів **to be, to have**:
My mother **is a** doctor.— *Моя мама — лікар.*
They **have got a** car.— *У них є машина.*
9. Неозначений артикль вживається у структурах «**such a/an** + (прикметник) злічуваний іменник в однині»:
We had **such a** good party. — *У нас була **така** чудова вечірка.*
10. Неозначений артикль вживається 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.

| **Артикль не вживається** | **Артикль вживається** |
|---|---|
| **Роки, пори року, місяці** | |
| I was born in **1986**.— *Я народився у **1986**.*<br>We play football in **summer**.— ***Улітку** ми граємо в футбол.*<br>I went to school in **September**.— *Я пішов до школи **у вересні**.* | That was **the year** I was born.— *Саме **в цьому році** я народився.*<br>It was **the summer** of 2001 when we moved to a new flat.— *Саме **влітку** 2001 року ми переїхали до нової квартири.* |
| **Спеціальні дати, свята** | |
| We go away on **Christmas**.— *Ми від'їжджаємо на **Різдво**.*<br>**Easter** is early this year.— ***Великдень** цього року ранній.* | We had **a** wonderful **Christmas**.— *У нас було чудове **Різдво**.*<br>I started work here at **the Easter** before last.— *Я почав працювати тут на **Великдень** позаминулого року.* |
| **Дні тижня** | |
| Let's meet on **Tuesday**.— *Давай зустрінемось **у вівторок**.* | The thunderstorm was on **the Tuesday** of that week.— *Гроза була минулого **вівторка**.* |
| **Частини доби** | |
| We sleep at **night**.— ***Уночі** ми спимо.*<br>I like to travel by **day**/by **night**.— *Мені подобається подорожувати **вдень/вночі**.* | It got warmer during **the night**.— *Протягом **ночі** потеплішало.*<br>We came here in **the morning**.— *Ми прийшли сюди **вранці**.* |
| **Час прийняття їжі** | |
| We have **supper** at 8 o'clock.— *Ми вечеряємо о восьмій.* | We had **a** quick **supper**.— *Ми повечеряли швидко.* |

15. Вживання артиклів з географічними назвами:

| Артикль не вживається | Артикль вживається |
|---|---|
| **Континенти, країни, острови, штати та графства** | |
| Більшість вживається без артикля:<br>living in **Africa**; to **Rhode Island**; from **Kansas** | Назви, що мають в своєму складі такі слова як **republic** та **kingdom** вживаються з означеним артиклем:<br>**the United Kingdom.**<br>Назви країн у множині також мають означений артикль:<br>**the USA, the Netherlands** |
| **Регіони** | |
| Назви регіонів, які закінчуються назвою континенту чи країни, пишуться без артикля:<br>**Central Asia; Western Ukraine** | Решта назв уживається з означеним артиклем, зокрема якщо назва країни є словосполученням з прийменником **of**:<br>**the West; the South of Ukraine** |
| **Гори** | |
| Вживаються без артиклів назви гірських вершин:<br>**Everest; North Hill** | Назви гірських масивів мають артикль **the**:<br>**the Alps; the Rockies** |
| **Океани, моря, озера, річки й канали** | |
| Назви озер вживаються без артикля:<br>**Lake Baikal; Lake Michigan** | Назви інших водних просторів вживаються з означеним артиклем:<br>**the Black Sea; the Atlantic (Ocean); the (River) Thames; the Suez Canal** |
| **Міста й села** | |
| Більшість назв міст і сіл вживається без артиклів:<br>**Lviv; London; Harehills** | Виняток: **the Hague** |
| **Дороги, парки, майдани** | |
| Більшість вживається без артиклів:<br>**Church Street; Fifth Avenue; Central Park; Berkeley Square** | Винятки:<br>**the High Street; the Avenue; the Strand; the Mall.**<br>Назви головних доріг і пронумерованих трас вживаються з артиклем **the**:<br>**the A5** |
| **Мости** | |
| Більшість назв вживається без артиклів:<br>**Tower Bridge** | Є кілька винятків: **the Golden Gate Bridge; the Severn** (назва річки) **Bridge** |
| **Аеропорти та вокзали, установи** | |
| Більшість таких назв вживається без артиклів:<br>**Orly (airport); London Museum; Merton Colledge** | Артикль вживається у тому випадку, коли у назві є прийменник **of** або іменник чи прикметник:<br>**the University of Kyiv; the Science Museum; the White House** |

*Закінчення таблиці*

| Артикль не вживається | Артикль вживається |
|---|---|
| **Театри, кінозали, готелі, галереї** | |
| Більшість назв з іменником у присвійному відмінку вживається без артиклів: **St Martin's (Theatre)** | Але такі назви, як правило, вживаються з артиклем **the**: **the Globe (theatre); the Plaza (cinema); the Ritz (hotel)** |
| **Магазини й ресторани** | |
| Більшість назв вживається без артиклів: shopping at **Harrods's** | Назви зі словами **body, studio** тощо вживаються з означеним артиклем: **the Body Shop** |

*Запам'ятай!*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **bed** | in bed, go to bed (лягати спати, відпочивати) | sit on **the** bed (сидіти на ліжку), make **the** bed (застеляти 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 (залишати 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

| **Неозначений 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/сором*; 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 — *раптово*; 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* |
| **Означений the** |
| in the affirmative (positive)/negative — *у стверджувальній/заперечній формі*; in the direction of — *у напрямку*; in the east/west/south/north — *на сході/заході/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...* |

*Закінчення таблиці*

| Без артикля |
|---|
| be in love — *бути закоханим*; be in need — *потребувати, бідувати*; at war — *на війні*; by car — *машиною*; by heart — *напам'ять*; by chance — *раптово*; by mistake — *помилково*; in time — *вчасно, заздалегідь*; on time — *вчасно*; be in demand — *користуватися попитом*; on demand — *за вимогою/запитом*; in fact — *фактично*; in full — *повністю*; in pencil — *олівцем*; in return for... — *в обмін на...* |

# ЗАЙМЕННИК

***Займенник*** — це самостійна частина мови, яка вказує на предмети, їх ознаки чи кількість, але не називає 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 змінюються за родами, особами, числами й відмінками. У реченні займенник може виконувати функцію підмета, додатка, означення або частини складеного іменного присудка.

В англійській мові розрізняють такі розряди займенників:

**особові** — вказують на особу мовця, співрозмовника або адресата мовлення;

**присвійні** — вказують на приналежність предмета особі;

**зворо́тні** — 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 осіб, ознаки та предмети, їх приналежність, 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'єктний.

**Відмінювання особових займенників**

| Загальний відмінок | Об'єктний відмінок |
|---|---|
| I — *я* | me — *мене, мені* |
| he — *він* | him — *його, йому* |
| she — *вона* | her — *її, їй* |
| it — *воно (він, вона)* | it — *його, йому, її, їй* |
| we — *ми* | us — *нас, нам* |
| you — *ви, ти* | you — *вас, вам, тебе, тобі* |
| they — *вони* | them — *їх, їм* |

**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 Jane.
— *Хтось тебе відвідав? — **Це** була Джейн.*
3. **It** використовують тоді, коли говорять про час, відстань та погоду:
It's five o'clock.— *П'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.— *Шкода, що ви не вмієте співати.*

## ПРИСВІЙНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ

| Залежна форма | Незалежна форма | Українські відповідники |
|---|---|---|
| my | mine | мій, моя, моє, мої |
| his | his | його (*чоловічий рід*) |
| her | hers | її |
| its | — | його (*середній або чоловічий рід*), її |
| our | ours | наш, наша, наше, наші |
| your | yours | ваш, ваша, ваше, ваші, твій, твоя, твоє, твої |
| their | theirs | їхній, їхня, їхнє, їхні |

### Вживання

Присвійні займенники виражають значення приналежності (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*** (*деякі 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**.— *Мері 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* ***свою*** *їжу.*

**It's** — скорочена форма **it is** чи **it has**:

**It's** time to go.— *Час іти.*

**It's** got wings.— *У нього є крила.*

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

| Підмет | Дієслово-присудок | Додаток | Словосполучення із прийменником |
|---|---|---|---|
| The ball | hit | me | on **the** shoulder. |
| The son | kissed | the mother | on **the** cheek. |

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.

| Число | Особа | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | перша | друга | третя |
| Однина | myself | yourself | himself/ herself/ itself |
| Множина | ourselves | yourselves | themselves |

**Вживання**

Зазвичай 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.*

Не 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 загальний 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 й після прийменників:

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

Зворотні займенники вживаються в низці усталених виразів:

We really **enjoyed ourselves**.— *Ми добре провели час.*

The children **behave themselves**.— *Діти добре поводяться.*

Please **make yourself at home**.— ***Почувайся як удома.***

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

**Зверніть увагу!**

Після прийменників 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** (почуватися) + прислівник, **get up** (вставати), **hurry (up)** (поспішати), **lie down** (лягати), **meet** (зустрічатися), **remember** (пам'ятати), **rest** (залишатися), **relax** (розслаблятися), **sit down** (сідати), **stand up** (підводитися), **wake up** (прокидатися), **wonder** (дивуватися), **worry** (хвилюватися) та ін.

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

## ВЗАЄМНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ

**Вживання**

Взаємні 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.— *Енн та Неля 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 ґудзики.*

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 ґудзики.*

**Вживання**

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

Look at **this!** — *Подивись на це!*

**That** doll is mine.— ***Та*** *лялька — моя.*

Вказівний займенник **this (these** у множині) вживається, коли йдеться про предмети або істот, які перебувають близько до мовця, а також про дії, що стануться найближчим часом або відбуваються зараз.

Вказівний займенник **that (those** у множині) стосується предметів або істот, які віддалені від мовця у просторі або часі, хронологічно належать до минулого чи майбутнього.

*Порівняйте!*

| | |
|---|---|
| **This** is a desk.— *Це — парта.* | **That** is a desk.— *То — парта.* |
| **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 мої.* | **Those** pens are yours. — *Ті ручки твої.* |

## ПИТАЛЬНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ

### Вживання

Питальний займенник **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?*

Займенник **what** (що) стосується неістот, абстрактних понять і тварин; коли йдеться про людей, цей займенник позначає професію, заняття тощо:

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

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

Питальний займенник **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)*

## НЕОЗНАЧЕНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ

### Вживання

Неозначені займенники **some** та **any** вживаються перед іменником у множині або незлічуваним іменником і перекладаються як «кілька», «дехто», «деякий», «який-небудь», «скільки-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 крейди.*

Як правило, у стверджувальних реченнях використовують **some**, а в питальних і заперечних (або в таких, які містять заперечення) — **any**.

| Стверджувальне речення | Заперечне речення |
|---|---|
| There is **some** juice in the cup.— *У чашці є **трохи** соку.* | I haven't **any** juice. (= I have **no** juice.) — *У мене **зовсім немає** соку.* |
| He needs **some** pencils. There are **some** in the drawer.— *Йому потрібно **кілька** олівців. У шухляді є **декілька**.* | He has not got **any** pencils. Have you got **any**? — *У нього **немає жодного** олівця. Чи є **якийсь** олівець у тебе?* |
| I saw **some** interesting toys in the shop.— *Я бачив **кілька** цікавих іграшок у магазині.* | I never saw **any** plants in his room.— *Я ніколи не бачив **ніяких** (жодних) рослин у нього в кімнаті.* |
| We had **some** fun at the circus.— *У цирку нам сподобалося.* | We won't have **any** fun without you.— *Нам без тебе не буде весело.* |

В умовних реченнях, як правило, вживають **any**:

**If** you have **any** 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 зазвичай вживається **some**:

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

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

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

Please, take **any** book you like.— *Візьми, будь ласка, **будь-яку** книжку, яку хочеш.*

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

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

**Somebody** knocked at the door.— *Хтось постукав 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 міг відповісти.*

He said **nothing**.— *Він **нічого** не сказав.*

**None** of the pupils remembered the rule.— ***Ніхто** з учнів не згадав правило.*

**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, кожне (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.— ***Увесь** сніг розтанув.*

**Both** friends have bicycles.— ***Обидва** товариші мають велосипеди.*

Із займенником **both** вживаються такі конструкції:

**both** friends
**both** the friends
**both** of the friends
**both** of them
} *обидва товариші*

На **both** схожий за значенням займенник **either** (один з двох, кожний з двох):

I saw **either** side of the river.— *Я бачив **кожний** 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 однині, вони схожі за значенням, але **every** не вживається разом із прийменником **of**. **Each** перекладається як «кожний зокрема», **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 однині (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 вживається, коли йдеться 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 попереднє 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...*

**One** використовується замість раніше вжитого злічуваного іменника, щоб уникнути повторення. Має форму множини **ones**. Перекладається цим іменником або випускається:

The method is a conventional **one**.— *Цей метод є загальноприйнятим.*

Якщо після **one** стоять означальні підрядні речення або означальний дієприкметниковий зворот, то **one** є займенником-замінником іменника:

The latter method differs radically from the **one** mentioned above.— *Останній метод значно відрізняється від того (методу), який згадувався раніше.*

Займенник **that (those)** замінює іменник, який згадувався перед цим, і перекладається цим іменником або випускається:

The most important task of a pupil is **that** of learning.— *Найважливіше завдання учня — вчитися.*

## MANY, MUCH, FEW, LITTLE, A LOT OF

Слова **many, much** (багато), **few, little** (мало, недостатньо) означають кількість. **Many** та **few** вживаються перед злічуваними іменниками. **Much** і **little** — перед незлічуваними:

I have **a lot of** friends.— *У мене багато друзів.*

There were **few** mistakes in the test.— *У контрольній роботі було мало помилок.*

There is **a lot of** snow on the ground.— *На землі багато снігу.*

There's **little** sugar left.— *Залишилося мало цукру.*

Якщо перед словами **few** та **little** вживається неозначений артикль **a**, йдеться про невелику, але достатню кількість. Українською **a few** перекладається як «небагато», «кілька», **a little** — «небагато», «трохи». Слід звернути увагу на те, що **a few** вживається перед злічуваними іменниками у множині:

Are there **a few** buildings there? — *Чи є там кілька будинків?*

Vicky has made **a little** progress.— *Віка трохи покращила свій результат.*

На позначення великої кількості вживають такі словосполучення, як **a lot of, lots of**. Вони вживаються зі злічуваними іменниками у множині та незлічуваними іменниками в однині. У сучасній англійській мові **a lot of, lots of** зазвичай використовуються у ствердних реченнях, а **many, much** — у заперечних і питальних:

We have got **a lot of** friends. (*У нас багато друзів.*) — We have got **a lot of** work. (*У нас багато роботи.*)

We haven't got **many** friends. (*У нас небагато друзів.*) — We haven't got **much** work. (*У нас небагато роботи.*)

Have we got **many** friends? (*У нас багато друзів?*) — Have we got **much** work? (*У нас багато роботи?*)

# 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 суфікса чи префікса: **warm** (теплий), **fine** (гарний), **young** (молодий).
2. Похідні — в їхньому складі є суфікс і/або префікс: **beautiful** (красивий), **unhappy** (нещасний), **uncomfortable** (незручний).
3. Складні — складаються з двох чи більше основ: **blue-eyed** (синьоокий), **well-bred** (вихований).

## 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 приміщенні***.

The **only** problem he has is he's got no free time.— ***Єдина*** *його проблема полягає в тому, що йому 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 означений артикль для того, щоб назвати певну сукупність або спільноту людей:
We must care for **the sick**.— *Ми повинні піклуватися про* ***хворих***.

Існують групи субстантивованих прикметників, які вживаються з означеним 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. Приналежність предмета позначається за допомогою іменника у присвійному відмінку.

Порівняй: *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. — *Гарна маленька стара чорна 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 — ***безпорадний 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 is **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 вживається 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 суфіксів **-er** у вищому та **-est** у найвищому ступені.
2. Таким же 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, eldest**, утворені від **old**, вживають 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 ступенів 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 суфіксом **-er, -est**: nice → nicer, the nicest; large → larger, the largest.
2. Кінцева **-y** змінюється на **-i, -i** 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 однакові 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 реченні 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 іграшка 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 **набагато 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.*

# ПРИСЛІВНИК

***Прислівник*** — це самостійна частина мови, яка виражає ознаку дії, стану, якості чи вказує на різні обставини, за яких відбувається дія.

## Утворення

Прислівники за своєю будовою поділяються на прості та похідні. Прості прислівники не мають афіксів. До похідних належать прислівники, які утворюються додаванням суфіксів до прикметників та іменників. Найчастіше таким суфіксом є **-ly**: usual (звичайний) — usually (звичайно); part (частина) — partly (частково); day (день) — daily (щоденно).

***Правила утворення прислівників***

Більшість прислівників утворюється від прикметників за допомогою суфікса **-ly**.

1. Кінцева **-e** зберігається перед суфіксом: nice — nicely. (Винятки: true — truly, whole — wholly.)
2. Кінцева **-y** змінюється на **-i** перед суфіксом **-ly**, якщо їй передує приголосний: easy — easily, lucky — luckily.
3. Закінчення **-le** змінюється на **-ly**: possible — possibly.
4. Якщо основа прикметника закінчується на **-ic**, до нього додається суфікс **-ally**: dramatic — dramatically.

Деякі прислівники мають однакову форму з прикметниками: **fast** — *швидкий/швидко*; **early** — *ранній/рано*; **straight** — *прямий/прямо*; **long** — *довгий/довго*; **much** — *великий/багато, дуже*; **late** — *пізний/пізно*.

До цієї групи також належать прислівники, утворені від іменників за допомогою суфікса **-ly** (friendly, daily).

Відрізнити прислівники від прикметників можна за їх роллю в реченні. Прислівники визначають дієслова, прикметники та інші прислівники. Прикметники визначають іменники.

## ПОЗИЦІЯ ПРИСЛІВНИКІВ У РЕЧЕННІ

У реченні прислівники можуть стояти на початку (а), усередині (б) та наприкінці (в) речення:

| а | б | в |
|---|---|---|
| **Then** the car | **slowly** drove | **away.** |

## ПРИСЛІВНИКИ СПОСОБУ ДІЇ

Цей тип прислівників показує, у який спосіб відбувається дія, наприклад: **quickly** (швидко), **noisily** (шумно) тощо. Як правило, такі прислівники вживаються в кінці речення, але ті, які закінчуються на **-ly**, інколи можуть вживатися всередині речення:

We ran home **quickly**.
We **quickly** ran home.
} *Ми швидко побігли додому.*

## ПРИСЛІВНИКИ ЧАСУ Й МІСЦЯ

Прислівники часу й місця зазвичай 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.

| Малий ступінь | Середній ступінь | Найвищий ступінь |
|---|---|---|
| **a little** late — *трохи пізно*<br>**slightly** difficult — *трохи важко* | **pretty** small — *досить малий*<br>**rather** tired — *досить стомлений* | **absolutely** magnificent — *абсолютно величний*<br>**completely** happy — *абсолютно щасливий* |

### Too та 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** книжок.*

I spent **too much** time working.— *Я витратив **забагато** часу на роботу.*

Have we got **enough** sugar? — *Чи **достатньо** в нас цукру?*

**Enough** вживається як зі злічуваними, так і з незлічуваними іменниками.

Якщо зрозуміло, про що йдеться, то іменник не вживається:

You should add a little salt. Not **too much**.— *Вам потрібно 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 вчитесь 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:

| Кількість складів у слові | Ступінь порівняння | |
|---|---|---|
| | вищий | найвищий |
| Одно- чи двоскладове слово (fast — *швидко*) | **faster** | (the) **fastest** |
| 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 (добре) → 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**.— *Припущення **далі** не сягатимуть.*

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

**Farthest** і **furthest** можуть вживатися і як синоніми:

The subject **farthest/furthest** removed from my comprehension.— *Я не міг зрозуміти те, про що **йшлося далі**.*

### No longer чи any longer/any more?

**No longer** означає, що щось завершилося, і вживається всередині 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** та **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**.*

## ПРИЙМЕННИК

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

На відміну від української мови, в англійській тільки два відмінки, тому для складання речень вживають прийменники. Наприклад, **of** відповідає родовому відмінку української мови, **by, with** — орудному, **to** — давальному:

The article was translated **by him**.— *Статтю було перекладено **ним**.*

I gave the books **to the librarian**.— *Я віддав книжки **бібліотекарю**.*

Прийменники зазвичай стоять перед іменником, займенником, числівником або герундієм та після дієслова. Якщо в реченні 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 будинком 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 дивишся?*
What did you talk **about**? — ***Про** що ви говорили?*

### ПРИЙМЕННИКИ IN, ON, AT

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

**In, on, at (місцезнаходження)**

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

| Значення | | |
|---|---|---|
| **In** | **On** | **At** |
| **in** the kitchen | sit **on** the floor | sit **at** the desk |
| work **in** the garden | a number **on** the door | wait **at** the station |
| swim **in** the pool | a book **on** the table | **at** the crossroads |
| **in** a town/a city/ a country | **on** a floor | **at** a place on a journey |
| **in** a street (GB) | **on** a street (US) | **at** a house/ an address |
| | **on** a road or river | **at** an event |

### In та at у словосполученнях, пов'язаних зі спорудами

**In** та **at** можуть вживатися, коли мається на увазі місцезнаходження всередині приміщення:

There are 50 people **in** the theatre.— *У театрі знаходяться 50 осіб.*

We were waiting for you **in** the caf.— *Ми чекали на тебе в кав'ярні.*

Прийменник **at** вживають, коли говорять про події, які відбуваються, але при цьому важливе не місце, де вони відбуваються, а власне події:

We were **at** the theatre.— *Ми були в театрі.* (Дивилися виставу.)

| Деякі усталені словосполучення | |
|---|---|
| **In** | **in** prison/hospital — *у в'язниці/лікарні*<br>**in** a book/newspaper — *у книзі/газеті*<br>**in** the photo/picture — *на фото/ картині*<br>**in** the country — *у селі*<br>**in** the middle — *посередині*<br>**in** the back/front of smth — *позаду/попереду чогось*<br>**in** a queue/line/row — *у черзі/лінії/ряду* |
| **On** | **on** the platform — *на платформі*<br>**on** the farm — *на фермі*<br>**on** the page/map — *на сторінці/карті*<br>**on** the screen — *на екрані*<br>**on** the island/beach/coast — *на острові/пляжі/узбережжі*<br>**on** the right/left — *справа/зліва* |

*Закінчення таблиці*

| Деякі усталені словосполучення | |
|---|---|
| **At** | **at** the station/airport — *на вокзалі/в аеропорту*<br>**at** home/work/school — *удома/на роботі/в школі*<br>**at** the seaside — *на морському курорті/ узбережжі*<br>**at** the top/bottom — *угорі/внизу*<br>**at** the end — *в кінці* |

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** | the/my/your car, a helicopter, a taxi |
| **On** | my bicycle/bike, the boat, the bus, the ferry, the plane, the ship, the train |

### In, on, at (час)

| In | On | At |
|---|---|---|
| **in** + year/ month/ season | **on** + day/date | **at** + clock time/meal time |
| **in** 1996 | **on** Saturday | **at** three o'clock |
| **in** September | **on** 1th November | **at** that time |
| **in** winter | **on** that day | **at** lunch |
| **in** the 21st century | **on** + a single day | **at** the moment |
| **in** + a week or more | **on** Christmas Eve | **at** + two or three days |
| **in** the holiday | **on** + day + part of a day | **at** Christmas |
| **in** the summer term | **on** Sunday morning | **at** Easter |
| **in** + part of a day | (US **on** the weekend) | **at** the weekend |
| **in** the morning | | |
| **in** the evening | | |
| Somebody rang **in** the night (посеред ночі). | | My granny cannot sleep **at** night (взагалі 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 НАПРЯМКУ

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 пірнає **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.— *Енн кладе ляльку **на** візок.*

He fell **off** the chair.— *Він упав **зі** стільця.*

The table is **by/beside** the bed.— *Стіл 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 **зі** Львова.*

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

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

There is a bridge **over** the river.— ***Над** річкою 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 сходить східцями **униз**.*

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

The train goes **through** the tunnel.— *Поїзд їде **крізь** тунель.*

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

A man went **past** the house.— *Чоловік пройшов **повз** будинок.*

I was sitting **opposite** Lisa.— *Я сидів **навпроти** Лізи.*

They are running **round/around** the stadium.— *Вони біжать **навколо** стадіону.*

### Прийменники, що виражають граматичну залежність слів у реченні

| Відмінок (в українській мові) | Прийменник | Приклад | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | українська мова | англійська мова |
| Родовий | of | Наприкінці **уроку** вчитель оголосив оцінки. | At the end **of the lesson** the teacher told the marks. |
| Давальний | to | Я повернув собаку **хазяїну**. | I returned the dog **to its owner**. |
| Орудний | with<br>by | Чому ти пишеш диктант **олівцем**?<br>Ця книжка була написана **Джеком Лондоном**. | Why are you writing the dictation **with a pencil**?<br>This book was written **by Jack London**. |
| Місцевий | about | Розкажи мені **про цю людину**. | Tell me **about this man**. |

### 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 відвідую моїх дідуся 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 **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», «серед»:

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.— *Миша (перебуває) **серед** квітів.*<br>There is a village **among** the hills.— ***Серед** пагорбів є село.*<br>There is an adult **among** the children.— ***Серед** дітей є дорослий.* |
| **between** | The mouse is **between** two pieces of cheese.— *Миша (перебуває) **між** двома шматками сиру.*<br>There is a small dog **between** two boys.— ***Між** двома хлопчиками — невеликий собака.*<br>There is a TV set **between** the windows.— ***Між** вікнами є телевізор.* |

## СПОЛУЧНИК

***Сполучник*** — це службова частина мови, що вживається для поєднання однорідних членів речення та частин складного речення.

Розрізняють сполучники **сурядності** та **підрядності**. Сполучники сурядності поєднують однорідні члени речення та частини складносурядного речення. Сполучники підрядності поєднують головну та підрядну частини складнопідрядного речення.

| Сполучники | | | Приклад |
|---|---|---|---|
| Сурядності | Зіставні | **and** (та), **both ... and** (як ... так і), **neither ... nor** (ані ... ані) | I've been to Kyiv **and** Lviv.— *Я був у Києві **та** Львові.* |
| | Протиставні | **but** (але), **whereas** (тоді як) | I don't like detectives **but** my friend loves them.— *Я не люблю детективи, **але** моя подруга їх любить.* |
| | Розділові | **or** (чи), **either ... or** (або ... або) | Do you want apples **or** do you want oranges? — *Ти хочеш яблук **чи** апельсинів?* |
| Підрядності | Пояснювальні | **that is** (тобто) | He asked us to invite him — **that is** to send him an official invitation.— *Він попросив нас запросити його, **тобто** надіслати йому офіційне запрошення.* |

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*Закінчення таблиці*

| Сполучники | | | Приклад |
|---|---|---|---|
| Підрядності | Приєднувальні | **and also** (а також) | The day was so nice **and also** very warm.— *День був таким гарним, **а також** дуже теплим.* |
| | З'ясувальні | **that** (що, про що) | This is the very man **that** I told you **about**.— *Це той самий чоловік, **про якого** я тобі розповідала.* |
| | Часові | **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) | I was watching TV **when** my mother came home.— *Я дивився телевізор, **коли** моя мама прийшла додому.* |
| | Причинові | **because** (бо), **as** (оскільки), **since** (оскільки) | **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.* |
| | Наслідкові | **so** (отже), **therefore** (таким чином) | Martin has broken his leg, **so** he can't play football.— *Мартін зламав ногу, **отже** він не може грати у футбол.* |
| | Порівняльні | **as ... as** (так ... як), **as** (як), **as if** (ніби), **than** (ніж) | I'm **as** happy **as** a child.— *Я щасливий, **як** дитина.* |
| | Умовні | **if** (якщо), **whether** (чи) | **If** he comes, please give him this book.— ***Якщо** він прийде, будь ласка, віддай йому цю книжку.* |
| | Допустові | **although** (хоча), **though** (хоча), **in spite of** (незважаючи на), **despite the fact** (незважаючи на те що) | 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.* |
| | Мети | **in order to** (для того щоб), **so that** (для того щоб), **so** (для того щоб) | I came to my friend **in order to** help him.— *Я прийшов до товариша **для того, щоб** допомогти йому.* |

# 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 означеним артиклем: **the second** pupil — ***другий*** *учень*.

| Кількісні | | Порядкові | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | one | 1st | first |
| 2 | two | 2nd | second |
| 3 | three | 3rd | third |
| 4 | four | 4th | fourth |
| 5 | five | 5th | fifth |
| 6 | six | 6th | sixth |
| 7 | seven | 7th | seventh |
| 8 | eight | 8th | eighth |
| 9 | nine | 9th | ninth |
| 10 | ten | 10th | tenth |
| 11 | eleven | 11th | eleventh |
| 12 | twelve | 12th | twelfth |
| 13 | thirteen | 13th | thirteenth |
| 14 | fourteen | 14th | fourteenth |
| 15 | fifteen | 15th | fifteenth |
| 16 | sixteen | 16th | sixteenth |
| 17 | seventeen | 17th | seventeenth |
| 18 | eighteen | 18th | eighteenth |
| 19 | nineteen | 19th | nineteenth |
| 20 | twenty | 20th | twentieth |
| 21 | twenty-one | 21st | twenty-first |
| 22 | twenty-two | 22nd | twenty-second |
| 30 | thirty | 30th | thirtieth |
| 40 | forty | 40th | fortieth |
| 50 | fifty | 50th | fiftieth |
| 60 | sixty | 60th | sixtieth |
| 70 | seventy | 70th | seventieth |
| 80 | eighty | 80th | eightieth |
| 90 | ninety | 90th | ninetieth |
| 100 | a/one hundred | 100th | hundredth |
| 101 | a/one hundred and one | 101st | hundred and first |
| 200 | two hundred | 200th | two hundredth |
| 1 000 | a/one thousand | 1 000th | thousandth |
| 10 000 | ten thousand | 10 000th | ten thousandth |
| 100 000 | a/one hundred thousand | 100 000th | hundred thousandth |
| 1 000 000 | a/one million | 1 000 000th | millionth |

### 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 числівниках, більших за тисячу, на письмі вживають кому або пробіл: 1,200 та 1 200.

### Десяткові дроби та дробові числівники

| | |
|---|---|
| **0.1** — (nought) point one | нуль цілих одна десята |
| **0.25** — (nought) point two five | нуль цілих двадцять п'ять сотих |
| **0.33** — (nought) point three three | нуль цілих тридцять три сотих |
| **2.35** — two point three five | дві цілих тридцять п'ять сотих |
| 1/7 — one seventh | одна сьома |
| 2/7 — two sevenths | дві сьомі |
| 1/2 — one half | одна друга |
| 1/4 — one quarter | одна четверта |

### 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 числівники не мають закінчення множини: two thousand pupils — *дві тисячі учнів*, проте thousands of people — *тисячі людей.*

### Математичні вирази

| Знак, назва англійською | Назва українською | Приклад |
|---|---|---|
| + (plus) | плюс | 7 + 6 = 13 — Seven **plus** six equals (або is) thirteen.— *Сім* ***плюс*** *шість дорівнює тринадцяти.* 5 × 8 = 40 — Five **times** eight equals forty, або five eights are forty, або five multiplied by eight is forty.— *П'ять* ***помножити*** *на вісім дорівнює сорока.* |
| − (minus) | мінус | |
| × (times або multiplied by) | помножити | |
| / (divided by) | поділити | |
| = (equals) | дорівнює | |
| % (per cent) | процент | |
| $3^2$ (three squared) | три в квадраті | |
| $5^3$ (five cubed) | п'ять у кубі | |
| $6^{10}$ (six to the power of ten) | шість у десятому ступені | |

### Температура

У Великій Британії температура вимірюється у градусах за Цельсієм, хоча багато хто користується вимірюванням за Фаренгейтом. У Сполучених Штатах використовують градуси за Фаренгейтом в усіх 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 × 5 = 180 ÷ 9 = 20 °C.

### Час

| Час | Назва в мовленні | |
|---|---|---|
| | розмовному | офіційному |
| 06.00 | six o'clock | six hundred (hours) |
| 06.05 | five past six | six o five |
| 06.10 | ten past six | six ten |
| 06.15 | (a) quarter past six | six fifteen |
| 06.20 | twenty past six | six twenty |

| Час | Назва в мовленні | |
|---|---|---|
| | розмовному | офіційному |
| 06.30 | half past six | six thirty |
| 06.35 | twenty-five to seven | six thirty-five |
| 06.40 | twenty to seven | six forty |
| 06.45 | (a) quarter to seven | six forty-five |
| 06.50 | ten to seven | six fifty |
| 06.55 | five to seven | six fifty-five |
| 10.12 | twelve minutes past ten | ten twelve |
| 13.10 | ten past one | thirteen ten |
| 19.56 | four minutes to eight | nineteen fifty-six |

**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 **о сьомій нуль 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/о другій дня/об одинадцятій ночі**.*

**a.m.** — на позначення часу до 12 години дня
**p.m.** — на позначення часу після 12 години дня
} вживають у неофіційному стилі

School starts **at 9 a.m.**— *Уроки в школі починаються **о дев'ятій (ранку)**.*

The bank closes **at 6 p.m.**— *Банк зачиняється **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**.*

Цифри року вимовляються по дві: 1992 — nineteen ninety-two; цифри після 2000 року — two thousand and...: 2002 — two thousand and two.

# РОЗДІЛ II: СИНТАКСИС

## 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 прямого додатка 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 **удома 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 речень 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. І я **також**.*

Структура такого короткого заперечного речення: **neither** + допоміжне або модальне 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.— *Емми немає тут сьогодні ввечері. **Немає і** Метью.*

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

**Neither** my friends, **nor I liked** the concert.— *Ані моїм друзям, **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 реченні 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 виграли приз? — **Боюся**, що ні.*

Для згоди з попереднім заперечним реченням вживають речення зі словом **either**. Речення з **either** можуть містити лише допоміжне дієслово з часткою **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 дієслово з часткою **not** та основне дієслово: I don't like pepper.— I don't like it **either**.— *Я не люблю гіркий перець.— **Я також.***

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

## ПИТАЛЬНЕ РЕЧЕННЯ

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

### Загальне 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 дієслово. Якщо присудок у реченні виражений дієсловом **to be**, воно стоятиме 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 вмієте плавати? (Так./Ні.)*

**Порядок слів у загальному запитанні**

| Допоміжне або модальне дієслово | Підмет та означення до нього | Основне дієслово | Інші члени речення |
|---|---|---|---|
| Will | they | arrive | tomorrow? |
| Did | you | see | the film? |
| May | I | use | your phone? |
| Does | she | go | to school? |

### 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 (злічувані)?
**Who?** — Хто?
**How (old, long etc.)?** — Як? (Скільки років? Як довго? і т. д.)
**How much?** — Скільки (незлічувані)?

**Порядок слів у спеціальному запитанні**

| Питальне слово | Допоміжне дієслово | Підмет та означення до нього | Основне дієслово | Інші члени речення |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| What | do | you | do | every day? |
| Where | did | he | go | yesterday? |
| When | will | your sister | return | home? |
| Where | have | you | been | recently? |

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?

| Запитання до підмета та його означення | Запитання до додатка |
|---|---|
| Who **was talking** to you? — *Хто **говорив** з тобою?* | Who **were you talking** to? — *З ким **ти говорив?*** |
| Which computer **will work** best? — *Який комп'ютер **працюватиме** найкраще?* | Which computer **will you use**? — *Яким комп'ютером **ти будеш користуватися?*** |
| How many pupils **came** to us? — *Скільки учнів **прийшло?*** | How many pupils **did you see**? — *Скільки учнів **ти бачив?*** |

### Розділове запитання

***Розділове 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 (співвідносне з присудком).

| Стверджувальне речення + заперечне запитання | Заперечне речення + стверджувальне запитання |
|---|---|
| There **is** a mistake, **isn't there?** — *Тут помилка, **чи не так?*** | There **is not** a mistake, **is there?** — *Тут **немає** помилки, **чи не так?*** |
| The boys **can** sing, **can't they?** — *Хлопці **вміють** співати, **чи не так?*** | The boys **can't** sing, **can they?** — *Хлопці **не вміють** співати, **чи не так?*** |
| It **will be** cold in winter, **won't it?** — *Узимку **буде** холодно, **чи не так?*** | It **won't be** cold in winter, **will it?** — *Узимку **не буде** холодно, **чи не так?*** |

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 ходить до школи.*

Ann can sing, can't she? — **No**, she can't.— *Енн вміє співати, чи не так? — **Ні**, вона не вміє.*

Ann can't sing, can she? — **No**, she can't.— *Енн 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'єднуються сполучником **or**:

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

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

## СПОНУКАЛЬНЕ РЕЧЕННЯ

***Спонукальні речення*** виражають заохочення до дії або 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!*** (*Стояти!*)

Ввічливою 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** Енн заспіває пісню.*

**Let's (Let + us = Let's)** go to the cinema.— *Ходімо в кіно.*

## ОКЛИЧНЕ РЕЧЕННЯ

В окличному реченні вживається конструкція «**what a/an** + іменник в однині» або «**what** + іменник у множині/незлічуваний іменник».

| | |
|---|---|
| Іменник в однині | **What a** good idea! — ***Яка** гарна ідея!* |
| Іменник у множині | **What** lovely flowers! — ***Які** гарні квіти!* |
| Незлічуваний іменник | **What** fun we had! — ***Як** нам було гарно!* |

**Зверніть увагу!**

Слід пам'ятати про те, що в кінці окличного речення завжди стоїть знак оклику.

Окличні речення виражають сильні емоції: радість, гнів, розчулення, здивування тощо, та відрізняються за своєю будовою від решти речень. Слово, яке стоїть після окличного **what** чи **how**, є емоційно забарвленим. Початковий займенник **what** вживається тоді, коли в окличному реченні 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 рівнозначних частин, що поєднуються таким чином.

1. Єднальними 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.— *Співали птахи, сяяло сонце.*

## СКЛАДНОПІДРЯДНЕ 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. Приєднується 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** (наче, ніби) та ін.:

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

That is **what he wanted to ask about**.— *Саме про* ***це 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 безсполучниковим способом — останній властивий розмовному мовленню:

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

They said **they were there**.— *Вони сказали,* ***що були тут.***

***Підрядне означальне 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 безсполучниковим 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.*

***Підрядне обставинне речення***

Підрядне обставинне речення, яке виконує функцію обставин головного речення, має кілька видів.

*Підрядне речення часу* приєднується за допомогою сполучників **when** (коли), **after** (після того як), **before** (перед тим як), **while** (в той час як), **as** (коли), **till/until** (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**.— *Зателефонуй 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.*

*Підрядне речення причини* приєднується 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.*

*Підрядне речення місця* приєднується до 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,* ***там, де ти йому сказав.***

*Підрядне речення наслідку* приєднується 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 залишитися вдома,* ***отже, ми зробили всю хатню роботу.***

*Підрядні речення мети* починаються зі 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 спізнитися 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* поєднуються з головним сполучниками **as** (як), **as ... as** (як ... так), **than** (ніж), **as if** (ніби) тощо:

Do **as you like.**— *Роби,* ***як тобі подобається.***

**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 речень — *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 запрошували.***

We stayed in the street **although it was getting dark.**— *Ми залишалися на вулиці,* ***хоча сутеніло.***

## ПРЯМИЙ ТА НЕПРЯМИЙ ДОДАТКИ

В англійській мові розрізняють прямий та непрямий додатки.

### Прямий додаток

**Прямим** називається додаток, який вживається без прийменника, виражений іменником у загальному відмінку (Common Case) або особовим займенником в об'єктному відмінку (Objective Case). Як правило, прямий додаток в англійській мові перекладається українською також прямим додатком (знахідний/родовий відмінок без прийменника):

I'll send **a postcard.**— *Я надішлю* ***листівку.***

We bought **an ice cream.**— *Ми купили* ***морозиво.***

### Непрямий додаток

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

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

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

Якщо непрямий додаток вживається після прямого, то перед ним вживаються **to** або **for.**

Перед непрямим додатком вживається **to,** якщо в реченні є дієслова **bring** (приносити), **feed** (годувати), **give** (давати), **hand** (передавати, вручати), **lend** (позичати), **offer** (пропонувати), **owe** (бути зобов'язаним), **pass** (передавати), **pay** (платити), **post** (інформувати, передавати поштою), **promise** (обіцяти), **read** (читати), **sell** (продавати), **send** (надсилати), **show** (показувати), **take** (брати), **teach** (вчити), **tell** (говорити), **throw** (кидати), **write** (писати):

Vicky paid the money **to the cashier.** Або: Vicky paid **the cashier** the money.— *Вікі заплатила гроші касиру.*

**For** вживається з дієсловами **book** (замовляти), **bring** (нести), **build** (будувати), **buy** (купувати), **choose** (вибирати), **cook** (готувати), **fetch** (принести), **find** (знаходити), **get** (ставати), **leave** (залишати), **make** (робити), **order** (наказувати), **pick** (збирати), **reserve** (залишати), **save** (захищати):

They found a ticket **for me**. Або: They found **me** a ticket.— *Вони знайшли для мене квиток.*

Існує правило вживання додатків після дієслова **to give**. Якщо додатки виражено займенником та іменником, то займенник завжди стоятиме перед іменником:

He likes Ann. He gave **her some flowers.**— *Енн йому подобається. Він подарував їй квіти.* (У цьому випадку займенник **her** стоїть перед іменником тому, що Енн згадувалася в попередньому реченні.)

Henry bought some flowers. He gave **them to Claire.**— *Генрі купив квіти. Він подарував їх Клер.* (У цьому прикладі **them** стосується квітів, про які теж, як і в попередньому прикладі, 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 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Стверджувальне речення** | **Заперечне речення** | **Питальне речення** |
| **There is** a pen in the box. | **There is not** a pen in the box. | **Is there** a pen in the box? |
| **There are** pens in the box. | **There are not** pens in the box. | **Are there** pens in the box? |
| **Минулий час** | | |
| **Стверджувальне речення** | **Заперечне речення** | **Питальне речення** |
| **There was** a pen in the box. | **There was not** a pen in the box. | **Was there** a pen in the box? |
| **There were** pens in the box. | **There were not** pens in the box. | **Were there** pens in the box? |
| **Майбутній час** | | |
| **Стверджувальне речення** | **Заперечне речення** | **Питальне речення** |
| **There will be** a pen in the box. | **There will not be** a pen in the box. | **Will there be** a pen in the box? |

### Вживання

Конструкція **there + to be** вживається для того, щоб повідомити про наявність або відсутність предмета (предметів) або особи (осіб) у певному місці. Слід пам'ятати про те, що іменник в однині завжди вживатиметься в цій конструкції з неозначеним артиклем:

**There is** a computer in our class.— *У нашому класі є комп'ютер.*

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

Слід також звернути увагу на переклад речень з такою конструкцією — його слід починати 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 однині потребує присудка в однині, 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 однині:

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 подруга.) Її перший та найкращий **твір виграв** приз. (Її твір є першим та найкращим.)*

Дві частини підмета інколи можуть розглядатися або як одне ціле, або нарізно. Відповідно до цього вони й узгоджуються з присудком:

**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 чаю. (Хліб, намащений маслом.) **Хліб** та **масло продаються** в магазині за рогом. (Як хліб, так і масло.)*

Присудок в однині 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, є чи немає **and**, присудок узгоджується в однині, якщо друга 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 однині:

**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

service.— *Кожний чоловік повинен прослужити два роки.*

На противагу, підмет у множині, після якого стоїть **each** у будь-якому місці в реченні, узгоджується з присудком у множині за загальним правилом:

The employees **were each** given a bonus at the end of the year for increased productivity.— *Наприкінці року **кожному** робітнику надали премію за збільшену продуктивність їх праці.*

### Сполучення частин підмета за допомогою as well as та інших прийменників

**Зверніть увагу!**
**And** — *та*;
**as well as** — *так само як*;
**together with** — *разом із*;
**in addition to** — *до*.

