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«КІРОВОГРАДСЬКИЙ ОБЛАСНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ПІСЛЯДИПЛОМНОЇ
ПЕДАГОГІЧНОЇ ОСВІТИ ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СУХОМЛІНСЬКОГО»

ШЛЯХИ ОПТИМІЗАЦІЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ ДО ДПА З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

***(з досвіду роботи творчої групи
вчителів англійської мови)***

Навчально-методичний збірник

*Друкується за рішенням вченої ради
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післядипломної педагогічної освіти імені Василя Сухомлинського»
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Шляхи оптимізації підготовки до ДПА з англійської мови (з досвіду роботи творчої групи вчителів англійської мови) : навчально-методичний збірник / укладачі – Ірина КОСА, Юлія ЗАДУБНЯК. Кропивницький : КЗ «КОШПО імені Василя Сухомлинського, 2021. – 108 с.

Матеріали збірника для державної підсумкової атестації з англійської мови в 9-х та 11-х класах закладів загальної середньої освіти укладено відповідно до чинних Програм з іноземних мов для загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів і спеціалізованих шкіл із поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов, затверджених Міністерством освіти і науки України, що дозволить використовувати їх у процесі підготовки здобувачів освіти до проходження ДПА.

Видання призначене для підготовки учнів 9-11-х класів до державної підсумкової атестації з англійської мови.

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Відповідальний за випуск – Віталій ДМИТРУК

КЗ «КОШПО імені Василя
Сухомлинського», 2021

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчально-методичний збірник «Шляхи оптимізації підготовки до ДПА з англійської мови» є результатом роботи творчої групи вчителів англійської мови Кіровоградської області.

Збірник створено на засадах комунікативно орієнтованого підходу до вивчення англійської мови, основною характеристикою якого є використання мови як засобу міжкультурного спілкування, що забезпечує розвиток ключових компетентностей, визначених Концепцією «Нова українська школа».

Метою видання є розробка комплексу завдань для ефективної підготовки здобувачів освіти допрофільної та профільної школи до складання тестів державної підсумкової атестації, розвитку іншомовної комунікативної та соціокультурної компетентностей учнів.

Навчально-методичний збірник складається з передмови, методичних рекомендацій МОН України щодо проведення державної підсумкової атестації з іноземних мов і трьох основних розділів: «READING (Читання)», «USE OF ENGLISH (Використання мови)» «WRITING (Письмо)». До збірника також увішли відповіді до розроблених тестів та відомості про авторів даного видання.

Зміст і формат завдань враховує головну мету навчання іноземної мови в закладах загальної середньої освіти – формування в учнів комунікативної компетенції, базою для якої слугують комунікативні вміння, сформовані на основі мовних та ситуативних завдань. Об'єктами контролю визначаються **читання і письмо** як види мовленнєвої діяльності, а також лексичний і граматичний аспекти іншомовної комунікації через **використання мови**.

Зміст запропонованих різножанрових текстів (рівні А2–В2+) та тестових завдань до них будується на автентичних зразках мовлення, прийнятих у англійськомовних країнах, та відповідає сферам і тематиці ситуативного спілкування, визначених навчальними програмами з іноземних мов.

Завдання з письма сформульовані за стандартами зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання. Вони передбачають написання неофіційного листа. Тема у відкритому завданні подана у вигляді двох частин: опису подій, які стали приводом для написання листа та комунікативних ситуацій, які потрібно розкрити.

Видання адресоване вчителям англійської мови закладів освіти для підготовки учнів 9-11-х класів до державної підсумкової атестації з англійської мови.

Методичні рекомендації МОН України щодо проведення державної підсумкової атестації з іноземної мови

Державна підсумкова атестація проводиться відповідно до Порядку проведення державної підсумкової атестації, затвердженого наказом Міністерства освіти і науки України від 07 грудня 2018 року № 1369.

9 КЛАС

Атестація з іноземних мов проводиться для осіб, які завершують здобуття базової середньої освіти (**у 9 класах закладів загальної середньої освіти**), і складається з **трьох частин (аудіювання, читання та використання мови)** за матеріалами, підготовленими вчителем згідно з Державним стандартом та навчальними програмами для різних типів закладів загальної середньої освіти.

Вчитель формує завдання з трьох вищезазначених складових певного рівня відповідно до типу закладу освіти на окремому бланку. До складу матеріалів має входити: аудіозапис тексту на будь-якому електронному носії, що використовується для проведення частини аудіювання з одним післятекстовим завданням; текст для читання з одним післятекстовим завданням; текст із пропущеними словами на використання мови.

Кількість варіантів готується вчителем відповідно до кількості здобувачів освіти у класі, які виявили бажання проходити атестацію з іноземних мов, окрім аудіозапису тексту та післятекстового завдання до нього. Цей текст та завдання є єдиними для всієї групи. Правильність виконання завдань оцінює вчитель відповідно до розроблених критеріїв та схеми оцінювання завдань.

Час, відведений на виконання усіх завдань, – **60 хвилин**.

Вимоги до складових частин атестації.

Перше завдання – слухання тексту та виконання післятекстового завдання.

Мета – виявити рівень сформованості умінь здобувачів освіти розуміти прослухану інформацію у визначений проміжок часу для задоволення конкретних потреб, якщо мовлення чітке й повільне.

Типи аудіотекстів: записаний текст (наприклад, фрагмент радіо-програми), повідомлення (наприклад, прогноз погоди), опис (наприклад, зовнішнього вигляду), телефонні перемовини тривалістю 1-2 хвилини для закладів загальної середньої освіти та 3-4 хвилини для класів (груп) з поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов.

Теми текстів запропоновані здобувачам освіти для слухання, повинні стосуватися щоденних ситуацій спілкування і відповідати віковим особливостям та інтересам учнів 9 класів. Прослуховування тексту проводиться двічі, після чого виконується тестове завдання.

За умови, коли у школі немає технічної можливості для відтворення аудіофайлу, вчитель озвучує текст із голосу.

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

Друге завдання – читання тексту та виконання післятекстового завдання.

Мета – виявити рівень сформованості умінь здобувачів освіти читати і розуміти тексти самостійно у визначений проміжок часу.

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

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

Третє завдання – використання мови.

Мета – визначити рівень володіння лексичними, граматичними, семантичними та прагматичними знаннями, що дадуть можливість учням вільно спілкуватися іноземною мовою.

Типи текстів: тексти, різні за обсягом та складністю, пов'язані із ситуаціями повсякденного спілкування.

Форми завдань: завдання із вибором однієї правильної відповіді. Завдання вважається виконаним правильно, якщо в бланку відповідей указана тільки одна правильна відповідь із чотирьох варіантів відповідей або текст із пропусками для заповнення з використанням поданих слів або словосполучень.

Відповідно до пункта 19 розділу II вищезазначеного Порядку здобувачам базової середньої освіти, які в поточному або попередньому календарному році отримали сертифікат (диплом) міжнародного мовного іспиту з іноземної мови рівня А-2 і вищого рівня (для класів, які вивчають іноземну мову за рівнем стандарт) або рівня В-1 і вищого рівня (для класів із поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов), результати цих іспитів зараховуються як атестація з іноземної мови. У відповідному документі про освіту з іноземної мови виставляється оцінка за атестацію – 12 балів.

11 КЛАС

Державна підсумкова атестація з іноземних мов проводиться для осіб, які завершують здобуття повної загальної середньої освіти (**в 11 класах закладів загальної середньої освіти**). Атестація проводиться у письмовій формі за **чотирма складовими частинами (аудіювання, читання, використання мови та писемне мовлення)** за матеріалами, підготовленими вчителем. Завдання мають відповідати Державному стандарту та навчальним програмам: для класів, які вивчають іноземну мову за рівнем стандарт на рівні В-1; для класів з поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов на рівні В-2.

Вчитель формує завдання відповідного рівня та відповідно до типу закладу освіти у формі білетів на окремому бланку. До складу матеріалів має входити:

аудіозапис тексту на будь-якому електронному носії, що використовується для проведення частини аудіювання з одним післятекстовим завданням; текст для читання з одним післятекстовим завданням; текст із пропущеними словами на використання мови та завдання для написання письмового повідомлення.

Кількість білетів добирається вчителем відповідно до кількості здобувачів освіти, які виявили бажання проходити атестацію.

Час, відведений на виконання усіх завдань, – **90 хвилин**.

Основні вимоги до складових державної підсумкової атестації.

Перше завдання. Слухання тексту та виконання післятекстового завдання.

Мета – виявити рівень сформованості умінь здобувачів освіти розуміти прослухану інформацію у визначений проміжок часу для задоволення конкретних потреб, якщо мовлення чітке й повільне.

Типи аудіотекстів: записаний текст (наприклад, фрагмент радіо-програми), повідомлення (наприклад, прогноз погоди), опис (наприклад, зовнішнього вигляду), телефонні перемовини тривалістю 2-3 хвилини для класів (груп), які вивчають іноземну мову за рівнем стандарт, та 3-4 хвилини для класів (груп) із поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов.

Теми текстів, запропоновані здобувачам освіти для слухання, повинні стосуватися щоденних ситуацій спілкування і відповідати віковим особливостям та інтересам здобувачів освіти 11 класів. Прослуховування тексту проводиться двічі, після чого виконується тестове завдання.

За умови, коли у школі немає технічної можливості для відтворення аудіофайлу, вчитель озвучує текст з голосу.

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

Друге завдання. Читання тексту та виконання післятекстового завдання.

Мета – виявити рівень сформованості умінь учнів читати і самостійно розуміти автентичні тексти у визначений проміжок часу.

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

Форми завдань: завдання із вибором правильної відповіді; завдання на встановлення відповідності (добір логічних пар); запитання з короткими відповідями (2-3 слова); встановлення логічного порядку простого тексту; знаходження аргументів та висновків; встановлення зв'язків між інформаційними блоками; вибір назв абзаців тексту із запропонованих назв.

Різниця між рівнями забезпечується двома основними підходами: шляхом підбору автентичних текстів (основні ознаки – відображення реалій справжнього життя, обізнаність із життєвими ситуаціями, наявність контексту як елементу, що вносить ясність у ситуацію) та стосуються відповідних сфер; підбору завдань за

складністю з огляду на критерії (лінгвістична складність; тип тексту; структура дискурсу (усне чи писемне мовлення); матеріальне забезпечення, обсяг тексту, врахування інтересів того, хто вивчає мову (інтеракційна автентичність). Тексти мають відображати реалії життя у країнах, мова яких вивчалась.

Здобувачі освіти відповідно до типу закладу освіти, у якому вони навчаються, повинні вміти: виділяти загальну інформацію із документів, що використовуються в повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню, тощо); виділяти загальну та детальну інформацію із документів, що використовуються в повсякденному житті (оголошення, проспекти, меню, розклад руху поїздів тощо); виділяти детальну інформацію про осіб, факти, події тощо; розрізняти фактографічну інформацію і враження; виділяти точну та детальну інформацію в текстах, що стосується повсякденного життя, написаних розмовною мовою; розуміти точки зору авторів на конкретні та абстрактні теми в статтях та доповідях; розуміти абстрактні та складні тексти, уривки з літературних творів та спеціальної літератури; розуміти структуру тексту, розпізнавати зв'язки між частинами тексту.

Третє завдання. Використання мови.

Мета – визначення рівня володіння лексичними, граматичними, семантичними та прагматичними знаннями, що показують рівень спілкування іноземною мовою.

Форми завдань: тексти із пропусками для заповнення. Здобувачі освіти заповнюють пропуски в тексті, використовуючи подані слова або словосполучення.

Типи текстів: тексти різні за обсягом та складністю. Завдання мають бути пов'язані із ситуаціями спілкування в контексті дійсності та життя у країнах, мова яких вивчалась.

Перевіряється здатність ідентифікувати та вибрати правильні формулювання для вживання в мові лексичних та граматичних конструкцій у процесі спілкування.

Писемне мовлення. Це завдання відкритої форми.

Мета – визначення рівня сформованості навичок та вмінь, необхідних для вирішення на письмі комунікативних завдань, що пов'язані із повсякденним життям.

Запропоновані завдання: створення текстів на основі конкретної ситуації і підказок, як то: письмових підказок (повідомлень, листів, оголошень, реклами тощо); візуальних підказок (картинок, фотографій, таблиць, схем, тощо).

Здобувачі освіти відповідно до типу закладу освіти, у якому вони навчаються, повинні вміти: передати привітання та використовувати звороти ввічливості, володіючи мінімумом лінгвістичної інформації; використовувати весь спектр форм ввічливості (подяка, вибачення, поздоровлення із успіхами, побажання здоров'я, прощання, побажання видужання); заповнювати прості формуляри; описувати свою особисту ситуацію або стан справ у сім'ї в короткому тексті з опорою на прості питання; передати особисте повідомлення у вигляді записки довільної форми; передавати особисту інформацію в короткому листі

відповідного зразка або в довільній формі, в електронному листі з тим, щоб подякувати, висловити жаль з якогось приводу, відмовитися від замовлення, вибачитися; переписати інформацію із телефонної книги, розкладу руху, із оголошення; передавати прості ділові повідомлення (зустріч із точним визначенням часу та місця тощо); написати короткий текст про свій стан справ та ситуацію в сім'ї, подію, особистий план на майбутнє.

Матеріали атестації для базової середньої освіти та повної загальної середньої освіти можна добирати із джерел, що знаходяться у відкритому доступі.

Здобувачам повної загальної середньої освіти, які в поточному або попередньому календарному році отримали сертифікат (диплом) міжнародного мовного іспиту з іноземної мови рівня B-1 і вищого рівня (для класів, які вивчають іноземну мову за рівнем стандарту або академічним рівнем) або рівня B-2 (для класів із поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов) і вищого рівня, результати цих іспитів зараховуються як атестація з іноземної мови. У відповідному документі про освіту з іноземної мови виставляється оцінка за атестацію 12 балів.

I. READING

9th FORM. A2 Level

Text 1. Read the text below. Put these paragraphs (A-C) in the correct order.

A _____

Some ideas are simply crazy. Another blogger told me that wet socks could help. First you put a cold, wet, cotton socks on warm feet (e.g. after a bath), then a pair of dry woolen socks and then you go straight to bed. He said that the cold socks helped the circulation in the feet and that cleared the head. I have no idea where the idea comes from, but he said he'd tried it and it had worked. So, that's it for today. I've got a virus but I'm going to put on two pairs of socks, grab some chocolate and go to bed. Wishing you all a happy and healthy weekend!

B _____

I've always blogged about keeping healthy, but guess what!

Today I'm sweating, my throat hurts, my nose is running and my head feels like it's

going to explode. Yes, I've caught a cold and I've got a party on Saturday! I hope it's just a twenty-four-hour virus. I don't want to take any more tablets, so I think it's time to find some cool ideas to help me get better fast.

C _____

Eating well is super important. Fruit and vegetables are a must, but I've read that onions can fight a virus if you eat them raw-just like eating an apple! Yuk! I might try it, but I don't think anyone will want to talk to me at the party! Another remedy is chocolate. Apparently, dark chocolate can stop a cough, so I'm definitely going to try that. Hot chocolate with chili works best because the spice fights the cold. Yum!

«Wider World 4» SB. p.73

Text 2. Read the text below. For questions 1-7, choose the correct answer (A, B or C)

Interesting Facts About Ants

A group of ants is called an army or colony. The combined weight of ants on earth is more than the combined weight of humans.

An ant has two stomachs. One stomach holds food for itself, while the other one holds food to be shared with other ants.

Many ants have a sting which is used to defend their nest. They have 250,000 brain cells, while humans have 10,000 million. An ant has the largest brain among insects.

The head of the ant has a pair of large, strong jaws. The jaws open and close sideways like a pair of scissors.

It is a known fact that ants use their antennas to touch things, but did you know the antennas are also used to smell things?

These insects have two eyes, where each eye is made up of many smaller eyes. Ant can be green, red, brown, yellow, blue or purple. Did you know that some ants have wings?

Queen ants are provided with wings at birth, they lose these wings after they fly off to start new colonies. Some birds put ants in their feathers because it helps them get rid of the parasites? Some of them sleep seven hours a day. A fire ant takes about 250 naps each day. An ant can lift more than 3 times its own body weight. They very seldom fight, but when they fight, it is a fight to death most of the time.

There is a type of ants known as slave-maker ants; they take eggs from the nests of other ants. When these new ants are born, they work as slaves in their colony. Army Ants move from place to place all their life. They carry their eggs with them in a long line.

Ants are quite serious about their hygiene and use a special place for rubbish. Some worker ants take the rubbish from the nest and put it outside in a special place for rubbish.

When a worker ant finds a source of food, it leaves a trail of smell to show other ants in the colony where the food is.

Англійська мова. Усе для репетитора. №10. 2014 р. с.10

1. How many stomachs does an ant have?

- A. An ant has only one stomach.
- B. An ant has two stomachs.
- C. An ant has no stomachs.

2. What does an ant have 250,000 of?

- A. Brain cells
- B. Teeth
- C. Stings

3. What part of the ant body looks like a pair of scissors?

- A. Eyes
- B. Jaws
- C. Wings

4. What colour can ants be?

- A. Brown, black, green, yellow, white, purple, red
- B. Yellow, orange, black, purple, blue, brown
- C. Green, brown, yellow, black, red, purple, blue

5. How many naps does a fire ant take each day?

- A. one thousand and one naps
- B. two thousand and fifty naps
- C. two hundred and fifteen naps

6. Do ants like to fight?

- A. They very seldom fight.
- B. They never fight.
- C. They very often fight.

7. Which is heavier on the planet?

- A. all the bees on the planet
- B. all the people on the planet

C. all the ants on the planet

Text 3. Read the text below. Match choices (A-J) to (1-10).

Bullying is a problem in schools from Norway to New Zealand. That's the bad news. Now here's the good news...bullies can learn to stop bullying and make better, more positive relationships. Here's how.

1. Not everyone needs to bully and control other people. Watch others and ask yourself his question: What can I learn from their behaviour?

2. Are you a bully because someone in your life bullies you? If the answer's 'yes', then you understand how painful bullying can be. How do you want to be treated? Start trying to treat other people like that.

3. Why not express your energy and aggression in new ways- for example through sport?

4. It's not the end of the world if someone disagrees with you. Try to see things from their point of view. Sometimes other people's ideas are different but not wrong.

5. Real leaders don't have to dominate and control other people. Try to develop your leadership skills in a new way. Join a club, for example, or help young people in your local community.

6. Who are your heroes? Do they solve their problems by force? If so, look for new heroes with different kinds of strength.

7. Why do your victims make you angry? Is it because they're different from you? Try not to be frightened by differences in other people (or in yourself). Everyone is special and unique.

8. Does bullying make you look 'big' in front of your friends? Well, you can get that feeling in other ways, too. Three examples are sport, acting and music. These activities don't hurt other people.

9. When and where do you bully people? Avoid these situations.

10. Ask for help. Talk to a teacher or a relative, for example. Ask her/him for advice and support. Remember-you can change.

Charlotte Covill, Rob Nolasco Twist! (workbook 3) p. 61

- A Get help and advice.
- B Bullies can learn from ordinary people.
- C Find an alternative energetic activity to do.
- D It doesn't matter if people don't agree with you.
- E Don't worry if people are different.
- F Find other ways to gain respect.
- G Don't copy bullying behaviour.
- H Find different ways to influence people.
- I Find good people to admire.
- J Don't go to places where you may bully.

Text 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-G) the one which best fits each space (1-7).

Eating the Elvis Presley Way

(1) _____ There are books about his music, his films, his life, his death, his religion- and his food. There is the Presley Family Cookbook, The Elvis Presley Cookbook, Elvis' Favorite Recipes, and now Eating the Elvis Presley Way.

(2) _____ To begin with, this is not a cookbook. You can find recipes here, but this book is the story of Elvis' life. It is the story of the food that he ate and the people who cooked it for him. And an extremely interesting life it was, too.

(3) _____ - baby food, boring school dinners, army meals when he was doing his military service, that sort of things. But later, when Elvis was rich and famous, it is a very different story. With all the money in the world, Elvis chose to eat like a child. Elvis got up late and his first meal of the day was breakfast at five o'clock in the afternoon: bacon and eggs, or sausage and eggs. After that, was snacks: pizza and hot dog, hamburgers and fries, chocolate and cakes-all day and every day. (4) _____

As the years passed, Elvis' eating problems became really serious. One day, when Elvis was going to the White House to meet the President, he was feeling a bit hungry and (5) _____. Another time, he ordered a large ice cream for breakfast. He ate it quickly, ordered a second, a third, a fourth and a fifth before falling asleep again. Elvis' last meal before he died was for scoops of ice cream with six chocolate cookies.

(6) _____ His food and the drugs that he took made him feel good, but killed him in the end. (7) _____

Philip Kerr "Straightforward" pre-intermediate SB (second edition) p.56

- A It's a fairly sad story, but a fascinating one, too.
- B The food in the first two or three chapters is quite normal
- C What makes this book different?
- D There are more than 400 books about Elvis Presley.
- E ate 250 g of chocolate and then 12 donuts in his taxi.
- F Elvis even had a fridge in his bedroom for his favorite snacks.
- G Elvis was an extremely unhappy man.

Text 5. Read the article and fill in the missing sentences.

Night and Day Around the Milky Way

"Every day aboard a space shuttle is different in many ways, but you're always busy up there!" said crew member Leroy Chiao when we asked him to tell us about a typical day on a mission in orbit.

Every 'morning', Mission Control wakes the crew up with music at exactly 6:41 pm CST (Central Standard Time – that's the same time that people in Chicago use). The pieces of music are always different. [1]_____ After that, they have a couple of hours to wash, have breakfast and get the 'morning' messages from Mission Control.

Washing isn't easy in space, and it's impossible to have a shower, so the crew wash themselves with a wet sponge. Shaving is also a difficult task up there, so the men have to use special 'space' razors.

At around 8:45 pm CST, the crew starts work. Most of the time they work on projects involving satellites and the shuttle itself. They also take photos of their activities and the view from the shuttle to send home. Each day there are also two six-hour space walks. "We have between eight and ten minutes to do each task," says Leroy, "so we have to work very closely and help each other". The crew take a short break for lunch during the 'afternoon'.

[2] _____ According to NASA, the crew's special meals are "tasty and very good for them". After lunch, they go back to work until around 8:45 pm CST.

"Fortunately, it's not all work and no play aboard the space shuttle," says Leroy. "[3] _____ Most of us read and send our personal e-mail in this free time, but we also like to read books or listen to music. Sometimes we sit by the window and admire the Earth and the stars." After that, at exactly 10:41 pm CST, it's time for the crew to go to bed, while Mission Control and the shuttle's computers take over for the 'night'.

- A In the 'evening' we all have a couple of hours to have dinner and relax.
- B For example, they might wake up to a traditional Japanese song one day, and a new American rock song the next!
- C They need a lot of energy, so they eat a lot food.

Text 6. Read the text below. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

What Do the Stars Eat?

Film stars are everyone's favourite subject. People love to talk about what they're wearing, who they're dating, and how much money they make. But have you ever wondered about what they eat?

Chefs and caterers on film sets have the answers. "Every actor has different eating habits," says chef John Sharp. "Some stars love meat, while others are strict vegetarians who don't eat meat, eggs, or fish. Some stars love junk food, while others are constantly on a diet and eat only healthy foods."

