

# ЗНО-2021

## Англійська мова

### КОМПЛЕКСНА ПІДГОТОВКА

- ◆ Тестові завдання із частин «Розуміння мови на слух (аудіювання)» з аудіосупроводом, «Читання» та «Використання мови»
- ◆ Зразки та завдання із частини «Писемне мовлення»
- ◆ Тести у форматі ЗНО
- ◆ Адаптовані пояснення під час виконання завдань
- ◆ Ключі до тестів, довідкові джерела, онлайн посилання
- ◆ Інтерактивні тренувальні тести: легко, швидко, якісно



**ЗНО**  
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Завантажуй  
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# ІНСТРУКЦІЯ

## Шановний користувачу!

Для роботи з додатком ви маєте зберегти цей PDF-файл на своєму пристрої (комп'ютері) та відкривати його за допомогою програми *Adobe® Acrobat® Reader* версії 7.0 або вищої.


### Як працювати з тестовими завданнями.

У завданнях із вибором однієї правильної відповіді оберіть «кліком» **букву**, якою позначено правильну, на вашу думку, відповідь.

У завданнях на встановлення відповідності заповніть таблицю, обираючи «кліком» **клітинку** на перетині номера завдання та букви, якою позначено правильний, на вашу думку, варіант відповіді до цього завдання.

У завданнях на визначення дійсності чи недійсності твердження оберіть «кліком» пусту **клітинку** у відповідному стовпчику таблиці (**True** або **False**).

Усі клітинки, які ви обираєте, виконуючи тестові завдання, стають жовтими.

Щоб прослухати аудіозаписи, які додаються до завдань першого розділу (**Listening**), скористайтеся кнопками «**аудіо**» .

Щоб отримати результат тестування, оберіть функцію «**Завершити**». Це дасть змогу не лише дізнатися, чи правильно були розв'язані завдання тесту, а й побачити правильні відповіді до них. Ваші правильні відповіді буде позначено зеленим кольором, а неправильні – червоним. Для отримання результатів **не обов'язково** виконувати усі завдання тесту – ви можете виконати одне або декілька завдань та скористатися функцією «Завершити». Пам'ятайте, що поки не скористалися функцією завершення тестування, ви можете вільно змінювати відповіді, які обрали. Після завершення тестування це буде неможливо.

Ілюстрації, що мають світло-зелену рамку, можуть бути збільшені. Для цього треба на них натиснути. Щоб прибрати збільшення, натисніть ще раз.

Про виявлені помилки повідомляйте на електронну адресу [genezaep@gmail.com](mailto:genezaep@gmail.com).



## РОЗДІЛ 1. РОЗУМІННЯ МОВИ НА СЛУХ (АУДІЮВАННЯ) LISTENING

### ЧАСТИНА I. ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ ТРЕНУВАННЯ

#### Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1–3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

1. What is the most expensive vacation offered to Anna?



A



B



C

2. What picture are Trapeze artists displayed at?



A



B



C

3. What means of transport are Anna and Penelope going to take?



A



B



C

## Task 2

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1–6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

### Text 1 Marion begins the repairs

**1. Marion wants her friend to...**

- A. carry her books out.
- B. take her carpet away.
- C. move some furniture.

**2. Which is true about Marion?**

- A. She's going to prepare some food.
- B. She wants to buy a poster for her room.
- C. She likes the same colours as her mum does.

**3. What are Marion and her friend doing?**

- A. They are moving out of the house.
- B. They are getting ready to paint a room.
- C. They are putting in new furniture.

### Text 2 Phone-in programme for teens

**4. What does Brandon say about the club members?**

- A. They teach younger students how to look after pets at home.
- B. They eat lunches prepared at school.
- C. They bring drinks in bottles to school.

**5. In what way does Brandon help the dog centre?**

- A. He takes dogs for walks after classes.
- B. He regularly supports it financially.
- C. He cleans the dogs beds every week.

**6. Brandon called the radio...**

- A. to thank the club members for their work.
- B. to suggest organizing an event at his school.
- C. to describe some activities of the school club.

### Task 3 Birthday celebrations

Listen to four people speaking about the ways they celebrate their birthdays. Match the corresponding way to the letters A–E. There is one extra letter you don't need to use.

- A. Each family member gives me something inexpensive.
- B. My friends bring a cake and sweets for my birthday.
- C. I only get one gift from all my family.
- D. I organize my own birthday parties.
- E. I don't spend my birthdays with my parents.

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					

### Task 4

Listen to three texts. For questions (1–3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

#### Text 1 Dress code at work

1. When talking to a friend, the woman...

- A. criticises people who do not follow the dress code at work.
- B. supports new dress code regulations at her office.
- C. expresses her opinion on the dress code at her workplace.

#### Text 2 Culinary programme

2. What is the speaker doing?

- A. introducing the guests of the programme.
- B. presenting a panel of judges.
- C. hosting a competition on TV.

#### Text 3 Football fans in Britain

3. Which of the following is stated in the text as an opinion, not a fact?

- A. In medieval times football matches were played to solve conflicts.
- B. Football matches nowadays unify fans rather than provoke fights.
- C. The media are to blame for the negative image of football fans.

## Task 5

Listen to four texts about animal shelters . Match the corresponding statement to the letters A–E. There is one extra letter you don't need to use.

### This speaker mentions...

- A. Animals placed in a shelter temporary.
- B. An amount of money already donated to finance an animal shelter.
- C. Ideas for entertaining animals living in a shelter.
- D. The need to change current legislation concerning cruelty to animals.
- E. Legislation which will soon be introduced.

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					

## Task 6

### Half of World's Sandy Beaches Could Disappear by 2100 March 07, 2020

Listen to the text . For questions (1–4) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

1. Where would sandy beaches disappear by 2100?
  - A. Chile, Canada, Australia, Mexico, the United States and China.
  - B. the United States, Chile, Mexico, China and Australia.
  - C. Canada, Australia, the United States, China and Chile.
2. What is the main cause of the problem?
  - A. economic value.
  - B. climate change.
  - C. thermal expansion.
3. What is the major reason of increasing global sea levels?
  - A. lessening of glaciers in size.
  - B. high temperatures.
  - C. both reasons.
4. What country could lose half of the beaches?
  - A. Canada.
  - B. Australia.
  - C. The UK.

## ЧАСТИНА II. ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ ТРЕНУВАННЯ

### Task 7

Listen to the text. For statements 1–5 choose **T** if the statement is true according to the text and **F** if it is false.

#### New Coronavirus: What We Know

		True	False
1.	Coronaviruses can cause disease in warm-blooded animals.		
2.	MERS and SARS are as common as cold.		
3.	In mild cases, the virus can cause <b>pneumonia</b> .		
4.	There is no available vaccine to protect against the disease because the virus is so novel among humans,		
5.	Signs of the virus may appear between in a fortnight after being near someone who is infected.		

### Task 8

Listen to the text. For statements 1–5 choose **T** if the statement is true according to the text and **F** if it is false.