Деякі прийменники схожі за значенням на **and**, але це не впливає на число підмета. До них належать такі: **as well as, with, together with, in addition to.** Дієслово має бути в однині:

My son, as well as my daughter, **is** at college.— *Мій син, так само як і моя донька,— у коледжі.*

Так відбувається й у тому випадку, коли інші прийменники не нагадують **and** за значенням:

One child after another **has** complained of the cold.— *Діти один за одним поскаржилися на застуду.*

My parents as well as my grandparents **live** in New York.— *Мої батьки, так само як і мої дідусь з бабусею, **живуть** у Нью-Йорку.*

### Сполучення частин підмета за допомогою or та nor

Узгодження підмета з присудком у цьому випадку залежить від числа іменників, які входять до складу підмета:

Their house and their firm **is** in Manchester.— *Їхній будинок та їхня фірма — у Манчестері.*

Neither cats nor dogs **are** allowed in the building.— *З кішками та собаками не дозволено заходити до будинку.*

Якщо частини підмета різні за числом, дієслово узгоджується в числі з останнім (найближчим) іменником:

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** ані сиру, ані 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.*

Однина чи множина вживається з такими займенниками залежно від того, що мається на увазі: **all** (всі), **none** (ніхто), **some** (декілька), **half** (половина) та іншими дробовими числами. Однина 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 реченнях:

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 розглядатися як еквівалент **not one of the workers** (жоден з робітників):

Not one of the workers **has gone** on strike.— *Жоден із робітників не **страйкував**.*

### Узгодження займенників who, which, that

Відносні займенники **who, which** та **that** мають таке саме число, що й іменник, до якого вони відносяться. Однина 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 дізналися 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 ввечері. (Деякі студенти **люблять** учитися пізно ввечері, і моя донька — одна з них.)*

Однина 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 (Той 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) максимумом, який могла вмістити кімната.*

### Вираження підмета заголовками та цитатами

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

«Porgy and Bess» (The opera) **has** recently **been** revived on Broadway.— *«Поргі та Бесс» (Оперу) нещодавно **було** відновлено на Бродвеї.*

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

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.— *«Розповідь вівці» **була** моїм першим знайомством з п'єсами Шекспіра.*

Якщо говорять про вислів чи слово, присудок стоїть 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.— *«Мої вибачення» (Вираз) **було** все, що він міг сказати.*

### What, whatever у ролі підмета

Займенник **what** (що) узгоджується 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 вороже 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 б вони не робили, мене це не обходить. (Все, що вони роблять.)*

**Whatever** (все, що) — це займенник, який завжди узгоджується 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**.)*

Але **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 узгоджується 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 узгоджуються 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 узгоджуватися з дієсловом у множині:

Your statistics **are** inaccurate (статистика, тобто підрахунки).— *Твої підрахунки неточні.*

Назви хвороб, такі як **measles** (кір), **mumps** (свинка), **shingles** (лишай), теж вважаються іменниками в однині і вживаються з відповідним присудком:

Measles **is** a highly infectious disease.— *Кір є дуже заразною хворобою.*

Також за цим правилом узгоджуються й назви ігор **billiards** (більярд) 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 узгоджуються в однині, оскільки головний іменник словосполучення стоїть в однині:

Many a day **has** been passed in leisurely reading.— *Багато днів проминуло в розміреному читанні.*

More than one error **was** discovered in the wording of the document.— *У формулюванні документа знайшли більше ніж одну помилку.*

# ПУНКТУАЦІЯ

В англійській мові вживаються такі знаки пунктуації:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| . | крапка | the full stop, the period |
| ? | знак питання | the question mark |
| ! | знак оклику | the exclamation mark |
| : | двокрапка | the colon |
| ; | крапка з комою | the semicolon |
| , | кома | the comma |
| ... | три крапки | the ellipsis |
| — | тире | the dash |
| () | дужки | parentheses, (round) brackets |
| [] | квадратні дужки | (square) brackets |
| «» | лапки | quotation marks, inverted commas |

### Крапка

Крапка ставиться в кінці розповідних та наказових речень і після скорочених слів та ініціалів:

The mini was designed by A. C. Issigonis.— *Міні-спідницю було створено Ісігонісом.*

Co.— Company, Ltd.— Limited.— *Ко.— Компанія, Лтд.— 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 питання ставиться в реченнях, які є за змістом стверджувальними (висловлюють ввічливе прохання), а за формою — питальними:

Will you please sit down? — *Сідайте, будь ласка. (Чи не бажаєте Ви сісти?)*

### Знак оклику

Знак оклику ставиться наприкінці окличних речень, тобто висловлювань, яким властиве підвищення тону, емоційне забарвлення:

How late you are! — *Як пізно ти прийшов!*

Знак оклику інколи вживається наприкінці речень, які виражають не лише оклик, а й значне здивування, недовіру тощо:

O, does she think of me so often! — *О, чи думає вона про мене так часто?!*

### Кома

Кома розділяє однорідні члени речення, частини складного речення та відокремлює пряму мову від слів автора:

Only buses, taxis and bicycles can use this street.— *По цій вулиці можуть рухатися тільки автобуси, таксі та велосипеди.*

The new road was supposed to reduce traffic jams, but they are even worse now.— *Передбачалося, що завдяки новій дорозі зменшаться пробки, але зараз стало навіть гірше.*

«I'll drive», said Linda.— *«Я керуватиму машиною»,— сказала 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.— *Містер Сіммонз, володар будинку, буде радий бачити вас у вівторок.*

Як і в українській мові, в англійській кома використовується для відокремлення вставних слів, словосполучень і речень:

Unfortunately, we haven't been able to find the solution.— *На жаль, ми не змогли знайти рішення.*

Комою виділяється самостійний дієприслівниковий 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 входять 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 входить до складу безсполучникових складносурядних речень, або перелік:

It was unusually quiet: everybody was sound asleep.— *Було незвично тихо: усі 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 іде за двокрапкою, зазвичай починається з маленької літери, за винятком тих випадків, коли пояснення складається з кількох речень.

### Лапки

Лапки вживаються для виділення цитат і прямої мови. Якщо слова автора розташовані в середині прямої мови, то кожна з її частин пишеться в лапках:

«So you've read this story», he said. «Did you like it?» — *«Отже, ти прочитав 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, виражених цифрами, і скорочень:

They agreed, but there are too many but's.— *Вони погодилися, але є занадто багато «але».*

### Тире

Тире часто виконує ті самі функції, що й двокрапка, крапка з комою та дужки. Часто ставиться у тому випадку, коли в реченні міститься нова, несподівана, додаткова інформація:

I don't often drive long distances — hardly ever, in fact.— *Я не часто їжджу на великі відстані — фактично ніколи.*

I was nervous — I didn't like the dark.— *Я нервувався — мені не подобалася темрява.*

# РОЗДІЛ III: ОРФОГРАФІЯ

## 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 рекламі 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 — норвежці, 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 Богемії) та bohemian — богемний (ідеться про певний спосіб життя).

Коли назва складається з більше ніж одного слова, як правило, всі слова пишуться з великої літери, крім артиклів, сполучника **and** та прийменників типу **of**: the Department of Education and Science, the Library of Congress. Винятками є the Hague — Гаага (порівняйте: the Netherlands — Нідерланди) та назви газет, у яких артикль **the** є частиною заголовку: The New York Times.

Коли слова вживаються узагальнено, 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 непорозуміння велика літера пишеться навіть тоді, коли вживається 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 (Петікоут 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 з великої літери. Вони пишуться перед іменем або вживаються самостійно: Her Majesty the Queen (її величність королева); His Excellency the Ambassador from Peru (його превосходительство посол Перу); Her Royal Highness (її королівська величність); Your Honour (ваша честь); His Holiness (його святість).

### Назви робіт та заголовки

Як правило, усі слова-назви пишуться з великої літери (у тому числі підзаголовки), крім артиклів (**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 I

Особовий займенник I (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 великими літерами, крім тих випадків, коли ці слова мають закінчення множини (наприклад, MPs): UNESCO; CBS; MPS; BBC; GHQ. Але деякі абревіатури, зокрема такі як **radar** та **laser**, пишуться малими літерами.

### Бог

Коли йдеться про Бога, то слова, якими він називається, пишуться з великої літери (God — *Бог*, the Lord — *Господь*, the Almighty — *Всемогутній*). Також з великої літери колись писали займенники, які стосувалися Бога (Thou, He — *Ти*, *Він*). Зараз останнє правило є застарілим.

# ДОДАТКИ

## ЛЕКСИКО-ТЕМАТИЧНИЙ ДОВІДНИК

### ВЖИВАННЯ СЛІВ, БЛИЗЬКИХ ЗА ЗВУЧАННЯМ, 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 вживані у фразеологізмах: an act of cruelty/folly/mercy (акт жорстокості/безрозсудливий вчинок/акт милосердя); act of God (форс-мажор); to take action (вчиняти дії); a civil action (цивільна справа).

#### Actual, actually (фактично, насправді)

Слова **actual, actually** часто вживаються для підсилення значення. **In actual fact** означає «фактично», хоча фраза **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 вживалася перед цифрою року (наприклад, AD 1999), а зараз — після; зовсім не вживається на позначення століть на відміну від **BC (before Christ;** до нашої ери), що використовується як після цифр року, так і після століть:

The battle took place in **the 4th century BC.**— *Битва 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 у **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 **здійснюватиме** 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 чиюсь власність: my personal **effects.**

#### Affect

Іменник **affect** існує лише як термін у психології та означає стан афекту, надмірний вияв 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 «в будь-якому випадку»:

I don't want to go; **anyway,** I can't.— *Я не хочу йти, та, **в будь-якому випадку,** і 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 американському варіанті 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, опріч, крім того)

**Apart from** вживається в обох варіантах англійської мови, **aside from** — суто американська форма:

Quite **apart** from the expense, I don't enjoy it.— ***Опріч*** *мої витрати, мені це не подобається.*

### Arise (виникати), rise (підніматися)

**Arise** вживається головним чином з абстрактними іменниками:

If the occasion **arises.**— *Якщо* ***виникне*** *нагода.*

A problem has **arisen.**— ***Виникла*** *проблема.*

**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 варіанті англійської мови **around** переважно вживається частіше за **round.** У британському варіанті англійської мови вживання **around** замість **about** означає «приблизно», наприклад around 60% (приблизно 60%); around three o'clock (близько третьої години) використовують частіше, хоча дехто вважає це американізмом. Британці, говорячи **round**, переважно мають на увазі «обертання» (The wheels go **round.**— *Колеса* ***обертаються.*** 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** вживають буквально: rouse the sleeping children — *підніми (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 — художній театр; an art school — художня школа. **Arts** як прикметник означає ремесла або гуманітарні дисципліни:

History is an **arts** subject.— *Історія — **гуманітарний** предмет.*

В американській системі освіти the liberal arts — суспільно-природничі науки — включають у себе науки про природу та суспільство.

### Away, way (далеко), way back (з давніх часів), way above, way up, way ahead (набагато)

**Away** традиційно вживають у британському та американському варіантах англійської мови для висловлювань стосовно часу та відстані:

They live **away** out in the country.— *Вони живуть* ***далеко*** *у селі.*

It happened **away** back in 1910.— *Це сталося у 1910.*

Скорочена форма **way** властива неформальному стилю в Америці, а у Великій Британії вживається у словосполученнях **way back, way above, way up, way ahead.**

### Awful (дуже поганий, надзвичайно), awfully (дуже)

**Awful** (прикметник) означає «дуже поганий» (**awful** weather — ***дуже погана*** *погода*) або «надзвичайний» (an **awful** lot of difference — ***надзвичайно*** *багато розбіжностей*).

**Awfully** значить «дуже»: **awfully** difficult — *дуже складно.*

### Awhile (трохи), a while (якийсь час)

**Awhile** — це прислівник (to rest **awhile** — *трохи відпочити*), **while** — іменник (to rest for a **while** — ***якийсь час*** *відпочивати*).

**While** вживають, коли йдеться про проміжок часу: for a while — *на якийсь час.*

### Bad (поганий), badly (погано)

Прикметник **bad,** за правилом, використовують після дієслів, які можна замінити дієсловом **to be,** не змінюючи при цьому зміст речення:

It sounds/looks/seems/remains/feels/becomes **bad.**— ***Погано*** *звучить/виглядає/уявляється/залишається/почувається/стає.* (Але: feel **badly** — ***погано*** *себе почувати* (притаманно розмовному мовленню).)

Прислівник **badly**, а не **bad**, вживається з рештою дієслів (He dances **badly**.— *Він погано танцює.*) та може означати «дуже»:

It ached **badly**.— *Дуже боліло.*

I want it **badly**.— *Я дуже цього хочу.*

### Bring (принести), take (брати)

Коли говорять **bring**, ідеться про дію, спрямовану на мовця:

**Bring** me some coffee.— ***Принеси*** *мені кави.*

**Take** позначає рух, спрямований від мовця, або дію, одночасну з дією мовця:

**Take** away these plates.— ***Прибери*** *ці тарілки.*

If you're going out, will you **take** me with you? — *Якщо ти зберешся на вулицю,* ***візьмеш*** *мене з собою?*

### Careless, carefree (безтурботний)

Ці слова мають значення «без турботи»: **careless** boy — ***безтурботний*** *хлопець*; **carefree** holidays — ***безтурботні*** *канікули.* Також вони можуть значити «той, хто приділяє мало уваги», але у цьому випадку **careless** виражає більш суворе, засудливе ставлення з боку мовця: **carefree** with his money — ***легковажний*** *до грошей*; **careless** slovenly work — ***легковажна*** *недбала робота.*

### Classic, classical (класичний)

Ці дві форми лише частково взаємозамінювані. **Classic** означає «класичний, зразковий» (a classic race — *класичні перегони*; a classic work on the subject — *зразкова робота з предмета*), або «зразковий, типовий» (a classic case of negation — *типовий випадок заперечення*), або «досить консервативний» (a classic suit — *класичний костюм*).

**Classical** вживають переважно тоді, коли говорять про мистецтво та літературу Стародавньої Греції та Рима: classical scholars — *класичні вчені*; a classical statue — *класична статуя*; classical music — *класична музика* (протиставляється популярній музиці). Наприклад, п'єса Шекспіра «Юлій Цезар» є класичною (classic) стосовно літературного жанру та класичною (classical) щодо теми твору.

### Clear, clearly (чітко, ясно, зрозуміло)

Обидва слова означають «чітко, ясно, зрозуміло»:

(He spoke) loud and **clear**.— (*Він говорив*) *голосно та зрозуміло.*

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 (дальтонік). Винятком є **coloration** (розфарбовування), 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 decilitre — *одна десята літра.*

### Defensible (спроможний оборонятися), defensive (оборонний)

**Defensible** означає «спроможний оборонятися», «той, що може бути виправданий»: a defensible point of view — *така точка зору, яку можна виправдати.*

**Defensive** — «захисний, оборонний»:

**Defensive** play in cricket is concerned with protecting the wicket rather than scoring runs.— ***Оборонна*** *гра в крикеті пов'язана більше із захистом воріт, 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 починається з малої літери, йдеться про ґрунт — верхній шар земної кори.

### Easy, easily (легкий)

**Easy** як прислівник вживається у певних фразеологізмах:

**Easy** does it.— ***Тихіше*** *їдеш, далі будеш.*

**Easy** come, easy go.— *Як нажили, так і прожили.*

Take it **easy**.— *Не переймайся.*

**Easier** said than done.— *Легше сказати, ніж зробити.*

Це слово не може замінити **easily**, яке теж є прислівником:

The door opens **easily**.— *Двері відчиняються легко.*

### Fanatic (фанатик), fanatical (фанатичний)

**Fanatic** є іменником (a football fanatic — *футбольний фанатик*), а **fanatical** — це прикметник (fanatical enthusiasm — *фанатичний ентузіазм*).

### Fantasy, phantasy (фантазія, фантастика)

Слово пишеться на початку з **f**, коли воно означає «художній твір про уявні обставини» (fantasy and science fiction — *наукова фантастика*) або «сон, фантазія». Застаріле написання — **phantasy** — вживають на позначення уявного світу психічно хворих людей.

### Further (далі), furthest (якнайдалі), farther (далі), farthest (якнайдалі)

Усі ці слова передають відстань:

**Farther/further** down the corridor.— *Далі по коридору.*

Who can jump the **farthest/furthest**? — *Хто може стрибнути якнайдалі?*

Лише **further**, а не **farther** може вживатися в абстрактному розумінні (closed until **further** notice — *зачинено до подальших вказівок*). Тільки **further** може бути дієсловом (**to further** your chances — *сприяти вашим шансам*).

**Farthest** та **furthest** є синонімами.

### Gold, golden (золотий)

Речі, виготовлені з золота, позначаються прикметником **gold**; те, що кольором нагадує золото,— **golden**: a gold watch — *золотий годинник* (зроблений із золота); golden curls — *золоте волосся* (золотавого кольору).

### Good (добрий), well (добре)

Як прислівник вживається лише **well**:

He sings **well** (не good). — *Він добре співає.*

Обидва слова — **well** та **good** — можуть вживатися після дієслів **to be** (бути), **to seem** (здаватися), **to look** (виглядати) і **to feel** (почувати себе), але **well** стосується стану здоров'я: I feel good (= Я радісний) та I feel well (= Я здоровий).

### Hard (погано), hardly (погано, 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 лаяти.*

**Scarcely** was I in bed before (не till) the telephone rang.— ***Тільки я** встиг лягти у ліжко, як задзвонив телефон.*

Оскільки всі ці слова мають значення «майже не», жодне з них не вживається у заперечних реченнях:

I can (a не I can't) **hardly** tell.— ***Майже** не можу нічого сказати.*

**Hardly** anyone (a 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 високо вгору*; to aim high — *мати високу мету.*

The company is flying **high**.— *Компанія займає високе **становище**.*

Обидва слова можуть означати «забагато, надмірно» (pay high/highly — *заплатити високу ціну, забагато*), але лише **highly** можна вживати перед прислівниками та прикметниками (highly intelligent — *високоосвічений*; highly paid — *що має високу заробітну плату*), лише **highly** може мати значення «зі схваленням»:

She speaks **highly** of you.— *Вона **гарно** (**схвально**) **про вас говорить**.*

### Historic, historical (історичний)

**Historic** має значення «історичний, прославлений в історії»: a historic occasion — *історична подія*.

**Historical** означає «той, що коли-небудь існував, пов'язаний з історією, стосується історії»:

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 (нездійсненний)

**Impractical** має значення «непередбачливий, непрактичний»: an **impractical** dream — *нездійсненна мрія*.

**Impracticable** головним чином означає «нездійсненний». 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 взаємозамінювані, розбіжність у значенні існує:

It was **impracticable** to open the window because it was locked.— ***Неможливо** було відчинити вікно, оскільки воно було замкнене*.

It was **impractical** to open the window because of the rain.— ***Не треба** було відчиняти вікно, тому що йшов дощ*.

**Impractical** є синонімом до слів **useless** — *непотрібний*, **imprudent** — *необережний*, **not sensible** — *безглуздий* 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 місті*. **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 так говорять, коли відчувають якусь недовіру чи навіть зневагу.

**Intelligent** означає «розумний».

He made an **intelligent** remark.— *Він зробив **слушне (розумне) зауваження***.

Люди інтелектуальні (intellectual) мають бути розумними (intelligent), але розумна людина не зажди 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 спеціальних словосполучень у граматиці, медицині (intensive care — *інтенсивна терапія*) та господарстві (intensive farming — *інтенсивне землеробство*).

### Kind, sort (вид, рід, сорт, тип)

В офіційному стилі 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 (Those kind of books are dull.). Множину часто вживають у питальних реченнях після **what** або **which**:

What sort of things are they? — *Якого вони роду?*

Множину зі словами **sort, kind** краще висловлювати іншим шляхом: Those **kinds** of books/Those **kinds** of book/Books of that **kind** are dull.— *Книжки такого **типу** — нудні*.

### Lie, lay (лежати)

Обидва слова мають однакове значення: «лежати», «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 взаємозамінюваними. Зазвичай **meantime** вживають як іменник:

They rested in the **meantime**.— ***Тим часом*** *вони відпочили.*

**Meanwhile** вживають як прислівник:

**Meanwhile**, they rested.— ***Тим часом*** *вони відпочили.*

### Mr (містер), Mrs (місіс), Miss, Ms (міс)

**Mr** ['mɪstə(r)] та **Mrs** ['mɪsɪz]— 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** [mɪz] називають незаміжню жінку.

**Miss** та **Mrs** не вживаються з назвами професій, говорять просто Dr Jones — доктор Джоунз, Madam Mayor — мадам мер. **Mr**, навпаки, 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 музикою професійно: music teachers — *учителі музики*, music critics — *музичні критики.*

**Musical** у цьому випадку було б трохи хвалькуватим, наче б вони вихваляли 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 грі 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 проштовхнути законопроект через Парламент.*

В американському варіанті переважно вживається **railroad**, слово **railway** у значенні «залізниця» використовується на позначення короткого шляху.

### Raise (піднімати, підвищувати), rise (підніматися)

Не слід плутати слова **raise** — *піднімати, підвищувати*; **rise** — *підніматись.*

Вони мають різні форми минулого часу та Past Participle: **raise, raised** та **rise, rose, risen.**

**Raise** вживається з додатком: raise the rent — *підняти ренту*; raise a cheer — *підняти келих.*

**Rise** вживається без додатків:

Prices **rose**.— ***Виросли*** *ціни.*

The Rhine **rises** in Switzerland.— *Рейн* ***бере початок*** *у Швейцарії.*

### Respectable (прийнятний), respectful (шанобливий), respective (відповідний)

**Respectable** має значення «той, хто заслуговує на повагу, пристойний, прийнятний»: respectable clothes — *пристойний одяг*, respectable amount of work — *прийнятний обсяг роботи.*

**Respectful** означає «той, хто виражає повагу, шанобливий»:

They listened in **respectful** silence.— *Вони слухали у шанобливій тиші.*

**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

вони ведуть: the Bath road. Винятком є великі 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 веде 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.*

**Sensitive** має значення «чутливий, такий, що легко сприймає», може вживатися з неістотами: a photographic emulsion sensitive to red light — *фотоемульсія, чутлива до червоного світла.*

Коли 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* ***товаришуємо*** *на роботі.*

**Social** має значення «суспільний»: social history — *соціальна історія*; a busy social life — *напружене 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 підемо туди.*

Коли мають на увазі день, слід писати:

We'll choose **some day** (а не 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*** *позичив мою ручку.*

**Some one** означає «якийсь один»:

Choose **some one** subject to study.— *Обери* ***один*** *предмет для дослідження.*

### Someplace, some place, somewhere (куди-небудь)

**Someplace** вживається, так само як і **some place** (два слова), в американському варіанті англійської мови, крім ділового листування. У Великій Британії віддають перевагу слову **somewhere**:

They were lost **somewhere** in the ocean.— *Вони загубилися десь в океані.*

### Sometime, sometimes (інколи)

Як прикметник **sometime** є правильною, але застарілою формою й означає «колишній»: the sometime chairman — *колишній голова.*

Як прислівник це слово вживається в обох варіантах англійської мови у значенні «колись» і в окремому написанні є правильним:

We'll meet **sometime** (або some time) next week.— *Ми зустрінемось* ***коли-небудь*** *наступного тижня.*

**Some time** також має значення «певний проміжок часу»:

The fire burned for **some time**.— *Полум'я горіло* ***деякий 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 пудинг.*

В обох варіантах англійської мови **specialties** — цінні папери.

### Special(ly), especially (особливо)

**Specially** вживається частіше за **especially**, але незначна розбіжність у значенні цих слів є.

Слова **special** та **specially** вживають у значенні «з певною метою»:

A **special** train — *спеціальний поїзд.*

This is **specially** for you.— *Це **особисто** для вас.*

Слова **especially** й рідше вживане **especial** — у значенні «дуже, особливо»: an **especial** friend — *особливий товариш*, not **especially** clever — *не дуже розумний.*

### Specie (гроші), species (зразок, різновид)

Літера **c** в обох словах вимовляється як [ʃ] 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 (пиріг)

У Великій Британії **pies** — пироги з начинкою, вкриті шаром 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 із сиром.* Слово **tart** не дуже властиве американському варіанту англійської мови, американці позначають цим словом лише невеличкі солодкі пироги, відкриті або закриті шаром тіста, отже, американець говорить **blueberry pie** чи **pumpkin pie** незалежно від виду кондитерського виробу.

**A flan** — відкритий пиріг, печуть його або зі звичайного, або з бісквітного тіста.

Відкритий пиріг зі звичайного тіста, начинений пікантним кремом, шинкою 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 вишуканий смак, або її витвір, або річ, зроблену зі смаком, називають **tasteful** (a tasteful colour scheme — *дібрана зі смаком кольорова палітра*); інколи особу називають **tasteless**, якщо їй 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)

Дієслова **to teach** та **to learn** мають відповідно значення «навчати» та «вчити, вивчати»:

I **learned** French from her.— *Я **вивчав** французьку мову в 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, наочний»: visual organs — *органи зору*; visual impressions — *зорові враження*; visual aids in education — *наочна допомога в освіті.*

### Wide (широкий), widely (широко)

**Wide** як прислівник вживається головним чином у фразеологізмах: far and wide; wide open; wide awake; wide apart.

**Wide** не може заміняти **widely**, головним значенням якого є «широкий, поширений»: travel widely — *багато подорожувати*; fluctuate widely — *широко розтікатися.* **Widely** вживається з дієприкметником минулого часу: widely known — *широко відомий.*

### Wrong, wrongly (неправильно)

**Wrong** може бути прислівником, означати «неправильно» і бути синонімом слова **wrongly**: guessed wrong(ly) — *неправильно здогадався*; spelled it wrong(ly) — *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 (a wrongly addressed letter — *неправильно адресований лист*).

# ДЕЯКІ ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВІДМІННОСТІ У ВЖИВАННІ БРИТАНСЬКОГО Й АМЕРИКАНСЬКОГО ВАРІАНТІВ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

### Seem, look тощо

| | |
|---|---|
| У британському варіанті після дієслів **appear** (виявитися), **feel** (відчувати), **look** (виглядати), **seem** (здаватися) тощо може вживатися іменник:<br>She **appeared (to be)** a good teacher.— *Вона **виявилася** гарним учителем.* | Американці після цих дієслів уживають **to be** або **like**:<br>He **appeared like** a good pilot.— *Він **виявився** гарним пілотом.* |

### Present Perfect та Past Simple

| | |
|---|---|
| Британці вживають Present Perfect з прислівниками **just, already** та **yet** при позначенні останньої дії:<br>Tom **has washed** the dishes.— *Том **помив** тарілки.* | Американці можуть вживати у таких реченнях або Present Perfect, або Past Simple:<br>Tom **has washed** the dishes./<br>Tom **washed** the dishes.— *Том **помив** тарілки.* |
| З **ever** та **never** британці також вживають Present Perfect:<br>**Have** you ever **played** football? — *Ти коли-небудь **грав** у футбол?* | З **ever** та **never** американці, як правило, вживають Past Simple, хоча можливою є часова форма Present Perfect:<br>**Did** you ever **play** baseball?/<br>**Have** you ever **played** baseball? — *Ти коли-небудь **грав** у бейсбол?* |

### Shall

| | |
|---|---|
| Британці вживають **will** для утворення форм майбутнього часу, але у першій особі може вживатися **shall**:<br>We **will/shall** contact you.— *Ми з вами **зв'яжемося**.* | Американці зазвичай не вживають дієслово **shall** для утворення форм майбутнього часу:<br>We **will** contact you.— *Ми з вами **зв'яжемося**.* |
| Британці вживають **shall** для висловлення пропозиції:<br>**Shall** I make the coffee? — *Я зроблю каву?* | Американці для висловлення пропозиції зазвичай вживають **should**:<br>**Should** I make the coffee? — *Я зроблю каву?* |
| Британці вживають **Shall we...?** для запрошення до дії:<br>**Shall** we go for a walk? — *Прогуляємося?* | Американці не використовують **shall** у запрошенні до дії:<br>**How about** a walk? — *Прогуляємося?* |

### Заперечні речення та запитання з have

| | |
|---|---|
| У Британії паралельно співіснують дві структури:<br>I **haven't (got)** enough time./<br>I **don't have** enough time.— *Я **не маю** достатньо часу.*<br>**Has** she **got** a computer?/**Does** she **have** a computer? — *У неї є комп'ютер?* | Американці послуговуються допоміжним дієсловом **do**:<br>I **don't have** enough time.— *Я **не маю** достатньо часу.*<br>**Does** she **have** a computer? — *У неї є комп'ютер?* |

Для утворення форми минулого часу в обох варіантах вживають **did**:
We **didn't have** books.— *У нас **не було** книжок.*

### Розділові запитання

Американці не так часто вживають розділові запитання. Замість завершальної частини такого запитання в Америці вживають **right?** та **OK?**

| | |
|---|---|
| I'll bring coffee, **shall I?** — *Я принесу каву, **добре?*** | I'll bring coffee, **OK?** — *Я принесу каву, **о'кей?*** |

### Can't та mustn't

| | |
|---|---|
| Британці вживають **can't** для того, щоб сказати, що щось неможливе:<br>They **can't** be at home.— *Їх немає вдома.* | У цьому випадку в Америці може вживатися **mustn't**:<br>They **can't** be home./They **mustn't** be home.— *Їх немає вдома.* |

### Needn't та don't need to

| | |
|---|---|
| Британці вживають обидві форми:<br>You **needn't** go there./You **don't need** to go there.— *Тобі **не треба** туди йти.* | Американці зазвичай не вживають **needn't**:<br>You **don't need** to go there.— *Тобі **не треба** туди йти.* |

### Іменники на позначення сукупності

| | |
|---|---|
| У Британії такі іменники можуть узгоджуватися в однині чи множині:<br>The crowd **was/were** restless.— *Натовп хвилювався.* | В Америці — лише в однині:<br>The crowd **was** restless.— *Натовп хвилювався.* |

### The

| | |
|---|---|
| У Британії артикль **the** вживається з назвами музичних інструментів: play **the** piano — *грати на піаніно.*<br>Крім того, кажуть:<br>**in hospital** — *у лікарні.* | В Америці можливе таке вживання:<br>play piano/play **the** piano — *грати на піаніно*;<br>**in the hospital** — *у лікарні.* |

### Числа

| | |
|---|---|
| Британці вживають **and** між **hundred** та рештою цифр:<br>one hundred **and** twenty — *сто двадцять.* | В Америці вживаються такі варіанти:<br>one hundred twenty/one hundred **and** twenty — *сто двадцять.* |

### Прийменники

| Британський варіант | Американський варіант |
|---|---|
| **round/around** the village — *навколо села*<br>**towards/toward** the west — *на захід*<br>looking **out of** the window — *дивитися з вікна*<br>**outside** the town — *за містом* | **around** the village — *навколо села*<br>**toward** the west — *на захід*<br>looking **out** the window/**out of** the window — *дивитися з вікна*<br>**outside** the town/**outside of** the town — *за містом* |
| **in** Bond Street — *на Бонд-Стріт*<br>**at** the weekend, **at** weekends — *у вихідні*<br>stay **at** home — *залишатися вдома*<br>a player **in** the team — *гравець у команді*<br>ten minutes **past** four — *десять хвилин на п'яту*<br>twenty **to** seven — *за двадцять хвилин сьома*<br>write **to** me — *напиши мені*<br>meet someone — *зустріти когось* | **on** Fifth Avenue — *на П'ятій Авеню*<br>**on** the weekend, **on** weekends — *у вихідні*<br>stay home — *залишатися вдома*<br>a player **on** the team — *гравець у команді*<br>ten minutes **past/after** four — *десять хвилин на п'яту*<br>twenty **to/of** seven — *за двадцять хвилин сьома*<br>write me/write **to** me — *напиши мені*<br>meet **with** someone — *зустріти когось* |

## ДЕЯКІ ВІДПОВІДНИКИ БРИТАНСЬКОГО Й АМЕРИКАНСЬКОГО ВАРІАНТІВ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

| British English | American English | Ukrainian |
|---|---|---|
| autumn | fall | осінь |
| biscuit | cookie | печиво |
| got | gotten | минулий час дієслова **to get** |
| defence | defense | захист |
| sweets | candies | цукерки |
| cinema | the movies | кіно |
| chemist's | drugstore | аптека |
| flat | apartment | квартира |
| ground floor | first floor | перший поверх |
| holidays | vacation | канікули |
| lift | elevator | ліфт |
| motorway | highway | автотраса |

| British English | American English | Ukrainian |
|---|---|---|
| pavement | sidewalk | тротуар |
| petrol | gasoline | бензин |
| porridge | oatmeal | вівсяна каша |
| purse | handbag | жіноча сумочка |
| off-license | liquor store | магазин спиртних напоїв |
| queue | line | черга |
| seaside | beach | пляж |
| spectre | specter | спектр |
| tap | faucet | кран |
| tin | can | консервна бляшанка |

## НЕПРАВИЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА

| Infinitive | Past Tense | Past Participle |
|---|---|---|
| arise (виникати) | arose | arisen |
| awake (прокидатися) | awoke | awoken |
| be (бути) | was/were | been |
| bear (народжувати) | bore | borne |
| beat (бити) | beat | beaten |
| become (ставати) | became | become |
| befall (відбуватися) | befell | befallen |
| begin (починатися) | began | begun |

| Infinitive | Past Tense | Past Participle |
|---|---|---|
| bend (хилитися) | bent | bent |
| beset (обсідати, оточувати) | beset | beset |
| bet (закладатися) | bet, betted | bet, betted |
| bid (пропонувати ціну) | bid | bid |
| bind (бути пов'язаним) | bound | bound |
| bite (кусатися) | bit | bitten |

| Infinitive | Past Tense | Past Participle |
|---|---|---|
| bleed (кровоточити) | bled | bled |
| blow (дути) | blew | blown |
| break (ламати(ся)) | broke | broken |
| breed (породжувати, розводити) | bred | bred |
| bring (приносити) | brought | brought |
| broadcast (транслювати) | broadcast | broadcast |
| build (будувати) | built | built |
| burn (палити) | burnt, burned | burnt, burned |
| burst (вибухати) | burst | burst |
| bust(ламатися) | bust, busted | bust, busted |
| buy (купувати) | bought | bought |
| cast (кидати) | cast | cast |
| catch (ловити) | caught | caught |
| choose (вибирати) | chose | chosen |
| cling (триматися) | clung | clung |
| come (приходити) | came | come |
| cost (коштувати) | cost | cost |
| creep (повзти) | crept | crept |
| cut (різати) | cut | cut |
| deal (мати справу) | dealt | dealt |
| dig (копати) | dug | dug |
| dive (пірнати) | dived; *(US)* dove | dived |
| do (робити) | did | done |
| dream (мріяти) | dreamt, dreamed | dreamt, dreamed |
| drink (пити) | drank | drunk |

| Infinitive | Past Tense | Past Participle |
|---|---|---|
| drive (водити машину) | drove | driven |
| dwell (проживати) | dwelt, dwelled | dwelt, dwelled |
| eat (їсти) | ate | eaten |
| fall (падати) | fell | fallen |
| feed (готувати) | fed | fed |
| feel (відчувати) | felt | felt |
| fight (боротися) | fought | fought |
| find (знаходити) | found | found |
| flee (тікати) | fled | fled |
| fling (кидати(ся)) | flung | flung |
| fly (літати) | flew | flown |
| forbid (забороняти) | forbade | forbidden |
| forecast (передбачати) | forecast | forecast |
| foresee (передбачати) | foresaw | foreseen |
| forget (забувати) | forgot | forgotten |
| forgive (пробачати) | forgave | forgiven |
| forgo (відмовлятися) | forwent | forgone |
| forsake (залишати) | forsook | forsaken |
| freeze (замерзати) | froze | frozen |
| get (отримати) | got | got; *(US)* gotten |
| give (давати) | gave | given |
| go (ходити) | went | gone |
| grind (молоти) | ground | ground |
| grow (рости) | grew | grown |

*Продовження таблиці*

| Infinitive | Past Tense | Past Participle |
|---|---|---|
| hang (вішати) | hung, hanged | hung, hanged |
| have (мати) | had | had |
| hear (чути) | heard | heard |
| hide (ховати) | hid | hidden |
| hit (бити) | hit | hit |
| hold (тримати) | held | held |
| hurt (боліти) | hurt | hurt |
| input (уводити) | input, inputted | input, inputted |
| kneel (ставати на коліна) | knelt; (*US*) kneeled | knelt; (*US*) kneeled |
| know (знати) | knew | known |
| lay (класти) | laid | laid |
| lead (вести) | led | led |
| lean (нахилятися) | leant, leaned | leant, leaned |
| leap (стрибати) | leapt, leaped | leapt, leaped |
| learn (вчити(ся)) | learnt, learned | learnt, learned |
| leave (залишати) | left | left |
| lend (позичати) | lent | lent |
| let (дозволяти) | let | let |
| lie (лежати) | lay | lain |
| light (освітлювати) | lighted, lit | lighted, lit |
| lose (програвати) | lost | lost |
| make (робити) | made | made |
| mean (мати значення) | meant | meant |
| meet (зустрічати) | met | met |
| mislay (загубити) | mislaid | mislaid |

| Infinitive | Past Tense | Past Participle |
|---|---|---|
| mislead (уводити в оману) | misled | misled |
| misread [ˌmis'ri:d] (неправильно прочитати) | misread [mis'red] | misread [mis'red] |
| misspell (припускатися орфографічних помилок) | misspelt, misspelled | misspelt, misspelled |
| mistake (помилятися) | mistook | mistaken |
| misunderstand (не розуміти) | misunderstood | misunderstood |
| mow (косити) | mowed | mown, mowed |
| outdo (перевершити) | outdid | outdone |
| outgrow (перерости) | outgrew | outgrown |
| overcome (подолати) | overcame | overcome |
| overdo (перестаратися) | overdid | overdone |
| overhang (нависати) | overhung | overhung |
| overhear (підслухати) | overheard | overheard |
| overpay (переплатити) | overpaid | overpaid |
| override (переїхати) | overrode | overridden |
| overrun (переходити межі) | overran | overrun |
| oversee (спостерігати) | oversaw | overseen |
| oversleep (проспати) | overslept | overslept |
| pay (платити) | paid | paid |
| quit (залишати) | quit, quitted | quit, quitted |

| Infinitive | Past Tense | Past Participle |
|---|---|---|
| read [ri:d] (читати) | read [red] | read [red] |
| rebuild (перебудовувати) | rebuilt | rebuilt |
| repay (повертати) | repaid | repaid |
| rethink (передивитися) | rethought | rethought |
| rewind (перемотувати) | rewound | rewound |
| rewrite (переписати) | rewrote | rewritten |
| rid (звільняти) | rid | rid |
| ride (їхати верхи) | rode | ridden |
| ring (дзвонити) | rang | rung |
| rise (підніматися) | rose | risen |
| run (бігти) | ran | run |
| saw (розпилювати) | sawed | sawn; (*US*) sawed |
| say (говорити) | said | said |
| see (бачити) | saw | seen |
| seek (шукати) | sought | sought |
| sell (продавати) | sold | sold |
| send (посилати) | sent | sent |
| set (встановлювати) | set | set |
| sew (шити) | sewed | sewn, sewed |
| shake (трясти) | shook | shaken |
| shear (стригти) | sheared | shorn, sheared |
| shed (губити) | shed | shed |
| shine світити) | shone | shone |
| shoe (взувати) | shod | shod |
| shoot (стріляти) | shot | shot |
| show (показувати) | showed | shown, showed |
| shrink (зменшуватися) | shrank, shrunk | shrunk |
| shut (закривати) | shut | shut |
| sing (співати) | sang | sung |
| sink (падати) | sank | sunk |
| sit (сидіти) | sat | sat |
| slay (вбивати) | slew | slain |
| sleep (спати) | slept | slept |
| slide (ковзати(ся)) | slid | slid |
| sling (кидати) | slung | slung |
| slink (красти ся) | slunk | slunk |
| slit (рвати) | slit | slit |
| smell (відчувати запах) | smelt, smelled | smelt, smelled |
| sow (сіяти) | sowed | sown, sowed |
| speak (говорити) | spoke | spoken |
| speed (мчати) | sped, speeded | sped, speeded |
| spell (писати/говорити по буквах) | spelt, spelled | spelt, spelled |
| spend (проводити) | spent | spent |
| spill (розлити) | spilt, spilled | spilt, spilled |
| spin (обертатися) | spun | spun |
| spit (плювати) | spat; (*US*) spit | spat; (*US*) spit |
| split (тріскатися) | split | split |
| spoil (псувати) | spoilt, spoiled | spoilt, spoiled |
| spread (простягатися) | spread | spread |
| spring (відскочити) | sprang | sprung |

| Infinitive | Past Tense | Past Participle |
|---|---|---|
| stand (стояти) | stood | stood |
| steal (красти) | stole | stolen |
| stick (проколювати) | stuck | stuck |
| sting (жалити) | stung | stung |
| stink (смердіти) | stank, stunk | stunk |
| stride (крокувати) | strode | stridden |
| strike (бити) | struck | struck |
| string (зв'язувати) | strung | strung |
| strive (докладати зусиль) | strove | striven |
| swear (присягати(ся)) | swore | sworn |
| sweep (замітати) | swept | swept |
| swell (надуватися) | swelled | swollen, swelled |
| swim (плавати) | swam | swum |
| swing (гойдати(ся)) | swung | swung |
| take (брати) | took | taken |
| teach (вчити) | taught | taught |
| tear (розривати) | tore | torn |
| tell (казати) | told | told |
| think (думати) | thought | thought |
| thrive (процвітати) | thrived, throve | thrived, thriven |
| throw (кидати) | threw | thrown |
| thrust (колоти) | thrust | thrust |
| tread (іти, крокувати) | trod | trodden, trod |
| undercut (підрізати) | undercut | undercut |
| undergo (переносити) | underwent | undergone |
| underpay (недоплатити) | underpaid | underpaid |
| understand (розуміти) | understood | understood |
| undertake (здійснювати) | undertook | undertaken |
| undo (знищувати) | undid | undone |
| unwind (розмотувати) | unwound | unwound |
| uphold (підтримувати) | upheld | upheld |
| upset (перевертати) | upset | upset |
| wake (будити) | woke | woken |
| wear (носити (про одяг)) | wore | worn |
| weave (плести) | wove, weaved | woven, weaved |
| weep (плакати) | wept | wept |
| wet (мочити) | wet, wetted | wet, wetted |
| win (перемогти) | won | won |
| wind (крутити) | wound | wound |
| withdraw (забирати) | withdrew | withdrawn |
| withhold (утримуватися) | withheld | withheld |
| withstand (витримувати) | withstood | withstood |
| wring (крутити) | wrung | wrung |
| write (писати) | wrote | written |

## СЛОВОТВІР

| | |
|---|---|
| Афіксація (утворення нових слів шляхом приєднання суфіксів та префіксів) | **-tion** — variation; **-dom** — freedom; **-ness** — happiness; **-ship** — friendship; **-er** — teacher; **-or** — doctor; **-ing** — making; **-red** — hatred;<br>**re-** — rewrite; **dis-** — disconnect; **mis-** — misunderstand; **im-** — impossible; **ir-** — irresistible; **un-** — unjust |
| Складання основ | railway, dragonfly, passer-by, armchair, workday |
| Конверсія (слово переходить з однієї частини мови до іншої) | dress — to dress; hand — to hand |
| Зміна наголосу (унаслідок зміни наголосу слово переходить до іншої частини мови) | pre'sent (дієслово) — 'present (іменник), ob'ject (дієслово) — 'object (іменник) |
| Скорочення (для утворення слів використовують скорочені основи) | M. P. (member of parliament), Bess (Elizabeth) |
| Змішування основ (спосіб утворення складних слів шляхом змішування основ) | smog (smoke + fog), goodbye (God be with you) |
| Звуконаслідування | a bee, to murmur, thunder, whistle, boom, a crow |

### ДЕЯКІ ПРЕФІКСИ ЛАТИНСЬКОГО ПОХОДЖЕННЯ

| Префікс | Значення | *Приклад* |
|---|---|---|
| **ab-** | Віддалення, відхилення або уникнення | to abstract — *відвертати* |
| **ad-**<br>варіанти: **ac-** (перед **c**), **af-** (перед **f**), **ag-** (перед **g**), **al-** (перед **l**) | Наближення, приєднання тощо | to admix — *примішувати*<br>to adapt — *пристосовувати*<br>to acclimatise — *акліматизувати*<br>to affiliate — *приєднувати*<br>aggradation — *берегові відкладення*<br>alliteration — *алітерація* |
| **bi-** | Дво- | bilateral — *двосторонній* |
| **circum-** | У складних словах має значення «навколо, навкруги» | circumadjacent — *що безпосередньо оточує* |
| **com-** (**col-**, **con-**, **cor-** залежно від наступного звука) | 1) Сумісність, спільність чи взаємність;<br>2) співвіднесеність;<br>3) завершеність дії | to commingle — *змішувати(ся)*<br>commixture — *суміш*<br>compatriot — *співвітчизник*<br>coequal — *що дорівнює іншому* (за посадою, званням тощо)<br>to concuss — *підкорять* |

| Префікс | Значення | *Приклад* |
|---|---|---|
| **en- (em- перед b, p, m)** | 1) Вживається для утворення дієслів та надає їм значення «включати до складу чого-небудь»;<br>2) вживається для утворення дієслів та надає їм значення «приведення до певного стану» | to encentre — *увести до центру чого-небудь*<br>to encalm — *заспокоювати* |
| **ex-** | 1) З, зовні (вказує на вилучення, виняток, вихід, а також рух зсередини назовні);<br>2) зовні, вказує на розташування назовні, за межами;<br>3) колишній, попередній, екс-, у відставці, який втратив попереднє становище (приєднується до слів, які позначають посади, звання; у такому випадку слова з цим префіксом пишуться через дефіс) | exterritorial — *екстериторіальний*<br>to extract — *виривати*<br>exclave — *частина території держави, відокремлена від нього територією іншої країни; ексклав*<br>ex-ambassador — *колишній посол*<br>ex-emperor — *екс-імператор*<br>ex-champion — *екс-чемпіон, колишній чемпіон*<br>ex-minister — *колишній міністр, екс-міністр* |
| **extra-** | Поза-, над-, екстра- | extra-artistic — *той, хто перебуває за межами мистецтва* |
| **per-** | 1) Має значення «повністю, значною мірою, ретельно»;<br>2) утворює назви хімічних речовин із максимальним вмістом елемента, вираженого основою | to peruse — *уважно прочитати*<br>peroxide — *перекис*<br>persulphate — *персульфат* |
| **pro-** | 1) Утворює слова зі значенням «прихильник»;<br>2) утворює слова зі значенням «заступник» | pro-European — прихильник об'єднання (Західної) Європи<br>proconsul — проконсул |