Ninety-nine per cent of the time, actresses are on a diet and insist on eating only low-fat foods. During the filming of *Now and Then*, Demi Moore ate nothing but Basmati rice, steamed baby spinach, green beans with lemon, and turkey sandwiches on whole meal bread. During the filming of *Twister*, Helen Hunt only ate low-calorie foods, including poached eggs, dry toast, and steamed brown rice with vegetables.

Other stars love to eat junk food, and never count calories during their meals. Eddie Murphy's favourite food is Kentucky Fried Chicken. Whoopi Goldberg doesn't worry about how healthy her diet is, and loves fatty bacon sandwiches with lettuce, mayonnaise and lots of butter.

One thing for sure is that cooking for the stars is never easy, because they are often fussy eaters. "They want food fixed exactly the way they like it and always have something to complain about," says caterer Susan Tate. Bill Murray won't eat

watermelon with seeds in it, and Mickey Rourke insists on freshly-squeezed carrot juice twice a day, but he won't drink it if it sits for more than six minutes.

Cooking for the stars is hard work, but few of these caterers ever think about changing jobs. "I love my work," says Susan Tate. "Where else can I see what Michelle Pfeiffer eats for breakfast or what Al Pacino has for a snack?"

1. Vegetarians don't eat...

- A. junk food
- B. vegetables
- C. meat
- D. healthy foods

2. Most actresses don't eat...

- A. low-fat foods
- B. sandwiches
- C. fatty foods
- D. steamed vegetables

3. Who likes junk food?

- A. Eddie Murphy
- B. Demi Moore
- C. Susan Tate
- D. Bill Murray

4. Cooking for the stars is...

- A. boring
- B. difficult
- C. easy
- D. scary

5. Caterers on film sets should...

- A. be fussy eaters
- B. prepare only healthy food
- C. change their jobs often
- D. fix food the way each star likes it

Text 7. Read the job adverts below. Match choices (A-D) to (1-4).

A

Dogwalker

We are looking for part-time dogwalkers for weekday evenings. Applicants must be reliable and energetic. Knowledge of local parks desirable. Apply by e-mail to Helen_Smith@Helens_Kenneis.ie

B

Reporter

The Kent Express is accepting applications for the position of part-time reporter for our weekly teen magazine. We are looking for an outgoing person aged 14-17 with an active lifestyle who can write about teen issues. The job is unpaid, but if you are interested in a career in journalism this is a great opportunity to gain experience. Computer training provided. Call 087-2105673 for a phone interview.

C

Shop assistant

Jeans Scene is looking for a shop assistant to work in our shop in Main Street at weekends. You must be polite and helpful and have some previous experience of working in a clothes shop. Please collect an application form in our shop.

D

Office worker

We are looking for a part-time general office worker. The right person will be serious and hard-working with a polite phone manner. Previous work experience is not required. Letters of application to Mr Smith, PO Box 2564.

Which job advert...

1. ... says that you must call them for a phone interview?
2. ... requires you to have previous work experience?
3. ... requires you to have phone skills?
4. ... asks you to apply online?

Text 8. Read the adverts below and match the person (1-6) with the place (A-F) they would enjoy most.

1. 'I love ferry rides. They're so much fun. I also like visiting places with an interesting and unusual history.'

2. 'I'd love to have my photo taken with all my favourite film stars!'

3. 'I really want to go on some exciting rides. I've just taken up surfing too so I'd like to learn more about that.'

4. 'I'm a keen photographer so I want to go to the place with the best views.'

5. 'When I'm on holiday, two things are most important for me: great shopping and great food.'

6. 'I'm a music lover and my dream is to record a song.'

- A Santa Cruz Surfing
- B Museum San Francisco
- C Golden Gate Bridge
- D Madame Tussauds Hollywood
- E Grammy Museum
- F Alcatraz Island

Text 9. Read the texts below. Choose from (A-H) the job which best suits each person (1-5).

1. Nina is studying English and has her own blog. She is a very sociable person, and is interested in music and fashion.

2. Dave has just finished school and is looking for a full-time job. He is sociable, likes working with his hands and cares about his appearance.

3. Dewei enjoys helping people. He wants to make a difference to other people's lives. He is looking for opportunities to learn new things that will help him in his career.

4. Sarah is a student and she is looking for flexible, part-time work. She doesn't want to work in a restaurant or shop. She is tall, beautiful and has her own unique look.

5. Sam is friendly and sociable. He has experience working in a restaurant and wants a job with more responsibility. He is studying part-time so he needs flexible working hours.

- A A support worker
- B Wowie magazine writer
- C Model
- D Coffee beans café worker
- E Trainee hairdresser

Text 10. Read the text below. For questions 1-6, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Mulberry's Past Is Under the Bank

Later today, the city of Mulberry will get a new, unusual exhibition. It all started three years ago. When a new bank was being built in the city centre, construction workers suddenly came across an old wall. Then they found large fragments of an old street and two houses. According to Professor Laura Adams, Head of the Archeological Department of the local university, these structures were about six hundred years old. The City Council decided to keep all of them, but at the same time, build the bank. As a result, Mulberry will get a museum of its past under a very modern bank.

The museum will have the same opening hours as the bank, so it will be only possible to visit it from Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. – 6 p.m. To see the exhibition, people will first go into the bank, then turn right and go downstairs. The underground museum has three large rooms. Its main part is a reconstruction of a fragment of the Medieval city of Mulberry. And by the way, visitors don't need to pay anything.

The exhibition has some interesting points. For example, it's fascinating to check in detail how houses in the Middle Ages were built. Techniques and materials used at that time were rather primitive, but the house looks quite comfortable. And the city wall seems now so small – it's strange to think that once it was big enough to protect the city against its enemies.

Together with the structures, the workers found a lot of everyday objects. Apart from the typical collection of old pots and coins that you can see in many museums of the world, there are certain things that are more unusual: children's toys or beautiful ornaments. Probably the most extraordinary object in the exhibition is a small wooden board with a text which looks like a shopping list!

The exhibition in Mulberry, which will open today in the afternoon, will certainly become one of the most attractive points of interest for tourists as well as local people. It's extremely interesting, full of original objects, and very well organized. But there is one more attractive thing about it. The museum is located under the bank, and this

shows the contrast between the old and the new in the best possible way. Just go there on a busy Monday, walk along the Medieval street and listen to the cash machines upstairs – the rhythm of contemporary life.

Longman Exam Activator

- 1. The new exhibition in the city of Mulberry**
 - A. Has just opened
 - B. Started by accident
 - C. Is next to the bank
 - D. Is very modern
- 2. If you want to visit the museum, you**
 - A. Can do it every day
 - B. Have to enter the bank
 - C. Need to climb the stairs
 - D. Must buy a ticket
- 3. The exhibition makes it possible to understand**
 - A. How modern the Medieval building technique was.
 - B. Why it wasn't nice to live in a Medieval house
 - C. Why Medieval city walls were so small
 - D. How the world has changed since the Middle Ages?
- 4. According to the text**
 - A. There is nothing unusual about old pots and coins.
 - B. Some objects are more interesting than children's toys
 - C. Children's toys are more interesting than ornaments
 - D. The board isn't as old as other objects in the museum
- 5. The exhibition in Mulberry is specially interesting because it presents**
 - A. New objects that have just been found
 - B. Contrasts in Medieval life
 - C. The past and the present
 - D. A cash machine in the Medieval street
- 6. The main aim of this text is to**
 - A. Inform the reader
 - B. Warm the reader
 - C. Make fun
 - D. Criticise

Text 11. Read the text below. Choose from (A-F) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There is one choice you do not need to use.

Fashion for Kids

Last week, I bought my nine-year-old son a new pair of trainers that were reduced in a sale. They fit him fine and they looked good, but afterwards he didn't seem very happy with our bargain.

(1)_____ I seriously thought about taking the shoes back to the shop to exchange them for a more expensive and fashionable make. But why should I pay money I can't afford, or get into debt just because of peer pressure?

One boy in my son's class wears jewellery and clothes with designer labels to school. He even wears Calvin Klein aftershave!

And he isn't old enough to shave! I spoke to him and he told me why he had to have the latest fashions. One day he had worn his old trainers to school. (2) _____ When his pals saw him, they called him a tramp! He went straight home and put on his new trainers. His mum isn't well off, but she always finds the money so that he looks good in front of his mates.

I've seen children as young as six going round shoe shops and fashion boutiques looking for the latest styles, desperate for the expensive designer clothes they see on TV. What's wrong with these kids? (3)_____. Or our materialistic, consumer society?

All the major fashion labels have got special children's brands. It's a market which generates 5 billion a year in the UK alone. The big clothing companies and chain stores exploit children at both ends of the production line. (4)_____. And in our shopping centres full of child consumers competing with each other to be up to date.

If you are a parent, don't give your kids all the clothes and fashion accessories they ask for. (5) _____. Because one thing is sure: you won't make your kids happy by spoiling them.

Longman Exam Activator

- A Explain patiently why they can't get everything they want.
- B He was worried that some of the kids at his school would laugh at him because his new shoes didn't have a well-known brand name.
- C In the factories full of child workers in the Far East where the products are made.
- D Or is it their parents?
- E some parents, such as David and Victoria Beckham, dress their children in flashy fashions to show off their family's wealth.
- F They were a well-known brand, but they were last year's model and the price had been cut to 25 in the sales.

Text 12. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-8).

Food and Restaurants

Are you looking for somewhere special to go this weekend? Do you want to try something new? Check out one of these hot new restaurants.

1. Last Days of the Raj

A centrally located Indian restaurant, perfect for eating before or after the cinema or a show. In summer enjoy your meal in the beautiful garden. The most popular dishes are lamb and chicken cooked with mild, medium or hot spices. For brave customers there is extra hot!

2. A Taste of Tuscany

Whether you'd like a great value-for-money lunch or a relaxed evening meal in stylish surroundings, this is the place for you. The chefs have all been trained in Italy and they make both traditional and contemporary dishes. We recommend the pasta and seafood.

3. Your Local Caff

Remember when cafés served full English breakfasts – sausages, beans, fried bread, bacon and eggs – with a strong cup of tea? Well, this place still does and you can have your breakfast at any time you like during the day while you listen to your favourite tunes from the 1980s.

4. The Lemon Tree

This pretty restaurant serves healthy food that's tasty too. Come in for a vegetarian snack at lunchtime or a great fruit smoothie or a cappuccino and a delicious piece of cake in the afternoon. Food is bought from local producers whenever possible.

5. Cheesy Bites

A restaurant that only serves cheese, but hundreds of cheeses from many countries and in lots of different forms. They serve reasonably priced lunches but dinner can be expensive. Lovely food and a very elegant dining room, looking onto an amazing flower garden.

6. Fast Best

Fast food doesn't have to be junk food, as this café proves. Do you fancy a really good hamburger made with the best ingredients, or old-fashioned fish and chips fried to perfection, all on the table in super-quick time? Speed and quality are important here, and the prices aren't bad either.

7. The Chocolate Box

The owner of this small café used to cook all kinds of food, but then she realised she preferred desserts to anything else. If you want meat or fish, don't come here. They only do desserts! Lots of different kinds of sweets. Chocolate lovers will be excited by the range of chocolate cakes.

8. Musical Chairs

Have you noticed how music improves the taste of your food? This new restaurant has different types of live music every night except Sundays, and excellent food to go with it. Great fish dishes, steak and pizza. Monday is classic rock night, so see you there!

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/intermediate-b1-reading/food-restaurants>

Which restaurant ...

- A is for alive music lovers?
- B has a motto “Speed and quality”?
- C serves vegetarian snakes?
- D invites you after some show?
- E serves full English breakfast?
- F used to serve different food?
- G has cheap enough lunches but dinners?
- H will treat you with pasta and seafood?

Text 13. Read the text below. For statements (1-7) choose **T** if the statement is true according to the text, **F** if it is false.

Today's grandparents are joining their grandchildren on social media, but the different generations' online habits couldn't be more different. The over-55s are joining Facebook in increasing numbers, meaning that they will soon be the site's second biggest user group, with 3.5 million users aged 55–64 and 2.9 million over-65s.

Sheila, aged 59, says, 'I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them. It's a much better way to see what they're doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post. That's how we did it when I was a child, but I think I'm lucky I get to see so much more of their lives than my grandparents did.'

Ironically, Sheila's grandchildren are less likely to use Facebook themselves. Children under 17 are leaving the site – only 2.2 million users are under 17 – but they're not going far from their smartphones. Chloe, aged 15, even sleeps with her phone. 'It's my alarm clock so I have to,' she says. 'I look at it before I go to sleep and as soon as I wake up.'

Unlike her grandmother's generation, Chloe's age group is spending so much time on their phones at home that they are missing out on spending time with their friends in real life. Sheila, on the other hand, has made contact with old friends from school she hasn't heard from in forty years. 'We use Facebook to arrange to meet all over the country,' she says. 'It's changed my social life completely.'

Teenagers might have their parents to thank for their smartphone and social media addiction as their parents were the early adopters of the smartphone. Peter, 38 and father of two teenagers, reports that he used to be on his phone or laptop constantly. 'I was always connected and I felt like I was always working,' he says. 'How could I tell my kids to get off their phones if I was always in front of a screen myself?' So, in the evenings and at weekends, he takes his SIM card out of his smartphone and puts it into an old-style mobile phone that can only make calls and send text messages. 'I'm not completely cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important thing is I'm setting a better example to my kids and spending more quality time with them.'

Is it only a matter of time until the generation above and below Peter catches up with the new trend for a less digital life?

	T	F
1. Social media is for young generation only.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Shelia joined the Internet to see her grandchildren's reaction on their mother's posts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Young people use their smartphones as an alarm clock.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. A lot of youth use Facebook.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Chloe's generation spends too much time in their phones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The Internet can absolutely change people's life.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Children can't make calls on weekends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Text 14. Read the text below. For questions **1-7**, choose the correct answer (**A, B or C**).

The Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal (*pronounced* /tə dʒ mə'hɑ:l/) is a famous mausoleum next to the river Yamuna in the Indian city of Agra. A mausoleum is a building where people bury the dead. The name Taj Mahal means 'the crown of palaces'.

The most famous part of the Taj Mahal is the large white dome in the centre. It is 35 metres high and is surrounded by four smaller domes. The rooms inside the building are decorated with beautiful archways and precious stones in the walls. The buildings are surrounded by gardens with pathways, pools, fountains and green gardens.

The construction of the Taj Mahal began in 1632 and finished in 1653. It was built with materials from all over India and Asia, but the main material is white marble. Historians believe that the materials were transported by over 1,000 elephants for the construction.

The emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal as a burial place for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal. According to legend, he wanted to build another Taj Mahal in black on the other side of the river, but this never happened. During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, many parts of the Taj Mahal were damaged by British soldiers, who took some of the precious stones from its walls. Over the years, the Taj Mahal has suffered from environmental damage, and there have been many government attempts to conserve its beauty.

The Taj Mahal is one of India's most famous landmarks. There are millions of visitors to the mausoleum every year. The Taj Mahal is almost always included in lists of famous buildings to visit and is considered one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

1. Taj Mahal is a ...

- A. famous hotel
- B. famous mausoleum
- C. famous cinema

2. **The name Taj Mahal means ...**
 - A. the crown of palace
 - B. the cow of palace
 - C. the dove of palace
3. **The rooms of the mausoleum are decorated with ...**
 - A. oil pictures and sculptures
 - B. arches and sculptures
 - C. archways and precious stones
4. **Taj Mahal was built of ...**
 - A. red blocks
 - B. white marble
 - C. white bricks
5. **The emperor built ... on the other side of the river.**
 - A. nothing
 - B. black Taj Mahal
 - C. Another white Taj Mahal
6. **The materials for the mausoleum were brought from...**
 - A. all the world
 - B. Europe and Asia
 - C. India and Asia
7. **Taj Mahal is one of the famous landmarks of ...**
 - A. Britain
 - B. India
 - C. World

9th FORM. B1 Level

Text 15. Read the text below. For questions 1-10, choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

Detroit: Then and Now

The American city of Detroit was like Paris, some people said. It had a big river, beautiful wide streets and important buildings. Then, in the 20th century, it was called 'Motor City' because of the number of car factories there. Workers in the car factories had good jobs and they earned good money. It wasn't unusual to own a home, a boat and even a holiday home. In the 1950s, new highways were built and lots of people moved from the city centre to the suburbs. Life was good. But at the beginning of the 21st century, Detroit became America's poorest big city.

In a period of fifty years, more than half the people left Detroit. Houses and buildings were empty. Poverty and crime increased. Plants and trees grew in the empty houses. What happened in Detroit?

The city's population fell for several reasons. One reason is people moved to the suburbs in the 1950s. Another reason is that in 1967 there were terrible riots. A lot of

people were scared of coming to the city. Also, the big car companies like General Motors and Chrysler had huge problems. And in 2008, the world financial crisis had a big effect on many cities, especially Detroit. Now, a lot of people in Detroit are poor. Half of the city's families have less than 25,000 dollars a year.

In 2013, the city of Detroit was bankrupt. It was the biggest bankrupt city in American history. But then something began to change. It was a new beginning for the city. It had some money to improve small things like lights in the streets and so people felt safe. The police came quickly when there were problems. Old, empty buildings were demolished. There is now space for new buildings. And there are new businesses too. The city gave 10,000 dollars to 30 new small businesses. Now there are grocery stores, juice bars, coffee shops and even bicycle makers. Finally, the city is working again.

<https://ngllife.com/detroit-then-and-now>

1. In the city of Detroit, ...

- A. things are better than before.
- B. things are the same as before.
- C. things are worse than before.

2. In Detroit, ...

- A. a lot of people are very poor.
- B. a lot of people are very rich.
- C. a lot of people are very scared.

3. People thought Detroit was ...

- A. better than Paris.
- B. bigger than Paris.
- C. similar to Paris.

4. There were a lot of car factories ...

- A. in Detroit.
- B. in Paris.
- C. in Paris and Detroit.

5. Some people in Detroit ...

- A. had two cars.
- B. had two houses.
- C. had two jobs.

6. At the end of the 20th century ...

- A. lots of people moved away from Detroit.
- B. many people came to live in Detroit.
- C. people moved into empty houses in Detroit.

7. Which statement is true?

- A. Detroit had a number of problems.
- B. Detroit's biggest problem was crime.
- C. There was one big problem in Detroit.

8. Which statement is true?

- A. In 2008, half of the people in Detroit were poor.
- B. Lots of cities had problems in 2008.
- C. The car factories closed in 2008.

9. After 2013, which of these things happened?

- A. The city had no money.
- B. The streets were safer.
- C. There were problems with the police.

10. Which sentence describes Detroit today?

- A. New businesses are opening.
- B. There are 30 grocery stores.
- C. There are no empty buildings.

Text 16. Read the text below. For questions 1-6, choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

Robot Teachers

If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But are we underestimating what robots can do? In some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all?

British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. It's not a popular opinion and its unlikely robots will ever have empathy and the ability to really connect with humans like another human can.

One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there aren't enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 don't go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and won't get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job.

Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/intermediate-b1/robot-teachers>Кінець форми

- 1. It's easy to think robots ...**
 - A. will replace people even if we don't like the idea.
 - B. are more capable than people and it's true.
 - C. can do less than people but it's not always true.
- 2. Anthony Seldon thinks teachers in the future will ...**
 - A. help robots in class.
 - B. teach knowledge to students.
 - C. no longer exist.
- 3. Robots will probably never ...**
 - A. have human understanding of emotions.
 - B. be a popular choice for teachers.
 - C. be intelligent enough to work in education.
- 4. Some parts of the world ...**
 - A. pay robots to teach.
 - B. already use robots in teaching jobs.
 - C. have a shortage of teachers.
- 5. Teachers ...**
 - A. work harder than office workers.
 - B. have less help than office workers.
 - C. leave their jobs to become office workers.
- 6. Robots could ...**
 - A. empathise with students.
 - B. mark homework.
 - C. prepare lessons.

Text 17. Read the texts below. Match the headings (A-G) to the paragraphs (1-7).

Being an Adult

1 _____

When you are a child, you're the most important person in the world to your parents. They do everything for you, so it usually takes many years to realise that other people are important, too. Some people never learn this simple truth – but real adults do.

2 _____

Everyone makes mistakes, but when things go wrong, real adults don't lie about what happened. They don't blame someone else and they don't make excuses. They aren't afraid or too proud to apologise for their mistakes and try and learn from them.

3 _____

Dreams can come true, but real adults know these dreams must be realistic. If you're 1.50 metres tall, you can't be a professional basketball player. But sometimes it doesn't matter if you're only 1.50 metres. Can you make things? Then maybe you can

be a good carpenter. Are you good with animals? Then maybe you can be a vet. Adults work hard for the things they can have.

4 _____

Real adults look after themselves. They know they should eat their vegetables, exercise regularly and get eight hours of sleep every night. They also know that it's all right to eat sweets, drink cokes and stay up all night – occasionally.

5 _____

Real adults understand about money. They know they can't go to the supermarket without it, they can't buy a house or clothes or holidays. They also know that although some money is necessary for a good life, making money should not be our goal in life.

6 _____

Real adults know that education is important. They also understand that education is not only what happens at school or university. It happens all through life. They know that they can get one in many ways: from books, the internet, other people, life, the mistakes they make, travelling, from thinking a little every day.

7 _____

Real adults know that sometimes life is boring and occasionally it's exciting. It isn't always happy and it isn't always sad. Sometimes they must do things that they don't want to do. Other times they are free to do anything they want. They know that good and bad things happen, but they also know that all things pass.

<https://www.helpguide.org/articles/mental-health/improving-family-relationships-with-emotional-intelligence.htm>

- A Learn all the time
- B How important is money?
- C You are not the only important person in the world
- D Don't waste time wishing for things you can't have
- E Life isn't always good
- F Look after your health
- G People don't always do the right thing

Text 18. Read the text about technology and archaeology. Are sentences (1–8) 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B)? If there is not enough information to answer 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B), choose 'Doesn't say' (C).

Technology and Archaeology

Today, all kinds of scientists work together to uncover the secrets of the past. One of the most amazing new techniques which is being used has discovered hidden pyramids in Egypt. We are all familiar with the three most famous pyramids at Giza, but

there could be many more hidden beneath the sands of the desert. A satellite survey has recently found more than 1000 towns and 3000 ancient settlements as well as the pyramids. Images are sent back from a satellite 700 km above the Earth. The satellite is equipped with extremely powerful cameras, which are able to find objects less than one metre in diameter on Earth. Infra-red imaging is then used to show different materials hidden beneath the surface of the land. In Egypt this works very well because the Ancient Egyptians built their homes from mud bricks, which are much denser than the soil around them, so they show up clearly in these images. Although the experts were unsure at first if this new technology would really work, some archaeological digs have taken place and found exactly what has been shown on the images. Scientists are now convinced that this technology will have an amazing effect on archaeology.

Michael Harris, Amanda Harris, David Mower, Anna Sikorzynska and Lindsay White "New Challenges 3", Progress Tests, Pearson, 2014.

0. The article was written by an archaeologist.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
1. Only archaeologists can find out about the past.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
2. More pyramids may be discovered to exist in Egypt.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
3. The new technology was developed in Egypt.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
4. A satellite is used to help find new archaeological sites.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
5. The cameras can only see objects more than 1 metre wide.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
6. Infra-red images show up different materials underground.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
7. Ancient Egyptian homes were usually built using stone.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
8. At first, archaeologists didn't think the new technology would be useful.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
9. Evidence now exists that the new technology works.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
10. Archaeologists are planning to use this technology on all digs.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

Text 19. Read the text below. For questions 1-4, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

How Ben Way Made His First Million

Schoolboy entrepreneur Ben Way made a million at 17, but then lost it just as quickly. Now 27 and head of an innovation venturing company, he is savouring success again. He lives alone in London.