#### Should Schools Ban Mobile Phones?

		True	False
1.	French students go to high school at the age of 16.		
2.	Schools in California are required to completely ban the devices.		
3.	Some exceptions are urgent situations or issues related to health and well-being.		
4.	A Yondr Pouch is a diminutive bag with a magnetic lock.		
5.	According to the headperson of the small rural district in the state of Pennsylvania students should be taught proper use for tools within the classroom.		

## Task 9

Listen to the text. For statements 1–5 choose **T** if the statement is true according to the text and **F** if it is false.

### Scientists Aim to Explore Area of Life 1000 Meter Under the Sea

		True	False
1.	You can see no light and thriving life at a depth of about 1,000 meters below the surface.		
2.	The project is expected to finish at the end of April.		
3.	The scientists will be using Nekton to explore huge underwater mountains also known as seamounts.		
4.	They are working with different institutions in an effort to protect ocean areas.		
5.	Robert McCallum said that there are plenty of vehicles that can dive deep into the ocean.		

## Task 10

Listen to the text. For statements 1–6 choose **T** if the statement is true according to the text and **F** if it is false.

### It's Alarming: What Wakes You Up Each Morning? February 17, 2020

		True	False
1.	You are always clearheaded in the morning.		
2.	Musical alarms make you feel groggy.		
3.	We can feel sleep inertia for a couple of hours.		
4.	Sleep inertia can lead to casualties.		
5.	Some music tones can increase our concentration while waking up.		
6.	The amount of sleep you get is of minor importance.		

## Task 11

Listen to the text. For statements 1–6 choose **T** if the statement is true according to the text and **F** if it is false.

### What Is Chronic Fatigue Syndrome? January 12, 2020

		True	False
1.	Researchers are still not aware of the factors that wear to a frazzle.		
2.	The disorder took control of Zach.		
3.	You can feel more exhausted after each physical activity.		
4.	“Brain fog” means no difficulties with thinking.		
5.	Zach Ault and a hundred more patients take part in the NIH study.		
6.	According to the study he has to sleep in a hermetic chamber.		

## ЧАСТИНА III. ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ ТРЕНУВАННЯ

### Task 12

Listen to the interview with Professor Thomas Jackson about the US landing on the Moon. For statements 1–5 choose the correct ending **A, B, C** or **D**.

### Landing on the Moon

- The spacesuit which astronauts wore...**
  - were equipped with tubes filled with air.
  - carried away excess water to the cooling system.
  - helped to control the astronauts' body temperature.
  - had a sophisticated texture absorbing space radiation.
- John Young's shadow in the photograph does not appear natural because ...**
  - this picture is in fact fake.
  - he was in mid-air when the photo was taken.
  - the sunlight fell from the right side.
  - he lost his balance when saluting the American flag.
- According to Professor Jackson, the Moon rock samples brought back by Apollo ...**
  - come from a different source than meteorites.
  - resemble rocks produced artificially.
  - have the same features as some Earth rocks.
  - are older than any rocks of Earth origin.



- 4. The Soviets gave up the idea of landing on the Moon because...**
- A.** they felt discouraged by the difficulties faced by the Americans.
  - B.** the mission ceased to be a challenge for them after the American success.
  - C.** they focused too much on the preliminary stage of the project.
  - D.** the cost of the mission would have been higher than they expected.
- 5. In the interview, Professor Jackson...**
- A.** dismissed doubts concerning the US landing on the Moon.
  - B.** criticizes NASA for abandoning the space race to the Moon.
  - C.** explains why people come up with hoax theories.
  - D.** questions the need for space exploration.

### Task 13

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

- 1. “Love is in the air” means...**
- A.** images of hearts everywhere.
  - B.** red roses.
  - C.** boxes of chocolates.
  - D.** All answers are correct.
- 2. What do married people usually do on Black Day?**
- A.** get gifts.
  - B.** don't get presents.
  - C.** eat Jjajangmyeon noodles with black bean sauce.
- 3. The traditional romantic gift on January 26 is ...**
- A.** a love spoon.
  - B.** a horseshoe, keys or a wheel.
  - C.** There is no correct answer.
- 4. What do people usually do during Sweetness Week?**
- A.** kiss someone and get a sugary treat.
  - B.** give the candies in exchange for a kiss on the cheek.
  - C.** kiss all week long.
- 5. Which is not true about February 13 in the US?**
- A.** Ladies thank friends who support them through life's ups and downs.
  - B.** Ladies celebrate friendship between women.
  - C.** Women have fun with female friends, co-workers or family members.

## РОЗДІЛ 2. ЗОРОВЕ СПРИЙМАННЯ (ЧИТАННЯ) READING

### ЧАСТИНА І. ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ТРЕНУВАННЯ

#### Task 1

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

**1. EVENT PLANNING**

**We Plan You Enjoy**

- Wedding Planning
- Corporate Events
- Live Singer Booking
- DJ Live + Trust
- Anchor Male/Female
- Bhangra Dance Group
- Birthday Party
- College Fest
- Private Party
- Dholi Live
- Rock Band
- Female Bartenders

**Utabi starlive** Make Your Event Special with  
**PUNJABI STARLIVE EVENT MANAGEMENT PVT. LTD.**

**2. Comedy Night**  
**Saturday, Dec. 7**  
**9:00 p.m.** Get your tickets now!

*Advance tickets \$5.00 – limited seating!*

Featuring...  
**The "Mighty" JerDog**

His third appearance at KC's will be a memorable event. Don't miss this wild night of comedy!  
**with Josh Alton**

From Chicago – one of the Midwest's hottest young acts!

**KC's HALFTIME LOUNGE**  
928 Main Street • Manson  
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**3. ART & MUSIC NIGHT**

**MAY 11 5:30-7:30**

JOIN US FOR AN EXCITING EVENING OF STUDENT MUSICAL PERFORMANCES & ART EXHIBITIONS, PLUS MUSIC/ART MAKE & TAKE STATIONS, BOW & ARROW PAINTING, KARAOKE PARTY, THE AREA'S TOP FOOD TRUCKS, PLUS A SHOW STOPPING DJ TURNTABLE EXPERIENCE AND OTHER SECRET ACTIVITIES!