## ДЕЯКІ СУФІКСИ ІМЕННИКІВ

| Суфікс | Значення | Приклад |
|---|---|---|
| **-ance**<br>**-ence** | Стан або дія | dissonance — *розлад*<br>absence — *відсутність* |
| **-ice** | Абстрактний іменник | artifice — *винахід* |
| **-er, -or** | Той (те), що виконує дію, інструмент тощо | worker — *робітник*<br>doctor — *лікар* |
| **-ation, -ion (також -sion, -xion)** | Процес дії, стан, позначуваний дієсловом | integration — *інтеграція*<br>admission — *прийом* |
| **-ist** | Професія | artist — *художник* |
| **-ness** | Абстрактне значення, характеризує стан, якість, властивість тощо | happiness — *щастя* |
| **-ing** | Дія, процес чи результат | reading — *читання* |
| **-ment** | Дія, стан | movement — *рух* |

| Суфікс | Значення | Приклад |
|---|---|---|
| **-ity** | Якість, стан | magnanimity — *великодушність* |
| **-ian** | Той, хто має відношення до чогось | politician — *політик* |
| **-ism** | Якість, стан | magnetism — *магнетизм* |
| **-dom** | Якість, стан | freedom — *свобода* |
| **-ship** | Якість, стан, звання | kinship — *спорідненість* |
| **-age** | Дія, умова, результат дії | usage — *використання* |

## ДЕЯКІ СУФІКСИ ДІЄСЛІВ

| Суфікс | Значення | Приклад |
|---|---|---|
| **-ize (-ise)** | Поводитися таким саме чином, надавати властивість або приставати | to americanize — *американізувати* |
| **-fy** | Виконувати дію, позначену основою | to aerify — *газувати, перетворювати на газ* |
| **-en** | Виконувати те, що позначено основою | to frighten — *лякати* |

## ДЕЯКІ СУФІКСИ ПРИКМЕТНИКІВ

| Суфікс | Значення | Приклад |
|---|---|---|
| **-al**<br>**-ar** | Властивість, подібність, наявність якості | theatrical — *сценічний, театральний*<br>circular — *круглий* |
| **-arian** | Ознака за фахом, поглядами, переконаннями, віком тощо | apiarian — *бджільницький* |
| **-ic** | Має якість, позначену основою | automatic — *автоматичний* |
| **-able** | Можливість здійснення; наявність якості, позначеної основою | acceptable — *припустимий*<br>comfortable — *зручний* |
| **-ible** | Має якість, позначену основою | visible — *видимий* |
| **-ous (-ious)** | Той, що значною мірою має властивість, ознаку чи характеристику | dangerous — *небезпечний*<br>dubious — *сумнівний* |
| **-ful** | Має якість, властивість, позначену основою | helpful — *корисний* |
| **-less** | Відсутність якості чи ознаки, властивості | healthless — *хворобливий* |
| **-ish** | 1) Національність, мова;<br>2) характерна ознака (інколи має негативне забарвлення);<br>3) приблизність ознаки | Polish — *польський*<br>modish — *модний*<br>reddish — *червонуватий* |
| **-ive** | Такий, що стосується, належить до (чого-небудь) | creative — *творчий* |

## ПРЕФІКСИ, ЯКІ МАЮТЬ ЗАПЕРЕЧНЕ ТА СТВЕРДЖУВАЛЬНЕ ЗНАЧЕННЯ

| Префікс | Значення | Приклад |
|---|---|---|
| **ab-** | Заперечення якості | abnormal — *ненормальний* |
| **un-**<br>**in-**<br>**im-**<br>**il-**<br>**ir-** | Заперечує якість, вказує на недостатню якість, значення чи дію, протилежну до позначеної основою слова | unhappy — *нещасливий*<br>inconsistent — *непослідовний*<br>impossible — *неможливий*<br>illegal — *незаконний*<br>irregular — *нерегулярний* |
| **non-** | Заперечення якості | non-central — *нецентральний* |
| **mis-** | Заперечення, неправильність | misfortune — *невдача* |
| **dis-** | Заперечення або протиставлення | to disagree — *не погодитися* |
| **anti-** | Анти-, проти- | antisocial — *антисоціальний* |
| **de-** | Зменшення властивості, якості. Протилежне значення, втрата чогось, відокремлення | to decelerate — *зменшувати швидкість* |
| **under-** | Такий, що розташований нижче, недостатній, другорядний | under-age — *неповнолітній* |
| **re-** | Повторення, відтворення дії | to rebuilt — *відбудовувати* |
| **over-** | Над-, занадто, пере- | to overbuild — *занадто забудовувати* |

## ПРЕФІКСИ, ЩО ВКАЗУЮТЬ НА РОЗТАШУВАННЯ ОБ'ЄКТА ЧИ ЙОГО ЯКОСТІ

| Префікс | Значення | Приклад |
|---|---|---|
| **inter-** | Між-, взаємо- | interaction — *взаємодія* |
| **in-**,<br>**im-** | Включення всередину, розташування всередині | to intake — *всмоктувати, споживати*<br>implantation — *втілення, уведення* |
| **super-** | Перевага в якості, кількості, розмірі, ступені, надлишковість | to supercool — *переохолоджувати* |
| **trans-** | За-, транс-, пере- | to translocate — *переміщати* |
| **ex-** | Вилучення з чогось | to exclude — *вилучати* |
| **extra-** | Екстра-, зовні, над- | extraordinary — *надзвичайний* |
| **sub-** | Розташування під чимось, нижче, менший підрозділ тощо | subgroup — *підгрупа* |
| **up-** | 1) Угору, додається до іменників;<br>2) додається до дієслів і віддієслівних іменників, має значення росту, підйому, зміни стану тощо | uphill — *вгору*<br>upbeat — *підйом*<br>to upturn — *перегортати*<br>to uphold — *підтримувати* |

## ПРЕФІКСИ, ЩО ВКАЗУЮТЬ НА ЧАС

| Префікс | Значення | Приклад |
|---|---|---|
| ante- | До, перед, раніше | antenuptial — *дошлюбний* |
| pre- | До, перед, раніше | preaudit — *попередня перевірка* |
| post- | Після | postwar — *післявоєнний* |

## ІНШІ ПРЕФІКСИ

| Префікс | Значення | Приклад |
|---|---|---|
| a- | Вживається:<br>1) у предикативних прикметниках і прислівниках, утворених від іменникових і дієслівних основ;<br>2) у складі деяких дієслів;<br>3) у словах термінологічного характеру, надає їм протилежного або заперечного значення;<br>4) у сталих виразах | abed — *у ліжку*<br>afield — *у полі*<br>asmoke — *що димить*<br>afoot — *пішки*<br>abide — *залишатися вірним*<br>to arise — *з'являтися*<br>to awake — *будити*<br>asymmetry — *асиметрія*<br>to go a-begging — *жебракувати*<br>to go a-hunting — *йти на полювання* |
| be- | Утворює:<br>1) а) дієслова зі значенням «навкруги, навколо, повністю, цілком»;<br>б) дієслова, що передбачають пересування в будь-якому напрямку;<br>2) перехідні дієслова, які мають значення «зазнати дії, бути обробленим так, як вказує значення іменника чи прикметника»;<br>3) дієслово, яке посилює компонент значення «про що-небудь» | to beset, besiege — *оточити* (*місто, фортецю*)<br>to bestir — *енергійно струсонутися*<br>to bepaw — *забруднити лапами* (paw)<br>to bedrowse — *навіювати сон* (drowse)<br>to bedim — *затемняти* (dim)<br>to befool — *пошити в дурні* (fool)<br>to bespeak — *говорити на будь-яку тему*<br>to bemoan — *скаржитися на що-небудь* |
| by- | 1) Додатковий, побічний, другорядний;<br>2) віддалений, що лежить осторонь | by-work — *додаткова робота*<br>by-end — *побічна мета*<br>by-line — *бокова лінія*<br>by-place — *віддалене місце* |
| for- | 1) Заборона; виключення; відмова, неприйняття;<br>2) руйнівний, згубний, шкідливий;<br>3) повністю, надмірно | to forbid — *забороняти*<br>to forswear — *відрекатися*<br>to fordo — *руйнувати*<br>forspent — *стомлений, виснажений* |
| fore- | Перед | foreside — *фасад, передня сторона*<br>to forecast — *передбачати* |
| out- | 1) Перевага, завершеність;<br>2) вихід, проявлення, віддаленість | to outbuild — *будувати краще*<br>to outsing — *заспівати краще за когось*<br>to outrush — *вирватися*<br>outland — *віддалена земля* |
| over- | Над-, пере-, занадто | over-active — *занадто активний*<br>over-estimate — *переоцінювати* |

## УСТАЛЕНІ СПОЛУЧЕННЯ, ЩО ВИМАГАЮТЬ ВЖИВАННЯ ПЕВНОГО ПРИЙМЕННИКА

Сполучення, які вказують на почуття людини:
afraid of — боятися
amazed at/by — бути у захваті від...
ashamed of — соромитися
bored with — нудьгувати від...
disappointed with/about — відчувати розчарування
eager for — прагнути
excited about — бути схвильованим
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 здивованим
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 — підходящий
guilty of — винний у...
involved in — вплутаний 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 для...

## 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 зрозуміти, якщо відомі слова **come**, **in**, **turn** та **round**:

Tom asked Melanie to **come in**.— *Том запросив Мелані* ***увійти***.

The man in front **turned round** and stared at me.— *Чоловік, який був навпроти мене,* ***повернувся*** *та уважно подивився на мене.*

Але багато з них мають власне значення, про яке інколи важко здогадатися:

Fortunately, the plane **came off**.— *На щастя, літак* ***успішно злетів***.

Why did you **turn down** such a good offer? — *Чому ти* ***відмовився*** *від такої гарної пропозиції?*

I can't **make out** if it's a man or a woman over there.— *Я не можу* ***роздивитися***, *чи то там чоловік, чи жінка.*

Іноді фразове дієслово має те саме значення, що й просте дієслово.

Як правило, фразові дієслова є більш неформальними, ніж решта, що складаються з одного слова.

Запам'ятайте деякі фразові дієслова:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **find out** — *дізнатися, з'ясувати* | **leave out** — *пропустити, виключити* | **send out** — *розповсюджувати* |
| **go back** — *повертатися* | **make up** — *вигадувати* | **throw away** — *викидати* |
| **go on** — *продовжувати* | **put off** — *відкладати* | **turn up** — *з'являтися* |

Наприклад:

They're going to **bring in** a new law against drinking and driving.— *Вони збираються* ***ухвалювати*** *новий закон проти керування авто у нетверезому стані.*

How did the argument **come about?** — *Як* ***сталася*** *суперечка?*

Emma isn't speaking to Matthew. They've **fallen out**.— *Емма не розмовляє з Метью. 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* ***підрахувати,*** *скільки грошей я витратив.*

## ПОРЯДОК СЛІВ У РЕЧЕННЯХ ІЗ ФРАЗОВИМИ ДІЄСЛОВАМИ

Коли фразове дієслово має додаток, він може стояти в реченні або перед, або після прийменника чи прислівника, який входить до складу фразового дієслова.

| Підмет | Дієслово | Додаток | Прийменник/ прислівник |
|---|---|---|---|
| Melanie<br>*Мелані* | **took**<br>*зняла* | her coat<br>*своє пальто.* | **off.** |
| I<br>*Я* | **wrote**<br>*записав* | the number<br>*число.* | **down.** |
| Who<br>*Хто* | **let**<br>*випустив* | the cat<br>*кішку?* | **out?** |

Або можна утворити такі речення:

| Підмет | Дієслово | Прийменник/ прислівник | Додаток |
|---|---|---|---|
| Melanie<br>*Мелані* | **took**<br>*зняла* | **off** | her coat.<br>*своє пальто.* |
| I<br>*Я* | **wrote**<br>*записав* | **down** | the number.<br>*число.* |

*Закінчення таблиці*

| Підмет | Дієслово | Прийменник/ прислівник | Додаток |
|---|---|---|---|
| Who<br>*Хто* | **let**<br>*випустив* | **out** | the cat?<br>*кішку?* |

Додаток, виражений словосполученням, вживається після прийменника (прислівника), який входить до складу фразового дієслова:

The gang has **carried out a number of bank raids** in the last few months.— *За останні кілька місяців банда* ***здійснила низку нападів на банк.***

Why don't you **try on that dress in the window**? — *Чому ти не* ***приміряєш ту сукню з вітрини?***

Займенник (наприклад, **it, them**) переважно вживається перед прийменником (прислівником), який входить до складу фразового дієслова:

Melanie felt hot in her coat, so **she took it off**. (А не She took off it.)— *Мелані було жарко в пальті, тому* ***вона зняла його.***

There have been a number of raids. The police know who **carried them out**. (А не The police know who carried out them.)— *Було кілька пограбувань. Поліція знає,* ***хто їх скоїв.***

## 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? — *Наскільки успішно ти* ***написав*** *контрольну роботу?*

I usually **get up** late on Sundays.— *Зазвичай я пізно* ***встаю*** *у неділю.*

I'm **going out for** the evening.— *Увечері я* ***вийду (прогулятися).***

Melanie poured tea for the guests and **handed** the cakes **round**.— *Мелані налила гостям чаю та* ***роздала*** *печиво.*

**Hurry up.** We haven't got much time.— ***Поквапся.*** *У нас небагато часу.*

Mark **picked up** the cassette and put it in the player.— *Марк **дібрав** касету й поставив її у програвач.*

I'm going to **throw** these old clothes **away**.— *Я збираюся **викинути** цей старий одяг.*

We were too tired to **wash up** after the meal.— *Ми були занадто стомлені для того, щоб **вимити** посуд після їжі.*

Sarah **woke up** suddenly in the night.— *Сара раптово **прокинулася** посеред ночі.*

## ДІЄСЛОВА, ПОВ'ЯЗАНІ З ДІЛОВОЮ ДІЯЛЬНІСТЮ

If we're spending too much money, we'll have to **cut back**.— *Якщо ми витрачаємо забагато грошей, нам треба **скоротити** витрати.*

Our lawyers will **draw up** a new contract.— *Наші юристи **напишуть** 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 майже дійшли згоди, але цього **не трапилося**.*

The company **fought off** a takeover by ICM Computers.— *Компанія **попередила** поглинання фірмою «ICM Комп'ютерс».*

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 **роздрукує** подробиці.*

The consultants **put forward** a proposal to reorganise the company.— *Консультанти **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** маленькі.*

## ЗНАЧЕННЯ ПРИСЛІВНИКА/ПРИЙМЕННИКА

Запам'ятайте, що інколи прислівник/прийменник може мати різні значення й відповідно змінювати значення дієслова, до якого він належить.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **down** — *зменшувати*<br>**turn down** the music — *зменшити гучність музики*<br>**bring down** the cost of living — *знизити прожитковий мінімум* | **down** — *униз*<br>**knock** a house **down** — *знести будинок*<br>**cut down** a tree — *зрубати дерево* | **down** — *зупинитися, припинити*<br>the car **broke down** — *машина зламалася*<br>a factory **closed down** — *завод закрили* | **down** — *на папері*<br>**copy down** the words — *списати слова*<br>**write down** the message — *записати послання* |

| | |
|---|---|
| **off** — *від'їжджати*<br>**see off** on a journey — *проводжати в подорож*<br>jump in the car and **drive off** — *швидко сісти в машину та від'їхати*<br>the plane **took off** — *літак піднявся в повітря*<br>the pain is **wearing off** — *біль проходить* | **off** — *роз'єднати, вимкнути*<br>**switch off** the heater — *вимкнути обігрівач*<br>**cut off** our electricity — *вимкнути електрику*<br>the caller **rang off** — *абонент поклав слухавку* |

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|---|---|---|
| **on** — *єднати, увімкнути*<br>**switch on** the kettle — *увімкнути чайник*<br>**turn on** the TV — *увімкнути телевізор*<br>**leave** the lights **on** all night — *залишити світло ввімкнутим на всю ніч* | **on** — *вдягати щось*<br>**put** a coat **on** — *надягти пальто*<br>**try** the sweater **on** — *приміряти светр* | **on** — *продовжувати, тривати*<br>**carry on** working — *продовжувати роботу*<br>**drive on** a bit faster — *поїхати трохи швидше*<br>**hang on/hold on** a minute — *зачекати хвилину* |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **out** — *рух назовні, зникати*<br>**wash out** the dirt — *відмити бруд*<br>**cross out** a mistake — *закреслити помилку*<br>**blow out** the candle — *загасити свічку* | **out** — *стосується різних людей*<br>**hand out** free tickets — *роздати безкоштовні квитки*<br>**share out** the winnings — *розділити виграш* | **out** — *вголос*<br>**read out** — *читати вголос*<br>**call out** anxiously — *вигукувати стурбовано* | **out** — *від початку до кінця*<br>**write out** the whole list — *написати повністю весь список*<br>**work out a plan** — *розробити план* |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **over** — *від початку до кінця* | **check** your work **over** — *перевірити свою роботу* | **think** the problem **over** — *обміркувати проблему* |

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|---|---|
| **up** — *те, що зростає*<br>prices are **going up** — *ціни зростають*<br>**put up** taxes — *підвищувати податки*<br>**speak up** so we can hear — *говори голосно та розбірливо, щоб ми могли почути* | **up** — *повністю*<br>**eat up** these chocolates — *з'їсти ці шоколадні цукерки повністю*<br>**fill up** with petrol — *залити бензин*<br>**count up** the money — *підраховувати гроші*<br>**tear up** the paper — *розірвати газету* |

## КОНСТРУКЦІЯ «ДІЄСЛОВО + ПРИСЛІВНИК + ПРИЙМЕННИК»

Конструкція «дієслово + прислівник + прийменник» має ідіоматичне вираження, тобто за значенням окремих частин не можна здогадатися про значення всього словосполучення. Запам'ятайте такі вирази:

Tom often **calls in on/drops in on** us without warning.— *Том часто **забігає** до нас без попередження.*

You go on ahead. I'll soon **catch up with** you.— *Іди вперед. Я скоро **наздожену** тебе.*

The police are going to **clamp down on** drug dealers.— *Поліція збирається **вжити суворих заходів** проти наркоторговців.*

I'm afraid we've **come up against** another difficulty.— *Боюся, 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** пудингів.*

They should **do away with** these useless traditions.— *Їм слід **скасувати** ці непотрібні традиції.*

You've got to **face up to** your responsibilities. You can't just ignore them.— *Тобі слід **бути 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 А не спрацює, ми **використаємо** план Б.*

I'm tired, Mark. I don't really **feel up to** going out.— *Я стомлений, Марку. 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 **збігатимуться** з термінами моєї.*

The thief managed to **get away with** about £2,000 in cash.— *Крадій зміг **зникнути** з 2000 фунтів готівки.*

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 сваряться.*

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 **знайти** для неї **час**.*

I can't make a promise and then **go back on** it, can I? — *Я не можу щось пообіцяти, а потім **відмовитися** від цього, чи не так?*

Matthew has decided to **go in for** the ten-mile «Fun Run» this year.— *Метью вирішив **позмагатися** у забігу на 10 миль «Веселий пробіг».*

Most of the audience had left in the interval, but the actors decided to **go on with** the show.— *Більшість глядачів пішли в антракті, 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 повністю у безпеці.*

Daniel was walking so fast I couldn't **keep up with** him.— *Деніел 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 підеш 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 ніщо не могло* ***компенсувати*** *мені втрату моєї весільної обручки.*

I'm not going to **put up with** this nonsense.— *Я не збираюся* ***миритися*** *з цією дурницею.*

We've **run out of** milk, I'm afraid.— *Боюся,* ***в нас скінчилося*** *молоко.*

Are you going to **send away for** your free gift? — *Ти збираєшся* ***написати запит про*** *отримання безкоштовного подарунка?*

## ТАБЛИЦЯ СТАТИЧНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ

| Дієслово | Переклад |
|---|---|
| to admire | милуватися, висловлювати захоплення |
| to adore | обожнювати, шанувати, боготворити |
| to agree | погоджуватися (with — із кимось, to — із чимось, on — на щось) |
| to allow | допускати, визнавати |
| to appear | виявитися, виявити себе<br>**Зверніть увагу!**<br>У значенні «з'являтися» дієслово **to appear** не є статичним і може вживатися у тривалих часах.<br>Порівняйте: **He appears to be asleep.**— *Виявилося, що він спить.*<br>Але: **The actor is appearing on the stage.** — *Актор з'являється на сцені.* |
| to appreciate | оцінювати, (високо) цінити, бути вдячним |
| to assume | приймати, брати на себе (керування, відповідальність та ін.) |
| to astonish | вражати, дивувати |
| to believe | вірити, вважати |

| Дієслово | Переклад |
|---|---|
| to belong | належати |
| to care for | піклуватися про когось (щось), подобатися, любити |
| to consent (to) | 1) погоджуватися, давати згоду;<br>2) допускати, дозволяти |
| to consider | вважати<br>**Зверніть увагу!**<br>У значенні «роздумувати, розмірковувати» дієслово **to consider** не є статичним і може вживатися у тривалих часах.<br>Порівняйте: **I consider him a liar.**— *Я вважаю його брехуном.*<br>Але: **When I was considering a trip to London I realised it was too expensive.**— *Коли я роздумував над тим, чи не поїхати мені до Лондона, я зрозумів, що це надто дорого.* |
| to consist (of) | складатися (з) |
| to contain | містити |
| to cost | мати вартість, коштувати |

| Дієслово | Переклад |
|---|---|
| to depend | залежати |
| to deserve | заслуговувати |
| to desire | бажати |
| to detest | ненавидіти, не терпіти, бути огидним |
| to differ | відрізнятися |
| to dislike | не любити, не подобатися |
| to displease | бути неприємним, огидним, образливим |
| to doubt | сумніватися, не наважуватися |
| to envy | заздрити |
| to equal | дорівнювати |
| to exist | існувати |
| to expect | очікувати, припускати, гадати |
| to fail to do | не змогти щось зробити |
| to feel | бути на дотик<br>**Зверніть увагу!**<br>У значеннях «почуватися» та «відчувати на дотик» дієслово **to feel** не є статичним і може вживатися у тривалих часах.<br>Порівняйте: **This blanket feels so soft!** — *Ця ковдра така м'якенька на дотик!*<br>Але: **The man must be blind, he is feeling his way with a stick.** — *Цей чоловік, мабуть, сліпий, він палицею прощупує дорогу.*<br>**I am feeling quite all right.** — *Я вже добре почуваюся.* |
| to fit | підходити за розміром |
| to forbid | забороняти, не дозволяти |
| to forget | забувати |
| to forgive (for) | пробачати (за щось) |
| to hate | ненавидіти |

| Дієслово | Переклад |
|---|---|
| to have | мати, володіти<br>**Зверніть увагу!**<br>У сталих словосполученнях типу **to have a shower** — *приймати душ*, **to have a good time** — *добре проводити час*, **to have lunch** — *обідати* тощо дієслово **to have** може вживатися у тривалих часах.<br>Порівняйте: **You have a spot on your cheek.** — *У тебе щось на щоці.*<br>Але: **He is having breakfast at the moment.** — *Він зараз снідає.* |
| to imagine | уявляти, припускати |
| to include | включати |
| to intend | мати намір |
| to interest | цікавити |
| to keep doing | продовжувати робити |
| to know | знати |
| to lack | бракувати, недостава ти |
| to like | подобатися |
| to look | виглядати<br>**Зверніть увагу!**<br>У значенні «дивитися» дієслово **to look** не є статичним і може вживатися у тривалих часах. Порівняйте: **She looks cold. I'll lend her my coat.** — *Вона виглядає змерзлою. Я позичу їй своє пальто.*<br>Але: **Why are you looking at me like that?** — *Чому ти так на мене дивишся?* |
| to love | любити, кохати |
| to manage to do | впоратися з чимось, зуміти щось зробити |
| to matter | значити, мати значення |
| to mean | значити, мати на увазі |

| Дієслово | Переклад |
|---|---|
| to mind | заперечувати, бути проти |
| to need | потребувати |
| to notice | помічати |
| to object | заперечувати, протестувати |
| to owe | бути винним, заборгувати, бути в боргу (перед кимось) |
| to own | мати, володіти |
| to perceive | сприймати, усвідомлювати, відчувати |
| to please | радувати, зробити приємність |
| to possess | володіти |
| to prefer | надавати перевагу |
| to presume | припускати, вважати, виходити з припущення |
| to prevent | запобігати |
| to realise | усвідомлювати, виконувати, здійснювати (план, намір) |
| to recall | нагадувати |
| to recognise | впізнавати, усвідомлювати |
| to recollect | пригадувати |
| to refuse | відмовляти |
| to regard | розглядати як, вважати (кимось/чимось) |
| to remain | залишатися |
| to remember | пам'ятати |
| to remind (of) | нагадувати (когось/щось) |
| to require | вимагати, потребувати |
| to respect | поважати |
| to see | бачити, розуміти<br>**Зверніть увагу!** У значеннях «оглядати» та «зустрічатися» дієслово **to see** не є статичним і може вживатися у тривалих часах. |

| Дієслово | Переклад |
|---|---|
| | Порівняйте: **Do you see him over there?** — *Чи ти його там бачиш?*<br>**I see now what you mean.**— *Тепер я розумію, що ти маєш на увазі.*<br>Але: **The doctor is seeing a patient.**— *Лікар оглядає пацієнта.*<br>**I'm seeing John this afternoon.**— *Сьогодні вдень я зустрічаюсь із Джоном.* |
| to seem | здаватися |
| to signify | значити, символізувати |
| to smell | мати запах, пахнути<br>**Зверніть увагу!** У значенні «нюхати» дієслово **to smell** не є статичним і може вживатися у тривалих часах. Порівняйте: **Now that lotuses are blossoming the river smells good.**— *Тепер, коли квітнуть лотоси, біля річки приємно пахне.*<br>Але: **Ann is smelling flowers.**— *Енн нюхає квіти.* |
| to sound | звучати |
| to succeed | мати успіх, досягти успіху, мети, слідувати за (кимось/чимось), змінювати |
| to suffice (for) | бути достатнім, вистачати, задовольняти |
| to suit | підходити, відповідати |
| to suppose | вважати |
| to surprise | дивувати, вражати |
| to taste | мати смак<br>**Зверніть увагу!** У значенні «куштувати, пробувати» дієслово **to taste** не є статичним і може вживатися у тривалих часах.<br>Порівняйте: **This food tastes good.**— *Їжа гарна на смак.* |

| Дієслово | Переклад |
|---|---|
| | Але: **I'm tasting the meat to see if it needs more salt.**— *Я пробую м'ясо, щоб зрозуміти, чи не треба ще додати солі.* |
| to tend | мати тенденцію, бути схильним, прямувати |
| to think | думати, вважати<br>**Зверніть увагу!**<br>У значенні «роздумувати, обмірковувати, розмірковувати» дієслово **to think** не є статичним і може вживатися у тривалих часах. Порівняйте: **I think he is a good man.**— *Я думаю, що він добра людина.* Але: **I'm thinking over your offer.**— *Я обмірковую вашу пропозицію.* |
| to trust | довіряти |
| to understand | розуміти |
| to value | мати ціну |
| to want | хотіти |
| to weigh | важити, мати вагу<br>**Зверніть увагу!**<br>У значенні «зважувати» дієслово **to weigh** не є статичним і може вживатися у тривалих часах. Порівняйте: **The piano is heavy. It weighs a lot.**— *Це піаніно важке. Воно важить багато.* Але: **The grocer is weighing the bananas.**— *Продавець овочів зважує банани.* |
| to wish | бажати |

## 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 (янголи): a host (безліч)

Bees (бджоли): a swarm (рій)

Bells (дзвони): a peal (дзвін)

Cards (гральні карти): a pack or deck (American) (колода)

Cars (машини): a fleet (автопарк)

Cattle (худоба): a herd (стадо) or drove (отара)

Chickens (курчата): a brood (виводок)

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 (гуси): a gaggle (стадо гусей)

Keys (ключі): a bunch (в'язка)

Leopards (леопарди): a leap (зграя леопардів)

Lions (леви): a pride (зграя левів)

Monkeys (мавпи): a troop (зграя мавп)

Sheep (вівці): a flock (отара)

Ships (кораблі): a fleet (флот), squadron (ескадрон) or flotilla (флотилія)

Stars (зірки): a cluster (сукупність зірок) or constellation (сузір'я)

Thieves (крадії): a gang (банда)

Wolves (вовки): a pack, rout or herd (зграя)

# СЛОВНИК КОМП'ЮТЕРНИХ ТЕРМІНІВ

## A

**access** доступ

**address** адреса

**algorithm** алгоритм

**analog (analogue) 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** програма-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

## C

**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)** мікропроцесорне числове програмне управління (МП ЧПУ)

**cursor** курсор

## D

**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** флопі-диск, гнучкий диск, дискета

**FORTRAN (FORmulae TRANslation)** ФОРТРАН — мова програмування

## H

**hardware** апаратурне забезпечення комп'ютера

**high level** високий рівень

## I

**interface** інтерфейс

**internal memory** оперативна пам'ять, оперативний запам'ятовуючий пристрій (ОЗП)

**interpreter** інтерпретатор — програма

## K

**keyboard** клавіатура

## L

**Light-Emitting Diodes (LED) display** дисплей на світлодіодах

**Liquid Crystals Display (LCD)** дисплей на рідких кристалах

## M

**machine code** (*див.* **machine language**) машинний код

**machine language** (*див.* **machine code**) машинна мова, мова машини

**magnetic disk** магнітний диск

**memory** пам'ять

**memory unit** одиниця пам'яті — регістр у пам'яті комп'ютера

**microelectronics** мікроелектроніка

**microprocessor, Micro-Processor Unit (MPU)** мікропроцесор (МП)

**monitor** монітор

**multiple access** рівнобіжний (множинний) доступ

**multitasking** наявність багатьох завдань

## O

**online data processing** обробка даних «онлайн»

**operand** операнд — вихідний базовий елемент даних

**object program** об'єктна програма

**operation code (op-code)** код операції

**operational system** операційна система (ОС)

**operational system command** команда операційної системи

## P

**package** пакет програм

**peripheral, peripheral device, peripheral unit** периферійний пристрій, зовнішній пристрій

**photodetector** фотодетектор

**piezoelectric** п'єзоелектрик

**printer** принтер

**processor** процесор

**program** програма

**program language** мова програмування

**Programmable Read-Only Memory (PROM)** програмований постійний запам'ятовуючий пристрій (ППЗП)

**protocol** протокол

## R

**Random Access Memory (RAM)** пам'ять довільного доступу, пристрій з довільною вибіркою, що запам'ятовує

**Read-Only Memory (ROM)** постійний запам'ятовуючий пристрій

## S

**software** (*див.* **hardware**) програмне забезпечення

**stack** стек (ділянка пам'яті)

**system command** команда операційної системи

## T

**telecommunication units (telecommunication aids)** засоби телекомунікації

**teletex** телетекс (передача текстових повідомлень через мережу)

**terminal** термінал

**text editor** текстовий редактор

**timer** таймер

**time sharing** поділ часу

**transistor** транзистор

**translator** транслятор, програма-транслятор (перекладач)

## W

**winchester disk (hard drive)** вінчестер, жорсткий диск

# ДОВІДНИК ГЕОГРАФІЧНИХ НАЗВ

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 слово 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 якоїсь нації чи країни вживають певні слова: a Turk, a Dane. У довіднику такі слова вміщено після прикметника, утвореного за загальними правилами.

| Country or Continent | Adjective/Noun |
|---|---|
| Afghanistan | Afghan |
| Africa | African |
| Albania | Albanian |
| Algeria | Algerian |
| America | American |
| Andorra | Andorran |
| Angola | Angolan |
| Antarctica | Antarctic |
| (the) Arctic | Arctic |
| Argentina | Argentine(Argentinian) |
| Armenia | Armenian |
| Asia | Asian |
| Australia | Australian |
| Austria | Austrian |
| Azerbaijan | Azerbaijani |
| (the) Bahamas | Bahamian |
| Bahrain | Bahraini |
| Bangladesh | Bangladeshi |
| Barbados | Barbadian |
| Belarus | Belorussian |
| Belgium | Belgian |
| Benin | Beninese |
| Bhutan | Bhutanese |
| Bolivia | Bolivian |

| Country or Continent | Adjective/Noun |
|---|---|
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Bosnian |
| Botswana | Botswanan/житель: Motswana, народ: Batswana |
| Brazil | Brazilian |
| Brunei Darussalam | Bruneian |
| Bulgaria | Bulgarian |
| Burma (now officially Myanmar) | Burmese |
| Cameroon | Cameroonian |
| Canada | Canadian |
| Cape Verde | Cape Verdean |
| (the) Central African Republic | Central African |
| Chad | Chadian |
| Chile | Chilean |
| China | Chinese |
| Colombia | Colombian |
| Comoros | Comoran |
| Congo | Congolese |
| Costa Rica | Costa Rican |
| Croatia | Croatian |
| Cuba | Cuban |
| Cyprus | Cypriot |
| (the) Czech Republic | Czech |
| Denmark | Danish/a Dane |

| Country or Continent | Adjective/Noun |
|---|---|
| Djibouti | Djiboutian |
| Dominica | Dominican |
| (the) Dominican Republic | Dominican |
| Ecuador | Ecuadorian |
| Egypt | Egyptian |
| England | English/ an Englishman, an Englishwoman |
| Equatorial Guinea | Equatorial Guinean |
| Estonia | Estonian |
| Ethiopia | Ethiopian |
| Europe | European |
| Fiji | Fijian |
| Finland | Finnish/a Finn |
| France | French/ a Frenchman, a Frenchwoman |
| (the) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | Macedonian |
| Gabon | Gabonese |
| Gambia | Gambian |
| Georgia | Georgian |
| Germany | German |
| Great Britain | British/a Briton |
| Greece | Greek |
| Grenada | Grenadian |
| Guatemala | Guatemalan |
| Guinea | Guinean |
| Guinea-Bissau | Guinean |
| Guyana | Guyanese |
| Haiti | Haitian |
| Holland | Dutch/a Dutchman, a Dutchwoman |
| Honduras | Honduran |
| Hungary | Hungarian |
| Iceland | Icelandic/an Icelander |

| Country or Continent | Adjective/Noun |
|---|---|
| India | Indian |
| Indonesia | Indonesian |
| Iran | Iranian |
| Iraq | Iraqi |
| Ireland | Irish/an Irishman, an Irishwoman |
| Israel | Israeli |
| Italy | Italian |
| Jamaica | Jamaican |
| Japan | Japanese |
| Jordan | Jordanian |
| Kazakhstan | Kazakh |
| Kenya | Kenyan |
| Korea, North | North Korean |
| Korea, South | South Korean |
| Kuwait | Kuwaiti |
| Laos | Laotian |
| Latvia | Latvian |
| Lebanon | Lebanese |
| Lesotho | Sotho/житель: Mosotho, народ: Basotho |
| Liberia | Liberian |
| Libya | Libyan |
| Liechtenstein | Liechtenstein/ a Liechtensteiner |
| Lithuania | Lithuanian |
| Luxemburg | Luxemburg/ a Luxemburger |
| Madagascar | Madagascan/Malagasy |
| (the) Maldives | Maldivian |
| Mali | Malian |
| Malta | Maltese |
| Mauritania | Mauritanian |
| Mauritius | Mauritian |
| Mexico | Mexican |

| Country or Continent | Adjective/Noun |
|---|---|
| Moldova | Moldovan |
| Mongolia | Mongolian/a Mongol |
| Morocco | Moroccan |
| Namibia | Namibian |
| Nepal | Nepalese |
| (the) Netherlands | Dutch/a Dutchman, a Dutchwoman |
| New Zealand | New Zealand/a New Zealander |
| Niger | Nigerien |
| Nigeria | Nigerian |
| Northern Ireland | Northern Irish/ a Northern Irishman, a Northern Irishwoman |
| Norway | Norwegian |
| Oceania | Oceanian |
| Oman | Omani |
| Pakistan | Pakistani |
| Panama | Panamanian |
| Paraguay | Paraguayan |
| Peru | Peruvian |
| (the) Philippines | Philippine/a Filipino |
| Poland | Polish/a Pole |
| Portugal | Portuguese |
| Qatar | Qatari |
| Romania | Romanian |
| Russia | Russian |
| Rwanda | Rwandan |
| Samoa | Samoan |
| San Marino | San Marinese |
| Saudi Arabia | Saudi, Saudi Arabian |
| Scandinavia | Scandinavian |
| Scotland | Scottish, Scots/ a Scot, a Scotsman, a Scotswoman |
| Singapore | Singaporean |

| Country or Continent | Adjective/Noun |
|---|---|
| Slovakia | Slovak |
| Slovenia | Slovene, Slovenian |
| (the) Solomon Islands | Solomon Islander |
| South Africa | South African |
| Spain | Spanish/a Spaniard |
| Sri Lanka | Sri Lankan |
| Sudan | Sudanese |
| Swaziland | Swazi |
| Sweden | Swedish/a Swede |
| Switzerland | Swiss |
| Syria | Syrian |
| Taiwan | Taiwanese |
| Tajikistan | Tajik |
| Tanzania | Tanzanian |
| Thailand | Thai |
| Tunisia | Tunisian |
| Turkey | Turkish/a Turk |
| Turkmenistan | Turkmen |
| Ukraine | Ukrainian |
| (the) United Arab Emirates | Emirian |
| (the) United Kingdom | British/a Briton |
| (the) United States of America | American |
| Uruguay | Uruguayan |
| Uzbekistan | Uzbek |
| Venezuela | Venezuelan |
| Vietnam | Vietnamese |
| Wales | Welsh/a Welshman, a Welshwoman |
| (the) West Indies | West Indian |
| (the) Yemen Republic | Yemeni |
| Yugoslavia | Yugoslavian |
| Zambia | Zambian |

ЧАСТИНА II

# 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/частин 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 абзаци/речення в тексті реченнями/частинами речень, 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 Б 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, розпізнавати 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.

*Закінчення таблиці*

| Теми, що розглядаються | Знання та вміння | Навички |
|---|---|---|
| **Високий рівень. Використання мови** | | |
| Статті з періодичних видань; прості, а також абстрактні та складні тексти; уривки з літературних творів та спеціальної літератури; листи (особисті, ділові тощо); оголошення, реклама; розклади (уроків, руху поїздів тощо); меню, кулінарні рецепти; програми (телевізійні, радіо тощо); особисті нотатки, повідомлення | Детально розуміти як прості, так і абстрактні та складні тексти, уривки з літературних творів та спеціальної літератури, інструкції, офіційні повідомлення та рекламні оголошення, а також уривки з рекламних буклетів, листів, газет, журналів. Аналізувати і зіставляти інформацію, добирати синоніми, фразові дієслова відповідно до контексту, розуміти логічні зв'язки у тексті | Читати як прості, так і складні абстрактні тексти, уривки з літературних творів та спеціальної літератури, інструкції, офіційні повідомлення та рекламні оголошення, а також уривки з рекламних буклетів, листів, газет, журналів. Вибирати та вживати правильні лексичні та граматичні одиниці в аналізованому тексті |
| **Високий рівень. Письмо** | | |
| Особисті, ділові листи; повідомлення, розповідь, опис, деталізоване порівняння, складання плану, тез | Узгодження часів і непряма мова. Речення зі сполучниками *neither... nor, either... or*. Поняття дієслів-зв'язок. Творення і вживання дієслів у the Present, the Past, the Future Simple (Indefinite) Tenses в активному та пасивному 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, неособових форм дієслів (інфінітива, герундія, дієприслівників теперішнього та минулого часу) | Передавати особисті повідомлення вкороткомулистівідповідногозразка або в довільній формі, щоб висловити свою оцінку, співчуття, невдоволення, 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 відбувалися 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 |

# 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:

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |
| 2 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

**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.

# ЗРАЗОК ВИКОНАННЯ ТЕСТУ

## Reading

### 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.**

**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

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | × | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | × | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | × |
| 4 | | | | | × | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | × | |

## 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.

A B C D
6 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

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.

A B C D
7 ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

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 cosy and peaceful place to stay. Located on tree-lined Bayswater Road, overlooks Hyde Park.

Facilities: Dry Cleaning/Laundry Service. Internet access. Lounge/Bar. Meeting facilities. Restaurant. Nearest underground station: Queensway.

**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 unspoilt views 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.

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

**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.

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | X | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | X | | |
| 19 | | | | X | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | X | |
| 21 | | | | | X | | | |
| 22 | | | X | | | | | |

**A** until the opening ceremony
**B** has gone through difficult times
**C** located on floors 158
**D** Since the 2008 global financial crisis
**E** which lit up the sky
**F** from possible financial collapse
**G** will be a success
**H** The chairman of the company, Mohamed Alabbar

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **23** | overseas | ceremony | popularity | trend |
| **24** | However | Thus | So | That's |
| **25** | just | yet | recently | still |
| **26** | figure | number | numeral | people |
| **27** | popularity | popular | carnival | community |
| **28** | adding | in addition | additional | added |
| **29** | go | gone | going | went |
| **30** | inventor | invention | invent | inventory |
| **31** | Other | Others | Anothers | Another |
| **32** | activity | retire | trend | ordinary |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | | X | | |
| 24 | X | | | |
| 25 | | | X | |
| 26 | X | | | |
| 27 | | X | | |
| 28 | | | | X |
| 29 | | | X | |
| 30 | X | | | |
| 31 | | | | X |
| 32 | X | | | |

### 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | X | | | |
| 34 | | | X | |
| 35 | | X | | |
| 36 | X | | | |
| 37 | | X | | |
| 38 | | X | | |
| 39 | | | | X |
| 40 | | | | X |
| 41 | | | | X |
| 42 | | X | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **33** | to | with | for | at |
| **34** | is keeping | was keeping | were keeping | be keeping |
| **35** | take | took | takes | taken |
| **36** | while | which | who | during |
| **37** | is sent | are sent | sent | be sent |
| **38** | help | helps | helped | helping |
| **39** | through | across | along | within |
| **40** | increased | have increased | has increased | had increased |
| **41** | live | lives | lived | living |
| **42** | this | these | that | that's |

## 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.

# РІВЕНЬ: СЕРЕДНІЙ

## VARIANT 1

### 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 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.

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

A Win Your Parents' Confidence
B Try not to Argue or Whine
C Speak Respectfully
D Never Lie
E Try to Understand Their Point of View
F Respect Each Other
G Communicate
H Give Details That Can Help Parents to Understand Your Situation

## 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 17$^{th}$-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 lower 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.

A B C D
6 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

7 As a legend says, the solders 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.

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

## 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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | |

**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

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 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.**

### 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | software | footwear | silverware | chinaware |
| 23 | saying | vote | voice | speech |
| 24 | discovery | computer | fiction | based |
| 25 | theoretical | unreal | actual | virtual |
| 26 | responds | inquires | asks | demands |
| 27 | invitation | invention | invasion | envision |
| 28 | iPhone | staff | personnel | employees |
| 29 | false | imitation | natural | artificial |
| 30 | users | consumers | creators | clients |
| 31 | why | what | how | when |
| 32 | He | She | It | They |
| 33 | answers | translates | copies | reloads |

## 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».

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | take place | took place | have taken place | had taken place |
| 35 | as clear as | so clear | both clear and | rather clear |
| 36 | in | on | for | up |
| 37 | ever see | ever saw | have ever seen | had ever seen |
| 38 | blow | to blow | blowing | blew |
| 39 | no | any | every | some |
| 40 | do not cross | did not cross | had not crossed | was not crossed |
| 41 | can't | could not | were not able | had not able |
| 42 | are | were | have been | had been |
| 43 | the hardest | hardest | the most hard | harder |
| 44 | lived | have lived | has lived | had lived |
| 45 | fixed | was fixed | were fixed | been fixed |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

## 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. |

# VARIANT 2

## 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 «using 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?

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

## 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*

A B C D
6 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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 cosy 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/café _____**

**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.

| | 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.**

### 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».

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

**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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | high | higher | highest | highness |
| 23 | graduates | lecturers | newcomers | undergraduates |
| 24 | Thus | However | As well as | In order to |
| 25 | join | unite | connect | bond |
| 26 | society | socialism | socially | social |
| 27 | something | nothing | anything | everything |
| 28 | assure | sure | surely | unsure |
| 29 | hospitable | distant | unsociable | pleasure |
| 30 | loafs | bars | slices | packs |
| 31 | like | liking | likely | unlike |
| 32 | at | in | out | outside |
| 33 | reserved | shy | friendly | cold |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

## 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. «The Sun

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 stonecutter 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | be | to be | being | been |
| 35 | at | in | for | up |
| 36 | wonder | wondered | wondering | had wondered |
| 37 | shines | shining | shone | shine |
| 38 | become | became | has become | had become |
| 39 | Frustrated | Frustrating | Frustrate | Frustrates |
| 40 | ever saw | had ever seeing | was ever seen | had ever seen |
| 41 | demonstrate | to demonstrate | demonstrating | demonstrated |
| 42 | across | over | under | on |
| 43 | can | cans | could | couldn't |
| 44 | is sitting | are sitting | were sitting | was sitting |
| 45 | can | need | ought | should |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

## 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.

# VARIANT 3

## 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)_____

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 snow drifts, 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.