I was a nightmare child. I was always dismantling plugs and gadgets, or pushing things over and running away. Once, I chucked an entire bookcase down the stairs.

I grew up in a little Devon village and my father, an accountant, and mother, an artist, split up when I was little. I moved between them, which didn't help me settle. When I was nine I was finally diagnosed with dyslexia.

Dad managed to get a laptop from the local authority to help with my written work. It was the world's biggest, most monstrous laptop but I loved it. The computer allowed me to take pride in my work for the first time and I got good at computers very quickly.

The world was waking up to the computer age, but I was now one step ahead. When my friends' parents started to get computers and couldn't understand them, they'd call me out to help. I started charging 10 an hour. Before long I was running a fully-fledged computer consultancy business from my bedroom.

Working around school, I was probably turning over around 20,000 a year. I ran that business for three years until I left school at 16 to work full time. I became a paper millionaire and appeared on chat shows, which I enjoyed.

I was approached by investors in Jersey who paid me a six-figure salary to be a consultant. I moved to a penthouse with a four-poster bed. I can remember literally pinching myself as I looked around, just to see if it was real.

I stayed in Jersey until I was 17, but I wasn't happy. I fell out with the investors and moved to London. I was still paid my salary, and with the equity I had in the venture company I was worth 18 million on paper at just 19.

Then the dotcom bubble burst. My cheques from Jersey stopped, and the company disbanded, rendering my 18 million stock worthless. I was breaking. On the same day I read I was on the Sunday Times Rich list – number 18, under Robbie Williams. In fact, I didn't even have enough money for a Tube ticket.

Luckily, a good friend invited me to stay at his place. I carried on consulting and then, in 2002, I started a company called Rainmakers. We come up with product ideas involving all kinds of technology, and I'm now back to multi-million-pound status again.

My failure made me a better person. I don't take myself so seriously anymore. I've never forgotten how far I fell and I don't want to experience it again.

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/femail/article-1180873/How-Ben-Way-million.html>

1. Which of the following is stated about Ben Way in Paragraph 1?

- A. He started his business at 17.
- B. He is anxious about losing a million.
- C. He is going to make a million at 27.
- D. He has experience of losing money and creating a successful business

2. When Ben was nine he _____

- A. had a writing disorder
- B. had a learning disability in reading
- C. had a fear of talking
- D. suffered from a mental disorder

3. Ben did everything EXCEPT _____

- A. explaining sb how computers work
- B. starting his first business at the age of 27
- C. working on an enormous computer
- D. starting a business while in school

4. Which of the following is TRUE about Ben?

- A. at the beginning of the 2000s he started a company
- B. his first mistakes made him a disgusting person
- C. he lives in London with his family
- D. he was a quiet and obedient child

Text 20. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-E) to (1-5).

1. Nina is studying English and has her own blog. She is a very sociable person, and is interested in music and fashion.
2. Dave has just finished school and is looking for a full-time job. He is sociable, likes working with his hands and cares about his appearance.
3. Dewei enjoys helping people. He wants to make a difference to other people's lives. He is looking for opportunities to learn new things that will help him in his career.
4. Sarah is a student and she is looking for flexible, part-time work. She doesn't want to work in a restaurant or shop. She is tall, beautiful and has her own unique look.
5. Sam is friendly and sociable. He has experience working in a restaurant and wants a job with more responsibility. He is studying part-time so he needs flexible working hours.

Which job would be best for each person?

- A Support Worker
- B Trainee Hairdresser
- C Coffee Beans Café Worker
- D Model
- E Wowee Magazine Writer

JOBS

A

Support Worker

Do you have the ability to care for others? Can you understand how older people feel? Are you a good communicator? Do you have good listening skills? Can you work weekends?

If you have answered **YES** to the above, we would like to hear from you:

- Starting rate of £8.56 per hour
- Free uniform
- Excellent training

Golden care

careers@golden-care.com

B

Trainee hairdresser

Full Time - 40 hours per week
Permanent

Brighton City Centre

*Learn from some of the best
hairdressers in the world!*

You will work 40 hours a week Monday to Saturday. Your responsibilities will include: welcoming clients, washing hair, bringing coffee and tea to customers, and keeping the salon clean and tidy at all times.

No previous experience is necessary.
Please apply NOW!

cathy@cut-above.brighton.com

C

WOWEE MAGAZINE

Writers wanted!

Wowee Magazine is looking for writers for its website. Pay is based on the number of people who read your articles. You may also receive free tickets to events and free products to test. This is a great opportunity to get valuable work experience.

We want people who are:

*chatty interesting
passionate skilled*

Contact us at info@wowie.com

D

CALLING ALL MODELS

Think you could be a model? If so, we'd like to meet you!

Working as a successful fashion model isn't easy but it is very exciting and could be a great opportunity.

Girls should be **over 16** with a minimum height of 172 cm and boys should have a minimum height of 182 cm. If you are under 16 and do not yet have the required height, we would still be interested in meeting you, but you must bring a parent.

info@top-model-agency.uk



E

WORK FOR COFFEE BEANS

Join Britain's number one café at **COFFEE BEANS**, where every café has the same aims: to create family-like teams and to give excellent customer service.

Many different kinds of people come and work with us, so start your career at **COFFEE BEANS** today:

- choose the hours you work
- get management experience
- share your love of coffee

Join us as a **Team Member, Assistant Manager** or **Café Manager**, depending on your skills and experience.

Email us at jobs@coffeebeans.co.uk

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/intermediate-b1-reading/job-adverts?page=1>

Text 21. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). Match the headings (A-J) to the paragraphs (1-10).

Make the Most of Your Free Time

1 _____

Studies say that people nowadays have more free time than ever before. Then why doesn't it feel that way? These days, our free time is usually spent watching television, using computers or communicating on our phones. Images and information are constantly flashing into our brains, so it's no wonder we don't feel as if we have really switched off. To really wind down and help us regain our energy levels, it is important to use our free time wisely.

2 _____

Think about what you want to achieve in your free time. Do you want to get fit, get creative or simply relax? Don't worry about what you ought to be doing, just think about what will make you feel more content.

3 _____

Plan when you are going to enjoy your free time, and treat it in the same way as anything else on your calendar. If something else more important comes along, you can choose whether or not to postpone it, but never cancel it!

4 _____

Make sure you have everything you need to enjoy your free time in advance. If you're looking forward to a nice long bath, buy in bath oil and candles. If you want to get out in the countryside, get your boots and map ready, and don't forget to check the weather forecast.

5 _____

Don't let anything else encroach on your free time. Ignore the washing up and the vacuuming. Don't check your inbox for messages and turn off your mobile phone. Otherwise, the lines between free time and everyday life will begin to blur, and you won't feel refreshed.

6 _____

In many free time activities, we take the role of consumer. When we watch TV, play video games or read, we are only passively involved. Take on the role of producer for a change. Build a model, write a blog or make an animation film. You will use a different part of your brains and will feel more energised as a result.

7 _____

But don't go overboard. Many people worry too much about their free time activities. They want to do things that will impress their friends, look good on their résumés or help them get a better job. But free time isn't about that. It is about doing an activity for enjoyment's sake, so don't let outside pressures influence your choice.

8 _____

Take the opportunity to expand your social circle. Everyone has different interests, so don't expect your mates to be into the same things you are. Give them a break for a while, join a club and get to know people with the same interests as you. You can never have too many friends!

9 _____

You'll really know you're using your time wisely if what you're doing helps other people. So find out what's going on in the community and lend a hand. Visit the elderly or help out in a children's club. If socialising's not your thing, why not volunteer for a wildlife organisation?

10 _____

Once you're relaxed and energised, you can think about what you'd like to improve in your life. Want to get fit? Learn a skill? Improve your job prospects? There are plenty of groups, clubs and classes you can join that will set you on a completely new life path. So what are you waiting for? Get out there and enjoy yourself!

https://www.examenglish.com/B1/b1_reading_free_time.htm

Choose the best title for each paragraph:

- A Guard your time
- B Why it's so hard
- C Get creative
- D Establish your goals
- E Do what you want
- F Set a date
- G Meet likeminded people
- H Change your Life
- I Make a difference
- J Plan ahead

Text 22. For question 1-5, choose the correct answer (A-H). There are three choices you do not need to use.

1. If you want to buy a refrigerator, write an email to this person.
2. You cannot let your pet run free here.
3. Customers can only pay in cash.
4. You mustn't take pictures inside the building.
5. We are closed at the weekend.

Where Can You See These Notices?

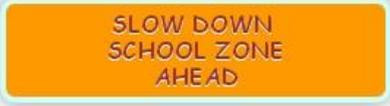
1) Choose your answer ...
If you want to buy a refrigerator, write an email to this person.

2) Choose your answer ...
You cannot let your pet run free here.

3) Choose your answer ...
Customers can only pay in cash.

4) Choose your answer ...
You mustn't take pictures inside the building.

5) Choose your answer ...

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 
- E 
- F 
- G 
- H 

https://www.englishrevealed.co.uk/KET/Reading_and_Writing_Part_1/matching_1.php

Text 23. Read the text below. For statements (1-10) choose **T** if the statement is true according to the text, **F** if it is false.

Do You Enjoy Wearing Levi's Blue Jeans?

Levi Strauss was born in Germany in the mid 1800's and emigrated to the United States as a young man. He lived in New York City and learned the dry-goods business for several years. In 1853 he took his knowledge and his dreams to San Francisco (California., USA.) His dream to succeed came true over the next 20 years as he became a very successful businessman.

Many of Levi Strauss' customers were cowboys and miners. They needed clothing that was strong and durable. Strauss found a special fabric from France that was comfortable and lasted a long time. It was called "serge *de Nimes*," which was later shortened to the word *denim*.

Another man named Jacob Davis bought large amounts of the denim fabric from Levi Strauss. He was a tailor who made pants for hard-working men. One of his

customers was continually tearing the pockets off his pants. So Jacob Davis decided to put rivets on certain parts of the pants to make them stronger. The customer loved the new pants so much that he told all his friends, and soon Jacob Davis was busy making lots of pants with rivets.

Jacob Davis soon realized that using rivets was a great business idea, and he didn't want anybody to steal that idea. He decided that he would need to get a patent. But being a poor tailor, he didn't have enough money to pay for the patent. After thinking it over, he went to the businessman Levi Strauss and told him his idea. He said, "If you agree to pay for the patent, we will share the profits from the riveted pants." Levi Strauss did agree, and the new riveted pant business was called *Levi Strauss and Company*. Today Levi's jeans are more popular than ever, and Levi's name continues to live on.

T F

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Levi Strauss was born in 19 TH century | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Levi Strauss wanted to become a great tailor | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Levi Strauss sewed trousers for industrious people. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Strauss found a special cloth from France | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Jacob Davis put a metal piece in pants because they looked good. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Jacob Davis suggested Levi Strauss to buy a patient | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Levi Strauss didn't want to pay for Jacob Davis' patent. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Levi Strauss and Jacob Davis became friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Today Levi's jeans are admired by many people | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Levi's jeans can be bought nowadays | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Text 24. Read the text below. For questions **1-5**, choose the correct answer (**A, B, C or D**).

Mobile Phone Manners

Do you find the use of mobile phones in public places hugely annoying? Then you're not alone. After asking a group of friends their opinion on mobile phone manners, absolutely all of them agreed that other people's mobile phone manners were incredibly poor. However, they felt their own behaviour was totally fine.

Clearly, it makes sense to have a few basic rules. I was travelling on a train recently when another passenger decided to turn his phone on and make some business calls. Every time the signal went, he shouted 'Hello?!' in an increasingly loud voice, which just made him sound stupid! It's better to hang up and call the other person back later. The whole reason for phoning is to communicate after all. And of course, never call from certain locations, such as the bathroom!

One shop assistant appeared in a national newspaper after refusing to serve a customer who was talking on her mobile phone. Despite receiving a lot of support, the

man lost his job, after all, customers don't have to make conversation. It was bad manners, though, to carry on talking, and giving your full attention to people in front of you is a simple sign of respect. You should also switch your phone off before you enter a meeting. If not, you'll want to read your messages. It doesn't make you look important, just disrespectful.

Finally, we all love selfies, but there are a few times when we should give them up. For example, never take out your selfie stick during a wedding, when you should be focused on the happy couple. As a basic rule, don't go for that photo opportunity if it would hurt other people's feelings.

<https://www.managementstudyguide.com/mobile-phone-etiquettes.htm>

1. The writer's friends think that

- A. using mobile phones in public is fine.
- B. they use mobile phones politely in public.
- C. people should use mobile phones less.
- D. using mobile phones makes people poor.

2. What happened to the man on the train Journey?

- A. He had communication problems.
- B. He shouted at another passenger.
- C. His mobile phone broke.
- D. He said something stupid.

3. Why did the shop assistant lose his job?

- A. He was talking on his phone instead of working.
- B. He didn't make conversation with a customer.
- C. He stopped a customer from buying something.
- D. He didn't show respect to the customers.

4. Reading phone messages in a meeting

- A. shows a lot of respect.
- B. is sometimes necessary.
- C. makes you look rude.
- D. is a good way to save time.

5. What does the writer say about selfies?

- A. Don't take selfies at a wedding.
- B. Take lots of selfies at special events.
- C. Never take selfies with couples.
- D. Always take opportunities for selfies.

Text 25. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

A Moment of Silence

A moment of silence is a short period of time when people do not make any noise. (1) _____ In many countries, it is customary to observe a moment of silence after a tragic event.

(2) _____ However, other amounts of time may be chosen. On November 11th, many countries observe a two-minute silence to remember those who died in World Wars. The tradition commenced in 1919, exactly one year after the end of World War I.

(3) _____

During the moment of silence, people often bow their heads, remove their hats, and do not speak or move. (4) _____

A moment of silence may come before or after other events with symbolic meaning. Examples of these events are the ringing of bells, the release of doves or balloons, or a bugle playing the «Last Post».

Some people pray during moments of silence but some other people claim that official acts should not include praying as to keep the separation of church and state. (5) _____ They can be used for other thoughts that are not religious.

<http://source.cambridge.com>

- A The person in charge will tell everyone when it begins and ends.
- B Moments of silence often last one minute.
- C It has become an official part of the annual service on Armistice Day.
- D In some countries, Armistice Day coincides with other public holidays.
- E Nevertheless, moments of silence do not have to be time for prayers.
- F A moment of silence shows respect for people who have died.
- G They can last for as much as people agree upon.
- H When people pray, they address the deity or deities they believe in.

Text 26. Read the texts below. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

CITY BUS SERVICE

PLEASE HAVE THE EXACT FARE READY FOR YOUR JOURNEY AS THE DRIVER IS UNABLE TO GIVE ANY CHANGE

NO DIVING

EXCEPT IN THE DEEP END OF THE POOL

SECURITY

ALL EMPLOYEES MUST CARRY THEIR IDENTITY CARDS WITH THEM AT ALL TIMES

1. _____

- A. All city bus journeys cost the same.
- B. You need the correct money for the bus.
- C. Your ticket could be checked.

2. _____

- A. The water is not deep enough for diving.
- B. You must not swim when people are diving.
- C. You must not dive where the water is shallow.

3. _____

- A. You must always have your identity card with you.
- B. You must show your identity card at

MESSAGE

Dave, no milk left. I'll get some on my way home. Buy some eggs and tell Mary to make herself a salad.

E MAIL - To: all maths students

From: The secretary

This week's lecture will be in the main hall, and not in the library as usual. Next week the lecture will be in the library, as normal.

Please don't be late.

all times.
C. You can get your identity card from security.

4. _____

- A. salad
- B. bread
- C. eggs

5. _____

- A. The time of the lecture has changed.
- B. The subject of the lecture has changed.
- C. The location of the lecture has changed

<http://source.cambridge.com>

Text 27. Some people are applying for these jobs. Can you help them discover which job best fits their features? For each question **1-5**, choose the correct answer (**A-E**).

1.

Name: Julia Krasnuk
Age: 28
Current employment: rattlesnakes remover
Work experience: 2017-2020, *Phoenix Society*
Skills: fearless, brave, fast, responsible
Type of job required: full-time job

2.

Name: Nikita Lopatin
Age: 33
Current employment: Vet
Work experience: 2010-2015 – zoo keeper, 2006-2010 – cats food tester in *Cans*, 2010-2012 – vet in *Catdog*
Skills: Qualified in first aids, basic Spanish knowledge, very patient.
Type of job required: full-time job

3.

Name: Evhen Andriichuk
Age: 42
Current employment: a singer
Work experience: 1990-2000 – guitarist in *The Moonband*, 2000-2008 – drummer in *High Spirits Band*, 2008-2020 – salesman in *The music House*
Skills: Advanced musical knowledge, hard working

4.

Name: Dianka Huscha
Age: 22
Current employment: charlady
Work experience: 2009-2020 – shop assistant in *Old Navy*
Skills: orderly, hard working
Type of job required: part-time job

5.

Name: Anastasia Shishkareva
Age: 18
Current employment: a student
Work experience: 2019-2020 – a call manager
Skills: slow, lazy, responsible

A. GUM BUSTERS



You know when you are chewing gum and you get that uncontrollable desire to stick it under something? We all do it! And you should actually keep on doing it, because if you don't you'll leave gum busters without a job.

A Dutch chemist created the Gum Cart, a machine that removes gum in just 5 seconds! And Gum Busters get a lot of contracts to remove gum from parks, stadiums, etc. As long as people keep sticking chewing gum under tables and benches the business will be kept!

B. PROFESSIONAL WHISTLERS



Believe it or not this man whistles tunes and does it for a living! Professional whistlers lend their talents to television shows, movies, commercials, and other media to give delightful music to their listeners.

Henry Brady, a 58-year-old Welsh whistling performer. "A whistler is an artist just like an actor or musician," he told FOX News. "My profession has taken me across the world and allowed me to touch people's hearts." To be a professional whistler, not only do you need talent, Brady also stresses the importance of self-confidence and experience.

C. LION TAMERS



Lion taming is the practice of animal training that involves taming lions for protection or entertainment, especially in the circus. Other big cats are tamed too, such as leopards, jaguars, cheetahs, and tigers. Lion taming is a very dangerous occupation because of the obvious risks of working with powerful instinctive carnivores.

This job exists in zoos all across the world, to enable less dangerous feeding and to bring more profit by practicing circus demonstrations.

D. SNAKE MILKER



Now it may sound crazy, but there are some people that choose to work with snakes - the deadly ones. Snake milkers have a dangerous job, they "milk" snakes for their venom. This means that a snake milker touches poisonous snakes every day.

One slip of a finger and, well, it`s all over.

Snake venom plays an important role in science. It can be used for antivenoms and medicines. Snake milkers are doing something great for the world because the venom they extract can be used to create antivenom.

E. PROFESSIONAL SLEEPER



In 2013, Hotel Finn, in the heart of Helsinki, was looking for a "professional sleeper" to test the comfort of its 35 rooms and blog all about it. Hotel manager Tio Tikka claimed they were looking for a "dynamic person to write a quality blog" about their experience living in the "best spot of summery Helsinki."

Being able to doze off was not the only job requirement. People needed to be fluent in Finnish and English to apply. Knowledge of Russian was an advantage.

Hotel Finn was not the first to hunt for professional sleepers. A Chinese woman surnamed Zhuang was selected in 2010 out of 7,800 candidates as a hotel test sleeper for the Chinese online travel platform Qunar.

This type of campaign became increasingly popular after Ben Southall beat 35,000 applicants from 200 countries.

11th FORM. B1–B1+ Level

Text 1. Read the text below. For questions 1-6, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Running Free

Barefoot Training

By Mike Ryan

In the world of running shoes, the trend has been toward more cushion, more support, more comfort. But, to a small group of running coaches and foot specialists, modern athletic shoes are doing to feet what plush living room sofas and TV remotes have been doing to people: making them lazy, physically underdeveloped and more prone to injuries.

A few years ago when Nike was looking for the next big advance in running shoe design, they asked some of the world's most respected track and field coaches for advice. A common response must have made their heads spin a little: We don't need any more shoe, we need less shoe, in fact, maybe we need no shoe. Give us the bare human foot.

Legendary Stanford track coach Vin Lananna said, "I believe that athletes that have been training barefoot run faster and have fewer injuries. It's just common sense." Vin regularly put his athletes through their paces barefoot on the grass of the university's practice golf course. Other coaches agree, and point to the foot/ ankle strength and resistance to injury seen in African and Caribbean runners who have grown up playing and running barefoot much of the time.

So, the research and development team at Nike set out to make a shoe that acted like it wasn't there; one that trained and worked the foot as nature intended. What's the point, you may ask? Why not just train in your bare feet? Well, that's fine if you have a finely groomed golf course to run on, but most athletes train in the street, in the gym, on the track, or out on the trails. This still calls for a shoe that not only offers protection from glass and pebbles, but also from the strike of the foot on hard bruising surfaces.

The first step was to measure exactly what happened to the bare foot when it ran: what the contact areas were between the foot and the ground, how the ankle and toes moved. Once they collected the data, the next step was to create a shoe that could reproduce the natural foot movement. The design team, led by Toby Hatfield and Eric Evar, struggled through innumerable concepts and finally came up with an entirely new kind of shoe. Deep slices in the sole, virtually no ankle support and room for the toes to spread out and move; all head-turning designs. Then it was off to testing again, to make sure the shoe really imitated barefoot running. There was a lot of "back to the drawing board" fine tuning but eventually the Nike Free was created and ready for real-world testing.

Earlier this year, in Germany at the University of Cologne the results of a season-long research study of university track athletes showed enhanced performance and speed by training in the Nike Free shoes. One key point is that Nike Free is a "training shoe," and Nike Free and barefoot training are tools to make you stronger.

<https://studfile.net/preview/6177291/page:2/>

- 1. The author gives an opinion that modern athletic shoes may**
 - A. cause injuries
 - B. relax people
 - C. bring comfort and support feet
 - D. protect against hurt
- 2. What is the purpose of Vin Lananna?**
 - A. athletes should train barefoot
 - B. the best place of training is in the stadium
 - C. sneakers are the best for running
 - D. the students mustn't run fast
- 3. Why is it dangerous to run barefoot?**
 - A. it hurts when running everywhere you want
 - B. it's not trendy
 - C. it's inconvenient
 - D. athletes haven't thought of it
- 4. Thanks to whose strength the running shoes were finally created?**
 - A. Toby Hatfield and Eric Evar
 - B. Vin Lananna
 - C. Nike Free
 - D. German designers
- 5. The word 'head-turning' (designs) in the text is closest in meaning to**
 - A. attractive
 - B. complicated
 - C. breakthrough
 - D. incredible
- 6. What is NOT true about Nike Free?**
 - A. imitate barefoot running
 - B. make athletes stronger
 - C. lacks real-world testing
 - D. head-turning design

Text 2. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

The owner of a missing cat is asking for help. "My baby has been missing for over a month now, and I want him back so badly," said Mrs. Brown, a 56-year-old woman. Mrs. Brown lives by herself in a trailer park near Clovis. She said that Clyde, her 7-year-old cat, didn't come home for dinner (1) _____. The next morning, he didn't appear for breakfast either. After Clyde missed an extra-special lunch, she called the police.

When the policeman asked her to describe Clyde, she told him that Clyde had beautiful green eyes, had all his teeth (2) _____, and was seven years old and completely white. She then told the officer that Clyde was about a foot high.