**Stuart's** **KonaIce** **PTE PUSHERS**

**4. Heroes & Villains FANCY DRESS EASTER EGG HUNT**

**GOOD FRIDAY 18 APRIL**  
11AM-4PM, ADVANCE TICKETS £4/CHILD, FREE ADULT ENTRY

Entry includes:  
EGG HUNT & EASTER EGG UNLIMITED PLAY ON OUR CLIMBING FRAME, GUNNOL TRAMPOLINE & WENDY HOUSE

PRIZE FOR THE BEST DRESSED CHILD  
TEA, COFFEE & CAKES AT THE SHOP AT BLACKMARSH ON SALE IN AID OF FAMILIAR, SHROPSHIRE OR SAMARITANS TELEPHONE 01535 810400

Buy tickets online: [toy-barn.co.uk](http://toy-barn.co.uk)  
AT THE SHOP AT BLACKMARSH

[www.toy-barn.co.uk](http://www.toy-barn.co.uk)

**5. FAM FEST**  
FAMILY ARTS & MUSIC FESTIVAL

ACACIA PARK  
115 E. PLATTE AVE  
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO

**06.08.2019**  
**10AM-5:00**

LIVE MUSIC  
ARTS & CRAFTS  
SILENT AUCTION  
BOUNCE CASTLE  
PAINTING  
INTERACTIVE BOOTHS  
UNIQUE SHOPPING  
FACE PAINTING  
FOOD & MORE

**FREE INTERACTIVE FAMILY EVENT!**

[madeformoreproject.org](http://madeformoreproject.org)

Which advertisement is for people who \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. want to have fun
- B. enjoy special shopping
- C. like secrets
- D. want to play musical instruments
- E. need to make special event
- F. prefer to go to the theatre
- G. enjoy comedies
- H. want to hunt Easter eggs

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

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

## 11

### Task 3

Read the text and match the headings (A–G) to the paragraphs (1–5). There are two extra headings you do not need to use.

#### Napping May Improve Learning and Memory

March 16 is International Sleep Day. And we should all celebrate the act of sleeping. Studies have shown that a good night's rest helps us stay healthy, both mentally and physically.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

Researchers say sleep is probably the best tool we have for memory and learning. Getting a good night's sleep is important for the learning and memory process. It's important because it stores the training exercises and the learning exercises into our more permanent memory while we're sleeping 7–8 hours in bed. And then the next morning when you wake up your mind is better prepared to act on that information.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

But what about getting a rest during the middle of the day? Short periods of sleep, or napping, may help our brains work better. Past studies have shown that napping can help babies and young children learn better. And it can also help older adults' brain activity. Taking a nap may also help this older group of people fight off memory loss.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

However, many people may not want to say that they take a nap. They may think that napping shows they are weak or lack energy that only children, the very old, sick or lazy people nap. In fact, Americans sometimes do a very strange thing: some people love to talk about how few hours of sleep they need each night. Experts warn that adults should get from seven to eight hours of sleep each night.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

While resting in the middle of the work day may seem like a luxury to Americans, napping is very much part of a normal, everyday life in other parts of the world. However, that may be changing. Many offices now offer napping rooms and napping cafes are appearing in many U.S. cities, including Washington, D.C.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

Today doctors are recommending that young, healthy adults should try to sleep for about 30 minutes or less. And 30 minutes is enough to remove the desire to sleep and will help to feel more awake. If you nap longer, we will get into deeper sleep, which can be hard to get out of. Doctors also warn that if you have trouble falling asleep at night, you should not nap for more than 45 minutes, and you should do it before 3 p.m. in the afternoon.



- A. Light sleeping for young and old
- B. Sleep well — be healthy
- C. Medical advice
- D. Some people's belief
- E. World napping record
- F. The importance of bedtime for our memory and learning
- G. Napping for American workers

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

## Task 4

Read the text and match the headings (A–G) to the paragraphs (1–5). There are two extra headings you do not need to use.

### Biological Clock

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

Biological clock is a popular name given to a mysterious timing system that operates in plants and animals. It keeps accurate time of days, weeks, months, and even years. It also times the activities of living things to keep them in harmony with the regular changes of their surroundings. Birds migrate, fish spawn, and flowers blossom on schedules set by their built-in clocks. The biological clock in human beings times our periods of sleep and wakefulness and many body activities.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

No one knows where this biological clock is located, or how it works. Some scientists believe that every living thing has its own built-in timing system that operates independently. Others believe that the clocks are set by the natural rhythms of the earth's electromagnetic or gravitational forces. Still others suggest that forces both inside and outside the body are necessary to keep the clocks accurate. Scientists hope that experiments with plants and animals in outer space, far from the earth's natural rhythms, may provide more information about how biological clock works.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

Biological clocks keep track of rhythmic changes in the environment, including day and night, movements of the ocean tides, phases of the moon, and seasons of the year. Many, and possibly all, living things seem to have internal cycles — called biorhythms — that respond to these external rhythmic changes. The biorhythms of each particular species seem to be timed to enable the organism to take advantage of the changes in its environment.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

Biorhythms continue on schedule even in laboratories where the plant or animal is shielded from all evidence of passing time and of outside change. But the biorhythms can be shifted — and the biological clock reset — by changing the time at which the plant or animal gets light.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

Biological clocks in people work on schedules essential to life and health. Many vital body processes are programmed for 24-hour biorhythms. The functions of cells, glands, kidneys, liver, and nervous system are all coordinated with each other and with the day-night rhythm of the environment. Each is timed to operate when it can do the greatest good for the entire body.



- A. Location of biological clock
- B. Internal cycles and rhythmic changes
- C. Biological clock and changing
- D. The clock of the body
- E. Coordinated work of the body
- F. The internal clock's research
- G. Body harmony and environment

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							



## Task 5

Read the text and match the headings (A–G) to the paragraphs (1–5). There are two extra headings you do not need to use.

### Ballet

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

Ballet is a form of dancing performed for theater audiences. Like other dance forms, ballet may tell a story, express a mood, or simply reflect the music. But a ballet dancer's technique and special skills differ greatly from those of other dancers. Ballet dancers perform many movements that are unnatural for the body. But they make these movements gracefully and with no sign of strain or effort.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

Ballet dancers seem to ignore the law of gravity as they float through the air in long, slow leaps. They keep perfect balance while they spin like tops without becoming dizzy. In certain steps, their feet move so rapidly that the eye can hardly follow. The women often dance on the tips of their toes, and the men lift them high overhead as if they were as light as feathers.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

The dancers take joy in controlling their bodies, and ballet audiences share their feelings. The viewers feel as if they were gliding and spinning with the dancers. Simply by using their bodies, ballet dancers are able to express many emotions, such as anger, fear, jealousy, joy, and sadness. The lines of the dancers' bodies form beautiful, harmonious designs. Ballet technique is called classical because it stresses this purity and harmony of design.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

In addition to the dance form called ballet, an individual dance work or performance using classical ballet technique is called a ballet. Any dance work involving a group of dancers may also be called a ballet even though it may not use classical ballet technique. For example, works of modern dance, musical comedy, and dance on television programs may or may not include this technique, but many are called ballets.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

Classical ballet technique developed in France during the 1660's. Today, French words are used in all parts of the world for the various steps and positions. Different ballet styles have developed in various countries. The American style is energetic and fast. British ballet is more refined. Russian ballet is forceful and showy, French ballet is pretty and decorative. Ballet dancers travel throughout the world and adopt features of foreign styles. Because of these international influences, all ballet is continually being broadened and enriched.



- A. Ballet styles
- B. Theatre performance
- C. No laws of Physics
- D. Dance language and audience
- E. Special body movements
- F. Variety of ballet
- G. Ballet technique and joy

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

## Task 6

Read the texts (1–3) about the teens and match the descriptions of their rooms (A–D). There is one extra description you do not need to use.