(5)_____

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.

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

**A** Extreme Weather
**B** Why We Like to Discuss It
**C** What Causes Weather Variations?
**D** Weather and Character
**E** Influence of Human Activity
**F** Study of Weather Patterns
**G** Can We Predict the Weather?
**H** The Effects of Weather

## 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.

A B C D
6 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

7 Michael Redford collected _____
A coins.
B stamps.
C postcards.
D newspapers.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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».

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

| | 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.**

### 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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

**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

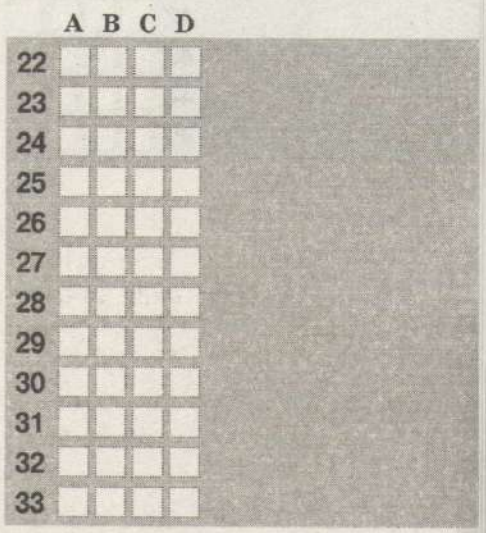
## Task 5

**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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | sight | sightseeing | travel | see |
| 23 | Parliament | President | Feudal | Rada |
| 24 | Far | Inside | Where | Besides |
| 25 | spending | wasting | sending | during |
| 26 | be | being | is | are |
| 27 | good | well | better | best |
| 28 | of | from | above | under |
| 29 | when | who | where | which |
| 30 | with | without | by way | among |
| 31 | many | much | more | most |
| 32 | called | cried | phoned | asked |
| 33 | musical | melody | tune | song |




## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | suffer | is suffering | were suffering | was suffering |
| 35 | everything | nothing | something | anything |
| 36 | On | At | In | With |
| 37 | can | can't | could | couldn't |
| 38 | play | to play | played | playing |
| 39 | drown | drowned | were drown | did drown |
| 40 | reward | rewarding | to reward | rewarded |
| 41 | leave | leaving | left | to leave |
| 42 | came across | came on | came in | came back |
| 43 | backward | forward | towards | inward |
| 44 | in | out | over | to |
| 45 | ever | always | until | never |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

## 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

hearty 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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

A Connect to Your Emotions
B Resolve Conflict Positively
C Become More Creative
D Use Humour 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | | | | |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | | | | |

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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

## 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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | |

**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

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 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.**

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | journalist | predictor | forecaster | fortune-teller |
| 23 | sunny | brightness | rays | x-rays |
| 24 | precipitation | shower | sunshine | drizzle |
| 25 | stars | wind | sunlit | clouds |
| 26 | brightly | hurricane | sunny | drizzle |
| 27 | weather | forecasts | temperatures | weather conditions |
| 28 | pressure | climate | atmosphere | environment |
| 29 | pour | pours | poured | pouring |
| 30 | thunder | rain | storms | breeze |
| 31 | lightning | damp | drizzly | dry |
| 32 | down | frozen | wet | rid of |
| 33 | snow | tornado | showers | hail |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

## 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!

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | farst | furthest | more farthest | more furthest |
| 35 | feel | to feel | felt | feeling |
| 36 | cycle | cycled | to cycle | cycling |
| 37 | be undertaking | is undertaking | undertakes | had undertaking |
| 38 | puzzled | are puzzled | was puzzled | been puzzled |
| 39 | estimate | estimates | estimating | estimated |
| 40 | increased | have increased | has increased | had increased |
| 41 | why | who | whose | whom |
| 42 | get | to get | getting | got |
| 43 | in | on | at | along |
| 44 | see | to see | seen | seeing |
| 45 | follow | followed | to follow | following |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

## Writing

46 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.

## VARIANT 5

### 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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

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

## 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.**

**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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | | | | |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | | | | |

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

**8** What kind of cuisine does *The Apex* offer?
- **A** Italian.
- **B** French.
- **C** British Mediterranean.
- **D** Mexican.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

**9** Where can you try Mexican-style food?
- **A** At *The Apex*.
- **B** At *RendezVous*.
- **C** At *Bella Italia*.
- **D** At *Chiquito*.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

**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.

| | 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.**

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

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 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.**

### 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | island | continent | country | channel |
| 23 | population | capital | area | neighbourhood |
| 24 | sea | Europe | Ireland | capital |
| 25 | oceans | lakes | seas | English Channel |
| 26 | height | top | peak | zenith |
| 27 | deep | long | high | rich |
| 28 | involve | include | incorporate | inclose |
| 29 | settled | established | completed | accomplished |
| 30 | sufficient | enough | adequate | plenty |
| 31 | highest | prolonged | longest | brief |
| 32 | estates | estuaries | escapes | esteems |
| 33 | serve | perform | provide | supply |

## 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!»

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | name | names | named | naming |
| 35 | take | took | taken | taking |
| 36 | arrested | is arrested | was arrested | were arrested |
| 37 | have committed | has committed | been committed | had committed |
| 38 | late | later | latter | letter |
| 39 | walking | is walking | be walking | was walking |
| 40 | cobbler's | cobblers | cobblers' | cobblers's |
| 41 | in | by | on | with |
| 42 | have | having | had | has |
| 43 | between | behind | because | believe |
| 44 | work | to work | worked | working |
| 45 | be | shall be | will be | would |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

## 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,*

_____

# VARIANT 6

## 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.**

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.

(1) _____: Two six-month tours on the International Space Station, in 2002 and 2007—2008.

(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».

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

**A** Returning to Gravity
**B** Space Time
**C** Staying in Shape
**D** Imagine Being in a Confined Space
**E** Poetic Moment
**F** Love and Friendship
**G** Inspiration
**H** Family Life

## 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**
Home-made Vegetable Salad $9.99.
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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | | | | |

**6** 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.

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

8 Which of the ingredients is not used in Chicken Bella?

A Grilled chicken.
B Fresh mushrooms.
C Mashed potatoes.
D Parmesan cream sauce.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

9 The most expensive of the main courses is _____

A Home-made Vegetable Salad.
B Grilled Turkey.
C Parmesan Pork Pasta.
D Chicken Bella.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

10 What are «beverages»?

A Meat courses.
B Soups.
C Desserts.
D Drinks.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

## 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 Lettes 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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | |

**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.

## 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.**

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 most 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

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 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.**

**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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | composers | artists | poets | politicians |
| 23 | more | about | approximate | quite |
| 24 | instruments | devices | tools | mechanisms |
| 25 | composed | broadcast | invented | published |
| 26 | novel | verse | fiction | opera |
| 27 | at | in | on | with |
| 28 | performance | performer | perform | performation |
| 29 | widest | longest | shortest | thickest |
| 30 | before | into | up | until |
| 31 | offered | applied | devoted | assigned |
| 32 | discs | tapes | records | tunes |
| 33 | words | movie | tape | music |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | climb | to climb | climbed | climbing |
| 35 | high | higher | highest | highly |
| 36 | drive | drove | driven | was driven |
| 37 | which | who | when | where |
| 38 | up | down | in | out |
| 39 | cold | colder | coldest | more colder |
| 40 | into | over | between | among |
| 41 | scared | scaring | was scared | were scared |
| 42 | leave | left | leaving | will leave |
| 43 | going | be going | was going | were going |
| 44 | taken | have taken | has taken | had taken |
| 45 | have | had had | having | has |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

8 At 1 p.m. Mary is going to _____
A a musical school.
B the shops.
C the movies.
D the hairdresser's.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

9 Mary can't miss a hairdresser appointment because _____
A her hair needs styling.
B she has already annulled it once before.
C she has already cancelled it twice.
D she doesn't like to change her plans.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

10 Why can't they watch a video at Mary's house?
A Mary doesn't like watching videos.
B Mary's father is going to use the DVD player.
C The device isn't working.
D They can't decide on a video.

## 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** _____

A «Gas Prices Lowest of the Year».
B «GM Bean Could Help Prevent Heart Attacks».
C «Interpreter Guilty of Spying».
D «Airline's Sorry for False Legs Fee».
E «Croatia Gets EU Entry Timetable».
F «Victory a Small Step for Europe».
G «Microsoft Offering Reward for Return of Gaming-Addicted Teen».
H «Prince Calls for Rainforest Bills».

| | 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.**

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

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 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.**

**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)** _____ urge web 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?

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | recent | lately | just | newly |
| 23 | even | whilst | where | since |
| 24 | hid | hit | head | hidden |
| 25 | although | whether | also | ever |

*Закінчення таблиці*

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | record | recorded | recorder | reorder |
| 27 | differ | variety | miscellaneous | similar |
| 28 | popular | customary | routine | regular |
| 29 | fortune | fortunately | unfortunate | unfortunately |
| 30 | professional | amateur | experts | proficiency |
| 31 | principles | object | resolutions | purposes |
| 32 | when | where | who | whose |
| 33 | verse | proverb | story | riddle |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | been hunting | was hunted | is hunting | was hunting |
| 35 | don't notice | didn't notice | was noticed | wasn't notice |
| 36 | silently | silent | silence | silencing |
| 37 | desire | desires | desired | desiring |
| 38 | shout | shouts | shouted | shouting |
| 39 | hisself | himself | herself | themselves |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |

| | A B C D |
|---|---|
| 42 | |
| 43 | |
| 44 | |
| 45 | |

*Закінчення таблиці*

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | heartbreak | heartbreaking | heartbroke | heartbroken |
| 41 | spend | spent | spending | will spend |
| 42 | until | if | where | as well as |
| 43 | he | his | him | himself |
| 44 | grow | grew | grown | be grown |
| 45 | to | on | with | of |

## 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.

## РІВЕНЬ: ДОСТАТНІЙ

# VARIANT 8

## 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)_____

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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

**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.

A B C D
6 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

9 At nurseries children are used to _____

A behaving in a community.
B behaving well.
C behaving independently.
D being nice to strangers.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

## 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 cosy 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 19$^{th}$-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.

| | 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.**

### 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 $CO_2$.

2) Instead of short flights of 500 miles or so, **(17)** _____ and bypass 310 pounds of $CO_2$.

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 $CO_2$.

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 $CO_2$ 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 $CO_2$ 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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

**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 $CO_2$
**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.

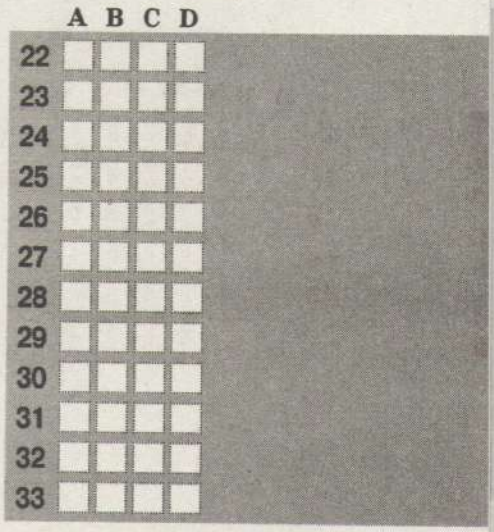
There were lots of **(27)** _____ in the news from people who felt the earth move. One man said, «We had loads of vibrating and wall-shaking and stuff, noise coming off the roof. I came outside — the chimney's on the floor!» A collapsed chimney was the cause of what was **(28)** _____ the worst injury 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | happy | harden | happened | harmed |
| 23 | compared | comparison | comparable | comparative |
| 24 | two | too | to | toe |
| 25 | cost | coat | coast | cast |
| 26 | territory | district | region | area |
| 27 | remarks | replace | reports | revise |
| 28 | may | probably | possible | certainty |
| 29 | Other | Another | Others | Anothers |
| 30 | well | quick- | early | soon |
| 31 | realized | appreciated | conscious | recognize |
| 32 | surprised | surpassed | surplice | surplus |
| 33 | organic | pure | natural | physical |




## 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...»

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | onto | to | into | at |
| 35 | am looking | is looking | was looking | were looking |
| 36 | been | has been | was | had been |
| 37 | wake | wakes | woke | to wake |
| 38 | asleep | sleep | sleeping | sleepy |
| 39 | be | to be | been | being |
| 40 | in | on | to | at |
| 41 | be called | call | called | been called |
| 42 | more | much | many | most |
| 43 | anybody | somebody | nobody | none |
| 44 | is | are | was | were |
| 45 | have just have | have just has | had just have | have just had |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

## Writing

**46** 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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

**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.

A B C D
6 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

**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.

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

**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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | | | | |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | | | | |

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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

**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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | bright | glow | light | lightning |
| 23 | rules | ruling | ruled | ruler |
| 24 | except | replace | instead | because |
| 25 | water | gas | fire | air |
| 26 | to | of | by | at |
| 27 | norm | second-rate | average | mode |
| 28 | piece | peace | peas | pieced |
| 29 | concern | phobia | afraid | worry |
| 30 | ignore | ignored | ignores | ignoring |
| 31 | keeping | supported | carrier | maintain |
| 32 | outrage | outage | outside | outer |
| 33 | moon | cloud | sky | planet |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

## 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.**

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 radioed.

«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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | it | it's | its | its' |
| 35 | finish | finishes | to finish | finishing |
| 36 | shuttle's | shuttles | shuttles' | shuttle |
| 37 | cover | covers | covered | covering |
| 38 | backward | back | return | ago |
| 39 | Having returned | Being return | Returned | Have returning |
| 40 | prefer | prefers | preferring | preferred |
| 41 | are waiting | will be waiting | had waiting | were waiting |
| 42 | make | will make | would make | would have make |
| 43 | didn't expect | hadn't expected | be not expected | wasn't expected |
| 44 | over | under | up | inside |
| 45 | take | takes | took | taking |

## Writing

**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).

# VARIANT 10

## 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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

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 Serebryanska will represent her pictures. Visitors interested in meeting Victoria Serebryanska 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | | | | |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | | | | |

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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

9 Mr Higgins is _____
A a musician.
B a poet.
C a writer.
D an artist.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

## 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.

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

**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)** _____.

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

**A** less stressful shopping experience
**B** pick up some amazing bargains
**C** including much-needed refreshments
**D** gathering in London's West End
**E** which began at 4 a.m.
**F** doing their present shopping
**G** the gift you really want
**H** to be first through the doors

## 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 Fuentas who worked for me until two years ago.

Maria Fuentas 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 Fuentas 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 Fuentas 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 Fuentas 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*

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Dear | Darling | Dearly | Dearing |
| 23 | thanks | condolence | complaint | recommendation |
| 24 | superstition | superficial | superintendence | supervision |
| 25 | Whereas | During | While | Although |
| 26 | place | arrangement | position | status |
| 27 | in effect | proficiency | competent | effectively |
| 28 | instance | case | situation | circumstances |
| 29 | skill | able | capably | ability |
| 30 | with | among | along | between |
| 31 | before | past | previous | ago |
| 32 | free | released | liberty | no cost |
| 33 | really | honestly | sincerely | genuinely |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | fascinate | fascinates | fascinated | fascinating |
| 35 | to realize | to be realized | realized | realizing |
| 36 | ever imagined | has ever imagined | was ever imagined | had ever imagined |
| 37 | attract | attracted | has attracted | had attracted |
| 38 | receives | to receive | receiving | will receive |
| 39 | admire | to admire | admires | admiring |
| 40 | public | publics' | public's | publics |
| 41 | built | was built | were built | be built |
| 42 | large | larger | most largest | largest |
| 43 | associate | associated | associating | association |
| 44 | considered | be considered | was considered | were considered |
| 45 | it | its | it's | its' |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

## 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

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

## 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 UNISEF, 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | | | | |

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

9 Elizabeth Gibbons, the deputy director of the UN children's agency UNISEF, 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.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

**(13) 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.

**(14) 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.

**(15) 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.

| | 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.**

### 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».

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

**A** in leading roles
**B** is extraordinarily boring
**C** while travelling
**D** usually musicals
**E** and many other cities are considering them
**F** international fame in the hit TV sitcom «Friends»
**G** to see a West-End show
**H** and ticket sales

## 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!

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | However | Although | Moreover | Likewise |
| 23 | celebrity | famous | popular | fame |
| 24 | stared | watched | listened | looked |
| 25 | performance | perform | performer | performation |
| 26 | interest | attract | fascinating | absorbing |
| 27 | reader | content | advertisement | cover |
| 28 | have | be | do | is |
| 29 | peoples | person | public | humanity |
| 30 | next | follow | past | ago |
| 31 | for | to | in | with |
| 32 | onward | forward | backward | inward |
| 33 | lovely | likely | lively | lonely |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

## 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.**

«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)** _____».

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | bring | to bring | bringing | will bring |
| 35 | sliced | be sliced | have sliced | will sliced |
| 36 | injured | be injured | been injured | have been injured |
| 37 | say | says | saying | said |
| 38 | see | to see | saw | seeing |
| 39 | sweeping | is sweeping | are sweeping | be sweeping |
| 40 | on | of | in | at |
| 41 | who | who's | whose | whom |
| 42 | wear | wears | to wear | wearing |
| 43 | at | for | from | of |
| 44 | If | Whether | Although | But |
| 45 | is being investigate | is investigated | being investigated | is being investigated |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

## 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 _____,*
*How are you? In your last letter you are asking about my country, and I'll be glad to write about it.*

_____

_____

_____

*Best wishes,*

_____

# VARIANT 12

## 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.

(5)_____

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

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

## 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 hairdrier, 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.

A B C D
6 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

6 What do the notices advertise?
**A** Places to stay.
**B** Places to eat.
**C** Houses to buy.
**D** Sights of London.

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | |

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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | nowadays | present | contemporary | current |
| 23 | released | issued | sung | measured |
| 24 | reviewed | re-released | re-read | recharged |
| 25 | top | crown | zenith | blossom |
| 26 | pleasured | liked | benefit | enjoyed |
| 27 | got | bought | gained | sold |
| 28 | stresses | fear | concerns | disturbs |
| 29 | spite | despite | inspite | despair |
| 30 | reason | case | debate | persuade |
| 31 | programs | mail | users | blogs |
| 32 | websites | songs | singles | agents |
| 33 | in | for | from | at |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

## 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».

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | owner | owning | own | owner's |
| 35 | ask | to ask | asked | asking |
| 36 | work | worked | to work | working |
| 37 | done | be done | have done | had done |
| 38 | going | is going | was going | been going |
| 39 | what's | who's | whose | which's |
| 40 | come | comes | to come | coming |
| 41 | buy | to buy | buying | bought |
| 42 | divided | be divided | been divided | is divided |
| 43 | spend | spends | spending | spent |
| 44 | everything | something | anything | nothing |
| 45 | by | at | with | from |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

## Writing

**46** 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,* _____

# VARIANT 13

## 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

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

## 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*

A B C D
6 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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 isn't mentioned in the letter.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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 nozzles 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.

| | 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.**

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» novels 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.

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

**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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | science | social | celebrity | story |
| 23 | historic | olden | ancient | aged |
| 24 | century | year | epoch | millennium |
| 25 | population | populism | popularity | popular |
| 26 | better | evil | sin | disgusting |
| 27 | creature | creation | creator | creative |
| 28 | exploration | exploitation | explanation | exportation |
| 29 | practice | concern | affair | adventures |
| 30 | friary | frightening | frustration | fringe |
| 31 | excluding | exclusive | inclosing | including |
| 32 | predictions | predators | predecessors | predilections |
| 33 | image | imagines | imagination | imaginative |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | grow | grew | grown | will grow |
| 35 | itself | yourself | hisself | himself |
| 36 | mum's | mums | mums' | mum |
| 37 | be thrilled | is thrilled | was thrilled | were thrilled |
| 38 | is | are | was | were |
| 39 | matched | was matched | be matched | have matched |
| 40 | moving | move | to move | moved |
| 41 | blend | blended | blending | to blend |
| 42 | At | In | Of | From |
| 43 | be influenced | was influenced | have influenced | had influenced |
| 44 | star | stars | starring | starred |
| 45 | which | who | where | when |

## 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.

# РІВЕНЬ: ВИСОКИЙ

## 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.

(5) _____

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

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

## 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».

A B C D
6 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

**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.

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

**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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

**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.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

**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.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

**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—16). 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.

| | 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.**

### 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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

**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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | finest | beautiful | nice | most |
| 23 | cottage | country | city | village |
| 24 | towers | rooms | windows | terraces |
| 25 | mysterious | clear | particular | modern |
| 26 | creates | reads | reveals | holds |
| 27 | tour guide | excursion | guidebook | handout |
| 28 | before | ago | after | since |
| 29 | Queen | King | Knight | Owner |
| 30 | participation | seat | easy | place |
| 31 | earth | mud | ground | globe |
| 32 | water | fire | air | earth |
| 33 | voyage | trip | journey | tour |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | launched | was launched | was launch | was launching |
| 35 | rival | rivalled | will rival | is rivalled |
| 36 | use | using | uses | used |
| 37 | go | goes | going | is gone |
| 38 | excite | exciting | excited | was excited |
| 39 | leave | left | leaved | leaving |

**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 Barak 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 clear language of the speeches 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».

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | go | went | has gone | going |
| 41 | President | President's | Presidents | Presidents' |
| 42 | characterise | characterised | characterising | characterises |
| 43 | who | whose | what | when |
| 44 | as well as | is well as | as better as | as good as |
| 45 | succeed | will succeed | succeeded | have succeed |

## 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.

(5) _____ 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.

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

## 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».

A B C D
6 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

9 According to the text, Diana was interested in _____
A charity.
B politics.
C international activity.
D medicine.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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 typically 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, temperatures 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.

| | 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.**

### 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 London, **(16)** _____ always have beautiful decorations at Christmas. Thousands 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 Albert, 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 decorations 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're 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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

**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, everybody was very excited by new **(26)** _____ in science and technology and engineering. Emanuel de Melo Pimento was a man 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | after | before | ago | since |
| 23 | ride | drive | push | sail |
| 24 | left | stayed | stand | kept |
| 25 | adventure | travelling | tourist | explorer |
| 26 | developing | ventures | discoveries | devices |
| 27 | solved | fixed | made | created |
| 28 | completely | quiet | finally | entire |
| 29 | certain | sure | right | course |
| 30 | many | a lot of | few | crowds of |
| 31 | excursions | tours | journeys | visits |
| 32 | soil | ground | overground | underground |
| 33 | *survive* | *carry on* | *alive* | *perish* |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

## 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 1805 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | well-knowner | well-knownest | more well-known | most well-known |
| 35 | become | became | has become | had become |
| 36 | run | ran | running | has run |
| 37 | At | On | With | In |
| 38 | are | were | be | been |
| 39 | fight | fought | fighting | fighted |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |

**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!

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | easy | easily | ease | easier |
| 41 | increasing | has increased | had increased | were increased |
| 42 | either | both | neither | or |
| 43 | fly | flying | flown | flew |
| 44 | on | to | in | under |
| 45 | cross | crosses | crossed | crossing |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

## Writing

**46** 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.*

# VARIANT 16

## Reading

### 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

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

## 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 perceivable at a distance from their paintings.

The Impressionist paintings are now widely acclaimed as some of the best ones in art history.

A B C D
6 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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 Fooding* will leave a lasting impression & we'd advise you not to leave *Le Grand Fooding* 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.

| | 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.**

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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 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) _____.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | tense | time | month | place |
| 23 | bring | get | give | take |
| 24 | course | programme | series | curriculum |
| 25 | event | even | ever | evening |
| 26 | indeed | real | very | genuine |
| 27 | allowance | entertainment | safety | welfare |
| 28 | others | another | other's | other |
| 29 | source | starting point | origins | basic |
| 30 | spectral | spectacle | spectacular | spectacled |
| 31 | anything | everything | something | nothing |
| 32 | In order | Though | Thus | Likely |
| 33 | well | good | bad | worse |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

## 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 Sharot 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».

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | discovered | have discovered | has discovered | have been discovered |
| 35 | in | on | at | over |
| 36 | because of | however | for the reason | since |
| 37 | accept | accepting | to accept | to be accepted |
| 38 | who | what | where | why |
| 39 | ignore | ignored | were ignored | are ignored |
| 40 | ranging of | ranging for | ranging at | ranging from |
| 41 | steal | stole | stealing | stolen |
| 42 | less | few | fewer | little |
| 43 | influence | influenced | influencing | to influence |
| 44 | it's | its | its' | it |
| 45 | See | Seen | Seeing | Being seen |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

## 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.

# VARIANT 17

## 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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

**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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | | | | |

**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.

7 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.

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

8 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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

9 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.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

10 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.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

## 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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | |

**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 continual 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

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

## 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».

Afel **(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?»

Afel 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, Afel 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.

| | A B C D |
|---|---|
| 22 | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| 23 | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| 24 | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| 25 | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| 26 | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| 27 | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| 28 | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| 29 | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| 30 | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| 31 | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| 32 | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| 33 | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | last | previous | next | first |
| 23 | factual | original | real | valid |
| 24 | where | when | how | what |
| 25 | replied | requested | asked | answered |
| 26 | However | Usually | Sometimes | So |
| 27 | like | as | such | so |
| 28 | hands | arms | heads | feet |
| 29 | skaters | skiers | swimmers | racers |
| 30 | found | knew | learned | looked |
| 31 | acted | performed | did | made |
| 32 | mind | be | see | say |
| 33 | out | of | in | on |

## 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.

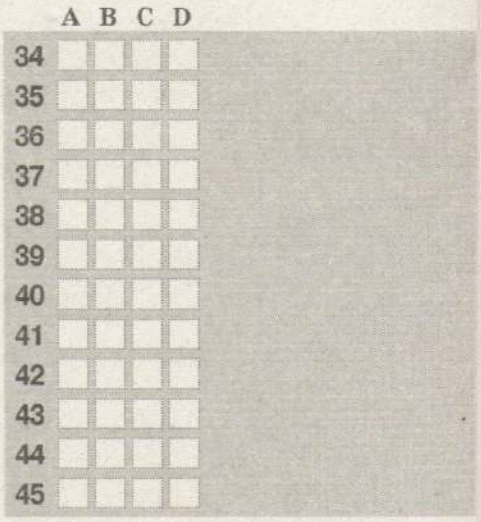
Why **(40)** _____ all these awards and ceremonies appeared recently? Shakespeare never **(41)** _____ a prize, nor did Leonardo da Vinci or Adam Smith or Charles Dickens.

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!

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | give | gave | given | are given |
| 35 | honour | honours | honoured | honouring |
| 36 | itself | herself | himself | its |
| 37 | Because of | In spite of | As well as | In order to |
| 38 | seem | seems | seemed | is seem |
| 39 | worry | to worry | worring | worrying |
| 40 | have | has | had | having |
| 41 | win | won | has won | be won |
| 42 | to happen | happen | happens | happening |
| 43 | both | or | neither | either |
| 44 | seen | be seen | is seen | sees |
| 45 | is sponsored | are sponsored | be sponsored | will sponsor |



## 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.

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Friday, 23*** | *Stay at the Earl's Inn hotel in city centre, London.* |
| ***Saturday, 24*** | *In the morning: visit some of London's museums.*<br>*In the afternoon: shop in Oxford Street in the West End, find some bargains in Top Shop.*<br>*In the evening: have dinner at Planet Hollywood in Piccadilly — a really popular place with tasty food and great music.* |
| ***Sunday, 25*** | *Catch 10 o'clock train back to Liverpool.* |

**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.

# VARIANT 18

## 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 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.

(5) _____ 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 | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

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.

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | | | | |

6 What is the best title for this text?
A The Creation of *Microsoft*.
B Gate'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.

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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*.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

## 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.

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

**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

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 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.**

**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) _____ 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | at | on | off | of |
| 23 | game | race | match | contest |
| 24 | like | favoured | special | popular |
| 25 | divorced | parted | divided | left |
| 26 | left | changed | moved | escaped |
| 27 | go | come | attended | studied |
| 28 | majored | liked | good | interested |
| 29 | Before | During | After | Thereafter |
| 30 | studied | learned | came | entered |
| 31 | had | worked | described | taught |
| 32 | House of Commons | House of Lords | Senate | Supreme Council |
| 33 | defeated | won | lost | vanished |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

## 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) _____ ankle-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 **(43)** _____.

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 **(44)** _____ live in the Eastern Ocean».

Then the frog in the shallow well was silent and felt a little **(45)** _____.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **34** | live | lived | living | lives |
| **35** | say | said | saying | has said |
| **36** | hop | to hop | hopping | hopped |
| **37** | in | out | from | behind |
| **38** | to stroll | stroll | strolling | strolled |
| **39** | Which | Who | Why | What |
| **40** | however | furthermore | moreover | thus |
| **41** | catch | catched | caught | caughted |
| **42** | describe | description | to describe | described |
| **43** | have never increased | has never increased | is never increased | never increased |
| **44** | rather | rather to | prefer | like |
| **45** | shame | ashame | ashamed | ashaming |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **34** | | | | |
| **35** | | | | |
| **36** | | | | |
| **37** | | | | |
| **38** | | | | |
| **39** | | | | |
| **40** | | | | |
| **41** | | | | |
| **42** | | | | |
| **43** | | | | |
| **44** | | | | |
| **45** | | | | |

## Writing

**46** 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

### 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.

(5) _____

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

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

## 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.

A B C D
6 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

6 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.

A B C D
7 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

7 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.

A B C D
8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

8 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.

A B C D
9 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

9 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.

A B C D
10 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

10 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 extreme actions have earned the ELF

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.

| | 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.**

### 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 (17) _____ counterparts in South America.

«I absolutely fell in love with this programme», wrote one student. Professor Janet Banhidi, 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 (18) _____ motivation. A whopping 85.3 % of Janet's students kept in touch (19) _____ 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 (20) _____ 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 (21) _____ to remember class material and apply it when they get out into the working world.

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

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 (22) _____ 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? (23) _____ you know what I'm talking about, then you are (24) _____ 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 (25) _____. Your friend might not check their messages, or might not use that email (26) _____ anymore. With IM, however, a program on your computer tells you when a friend is (27) _____. 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. (28) _____, IM is starting to take off in the UK, with over 3,000 people (29) _____ 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)!

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | experience | meet | know | are introduced |
| 23 | Therefore | Thus | If | So |
| 24 | probably | doubtfully | hardly ever | never |
| 25 | reply | repeat | recite | report |
| 26 | address | number | fax | form |
| 27 | outline | inline | offline | online |
| 28 | Despite | Even | However | Notwith-standing |
| 29 | signing | singing | significant | signalling |
| 30 | doubtful | obvious | uncertain | deceitful |
| 31 | mail | network | computer | driver |
| 32 | download | file | send | print |
| 33 | floppy disc | webcam | microphone | browser |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

## 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 her 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | where | when | who | what |
| 35 | come | came | coming | had come |
| 36 | make | makes | to make | making |
| 37 | shall | should | will | would |
| 38 | he | she | it | its |
| 39 | off | away | with | up |
| 40 | small | smaller | less smaller | smallest |
| 41 | such | if | as | of |
| 42 | did | is done | was done | be done |
| 43 | can | could | able | unable |
| 44 | build | is built | will build | would build |
| 45 | said | be said | has said | had said |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |

## Writing

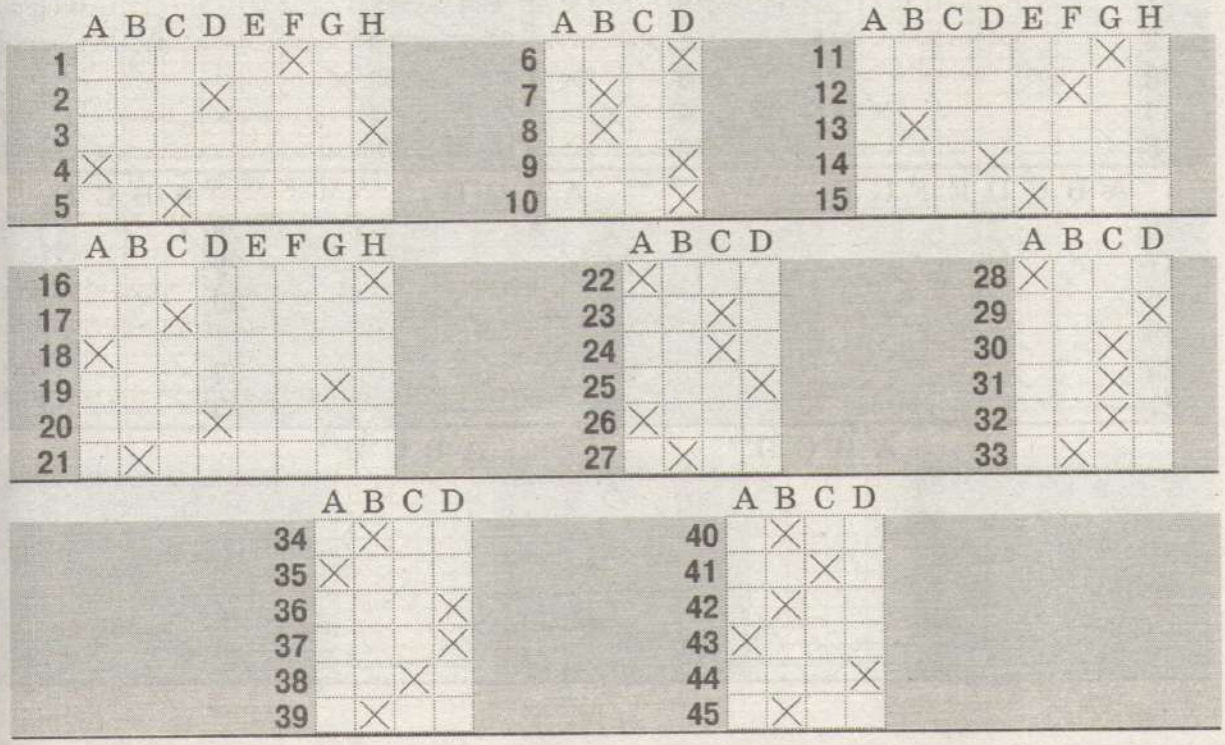
**46** Write a letter of application for a job (at least 100 words). Be sure to mention:

— 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.

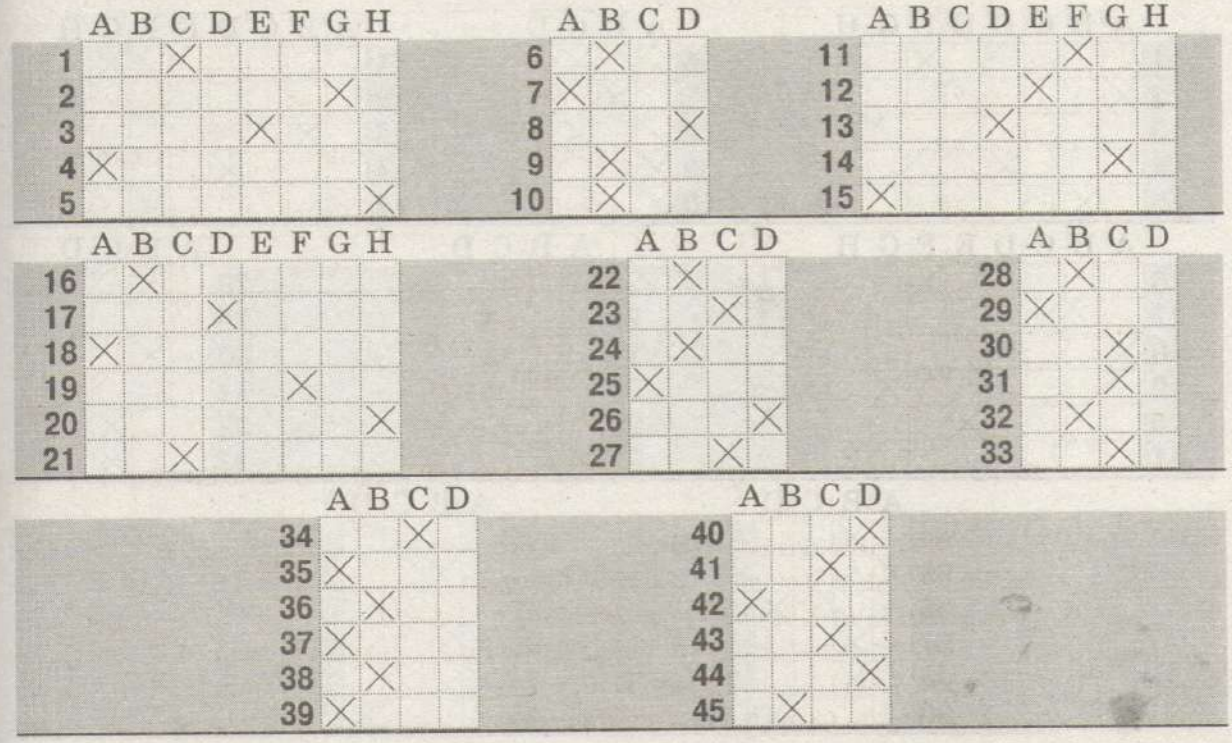
Don't forget to give some contact information.