A bell went off. "Is Clyde your child or your pet?" the officer suspiciously asked. "Well, he's my cat, of course," Mrs. Brown replied. "Lady, you're supposed to report missing PERSONS, not missing CATS," said the irritated policeman. "Well, who can I report this to?" she asked. "You can't. You have to ask around your neighborhood or (3) _____," replied the officer.

Mrs. Brown figured that a billboard would work a lot better than an 8"x11" piece of paper on a telephone pole. There was an empty billboard at the end of her street just off the interstate highway. The billboard had (4) _____. She called that number, and they told her they could blow up a picture of Clyde (from Mrs. Brown's family album) and put it on the billboard for all to see.

"But how can people see it when they whiz by on the interstate?" she asked. "Oh, don't worry, ma'am, they only whiz by between 2 a.m. and 5:30 a.m. The rest of the day, (5) _____ of commuters that no one moves." They told her it would cost only \$3,000 a month. So she took most of the money out of her savings account and rented the billboard for a month.

The month has passed, (6) _____. Because she has almost no money in savings, Mrs. Brown called the local newspaper to see if anyone could help her rent the billboard for just one more month. She is waiting but, so far, no one has stepped forward.

<https://www.rong-chang.com/qa2/stories/story011.htm>

- A the interstate is so full
- B an unprecedented attack
- C a phone number on it
- D but was missing half of his left ear
- E more than a month ago
- F put up flyers
- G the body of a woman
- H but Clyde has not appeared

Text 3. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Are Zoos a Good Thing?

Zoos are hugely popular attractions for adults and children alike. But are they actually a good thing?

Critics of zoos would argue (1) _____ by being enclosed. Even the best artificial environments can't come close to matching the space, diversity, and freedom that animals have in their natural habitats. This deprivation causes many zoo animals to become stressed or mentally ill. Capturing animals in the wild also causes much suffering by splitting up families. Some zoos make animals behave unnaturally: for example, marine parks (2) _____. These mammals may die decades earlier than their wild relatives, and some even try to commit suicide.

On the other hand, by bringing people and animals together, zoos have the potential (3) _____ and inspire people to protect animals and their habitats. Some zoos provide a safe environment for animals which have been mistreated in circuses, or pets which have been abandoned. Zoos also carry out important research into subjects like animal behavior (4) _____.

One of the most important modern functions of zoos is supporting international breeding programmes, particularly for endangered species. In the wild, some of the rarest species have difficulty in finding mates and breeding, and they might also be threatened by poachers, (5) _____. A good zoo will enable these species to live and breed in a secure environment. In addition, as numbers of some wild species drop, there is an increased danger of populations becoming too genetically similar. Breeding programmes provide a safeguard: zoo-bred animals can be released into the wild to increase genetic diversity.

However, opponents of zoos say that the vast majority of captive breeding programmes (6) _____. Surplus animals are sold not only to other zoos but also to circuses or hunting ranches in the US or South Africa, where some people are willing to pay a lot of money for the chance to kill an animal in a fenced enclosure. Often, these animals are familiar with humans and have very little chance of escaping.

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/upper-intermediate-b2-reading/are-zoos-good-thing>

- A and how to treat illnesses
- B should be financed
- C that animals often suffer physically and mentally
- D loss of their habitat and predators
- E to educate the public about conservation issues
- F often force dolphins and whales to perform tricks
- G do not release animals back into the wild
- H are not actually important

Text 4. Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

1 _____

Sofiyivka is a scenic landmark of world gardening design at the beginning of the 19th century. The park accounts for over 2,000 types of trees and brush (local and exotic) among which are taxodium (marsh cypress), Weymouth Pine, tulip tree, platanus, ginkgo, and many others.

2 _____

The English landscape garden was founded in 1796 by Count Stanisław Szczęśny Potocki, a Polish noble who rebuilt Uman after a peasant uprising. The city of Uman at

that time was part of the Russian Empire. The park is named after his Greek wife Sofia. It was a gift of Stanislaw Potocki to his wife on her birthday.

3 _____

It is one of the world-famous garden-park art creations. There are many scenic areas in the park including waterfalls, fountains, ponds and a stone garden. It is one of the most famous examples of late 18th or early 19th century European landscape garden design that has been preserved to the present time.

4 _____

The Sofiyivsky Park was named one of the Seven Wonders of Ukraine on August 21, 2007, based on voting by experts and the Internet community.

5 _____

On the right side of main alley (between Main Entrance and Taypersk Rock), cypresses and pine trees are growing. These trees were planted in 1891. This area was called 'Small Switzerland' before the beginning of World War II.

6 _____

Compositional decision of the central zone of Sofiyivska in Ukraine based on scenes from the mythology of ancient Greece and Rome, and some places are imitation of habitations of the Greek gods, heroes, writers and philosophers. On the contrary, Thunder grotto (the grotto of Calypso) is a water pipeline to supply. That area is decorated by statues of Hermes and Venus.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sofiyivka_Park

- A National landmark
- B About the origin
- C General facts about
- D Huge plants
- E Masterpieces of landscape gardening
- F World-wide popularity
- G Beautiful places in the park
- H The legendary decorations

Text 5. Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

It may seem that there's nothing you can do about your stress level. The bills aren't going to stop coming, there will never be more hours in the day for all your tasks, and your career or family responsibilities will always be demanding. But you have a lot more control than you might think. In fact, the simple realization that you're in control of your life is the foundation of stress management.

1 _____

Managing stress is all about taking charge: taking charge of your thoughts, your emotions, your schedule, your environment, and the way you deal with problems. The ultimate goal is a balanced life, with time for work, relationships, relaxation, and fun – plus the resilience to hold up under pressure and meet challenges head on.

2 _____

Not all stress can be avoided, and it's not healthy to avoid a situation that needs to be addressed. You may be surprised, however, by the number of stressors in your life that you can eliminate.

Learn how to say “No”. Know your limits and stick to them. Whether in your personal or professional life, you shouldn't take added responsibilities when you're close to reaching them. Taking on more than you can handle is a good recipe for stress. If someone consistently causes stress in your life and you can't turn the relationship around, limit the amount of time you spend with that person or end the relationship entirely.

3 _____

If the evening news makes you anxious, turn the TV off. If traffic got you some tense, take a longer but less-travelled route. If going to the market is an unpleasant chore, do your grocery shopping online. Avoid hot-button topics – if you get upset over religion or politics, cross them off your conversation list. If you repeatedly argue about the same subject with the same people, stop bringing it up or excuse yourself when it's the topic of discussion.

4 _____

If you can't avoid a stressful situation, try to alter it. Figure out what you can do to change things so the problem doesn't present itself in the future. Often, this involves changing the way you communicate and operate in your daily life. Express your feelings instead of bottling them up. If something or someone is bothering you, communicate your concerns in an open and respectful way. If you don't voice your feelings, resentment will build and the situation will likely remain the same.

5 _____

Poor time management can cause a lot of stress. When you're stretched too thin and running behind, it's hard to stay calm and focused. But if you plan ahead and make sure you don't overextend yourself, you can alter the amount of stress you're under.

6 _____

Some sources of stress are unavoidable. You can't prevent or change stressors such as the death of a loved one, a serious illness, or a national recession. In such cases, the best way to cope with stress is to accept things as they are. Acceptance may be difficult, but in the long run, it's easier than railing against a situation you can't change.

<https://www.brainline.org/article/stress-management-how-reduce-prevent-and-cope-stress#:~:text=It%20may%20seem%20that%20there%27s,control%20than%20you%20might%20think.>

- A Accept the things you can't change
- B Forget unnecessary stress
- C Make time for relaxation
- D Open your opinion and emotions
- E Be optimistic
- F Take care of your time management
- G Be always aware of your lifestyle
- H Refuse to accept extra responsibilities

Text 6. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

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 (1) _____, 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 (2) _____. 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, (3) _____. 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 (4) _____. 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 means of transport; if it is full, (5) _____. 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 to stay overnight.

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".

<https://www.rong-chang.com/qa2/stories/story032.htm>

- 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

Text 7. Read the text below. For statements (1-5) choose **T** if the statement is true according to the text, **F** if it is false.

Native Americans' homes were tall, round tents called "tepees". They stood in a circle, each covered with buffalo skins sewn together. Many tepees had beautiful religious paintings on them showing animals and the sun, the moon and the stars. There was a fireplace inside and a hole in the roof for the smoke to go out. Natives in the hot, dry Southwest built villages called "pueblos" in high places on rocky cliffs. Pueblo houses were made of stone, wood and "adobe" – dry mud bricks. You can see adobe houses in many places in the Southwest, but they are different from the old ones, because original pueblo houses didn't have either doors or windows not to let the enemies come in. People climbed up ladders onto the roofs and then down inside the houses through holes made in the roofs.

In the Northeast (Virginia, Maryland, New England) you will find a lot of old historical houses of red-coloured brick or white-painted wood, with long windows in the "colonial" style.

California is famous for its one-story bungalows with a yard around it. In the centre of it there is an open place, or "patio", with buildings on the sides. People work, cook, sunbathe, and talk to their friends on the patio – actually, live half inside and half outside. Swimming pools can be found in many of them. People copy the idea of patio all over the country, but not everyone can afford their own swimming pool in their own backyard.

Farmers in the South (Texas, New Mexico, Georgia) and Midwest are famous for large farmhouses – "ranches". They are not wooden any more. New ranches have concrete walls, big glass windows and air conditioning to keep them cool.

The older cities (Boston, New York, San Francisco) have a lot of old "brownstone" apartment houses in inner cities. American suburban houses have large backyards and no fences between the houses, only one floor in "ranch" or "bungalow" style and no stairs. They are especially good to start a family and to raise children, to make friends with people in the neighbourhood.

So, you see, American houses vary a lot depending on the region they are in.

T **F**

1. Tepees were depicted with natural objects

--	--

2. In adobes there were no door and windows.

--	--

3. In the Southeast houses they used red and white wood.
4. Patio and swimming pools were popular everywhere
5. Suburban houses are ideal for caring of ancestors.

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

Text 8. Read the text below. For statements (1-6) choose **T** if the statrment is true fccording to the text, **F** if it is faulse.

What do British People Eat for Dinner?

In Britain, dinner is the last meal of the day before bed. This seems futile to point out, but in truth there are parts of northern industrial England wherein dinner is actually considered the meal of midday.

In British customs, families, lovers, friends or relatives usually come together sometime after sundown to share in a last meal.

In Britain, dinner is usually always a hot dish. This lends very much due to the fact that the country is almost always chilly when there is no sun around, so people crave warm foods above cold plates.

There is an unsung rule in Britain that a well balanced dinner plate would contain one form of meat and two different vegetable sides.

Meats are usually stewed or roasted. At dinner time one can expect to eat roast beef, pork bangers, roast chicken, stewed lamb or other animal parts such as stomach or intestines.

To accompany the meats, most households will incorporate sides of mashed potatoes, peas, roasted potatoes, cauliflower and/or broccoli in cheese sauce, or baby carrots. Rice with gravy makes a common appearance but this very much depends on the household in question.

British households who like a starter course at dinner time will probably serve a soup or small salad. Unlike the rest of Europe, bread isn't often part of the British dinner experience.

If dessert is desired, British dinners tend to incorporate a fruit pie or crumble of sorts into the end of the meal. Most homemade dinner desserts are topped with piping hot custard, also homemade.

<https://www.discoverwalks.com/blog/london/what-do-british-people-eat-for-dinner/>

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dinner is usually considered as an evening food. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. In Britain, cold dishes are always served for dinner. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. British people prefer vegetables to meats for dinner. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Rice is eaten more often than potatoes. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Bread is a rare part of the British dinner experience. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Fruit pie is a popular dessert in Britain. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Text 9. Read the text below. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

A Brief History of Chocolate

When most of us hear the word chocolate, we picture a bar, a box of bonbons, or a bunny. The verb that comes to mind is probably "eat," not "drink," and the most apt adjective would seem to be "sweet." But for about 90 percent of chocolate's long history, it was strictly a beverage, and sugar didn't have anything to do with it. "I often call chocolate the best-known food that nobody knows anything about," said Alexandra Leaf, a self-described "chocolate educator" who runs a business called Chocolate Tours of New York City.

The terminology can be a little confusing, but most experts these days use the term "cacao" to refer to the plant or its beans before processing, while the term "chocolate" refers to anything made from the beans, she explained. "Cocoa" generally refers to chocolate in a powdered form, although it can also be a British form of "cacao."

Etymologists trace the origin of the word "chocolate" to the Aztec word "xocoatl," which referred to a bitter drink brewed from cacao beans. The Latin name for the cacao tree, *Theobroma cacao*, means "food of the gods." Many modern historians have estimated that chocolate has been around for about 2000 years, but recent research suggests that it may be even older.

The Spanish kept chocolate quiet for a very long time. It was nearly a century before the treat reached neighboring France, and then the rest of Europe.

In 1615, French King Louis XIII married Anne of Austria, daughter of Spanish King Phillip III. To celebrate the union, she brought samples of chocolate to the royal courts of France.

Following France's lead, chocolate soon appeared in Britain at special "chocolate houses". As the trend spread through Europe, many nations set up their own cacao plantations in countries along the equator.

<https://www.chocolate.org/blogs/chocolate-blog/a-brief-history-of-chocolate>

1. For a long time, chocolate...

- A. was a drink only
- B. wasn't consumed by people
- C. was made with sugar

2. Alexandra Leaf...

- A. considers chocolate as the best-known food
- B. describes herself as a chocolate lover
- C. has her own business in New York

3. The term "cacao" refers to...

- A. the tree or its beans
- B. anything made from the beans
- C. chocolate in powdered form

4. The Aztec word "xocoatl" means...

- A. bar of chocolate
- B. a beverage from cacao beans
- C. “food of the gods”

5. Chocolate is known...

- A. since 1615
- B. for less than 2000 years
- C. for more than 2000 years

Text 10. Read the text below. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

This Is What Audrey Hepburn Ate Every Day

Audrey Hepburn is an icon for more reasons than one. Not only was she a gifted, Oscar-winning actress and dedicated philanthropist, but she also inspired generations of young women with her signature style.

She was also famous for her notoriously thin figure, which had been the subject of eating disorder accusations over the years. But as *People* reports in this week's cover story, these rumors were never true. In fact, Hepburn was never even partial to dieting. "She loved Italian food and pasta. She ate a lot of grains, not a lot of meat, and a little bit of everything," her son Luca Dotti said.

Hepburn's longtime partner Robert Wolders said that although the actress did not diet, the two enjoyed taking long walks together and that she would often outwalk him. "She had a healthy metabolism, but she was not excessive," said Wolders, who began a relationship with Hepburn in 1980 that lasted until her death in 1993.

Gary Cooper and Audrey Hepburn share a picnic on the set of the film *Love in the Afternoon*.

Hepburn's diet was simple and healthy. For breakfast she and Wolders often had brown bread with jam; for lunch, a lean meat or pasta with produce fresh from their garden; and for dinner they had chicken soup with veggies. That's not to say Hepburn didn't indulge—her partner recalls "she had chocolate after dinner, baking chocolate [and] she had a finger or two of Scotch at night."

Plus, Hepburn was a fan of carbohydrates. "She was crazy about the pasta," younger son Dotti recalls in a prior *People* interview. In his own book *Audrey at Home*, Dotti wrote, "Mum had a serious pasta addiction. She couldn't do without pasta."

Her signature dish was spaghetti al pomodoro, which she cooked at home practically every week. "Her absolute favorite was spaghetti with tomato sauce. She could live on that alone," Dotti said.

<https://www.harpersbazaar.com/celebrity/latest/a12019501/audrey-hepburn-diet-favorite-foods/#:~:text=Hepburn's%20diet%20was%20simple%20and,had%20chicken%20soup%20with%20v eggies.>

1. Audrey Hepburn was a famous...

- A. Actress and humanitarian
- B. Singer and fashion icon
- C. Variants “A” and “B” are true

2. In this text “cover story” means ...

- A. Someone’s story of life/biography
- B. A magazine article that is illustrated or advertised on the front cover.
- C. A fictitious account invented to conceal a person's identity or reasons for doing something.

3. What wasn’t mentioned in the text.

- A. Robert Wolders was Audrey’s partner in the film Love in the Afternoon.
- B. Audrey was never going to diet, she had a good metabolism
- C. Hepburn liked to eat chocolate in the evening.

4. Audrey’s son Dotti...

- A. Wrote a book about food
- B. Had a serious addiction
- C. Told that his mother couldn’t live without pasta

5. This text is about Audrey Hepburn’s ...

- A. biography
- B. daily routines
- C. diet

11th FORM. B2-B2+ Level

Text 11. Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Traditions and Superstitions

1 _____

Red tape' is a complicated and annoying set of rules. A person found doing something wrong is said to have been 'caught red-handed'. If someone is 'in the red' they owe the bank money. Red also suggests excitement.

2 _____

Black is often associated with bad things. A 'black day' is a day on which a disaster takes place, e.g. Black Monday . A 'black look' shows anger or hatred. But seeing a black cat is said to bring luck Somebody who 'sees things in black and white' thinks everything is either bad or good.

3 _____

Green in traffic lights means 'go', and if a person is 'given the green light' they have permission to do something. Green is associated with nature, and people who are good at growing plants are said to have 'a green thumb' or 'green fingers'.

4 _____

Yellow is a warning color. In the US school buses are also yellow. Americans tie a yellow ribbon round a tree in their garden to remember somebody who has gone to fight in a war.

5 _____

Blue is associated with value: a blue chip (counter) has a high value in poker, and 'blue-chip' stocks are a good place to invest money. A blue ribbon is given for first prize in a show. Something that happens 'once in a blue moon' is very rare.

6 _____

White color is associated with Christmas and snow, Halloween is celebrated with orange, pink is associated with St. Valentine's Day. On Independence day, everything is red, white and blue, the colors of the American flag.

Which colour shows that:

- A you have a particular festive?
- B something is fashionable?
- C you are in debt?
- D you will succeed in future?
- E there are attractions nearby?
- F a soldier used to live there?
- G you have got an award?
- H one can be a good gardener?

Text 12. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you don't need to use.

1 _____

In the heat of Egypt, noblemen and women clipped their hair close to the head. But for ceremonial occasions heavy, curly black wigs were donned. Women's wigs were often long and braided, adorned with gold ornaments or ivory hairpins. Men's faces were generally clean shaved, but stiff false beards were sometimes worn.

2 _____

In Rome the tendency was to follow Greek styles. The upper classes would use curling irons and favoured the gold powdered look of the Greeks. Women often dyed their hair blonde or wore wigs made from hair of captive civilization slaves. Later, hairstyles became more ornate with hair curled tight and piled high on the head often shaped around wire frames. Hairdressing became popular and the upper classes were attended to by slaves or visited public barber shops.

3 _____

The East Amongst the Muslim community the hair was traditionally concealed in public. Men wore a turban or fez and women's hair was hidden under the traditional veil. Both men and women visited the local public baths for grooming where the men's head and face were shaved and women's long hair was given a henna rinse.

4 _____

China Unmarried Chinese girls' hair was usually worn long and braided whilst women combed the hair back from the face and wound into a knot at the nape. The Manchu regime of the time dictated that men shaved the front of the head and wore the back hair long and braided, tied with black silk.

5 _____

Africa Due to the many tribal customs African hairstyles were many and varied and usually signified status. Masai warriors tied the front hair into sections of tiny braids whilst the back hair was allowed to grow to waist length. Many tribes dyed the hair with red earth and grease - some even stiffened it with animal dung. Other tribes such as the Miango took a more simple approach, covering their long ponytails with a headscarf and adorning with leaves.

6 _____

The Western World In the 15th century - The Renaissance period - the ladies of the upper classes really took 'plucking' to its limit! If you think tweezing the odd eyebrow here and there is painful, imagine yourself plucking the entire front hairline away to give the appearance of a higher forehead! The rest of the hair was tightly scraped back to show off the elaborate headdresses of the day. This was a practise common in Europe.

Where _____

- A** wasn't hair generally shown?
- B** was hair done around a carcass?
- C** did it hurt to do women's hair?
- D** did both sexes wear their hair very short?
- E** were wigs and chignons invented?
- F** did the first hairdresser's appear?
- G** were people's hairstyles most diverse?
- H** did women's hairstyles depend on the marital status?

Text 13. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

Language Learning Tips

Learning to communicate in another language may be challenging, but it is also a very rewarding and enriching experience. Here are a few tips we've put together to help you make the most of the experience.

1 _____

Ask yourself, do I learn something better when I see it written down? Do I only need to hear something a few times before I know it? Do I like to learn grammar rules by heart? Are there other strategies that work well for me? If you recognize your strengths, you can use them to work more effectively. Work out what your preferred learning style is and use it to your advantage.

2 _____

Make the most of the time you have available to study. As a general rule, don't try and do too much at once. You will often find you can learn more effectively if you study for half an hour or so at regular intervals, rather than try to do a whole unit in one sitting. With the best will in the world, there will be times when you don't feel like studying.

3 _____

A wide vocabulary is the key to successful language learning but don't try to learn too much at once. It's best to study frequently, for short periods of time. Take a maximum of six or seven items of vocabulary and learn them. Put them into sentences to fix them in your mind, then come back to them later. Much of the vocabulary in the course is presented by topic. Learning vocabulary in this way is usually very effective.

4 _____

Even if you feel unsure about your ability to form correct, complete sentences, you'll find that it is possible to communicate with just a few words. Above all, don't worry about getting things wrong: people will still be able to understand you. They will also appreciate that you are making the effort to speak their language and will be more receptive. The more confidence you gain in actually communicating, the more fluent you'll become.

5 _____

You may find you want a bilingual dictionary to help translate new words and expressions as you expand your vocabulary. When choosing a dictionary, make sure you pick one that gives you plenty of information on usage through illustrative examples, rather than one which only gives translations for each word with no guidance as to which ones to use in which contexts.

- A Concentrate on reading foreign articles
- B Develop effective ways of learning words
- C Don't be afraid of making mistakes

- D** Find out what kind of learner you are
- E** Learn as many new words as you can every day
- F** Get a reliable dictionary
- G** Work out your own speed of learning
- H** Watch American and British films

Text 14. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

Tips for Grocery Shopping

1 _____

This is the cardinal rule of shopping. The list represents your grocery needs: the staples you're out of, and the food you need for upcoming meals. When you stray from the list, you're buying on impulse, and that's how shopping trips get out of control.

2 _____

Each time you enter the grocery store is another chance to spend — almost inevitably, you buy more than one item. By reducing the frequency of your visits to the store, you're saving money, time and fuel. Plan ahead, make a weekly menu. But if you still find yourself running out for a few items, analyze the reason.

3 _____

The more you interact with something, the more likely you are to buy it, says Paco Underhill in *Why We Buy*: "Virtually all unplanned purchases...come as a result of the shopper seeing, touching, smelling, or tasting something that promises pleasure, if not total fulfillment"

4 _____

Make sure your prices are scanned correctly. Make sure your coupons are scanned correctly. Sale items, especially, have a tendency to be in the computer wrong, and yet few people ever challenge the price at the register. You don't need to hold up the line: simply watch the price of each item as it's scanned.

5 _____

This is a common tip, but it's true: studies show that folks who shop when they're hungry buy more, they tend to buy all kinds of junk. If you go to the store for milk on a Sunday morning without eating breakfast, you are likely to come home with donuts and orange juice and Lucky Charms, too.