### Habits and Rooms

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

Ann loves plants and she is good at growing them. She would like a quiet room with a garden view. She also likes collecting books, postcards and souvenirs, so her room should not be small. She has a fear of heights so she can't look out of her window when she's upstairs.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

Sue loves sunbathing. It's not important to her which floor her room is on, but it must be cosy. The room shouldn't be big, as she hates cleaning and doesn't keep unnecessary things. Sue doesn't want to hear the traffic while studying or reading.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

Tom has quite a big collection of model cars. His parents want him to help in the garden every weekend, but he hates flowers and plants. Tom is not interested in doing sporting activities; he even hates climbing stairs. He prefers surfing the Internet or watching cars driving past in the street.

**A.** This is a huge room located downstairs. The window is not very big. It opens onto the street, so you can't admire the garden. All you can see is the traffic and the neighbours passing by.

**B.** This room is upstairs. It is small, but it has a big balcony. There's a huge tree outside the window, so it's almost impossible to see anything. You can only hear the noise of the traffic coming from the street.

**C.** This quiet room isn't big. It's situated upstairs at the back of the house and has access to a balcony. When you stand there, you can admire the whole garden, feel separated from the noise of the city life, and enjoy the beautiful weather.

**D.** This bright and quite a big room is located downstairs. It is perfect for someone with lots of professions. There are huge French windows opening straight onto the back garden where you can relax far from the noise of the street.

	A	B	C	D
1				
2				
3				



## ЧАСТИНА II. ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ТРЕНУВАННЯ

### Task 7

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

#### Are you able to take a holiday from your wireless device?

A growing number of hotels will help you to find out. Some hotels are offering ‘extras’, like food and underwater diving, to people who agree to give up their mobile phones for a few hours. Other hotels have phone-free hours in their swimming areas. A few are even banning electronic devices from public places altogether.

Hotels that limit mobile phone use risk losing publicity on social media services such as *Instagram* or *Facebook*. But they say their policies reflect their aim of promoting good health, fun and recreation. And, they hope that hotel guests will enjoy their experience and return for future visits.

The fact that people cannot disconnect is a serious issue. Half of mobile phone users spend between three and seven hours a day on their devices. A study by the non-profit group Common Sense Media found that 69 percent of parents and 78 percent of young people said they used their devices at least hourly. A hotel company found that the average guest was bringing three devices and activating them once every 12 minutes — or about 80 times a day.

Last October, resorts began offering “rewards” to guests who agreed to put away their phones for a few hours. In exchange for leaving the phone in a soft, protected pocket, guests get good seating by swimming pools, free food and even chances to win return visits. The devices stay with the guests, but only hotel employees can open the secure pocket.

It was reported last week that 250 people have taken part in the program at Wyndham resort hotels in Florida and Texas. The resorts offered to cut the cost of a hotel stay by five percent if guests put their phones in a timed lockbox. The hotels provide treats, bedtime books and instant cameras for adults and children who are not sure what to do with all their newfound free time.

However, not all holiday makers want to be separated from their devices. Phones can serve as cameras, music players, travel guides and e-readers. They also might be needed in an emergency.



**1. What problem can hotels face because of advising their customers NOT to use their devices?**

- A. Customers will not know what to do with their free time.
- B. Customers will not have “extras” for following the rules.
- C. Customers will not be active.
- D. Customers will not post photos of their holidays in social media.

**2. According to the text which one is NOT False?**

- A. The use of mobile devices is not a problem for most people.
- B. People spend little time using devices.
- C. The use of devices is a real problem for a lot of people.
- D. People do not take their devices on holiday.

3. What does the word 'reward' in line 16 mean?

- A. recompense
- B. honor
- C. loss
- D. payment
- E. bonus

4. What special offer did the American hotels of two states make to their customers?

- A. They provided special entertainment for children who were without adults.
- B. They offered to reduce the price for living in them if the customers did not use mobile devices.
- C. They offered their customers to use mobile phones for reading e-books.
- D. They offered to lock their guests in a special time lockers.

## Task 8

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

### Facebook Timeline: How to make it look great

Every time Facebook changes its design, there is a collective outcry from the addicted masses bemoaning the site's new look. Facebook Timeline — the new profile design that's rolling out this week — will be no exception. But Timeline is different from previous updates, and users should have fewer reasons to pout: Timeline lets them be a designer.



The biggest change in Timeline profiles is the giant photo that goes at the top of your profile, separate from your profile picture. It's called a cover, and it's the most creativity that Facebook has ever permitted in its mostly rigid design. So, now with your profile picture and your **cover picture**, you'll have two decisions about the best way you present yourself to the online world. Here are some tips for compiling your Timeline.

Your cover is the first impression of you a user will get when he or she goes to your page. As you sort through your photos, think about which snapshots best represent you, whether it's an image of your family or

something totally abstract. Humor is always welcome, and for advanced Timeline users, there are ways to make jokes about the actual design of the page. Check out how these clever designers have transformed their pages.

Too often, people change their Facebook photo to a photo of someone or something other than themselves — their child, their dog, a beautiful vacation photo. Those photos can now go in the cover, instead, freeing people to return their profile photo to a self-portrait once again. Writes Jill Duffy in PC Mag: “I have no problem with creative profile pictures, but there actually is a breakdown in the mechanics of Facebook when you can’t identify your friends by sight; several of Facebook’s authentication procedures require you to identify your friends. I’ve failed them on several occasions by staring blankly at pictures of infants, groups of people on a stage, and cartoon images of dogs.”

The cover is a huge space, so a high-res photo will look best. Be prepared to crop and manipulate your image to make it look great. You can drag your image around the viewer space, but you can’t crop or resize from within Facebook.

Sites such as My FB Covers and Site Canvas will give you the tools to design a creative cover with your own images. For those who can’t choose just one image, Site Canvas will help you make a collage.

*(The Washington Post, Maura Judkis, 12/16/2011)*

**1. What does the word ‘cover’ in line 7 mean?**

- A. Put on a cap
- B. Put on top
- C. Put on an expensive picture
- D. Put on a huge picture
- E. Put on the main picture

**2. According to the text which one is **NOT** True.**

- A. Timeline lets you be a designer of your page.
- B. You can make jokes about the design of your page.
- C. You always can make manipulations with your photos.
- D. You can look great at your photos without manipulating in FB.
- E. You can use some tools to create a cover for you page.

**3. What helps to make the design of your page creative?**

- A. Your photo and my impression.
- B. Site Canvas and special tools.
- C. Your imagination and FB’s tools.
- D. Your profile picture and cover picture.
- E. Timeline and your own designer.

**4. What is the best way to present yourself to online world?**

- A. A Collective outcry and Timeline.
- B. A Top picture and a profile picture.
- C. A Giant photo and a high-res photo.
- D. A collage and a canvas.
- E. A cover picture and a picture.