# БЛАНКИ ПРАВИЛЬНИХ ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

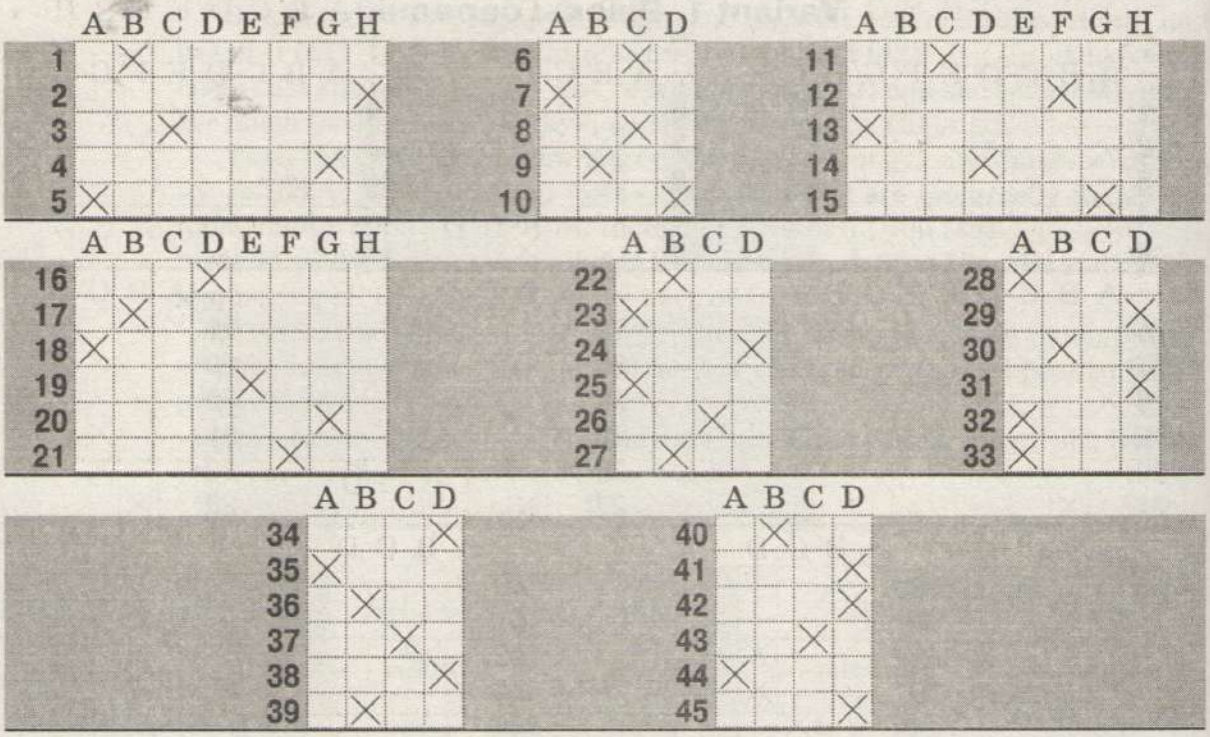
## Variant 1. Рівень: середній



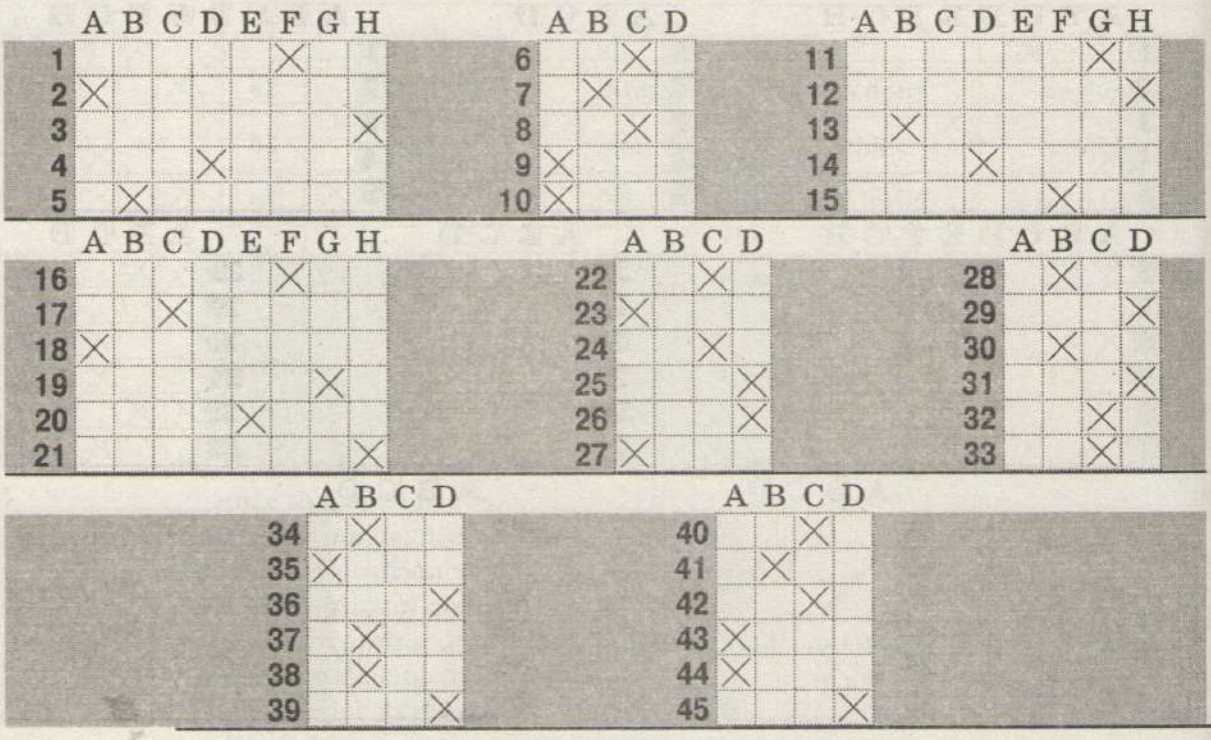

## Variant 2. Рівень: середній



## Variant 3. Рівень: середній




## Variant 4. Рівень: середній



## Variant 5. Рівень: середній

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | X | | | | |
| 2 | X | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | X | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | X | | | |
| 5 | | | X | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | | X | | |
| 7 | X | | | |
| 8 | | | X | |
| 9 | | | | X |
| 10 | | X | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | | | | | | X | | |
| 12 | | | | X | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | X | | | |
| 14 | X | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | X | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | X | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | X |
| 18 | | | | | | X | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | X | |
| 20 | | | X | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | X | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | X | | | |
| 23 | | | X | |
| 24 | X | | | |
| 25 | | X | | |
| 26 | | | X | |
| 27 | | | | X |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | | X | | |
| 29 | X | | | |
| 30 | | X | | |
| 31 | | | X | |
| 32 | | X | | |
| 33 | X | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | | X | |
| 35 | | X | | |
| 36 | | | X | |
| 37 | | | | X |
| 38 | | X | | |
| 39 | | | | X |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | X | | | |
| 41 | | X | | |
| 42 | | | X | |
| 43 | X | | | |
| 44 | | | | X |
| 45 | | | X | |

## Variant 6. Рівень: середній

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | X | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | X | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | X | | | |
| 4 | X | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | X | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | | | X | |
| 7 | | X | | |
| 8 | | | X | |
| 9 | | | X | |
| 10 | | | | X |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | | | | X | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | X |
| 13 | X | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | X | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | X | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | X | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | X | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | X | | | | |
| 19 | | X | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | X |
| 21 | | | | | | X | | |

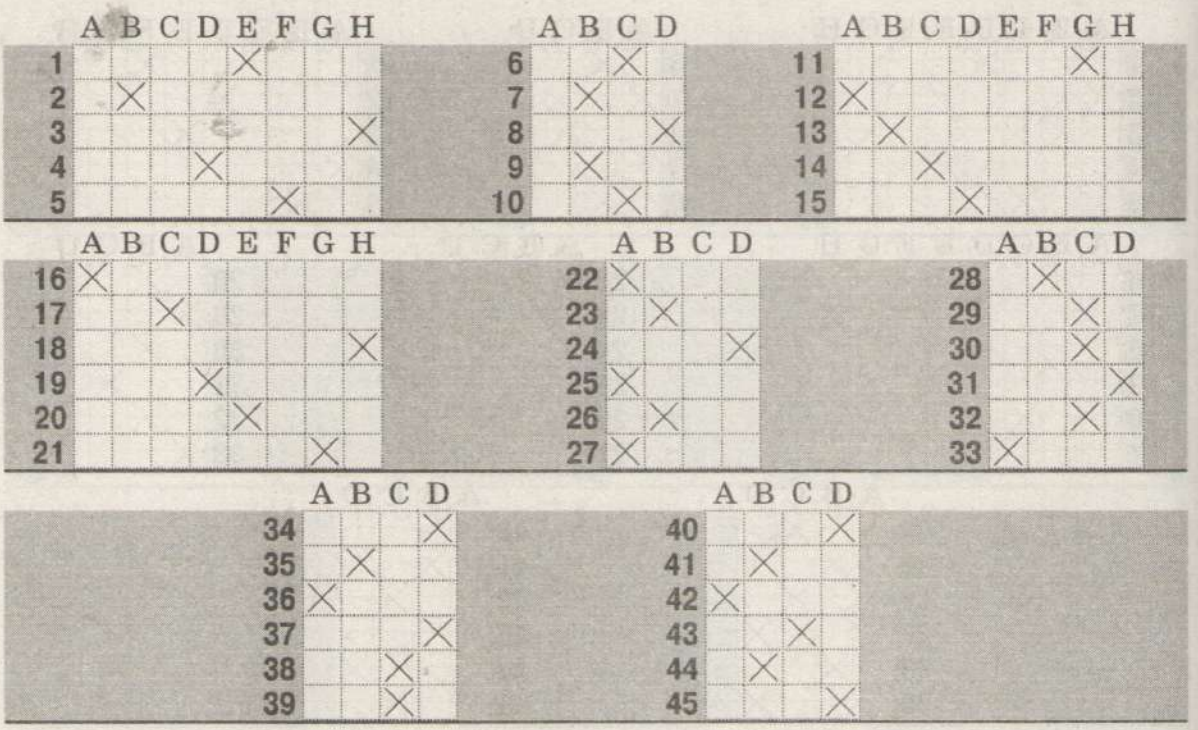
| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | X | | | |
| 23 | | X | | |
| 24 | X | | | |
| 25 | | | | X |
| 26 | | | | X |
| 27 | | X | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | X | | | |
| 29 | | X | | |
| 30 | | | | X |
| 31 | | | X | |
| 32 | X | | | |
| 33 | | | | X |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | X | | |
| 35 | | | X | |
| 36 | | X | | |
| 37 | | | | X |
| 38 | X | | | |
| 39 | | X | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | X | | | |
| 41 | | | X | |
| 42 | | | X | |
| 43 | | | | X |
| 44 | | | | X |
| 45 | | X | | |

## Variant 7. Рівень: середній

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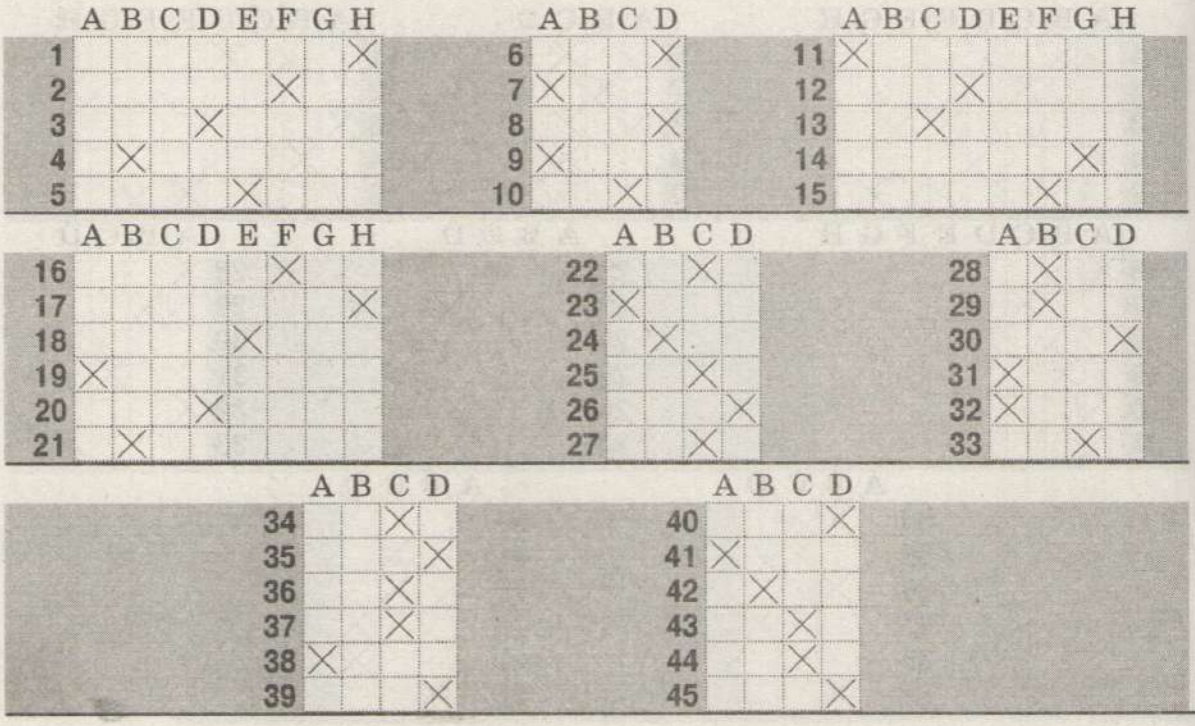
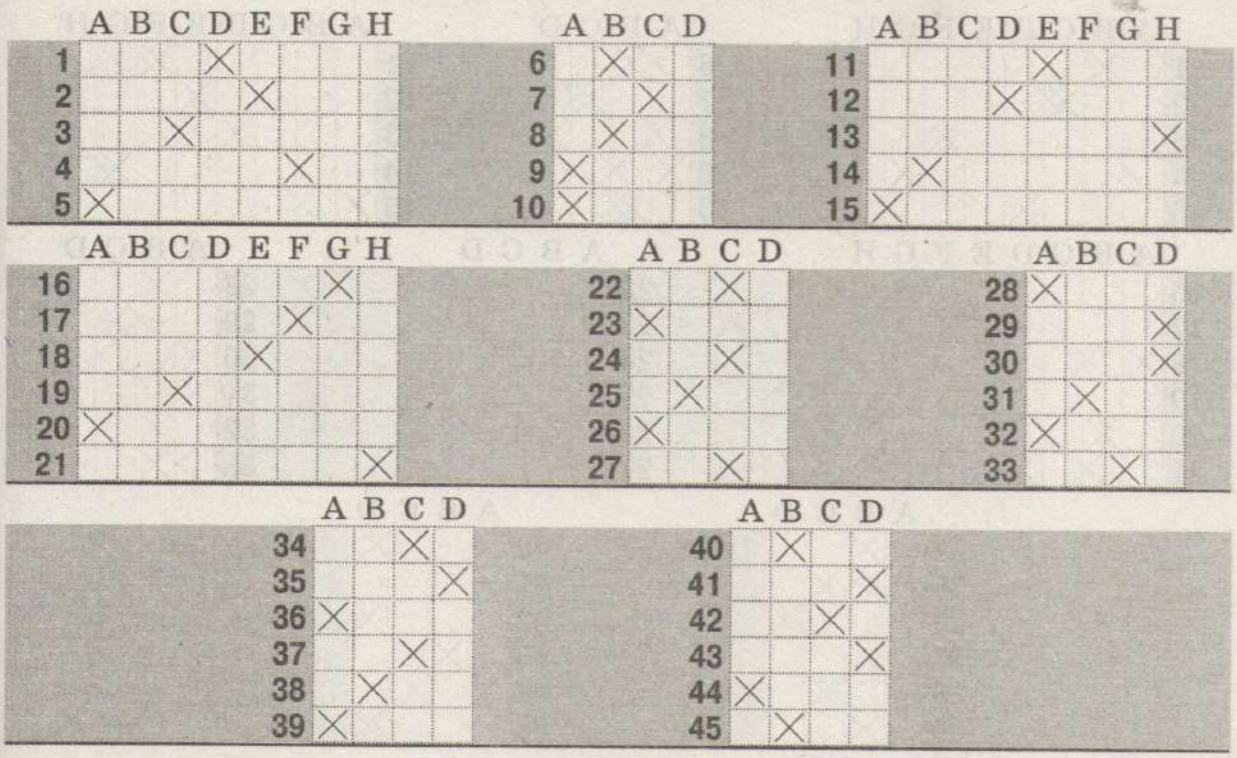
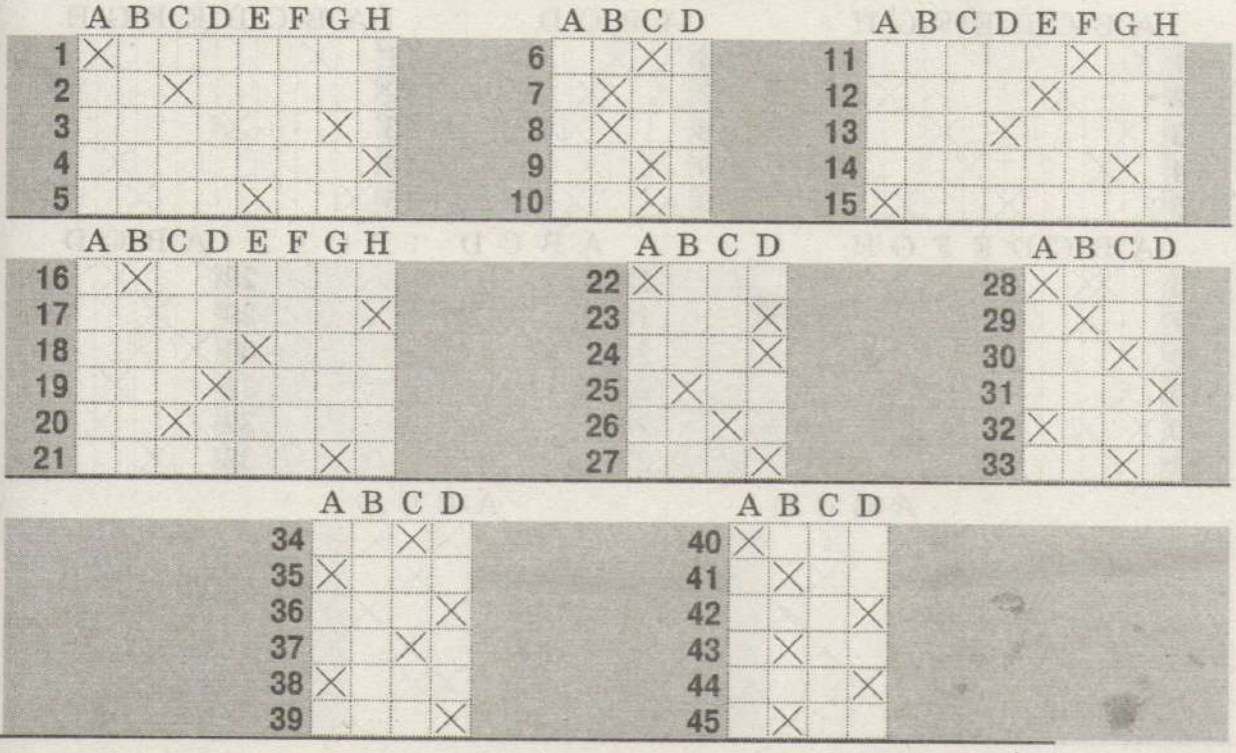


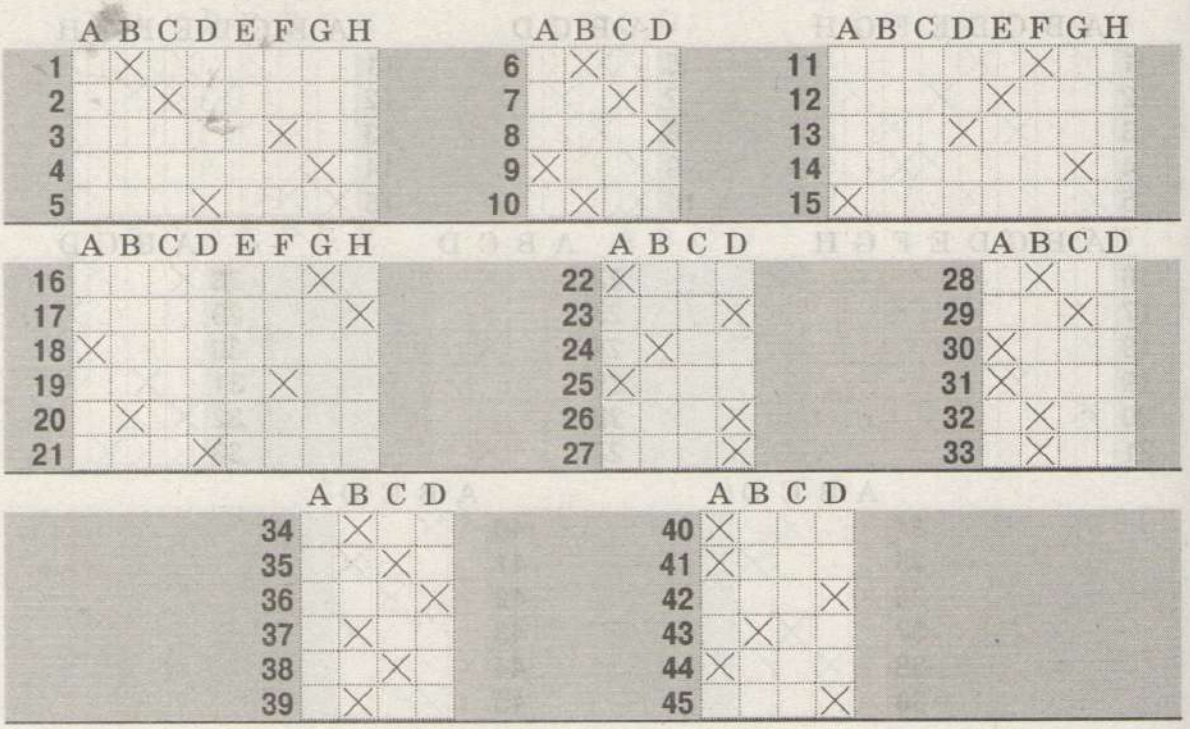
## Variant 9. Рівень: достатній



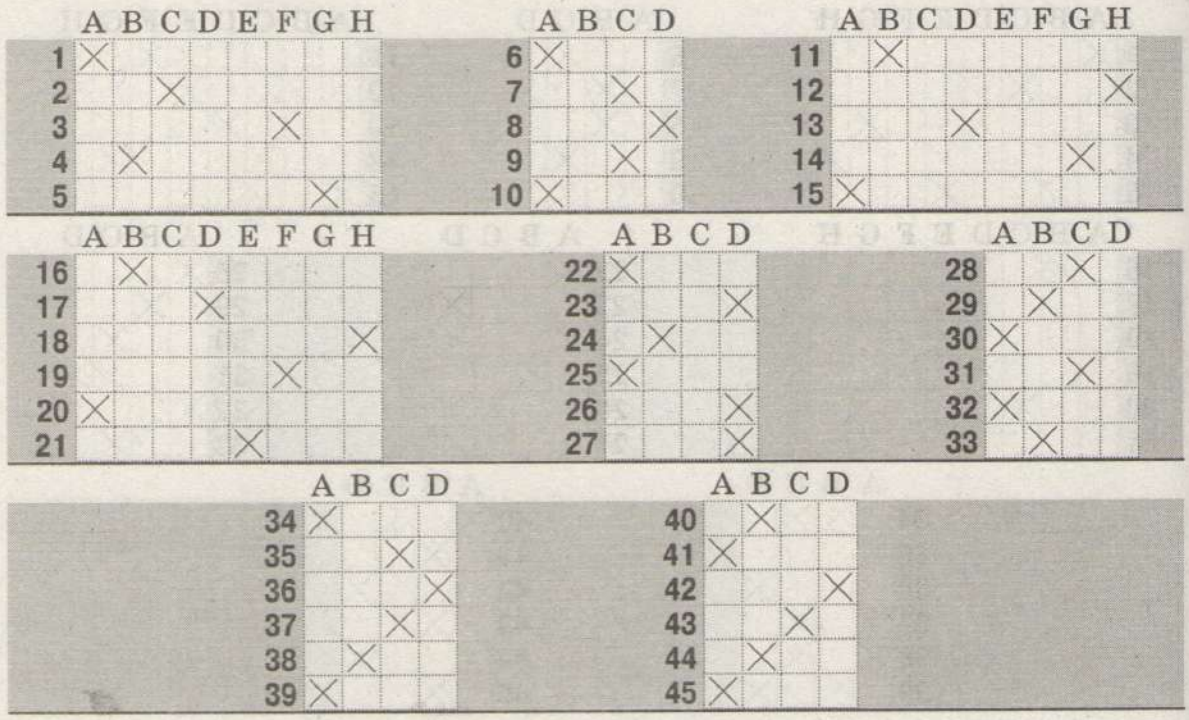

## Variant 10. Рівень: достатній



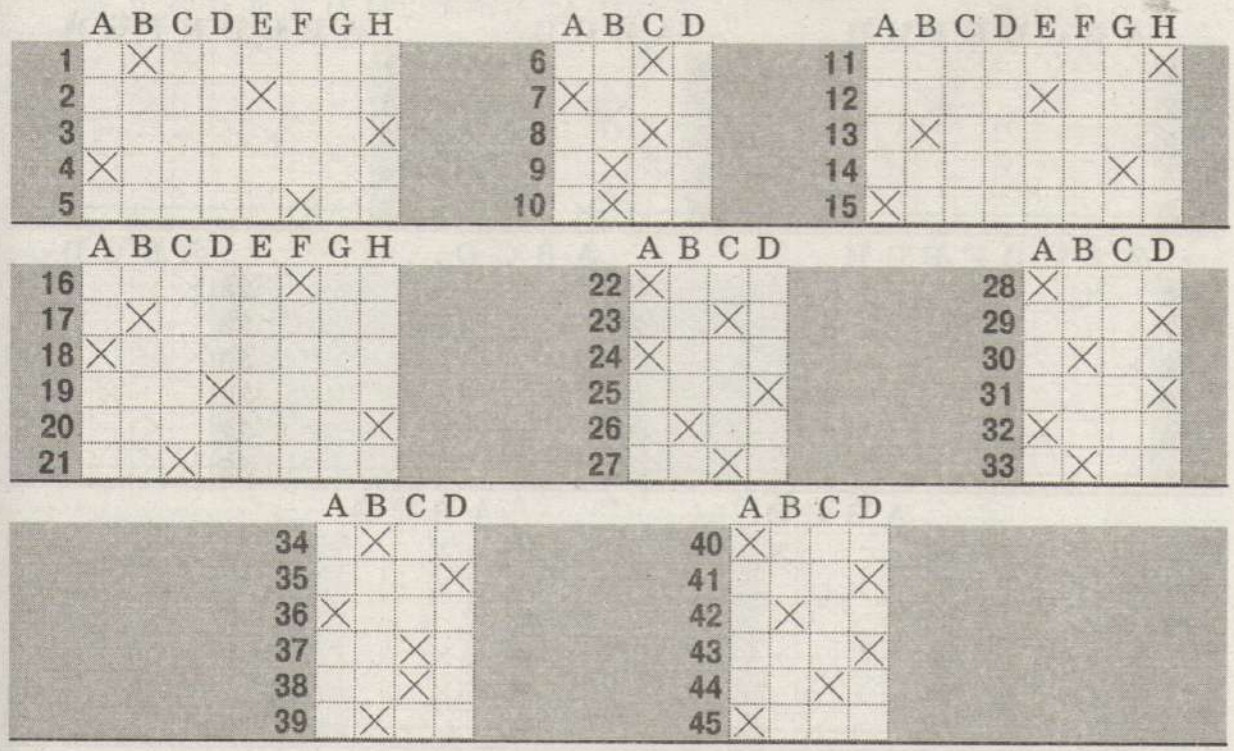
## Variant 11. Рівень: достатній



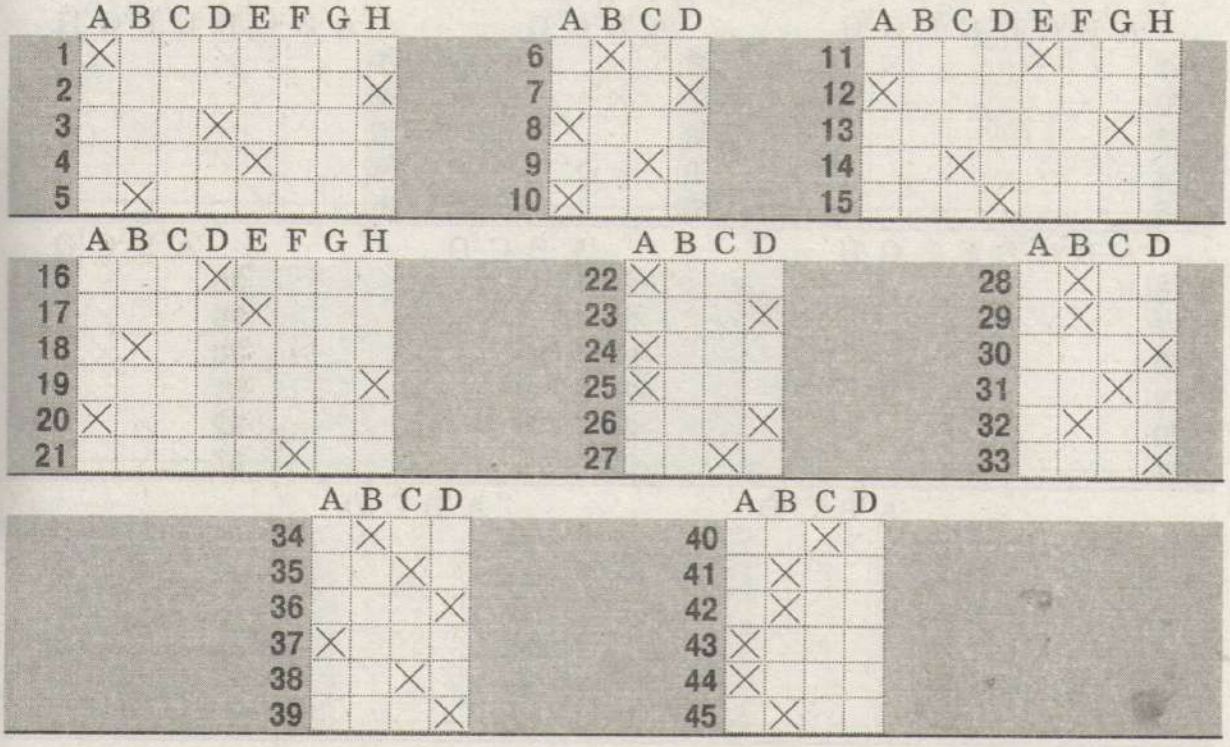

## Variant 12. Рівень: достатній



## Variant 13. Рівень: достатній




## Variant 14. Рівень: високий



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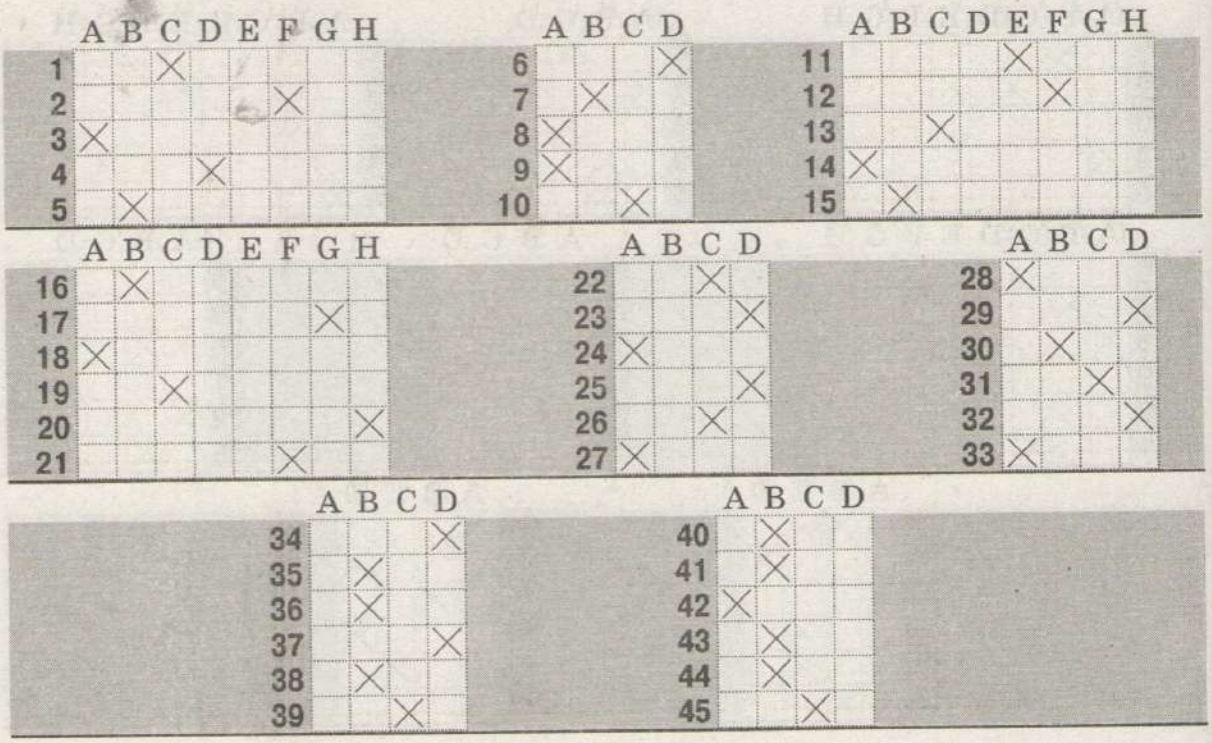
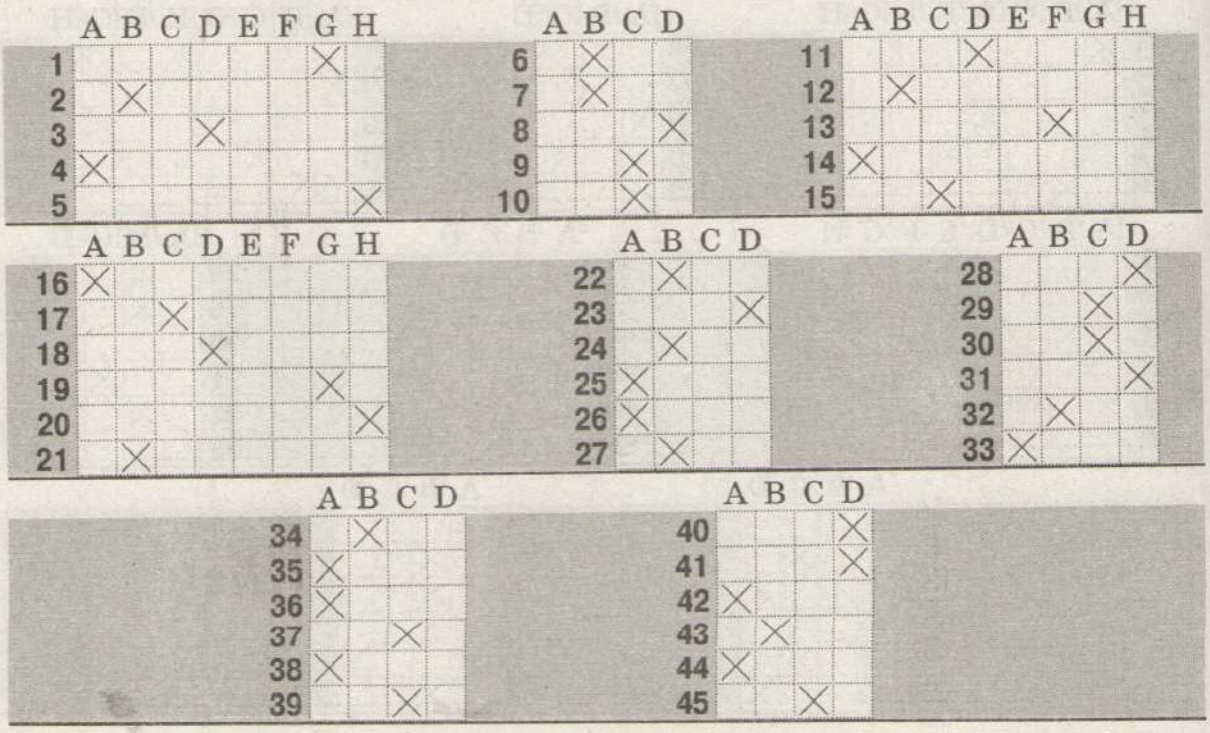
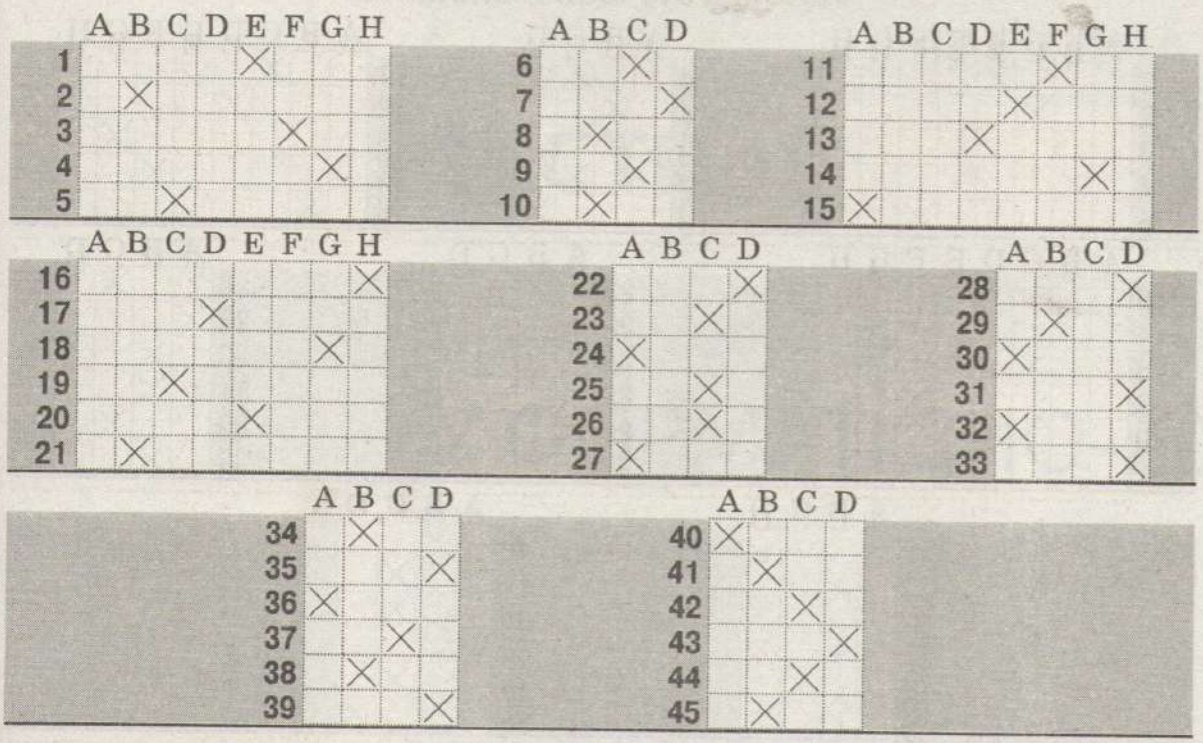


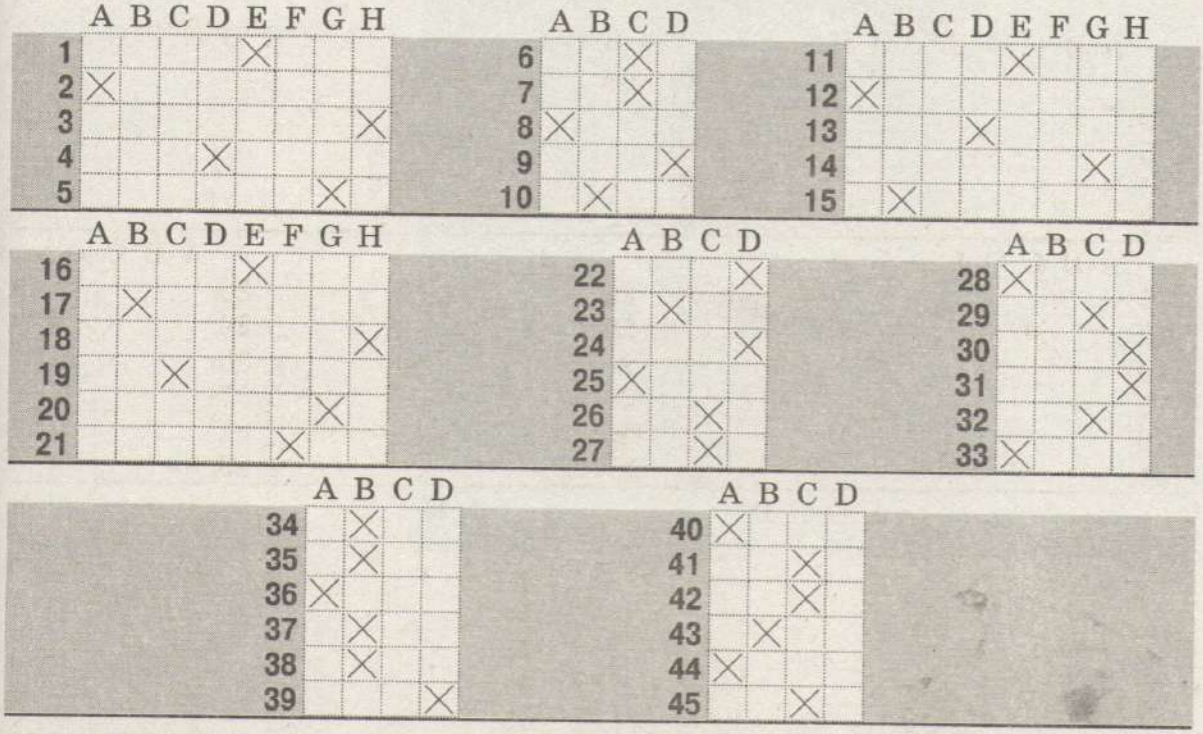

## Variant 16. Рівень: високий



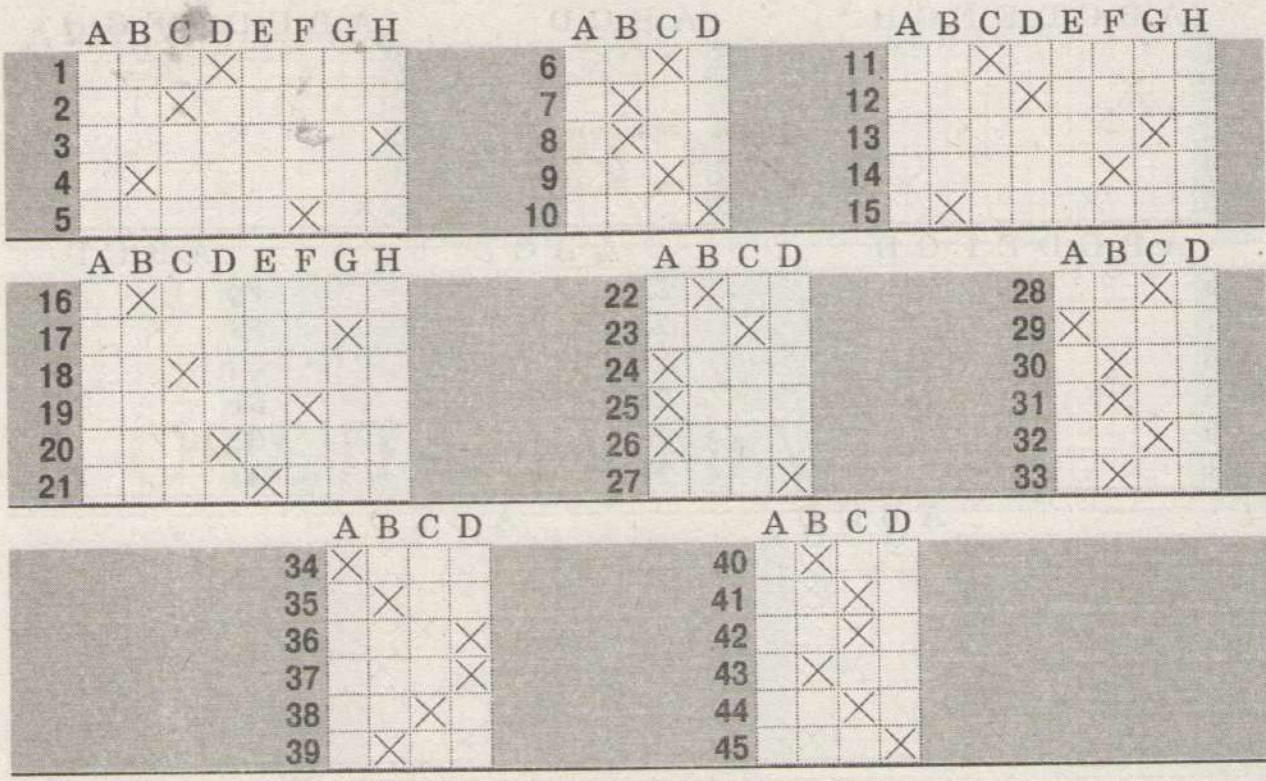
## Variant 17. Рівень: високий




## Variant 18. Рівень: високий



## Variant 19. Рівень: високий



ЧАСТИНА III

# ТЕСТИ

# У ФОРМАТІ ЗНО-2020

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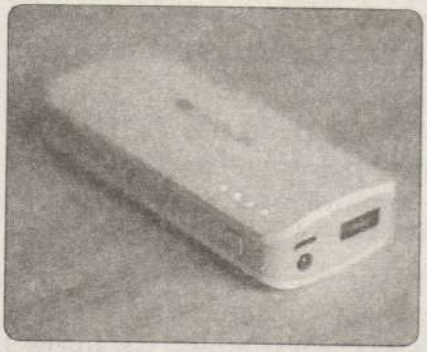
# TEST 1

## Listening

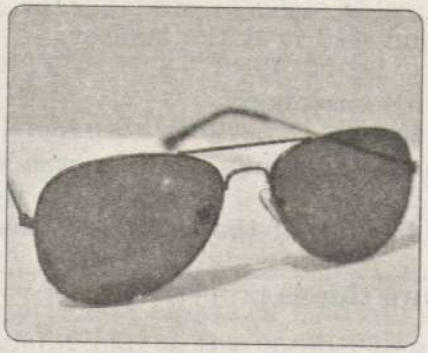
### Task 1

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.

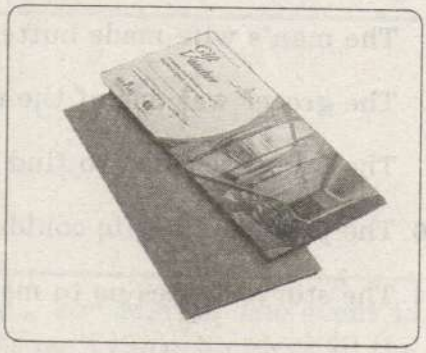
1 What hasn't the girl packed yet?



A



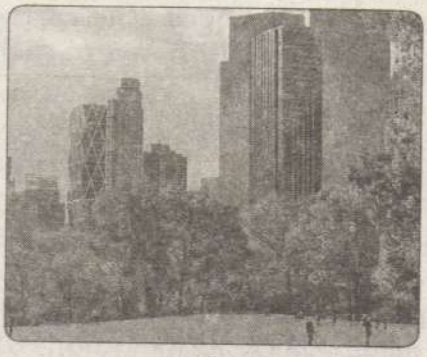
B



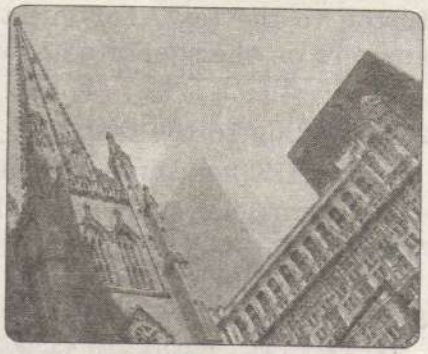
C

2 Where should the boy come to?

A

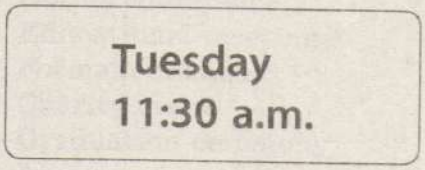


B

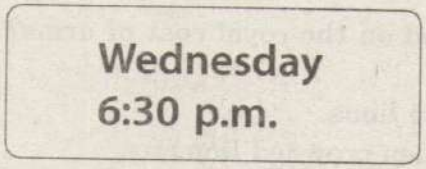


C

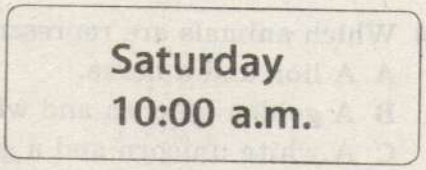
3 When is the museum definitely shut?




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.

## 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 Crawfton, 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 «Chanin's 46th Street Theatre» by the name of its designer Irwin Chanin. 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 world-wide 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **39** | rose | visited | launched | applied |
| **40** | social | scientific | students | youth |
| **41** | deal | project | bargain | agreement |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | to dismiss | to delete | to check out | to cancel |
| 43 | expanded | explained | stretched | widened |
| 44 | elder | adult | senior | upper |
| 45 | to abbreviate | to shorten | to change | to exchange |
| 46 | available | possible | popular | valuable |
| 47 | creation | creator | creature | creativity |
| 48 | fixed | activated | registered | signed |

## 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)**_____ animals, with more cats than humans **(50)**_____ the island. Recently, a €75,000 grant **(51)**_____ for sterilization of stray cats, which is still not enough to slow **(52)**_____ the growth of population. It is stated that a specialized programme is going to be created for a **(53)**_____ period.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | 1.5 millions | 1.5 million | 1.5 million of | 1.5 millions of |
| 50 | inhabits | inhabited | to inhabit | inhabiting |
| 51 | has been approved | have been approved | was approved | have approved |
| 52 | away | off | down | up |
| 53 | five-year | five years | five year's | five years' |

Virtual reality glasses or «goggles» **(54)**_____ extremely popular nowadays. These glasses enable the wearer **(55)**_____ three-dimensional images which give **(56)**_____ illusion of depth of perception. For example, if you are using such glasses for sightseeing purposes, they **(57)**_____ it possible for you to walk around the site and view it **(58)**_____ different angles.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | became | has become | becomes | have become |
| 55 | see | to see | seeing | sees |
| 56 | a | of | the | — |
| 57 | will make | made | would make | is making |
| 58 | in | on | at | with |

## 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.

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

А

У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 16 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 18 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 19 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 20 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 21 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 23 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 24 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 25 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 26 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 28 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 29 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 30 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 31 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 32 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 34 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 35 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 36 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 37 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 38 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 40 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 41 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 42 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 43 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 45 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 46 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 47 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 48 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 50 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 51 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 52 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 53 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 55 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 56 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 57 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 58 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**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

| Номер завдання | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Номер завдання | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Б

**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?

A

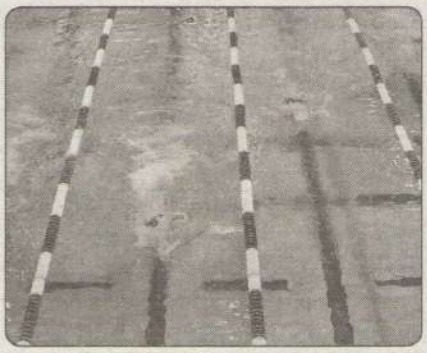
B

C

**2** Which place aren't they going to visit?

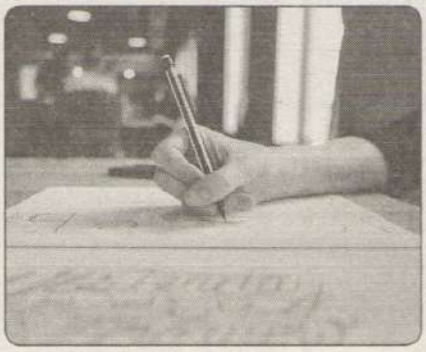
A

B



C

**3** What is Helen going to do tonight?



A

B

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 (ages 12 and above) — Unwanted gift — box unopened
Tel. 729652, ask for Tina

21

**Jaclyn Warren shop**
*Separates* — misses and women
*Suits* — misses and petite
*Accessories*
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 assymetrical 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.