- A** Check your receipt
- B** Go during slow times
- C** Go shopping less often
- D** Write down everything you need

- E Avoid trips to the corner store
- F Shop on a full stomach
- G Don't buy junk food
- H Don't examine things you don't need

Text 15. Read the text below. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Many flamingos live around hot volcanic lakes. The very name flamingo is associated with fire and brings to mind the mythical firebird, the phoenix. In both Greek and Egyptian mythology, the phoenix was a bird as large as an eagle with bright scarlet and gold feathers and a melodious cry. Every morning the phoenix would bathe in the cool water of a nearby well and sing a song so beautiful that the sun god would stop his chariot to listen.

There was only one phoenix in the world at any given time and it lived for at least 500 years. When the phoenix felt death coming, it would build a nest of aromatic twigs, set it on fire, and be consumed by the flames. A new phoenix would then miraculously emerge from the funeral nest. In one version of the legend, it would embalm its ancestors' ashes in an egg made of myrrh, then fly to the City of the Sun (Heliopolis) to lay the egg on the altar of the sun god Ra. Egyptians associated the phoenix with immortality, an idea that carried on through Roman times. The Romans thought that Rome would last forever. In fact, they called it the Eternal City. The image of a phoenix appeared on Roman coins as a symbol of undying Rome.

In 1965 Jimmy Stewart appeared in a wonderful film called *The Flight of the Phoenix*. In the film a cargo plane crashes in the Libyan desert during a fierce sandstorm. Although the twelve men survive the crash, they know that search planes will not find them, and they are short of food and water. One of the men, a designer of model airplanes, proposes that they rip off the one undamaged wing and use it as the basis for an airplane that they will build to fly them to an oasis 200 miles away. They succeed, and the new plane emerges from the wreckage of the old, just as the phoenix arises from its own ashes.

Some say that the phoenix represents the ability to leave the world and its problems behind while flying toward the sun in clean, clear blue skies. Not a bad idea at all.

1. Which of the following is TRUE, according to paragraph 1?

- A. Flamingos like cold water.
- B. Flamingos are mythical birds.
- C. Flamingos have a beautiful voice.
- D. Flamingos have a habitat in warm places.

2. What is NOT stated paragraph 2?

- A. Phoenix knew when he would die.
- B. Phoenix made the place to die.
- C. Phoenix used ancestors' eggs.
- D. Phoenix burned himself down.

3. What is phoenix, according to the text?

- A. a flamingo
- B. a large eagle
- C. an immoral bird
- D. an immortal bird

4. Why didn't the twelve men die in The Flight of the Phoenix?

- A. They constructed another plane.
- B. A terrible sandstorm stopped.
- C. They found food and water.
- D. They repaired the plane.

5 According to the text, Phoenix symbolizes the ability

- A. to sing nice songs
- B. to be close to god
- C. to live for 500 years
- D. to forget about troubles

Text 16. Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

1 _____

Brogdale Horticultural Trust, Brogdale Road, Faversham. Tel: (01795) 53528
Brogdale is home to the National Fruit Collection with over 2,300 different varieties of apples in 150 acres of beautiful Kentish countryside. Large free car park, licensed Tea Rooms, specialist plant Centre. Group discounts. Open 9.30am - 5.30pm every day except Christmas.

2 _____

The Hill House

This four-story English basement dwelling in Olde Towne contains the original furnishings collected by generations of the Hill family. Built in the early 1800's, it is the only home of its kind in Portsmouth open regularly to the public. Open Wed., Sat., Sun. 1-5pm. Admission is 1\$. North Street in Olde Towne. 393-0241 .

3 _____

Preston Street, Faversham. Tel: (01795) 534542. A 15 t h century former inn, housing a museum which brings 1000 years of Faversham's history to life. Extensive range of souvenirs and books about Kent. Starting point for Saturday morning guided tours of Faversham throughout the summer. Opening times: Monday to Saturday 10 am - 4pm, Sundays 10am - 1 pm. Faversham - 5 minutes.

4 _____

Kent Wildlife Trust. Oare Marshes - internationally important area for birds. Atmospheric coastal and marshland walks. Birdwatching hides. Watch House - converted old customs outpost overlooking the Swale estuary with displays on the

fascinating wildlife and history of the North Kent Marshes. Opening times: Weekends and Bank Holidays 11 a m - 5pm or dusk. Admission free.

5 _____

Hemhill, near Faversham. Tel: (01227; 751496. Spectacular house and gardens set in the heart of an 800 acre estate. Open spaces for children to play. Wine on sale produced from Mount Ephraim's vineyards. Opening times 1999: Easter -end September 1 p m - 6 pm. Bank Holidays 11 a m - 6 pm. Open daily except Tuesdays and Fridays. Gift shop, Craft Centre (Sundays only) and licensed tea room.

6 _____

Portside Festival Marketplace

For a quick bite between sights at Olde Towne, try one of the casual open-air eateries at Portside. From steamed shrimp to pizza to Greek fare to frozen desserts—you'll love the festive atmosphere and entertainment 393-5111.

- A You'll see articles bought for rooms and houses
- B Your kids will have an opportunity to have fun
- C You could have a snack and relax a little there
- D You'll pay less if you visit it in some company
- E You will see pieces of art by famous artists
- F It used to be a small hotel some hundred years ago
- G You'll see a world famous clock collection
- H You don't have to pay for the visit to it

Text 17. Read the text below. For questions **1-5**, choose the correct answer (**A, B, C or D**).

The Buy Nothing Movement

Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy, and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes than ever before. Online shopping means it is easy for customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items – worn two or three times and then thrown away.

In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four per cent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. That's 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're using it to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.

People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all those unwanted clothes. 'Fast fashion' goes out of fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don't want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

However, a different trend is springing up in opposition to consumerism – the 'buy nothing' trend. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. On Buy Nothing Day people organise various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organise the exchange and repair of items they already own.

The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes or things for the house. For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they'd saved \$55,000.

The changes they made meant two fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. If everyone followed a similar plan, the results would be impressive. But even if you can't manage a full year without going shopping, you can participate in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you don't need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/upper-intermediate-b2/the-buy-nothing-movement>

1. What does online shopping mean?

- A. It means that major brands need more customers.
- B. It means that it's not that difficult for consumers to make spontaneous purchases.
- C. It means that more high-quality goods are produced.
- D. It means that real bargains can be found at lower prices.

2. What is true about an average buyer in the UK?

- A. Consumers tend to buy useless things and get into debt.
- B. An average buyer spends a quarter of his income on clothes
- C. Buyers tend to keep the clothes they bought for long
- D. The buying tendency has nothing to do with ecological problems.

3. What happens with unwanted clothes?

- A. People always want to buy second-hand clothes because they are cheap and of high quality.
- B. Second-hand clothes are never sent abroad.
- C. Only a very small proportion of unwanted clothes are thrown away.
- D. Charities can find ways to use clothes even if they are not very good quality.

4. The Buy nothing trend

- A. appeared to reject overconsumption.
- B. is a protest against credit cards.
- C. sprang up in the USA.
- D. didn't get popularity among influencers.

5. The two friends who did The buy nothing experiment

- A. donated the money to charity.
- B. bought nothing except food.
- C. contributed to the growth of the number of cars on the roads.
- D. failed to give up services.

Text 18. Read what four people say about their working hours. Choose from (A-H) the variants which best fit each person (1-4). It can be more than one choice to each person.

Work–Life Balance

1. Ronan

I work in a fairly traditional office environment doing a typical nine-to-five job. I like my job, but it's annoying that my commute to work takes an hour and a half each way and most of my work could really be done online from home. But my boss doesn't seem to trust that we will get any work done if left to our own devices, and everyone in the company has to clock in and out every day. It's frustrating that they feel the need to monitor what we do so closely instead of judging us based on our task performance, like most companies do these days.

2. Jo

I used to do a typical five-day week, but after I came out of my maternity leave, I decided that I wanted to spend more time with my children before they start school. After negotiating with my boss, we decided to cut my working week down to a three-day work week. This of course meant a significant cut in my pay too, as I'm paid on a pro-rata basis. I've since noticed, though, that my workload hasn't decreased in the slightest! I'm now doing five days' worth of work in three days, but getting paid much less for it! I find myself having to take work home just so that I can meet the deadlines. It's wearing me out trying to juggle work with looking after my children and my family, but I don't dare to bring this up with my boss because I think he feels as if he's made a huge concession letting me come in only three days a week.

3. Marcus

I work for a global IT company, but because their headquarters is in the States, I do all my work online from home. That means that I don't waste time commuting or making idle chit-chat with colleagues. I work on a project basis, and this flexibility is very valuable to me because it means that I can easily take some time off when my children need me to go to their school performances or if I need to schedule an appointment with the dentist. The downside is that without clear office hours, I tend to work well into the evening, sometimes skipping dinner to finish a task. It can also get quite lonely working on my own, and I sometimes miss sharing ideas with colleagues.

4. Lily

I'm a freelancer and work for myself. This is great because I am in control of what I do and how I spend my time. At first, I was working from home, but I found it really hard to concentrate. There were just too many distractions around: housework that needed doing, another cup of tea, my family members wanting my attention for various things. So I started to go to a nearby café to work, but the Wi-Fi connection wasn't ideal and I found myself drinking too much coffee. In the end, I decided to rent a desk in a co-working space with five other freelancers like myself. I liked getting dressed to go to work in the morning and being able to focus in an office environment. The other freelancers do similar kinds of web-based work to me and so it's nice to have workmates to bounce ideas off as well.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/upper-intermediate-b2/work-life-balance>

Which person

- A admits there are both advantages and disadvantages in his work routine.
- B wants to work from home and be judged based on task performance.
- C has tried different workplaces.
- D has his workplace located in a different country.
- E struggles to balance his family life and work.
- F admits it's difficult to concentrate while working from home.
- G wishes his boss would trust him.
- H feels he is underpaid.

Text 19. Read the text below. Choose from (A-E) the one which best fits each space (1-5).

The Martian

The Martian tells the story of Mark Watney, an astronaut on the Ares 3 mission to Mars. After a terrible storm almost destroys the ship and the base, the crew of his ship believe he is dead. (1) _____. Alone on the red planet, he has to survive until the next mission to Mars arrives.

While this novel is fiction, in some ways it feels like non-fiction. It is very scientific and packed with details about survival on Mars. Watney is a botanist and engineer, and he begins to grow food and produce water in his artificial camp. How does he do this? (2) _____.

The author is Andy Weir, and this is his first published book. In it he has created a realistic character. There is a lot of humour in the story, and the reader can identify with the emotions (although no one can really imagine what it's like to be on Mars). Watney admits at the beginning that he is in deep trouble, but he never gives up. (3) _____. Instead, what *The Martian* gives us is a realistic look at an intelligent person alone on a planet and trying to survive.

The majority of the plot takes place on Mars and is written in the form of Watney's journal entries. (4) _____. Unfortunately, the other characters in the book (his fellow crew members, the scientists at NASA on Earth) do not get much development and so they often feel one-dimensional.

I should also mention that the book is thrilling to read. You will be on the edge of your seat until the very end. (5) _____. It's good not only for space travel fans and scientists but for anyone who is looking for a unique and exciting story. *The Martian* was so popular that it was made into a film starring Matt Damon in 2015, but I recommend reading the book first.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/intermediate-b1/the-martian-a-book-review>

- A This diary style makes the character of Watney very real.
- B Without the character of Mark Watney, this book would only be a scientific look at survival at Mars.
- C I would recommend this book to all audiences.
- D The answers are explained with lots of convincing calculations.
- E But Mark doesn't die in the storm, and he has been left behind.

Text 20. Read the text below. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Learning online and learning in-person are two separate concepts, both with different outcomes. It's much harder to concentrate and comprehend the material in online classes than in-person where most teachers get communicatively involved with the class, answering questions and allowing the students to recognize the subject more thoroughly.

When I was taking online classes in June to finish off the school year, I would always be all dressed up, probably wearing jeans and a t-shirt. But after a while I realized that no one would be looking at my pants unless I was standing, so I opted for wearing pajama pants. This little shift during my online classes actually aided me in concentrating in class and even gave me a boost in self-confidence. To expand on this, you're at home while online classes are going on, right? So go nuts with comfort! Maybe put a pillow behind your back on your desk chair or place your hair in a messy bun to really pull off that "study look" with a pencil in your hair. And since you're muted most of the time anyway, turn on some music so that your teacher's voice isn't the only thing echoing in your bedroom!

"Madeline? What do you think of the mitosis process?" Don't you hate it when a teacher notices your lack of participation in class and targets you with questions about the material? This happens to me on occasion when my mind wanders off somewhere else in class as my science teacher was explaining something. Well, at least on online classes, you can blame it on the Wi-Fi. Maybe come back with a response like: "Sorry my Wi-Fi lagged out for a second, we really need to get better Wi-Fi in our house, what were you saying?"

If you're in online school, your motto right now is most probably "No friends = no fun", but there is a flip side to this. Think about it, with friends being in your class,

the constant interactions with them can make you a teeny bit distracted in your school classroom. Without friends, it can be more boring but you can start focusing more on important things like the stuff the teacher is saying, and the test you have the next day.

I, myself, am not an introvert but I know a number of people who are, and would probably agree with me on this point. With interactions being put to a minimum and the pressure of speaking in front of your class being set aside, introverts are definitely dancing in their seats.

Sitting at your desk chair for half the day for online school, doing homework and going to sleep, may not be the best way to keep your physical health intact, but it is a refreshing new routine for your mental. Maybe you can make it a routine every morning to go for a 20-minute walk to get your blood flowing and heart pumping before online school begins or watch a quick workout video that you can accomplish maybe two times a day. Even if you can't take a walk around the block, you should get some amount of vitamin D at some point during the day. Maybe open your bedroom window and listen to the calming breeze or the rushing of cars at 8 in the morning, but make sure some amount of clean air reaches your lungs.

1. What helped the author to stay focused during online classes?

- A. Wearing casual clothes
- B. Muting the teacher's voice
- C. Changing her usual hairstyle
- D. Wearing pajama bottoms

2. Teachers tend to ask you some additional questions if

- A. you have problems with Wi-Fi connection
- B. you are not interested in mitosis processes
- C. you don't pay attention
- D. you give wrong answers

3. Lack of communication with friends during online schooling

- A. can put additional pressure on you
- B. can help pay more attention to the class
- C. can make your studies boring
- D. can provide you with additional time for studies

4. There are some additional benefits of distance learning for those who

- A. are reserved and shy
- B. are highly motivated
- C. take dancing classes
- D. feel at ease speaking in front of the class

5. What is TRUE about keeping oneself fit during online studies?

- A. Taking sound portions of vitamin D
- B. Having a stroll before the class starts
- C. Watching workout videos
- D. Doing breathing exercises

USE OF ENGLISH

9th FORM. A2 Level

Text 1. For questions 1-11, read the text below and decide which word (A, B or C) best fits each space.

Banner Repeater is cool little art gallery which (1) ____ opened several years ago. It's an interesting idea for an art gallery and not in a location you'd usually expect to see one. It (2) ____ located on platform 1 of Hackney Downs train station in London. The gallery, (3) ____ you (4) ____ see exhibitions and performances by (inter)national and local artists, is named after a type of train signal. It gets its name from the function of the signal, which is basically just to repeat an earlier signal on the track, in case the driver (5) ____ able to see it the first time.

Art has (6) ____ exhibited (7) ____ (inter)national and local artists since it opened in 2010. It (8) ____ originally paid for by Art in Empty Spaces, Empty Shop Fund in its first year. Nowadays, it (9) ____ supported by various public funding institutions, as well as small donations by private benefactors. The artists (10) ____ exhibit in the gallery sometimes publish posters in the exhibition pamphlets, which you don't have (11) ____ pay for, though you are welcome to make a donation if you want. If you ever travelling through the station, leave home early so you have time to stop and enjoy the art.

«Wider World 4 Workbook» p.122

- | | | | |
|----|----------|------------|----------|
| 1 | A is | B has | C was |
| 2 | A has | B is | C will |
| 3 | A whose | B which | C when |
| 4 | A can | B must | C could |
| 5 | A didn't | B couldn't | C wasn't |
| 6 | A been | B done | C had |
| 7 | A to | B by | C for |
| 8 | A has | B was | C does |
| 9 | A are | B was | C is |
| 10 | A who | B who's | C whose |
| 11 | A to | B a | C the |

Text 2. For questions 1-11, read the text below and decide which word (A, B or C) best fits each space.

A Brief History of Teenage Fashion

Although teenage fashion (1) ____ existed before, it (2) ____ really become popular until the 1950s, when teenagers had more money. One of the earliest teenage fashions was the 'teddy boy'. Boys (3) ____ to wear long jackets, have short hair and long sideburns and wear big leather shoes. Polka – (4) ____ skirts and dresses were popular with girls.

In the 1960s and 1970s teenagers became more important in society. They (5) ____ protesting against (6) ____ – fashioned ways of doing things, which created the 'hippies'.

These people wore baggy, flowery clothes and men grew their hair long. Later in the 1970s there was another protest movement – the ‘punks’. This was an angry culture and punks liked to shock people. They wore ripped jeans and leather jackets, and (7) _____ lots of piercings. In the 1980s bright colours were fashionable. Lots of teenagers had dyed (8) _____ with lots of strange colours and wore big, bright jewellery.

These fashions may seem strange to look at now, but they had an important effect on society. Since the 1990s teenage fashion (9) _____ influenced all fashion. Teenagers (10) _____ Starting the fashions which all age groups follow. Nowadays it isn’t only teenagers who spend a lot of time trying to (11) _____ good-looking!

«Wider World 4 Workbook» p.16

- | | | | |
|----|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | A hadn't | B had | C did |
| 2 | A didn't | B doesn't | C wasn't |
| 3 | A were | B must | C used |
| 4 | A stripe | B dot | C checked |
| 5 | A were | B was | C did |
| 6 | A bad | B old | C plain |
| 7 | A have | B were | C had |
| 8 | A ears | B freckles | C hair |
| 9 | A has | B was | C is |
| 10 | A are | B were | C is |
| 11 | A have | B be | C do |

Text 3. For questions 1-9, read the text below and decide which word (A, B or C) best fits each space.

Sand and Stone

A story tells that two friends (1) _____ walking through the desert. During the journey they (2) _____ an argument, and one friend slapped the other one in the face. The one who got slapped was hurt, but without saying anything, (3) _____ in the sand: “Today my best friend slapped me in the face”.

They kept on walking until they (4) _____ an oasis, where they decided to take a bath. The one, who (5) _____ slapped, got stuck in the mire and started drowning, but the friend saved him. After the friend recovered from the near drowning, he wrote on a stone: “Today my best friend (6) _____ my life”.

The friend (7) _____ had slapped and saved his best friend asked him, “After I hurt you, you wrote in the sand and now, you write on a stone, why?”

The other friend replied: “When someone hurts us, we should write it down in sand where winds of forgiveness can erase it away. But, when someone does something good for (8) _____, we must engrave it in stone where no (9) _____ wind can ever erase it”.

O. Свчук, I. Доценко. English Language Use Tests: Part II. p. 37

- | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|
| 1 | A was | B were | C are |
| 2 | A had | B have | C has |

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|
| 3 | A write | B wrote | C written |
| 4 | A find | B founded | C found |
| 5 | A have been | B has been | C had been |
| 6 | A save | B saved | C is saved |
| 7 | A what | B which | C who |
| 8 | A them | B us | C me |
| 9 | A – | B the | C a |

Text 4. For questions 1-10, read the text below and decide which word (A, B or C) best fits each space.

Robert Edwards was blinded (1) _____ an automobile accident nine years ago. He was also partially deaf because of old age. Last week, he was strolling near his home when a thunderstorm approached. He took refuge (2) _____ a tree and was struck by lightning. He was knocked to the ground and woke (3) _____ some 20 minutes later, lying face down in water (4) _____ a tree. He went (5) _____ the house and lay down in bed. A short time later, he awoke; his legs were numb and he was trembling, but, when he opened (6) _____ eyes, he could see the clock across the room fading in and out in front of him. When his wife entered, he saw (7) _____ for the first time (8) _____ nine years. Doctors confirm that he has regained his sight and hearing apparently (9) _____ the flash of lightning, but they are unable to explain the occurrence. The only possible explanation offered by one doctor was that, since Edwards lost his sight as a result of trauma in a terrible accident, perhaps the only way it could be restored was (10) _____ another trauma.

Cliff's TOEFL Preparation Guide p. 205

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 | A at | B in | C on |
| 2 | A under | B above | C behind |
| 3 | A in | B up | C on |
| 4 | A at | B below | C next |
| 5 | A to | B at | C into |
| 6 | A her | B your | C his |
| 7 | A her | B his | C its |
| 8 | A on | B in | C next |
| 9 | A from | B of | C at |
| 10 | A of | B in | C by |

Text 5. For questions 1-7, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

(1) _____ people worry that the Earth may not survive forever and humans will have to go (2) _____ else.

But is life possible anywhere else? People (3) _____ talk about Mars, one of the nearest planets to Earth. There are, however, too many problems with Mars. First of all, (4) _____ at least 34 million miles from Earth to Mars and it takes eight months to get there. Secondly, there is (5) _____ oxygen and there's too much carbon dioxide. (6) _____ can survive on Mars without special equipment.

The biggest problem, however, is water. There isn't (7) _____ water on Mars. Without it, life isn't possible.

People dream about life on Mars but it probably won't happen.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | A – | B Someone | C Any | D Some |
| 2 | A anywhere | B somewhere | C nowhere | D where |
| 3 | A at a time | B any time | C sometimes | D finally |
| 4 | A it is | B these are | C they are | D there are |
| 5 | A a few | B enough | C a little | D not enough |
| 6 | A Anyone | B No one | C Nobody | D Someone |
| 7 | A any | B no | C some | D few |

Text 6. For questions 1-7, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

The train journey from Riobamba (1) _____ Guayaquil in Ecuador is one of the most exciting in the world. It starts at 2,700 metres above sea level and then travels (2) _____ the Andes mountains before gradually going all the way down to the sea at Guayaquil. The train travels (3) _____ volcanoes covered in snow and stops at interesting Andean towns.

There is also something special about the train itself. It has seats on the roof. So most people don't sit (4) _____ the train; they climb (5) _____ a ladder and sit outside during the journey. When you sit on top of the train, the views are fantastic.

Every time the train arrives at a station, people get (6) _____ the train and walk (7) _____ the colourful markets. After half an hour, they climb back onto the train and continue their journey. The whole journey to Guayaquil takes about eight hours.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | A up | B till | C to | D at |
| 2 | A along | B across | C over | D through |
| 3 | A past | B down | C towards | D into |
| 4 | A at | B inside | C in | D up |
| 5 | A above | B over | C up | D into |
| 6 | A from | B of | C into | D off |
| 7 | A around | B across | C along | D above |

Text 7. For questions 1-7, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Ice cream, one of the most favourite desserts in the world, (1) _____ to Europe from the East. In 1670, Francisco Procopio opened a café in Paris, serving ices and sherbets. The ices and sherbets became so popular that by 1676 there were 250 ice makers in Paris. However, another café owner in Paris in the late 18th century by the name of Tortoni (2) _____ to be the first person to make cream ices.

The main ingredients which (3) _____ to make ice cream are milk, cream, sugar and eggs. These ingredients (4) _____ to make a mixture which (5) _____ in a large container and refrigerated for several hours. Then, chopped nuts or chocolate pieces (6) _____ to make different flavours. After that, the ice cream (7) _____ individually and finally it is frozen.