## Task 9

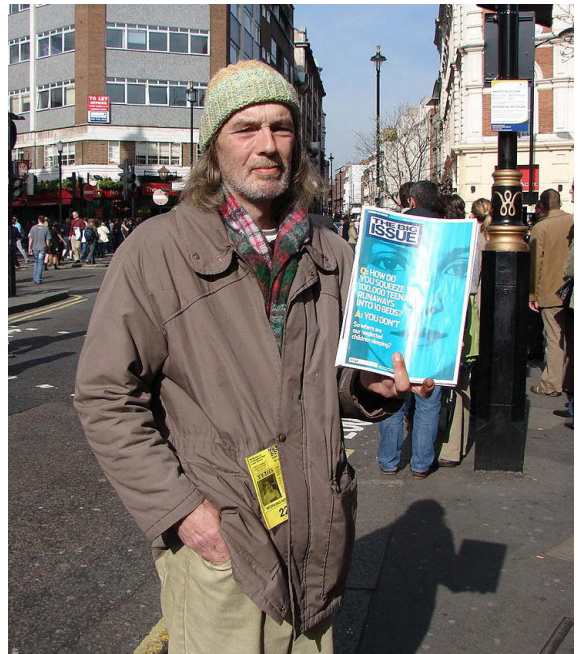
Read the text below. For questions (1–4) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

### A Chance

When I finally decided to give up busking, I felt a mixture of emotions. Part of me was angry, however, another part of me began to see I had an opportunity to put the past behind me. I knew I couldn't carry on singing on street corners all my life. I had to move on.

That was all very well in theory, of course. But no one was going to give me a job. It wasn't because I was stupid, I knew that. Thanks to the IT work I'd done when I was a teenager back in Australia, I was fairly knowledgeable when it came to computers. But I didn't have any relevant experience in the UK to rely on and if a prospective employer asked me where I'd spent the past ten years, I wouldn't be able to say I'd been working for Google or Microsoft. So I had to forget that. There wasn't even any point in my applying to do a training course in computing because they wouldn't accept me. I had been homeless for years and didn't even have an O level to my name.

I realized that there was only one option — selling the Big Issue. I didn't have the luxury of waiting for something else to turn up. So next day I set off for Covent Garden. I had to find Sam, the area's Big Issue coordinator.



Selling the Big Issue is not easy. People often come up to you and say “get a job”. They think that sellers are given the magazines for free but it's not the case. The philosophy of the Big Issue is “you have to have money to make money”. You get a small number of free magazines only on the first day. Once you've sold them, you purchase further copies for £1.25 and sell them for £2.50, thereby making a £1.25 income per copy. You need to plan carefully how many magazines you buy every day because if you make no money, you can't afford copies to sell the next day.



I had tried it once, yet, for me it hadn't worked out. I gave it up after a few months but I could still remember some of the grim, monotonous days I'd spent trying to tempt Londoners to part with their cash in return for a magazine. But I'd been invisible. They would turn their backs on me or do all they could to avoid me. That's why I'd turned to busking, at least then I had my music to attract people's attention.

I wouldn't have considered going back to selling the *Big Issue*<sup>1</sup> if it hadn't been for my cat, Bob. He had transformed my fortunes on the street incredibly. If I could do as well selling the big Issue as I'd done busking with Bob, then my life would take a turn for the better.

*Adapted from "A Street Cat Named Bob" by James Bowen*

<sup>1</sup> Big Issue — a magazine published on behalf of and sold by homeless people

**1. In the second paragraph, the narrator explains why...**

- A. he had no previous experience in computing.
- B. an IT job was not an option for him in the UK.
- C. his skills were irrelevant in Australia.
- D. Google and Microsoft turned down his job application.

**2. People who sell the *Big Issue* in the street...**

- A. collect money for the charity of their choice.
- B. have to be able to manage their finances.
- C. get a few free copies of the magazine every day.
- D. are paid a fixed salary regardless of the number of copies sold.

**3. When the narrator recalls his first experience of selling the Big Issue, he mentions...**

- A. the tricks he used to attract the attention of potential buyers.
- B. the joyful moments with his cat accompanying him at work.
- C. the behaviour of people passing him by in the street.
- D. the severe depression he luckily managed to overcome.

**4. According to the text which one is **NOT** False.**

- A. The narrator decided to sing on the streets all his life.
- B. He was stupid and knew nothing.
- C. He didn't have any IT job experience in the UK.
- D. Selling Big Issue was uncomplicated.



## Task 10

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

### My Letter

Dear Susie,

It was great to hear from you. Thanks a lot for your last letter. I haven't seen you for ages. I know you were busy a lot with your moving to another town and I hope you've managed to settle yourself.

As for me, I've spent an awesome time in Italy with my family. We were staying at a guest house enjoying the spectacular view of the Piazza San Marco. Venice looks really special with its narrow canals where a gondola ride has been a tradition for hundreds of years.

We had a chance to visit Vatican City which is home to some of the world's precious art collections. Moreover, we relaxed at the Lake Como. I was greatly impressed by the surrounding mountains, its greenery and the lines of toy-like towns. I'm sure you'll be inspired by this view to paint your best pictures in your free time.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is definitely worth visiting. It's popular with tourists from all over the world. We've climbed up the stairs of the tower for a fabulous view over the city. What is more, I can't mention the Colosseum which is a must see. It remains the largest ancient building ever built by the Romans.

Susie, I sent you the best photos I've ever taken. I wish we could come to Italy the next time together. You shouldn't miss the chance to visit this gorgeous country and to get unforgettable memories of your life.

Hope to hear from you soon!

Best wishes, Adele



#### 1. Adele is writing Susie a letter about...

- A. her holiday in Vatican
- B. her staying at a guest house
- C. her moving to a new town
- D. her holiday in Italy
- E. her visiting different sightseeing

#### 2. How does Adele feel about her holidays?

- A. spectacular
- B. impressive
- C. inspired
- D. bored
- E. unforgettable

**3. What was Adele busy with?**

- A. with visiting Italy
- B. with spending her time in Vatican
- C. with moving to a new town
- D. with admiring picturesque views
- E. with writing letters to her friends