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **39** | round | circle | shape | oval |
| **40** | author's | compositor's | composer's | creator's |
| **41** | replaced | removed | refilled | returned |
| **42** | baker | cooker | chef | confectioner |
| **43** | won | given | achieved | awarded |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | Similar | Parallel | Alike | Same |
| 45 | telling | deciding | arguing | disputing |
| 46 | protect | hide | repel | guard |
| 47 | solved | reached | found | agreed |
| 48 | when | with | whatever | while |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | on | of | from | in |
| 50 | On | In | At | By |
| 51 | from | until | when | since |
| 52 | welcome | to welcome | welcoming | welcomed |
| 53 | had been | has been | was | is |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | signed | sign | signing | was signing |
| 55 | told | had told | tell | telling |
| 56 | Since | For | From | During |
| 57 | an | that | this | the |
| 58 | understand | have understood | understood | to understand |

## 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.

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 16 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 18 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 19 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 20 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 21 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 23 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 24 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 25 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 26 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 28 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 29 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 30 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 31 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 32 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 34 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 35 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 36 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 37 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 38 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 40 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 41 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 42 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 43 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 45 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 46 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 47 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 48 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 50 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 51 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 52 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 53 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 55 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 56 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 57 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 58 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**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

| Номер завдання | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Номер завдання | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

# TEST 3

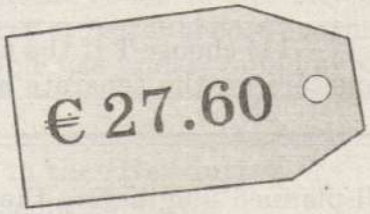
## Listening

### Task 1

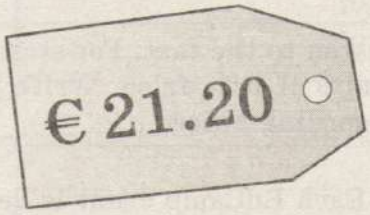
Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

**1** How much will the boy's ticket cost?

A




B




C

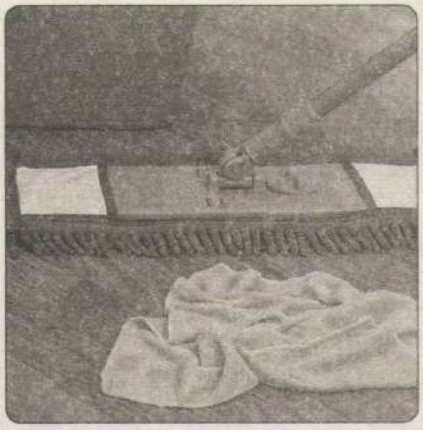
**2** What job would the girl like to do?

A

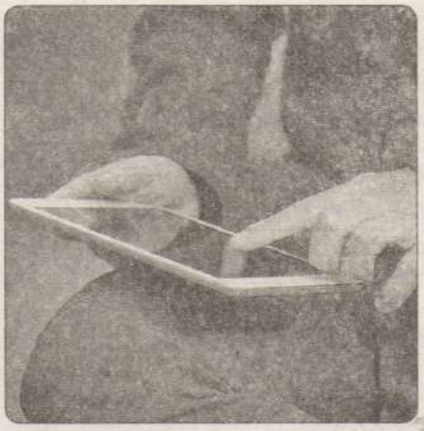
B

C

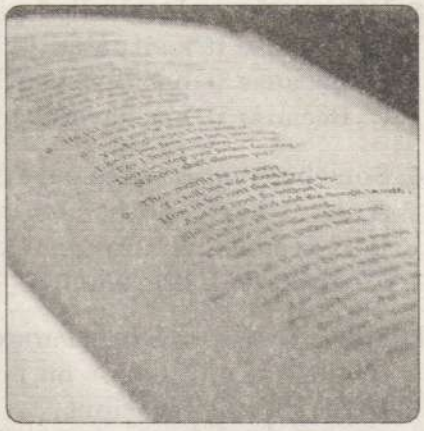
**3** What will Dan do first?



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 contries 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 **(38)**_____ — 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | upon | over | before | ago |
| 40 | expression | conclusions | thoughts | reflection |
| 41 | entrance | technologies | content | nuances |
| 42 | cover | create | fulfil | repeat |
| 43 | telling | talking | saying | speaking |
| 44 | wash | spill | splash | rinse |
| 45 | into | in | inside | within |
| 46 | Thus | Therefore | That's why | Those |
| 47 | In spite | Despite | Instead | Besides |
| 48 | well-shaped | delicious | good-looking | prosperous |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **49** | as | like | similar | for |
| **50** | draw | drawing | have drawn | drew |
| **51** | in | on | at | for |
| **52** | play | playing | to be played | played |
| **53** | give | allow | let | make |

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, vitamine A is not limited to this «rabbit food». It can be easily found in milk, egg yolk, cheese and other products as well.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **54** | parents | parents' | parent's | parent |
| **55** | for | with | under | in |
| **56** | have to | should | can | would |
| **57** | was known | knew | has known | has been known |
| **58** | the 1920s | 1920th | 1920s | the 1920th |

## 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:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |
| 46 | | | | |
| 47 | | | | |
| 48 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | | | | |
| 50 | | | | |
| 51 | | | | |
| 52 | | | | |
| 53 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | | | |
| 55 | | | | |
| 56 | | | | |
| 57 | | | | |
| 58 | | | | |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

# TEST 4

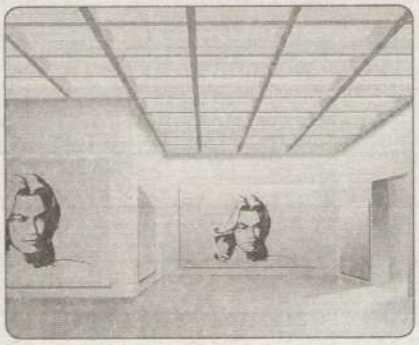
## Listening

### Task 1

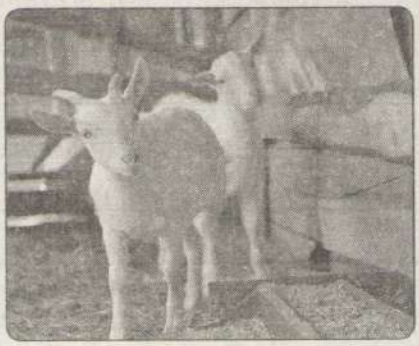
Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

**1** What did he like most about the trip?

A



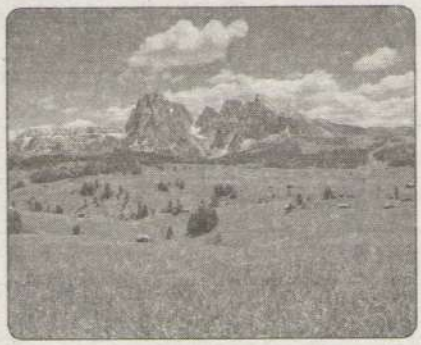
B



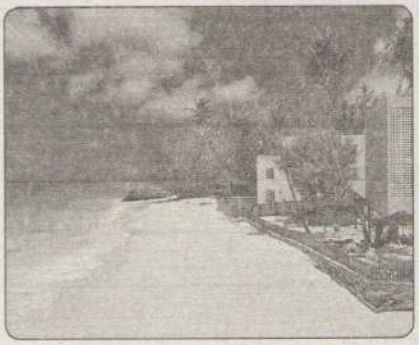
C

**2** Which photo are they looking at?

A



B

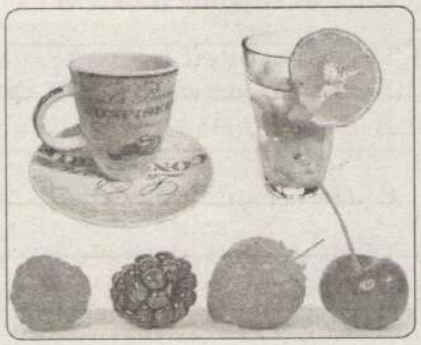


C

**3** What do they order?

A

B



C

**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.

5 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.

6 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.

7 Elizabeth stepped in her sister's shoes having become the spouse of Helen's fiancé.

8 It was a problem to Sissi to assimilate into her life in Austria.

9 She couldn't fulfil a duty of giving a successor to the Austrian throne.

10 The Empress was murdered while travelling in Italy.

11 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.

12 Samuel Clemens was born in _____
A a small town in Florida.
B 1875.
C the USA.

13 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.

14 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.

15 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.

16 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.

## 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.

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, particulary 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | made | presented | representing | held |
| 40 | load | strength | strong | weight |
| 41 | as | like | for | in |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | main | corner | lower | oldest |
| 43 | sight | site | highlight | area |
| 44 | completed | ended | built | made |
| 45 | versions | ways | possibilities | works |
| 46 | decorated | rebuilt | covered | painted |
| 47 | uniting | combining | including | containing |
| 48 | excluding | despite | containing | uniting |

## 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 whole world **(49)**_____ Haiti in February, 2010 after the island had suffered one of **(50)**_____ 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)**_____ be delivered through. The disaster affected 3 million people. Thousands lost their lives or were badly injuried, even more lost their homes. The earthquake also caused tsunamis in nearby fishing villages, **(53)**_____ damaged beaches and swept a number of houses out to the sea.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | had helped | has been helping | helping | was helping |
| 50 | most | the most | more | more than |
| 51 | that | so | as | such |
| 52 | could | can | will | must |
| 53 | who | which | where | what |

Pizza, as we know it today, was born in the 18th century in Naples, Italy. It is known that oven-baked flatbread dishes **(54)**_____ long before that time, but it was Naples **(55)**_____ people first put tomatoes on top and got a brand new dish. **(56)**_____ two original pizza recipes are considered to be the Marinara and the Margherita. Both of them **(57)**_____ tomato toppings, but the Marinara recipe also contains oregano, garlic and olive oil, **(58)**_____ the Margherita includes basil and mozzarella cheese.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | have eaten | were eaten | ate | have been eaten |
| 55 | where | which | that | when |
| 56 | The | A | That | This |
| 57 | had | has | are having | have |
| 58 | when | while | and | as |

## 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.

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 16 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 18 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 19 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 20 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 21 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 23 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 24 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 25 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 26 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 28 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 29 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 30 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 31 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 32 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 34 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 35 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 36 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 37 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 38 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 40 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 41 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 42 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 43 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 45 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 46 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 47 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 48 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 50 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 51 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 52 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 53 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 55 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 56 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 57 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 58 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**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

| Номер завдання | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Номер завдання | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

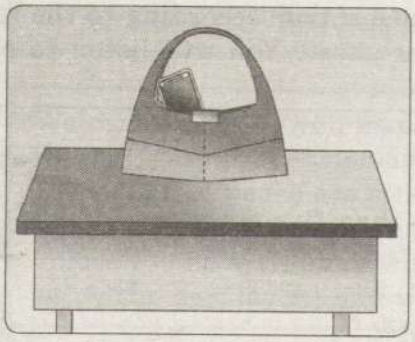
# TEST 5

## Listening

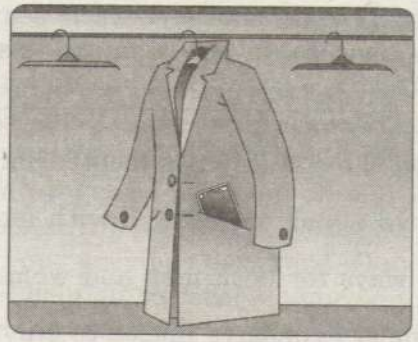
### Task 1

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.

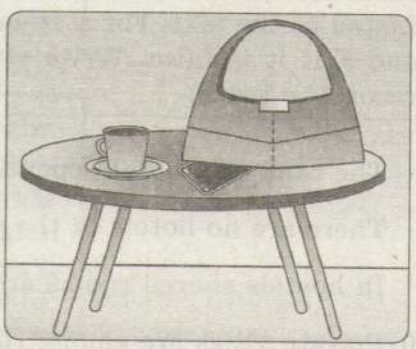
1 Where's the girl's mobile?



A

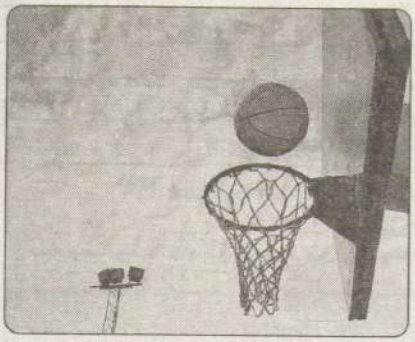


B



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.

## 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-feepaying, 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **39** | distinguished | defined | noticed | seen |
| **40** | has | takes | makes | plays |
| **41** | sights | settings | habitats | seats |
| **42** | confused | combined | mistaken | mixed |
| **43** | last | other | second | latter |
| **44** | grows | becomes | reaches | stays |
| **45** | either | or | neither | and |
| **46** | slim | fat | deep | dense |
| **47** | edge | leather | cover | fur |
| **48** | suits | corresponds | reflects | matches |

### 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | dancing | singing | reading | watching |
| 50 | by | with | for | as |
| 51 | life | living | live | the live |
| 52 | performance | have performed | performing | to perform |
| 53 | since | from | for | at |

Since 2000 Eurovision has also been broadcast **(54)**_____ its internet website. The winners of the contest usually have short-term success. Among the **(55)**_____ 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)**_____ 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)**_____ 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)**_____ Saturday show. The participants should observe numerous detailed rules, and their new version is produced each year.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | across | through | via | by |
| 55 | very | little | much | few |
| 56 | who | where | which | because |
| 57 | was decided | had been decided | has decided | decided |
| 58 | a | the | an | — |

## Writing

**59** 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



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |
| 46 | | | | |
| 47 | | | | |
| 48 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | | | | |
| 50 | | | | |
| 51 | | | | |
| 52 | | | | |
| 53 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | | | |
| 55 | | | | |
| 56 | | | | |
| 57 | | | | |
| 58 | | | | |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

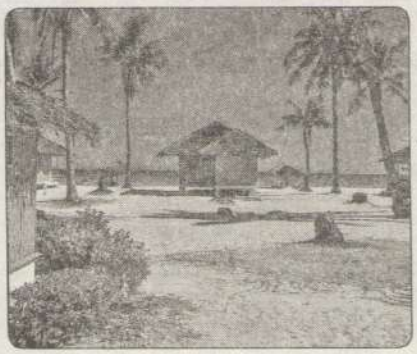
# TEST 6

## Listening

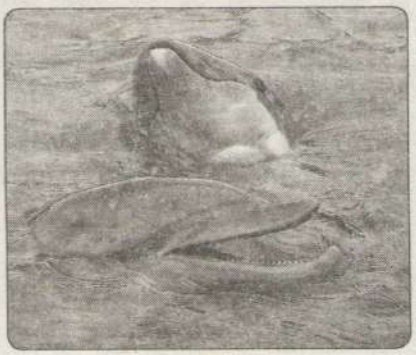
### Task 1

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.

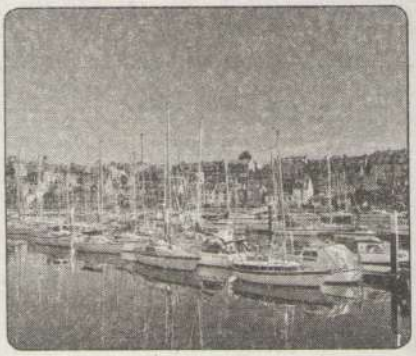
1 Which picture will she finally send?



A

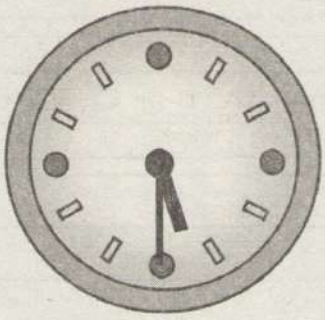


B

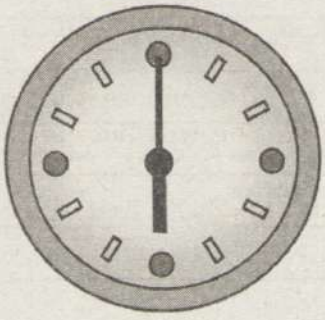


C

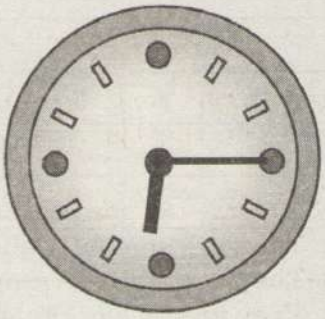
2 What time will he see the doctor?



A

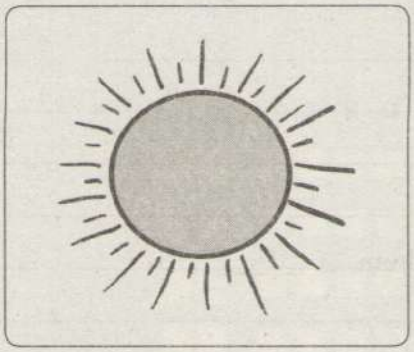


B

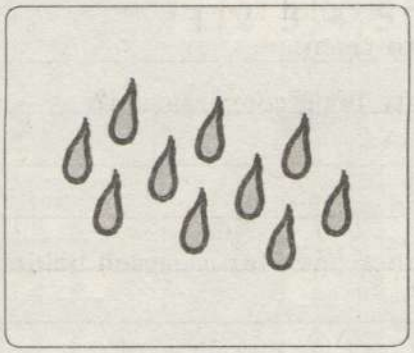


C

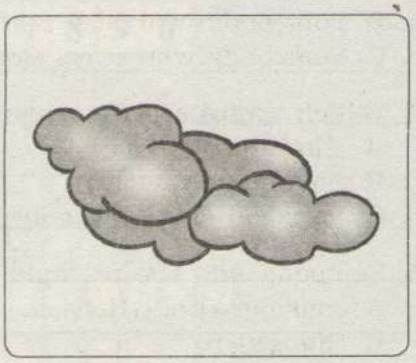
3 What was the weather like?



A



B



C

4 Where can the guests talk to the guide tomorrow afternoon?

**A** At the reception desk.
**B** In the assembley 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

## 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 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 gasping 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 Lukrezia. 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 Lukrezia 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **39** | application | opportunity | website | appliance |
| **40** | lenght | big | long | large |
| **41** | availiable | compatible | compared | possible |
| **42** | wasted | worth | valued | cost |
| **43** | uncover | search | reveal | find |
| **44** | realised | graduated | released | raised |
| **45** | enjoyed | liked | favoured | popular |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | number | sum | amount | variety |
| 47 | advertised | called | announced | declared |
| 48 | consisting | including | holding | comprising |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | mango | mangoes | mango's | mangoes' |
| 50 | got used to | used | used to | was used to |
| 51 | played | playing | to play | play |
| 52 | offered | suggested | asked | claimed |
| 53 | didn't | never | hadn't | hasn't |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | bought | are bought | buy | have bought |
| 55 | has become | becomes | became | is becoming |
| 56 | 2010th | the 2010th | 2010s | the 2010s |
| 57 | a | the | these | — |
| 58 | most | the most | the more | more |

## Writing

59 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.

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 16 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 18 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 19 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 20 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 21 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 23 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 24 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 25 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 26 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 28 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 29 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 30 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 31 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 32 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 34 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 35 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 36 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 37 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 38 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 40 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 41 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 42 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 43 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 45 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 46 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 47 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 48 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 50 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 51 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 52 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 53 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 55 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 56 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 57 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 58 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

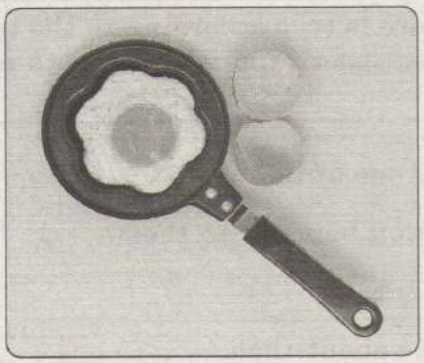
# TEST 7

## Listening

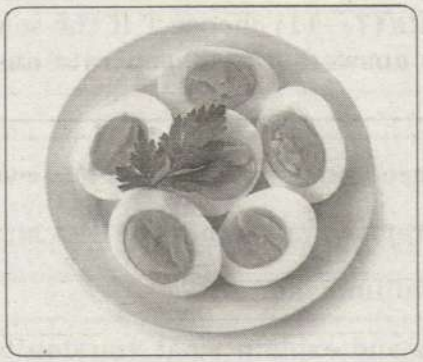
### Task 1

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.

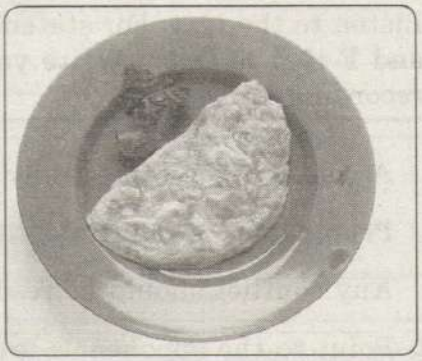
1 How will the woman eat her eggs?



A



B

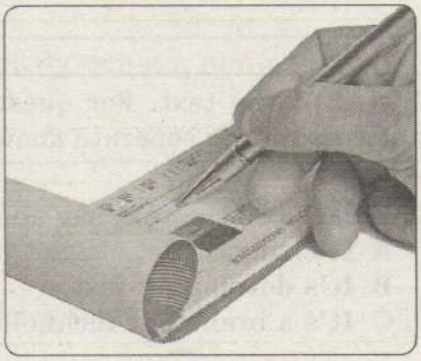


C

2 How will the customer pay on the ground floor?

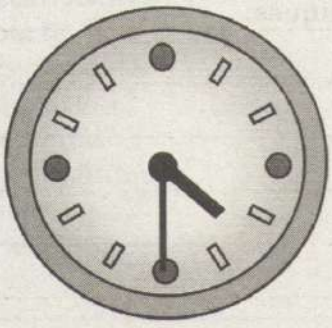
A

B

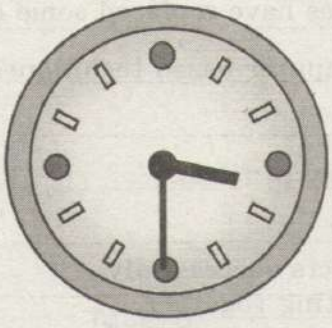


C

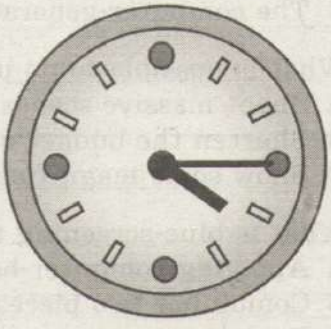
3 What time will they go shopping?



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 childish-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** Accomodation
**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.

27 A banknote with denomination of 5 pounds has been in use since 2002. It shows Elizabeth Fry, an English prison reformer. She fought for improving the level of the prisoners' treatment and making their conditions more humane. It's worth saying that she was supported by the reigning monarch. Elizabeth had always taken interest in the poor and the sick. During a visit to Newgate Prison she was horrified by the conditions there and tried to change the situation. Since then she had done a lot of humanitarian work. Elizabeth is also known as «the angel of prisons» though she helped not only the prisoners but also the homeless and the poor. Besides her portrait on the banknote there's also a picture of Elizabeth reading books for the prisoners at Newgate Prison. The colours of the banknote are turquoise, azure, brown and yellow.

28 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 flashmobs **(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 flashmobers 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **39** | environment | environment's | environmental | environments |
| **40** | equals | eliminates | covers | repeats |
| **41** | rich | bushy | thin | dense |
| **42** | if | for | that | far |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | free | produce | make | provide |
| 44 | important | basic | major | main |
| 45 | graze | gaze | feed | chew |
| 46 | turn | face | start | come |
| 47 | at | with | in | on |
| 48 | survive | suffer | struggle | save |

## 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)**_____ widely used about twenty years later. It describes a subculture of young people which **(50)**_____ in the USA and Europe. This subculture is extremely popular among young people who are **(51)**_____ their 20s or 30s and who live in urban areas. Hipsters **(52)**_____ with creativity, independent thinking, progressive politics and intelligence. Besides, indie music also **(53)**_____ to mind when the talk turns to hipsters.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | to be | been | to have been | be |
| 50 | originating | has originated | have originated | originate |
| 51 | in | at | of | on |
| 52 | associate | have associated | are associated | had been associated |
| 53 | will come | come | is coming | comes |

The Louvre museum in Paris is considered one of the most famous and important **(54)**_____ museums in the world. It was initially established as **(55)**_____ private collection of King Francis I. At the time of the French Revolution it **(56)**_____ into a national art museum. Everyone who **(57)**_____ 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)**_____ are on display.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | art's | art | arts | arts' |
| 55 | the | that | — | an |
| 56 | has turned | is turning | was turned | had turned |
| 57 | visit | is visiting | visited | visits |
| 58 | this | their | that | these |

## Writing

**59** 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.

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |
| 46 | | | | |
| 47 | | | | |
| 48 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | | | | |
| 50 | | | | |
| 51 | | | | |
| 52 | | | | |
| 53 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | | | |
| 55 | | | | |
| 56 | | | | |
| 57 | | | | |
| 58 | | | | |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
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# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

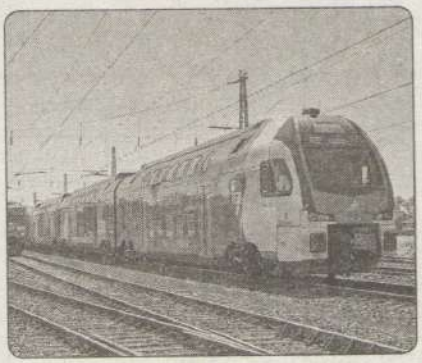
# TEST 8

## 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 the woman travel from the airport?

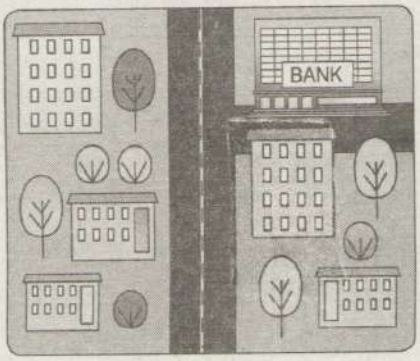


A

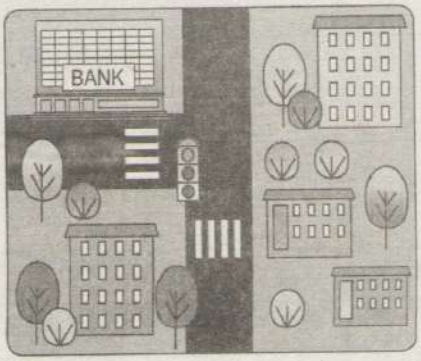
B

C

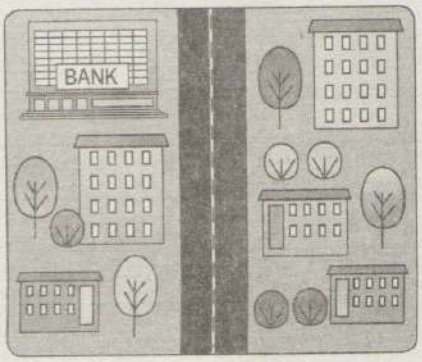
**2** Where's the bank?




A




B

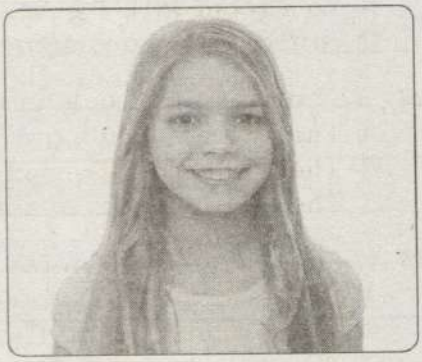



C

**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.

## 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 Dabi 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!

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **39** | university | event | establishment | hall |
| **40** | gather | contain | invite | build |
| **41** | keep | hold | catch | carry |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | news | new | novelty | novel |
| 43 | hot | ice | thermal | new |
| 44 | jobs | portions | works | shifts |
| 45 | seasonal | seasoned | seasoning | seasonable |
| 46 | usual | similar | same | habitual |
| 47 | indifferent | stable | tough | together |
| 48 | sit | see | stand | jump |

## 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 sportsmen from 23 countries competed in nine events. Since then these games **(53)**_____ place every four years, the same year as the Summer Olympics.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | had been held | were held | held | were holding |
| 50 | an | — | the | a |
| 51 | can | should | had to | must |
| 52 | Olympics' style | Olympics style | Olympic-style | Olympic's style |
| 53 | took | has taken | take | have taken |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | with | by | at | on |
| 55 | running | run | to run | runs |
| 56 | other | others | the other | another |
| 57 | team's | team | teams | teams' |
| 58 | will manage | manages | managed | would manage |

## 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.

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | |
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| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |

| | T | F |
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| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
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| 15 | | | |
| 16 | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
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| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
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| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
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| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| 30 | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |
| 46 | | | | |
| 47 | | | | |
| 48 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | | | | |
| 50 | | | | |
| 51 | | | | |
| 52 | | | | |
| 53 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | | | |
| 55 | | | | |
| 56 | | | | |
| 57 | | | | |
| 58 | | | | |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

# TEST 9

## Listening

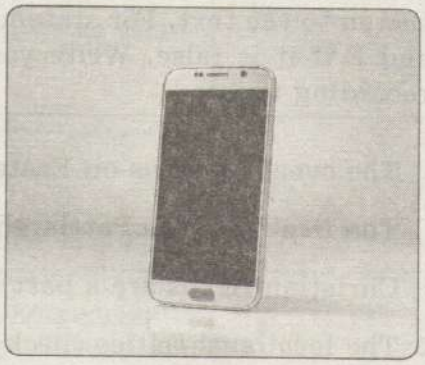
### Task 1

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 is the second prize?

A

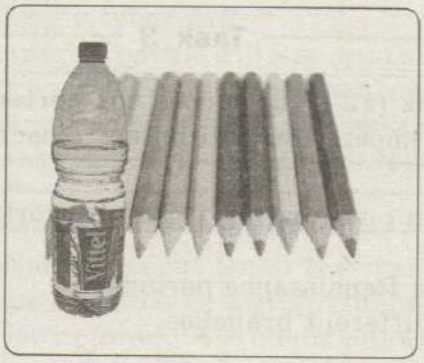
B



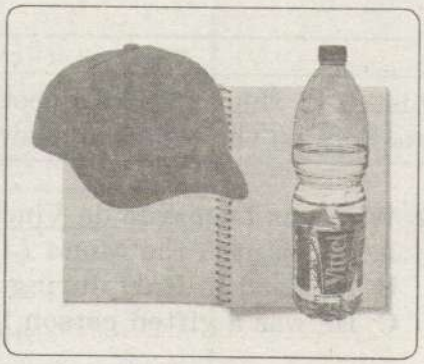
C

2 What must the students take with them?

A




B




C

3 When is Zak going to fly?

A

B

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

## 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 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?

## 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.

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

# 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.»

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **39** | display | screen | window | glass |
| **40** | looking | watching | staring | gazing |
| **41** | packaging | cover | closing | wrapping |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | enough | much | a lot of | some |
| 43 | senior | elder | larger | older |
| 44 | fits | suits | matches | approaches |
| 45 | same | similar | the same | this |
| 46 | famous | alike | familiar | usual |
| 47 | value | amount | bargain | price |
| 48 | most expensive | largest | biggest | highest |

## 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)**_____.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | 430 kilometres | 430 kilometre | 430 kilometre's | 430 kilometres' |
| 50 | — | the | a | that |
| 51 | will come | have come | comes | had come |
| 52 | gave | had given | has given | would give |
| 53 | appeared | appear | have appeared | has appeared |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | is | are | to be | have |
| 55 | an | a | the | — |
| 56 | eaten | eat | to eat | eating |
| 57 | so | like | as | that |
| 58 | much | less | many | more |

## 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



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |
| 46 | | | | |
| 47 | | | | |
| 48 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | | | | |
| 50 | | | | |
| 51 | | | | |
| 52 | | | | |
| 53 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | | | |
| 55 | | | | |
| 56 | | | | |
| 57 | | | | |
| 58 | | | | |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
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# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

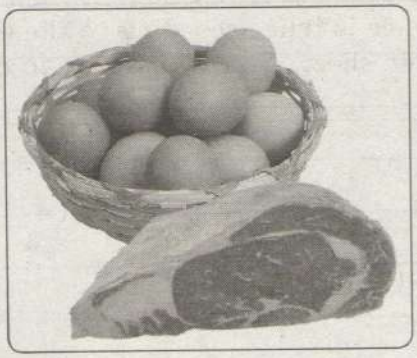
# TEST 10

## Listening

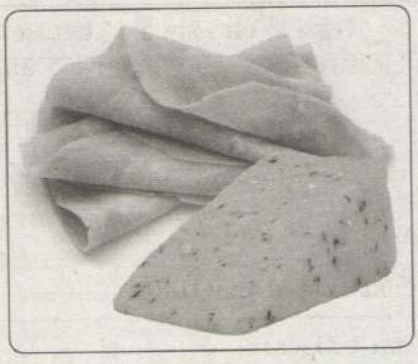
### Task 1

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.

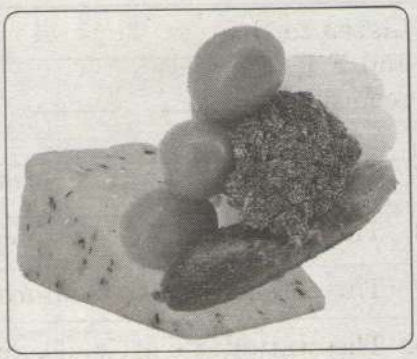
**1** What food won't they throw away?



A



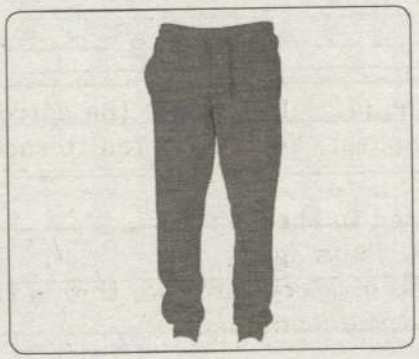
B



C

**2** What is missing?

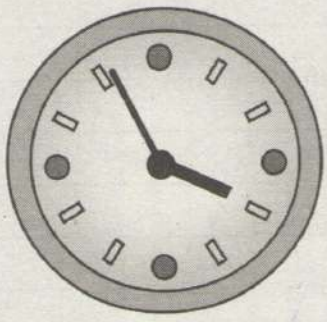
A



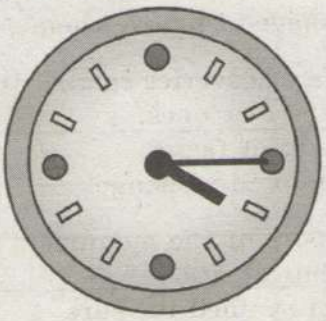
B

C

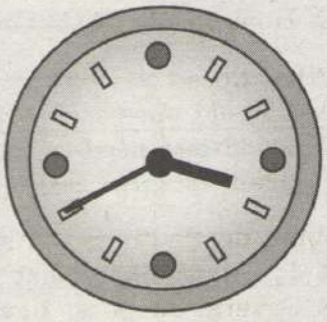
**3** What time is the next flight to Zaragoza?



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.

## 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 claimed 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.

## 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 Jyotisha. 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 showcasted 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)**_____ all the tools he used for his craft. He put them carefully into a glass **(40)**_____ window and labelled all of them with signs. The signs told the name and the price of **(41)**_____ item. What a great collection it was! It included the **(42)**_____ Stylet of Envy, the Hammer of Anger, and the Trap of Greed. All the instruments of Fear, Pride and Hate were displayed on **(43)**_____ shelves. The powerful tools were placed onto beautiful pillows and, of course, they inspired **(44)**_____ 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)**_____ 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)**_____ is that this thing is the only one in my toolbox which I could **(47)**_____ 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)**_____ the way for all the other ones.»

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **39** | exposed | explained | exhibits | excluded |
| **40** | screen | counter | show | monitor |
| **41** | each | all | any | each of |
| **42** | slippery | brighter | dazzled | sparkling |
| **43** | wood | forest | wooden | woodwork |
| **44** | admiration | admirable | admission | admiral |
| **45** | bigger | higher | more expensive | larger |
| **46** | cause | case | matter | issue |
| **47** | believe | trust | rely | stay |
| **48** | tidy | clear | wash | clean |

### 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)**_____ authentic rice dish which originated in Spain, particularly in Valencia. It has ancient roots but the modern recipe **(50)**_____ back to the 19th century. There exist different types of paella which include vegetable paella, seafood paella and mixed paella among **(51)**_____

others. The essential ingredients include white rice, green beans, meat or fish. As for its core seasonings, **(52)**_____ two most common are saffron and rosemary. Mixed paella is a **(53)**_____ combination which unites meat, seafood, vegetables and beans. All types of paella use olive oil.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **49** | a | the | — | an |
| **50** | went | goes | has gone | going |
| **51** | more | lot of | many | little |
| **52** | the | this | that | a |
| **53** | free-style's | free-styling | free-styled | free-style |

Rouen is a town in France, the capital of Normandy. The most-loved building in the place is the Rouen cathedral with **(54)**_____ 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 **(55)**_____ 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 **(56)**_____ where so much of it happened. Joan was burnt to death **(57)**_____ May 30, 1431 at the age of nineteen after she **(58)**_____ by the English she had been fighting against.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **54** | Monets' | Monet's | Monet | Monets |
| **55** | connecting | connected | been connected | being connected |
| **56** | was | has been | is | will be |
| **57** | on | in | at | from |
| **58** | being captured | has been captured | had been captured | was captured |

## 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.

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

**А**

У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |
| 46 | | | | |
| 47 | | | | |
| 48 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | | | | |
| 50 | | | | |
| 51 | | | | |
| 52 | | | | |
| 53 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | | | |
| 55 | | | | |
| 56 | | | | |
| 57 | | | | |
| 58 | | | | |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

# TEST 11

## Listening

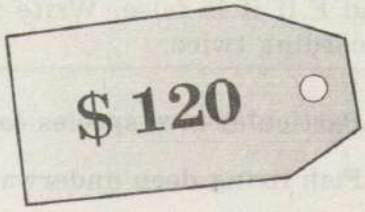
### Task 1

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

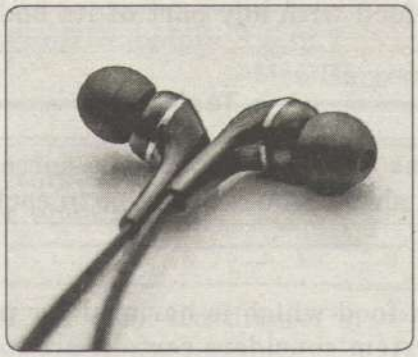
B



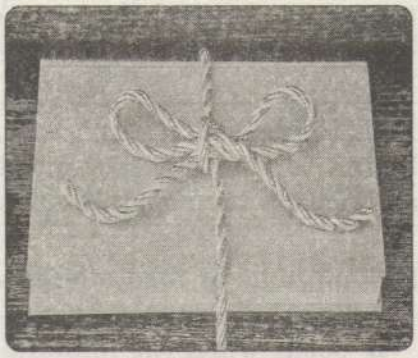

C

**2** Which present will the uncle receive?

A



B



C

**3** Who is the new student in the class?

A

B

C

**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 nominated 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 *Chloe*, 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | citizens | nation | men | humans |
| 40 | justices | judges | lawyers | jury |
| 41 | what | that | which | two |
| 42 | chose | change | put | kept |
| 43 | returned | replaced | restored | retook |
| 44 | In addition | Furthermore | Thus | However |
| 45 | explanation | exaggeration | exploration | excitement |
| 46 | stressed | shocked | pleased | disorientated |
| 47 | instead of | except for | together with | despite |
| 48 | instead | despite | except | besides |

### 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **49** | was built | had built | had been built | built |
| **50** | was known | knowing | known | knew |
| **51** | to repute | reputed | have reputed | reputing |
| **52** | at | in | from | of |
| **53** | was listed | are listed | had been listed | listing |

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 equalty and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **54** | an | the | a | — |
| **55** | at | in | on | during |
| **56** | people | peoples | peoples' | people's |
| **57** | was | being | been | had been |
| **58** | supported | has supported | had supported | supports |

## 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.

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 16 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 18 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 19 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 20 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 21 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 23 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 24 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 25 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 26 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 28 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 29 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 30 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 31 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 32 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 34 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 35 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 36 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 37 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 38 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 40 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 41 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 42 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 43 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 45 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 46 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 47 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 48 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 50 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 51 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 52 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 53 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 55 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 56 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 57 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 58 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ



**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

# TEST 12

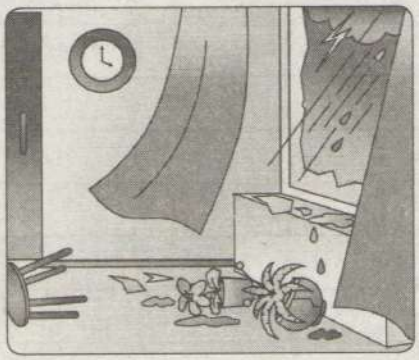
## Listening

### Task 1

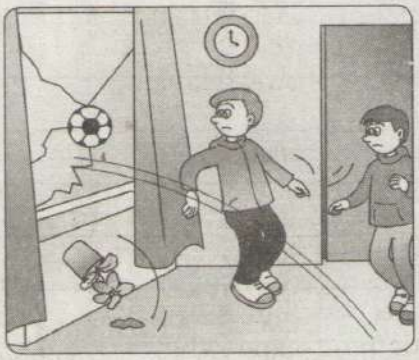
Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

1 What has happened?

A



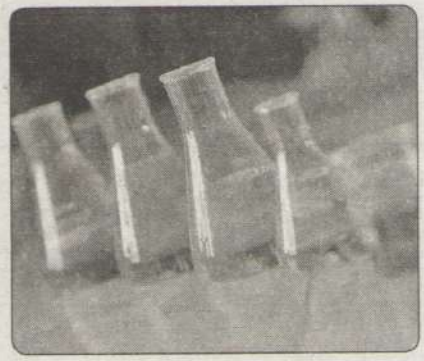
B



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.

## 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 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

D A thank-you note
E An offer
F A postcard
G A leaflet
H An apology

## 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 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.
D The story of Sushil Kumar happened in 2008.

**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.

## 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.

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!