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|---|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | A has been introduced | B was introduced | C is introduced | D had been introduced |
| 2 | A are said | B has been said | C is said | D had been said |
| 3 | A are used | B is used | C have been used | D were used |
| 4 | A is combined | B was combined | C are combined | D were combined |
| 5 | A is put | B are put | C was put | D were put |
| 6 | A is added | B were added | C have been added | D are added |
| 7 | A was packaged | B is packaged | C were packaged | D being packaged |

Text 8. For questions 1-7, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

When (1) _____ winter, frogs stay at the bottom of ponds or in holes where (2) _____ wet. In spring the frogs usually return to a place they know to lay their eggs. They might cross from one side of a busy road to the other, for example. When they arrive, they call to each other. Each species of frog has a particular set of sounds, because (3) _____ important that frogs of the same species find each other. The frogs mate in the water and lay their eggs in a layer of jelly there. There are large numbers of eggs, because (4) _____ likely that predators will eat most of them. (5) _____ takes about ten days before the tadpoles leave the eggs. They look like small fish, with a large body and a tail, and live in the water until (6) _____ begin to change into frogs. (7) _____ an amazing story.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | A there is | B they are | C it is | D there are |
| 2 | A it is | B there is | C there are | D they are |
| 3 | A its | B they are | C there is | D it's |
| 4 | A they are | B it is | C there is | D its |
| 5 | A It | B There is | C They | D Its |
| 6 | A they | B they are | C it | D it's |
| 7 | A There is | B They are | C It is | D This |

Text 9. For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which word (A, B or C) best fits each space.

Fun Park

New York City has got lots of parks. Central Park, which is in the middle of Manhattan Island, isn't the biggest, (1) _____ it's probably the most famous. It opened (2) _____ 1873 and today it's a beautiful area of about 3,4 km with more than 25 million

visitors every year. The park is (3) _____ the Lungs of the city because it's got over 26,000 trees. There's also a zoo with hundreds of animals and birds.

Central Park is open from 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. and (4) _____ many different activities which can be done there all year round. (5) _____ you like sports, you can play baseball or tennis, or go swimming, cycling or running. Other activities (6) _____ bird watching and fishing. However, if you want to enjoy (7) _____ by watching a show, there is a variety of concerts – from rock to classical music – as well as theatre and dance shows, which are free for visitors to the park. There are also quite a few restaurants and cafes where you can enjoy a (8) _____ with your loved ones.

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Central-Park-New-York-City>

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | A so | B because | C but |
| 2 | A on | B in | C at |
| 3 | A called | B said | C discussed |
| 4 | A there are | B they are | C their |
| 5 | A when | B unless | C if |
| 6 | A explain | B include | C go |
| 7 | A yourself | B yours | C you |
| 8 | A slice | B plate | C meal |

Text 10. For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which word (A, B or C) best fits each space.

Skipping School

Several pupils stay away from school without a good reason. It is a big problem and the number of pupils skipping school (1) _____.

Teachers clearly see that these children do not do so (2) _____ in teats and usually get into trouble at school. Also, if a student (3) _____ not to go to school, their school record will not be good. So when they want to get a job in the future, they may have a problem.

There are different reasons (4) _____ pupils skip school. Some pupils go to bed (5) _____ because they play computer games? And then in the morning they are not interested (6) _____ getting ready for school, because they are simply too tired.

(7) _____ tell their parents that they are going to school, but they go somewhere else. Both teachers and parents should explain to children why it is (8) _____ not to miss school.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | A grew | B is grown | C is growing |
| 2 | A good | B better | C well |
| 3 | A thinks | B decides | C fails |
| 4 | A why | B which | C when |
| 5 | A later | B late | C latest |

- | | | | |
|---|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 6 | A at | B for | C in |
| 7 | A Others | B Other | C Another |
| 8 | A usual | B important | C special |

Text 11. For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

The Origin of Crisps

Crisps have been great favourites with many of us (1) ____ years.

Who (2) ____ enjoy nibbling this round pieces of fried potatoes in front of the TV or as a snack to go with a drink at a party? One would think that such a popular food was born from an idea that came to one of the top chefs of America at a moment of great inspiration, but the truth is quite different.

One day in 1853 in a restaurant a choosy customer complained to the waitress (3) ____ the quality of his chips, saying that they were (4) ____ thick and oily. When the cook heard about this, he became very angry. He made some paper-thin slices of potatoes, fried them until they were brown and (5) ____ a rather generous amount of salt. Finally, he (6) ____ his crisps to the dissatisfied customer in person and literally dumped them in front of him. The customer tried one, liked the taste, and went on to eat (7) ____ all. Today, according (8) ____ statistics, an American eats an average of six pounds of crisps each year.

Longman Exam Activator

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | A many | B since | C from | D for |
| 2 | A isn't | B doesn't | C hasn't | D wasn't |
| 3 | A on | B that | C for | D about |
| 4 | A enough | B more | C too | D so |
| 5 | A mixed | B added | C put | D did |
| 6 | A served | B gave | C sold | D fried |
| 7 | A them | B it | C this | D that |
| 8 | A to | B with | C by | D on |

Text 12. For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Work Unpaid

Mr. Stetson was the richest man (1) ____ town. He had made his money in the oil business and (2) ____ he was living on his own, he never gave money to charity. This is probably why everybody hated him.

One day he decided (3) ____ a new house in the most fashionable part of town with a fireplace in his large living room. When the mason had finished working on the fireplace, he asked Mr. Stetson (4) ____ the money he was owed. 'I'm afraid I can't pay you today. You see, I don't have the exact money.' Mr. Stetson said. 'No problem, but

please don't use the fireplace (5) _____ you've paid me,' went the answer. The client agreed unwillingly.

Four hours later the wealthy man phoned the workman, shouting, 'My house is (6) _____ smoke!' 'I told you not to use the fireplace yet,' the mason replied. A little later he arrived (7) _____ Mr. Stetson's house and receive his money. He immediately took a ladder, went up to the roof and took out his heaviest hammer. He simply (8) _____ it drop into the chimney breaking the pane of glass he had built into it.

Longman Exam Activator

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|---|-------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1 | A at | B in | C for | D by |
| 2 | A even | B until | C although | D where |
| 3 | A to have | B having | C to do | D doing |
| 4 | A – | B to | C from | D for |
| 5 | A until | B when | C because | D while |
| 6 | A filled of | B full of | C filled | D full |
| 7 | A – | B by | C to | D at |
| 8 | A let | B hit | C did | D looked |

Text 13. For questions 1-7, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Veganism

What is veganism and what do vegans do? Vegans try to live, as (1) _____ as possible, in a way that avoids exploiting and being cruel to animals. This means following a plant-based diet. Vegans do not eat animals or animal-based products like meat, fish, seafood, eggs, honey and dairy products such as cheese. For many vegans, living a committed vegan (2) _____ means not wearing clothes made from animal skins and avoiding any products which have been tested on animals. How are vegans different from vegetarians? Vegetarians don't eat meat or fish but they can eat eggs, honey and dairy products, but vegans don't eat any animal-based food products. Vegans (3) _____ that suffering is caused in the production of these foods, for example they say that, on some dairy farms, male calves are killed because they are too expensive to keep, and on some farms, cows are killed when they get older and produce less milk. Similarly, on some egg farms, male chicks are killed because they do not (4) _____ eggs. As for honey, vegans say that bees make honey for bees, not for humans, and that bees' health can suffer when humans take the honey from them. Vegans believe that the products they use and consume should be free from not just cruelty but any exploitation of animals. When did veganism start? The Vegan Society was (5) _____ in 1944, but there is evidence of people deciding not to consume animal products over 2,000 years ago. The sixth-century BC Greek mathematician and philosopher Pythagoras was in favour of kindness to all species, and his diet could be (6) _____ as vegetarian. There was a tradition of vegetarianism in the Indus

Valley, Babylonian and ancient Egyptian civilisations even earlier. The Vegan Society (7) _____ out that in 1806, the famous romantic poet Percy Bysshe Shelley was one of the first people to publicly object to eating eggs and dairy products on moral grounds.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/general-english/magazine/veganism>

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | A long | B much | C often | D fast |
| 2 | A lifestyle | B way | C life | D diet |
| 3 | A say | B think | C argue | D believe |
| 4 | A produce | B give | C make | D prepare |
| 5 | A started | B opened | C developed | D founded |
| 6 | A found | B considered | C asked | D described |
| 7 | A points out | B points of | C points off | D points away |

Text 14. For questions 1-7, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

The Legend of Fairies

Fairies today are the (1) _____ of children's stories, little magical people with wings, often shining with light. Typically, pretty and female, like Tinkerbell in *Peter Pan*, they usually use their (2) _____ to do small things and are mostly friendly to humans.

We owe many of our modern ideas about fairies to Shakespeare and stories from the 18th and 19th centuries. (3) _____ we can see the origins of fairies as far (4) _____ as the Ancient Greeks, we can see similar creatures in many cultures. The earliest fairy-like creatures can be found in the Greek idea that trees and rivers had spirits called dryads and nymphs. Some people think these creatures were (5) _____ the gods of earlier, pagan religions that worshipped nature. They were replaced by the Greek and Roman gods, and then later by the Christian God, and became smaller, less powerful figures as they lost importance.

Another explanation suggests the origin of fairies is a memory of real people, not spirits. So, for example, when tribes with metal weapons invaded land where people only used stone weapons, some of the people escaped and hid in forests and caves. Further support for this (6) _____ is that fairies were thought to be afraid of iron and could not touch it. Living outside of society, the hiding people probably stole food and attacked villages. This might (7) _____ why fairies were often described as playing tricks on humans. Hundreds of years ago, people actually believed that fairies stole new babies and replaced them with a 'changeling' – a fairy baby – or that they took new mothers and made them feed fairy babies with their milk.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/intermediate-b1/the-legend-of-fairies>

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | A characters | B stuff | C heroes | D members |
| 2 | A mystery | B charm | C magic | D skill |

- 3 **A** Although **B** However **C** Therefore **D** So
- 4 **A** away **B** back **C** ago **D** more
- 5 **A** origins **B** originates **C** origin **D** originally
- 6 **A** thought **B** mind **C** idea **D** opinion
- 7 **A** explain **B** understand **C** describe **D** say

Text 15. For questions 1-7, read the text below and decide which word (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each space.

Bonfire Night

Bonfire Night can be a hard celebration to explain. It's also sometimes (1) _____ Guy Fawkes Night – but who was Guy Fawkes and what's it all about? Well, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up London's Houses of Parliament in 1605 because he (2) _____ to kill King James I. So British people celebrate that night, 5 November, with bonfire parties, including huge bonfires in public parks, and firework displays.

But isn't it strange to celebrate a plot (3) _____ the king?

Well, yes, it would be. But if you know more about the history of Bonfire Night and the Gunpowder Plot, its traditions make more sense. You see, the first Bonfire Night, on 5 November 1606, wasn't exactly a celebration. It was a warning: 'This is what happens if you commit treason.'

Who was Guy Fawkes?

Guy Fawkes was a soldier and he was not the only person (4) _____ in the plot to blow up Parliament. He made his plan with a group of 12 English Catholic gentlemen. The leader was Sir Robert Catesby. As a soldier, Fawkes was in charge of the gunpowder. The men (5) _____ a room underneath Parliament and filled 36 barrels with gunpowder – probably about 2,500 kilograms. Fawkes stayed (6) _____ up the barrels and then escape. But someone sent a letter to Lord Monteagle, a Catholic, to tell him not to go to Parliament that day. In this way, the plot was discovered, and Guy Fawkes was caught before he could carry it out.

All the members of the plot were either killed or arrested and then killed in public. Parliament ordered a national day to give thanks for the safety of the king on 5 November. People had to go to church and they (7) _____ with a big bonfire. By the 1650s, the celebration included fireworks and later a 'guy' – a man made of straw and old clothes and burned on the bonfire.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/general-english/magazine/bonfire-night>

- 1 **A** call **B** calling **C** calls **D** called
- 2 **A** wanted **B** wants **C** want **D** has wanted
- 3 **A** to kill **B** killed **C** kill **D** killing
- 4 **A** involving **B** involves **C** involve **D** involved
- 5 **A** rents **B** rent **C** rented **D** was renting

- 6 **A** blew **B** blow **C** blows **D** is blowing
 7 **A** celebrate **B** celebrated **C** was celebrating **D** had celebrated

Text 16. For questions 1-7, read the text below and decide which word (**A, B, C or D**) best fits each space.

World Mental Health Day

Around the world, one in four people will have some kind of mental illness during their lifetime. Around 450 million people are living with a mental health problem right now, making it one of the biggest health issues in the world. Yet people rarely talk about any mental health problems they have because there is still a lot of stigma.

World Mental Health Day

World Mental Health (WMH) Day was first celebrated in 1992. It was created to raise awareness of just how common mental health issues are, fight (1) _____ stigma and campaign for better conditions and treatment (2) _____ people who have a mental health problem. The number of people and organisations involved (3) _____ celebrating WMH Day has grown and grown, and now many countries, such as Australia, actually have a Mental Health Week, which includes WMH Day on 10 October. Each year there is a different theme. For example, in 2017 the theme was mental health in the workplace.

Mental health in the workplace

Employers should create an environment which supports good mental health. This also helps to reduce the number of days' employees take (4) _____ work. Employers should help employees to achieve a good work–life balance (5) _____ encouraging them to take breaks and holidays and discouraging them from working at home in the evenings and (6) _____ weekends. Employees should also feel that they can talk to their managers about any problems they might have, and employers should be supportive.

Get some exercise

Of course, we also need to look (7) _____ our own mental health. Most people know that exercise is good for your body, but did you also know how good it is for your mental health? Regular exercise can really help you deal with anxiety and depression. Spending time in nature can also make people more relaxed and reduce stress. So why not get your exercise by going for a walk in a park or the countryside?

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/general-english/magazine/world-mental-health-day>

- 1 **A** against **B** for **C** with **D** on
 2 **A** besides **B** after **C** for **D** with
 3 **A** at **B** to **C** into **D** in
 4 **A** of **B** off **C** on **D** at
 5 **A** with **B** at **C** by **D** on
 6 **A** at **B** on **C** in **D** for

7 A after B at C for D into

9th FORM. B1 Level

Text 17. For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Karakamia Wildlife Sanctuary

The Karakamia reserve is located not far from Perth in Western Australia. Suburban is not usually a word that you (1) ____ with a wildlife paradise, but Karakamia is actually part of the township of Chidlow.

The land was purchased by the Australian government in 1991 with the (2) ____ of protecting threatened species of indigenous wildlife. That's why there is a nine-kilometre fence around it, designed to (3) ____ out species introduced by European settlers, (4) ____ foxes, cats and rabbits.

The sanctuary (5) ____ its name from the Aboriginal word meaning 'home of the red-tailed black cockatoos', and at dusk the air is (6) ____ with the calls of these birds. This is when the sanctuary is at its most magical. A guided walk by spotlight is the perfect way to experience it. Many of the animals are quite tame, which means you can (7) ____ them at close quarters and get an idea of what Australia was like (8) ____ to European colonisation.

*Nick Kenny Lucrecia Lucue-Mortimer "Cambridge English Practice Tests"
Pearson Education Limited, 2014*

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | A refer | B accompany | C regard | D associate |
| 2 | A proposal | B aim | C target | D plan |
| 3 | A catch | B send | C keep | D hold |
| 4 | A including | B intending | C involving | D indicating |
| 5 | A bears | B finds | C gains | D takes |
| 6 | A crowded | B filled | C completed | D packed |
| 7 | A observe | B notice | C realise | D glance |
| 8 | A advance | B former | C ahead | D prior |

Text 18. For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Slacklining

Slacklining is an increasingly popular activity in London's parks. All you need if you want to have a go at slacklining is two trees about fifteen metres apart, a five-centimetre-wide strap of around the same length and the equipment to (1) ____ the strap to the trees.

The slackline is not a rope, but a flat piece of strong webbing material. The (2) ____ is to try to walk along the line without (3) ____ your balance. As the line is

usually (4) _____ about a metre or so above the ground, there is no (5) _____ risk of injury if you don't (6) _____ to stay on the line. Other street sports, such as skateboarding and parkour are much more dangerous.

Basically, slacklining (7) _____ quite a lot of practice, but it is something that you can learn to do. At first, most people like to (8) _____ on to a friend's hand until they get used to the feeling of the moving line under their feet.

<https://www.calgary.ca/csp/parks/locations/slacklining.html>

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | A join | B attach | C unite | D stick |
| 2 | A aim | B target | C plan | D schedule |
| 3 | A dropping | B missing | C losing | D slipping |
| 4 | A positioned | B stood | C settled | D arranged |
| 5 | A deep | B great | C wide | D tall |
| 6 | A realise | B achieve | C manage | D succeed |
| 7 | A asks | B requests | C calls | D requires |
| 8 | A keep | B hold | C touch | D stay |

Text 19. For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

The Virtual Assistant

Personal assistants are no more. They have been replaced with a much more (1) _____ version called virtual assistants (VAs). VAs do not work in big city offices dressed in (2) _____ black suits.

Nor do they work exclusively for one (3) _____. The VA works from home and may help to run the lives of up to 30 business people simultaneously. They are self-employed and (4) _____ by the hour allowing great flexibility on both sides. VAs have more equality than (5) _____ PAs; they have customers rather than bosses.

There are a few disadvantages to the job; you work alone all day and so have no colleagues to chat to over coffee and you can (6) _____ the social interaction. But on the plus side no day is ever the same. There is no boring routine or rigid (7) _____ and the variety of jobs you might be asked to do means it is never (8) _____.

<https://www.vwa.com/blog/2020/02/virtual-assistant-vs-personal-assistant>

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 | A free | B flexible | C adjustable | D rigid |
| 2 | A informal | B smart | C neat | D clean |
| 3 | A chief | B leader | C boss | D director |
| 4 | A charged | B earned | C rewarded | D paid |
| 5 | A traditional | B old | C original | D ancient |
| 6 | A lose | B lack | C forget | D miss |
| 7 | A agenda | B diary | C timetable | D journal |

- 8 **A** still **B** slow **C** regular **D** dull

Text 20. For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which word (**A, B or C**) best fits each space.

One Hold Step at a Time

Being a teenager, among other things, (1) _____ the desire to become independent. In the search for your independence you may, at some point, want to go on holiday alone or in the (2) _____ of friends. Although travel broadens the mind, you must take certain things into consideration. First, (3) _____ on an adventure without informing anyone of your (4) _____ whereabouts is dangerous. Your parents, who are, after all, probably paying for your travel (5) _____, must know where you are going and who you are going with. Many parents have travelled themselves, so it is actually worth (6) _____ them involved, as they can give you valuable advice. In addition, if you (7) _____ alone before, consider going on a package holiday instead of travelling independently. Besides being (8) _____, it is also safer. Remember: growing up is a long process, so don't rush; take it one step at a time.

H. Q. Mitchell - Marileni Malkogianni "Go for Ukrainian State Exam Level B1 Practice Tests", 2016

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | A is involving | B involves | C has been involving |
| 2 | A Group | B team | C company |
| 3 | A setting off | B putting off | C turning off |
| 4 | A right | B exact | C suitable |
| 5 | A expenses | B amounts | C money |
| 6 | A get | B to get | C getting |
| 7 | A had never been traveling | B have never travelled | C were never travelling |
| 8 | A more economical | B hardly economical | C too economical |

Text 21. Read the text below. For questions 1- 11, use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap 1-11 in the same line.

Computers That Play Games

Computers have had the (1) _____ to play chess for many years now, and their (2) _____ in games against the best players in the world has shown steady (3) _____. However, it will be years before the designers of computer games machines can beat their (4) _____ challenge yet – the ancient board game called Go. The playing area is (5) _____ larger than in chess and there are far more pieces, so that the (6) _____ of moves is almost (7) _____. The game involves planning so many moves ahead that even

ABLE
PERFORM
IMPROVE
BIG
CONSIDERABLE
COMBINE
END

the (8) _____ calculations of the fastest modern computers are (9) _____ to deal with the problems of the game. In a recent (10) _____ for computer Gomachines, the best machine beat all its computer rivals, but lost (11) _____ to three young schoolchildren, so there is obviously still a lot of work to do!

IMPRESS
SUFFICIENT
COMPETE
HEAVY

<https://www.clgranada.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/FCE-WORD-FORMATION-COMPUTERS-THAT-PLAY-GAMES.pdf>

Text 22. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Ukraine to Recognize Borsch as Intangible Cultural Heritage

Every time a Ukrainian family gathers around the table to taste freshly cooked borsch – a world-famous beetroot soup – they will enjoy not only a tasty meal, but also the product of what will soon be recognized as the country’s intangible cultural heritage.

More specifically, Ukraine’s Ministry of Culture and Information Policy is set to add “the culture of Ukrainian borsch cooking” to the national list of intangible cultural (1) _____.

The ministry is expected to approve the decision, since its expert council on intangible cultural heritage recommended the move on Oct. 6.

That’s an important step ahead of Ukraine’s plan to (2) _____ the culture of Ukrainian borsch cooking for the same kind of list by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, or UNESCO.

UNESCO’s list already includes Ukrainian Petrykivka decorative painting, the tradition of Kosiv painted ceramics and Cossack’s songs of the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast.

Ukrainian restaurateur and chef Yevhen Klopotenko says he initiated the process of recognizing borsch as local cultural heritage.

The idea came to him two years ago, when he found out that Russians abroad call borsch a Russian soup. He then (3) _____ into the history of the dish to discover that the first mentions of it come from Ukraine. However, over the course of 1,500 years, borsch has never been recognized as Ukrainian on the official level.

“We just didn’t think it had to be documented,” Klopotenko wrote on Facebook.

So the restaurateur created a non-profit called the Institute of Culture of Ukraine, whose team gathered family borsch recipes from all corners of Ukraine.

Klopotenko says he brought five liters of borsch to the expert council meeting on Oct. 6, where the decision was approved unanimously.

“That’s just the beginning,” Klopotenko said. “Now let the whole world know whose borsch really is.”

Cooked all over the country, the Ukrainian traditional beetroot soup has dozens of recipe versions. The classic one includes such basic ingredients as beetroots, cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes, and meat — either pork or beef.

Kyiv offers (4) _____ of cafes and restaurants serving both classic and modernized borsch.

(5) _____ from borsch, the cultural ministry is set to add four more items to the heritage list: the technology of creating the Klembivska embroidered shirt with a flower, Easter celebration “Lead the Lord” in the Rozkoshivka village in Vinnytsia Oblast, Borshchiv folk embroidery and the creation of the Carpathian lizhnyk, a thick blanket made of sheep’s wool.

As of now, Ukraine’s national list of intangible cultural heritage features 14 activities and traditions.