**4. What is Susie's hobby?**

- A. painting
- B. reading
- C. travelling
- D. taking photos
- E. climbing

**5. What building can you see the fantastic view over the city from?**

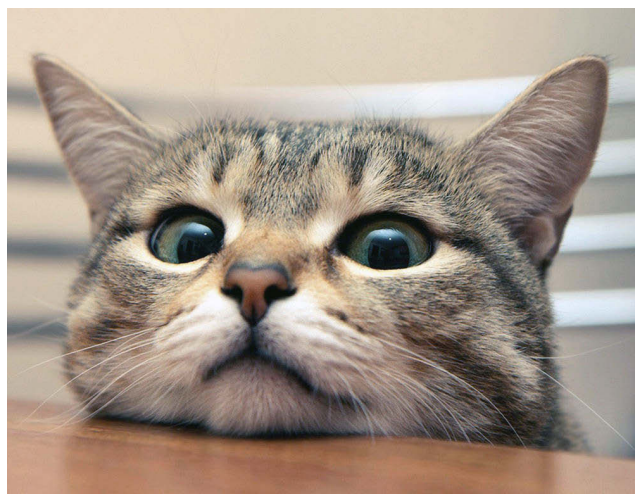
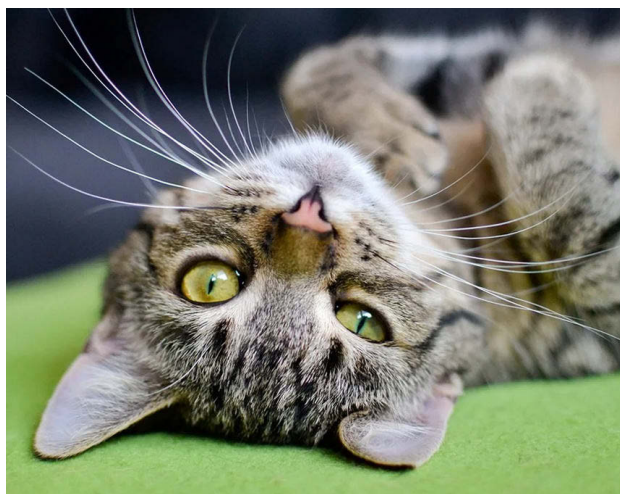
- A. the Colosseum
- B. the Leaning Tower of Pisa
- C. the Piazza San Marco
- D. the guest house
- E. the Lake Como

**Task 11**

**Read the text below. For questions (1–4) choose the correct answer (A–H).**

Most people think that the cat is an unintelligent animal, fond of ease, and caring little for anything but mice and milk. But a cat has really more character than most human beings, and gets a great deal more satisfaction out of life. Of all the animal kingdom, the cat has the most many-sided character.

He or she is an athlete, a musician, an acrobat, a Lothario, a grim fighter, a sport of the first water. All day long the cat loafs about the house, takes things easy, sleeps by the fire, and allows himself to be pestered by the attentions of our womenfolk and annoyed by our children. To pass the time away he sometimes watches a mouse-





hole for an hour or two — just to keep himself from dying of ennui; and people get the idea that this sort of thing is all that life holds for the cat. But watch him as the shades of evening fall, and you see the cat as he really is.

When the family sits down to tea, the cat usually puts in an appearance to get his share, and purrs noisily, and rubs himself against the legs of the family; and all the time he is thinking of a fight or a love-affair that is coming off that evening. If there is a guest at table the cat is particularly civil to him, because the guest is likely to have the best of what is going. Sometimes, instead of recognizing this civility with something to eat, the guest stoops down and strokes the cat, and says, "Poor pussy! Poor pussy!"

The cat soon tires of that; he puts up his claw and quietly but firmly rakes the guest in the leg.

"Oh!" says the guest, "the cat stuck his claws into me!" The delighted family remarks, "Isn't it sweet of him? Isn't he intelligent? HE WANTS YOU TO GIVE HIM SOMETHING TO EAT."

The guest dares not do what he would like to do — kick the cat through the window — so, with tears of rage and pain in his eyes, he affects to be very much amused, and sorts out a bit of fish from his plate and hands it down. The cat gingerly receives it, with a look in his eyes that says: "Another time, my friend, you won't be so dull of comprehension," and purrs maliciously as he retires to a safe distance from the guest's boot before eating it. A cat isn't a fool — not by a long way.

*From "The Cat" by Andrew Barton Paterson*

1. Which of the following is an assumption people hold about cats?
  - A. Cats are lazy.
  - B. Cats are dumb.
  - C. Cats are smart animals.
  - D. Cats are cunning.
  - E. Cats only want milk and mice.
  - F. Cats are unintelligent and ease animals.
  - G. Cats are contented with life.
  - H. Cats are brilliant sportsmen.
2. We could replace the phrase "a sport of the first water" with each of the following words **EXCEPT**...
  - A. a perfect entertainer
  - B. a hospitable proprietor
  - C. a smart animal
  - D. a brilliant sportsman
  - E. a lovely rake
  - F. a funk combatant
  - G. the best goof-off
  - H. a good performer
3. Why is the cat really nice to visitors?
  - A. He likes to meet new people.
  - B. He wants to be petted.
  - C. He wants to make a good impression.
  - D. He wants visitors to feed him at dinner.
  - E. He wants to play with visitors.
  - F. He wants guests to sympathize with him.
  - G. He wants to dance with visitors.
  - H. He wants to drink tea with guests.
4. Which of the words does **NOT** mean 'affect'?
  - A. Pretend
  - B. Influence
  - C. Feel
  - D. Touch
  - E. Inspire
  - F. Impact
  - G. Lull
  - H. Impress

### ЧАСТИНА ІІІ. ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ТРЕНУВАННЯ

#### Task 12

Read the paragraphs below. For every question (1–5) choose the correct answer (A–H). There are three extra answers you do not need to use.

#### Unusual women of the past

You may think that no women went to sea or joined the army until the twentieth century, but this is not true. Although they usually had to pretend to be men, there are a few true stories of women who fought for both good reasons and bad ones.

One English woman soldier in the seventeenth century was Christian Walsh, the wife of a man who was made to join the army, although he did not want to be a soldier. Christian refused to accept the situation, unlike most women in those days. She cut off her hair, dressed as a man and joined the army, calling herself Kit Cavanagh, in order to look for her husband. It was thirteen years before she found him and during that time she fought in several different countries. She was only discovered to be a woman when doctors were operating on her for an injury she had received while fighting.



A rather different example, from around the same time, is Anne Bonney. It is not certain why she left Ireland, where she was born, and went to the islands which are now called the Bahamas. However, we know that when she got there, she fell in love with a sailor called John Rackham. She worked with John to steal a ship from the local port. They obviously chose the ship carefully, because it was the fastest one in the port at the time. For the next ten years they sailed round the Caribbean, attacking other ships and stealing everything valuable from them, as well as taking sailors to help on their own ship.

One day, Anne was surprised to discover that a boy they had taken off another ship in this way was really a young woman. She told Anne her name was Mary Read. She said she had dressed like a man to increase her opportunities, because in those days of course most women were expected to stay at home. Earlier, Mary had fought in the army, but had stopped pretending to be a man for a short time when she married a soldier who had realized that she was a woman. Unfortunately her husband died, and so Mary started to dress as a man once again and became a sailor.

Anne and Mary continued their criminal career with John Rackham, but in the end their ship was caught by the navy. The two women went on fighting even after all the men were taken prisoner, but they avoided punishment and disappeared. Nobody knows what happened to them after that. Perhaps they pretended to be men and joined another ship, or maybe they got married.



Amelia Earhart gave women their wings, quite literally. The first female aviator to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean in 1928, she was — incredibly — only the sixth woman to be issued a pilot's license. In 1931, at the same time as setting a world altitude record of 18,415 feet, Earhart also joined 'the Ninety-Nines', an organization of female pilots who banded together to encourage women in aviation. She once described fears as 'paper tigers', adding, 'please, know that I am aware of the hazards. I want to do it because I want to do it.' During an attempt to circumnavigate the globe in 1937, Earhart disappeared over the central Pacific Ocean. She was never found. Her final failure became, like she once said, a challenge to us all.