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | spitting | spreading | sparkling | stretching |
| 40 | fulfil | make | fill up | guess |
| 41 | learn | be aware | know | inform |
| 42 | sleep | slept | sleepy | asleep |
| 43 | satisfied | suffered | supplied | saved |
| 44 | clever | busy | evil | kind |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | chill | stress | faint | tremble |
| 46 | Certainly | However | Moreover | In addition |
| 47 | live | true | real | actual |
| 48 | trace | kind | way | type |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | must | had to | can | could |
| 50 | wants | wanted | want | will want |
| 51 | any | some | the | more |
| 52 | a | an | the | — |
| 53 | using | use | be used | used |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | had organised | has organised | organized | organising |
| 55 | to hapen | happens | happening | is happened |
| 56 | In | At | On | For |
| 57 | to raise | raising | raised | raise |
| 58 | must | has been | are | is |

## 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.

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

**А**

У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 16 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 18 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 19 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 20 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 21 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 23 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 24 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 25 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 26 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 28 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 29 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 30 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 31 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 32 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 34 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 35 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 36 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 37 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 38 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 40 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 41 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 42 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 43 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 45 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 46 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 47 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 48 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 50 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 51 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 52 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 53 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 55 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 56 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 57 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 58 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

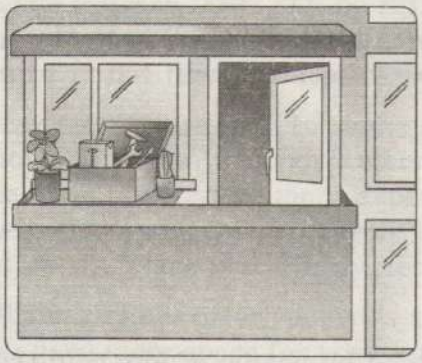
# TEST 13

## Listening

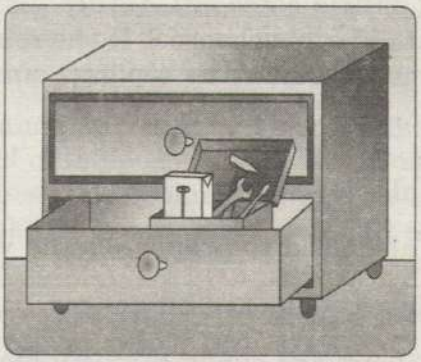
### Task 1

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.

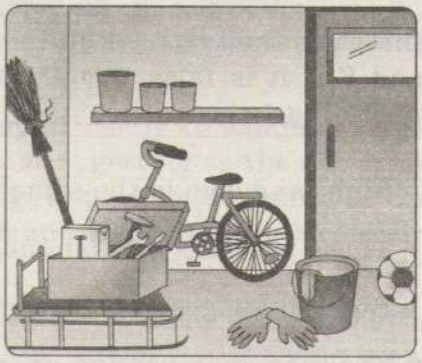
**1** Where is the screw-driver?



A



B

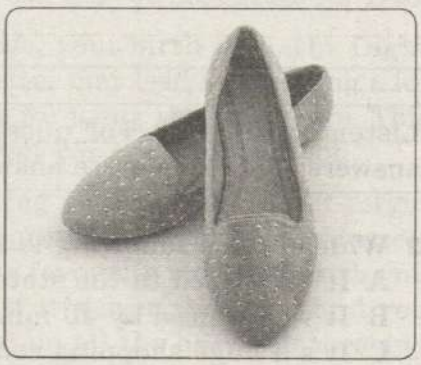


C

**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 triplecheck 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 Tristao 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 childen. 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 analyze 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-mindness.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | thought | spoken | discussed | said |
| 40 | clearly | brightly | evidently | purely |
| 41 | with | among | behind | between |
| 42 | user | receiver | customer | receipt |
| 43 | ask | hesitate | question | debate |
| 44 | instead | inspite | rather | better |
| 45 | repeat | understand | recognize | know |
| 46 | amount | set | list | series |
| 47 | give | do | accept | make |
| 48 | top | height | roof | base |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | enjoyed | enjoying | enjoyment | enjoy |
| 50 | from | back | up | of |
| 51 | could | will be able | was able | can |
| 52 | would | will | can | may |
| 53 | man | man's | men's | men |

**(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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | Different | The other | Another | Other |
| 55 | had got | gets | would get | has got |
| 56 | anybody | everybody | nobody | all |
| 57 | desperating | desperately | desperated | despirate |
| 58 | want | wanted | was wanting | has wanted |

## 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.

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 16 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 18 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 19 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 20 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 21 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 23 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 24 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 25 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 26 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 28 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 29 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 30 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 31 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 32 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 34 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 35 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 36 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 37 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 38 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 40 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 41 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 42 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 43 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 45 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 46 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 47 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 48 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 50 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 51 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 52 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 53 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 55 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 56 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 57 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 58 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

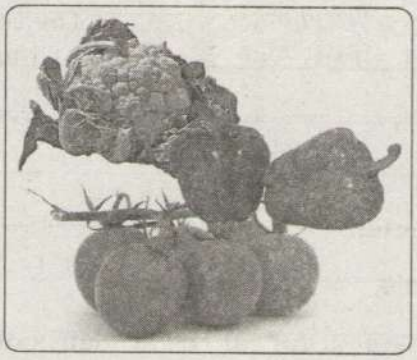
# TEST 14

## Listening

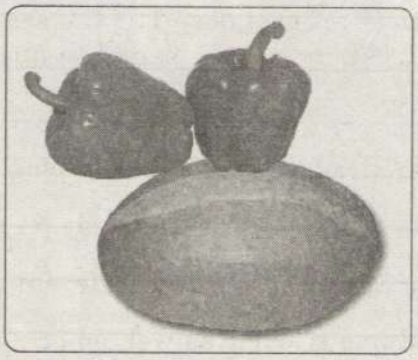
### Task 1

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.

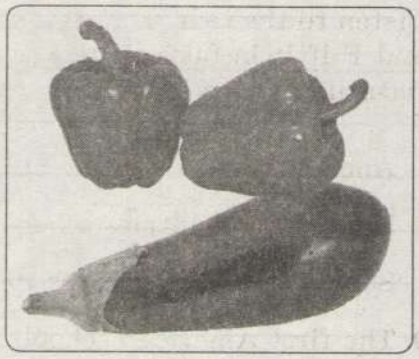
**1** What did she bring?



A

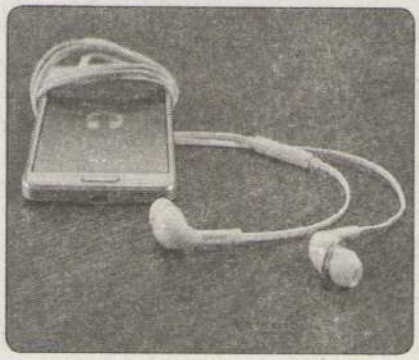


B



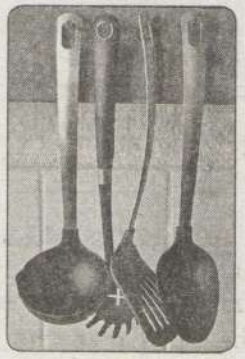
C

**2** What did she eventually buy?



A

B

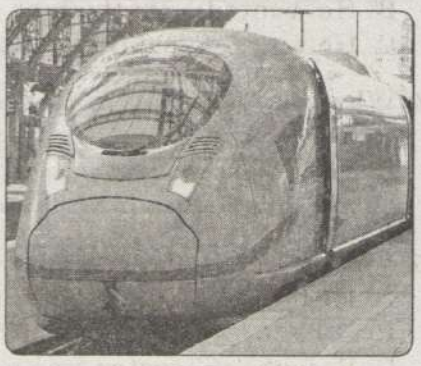


C

**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 leasure 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.

8 In Muslim countries school has always been dependent on religion.

9 Schools and universities in the Middle Ages had different goals.

10 The first American schools had one teacher as well as one classroom for all the students of the same school.

11 Online learning creates particular problems for students.

## 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.

## 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** 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** *Lemontree* 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.

## 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.

Beautiful or horrifying, they all have something in common. These are six of the most remote islands in the world.

27 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.

28 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.

29 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.

30 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.

31 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.

32 Macquarie Island which is located almost 1000 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 outsatanding 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **39** | divided | split | shared | joined |
| **40** | stole | grabbed | robbed | murdered |
| **41** | threw away | overthrew | threw off | threw up |
| **42** | destroyed | damaged | hurt | spoilt |
| **43** | trembling | terrifying | worse | terrible |
| **44** | over | of | from | at |
| **45** | close | wrap | hide | cover |
| **46** | thought | mind | brain | wish |
| **47** | let | permit | get | give |
| **48** | However | Then | Thus | Furthermore |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **49** | a | an | this | — |
| **50** | are | have been | is | was |
| **51** | is having | have | had | will have |
| **52** | is done | is doing | did | has done |
| **53** | Have combined | Combine | Combined | Combining |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **54** | in | on | at | off |
| **55** | a | an | the | — |
| **56** | had become | became | would become | has become |
| **57** | was rising | have been risen | has risen | rose |
| **58** | left | leaving | to leave | to be left |

## 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.

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 16 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 18 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 19 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 20 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 21 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 23 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 24 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 25 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 26 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 28 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 29 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 30 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 31 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 32 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 34 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 35 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 36 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 37 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 38 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 40 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 41 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 42 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 43 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 45 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 46 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 47 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 48 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 50 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 51 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 52 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 53 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 55 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 56 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 57 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 58 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

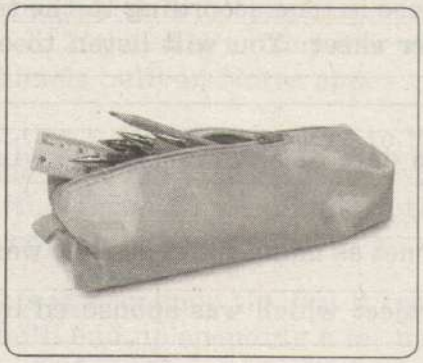
# TEST 15

## Listening

### Task 1

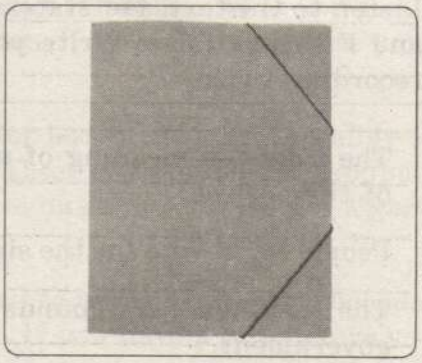
Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

**1** What has Pamela forgotten to take?



A

B



C

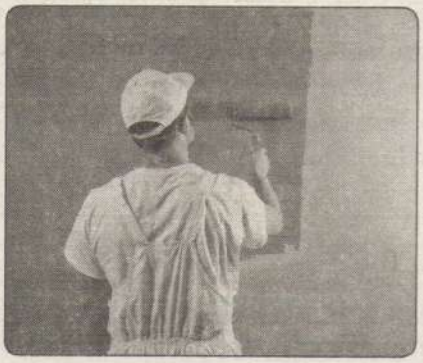
**2** How will they probably book?

A

B

C

**3** What does she want him to do?



A

B

C

**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.

## 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.

## 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 bechaviour 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.

## 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.

**28** 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.

**29** 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.

**30** 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.

**31** 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.

**32** 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 Bastei **(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 Bastei 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 Bastei 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 Bastei 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

F allow the visitors to use the steps to climb up
G that's why a wooden bridge was built
H connect the parts of the park together

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | transmit | transform | translate | transparent |
| 40 | delicacy | disturbance | difference | difficulty |
| 41 | looking | recording | watching | placing |
| 42 | deny | order | ask | demand |
| 43 | observe | maintain | lead | stop |
| 44 | patient | patience | part | patent |
| 45 | huge | large | great | grand |
| 46 | mind | case | hand | side |
| 47 | predicts | prevails | prevents | prefers |
| 48 | late | past | recent | last |

### 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **49** | Being | Having been | To be | Is |
| **50** | the | an | a | — |
| **51** | hid | hides | are hiding | are hidden |
| **52** | incubates | is incubated | incubating | was incubated |
| **53** | relates | relating | related | to relate |

*Trdelnik* 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. *Trdelnik* 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, *trdlo* stands for the wooden stick which is used for cooking the pastry. As a rule, *trdelnik* is served without **(58)**_____ fillings; alternatively it can be eaten with ice cream or whipped topping.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **54** | baking | baked | bakes | is baking |
| **55** | with | by | from | in |
| **56** | originated | has originated | had been originated | was originated |
| **57** | was penetrating | has been penetrated | penetrated | was penetrated |
| **58** | no | any | every | some |

## 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



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |
| 46 | | | | |
| 47 | | | | |
| 48 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | | | | |
| 50 | | | | |
| 51 | | | | |
| 52 | | | | |
| 53 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | | | |
| 55 | | | | |
| 56 | | | | |
| 57 | | | | |
| 58 | | | | |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
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| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

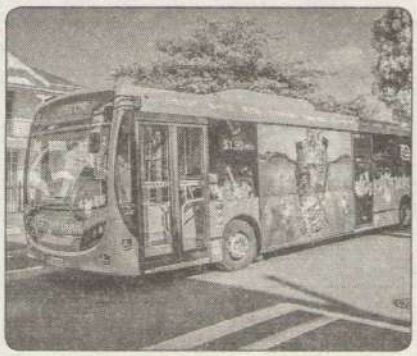
# TEST 16

## 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?

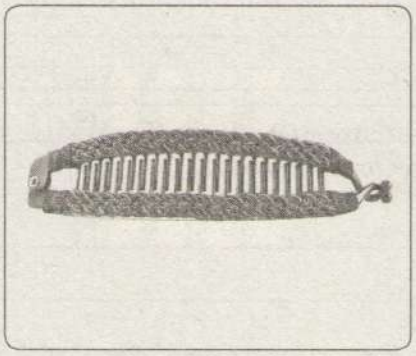


A

B

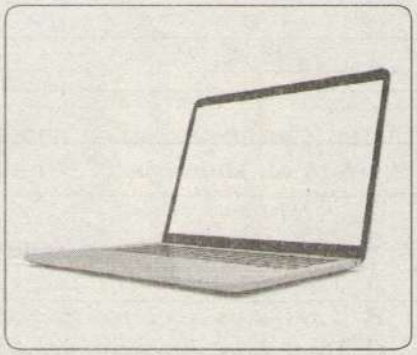
C

**2** What did the thief steal?



A

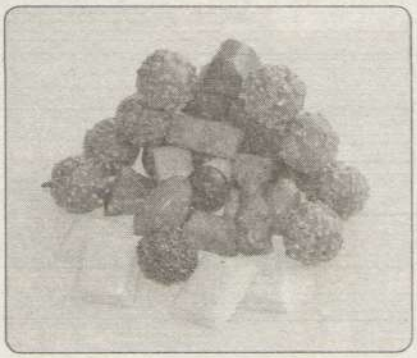
B



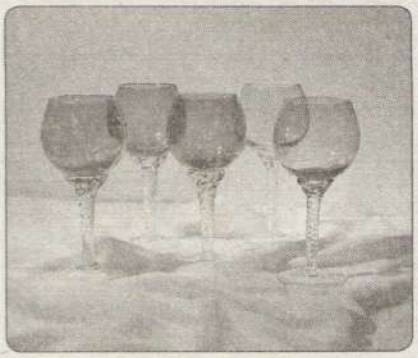
C

**3** What will they bring?

A



B



C

**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.

## 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.

## 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 paper-book 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.

## 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, Nevado 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-killing 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **39** | among | between | with | for |
| **40** | glad | proud | happy | aware |
| **41** | branches | lines | parts | departments |
| **42** | involves | includes | contains | consists |
| **43** | sum | amount | number | group |
| **44** | discussed | approved | argued | agreed |
| **45** | opportunity | case | chance | occasion |
| **46** | symbols | icons | images | signs |
| **47** | forbid | preserve | defend | prevent |
| **48** | site | seat | sight | place |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | silent-films | silent-film's | silent-film | silent-films' |
| 50 | either | both | and | together |
| 51 | with | at | in | on |
| 52 | elevated | elevating | elevator | to elevate |
| 53 | acting | had acted | have acted | acted |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | was married | married | has been married | had been married |
| 55 | Been | To be | Being | Having been |
| 56 | at | to | for | about |
| 57 | at | by | on | towards |
| 58 | were selected | had been selected | had selected | has been selected |

## 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



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 16 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 18 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 19 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 20 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 21 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 23 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 24 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 25 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 26 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 28 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 29 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 30 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 31 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 32 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 34 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 35 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 36 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 37 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 38 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 40 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 41 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 42 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 43 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 45 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 46 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 47 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 48 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 50 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 51 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 52 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 53 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 55 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 56 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 57 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 58 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

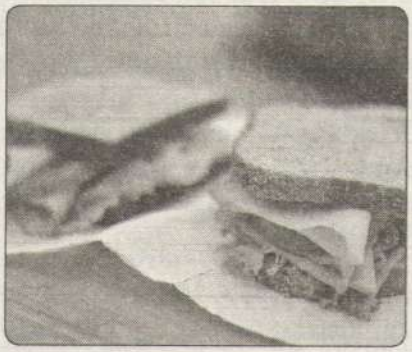
# TEST 17

## Listening

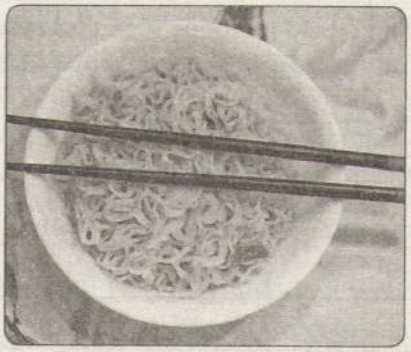
### Task 1

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.

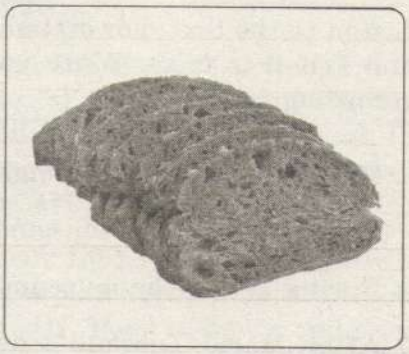
**1** What will the girl eat for dinner?



A



B



C

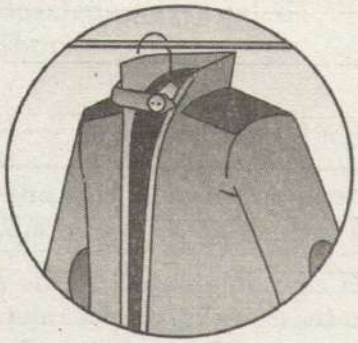
**2** Where does his grandfather work?

A

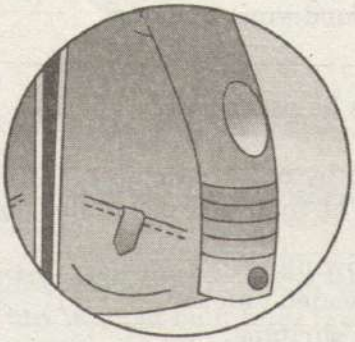
B

C

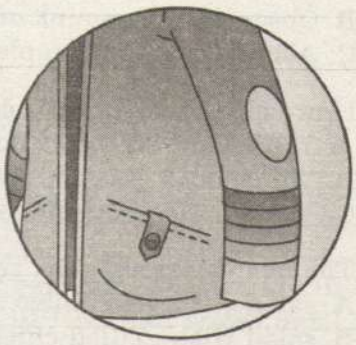
**3** Which button has the boy lost?



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.

## 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.

## 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 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

### 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 Great Depression was the deepest economic crisis in the 20th 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.

**Which brand _____**

**A** specialises in red shoes?
**B** is easily recognized by its branded pattern?
**C** produces mostly luxurious footwear?
**D** is an expert in making accessories of fur?
**E** is favoured in cinema industry?
**F** is famous for cases and purses of a light colour?
**G** produces shoes for Bollywood actresses?
**H** used to make leather goods only?

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | protected | oriented | based | founded |
| 40 | like | enjoy | carry | bring |
| 41 | contributions | payments | donations | sharing |
| 42 | collaborates | concentrates | corresponds | concerns |
| 43 | works | comes | happens | deals |
| 44 | terrifies | troubles | touches | tries |
| 45 | rare | complete | some | whole |
| 46 | enable | ensure | encourage | enjoy |
| 47 | rule | strength | power | limit |
| 48 | analyzing | examination | observation | attending |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **49** | leaves | gets | drives | dates |
| **50** | will | hold | is | comes |
| **51** | about | to | on | into |
| **52** | heard | left | got | forgot |
| **53** | is typified | was discussed | have been followed | received |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **54** | has originated | originated | had been originated | was originating |
| **55** | expected | was expected | has expected | expecting |
| **56** | to know | know | knowing | knew |
| **57** | trembitas' | trembitas | trembita | trembita's |
| **58** | could | may | should | ought |

## 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.

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 16 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 18 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 19 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 20 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 21 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 23 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 24 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 25 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 26 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 28 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 29 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 30 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 31 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 32 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 34 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 35 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 36 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 37 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 38 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 40 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 41 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 42 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 43 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 45 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 46 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 47 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 48 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 50 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 51 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 52 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 53 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 55 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 56 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 57 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 58 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

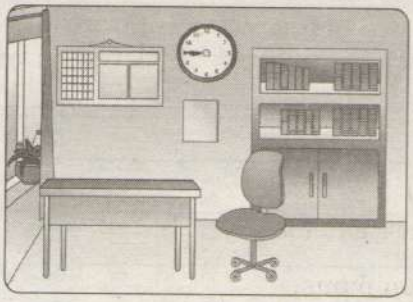
# TEST 18

## Listening

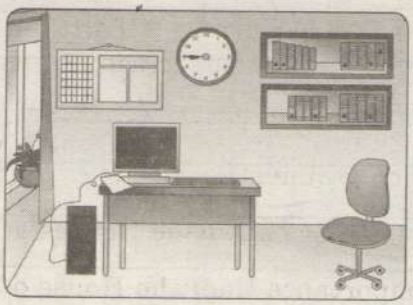
### Task 1

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.

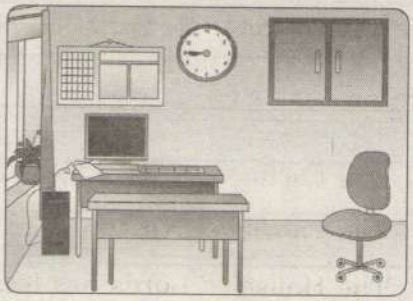
**1** Where are the most important documents kept?



A

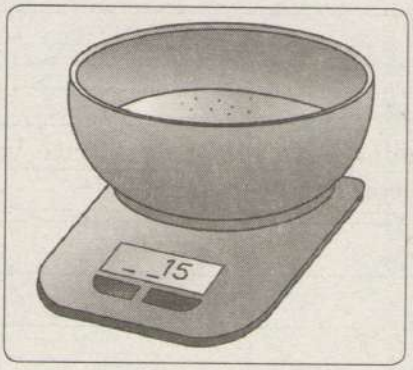


B

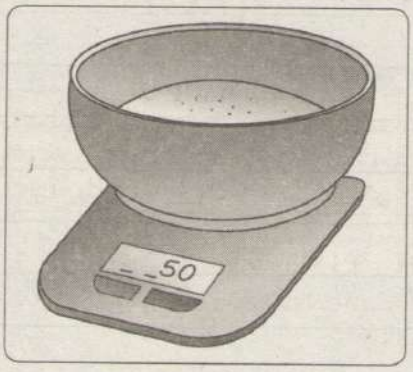


C

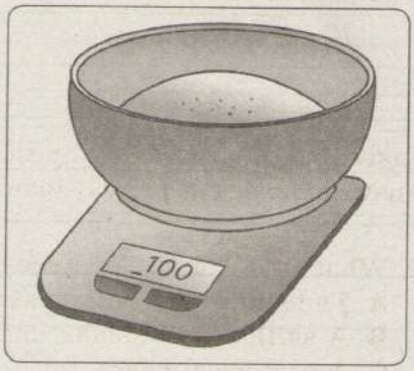
**2** How much butter will she need for two cakes?




A



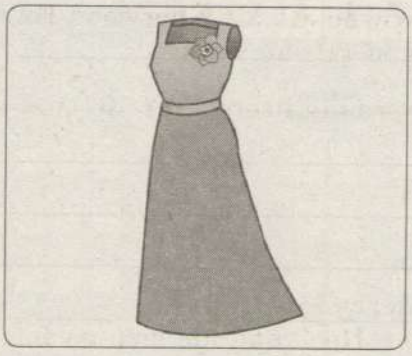

B




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-friendlier. 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 «Sweeny 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 countires. 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 dislike of the modular system, a(n) **(48)**_____ qualification is also offered by many schools. It's called the Baccalaureate and it includes more subjects and extra-curricular activity.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **39** | get | hold | stand | write |
| **40** | split | spoilt | separated | spread |
| **41** | study | learn | pass | take |
| **42** | recognised | said | adopted | agreed |
| **43** | application | graduation | introduction | admission |
| **44** | availiable | suitable | accessible | capable |
| **45** | offered | required | allowed | tried |
| **46** | forget | stop | leave | drop |
| **47** | among | between | from | with |
| **48** | other | alternative | similar | various |

## 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.

Yevheniya Hapchynska is **(49)**_____ famous modern Ukrainian artist who has become pretty famous for her easy-to-spot pictures **(50)**_____ children. Her style is so distinctive that it **(51)**_____ 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)**_____ be often seen on souvenir products.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | a | an | the | — |
| 50 | depict | are depicting | depicting | depicted |
| 51 | transformed | has been transformed | would transform | had been transformed |
| 52 | more | much | the most | little |
| 53 | can | should | must | ought |

The English Middle Ages **(54)**_____ by lots of events. In the early Middle Ages Britain **(55)**_____ 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)**_____ 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | have characterized | was characterized | characterized | were characterized |
| 55 | was | had been | has been | to be |
| 56 | 1190s | 1190th | the 1190s | the 1190th |
| 57 | was leading | led | has led | was led |
| 58 | to bring | bring | brought | bringing |

## 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:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 16 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 18 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 19 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 20 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 21 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 23 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 24 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 25 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 26 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 28 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 29 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 30 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 31 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 32 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 34 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 35 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 36 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 37 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 38 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 40 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 41 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 42 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 43 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 45 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 46 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 47 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 48 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 50 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 51 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 52 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 53 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 55 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 56 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 57 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 58 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

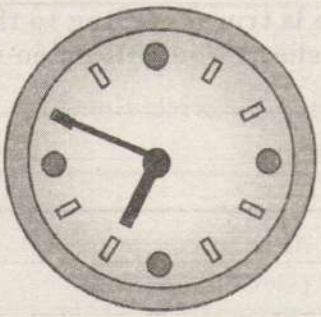
# TEST 19

## Listening

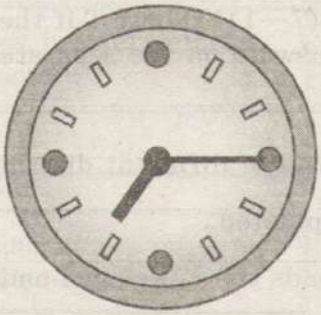
### Task 1

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.

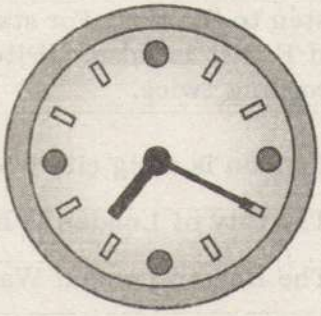
**1** What time is it?



A

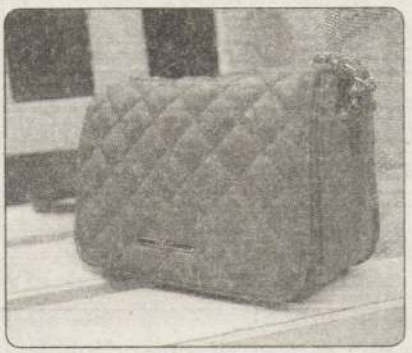


B



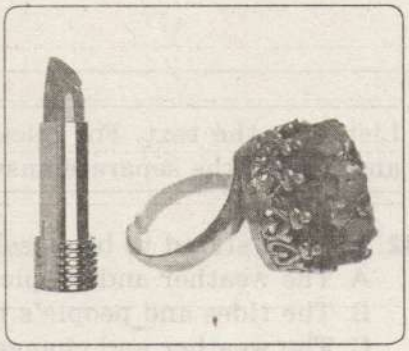
C

**2** What did the woman lose?



A

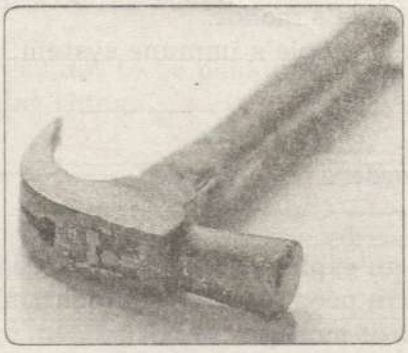
B



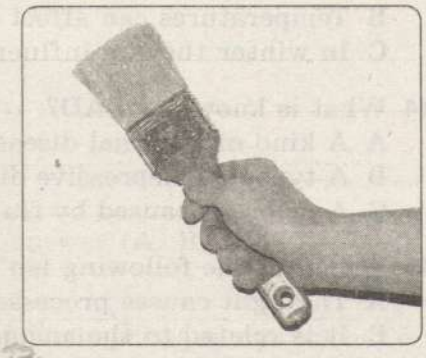
C

**3** What does the man need to find?

A



B



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.

## 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.

## 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?

## 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, exciment, 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

### 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 got 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | fair | salary | scholarships | voucher |
| 40 | visit | attend | study | see |
| 41 | evaluation | joining | entering | application |
| 42 | rounds | circles | variants | tasks |
| 43 | selected | defined | distinguished | known |
| 44 | primary | first | general | previous |
| 45 | repair | correct | worsen | improve |
| 46 | In spite of | However | Furthermore | So |
| 47 | perform | listen | obey | agree |
| 48 | academic | university | college | studying |

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | studies | to study | studied | studying |
| 50 | at | in | of | for |
| 51 | Choosing | Have chosen | Chose | Are choosing |
| 52 | along | to | on | against |
| 53 | The other | Others | Other | Another |

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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | have | have had | had | are having |
| 55 | representing | is represented | was represented | was representing |
| 56 | signify | signifying | signifies | signified |
| 57 | slightly | slighter | slightest | the most slightly |
| 58 | has simplified | was simplified | being simplified | to be simplified |

## 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.

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ



У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 16 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 18 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 19 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 20 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 21 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 23 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 24 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 25 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 26 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 28 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 29 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 30 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 31 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 32 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 34 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 35 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 36 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 37 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 38 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 40 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 41 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 42 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 43 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 45 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 46 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 47 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 48 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 50 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 51 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 52 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 53 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 55 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 56 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 57 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 58 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Б

**Відповіді:**

**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

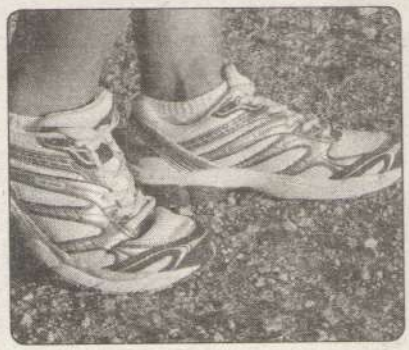
# TEST 20

## Listening

### Task 1

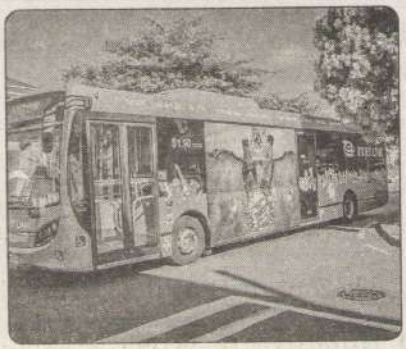
Listen to the speakers. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. You will listen to each recording twice.

**1** How will Jerry get to the party?



A

B

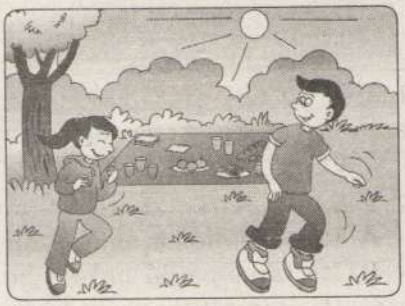


C

**2** Which photo are they looking at?

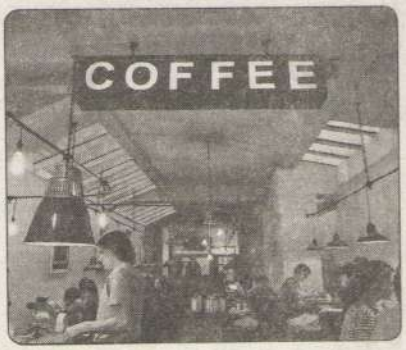
A

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.

## 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.

29 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.

30 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.

31 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.

32 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?

## 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

F involved into the war by their enemies
G which ruled England for just over a century
H who became the most powerful monarchs of all times

## 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | electroral | electric | electricity | electronic |
| 40 | equaled | compared | defined | related |
| 41 | convenient | clear | preferable | comfortable |
| 42 | money | fair | expenses | pay |
| 43 | full | many | much | big |
| 44 | during | while | after | if |
| 45 | learnt | read | found | searched |
| 46 | containing | excluding | comparing | consisting |
| 47 | changed | charged | chosen | applied |
| 48 | And | Actually | Furthermore | Finally |

### 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.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **49** | texturing | textured | texture | has textured |
| **50** | at | with | into | on |
| **51** | to add | adding | add | having add |
| **52** | a little | little | few | a few |
| **53** | might | will | could | has |

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!

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **54** | in | of | from | with |
| **55** | threw | are going to throw | will throw | to throw |
| **56** | the | an | a | — |
| **57** | brings | bring | brought | had brought |
| **58** | would | must | will | should |

## 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.

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

**А**

У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте **тільки так:** ☒

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |
| 46 | | | | |
| 47 | | | | |
| 48 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | | | | |
| 50 | | | | |
| 51 | | | | |
| 52 | | | | |
| 53 | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | | | |
| 55 | | | | |
| 56 | | | | |
| 57 | | | | |
| 58 | | | | |

**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

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| Номер завдання | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

# БЛАНК ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

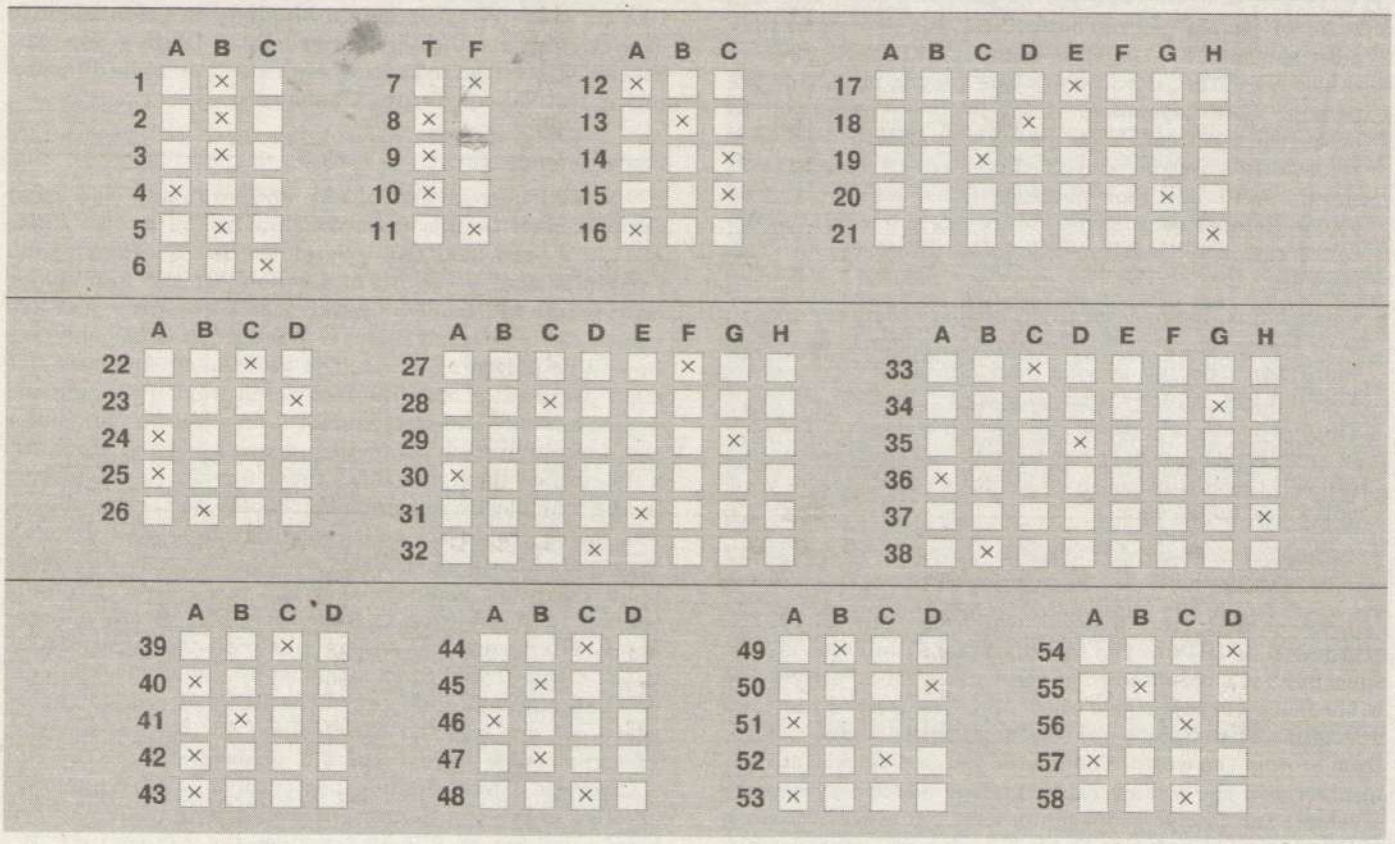
Б

**Відповіді:**

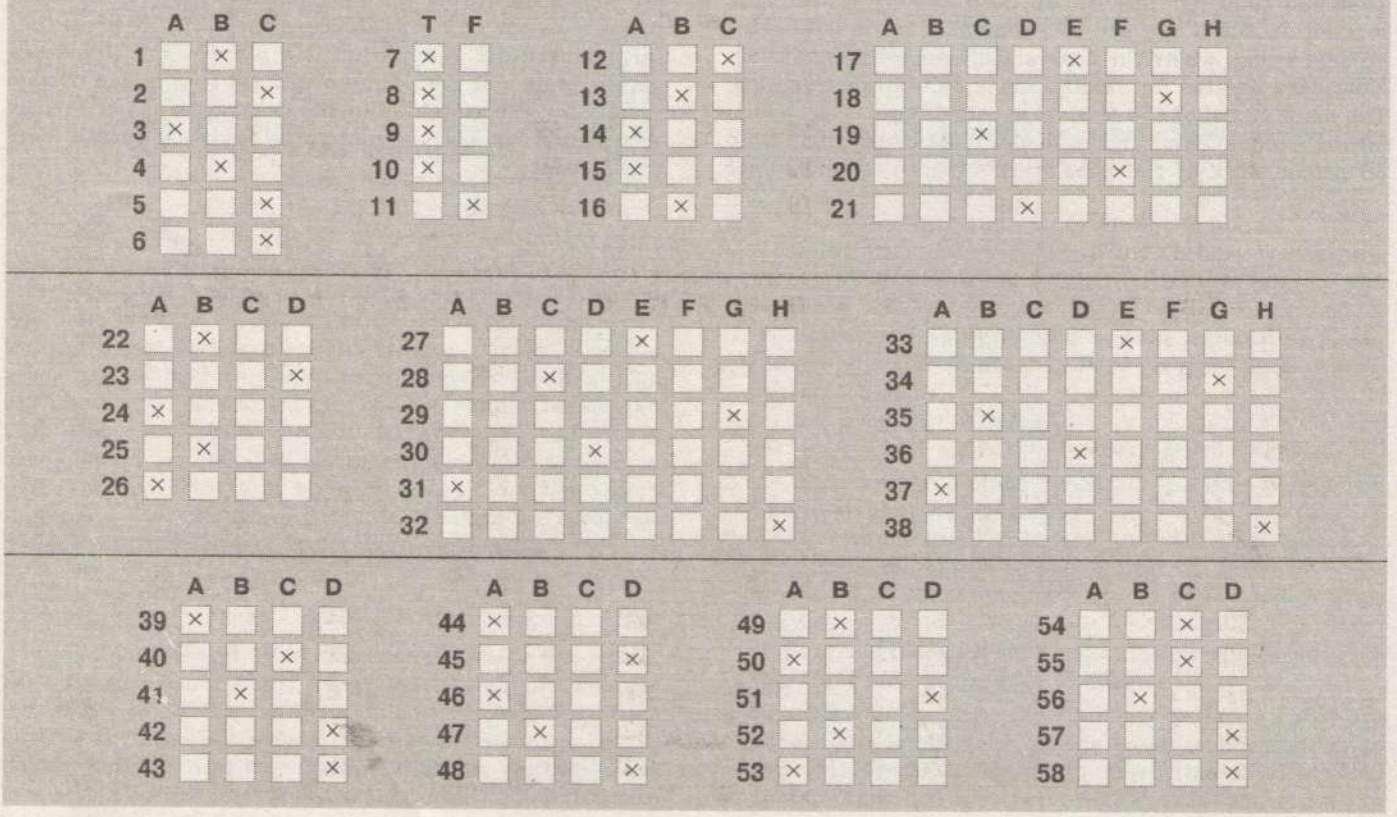
**59. (Відповідаючи на завдання, не виходьте за межі ліній.)**