<https://ukrainetoday.org/2020/10/09/ukraine-to-recognize-borsch-as-intangible-cultural-heritage/>

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | A inheritance | B heritage | C legacy | D succession |
| 2 | A be victorious | B conquer | C win | D nominate |
| 3 | A dug | B found | C discovered | D revealed |
| 4 | A many | B a variety | C much | D different |
| 5 | A except | B but | C besides | D apart |

Text 23. For questions 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Cats

Cats of all kinds are present in the legends, religion, mythology, and history of (1) _____ different cultures. Cave paintings created by early humans display different types of wild cats (2) _____ are now extinct, or no longer around. Many of these great beasts saw humans as food, but were hunted by humans in return. Cats similar (3) _____ the ones kept as pets today started showing up in artwork thousands of years ago. For example, the ancient Egyptians believed cats were the sacred, or special, animal of a goddess named Bast. They believed that Bast often appeared as a cat, so many ancient Egyptians respected and honoured cats and kittens. (4) _____, other cultures feared cats or thought that they brought illnesses and bad luck. Today, with millions kept as pets in homes around the world, cats have become important members of many families. No one knows for sure when or (5) _____ cats became very popular household pets. It's possible that people noticed how cats hunted mice and rats, (6) _____ they set food and milk out to keep the cats near their homes. This helped to prevent (7) _____ many of these rodents (8) _____ coming into homes and eating people's food or spreading sickness.

https://www.englishrevealed.co.uk/FCE/Part2/fce_open_cloze_1.php

Text 24. Read the text below. For questions 1-8, use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

About Fish and Aquariums

There are more than 200,000 species of fish inhabiting many (1) _____ waters. New species of fish are discovered every year. From the deepest part of the seas thousands of feet down in total (2) _____, to the beautiful aqua-blue waters of the coral reefs, to the streams, lakes, and ponds of freshwater found throughout the world, fish have adapted an incredible variety of life-forms, styles, and (3) _____. The group of aquatic animals we call fishes has evolved for over 400 million years to be the most (4) _____ and diverse of the major vertebrate groups. Forty-one percent of the world's fish species inhabit only fresh water. This is pretty (5) _____ considering that fresh water covers only 1 percent of the world's surface. As you probably already know salt water covers 70 percent of the earth's surface. So the number and (6) _____ of fresh water species to marine or saltwater species is all the more mind-boggling. While they inhabit the smallest amount of water, they have, in fact, adapted to a much (7) _____ range of habitats and to a greater variety of water conditions. Let's take a closer look at the unique adaptations of fish that have allowed them to live so (8) _____ in the medium we call water.

- DIFFER**
- DARK**
- BEHAVE**
- NUMBER**
- AMAZE**
- VARY**
- WIDE**
- SUCCESS**

https://www.englishrevealed.co.uk/FCE/Part3/fce_word_formation_1.php

Text 25. Read the text about a new law that bans the use of mobile phones in French schools. Some of the lines are correct. Some have a word that shouldn't be there. Write this word in the box next to the line. If the line is correct put a tick (☑) in the box. The first two lines have been done for you.

Mobile Phone Ban in French Schools

1	French students are now banned from using mobile	☑
2	phones after a law was being passed by the country's	being
3	parliament. When during his election campaign French	
4	President Macron promised to have forbid the use	
5	of phones in primary and middle schools until the	
6	old age of 15.	
7	The new law does not always allow pupils to have	
8	mobile phones use in classrooms and playgrounds	

9	during school lessons. Lawmakers insist on that the	
10	ban is an attempt to get back pupils to concentrate	
11	more on school lessons instead of constantly checking	
12	messages and not typing into their phones.	
13	Some critics say that the ban does not go so far enough.	
14	They want teachers to set an example and give up	
15	their phones when they often come to school in the	
16	morning.	
17	Those opposed to the new law say that while the	
18	government does not have the right to take over	
19	personal belongings away from students. Some of	
20	schools are thinking about setting up lockers where	
21	pupils can put their personal items even when they	
22	enter in the school building.	

<https://www.english-practice.at/b1/vocabulary/language-in-use/liu014-mobile-phone-ban-in-french-schools.pdf>

Text 26. For questions 1-6, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

The Invention of Crisps

Potato crisps were invented by accident in 1853, by a chef called George Crum. He was extremely (1) ____ of his cookery skills, and the expensive hotel where he worked attracted customers who were (2) _____ to eating only the best food.

One evening, a particularly difficult-to-please guest complained about Crum's fried potatoes. 'They're too thick', he said, 'too soft, and have no flavor. 'He (3) _____ that they should be replaced.

The customer's negative (4) _____ made Crum extremely angry, so he decided to annoy the customer. He cut a potato into paper-thin slices, fried the pieces until they were hard, then put far too much salt on them. 'He'll hate them,' Crum thought. But the customer loved them and ordered more.

News of this new snack travelled fast and an absolutely (5) _____ global industry has grown from Crum's invention-even though his fried potatoes were actually (6) _____ to taste disgusting!

<https://www.enchantedlearning.com/inventors/page/p/potatochip.shtml>

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | A proud | B glad | C pleased | D impressed |
| 2 | A prepared | B familiar | C used | D known |
| 3 | A comments | B wanted | C intended | D demanded |
| 4 | A many | B notes | C reasons | D explanations |
| 5 | A big | B huge | C large | D wide |
| 6 | A hoped | B intended | C attempted | D wanted |

Text 27. For questions 1-6, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Honey

People all over the world enjoy eating honey. But how much do you know about this (1) _____ food? Most honey is made by bees, but what few people realise is that there are several types of bee which make honey.

Bees may have to visit about two million flowers to produce only half a kilo of honey. The type of flower the bees visit (2) _____ both how the honey tastes and its colour. In fact, there are (3) _____ more than three hundred kinds of honey.

In (4) _____ times, honey was added to food instead of sugar, as sugar was very rare. In many cultures, people have used it for centuries to (5) _____ various health problems. (6) _____ people all over the world still add it to hot water and drink it when they have a sore throat.

http://source.cambridge.com

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | A usual | B ordinary | C general | D common |
| 2 | A makes | B affects | C guides | D directs |
| 3 | A correctly | B actually | C accurately | D absolutely |
| 4 | A old | B far | C elderly | D ancient |
| 5 | A cure | B mend | C repair | D assist |
| 6 | A Recently | B Lately | C Nowadays | D Already |

Text 28. For questions 1-10, read the text below and decide which word (A, B or C) best fits each space.

Great Barrier Reef, Australia

Consisting of over 2,900 individual reefs and 900 islands, this is (1) _____ coral reef in the world, spreading across 133,000 square miles (344,400 km²). (2) _____ larger than many countries, the Great Barrier Reef is visible from outer space.

The variety of living organisms which make the reef their home (3) _____ impressive. Over 1500 different (4) _____ of fish, and a great number of turtles, sharks and seahorses (5) _____ in the reef. Thirty different species of whales and dolphins also swim in (6) _____ waters.

While the climate change greatly (7) _____ the biodiversity in the reef, most parts of it are protected from (8) _____. Thousands of tourists who come in every day (9) _____ to be careful about how they (10) _____ this precious environment

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-australia-54716546>

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 | A the largest | B larger | C large |
| 2 | A to be | B being | C be |
| 3 | A is | B was | C been |
| 4 | A a species | B the species | C species |
| 5 | A can see | B can be seen | C can saw |
| 6 | A that | B this | C these |
| 7 | A affects | B is affected | C affect |
| 8 | A fishing | B fish | C fishes |
| 9 | A are asked also | B are also asked | C are also ask |
| 10 | A treat | B are treated | C were treated |

11th FORM. B1–B1+ Level

Text 1. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

The Bermuda Triangle

Bermuda triangle, also known as the Devil's Triangle, (1) _____ to be one of the most mysterious places on this planet. Located off the Southeastern coast of the US in the Atlantic Ocean, between Bermuda, Florida and Puerto Rico, the region (2) _____ the Centre of unresolved mysteries. Covering an area of 440,000 miles of sea, Bermuda triangle is part of a busy shipping route in the world, with a number of vessels (3) _____ to America, Europe and the Caribbean crossing through every day.

It is more due to the inexplicable outcomes that make it a highly (4) _____ and yet enigmatic component of earth's surface. Over the centuries, a large number of ships and planes have been reported to have mysteriously disappeared in the region. Also, this Devil's Triangle (5) _____ for the disappearance of thousands of people in the past decades. The term "Bermuda Triangle" was first used by Vincent Gaddis in 1964 in his article published in Argosy magazine.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bermuda_Triangle

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A happening | B happened | C happens | D have happened |
| 2 | A has become | B to become | C becoming | D became |
| 3 | A were heading | B to head | C hidden | D heading |
| 4 | A had been studied | B studied | C study | D studies |
| 5 | A was blamed | B is blamed | C has been blamed | D blames |

Text 2. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

The elephant is the largest animal to walk on Earth. An elephant can (1) _____ a load of 1200 pounds. They eat 300 pounds of food a day. An elephant baby can weigh 200 pounds at birth. Elephants can live up to 70 years. Elephants can be trained to carry logs with their (2) _____, and have been used in the forestry industry in Asia for many years. Elephants also use their trunks for drinking water, bathing, and eating and communicating. Recently it was discovered that elephants can (3) _____ over a distance of several miles using infrasonic sounds inaudible to humans. Elephants use their ears as a cooling system. Blood flows through veins in the ears and as the elephant flap his ears, the blood cools and flows through his body to (4) _____ other parts. Elephant feet are large and round. They distribute the large animal's weight effectively. In the past, elephants were killed and their feet were made into umbrella stands and small tables for tourists. Now elephants are protected by special laws. There are two (5) _____ of elephants: the African elephant and the Indian elephant. African elephants can be identified by the larger ears. The African elephant grows up to 10 feet tall and weighs as

much as 12,000 pounds. The Indian elephant grows up to 9 feet tall, and weighs up to 8000 pounds.

https://www.schularena.com/englisch/reading_compr/task8/elefants.html

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| 1 | A take | B load | C carry | D pass |
| 2 | A trunks | B horns | C ears | D legs |
| 3 | A speak | B tell | C talk | D communicate |
| 4 | A cool off | B cold down | C warm | D freeze |
| 5 | A groups | B bands | C types | D examples |

Text 3. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Where Cocoa is Grown

The cacao tree needs a constant high temperature, heavy rainfall and the right kind of rich soil to grow properly. These conditions (1) _____ only in the countries that lie between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Cocoa originally grew only in the forests of Central and South America, but it is now (2) _____ in the wet lowland areas of many tropical countries. Most of the world's cocoa is now produced in African countries, such as Ghana, Nigeria and the Ivory Coast, but large amounts are also grown in Brazil, Indonesia and the islands of the Caribbean.

Cocoa is often grown on large plantations, owned by large companies, and (3) _____ hundreds of local people. But some cocoa is still grown on small family farms, where friends, relatives and children lend a hand at harvest time, when the pods have to be cut, stacked and split by hand.

All today's cacao trees are descended from seeds taken from the Amazon jungle, and cultivated on new plantations in other parts of the world, (4) _____ the ever-growing demand for cocoa and chocolate.

Ghana, for example, is now a major cocoa-producing country, but cacao trees did not always (5) _____ there. Today's huge modern industry is the result of a journey that was made by a West African blacksmith, called Tetteh Quarshie.

<https://towmuch.com/posts/test-9-878.html>

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | A are found | B find | C are finding | D found |
| 2 | A cultivating | B being cultivated | C cultivated | D to cultivate |
| 3 | A to employ | B employing | C employ | D is employing |
| 4 | A fed | B feeding | C is feeding | D to feed |
| 5 | A grow | B to grow | C grew | D growing |

Text 4. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Thomas Alva Edison lit up the world with his invention of the electric light. Without him, the world might still be a dark place. However, the electric light was not his only (1) _____. He also invented the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and over 1,200 other things. About every two weeks he created something new. Thomas A. Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, on February 11, 1847. His family (2) _____ to Port Huron, Michigan, when he was seven years old. Surprisingly, he attended school for only two months. His mother, a former teacher, (3) _____ him a few things, but Thomas was mostly self-educated. His natural curiosity led him to start experimenting at a young age with electrical and mechanical things at home.

When he was 12 years old, he got his first (4) _____. He became a newsboy on a train that ran between Port Huron and Detroit. He set up a laboratory in a baggage car of the train so that he could continue his experiments in his spare time. Unfortunately, his first work experience did not end well. Thomas was fired when he (5) _____ set fire to the floor of the baggage car.

https://projects.ncsu.edu/project/lancet/third_grade/edison_3rd.pdf

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | A discovery | B invention | C work | D project |
| 2 | A moved | B travelled | C leaved | D returned |
| 3 | A learned | B studied | C taught | D showed |
| 4 | A profession | B occupation | C career | D job |
| 5 | A eventually | B accidentally | C suddenly | D happily |

Text 5. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Maxwell had not held a steady job in almost two years. Today was a big day, because he was going to a job (1) _____ that he felt good about. The secretary he had talked to on the phone sounded friendly and encouraging.

Maxwell was a typist. His (2) _____ danced on the keyboard. However, his people skills were not nearly as good as his typing skills. Sometimes his mouth got in the way of his employment. At his last steady (3) _____, his boss had told him to start making coffee every morning. Maxwell laughed. "I'm not making coffee," he said. "It's not part of my job description."

"Read the employee manual again," his boss said. "Your job description is anything I say it is."

"That's a woman's job," said Maxwell. "Do it yourself."

His boss was still yelling as Maxwell walked (4) _____ of the building. He felt great about telling off the boss. A few days later, the reality of not having a job hit home. He had to pay the (5) _____ and utility bills, and he had to eat. What was he going to do?

<https://rong-chang.com/qa2/stories/story089.htm#:~:text=Maxwell%20had%20not%20held%20a,phone%20sounded%20friendly%20and%20encouraging.&text=At%20his%20last%20steady%20job,start%20making%20coffee%20every%20morning>

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | A debate | B examination | C interview | D conference |
|---|----------|---------------|-------------|--------------|

- | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 2 | A legs | B fingers | C pencils | D buttons |
| 3 | A job | B career | C trade | D profession |
| 4 | A to | B out | C near | D crossing |
| 5 | A rent | B charge | C hire | D money |

Text 6. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

The band got together in Dublin, Ireland in 1976. At the beginning of (1) _____ they started to have hits in the UK and America. They appeared in the Live Aid concert in 1985, and after that they (2) _____ international superstars. Their album The Joshua Tree came out in 1987, and it spent nine weeks (3) _____ the top of the American charts. In Britain sold 250,000 copies in two days. A year later the album Rattle and Hum had the same success. In the early 1990s they made a series of interesting and original CDs including Zooropa and Achtung Baby — and (4) _____ to sell millions of copies.

Is their music Irish? Not really. Bono is fascinated by Irish folk songs, but the band (5) _____ an Irish sound. It is sometimes American, sometimes British, sometimes pure U2.

<https://towmuch.com/posts/irish-rock-multiple-choice-grammar-test-b1-681.html>

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | A 1980 | B 1980s | C The 1980s | D 1980th |
| 2 | A had been | B was | C were | D have been |
| 3 | A in | B on | C at | D above |
| 4 | A continued | B is continued | C continues | D to continue |
| 5 | A didn't have | B had | C was having | D hasn't got |

Text 7. For questions 1-6, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Food vs. Supplements

The study (1) _____ information from more than 27,000 adults in the U.S. ages 20 and up who took part in a national health survey between 1999 and 2010. For the survey, interviewers asked participants about what they ate in the last 24 hours, and whether they had taken supplements (2) _____ the last 30 days. Participants were then (3) _____ for about six years, on average.

During the study period, about 3,600 people died; and of these, 945 died from heart disease and 805 died from cancer.

The study (4) _____ that people who consume adequate amounts of vitamin K or magnesium had a lower risk of death from any cause during the study period, compared with those who didn't get adequate levels of these nutrients. In addition, people who consume adequate levels of vitamin A, vitamin K, zinc or copper had a lower risk of death from heart disease, compared with those who didn't (5) _____ adequate levels of these nutrients.

But when the researchers considered the source of these nutrients — food vs supplements — only nutrients from food were tied to a (6) ____ risk of death from any cause or heart disease.

<https://www.livescience.com/65186-vitamins-minerals-food-supplements.html>

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| 1 | A suggested | B analyzed | C considered | D took |
| 2 | A in | B for | C since | D on |
| 3 | A inspected | B tracked | C monitored | D asked |
| 4 | A finds | B had found | C has found | D found |
| 5 | A eat | B take | C get | D have |
| 6 | A low | B lower | C high | D higher |

Text 8. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Ability to Lose Weight is not Affected by Age

Contrary to what many believe, a study finds that weight management is not more difficult for older adults.

While people often assume that losing weight is (1) ____ later in life, a new study concludes that this is not so. The research offers encouragement for older adults hoping to reap the health benefits of maintaining a healthy weight.

In an obesity program conducted at a hospital in the United Kingdom, weight loss was unaffected (2) ____ age, with statistically equivalent results for people younger and older than 60.

Senior study author Dr. Thomas Barber, the scientific lead of the Human Metabolism Research Unit (3) ____ the Warwick Medical School, in the U.K., explains that for people whose health would benefit from weight loss:

“Weight loss is important at any age, but as we get older, we’re more likely to develop the weight-related comorbidities of obesity. Many of these are similar to the effects of aging, so you could argue that the relevance of weight loss becomes heightened as we get older, and this is something that we (4) ____ embrace.”

The study’s authors write that weight loss may help older individuals address more than 50 comorbidities common with age, including diabetes, osteoarthritis, and mood disorders such as anxiety and depression. Increased mortality and a general lack of well-being in older adults (5) ____ also associated with obesity.

<https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/ability-to-lose-weight-is-not-affected-by-age>

- | | | | | |
|---|--------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | A hard | B harder | C much harder | D the hardest |
| 2 | A with | B from | C on | D by |
| 3 | A at | B in | C from | D by |
| 4 | A can | B may | C should | D must |
| 5 | A is | B are | C was | D were |

Text 9. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

A Short History of Tea

Drinking Tea (1) ____ a central part in our lives. It is a universal phenomenon with millions of people the world over enjoying it on a daily basis. It is hard to imagine a world without tea. In fact, it (2) ____ the most widely consumed beverage on earth after water.

Tea has a long history that spans across numerous countries over thousands of years. Legend says that tea (3) ____ in 2737 BC when the highly disliked Emperor Shen Nung of China was removed from power and driven out to an isolated spot in Southern China. Having no money to (4) ____ anything else but water, Shen Nung happened to be sitting under a tree one day when a gust of wind dropped a few leaves into his cup of boiling water. He loved the blend and found it so relaxing that he sat under that tree for the next seven years and (5) ____ drink anything else.

<https://www.pilotguides.com/study-guides/short-history-tea/>

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | A plays | B is playing | C played | D has played |
| 2 | A becomes | B is becoming | C became | D has become |
| 3 | A has been originated | B was originated | C originated | D originates |
| 4 | A drink | B to drink | C drinking | D drunk |
| 5 | A wouldn't | B would | C didn't | D did |

Text 10. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

What is Jazz?

Jazz is a (1) ____ of music in which improvisation is typically an important part. In most jazz performances, players play solos which they make up on the spot, which requires considerable (2) _____. There is tremendous variety in jazz, but most jazz is very rhythmic, has a forward momentum called "swing," and uses "bent" or "blue" notes. You can often (3) ____ "call--and--response" patterns in jazz, in which one instrument, voice, or part of the band answers another. (You can hear Ella Fitzgerald and Roy Eldridge do "call and response" in Ella's Singing Class.) Jazz can (4) ____ many different emotions, from pain to sheer joy. In jazz, you may hear the sounds of freedom-for the music has been a powerful voice for people suffering unfair treatment because of the color of the skin, or because they lived in a country run by a (5) ____ dictator.

<https://americanhistory.si.edu/smithsonian-jazz/education/what-jazz>

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | A type | B form | C kind | D species |
| 2 | A skill | B ability | C competence | D power |
| 3 | A listen | B see | C hear | D get |

- 4 **A** express **B** make **C** give **D** have
 5 **A** great **B** compassionate **C** merciful **D** cruel

11th FORM. B2–B2+ Level

Text 11. For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which word (**A, B, C or D**) best fits each space.

The Mystery of the Vanishing Bees

Most people are probably aware that honey, the natural sweetener that man has been using for thousands of years, is (1) _____ by bees; but perhaps fewer of us realise just how important these (2) _____ creatures are to farmers. Bees pollinate fruit and vegetable crops; it has been said that every third mouthful we eat depends (3) _____ a bee having pollinated one or more of the ingredients, but now farmers in the United States are (4) _____ a major problem. American bees are dying - and nobody knows why.

Making sure crops are (5) _____ pollinated has become big (6) _____ in the United States. Beekeepers load their hives onto huge lorries and transport them (7) _____ the country to pollinate the farmers' crops. When the bees finish their work in one state and return to their hives, they are taken on to another state. The problem became apparent when the bees (8) _____ to return to their hives, with some beekeepers losing more than 70 per cent of their insects. It soon became clear that the bees were flying off and dying in huge (9) _____. Now the race is on to find the cause and, hopefully, the solution. (10) _____, some beekeepers are importing bees from other countries in the hope that they will be (11) _____ to whatever it is that is killing their American cousins. Only time will (12) _____.

- 1 **A** manufactured **B** created **C** generated **D** produced
 2 **A** tiny **B** miniature **C** minute **D** short
 3 **A** from **B** to **C** on **D** about
 4 **A** facing **B** finding **C** solving **D** meeting
 5 **A** fairly **B** properly **C** precisely **D** distinctly
 6 **A** business **B** industry **C** work **D** production
 7 **A** through **B** along **C** over **D** around
 8 **A** stopped **B** missed **C** ignored **D** failed
 9 **A** quantities **B** levels **C** numbers **D** amounts
 10 **A** Apart from this **B** From then on **C** In the meantime **D** Nevertheless
 11 **A** opposed **B** resistant **C** defensive **D** hostile
 12 **A** say **B** tell **C** prove **D** show

Text 12. For questions 1-5 read the text below and decide which word (**A, B, C or D**) best fits each space.

The brain has (1) ____ 100 billion brain cells. There is no scientific (2) ____ that older people can't learn new things. It may sometimes take them a little longer, but they retain the new information as well as younger people. Your brain has enough storage capacity to record 10 million books. Current brain research indicates that if you (3) ____ your brain active, you will remain mentally sharp regardless of aging. A signal from one brain neuron to another travels at about 200 mph. Many scientists believe that the brain is (4) ____ structure in the (5) ____ universe.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 | A rough | B roughly | C rougher | D much rougher |
| 2 | A evidences | B evidence's | C evidence | D evidences' |
| 3 | A have kept | B kept | C would keep | D keep |
| 4 | A most complex | B the most complex | C still more complex | D more complex |
| 5 | A know | B knowing | C known | D be known |

Text 13. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

During the late Bronze Age and the Iron Age, Celtic influence gradually (1) ____ north and west from Austria and Switzerland to Britain and Ireland. Early in the 5th century (2) ____ King Arthur fought on the side of the Romano-British Celts against the Anglo-Saxons.

Celtic society (3) ____ in tribes, each of which had a king or chief. There were three social orders: warriors and (4) ____, druids (learned people), and ordinary people. The druids included priests, doctors, musicians and the most (5) ____ skilled craftsmen.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | A spreading | B spread | C had spread | D had been spread |
| 2 | A – | B a | C the | D an |
| 3 | A being organized | B organized | C was organized | D been organized |
| 4 | A noblemen | B nobleman | C noblemen's | D nobleman's |
| 5 | A highly | B higher | C high | D highest |

Text 14. For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Food to Fear

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

Michel Simon, who (1) ____ the Centre for Informed Food Choices in the USA, says there are sugary sports drinks that are as unhealthy as cola. "These drinks may be (2) ____ for marathon runners, but for kids doing ordinary exercise, they may end up doing more (3) ____ than good."