Deborah Sampson. As the Revolutionary War continued to rage, Sampson was feeling restless. She didn't want to just be a nurse, though. She sewed a uniform for herself and said her name was Robert Shurtleff. Some say she enlisted in either 1781 or 1782 in the 4th Massachusetts Regiment.

Sampson was wounded three times while fighting. The first injury was a gash to the head. She knew she might be discovered if she went to a hospital, so she took care of the injury herself. Her second injury was a musket ball to the thigh. This time she had to go to the hospital but showed the doctor her head injury instead. There are two tales when it comes to the musket ball injury. Both say that Sampson treated the wound herself, but one tale has her getting the ball out and the other doesn't. Either way, the injury caused her pain the rest of her life. Her third injury was a shot in the shoulder. In 1783, Sampson became ill. She was hospitalized while fighting in Philadelphia. While being treated by Dr. Barnabas Binney, her identity was discovered.

1. Christian Walsh was the woman who...
2. Anne Bonney was the woman who...
3. Mary Read was the woman who...
4. Amelia Earhart was the woman who...
5. Deborah Sampson was the woman who...

- A. was a local housewife.
- B. liked voyage.
- C. was a Patient Beauty.
- D. wanted to change her way of life.
- E. wanted to possess the world.
- F. wanted to look for an Englishman.
- G. became the Briny Lady.
- H. was the best fighter.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								



Read the paragraphs below. For every question (1–4) choose the correct answer (A–H). There are four extra answers you do not need to use.

As a recent public relations graduate, I was not fully aware of what public relations entailed. After learning about the industry and figuring out what PR professionals actually do (and don't do), I realized that I've been learning about PR my entire life. Turns out, Walt Disney and Disney Corporation have produced movies for decades to help educate children and adults on how to be effective public relations professionals. Don't believe me? To drive the point home, I've broken down some examples of PR lessons derived from several Disney favorites:

This hero, with the help of his Genie, created a new image for himself. He didn't get an entirely new face (a rebrand), he just changed his appearance and motives to appeal to his target audience (a young princess in particular). He went from shirtless, street rat to well-dressed 'prince' seeking the princess' hand. His natural character is what won people over, but he was given a second chance with his new and improved brand.

Upon his change into a llama he learned some life lessons, and the audience learned some PR lessons: Attitude can lose you clients and friends and even change you into a llama.

Getting involved in a project or a client that you are enthusiastic about can give you the fire to do your best work possible.

### **Be adaptable**

As a public relations professional, you're going to be put in situations that can be uncomfortable. Being able to adapt to an environmental change, as this hero did, you can make a valuable asset to any organization.

The hero was a human who adapted to living in the jungle with apes. He used his head and taught himself things to make his life easier, such as tree surfing and spear making. Whether it's adapting to a client's needs, a situation, or a new job, public relations professionals need to find their inner ape.

*PR Daily, Matthew Dougherty, 18/09/2012*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>1. "A new look can make all the difference" is told about...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>A.</b> Princess Jasmine</li><li><b>B.</b> Emperor Kuzco</li><li><b>C.</b> Pocahontas</li><li><b>D.</b> Aladdin</li><li><b>E.</b> Tarzan</li><li><b>F.</b> Pinocchio</li><li><b>G.</b> Ariel</li><li><b>H.</b> Cinderella</li></ul> | <p><b>2. "Your attitude can affect your work" is told about...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>A.</b> Princess Jasmine</li><li><b>B.</b> Emperor Kuzco</li><li><b>C.</b> Aladdin</li><li><b>D.</b> Tarzan</li><li><b>E.</b> Pinocchio</li><li><b>F.</b> Pocahontas</li><li><b>G.</b> Ariel</li><li><b>H.</b> Cinderella</li></ul> |
| <p><b>3. "Passion drives results" is told about...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>A.</b> Princess Jasmine</li><li><b>B.</b> Emperor Kuzco</li><li><b>C.</b> Aladdin</li><li><b>D.</b> Tarzan</li><li><b>E.</b> Pinocchio</li><li><b>F.</b> Pocahontas</li><li><b>G.</b> Ariel</li><li><b>H.</b> Cinderella</li></ul>                 | <p><b>4. "Be adaptable" is told about...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>A.</b> Princess Jasmine</li><li><b>B.</b> Emperor Kuzco</li><li><b>C.</b> Aladdin</li><li><b>D.</b> Pinocchio</li><li><b>E.</b> Pocahontas</li><li><b>F.</b> Ariel</li><li><b>G.</b> Tarzan</li><li><b>H.</b> Mowgli</li></ul>                           |

## Task 14

Read the paragraphs below. For every question (1–7) choose the correct answer (A–H). There is one extra answer you do not need to use.

### 7 Famous Gardens Around the World

From the Hanging Gardens of Babylon — regarded as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World — to your neighbor's impressive hydrangea display, gardening has been ever present in human society. Perhaps born of a desire to bring order to the natural world, gardens are commonly seen as refuges and sources of inspiration and pleasure.

The grandest gardens around the world offer those both on an astounding scale, and whether you're looking for ideas for your personal garden or potential stops on your next vacation, these breathtaking gardens from every corner of the globe are well worth your time.



#### 1. The Garden of Cosmic Speculation

The Garden of Cosmic Speculation is probably the most unique entry on the list. Eschewing traditional garden aesthetics, the garden takes its inspiration from science and mathematics, particularly modern cosmology. Created by landscape architect Charles Jencks at his home in Scotland, this private garden is only open to the public one day each year.





## 2. Keukenhof

Keukenhof in Lisse, the Netherlands — also known as the Garden of Europe — is one of the largest flower gardens in the world. Though it is only open for a couple of months each spring, it truly is something to behold. Spread across 79 acres, the garden practically bursts with color, and it boasts more than 7 million bulbs and 800 varieties of tulips.