# ANSWERS

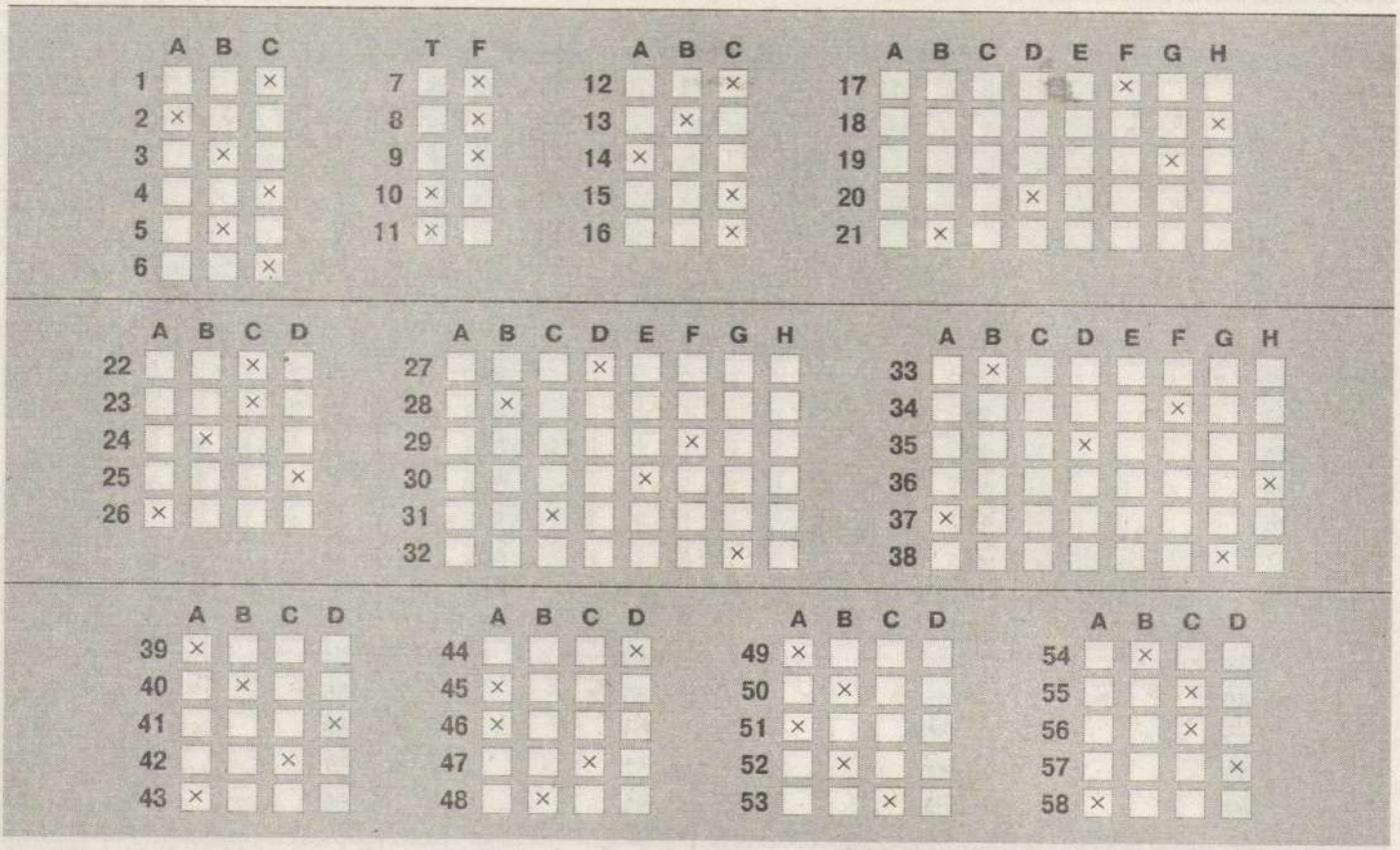
## Test 1



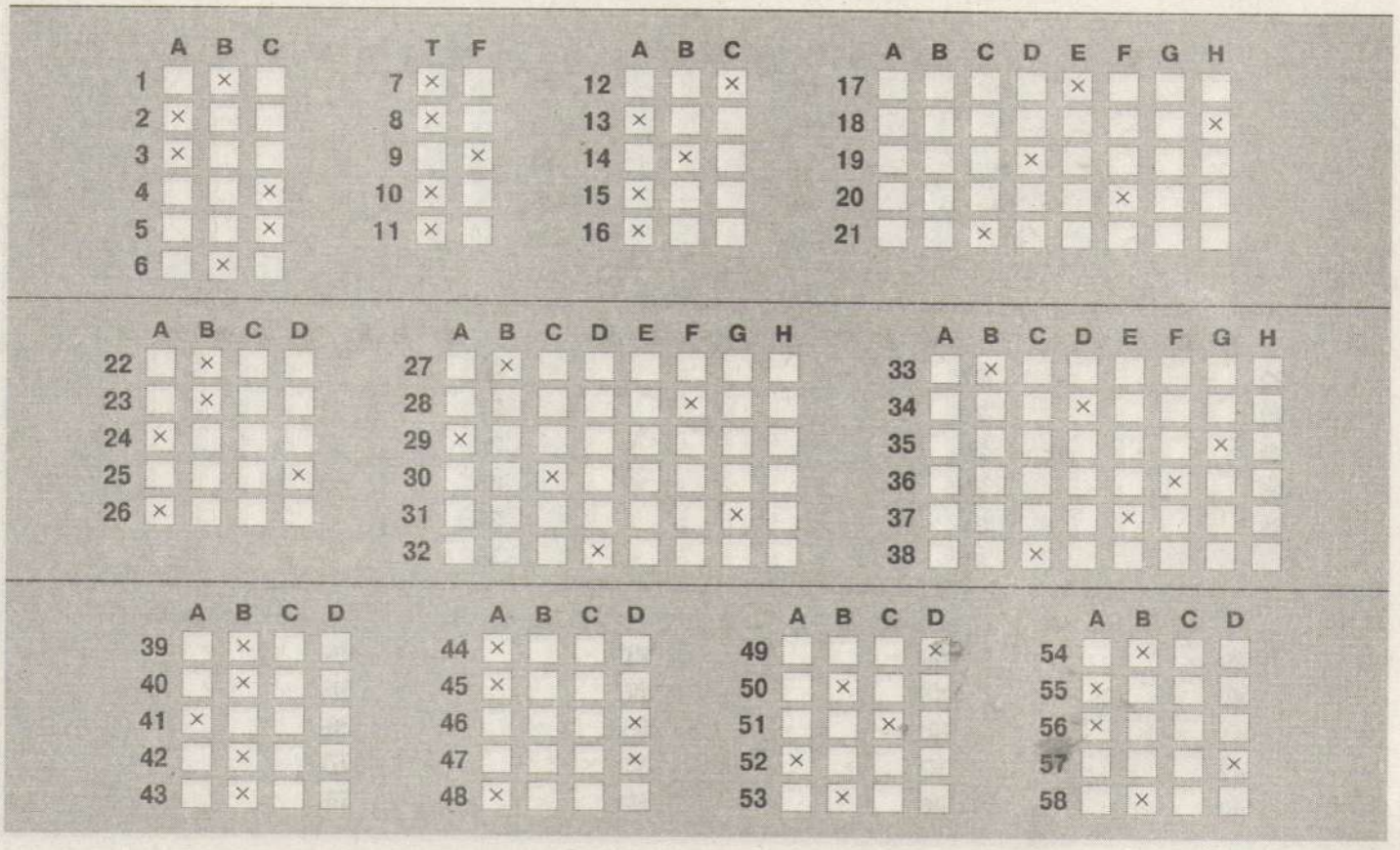

## Test 2



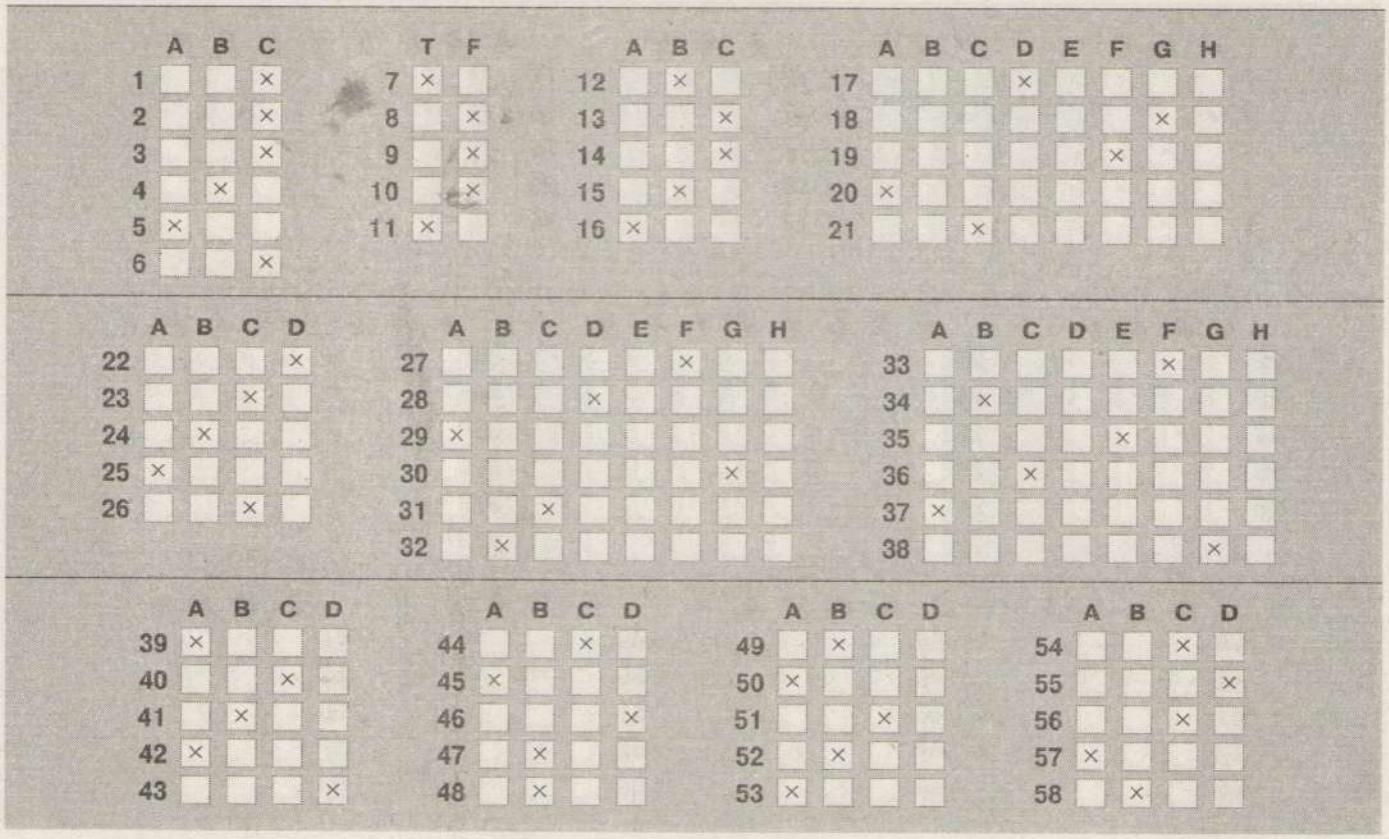
## Test 3


A B C
1 ×
2 ×
3 ×
4 ×
5 ×
6 ×
T F
7 ×
8 ×
9 ×
10 ×
11 ×
A B C
12 ×
13 ×
14 ×
15 ×
16 ×
A B C D E F G H
17 ×
18 ×
19 ×
20 ×
21 ×
A B C D
22 ×
23 ×
24 ×
25 ×
26 ×
A B C D E F G H
27 ×
28 ×
29 ×
30 ×
31 ×
32 ×
A B C D E F G H
33 ×
34 ×
35 ×
36 ×
37 ×
38 ×
A B C D
39 ×
40 ×
41 ×
42 ×
43 ×
A B C D
44 ×
45 ×
46 ×
47 ×
48 ×
A B C D
49 ×
50 ×
51 ×
52 ×
53 ×
A B C D
54 ×
55 ×
56 ×
57 ×
58 ×

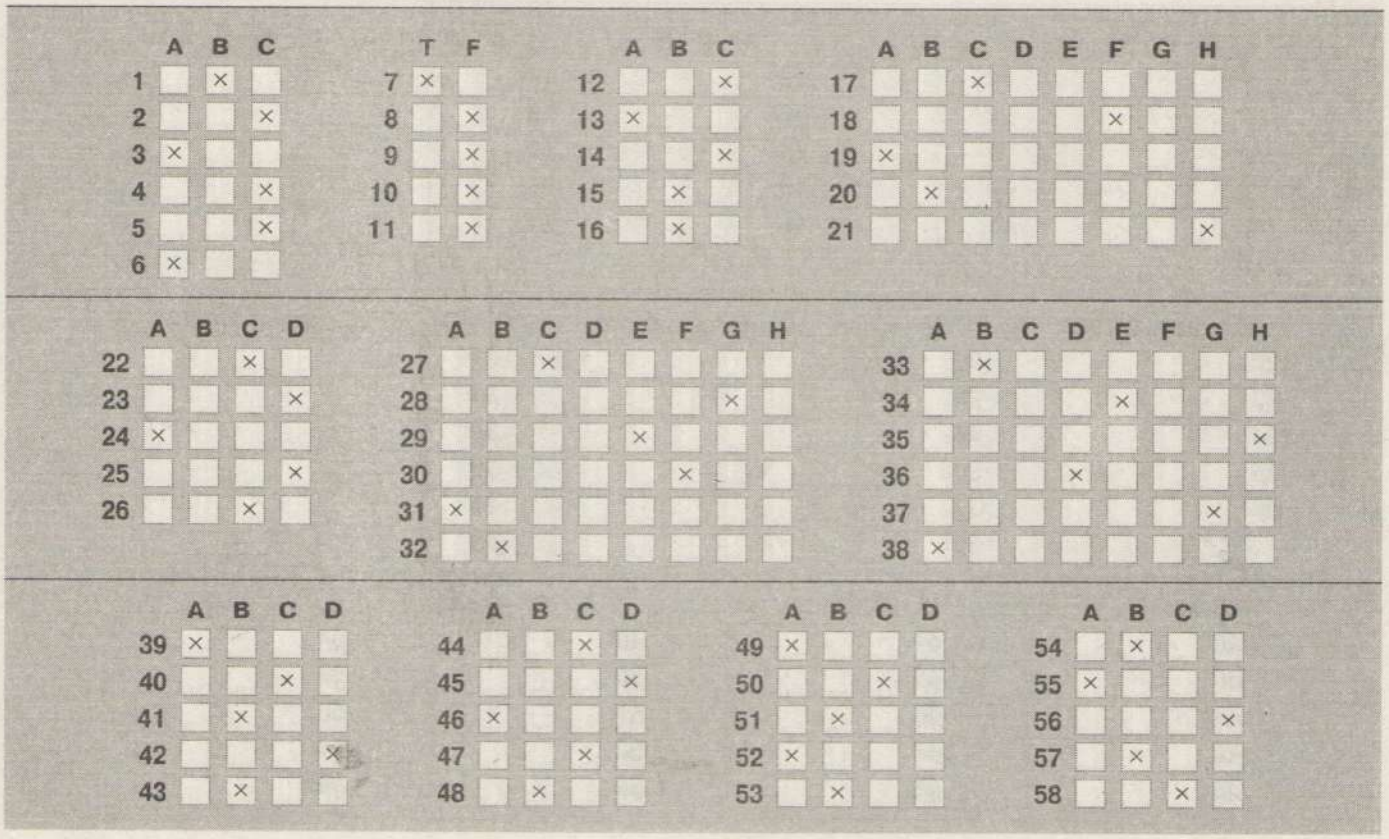
## Test 4


A B C
1 ×
2 ×
3 ×
4 ×
5 ×
6 ×
T F
7 ×
8 ×
9 ×
10 ×
11 ×
A B C
12 ×
13 ×
14 ×
15 ×
16 ×
A B C D E F G H
17 ×
18 ×
19 ×
20 ×
21 ×
A B C D
22 ×
23 ×
24 ×
25 ×
26 ×
A B C D E F G H
27 ×
28 ×
29 ×
30 ×
31 ×
32 ×
A B C D E F G H
33 ×
34 ×
35 ×
36 ×
37 ×
38 ×
A B C D
39 ×
40 ×
41 ×
42 ×
43 ×
A B C D
44 ×
45 ×
46 ×
47 ×
48 ×
A B C D
49 ×
50 ×
51 ×
52 ×
53 ×
A B C D
54 ×
55 ×
56 ×
57 ×
58 ×

## Test 5


A B C
1 ×
2 ×
3 ×
4 ×
5 ×
6 ×
T F
7 ×
8 ×
9 ×
10 ×
11 ×
A B C
12 ×
13 ×
14 ×
15 ×
16 ×
A B C D E F G H
17 ×
18 ×
19 ×
20 ×
21 ×
A B C D
22 ×
23 ×
24 ×
25 ×
26 ×
A B C D E F G H
27 ×
28 ×
29 ×
30 ×
31 ×
32 ×
A B C D E F G H
33 ×
34 ×
35 ×
36 ×
37 ×
38 ×
A B C D
39 ×
40 ×
41 ×
42 ×
43 ×
A B C D
44 ×
45 ×
46 ×
47 ×
48 ×
A B C D
49 ×
50 ×
51 ×
52 ×
53 ×
A B C D
54 ×
55 ×
56 ×
57 ×
58 ×

## Test 6


A B C
1 ×
2 ×
3 ×
4 ×
5 ×
6 ×
T F
7 ×
8 ×
9 ×
10 ×
11 ×
A B C
12 ×
13 ×
14 ×
15 ×
16 ×
A B C D E F G H
17 ×
18 ×
19 ×
20 ×
21 ×
A B C D
22 ×
23 ×
24 ×
25 ×
26 ×
A B C D E F G H
27 ×
28 ×
29 ×
30 ×
31 ×
32 ×
A B C D E F G H
33 ×
34 ×
35 ×
36 ×
37 ×
38 ×
A B C D
39 ×
40 ×
41 ×
42 ×
43 ×
A B C D
44 ×
45 ×
46 ×
47 ×
48 ×
A B C D
49 ×
50 ×
51 ×
52 ×
53 ×
A B C D
54 ×
55 ×
56 ×
57 ×
58 ×

## Test 7

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | × |
| 2 | × | | |
| 3 | | | × |
| 4 | | × | |
| 5 | | | × |
| 6 | × | | |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | × | |
| 8 | × | |
| 9 | | × |
| 10 | | × |
| 11 | × | |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | × | |
| 13 | | | × |
| 14 | | × | |
| 15 | | × | |
| 16 | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | × | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | × | |
| 19 | | | | | | × | | |
| 20 | × | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | × | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | × |
| 23 | | | | × |
| 24 | | × | | |
| 25 | × | | | |
| 26 | | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | × | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | × | | |
| 29 | | | × | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | × |
| 31 | | | | | × | | | |
| 32 | | × | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | | | | | | × | |
| 34 | | | | × | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | × |
| 36 | | | | | | × | | |
| 37 | | | × | | | | | |
| 38 | | × | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | | × | |
| 40 | × | | | |
| 41 | | | | × |
| 42 | | × | | |
| 43 | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | × | |
| 45 | × | | | |
| 46 | × | | | |
| 47 | | | × | |
| 48 | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | × | | | |
| 50 | | × | | |
| 51 | × | | | |
| 52 | | | × | |
| 53 | | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | × | | |
| 55 | × | | | |
| 56 | | | × | |
| 57 | | | | × |
| 58 | | | | × |

## Test 8

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | × | | |
| 2 | | × | |
| 3 | × | | |
| 4 | | | × |
| 5 | | | × |
| 6 | × | | |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | × | |
| 8 | × | |
| 9 | | × |
| 10 | × | |
| 11 | × | |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | × | | |
| 13 | | | × |
| 14 | | | × |
| 15 | | × | |
| 16 | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | × | | | | |
| 18 | × | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | × | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | × | | |
| 21 | | × | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | × | | |
| 23 | | | × | |
| 24 | | | × | |
| 25 | | | | × |
| 26 | × | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | × | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | × | |
| 29 | | | × | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | × | | | |
| 31 | | | | × | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | × | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | × | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | × |
| 36 | | | × | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | × | | | |
| 38 | | | | × | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | | × | |
| 40 | | × | | |
| 41 | × | | | |
| 42 | | | × | |
| 43 | | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | | × |
| 45 | × | | | |
| 46 | | × | | |
| 47 | | × | | |
| 48 | | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | | × | | |
| 50 | | | | × |
| 51 | × | | | |
| 52 | | | × | |
| 53 | | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | × | | | |
| 55 | | | × | |
| 56 | | | × | |
| 57 | × | | | |
| 58 | | × | | |

## Test 9

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | × | | |
| 2 | | × | |
| 3 | | | × |
| 4 | | × | |
| 5 | | | × |
| 6 | | × | |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | × | |
| 8 | × | |
| 9 | × | |
| 10 | × | |
| 11 | | × |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | | × |
| 13 | | × | |
| 14 | × | | |
| 15 | | × | |
| 16 | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | × | | | |
| 18 | | × | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | × | |
| 20 | | | | × | | | | |
| 21 | × | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | × | |
| 23 | | | × | |
| 24 | | | | × |
| 25 | × | | | |
| 26 | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | | | × | | |
| 28 | | | | | × | | | |
| 29 | | × | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | × | |
| 31 | | | × | | | | | |
| 32 | × | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | × | | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | × | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | × |
| 36 | | | × | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | × | | |
| 38 | | × | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | | × | |
| 40 | × | | | |
| 41 | | | | × |
| 42 | × | | | |
| 43 | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | × | |
| 45 | | | × | |
| 46 | | | × | |
| 47 | | | | × |
| 48 | | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | | × | | |
| 50 | | × | | |
| 51 | | | × | |
| 52 | × | | | |
| 53 | × | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | × | | | |
| 55 | | × | | |
| 56 | | | | × |
| 57 | | | × | |
| 58 | × | | | |

## Test 10

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | × | | |
| 2 | | × | |
| 3 | | × | |
| 4 | | | × |
| 5 | | | × |
| 6 | × | | |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | | × |
| 8 | | × |
| 9 | × | |
| 10 | × | |
| 11 | × | |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | | × |
| 13 | | | × |
| 14 | | × | |
| 15 | × | | |
| 16 | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | × | | | |
| 18 | | | × | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | × |
| 20 | × | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | × | | | |
| 23 | | | | × |
| 24 | | | × | |
| 25 | | × | | |
| 26 | × | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | | × | | | |
| 28 | | × | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | × | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | × | |
| 31 | | | | × | | | | |
| 32 | × | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | × | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | × | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | × | |
| 36 | | | × | | | | | |
| 37 | × | | | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | × | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | × | | | |
| 40 | | | × | |
| 41 | × | | | |
| 42 | | | | × |
| 43 | | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | × | | | |
| 45 | | × | | |
| 46 | | | × | |
| 47 | | | × | |
| 48 | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | | | | × |
| 50 | | × | | |
| 51 | | | × | |
| 52 | × | | | |
| 53 | | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | × | | |
| 55 | | × | | |
| 56 | | | × | |
| 57 | × | | | |
| 58 | | | × | |

## Test 11

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | × | | |
| 2 | | × | |
| 3 | | | × |
| 4 | | | × |
| 5 | | × | |
| 6 | × | | |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | × | |
| 8 | × | |
| 9 | × | |
| 10 | | × |
| 11 | × | |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | × | |
| 13 | × | | |
| 14 | | | × |
| 15 | | | × |
| 16 | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | × | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | × |
| 19 | | × | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | × | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | × |
| 23 | | × | | |
| 24 | | × | | |
| 25 | × | | | |
| 26 | | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | × | | | | |
| 28 | × | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | × |
| 30 | | | | | | | × | |
| 31 | | × | | | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | × | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | × | | | |
| 35 | | | | × | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | × | |
| 37 | | | × | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | × | | | |
| 40 | | × | | |
| 41 | | | × | |
| 42 | × | | | |
| 43 | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | | × |
| 45 | × | | | |
| 46 | | × | | |
| 47 | | × | | |
| 48 | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | × | | | |
| 50 | | | × | |
| 51 | | × | | |
| 52 | | | | × |
| 53 | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | | × | |
| 55 | × | | | |
| 56 | | | | × |
| 57 | | × | | |
| 58 | × | | | |

## Test 12

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | × |
| 2 | | × | |
| 3 | | | × |
| 4 | × | | |
| 5 | | | × |
| 6 | | | × |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | × | |
| 8 | × | |
| 9 | | × |
| 10 | × | |
| 11 | | × |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | × | |
| 13 | | × | |
| 14 | | × | |
| 15 | × | | |
| 16 | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | | × | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | × |
| 19 | | | | × | | | | |
| 20 | × | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | × | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | × | | | |
| 23 | | | × | |
| 24 | | × | | |
| 25 | | | | × |
| 26 | | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | × | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | × | |
| 29 | × | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | × | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | × | | | |
| 32 | | | × | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | × | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | × | | |
| 35 | | | | × | | | | |
| 36 | × | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | × | | | |
| 38 | | | × | | | | | |

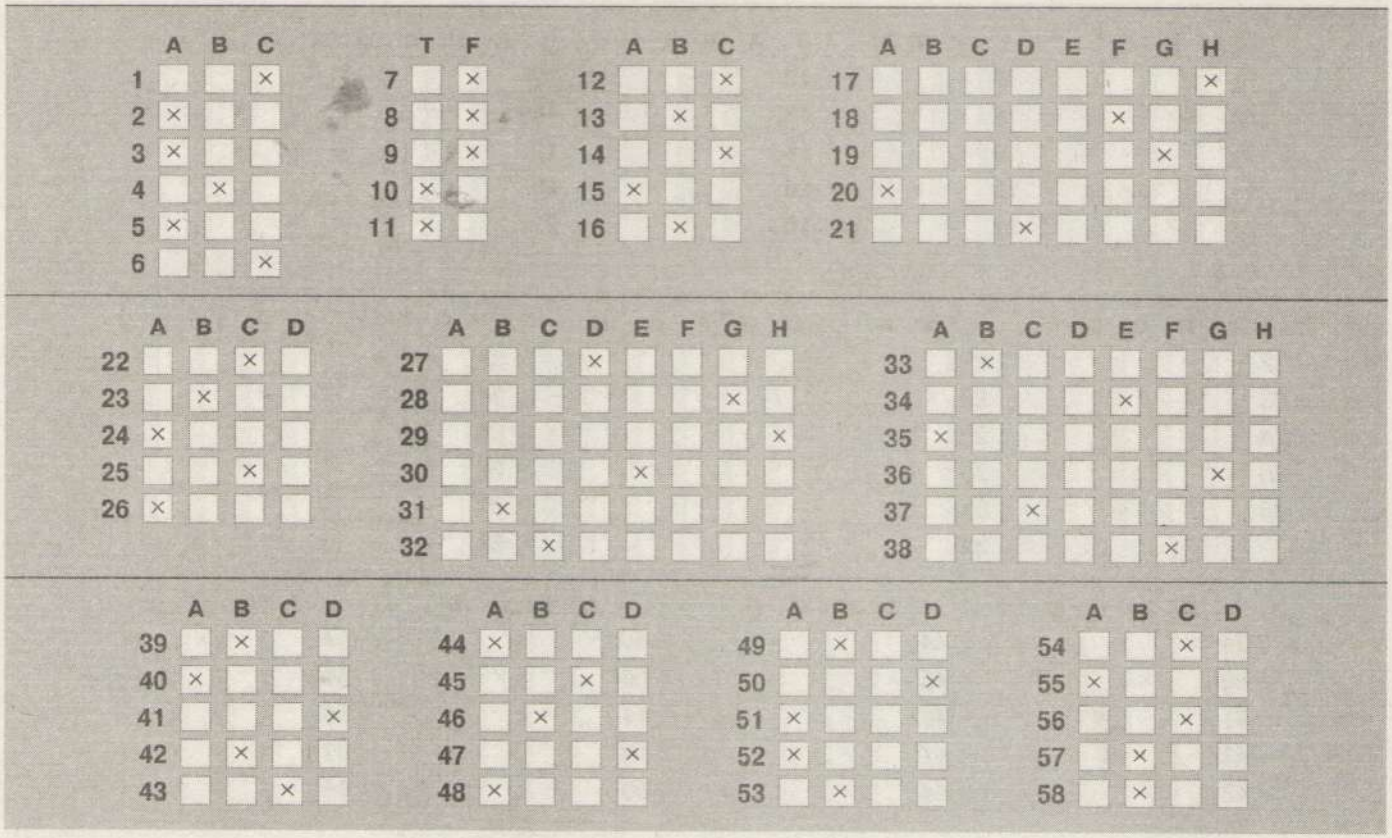
| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | × | | |
| 40 | × | | | |
| 41 | | × | | |
| 42 | | | | × |
| 43 | × | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | × | |
| 45 | | | | × |
| 46 | × | | | |
| 47 | | × | | |
| 48 | | | × | |

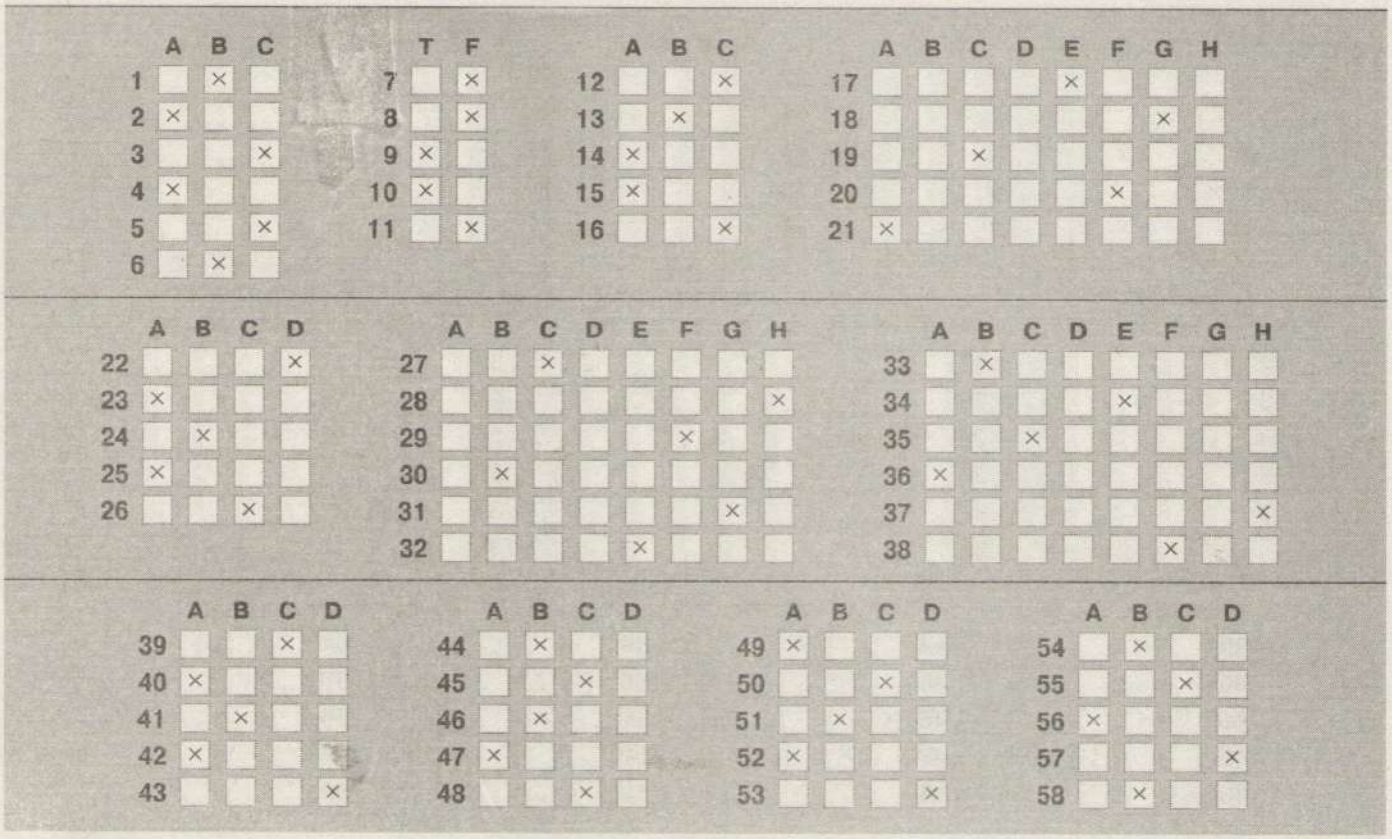
| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | | | × | |
| 50 | × | | | |
| 51 | | × | | |
| 52 | | | | × |
| 53 | | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | | × | |
| 55 | | × | | |
| 56 | | | × | |
| 57 | × | | | |
| 58 | | | | × |

## Test 13




## Test 14



## Test 15

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | × | | |
| 2 | | | × |
| 3 | | | × |
| 4 | | | × |
| 5 | | × | |
| 6 | | | × |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | × | |
| 8 | | × |
| 9 | | × |
| 10 | | × |
| 11 | | × |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | | × |
| 13 | | × | |
| 14 | | | × |
| 15 | × | | |
| 16 | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | × | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | × | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | × |
| 20 | × | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | × | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
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| 22 | | × | | |
| 23 | × | | | |
| 24 | | × | | |
| 25 | | | × | |
| 26 | | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | | × | | | |
| 28 | × | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | × | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | × |
| 31 | | | | | | × | | |
| 32 | | | × | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
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| 33 | | | | × | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | × | | | |
| 35 | | × | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | × | |
| 37 | | | × | | | | | |
| 38 | × | | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
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| 39 | × | | | |
| 40 | | | × | |
| 41 | | | × | |
| 42 | | | | × |
| 43 | × | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | | × |
| 45 | | × | | |
| 46 | | | × | |
| 47 | | | × | |
| 48 | | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | × | | | |
| 50 | | | × | |
| 51 | | | | × |
| 52 | | × | | |
| 53 | | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | × | | |
| 55 | | | × | |
| 56 | × | | | |
| 57 | | | × | |
| 58 | | × | | |

## Test 16

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | × | | |
| 2 | | × | |
| 3 | | | × |
| 4 | × | | |
| 5 | | × | |
| 6 | × | | |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | × | |
| 8 | | × |
| 9 | | × |
| 10 | | × |
| 11 | × | |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | | × |
| 13 | | | × |
| 14 | × | | |
| 15 | | | × |
| 16 | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | | | | × |
| 18 | | | | | | | × | |
| 19 | | | | | | × | | |
| 20 | | | | × | | | | |
| 21 | | × | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | × | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | × | | | |
| 25 | | × | | |
| 26 | | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | × | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | × | |
| 29 | × | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | × | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | × |
| 32 | | | | × | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | × | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | × | | | |
| 35 | × | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | × | |
| 37 | | | × | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | × | | |
| 40 | | × | | |
| 41 | × | | | |
| 42 | | | | × |
| 43 | | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D |
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| 44 | | × | | |
| 45 | | | × | |
| 46 | × | | | |
| 47 | | | | × |
| 48 | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
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| 49 | | | × | |
| 50 | | × | | |
| 51 | | | × | |
| 52 | | | | × |
| 53 | | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | × | | | |
| 55 | | | × | |
| 56 | | × | | |
| 57 | | | | × |
| 58 | × | | | |

## Test 17

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | × | | |
| 2 | | | × |
| 3 | | × | |
| 4 | × | | |
| 5 | | × | |
| 6 | × | | |

| | T | F |
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| 7 | × | |
| 8 | | × |
| 9 | × | |
| 10 | | × |
| 11 | | × |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | | × |
| 13 | × | | |
| 14 | | | × |
| 15 | | × | |
| 16 | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | × | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | × |
| 19 | | | | | | | × | |
| 20 | × | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | × | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | | × |
| 23 | × | | | |
| 24 | | × | | |
| 25 | | | | × |
| 26 | | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | | | | | × |
| 28 | | | | | × | | | |
| 29 | | | | × | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | × | | |
| 31 | | | × | | | | | |
| 32 | | × | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | | | | | × | | |
| 34 | | | × | | | | | |
| 35 | | × | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | × | |
| 37 | × | | | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | × | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | × | | |
| 40 | | × | | |
| 41 | × | | | |
| 42 | × | | | |
| 43 | | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | × | |
| 45 | | × | | |
| 46 | × | | | |
| 47 | | | × | |
| 48 | | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | | | | × |
| 50 | | | × | |
| 51 | | × | | |
| 52 | | | × | |
| 53 | × | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | × | | |
| 55 | | × | | |
| 56 | | × | | |
| 57 | | | | × |
| 58 | | | × | |

## Test 18

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | × |
| 2 | | | × |
| 3 | × | | |
| 4 | × | | |
| 5 | | × | |
| 6 | | | × |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | × | |
| 8 | | × |
| 9 | × | |
| 10 | | × |
| 11 | × | |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | × | |
| 13 | × | | |
| 14 | | × | |
| 15 | | | × |
| 16 | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | × | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | × |
| 19 | | | | | | × | | |
| 20 | | | | | × | | | |
| 21 | | × | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | × | |
| 23 | | × | | |
| 24 | × | | | |
| 25 | | | | × |
| 26 | × | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | | × | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | | × |
| 29 | | | | | | | × | |
| 30 | | × | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | × | | |
| 32 | | | × | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | | | | × | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | | | × |
| 35 | × | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | × | |
| 37 | | | | | | × | | |
| 38 | | | × | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | | × | |
| 40 | × | | | |
| 41 | | | | × |
| 42 | × | | | |
| 43 | | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | × | | | |
| 45 | | × | | |
| 46 | | | | × |
| 47 | | × | | |
| 48 | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | × | | | |
| 50 | | | × | |
| 51 | | × | | |
| 52 | | | × | |
| 53 | × | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | | | × |
| 55 | × | | | |
| 56 | | | × | |
| 57 | | × | | |
| 58 | | | | × |

## Test 19

| | A | B | C |
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| 1 | | | × |
| 2 | | × | |
| 3 | × | | |
| 4 | × | | |
| 5 | | | × |
| 6 | | × | |

| | T | F |
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| 7 | × | |
| 8 | | × |
| 9 | | × |
| 10 | × | |
| 11 | | × |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | × | | |
| 13 | | × | |
| 14 | | × | |
| 15 | | | × |
| 16 | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | × | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | × | |
| 19 | × | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | × | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | | × | |
| 23 | | | × | |
| 24 | | × | | |
| 25 | | | | × |
| 26 | × | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | × | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | × | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | × |
| 30 | | | | | × | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | × | |
| 32 | | | × | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | | × | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | × | | |
| 35 | × | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | × | |
| 37 | | | | × | | | | |
| 38 | | × | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | | × | |
| 40 | | × | | |
| 41 | | | | × |
| 42 | × | | | |
| 43 | | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | × | | | |
| 45 | | | | × |
| 46 | | × | | |
| 47 | | | × | |
| 48 | × | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | | × | | |
| 50 | | | × | |
| 51 | × | | | |
| 52 | | × | | |
| 53 | | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | × | | |
| 55 | | × | | |
| 56 | | | × | |
| 57 | × | | | |
| 58 | | | | × |

## Test 20

| | A | B | C |
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| 1 | | | × |
| 2 | | | × |
| 3 | × | | |
| 4 | | | × |
| 5 | | | × |
| 6 | | × | |

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | × | |
| 8 | | × |
| 9 | × | |
| 10 | | × |
| 11 | | × |

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | × | | |
| 13 | × | | |
| 14 | | | × |
| 15 | × | | |
| 16 | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | | | | | | | × |
| 18 | | | × | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | × | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | × | |
| 21 | | × | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | × | | |
| 23 | | | × | |
| 24 | | | | × |
| 25 | | | × | |
| 26 | × | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | | | | × | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | × | |
| 29 | | | | × | | | | |
| 30 | | | × | | | | | |
| 31 | × | | | | | | | |
| 32 | | × | | | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | × | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | × | | | |
| 35 | × | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | × | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | | × | |
| 38 | | | | × | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | | | | × |
| 40 | | × | | |
| 41 | × | | | |
| 42 | | | × | |
| 43 | | | × | |

| | A | B | C | D |
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| 44 | | × | | |
| 45 | | | | × |
| 46 | × | | | |
| 47 | | × | | |
| 48 | | | | × |

| | A | B | C | D |
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| 49 | | × | | |
| 50 | | | × | |
| 51 | × | | | |
| 52 | | | | × |
| 53 | | × | | |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | | | | × |
| 55 | | × | | |
| 56 | | | × | |
| 57 | × | | | |
| 58 | | | × | |

# SCRIPTS

## TEST 1

### Task 1

**1** — Well, we're almost ready to leave. Why don't you check if we've packed everything?
— I can't see my insurance and my hotel booking voucher. Haven't you seen those?
— Yes, all the documents are here, in this folder. What about sunglasses? You always leave them everywhere!
— I'm sure I've put them into my bag. But I'm still sure I have forgotten about something... Of course! My power bank! Where is it?
— In your drawer, I guess.
— No, it's here in the bag. But you're right. I managed to leave my sunglasses in the bathroom.

**2** — Will you come to my party?
— Thanks for the invitation! I'd love to! The only thing is I don't know your address.
— Don't you? I live in a block of flats in the city centre, next to the cathedral. But we're moving soon. Our new house is in the suburbs, near the lake. As for the party, it'll be held at «Blakie». That's a new club not far from the Central park. By the way, the address is in your invitation.
— Oh, really? I didn't even notice. I should be more attentive.

**3** It's Terville Museum of Natural History information line. Thank you for calling us. Here are the museum opening hours. We are open every day except Tuesdays. Although, the second Tuesday of each month is also a working day for our museum. We open at 10.30 and close at 5.30 on weekdays. As for the weekends, we open half an hour earlier and close half an hour later.

**4** Alex! Joanne's called. She wants to borrow your Nikon for a weekend. No need to call her back. Just let me know if you don't mind giving it to her.
Nick

**5** Hi, Sue!
I've passed — what luck! — and now I have to fill in the form and hand it in as soon as possible. I'll be doing this all the morning while Dad is here to help me. Greg is still going to visit Wendy in hospital as we planned yesterday. So, you'd better call him.
Brenda

**6** Mum,
There's a parents' meeting at school today. Mrs Jones wanted you to attend it if possible. The summer school trip is going to be discussed. Am I going? I'd appreciate if you let me.
PS Sorry for not telling you in advance — I really forgot.
Ben

### Task 2

Once there lived a poor man and his wife. She made butter and he sold the butter on the street market. The money they fetched for it was a good support for the couple. The woman shaped the butter round and each piece of it had the weight of a kilo. A local grocer would buy butter from the poor man.

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 drooped 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.

### Task 3

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.

## TEST 2

### Task 1

**1** — Hey, Mark. I've announced audition as I need to find two more people for my band. Jane said you play the guitar, do you?
— Actually, I gave up long ago. But I've heard Liz is attending guitar lessons this year and she's getting really good. And Simon plays the drums. By the way, he told me once he wanted to play in a band.
— That sounds great but I already have a drummer. And I have a singer, too. I only need two guitarists and

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.

### Task 2

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 *steorra* 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.

## TEST 3

### Task 1

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 are 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.

### Task 2

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.

### Task 3

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 practise 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.

### Task 3

Mark Twain was born on 30th November, 1835 in a small town called Florida in the USA and died almost 75 years later in the same country. The real name of the writer was Samuel Langhorne Clemens but he used to write under the pen name which was claimed to come from the author's years of working on the Mississippi riverboats. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* was Twain's major publication in 1876. Nine years later the sequel to the novel, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, solidified the author's role in American literature. Ernest Hemingway once wrote in his essay: «All modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called *Huckleberry Finn*.» Samuel had to leave school and started earning a living from the age of twelve after his father had died of pneumonia. He tried different jobs but was always inclined to printing and publishing. In 1867 Twain met Charles Langdon, whose sister Olivia he married three years later. The couple lived within marriage for 34 years until Olivia's death. They had three daughters and a son who died at a very early age.

Twain made a good deal of money for his writings and lectures but he never became a rich person because he used to invest a lot into unsuccessful ventures. The end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries were a difficult time for the writer. He passed through a period of deep depression caused by losing several of his dearest and nearest. In 1910 Samuel Clemens known as Mark Twain died of a heart attack and both names are displayed on his headstone in Woodlawn Cemetery. A year before he made a prediction concerning his death. It said: «I came in with Halley's Comet in 1835. It is coming again next year, and I expect to go out with it. It will be the greatest disappointment of my life if I don't go out with Halley's Comet.» The author's prediction was accurate — the comet's closest approach to the Earth happened a day before Mark Twain died.

## TEST 5

### Task 1

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.

— That's a good idea! And you can wear them with those jeans you bought last month.

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 (*beep 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 overlook 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 even own 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 Thusday 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 assembley 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 Martha 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 mln 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 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 hometask. 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.
— Allright then. But what will we do today?

### 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 of 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 superfluity 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.

### 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.

## TEST 9

### Task 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 café, 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 defferent 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 cosy. 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.

## TEST 11

### Task 1

1 — Listen! If we want to spend our holidays on the island we need to hire a car. Otherwise we won't be able to see all the interesting places.
— Yes, I know. I've even found some offers on the internet. The cheapest one is $120, but I'm afraid it's too small for the whole family. Here's another one. It's bigger and, of course, it's a bit more expensive. We can take it for $160.
— Wait. But last year we paid only $100 for the bigger one. Have the prices changed that much?
— Not really. Just remember we are going to take it for 12 days, not for a week as last year.
— Ah, I see. OK, let's book it right now.

2 — It's uncle Dan's birthday tomorrow. Have you bought him a present? A new book or something?
— I don't know exactly what genre he prefers. Besides, I'm not aware of which books he hasn't read yet. I've

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 souvenirs. 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.

## Task 2

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—6 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 noses and they also can be considered supersmelling 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 risk 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.

## TEST 12

### Task 1

**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 cowshed 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 apparenly 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 they 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.

## TEST 13

### 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 cosy 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.

6 — Dad, I want to start a driving course.
— Really? Why?
— What do you mean asking «why»? I want to get a driving licence. Half of my friends have already got it.
— That's right but we haven't got a car. What are you going to drive?
— Actually, I intended to take a part-time job and save money. Next summer I'll probably be able to buy a second-hand car, a small one.
— That sounds as if you really want to drive, Sue.
— And I do! So, what about the driving course? I need a parents' approval to start it.
— Well, if you want this so much, I don't mind. But we need to ask Mum first.

### 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 «Hugedale», «Sprawl of America» and «The 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 $200 mln 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.

## 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.
— Why don't we stay in? We can order a pizza and simply watch a video.
— Sounds a bit boring. I'd better go out, but if you are so tired... Good! Which film shall we see? How about a new British historical drama? It's got good reviews, by the way.
— I'm afraid I'll fall asleep with it. What about a comedy?
— You know I consider comedies to be dull! But OK. I'll search for something new on the net. And you, please, call the pizza delivery.

5 I've travelled to a number of countries in Europe and I've just returned from the USA. I'm extremely glad to be able to unpack my suitcase for a couple of months as I'll spend them in my native city. After that my next four journeys are going to be to Asia. However, travelling is not what I like most of all in my job. Sometimes it can even irritate. The really great thing is being in a place where something exciting happens. I feel like I am taking part in creating history. Of course, it can be not safe enough sometimes, but that's a part of my job, so I don't complain.

6 — I feel terrible. Life is so hard! Things are absolutely unfair!
— What's up, Nick?
— I had a really busy day at college today. All I want to do now is to go home relax in front of the TV, but I've got so much homework to do for tomorrow.
— No doubt you have a lot to do! You didn't do anything yesterday and the day before yesterday. The deadline for the essay is the day after tomorrow. Have you started? I bet you haven't even thought about that. If you don't delay everything you need to do, it will seem easier one day.
— I know that. And OK, I'll try to follow your advice, though you can't imagine how difficult it is.

### 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.

### 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.»

## 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.

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 travellings.

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.

### 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 honourary 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. Armistice 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 small 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.

## TEST 16

### 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 headphones 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 ears. 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 iAccessories, 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 antiques, 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.

## TEST 17

### Task 1

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 Chenese 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.

### 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.

### 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.

## TEST 18

### 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 cosy 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, though 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. I was even thinking of turning it into a kind of business, but my job is still of great interest for me, so as soon as my son grew up a bit, I returned to my office and since then I have only made a few toys as my job and my family demand all my time.

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 1965 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 Cockneys. 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 a 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 how 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.