Breakfast cereals, which of course are very (4) _____ with kids, have also been criticised. Whilst they are often high in fibre, some of them (5) _____ a lot more sugar and salt than you would expect. In addition, some of the foods we have (6) _____ to know as 'health snacks' have also been added to the black (7) _____. Although they look and sound nutritious, in most (8) _____ they are much tastier than they are healthy for you. For example, some types of dried fruit were (9) _____ to have more fat and sugar than the fruit they were (10) _____ from. So next time you decide to cut down (11) _____ junk food, think twice about what you end up eating (12) _____.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A arranged | B invented | C constructed | D founded |
| 2 | A precious | B worthy | C beneficial | D valuable |
| 3 | A loss | B injury | C harm | D damage |
| 4 | A common | B known | C popular | D famous |
| 5 | A involve | B contain | C consist | D include |
| 6 | A come | B started | C brought | D arrived |
| 7 | A guide | B account | C column | D list |
| 8 | A cases | B purposes | C occasions | D situations |
| 9 | A searched | B found | C discovered | D realised |
| 10 | A produced | B created | C formed | D developed |
| 11 | A with | B from | C on | D for |
| 12 | A instead | B or else | C in place | D alternatively |

Text 15. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

The prototype for modern American ice cream was the Roman concoction of cream (1) _____ with berries and alpine snow. The treat made it to America in (2) _____ and soon took off rapidly in the colonies. By the nineteenth century America was thoroughly taken in with the treat. It first appeared on a cone when a vendor at the St. Louis (3) _____ ran out of the dishes in which he (4) _____ the ice cream and began serving it in cone-shaped waffles, which he obtained from a vendor of zalabia, a Persian style waffle. There is nothing (5) _____ American than an ice-cream cone, or a hot dog, and a Coke at a sports event or theater.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 | A mixing | B is mixed | C mixed | D was mixed |
| 2 | A the 1740-ies | B 1740-ies | C the 1740 -ieth | D 1740 -ieth |
| 3 | A World Fair | B World's Fan | C World's Fair | D World's Fair |
| 4 | A has served | B had served | C has been serving | D was serving |
| 5 | A much | B the more | C more | D many |

Text 16. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

The Native Americans

Long before the white man set foot on American soil, American Indians had lived in America. When Europeans came here at the end of the 15th century, there were about 10 million Indians (1) _____ America north of present-day Mexico. The migration from Eurasia to the Americas took place from northeastern Siberia into Alaska through Beringia. The oldest (2) _____ Indian culture in North America is Sandia (15000BC). Although it is believed that the Indians originated in Asia, (3) _____ if any of them came from India. The name "Indian" (4) _____ first to them by Christopher Columbus. The Natives regarded white-complexioned visitors (5) _____ something of a marvel, not only for their dress and beards and winged ships but even more for their wonderful technology.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | A populated | B were populating | C populating | D populate |
| 2 | A document | B documenting | C document's | D documented |
| 3 | A few | B little | C none | D anyone |
| 4 | A applied | B has been applied | C was applied | D is applied |
| 5 | A being | B to be | C be | D been |

Text 17. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Whether you (1) _____ to the islands or the mountains of Thailand, you're likely to spend at least one night in its capital city on the (2) _____. Bangkok might be noisy and polluted but it's also an exciting city with plenty of things to see and do. Why not make it a longer stay?

Where to stay

The Khao San Road was a famous traveler (3) _____ even before Leonardo di Caprio's character in the film *The Beach* stayed there. But it's noisy, not very pretty and not very Thai. For something more (4) _____, Phra Kanong (5) _____ an alternative place to stay, with its fantastic street markets where everyday Bangkok people eat, work and live. It's not as convenient for the main tourist sites, but it has a Skytrain station so you can be at the Grand Palace in 20 minutes.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/intermediate-b1/a-travel-guide>

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1 | A are travelling | B travel | C have travelled | D travelled |
| 2 | A course | B road | C way | D route |
| 3 | A place | B spot | C landmark | D sight |
| 4 | A original | B unique | C authentic | D bright |
| 5 | A offers | B suggests | C recommends | D proposes |

Text 18. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

How to get around

Bangkok's traffic can be a nightmare. Sure, you can easily (1) ____ a taxi – if you want to spend hours stuck in traffic jams – but there are two (2) ____ ways to get around the city. To explore the temples and historical (3) ____, catch an express boat river taxi or a longtail boat along the Chao Phraya river and the canals. For the modern part of the city, the Skytrain is a fast, cheap way to travel from the river to the shopping malls and nightlife of Sukhumvit, and the famous Chatuchak street market.

Where to eat

The simple answer is: everywhere! Thai street food is (4) ____ the best in the world, and for around \$5 you can eat a filling and delicious meal. Some food stands have little plastic seats where you can sit and eat and they cook the same dish over and over, like fried chicken on rice or Pad Thai noodles. Head for Chinatown – Yaowarat Street – and choose (5) ____ looks most interesting from the many excellent Chinese and Thai restaurants and food stands.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/intermediate-b1/a-travel-guide>

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | A take | B call | C find | D notice |
| 2 | A more better | B much better | C quite better | D a bit better |
| 3 | A sites | B places | C landmarks | D cities |
| 4 | A among | B between | C about | D around |
| 5 | A wherever | B whenever | C whoever | D whatever |

Text 19. For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

The International Centre

Whether you (1) ____ for a conference venue or a place to have your meetings and your training days, the International Centre is the perfect modern space for your event.

Offering free Wi-Fi, secure parking and all-day refreshments, the International Centre has 120 meeting rooms and a theatre for (2) ____ to 1,000 people. (3) ____ located in the city centre, the International Centre is close to the shops and only a ten-minute walk to the train station.

The Grand West

The Grand West is a country (4) ____ house by rolling hills and beautiful scenery, only a 30-minute drive from the airport.

You can also make use of the gardens of the Grand West for team-building events and outdoor activities. Our indoor swimming pool, gym and 18-hole golf course will ensure that your event is relaxing and (5) ____ for everyone.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/pre-intermediate-a2/choosing-a-conference-venue>

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | A look | B are looking | C have looked | D looked |
| 2 | A up | B over | C almost | D nearly |
| 3 | A Comfortably | B Closely | C Conveniently | D Cozily |
| 4 | A surrounding | B having surrounded | C surrounds | D surrounded |
| 5 | A enjoying | B enjoyed | C enjoy | D enjoyable |

Text 20. For questions 1-10, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

With cases rising by the minute and everyone (1) _____ about the pandemic, we have (2) _____ with alternative solutions to our basic problems to reduce the (3) _____ of coronavirus, patiently awaiting the day that the CNN headline reads “Cure for Coronavirus Found!”. But until that day we need to (4) _____ our (5) _____ doesn't lose too many lives over this virus. (6) _____ school has become prevalent across the globe and I consider myself lucky that in my situation (7) _____ I still get to go to in-person school (the (8) _____ of living in Canada). I may be lucky, but I know many places that aren't so fortunate that have online classes instead of in-person day after day. I know it's rough, but even through all these coronavirus (9) _____ and such there are some pros and there are some cons. Today I'm going to help you find these pros and cons - exploit them for your own (10) _____!

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | A taken aback | B freaked out | C startled | D surprised |
| 2 | A come down | B do | C get on | D come up |
| 3 | A spread | B infection | C effects | D consequences |
| 4 | A know | B make sure | C learn | D get to know |
| 5 | A spices | B species | C spaces | D spacious |
| 6 | A Online | B Distant | C Offline | D Face-to-face |
| 7 | A at last | B at the moment | C at the end | D at least |
| 8 | A benefits | B flaws | C drawbacks | D faults |
| 9 | A regulations | B recommendations | C restrictions | D rules |
| 10 | A perspective | B prosperity | C purposes | D precautions |

WRITING

1. You are now on a holiday travelling around Europe. Write a letter to your friend telling him/her:
 - what places you have already visited
 - what you are doing now
 - what is planned for the rest of the tour
2. Your pen friend complains he has been very busy lately, revising for exams, taking language courses, going to the gym and doing school assignments. He is constantly stressed trying to fit as much as possible into his daily routine. Write him a letter in which:
 - tell him about your routine at present
 - give advice on time management
 - share what your priorities are
3. You've got a letter from your British pen-friend. He/she writes you that he/she likes to dress well. He/she tries to buy his/her clothes at famous fashion designers' shops. But it is very expensive and his/her parents don't want to buy such clothes for him/her. Write a letter to your friend in which you:
 - express your opinion about present-day fashions
 - write what clothes you usually prefer to wear
 - give advice to your friend what he/she should do in his/her situation
4. You have called your friend and found out that he/she caught a cold. Write an e-mail letter to your friend according to the plan below:
 - express your sympathy and ask your friend when he/she caught a cold
 - ask whether the doctor has examined him/her; what medicines he/she is taking
 - give him/her advice what to do until he/she is well; closing remarks; your signature
5. 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:
 - 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
 - what clubs young people attend; what books they read; what music they listen to; what films they watch
 - if young people care about the environment/politics/social problems; closing remarks; your signature
6. Imagine you are spending a week's holiday at an activity camp. Write a letter to your friend using the paragraph plan below:
 - how long you are staying there; weather conditions and food
 - what you are doing there; which of the activities you like and which ones you don't like very much
 - how you feel about the camp and whether you could recommend it; closing remarks

7. 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:
 - where the place is situated and why you went there
 - what you saw and what you did there
 - how you feel about the place and whether you recommend to visit it or not; closing remarks
8. Last month you took an active part in the TV quiz show “Around the World”. And you’ve won a prize – two tickets for a tour of Ukraine. Write a letter to your friend in which you
 - invite him/her to join you
 - describe the means of travel and accommodations
 - describe two special places you are going to visit
9. You’ve just returned from your first lesson of English courses in London. You’ve decided to write a letter to your friend about this lesson and about the teacher.
 - write information about the topic of the first lesson
 - describe your first impression concerning the group and the groupmates
 - describe your English teacher and the types of activities at the lesson
10. While staying in a big city you visited an exhibition of a famous artist. Describe your impressions in a letter to a friend using the plan below.
 - say when and where the exhibition took place
 - tell some interesting facts from the biography of the artist
 - describe your impressions of the exhibition
11. You are going to spend a month in England. Write a letter to the family you are going to stay. Include the information:
 - introduction, general personal details
 - write about your village/town/city and your country
 - your hobbies and interests
12. Last month you took an active part in the TV quiz show “Around the World”. And you’ve won a prize – two tickets for a tour of Ukraine. Write a letter to your friend in which you
 - describe the means of travel and accommodations
 - describe two special places you are going to visit
 - give suggestions what he/she will need to take with him/her
13. You've got a letter from your British pen-friend. He/she writes you that he/she likes to dress well. He/she tries to buy his/her clothes at famous fashion designers' shops. But it is very expensive and his/her parents don't want to buy such clothes for him/her. Write a letter to your friend in which you:
 - express your opinion about present-day fashions and write what clothes you usually prefer to wear
 - say where you usually buy clothes and who helps you to do the shopping
 - give advice to your friend what he/she should do in his/her situation

- 14.** Imagine you are spending a week's holiday at an activity camp. Write a letter to your friend telling about
- how long you are staying there; weather conditions and food.
 - what you are doing there; which of the activities you like and which ones you don't like
 - how you feel about the camp and whether you could recommend it
- 15.** Your pen-friend would like to try snowboarding, but isn't sure he/she will succeed as he/she hasn't done much sport before. Write a letter in which:
- explain that snowboarding can be quite risky and tell about other winter sports
 - tell about the sport you do or you would like to take up
 - advise to start with joining a gym
- 16.** Your British pen-friend has just returned from a week's trip to London and writes to share his impressions with you. Write to your pen-friend about the place you would like to visit. Dwell on:
- where this place is and how you can get there
 - why you want to visit it
 - which souvenirs you would like to buy
- 17.** Your pen-friend writes that he/she would like to have a dog but his/her parents don't let him have one. He/she complains that his/her parents don't understand him. Write a letter to your friend in which advise him/her:
- to try and understand that having a dog is a great responsibility and to start with having a smaller pet
 - to act so as to prove to the parents that he/she is a responsible person
 - to talk to the parents to find out their reasons for refusal
- 18.** Think of the best holiday you've ever had. Write to your pen-friend:
- where you spent it and what the weather was like
 - which food you had
 - what activities you were engaged in
- 19.** A month ago you and your family moved house, so you had to go to a new school. Write a letter to your former classmate about the following points:
- what your new school is like and what you like/dislike about it
 - what the teachers are like
 - the things you miss about your previous school
- 20.** Write a letter to your friend about the kind of music you like. Include this information:
- your favourite singer / band
 - what kind of music you like / dislike
 - say if you play any instruments, sing or dance yourself
- 21.** You are introducing yourself to a group of students from different countries. Write a letter about yourself. Include the information:

- your name and age
- the place you live in
- where you study
- your hobbies and interests

22. You have received an email from your friend, who has a new job but is having trouble with one of her colleagues who makes rude comments to her about her clothes and hair. Write an email to your friend in which you tell her

- how serious you think the problem is
- what she should do
- if you or a friend of yours has ever had a similar experience

23. You saw the advertisement for a job in local newspaper.

Wanted
 Reliable and hard-working teens (14+) for weekend shift work at a local supermarket. Must have good organizational skills and be able to work as part of a team.
 Apply in writing to Mrs. Trey, TreySupermarket, 52 Lance Ave., Boston

Write a letter applying for the job. Use the plan below to help you:

- age/experience
- qualifications
- how it matches your personality type
- why do you need this work

24. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend.

...I am so fond of Japanese cartoons that I've decided to learn Japanese. Mum says it's hard, but I think it's worth it. Besides their writing is cool! ...

- What languages do you learn at school?
- What other language would you like to learn, why?
- What do you think about my choice?

25. You recently received a letter from your pen friend from Canada Ben, whose family is going to open a café with international dishes and decided to include some traditions from Ukraine. Write a letter to your friend in which you:

- propose some dishes from local cuisine
- make suggestions about the national music
- give your opinion about interior, typical for our country

26. You have just returned from your friend's place where you had spent a couple of days. Suddenly you discovered that you had forgotten a jacket in his/her house. Write a letter to your friend in which you mention:

- what the jacket looks like and where have you left it
- what was inside it
- make some suggestions about how to take it back

KEYS I. READING

9th FORM. A2 Level

- Text 1.** 1.B, 2.C, 3.A
Text 2. 1.B, 2.A, 3.B, 4.C, 5.B, 6.A,7.C
Text 3. 1.B, 2.G, 3.C, 4.D, 5.H, 6.I, 7.E, 8.F, 9.J, 10.A
Text 4. 1.D, 2.C, 3.B, 4.F, 5.E, 6.G, 7.A
Text 5. 1.B, 2.C, 3.A
Text 6. 1.C, 2.C, 3.A, 4.B, 5.D
Text 7. 1.B, 2.C, 3.D, 4.A
Text 8. 1.A, 2.D, 3.A, 4.C, 5.B, 6.E
Text 9. 1.C, 2.B, 3.A, 4.D, 5.E
Text 10. 1.B, 2.B, 3.D, 4.A, 5.C, 6.A
Text 11. 1.B, 2.F, 3.D, 4.C, 5.A
Text 12. 1.D, 2.H, 3.E, 4.C, 5.G, 6.B, 7.F, 8.A
Text 13. 1.F, 2.T, 3.T, 4.F, 5.T, 6.T, 7.F
Text 14. 1.B, 2.A, 3.C, 4.B, 5.A, 6.C, 7.B

9th FORM. B1 Level

- Text 15.** 1.A, 2.A, 3.C, 4.A, 5.B, 6.A, 7.A, 8.B, 9.B, 10.A
Text 16. 1.C, 2.A, 3.A, 4.C, 5.B, 6.B
Text 17. 1.G, 2.D, 3.A, 4.C, 5.B, 6.E, 7.F
Text 18. 1.B, 2.A, 3.C, 4.A, 5.B, 6.A, 7.B, 8.A, 9.A,10.C
Text 19. 1.D, 2.B, 3.B, 4.A
Text 20. 1.C, 2.B, 3.A, 4.D, 5.E
Text 21. 1.B, 2.D, 3.F, 4.J, 5.A, 6.C, 7.E, 8.G, 9.I, 10.H
Text 22. 1.D, 2.F, 3.H, 4.G, 5.E
Text 23. 1.F, 2.F, 3.T, 4.T, 5.F, 6.F, 7.F, 8.F, 9.T, 10.T
Text 24. 1.B, 2.A, 3.C, 4.C, 5.A
Text 25. 1.F, 2.B, 3.C, 4.A, 5.E
Text 26. 1.B, 2.C, 3.A, 4.C, 5.C
Text 27. 1.D, 2.C, 3.B, 4.A, 5.E

11th FORM. B1-B1+ Level

- Text 1.** 1.A, 2.A, 3.A, 4.A, 5.A, 6.B
Text 2. 1.E, 2.D, 3.F, 4.C, 5.A, 6.H
Text 3. 1.C, 2.F, 3.E, 4.A, 5.D, 6.G
Text 4. 1.C, 2.B, 3.G, 4.A, 5.D, 6.H
Text 5. 1.A, 2.G, 3.H, 4.B, 5.D, 6.F
Text 6. 1.D, 2.E, 3.B, 4.H, 5.F
Text 7. 1.T, 2.T, 3.F, 4.F, 5.T
Text 8. 1.R, 2.W, 3.W, 4.W, 5.R, 6.R

Text 9. 1.A, 2.C, 3.A, 4.B, 5.C

Text 10. 1.A, 2.B, 3.A, 4.C, 5.C

11th FORM. B2-B2+ Level

Text 11. 1.C, 2.D, 3.H, 4.F, 5.G, 6.A

Text 12. 1.D, 2.B, 3.A, 4.H, 5.G, 6.C

Text 13. 1.D, 2.G, 3.B, 4.C, 5.F

Text 14. 1.D, 2.C, 3.H, 4.A, 5.F

Text 15. 1.D, 2.C, 3.D, 4.A, 5.D

Text 16. 1.D, 2.A, 3.F, 4.H, 5.B, 6.C

Text 17. 1.B, 2.A, 3.D, 4.A, 5.B

Text 18. 1.B, G; 2.E, H; 3.A, D; 4.C, F

Text 19. 1.E, 2.D, 3.B, 4.A, 5.C

Text 20. 1.D, 2.C, 3.B, 4.A, 5.B

II. USE OF ENGLISH

9th FORM. A2 Level

Text 1. 1.C, 2.B, 3.B, 4.A, 5.C, 6.A, 7.B, 8.B, 9.C, 10.C, 11.A

Text 2. 1.B, 2.A, 3.C, 4.B, 5.A, 6.B, 7.C, 8.C, 9.A, 10.A, 11.B

Text 3. 1.B, 2.A, 3.B, 4.C, 5.C, 6.B, 7.C, 8.B, 9.A

Text 4. 1.B, 2.A, 3.B, 4.B, 5.C, 6.C, 7.A, 8.B, 9.A, 10.C

Text 5. 1.D, 2.C, 3.D, 4.C, 5.B, 6.A

Text 6. 1.B, 2.A, 3.B, 4.C, 5.D, 6.C

Text 7. 1.C, 2.A, 3.C, 4.A, 5.D, 6.B

Text 8. 1.D, 2.D, 3.B, 4.A, 5.A, 6.C

Text 9. 1.C, 2.B, 3.A, 4.A, 5.C, 6.B, 7.A, 8.C

Text 10. 1.B, 2.A, 3.B, 4.A, 5.B, 6.C, 7.A, 8.B

Text 11. 1.D, 2.B, 3.D, 4.C, 5.B, 6.A, 7.A, 8.A

Text 12. 1.B, 2.C, 3.A, 4.D, 5.A, 6.B, 7.D, 8.A

Text 13. 1.B, 2.A, 3.C, 4.A, 5.D, 6.D, 7.A

Text 14. 1.B, 2.C, 3.A, 4.B, 5.D, 6.C, 7.A

Text 15. 1.D, 2.A, 3.A, 4.D, 5.C, 6.B, 7.B

Text 16. 1.A, 2.C, 3.D, 4.B, 5.C, 6.A, 7.A.

9th FORM. B1 Level

Text 17. 1.D, 2.B, 3.C, 4.A, 5.D, 6.B, 7.A, 8.D

Text 18. 1.B, 2.A, 3.C, 4.A, 5.B, 6.C, 7.D, 8.B

Text 19. 1.C, 2.B, 3.C, 4.D, 5.A, 6.D, 7.C, 8.D

Text 20. 1.B, 2.C, 3.A, 4. B, 5.A, 6.C, 7.B, 8.A

Text 21. 1. ability 2. performance 3. improvement 4. biggest 5. considerably 6. combination 7. endless 8. impressive 9. insufficient 10. competition 11. heavily

Text 22. 1.B, 2.D, 3.A, 4.B, 5.D

Text 23. 1. many 2. that/which 3. to 4. however 5. how 6. so 7. too 8. from

Text 21. 1. different 2. darkness 3. behaviours 4. numerous 5. amazing
6. variety 7. wider 8. successfully

Text 25. 1. 2. being 3. when 4. have 5. 6. old 7. always 8. use 9. on
10. back 11. 12. not 13. so 14. 15. often 16. 17. while 18. over
19. of 20. 21. even 22. in

Text 26. 1.A, .C, 3.D, 4.A, 5.B, 6.B

Text 27. 1.D, 2.B, 3.B, 4.D, 5.A, 6.C

Text 28. 1.A, 2.B, 3.A, 4.C, 5.B, 6.C, 7.A, 8.A, 9.B, 10.A

11th FORM. B1-B1+ Level

Text 1. 1.B, 2.C, 3.D, 4.C, 5.A

Text 2. 1.C, 2.A, 3.D, 4.A, 5.B

Text 3. 1.A, 2.C, 3.C, 4.B, 5.A

Text 4. 1.B, 2.A, 3.C, 4.D, 5.B

Text 5. 1.C, 2.B, 3.A, 4.B, 5.A

Text 6. 1.C, 2.C, 3.C, 4.A, 5.D

Text 7. 1.B, 2.A, 3.B, 4.D, 5.C, 6.B

Text 8. 1.B, 2.D, 3.A, 4.C, 5.B

Text 9. 1.A, 2.D, 3.C, 4.B, 5.A

Text 10. 1.C, 2.A, 3.C, 4.A, 5.D

11th FORM. B2-B2+ Level

Text 11. 1.D, 2.A, 3.C, 4.A, 5.B, 6.A, 7.D, 8.D, 9.C, 10.C, 11.B, 12.B

Text 12. 1.B, 2.C, 3.D, 4.B, 5.C

Text 13. 1.B, 2.A, 3.C, 4.A, 5.A

Text 14. 1.D, 2.C, 3.C, 4.C, 5.B, 6.A, 7.D, 8.A, 9.B, 10.A, 11.C, 12.A

Text 15. 1.C, 2.A, 3.A, 4.D, 5.C

Text 16. 1.C, 2.D, 3.A, 4.C, 5.B

Text 17. 1.A, 2.C, 3.B, 4.C, 5.A

Text 18. 1.A, 2.B, 3.A, 4.A, 5.D

Text 19. 1.B, 2.A, 3.C, 4.A, 5.D

Text 20. 1.B, 2.D, 3.A, 4.B, 5.B, 6.A, 7.D, 8.A, 9.C, 10.C

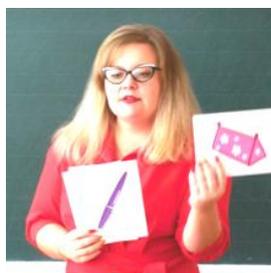
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***(з досвіду роботи творчої групи
вчителів англійської мови)***

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