## 3. The Alnwick Garden

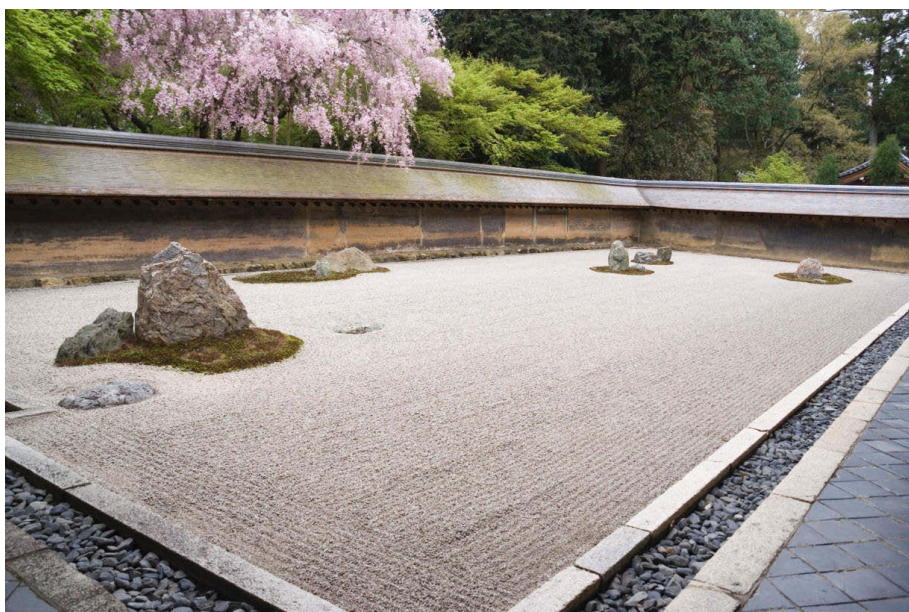
Originally established in the mid-eighteenth century, The Alnwick Garden gets its name from the adjacent Alnwick Castle in Northumberland, England. One of the gardens in the complex gives Alnwick its unique claim to fame — the Poison Garden, which consists exclusively of toxic and poisonous plants. Never before has “look, but don’t touch” taken on more urgency.





#### 4. Nong Nooch Tropical Botanical Garden

The sheer number of things to do and see at Thailand's Nong Nooch Tropical Botanical Garden makes it an easy addition to the list. Clocking in at 500-plus acres, Nong Nooch has a little something for everyone — multiple themed gardens, cultural shows, paddleboats, a zoo, and even elephant rides. Perhaps more akin to a theme park, Nong Nooch is anything but boring.



#### 5. Ryoan-ji

The garden at Ryoan-ji is a Zen temple in Kyoto, Japan, that dates back more than five centuries and contains one of the finest surviving examples of a Japanese Zen garden. Zen gardens are rock gardens consisting of larger rock formations amidst smaller, hand-selected pebbles that are raked daily by monks. The garden is intended to facilitate meditation rather than reenactments of your favorite scene from *The Next Karate Kid*.





## 6. Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne

Many people know Australia as a land of harsh deserts, poisonous creatures, and Vegemite. What you may not have learned from watching *Crocodile Dundee* (or its sequels) is that Melbourne, Australia, is home to an internationally renowned garden — the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne.



## 7. The Huntington Desert Garden

The garden features over 10,000 individual species of native and exotic plants and spans nearly 100 acres.

When thinking of deserts, gardens probably aren't the first thing to come to mind. Located in San Marino, California, the Huntington Desert Garden contains one of the world's largest collections of cacti and other desert plants. It is a stunning example of the surprising beauty of deserts around the world — commonly thought of as barren, lifeless places.

## Which of the gardens...

- A.** is a dead garden
- B.** is the garden of death
- C.** is an entertaining garden
- D.** is connected with the theory of the universe
- E.** is the best garden for your brainwork
- F.** is a spring garden
- G.** consists of several different gardens
- H.** is an alien garden

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2								
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7								

## Task 15

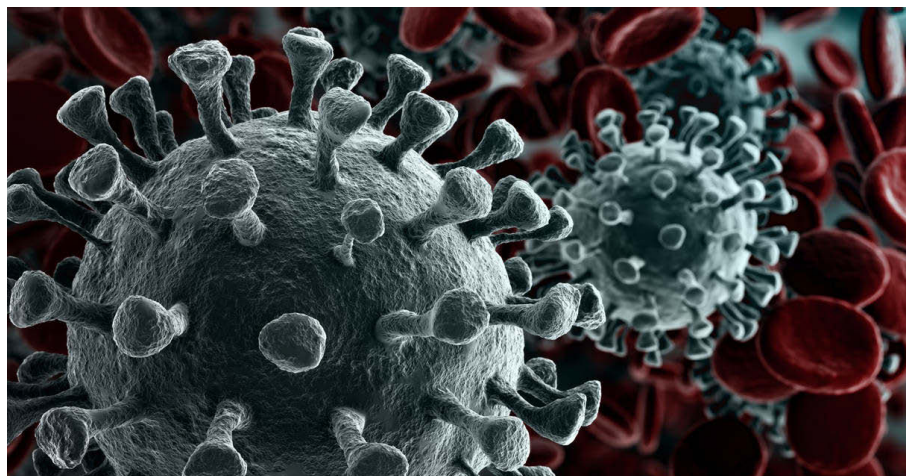
Read the paragraphs below. For every question (1–7) choose the correct answer (A–H). There is one extra answer you do not need to use.

### Devastating Infectious Diseases

Contagious diseases have shaped human history and they remain with us today. As the new coronavirus spreads across mainland China and elsewhere around the globe, such infectious diseases are top of mind for many of us. Here's a look at some of the worst of these infections.

#### 1. The new coronavirus

The 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is a new strain of coronavirus that first appeared in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Though it was only just discovered, 2019-nCoV has already spread rapidly in China and around the world. As of Feb. 10, 2020, the virus has led to more than 40,000 illnesses and 900 deaths in China, as well as more than 400 illnesses and two deaths outside of mainland China. (The vast majority of cases and deaths have occurred in Hubei Province, where Wuhan is located.)



Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause respiratory illnesses. This family includes the viruses that cause SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) and MERS (Middle East respiratory syndrome).

Because 2019-nCoV is so new, many unknowns remain about the virus, including exactly how easily it spreads, how deadly it is and whether it will cause a global pandemic. The World Health Organization has declared the 2019-nCoV outbreak a “public health emergency of international concern,” and later — a pandemic.

Studies suggest 2019-nCoV likely originated in bats, but made it's ‘jump’ to people through a yet-to-be-identified animal, which acted as a bridge between bats and humans.





## 2. Smallpox

Scientists think that smallpox, which causes skin lesions, emerged about 3,000 years ago in India or Egypt, before sweeping across the globe. The Variola virus, which causes smallpox, killed as many as a third of those it infected and left others scarred and blinded, according to the World Health Organization.

A photo, taken in 1975, shows the village cemetery in the Bangladesh countryside where smallpox victims were buried. The disease is believed to have killed 46 percent of its victims at a hospital in the Dacca, Bangladesh, ravaging the country for centuries.

In 1980, the WHO (the World Health Organization) declared the disease officially eradicated, after a decade-long vaccination campaign. The last remaining samples of the virus are being held in facilities in the United States and Russia.

## 3. Plague

Unlike smallpox, this ancient killer is still with us. Caused by a bacterium carried by fleas, plague has been blamed for decimating societies including 14<sup>th</sup> century Europe during the Black Death, when it wiped out roughly a third of the population, including in Basel, Switzerland, depicted in this painting from 1349. The disease comes in three forms, but the best known is bubonic plague, which is marked by buboes, or painfully swollen lymph nodes. Though antibiotics developed in the 1940s can treat the disease, in those who are left untreated, plague can have a fatality rate of 50% to 60%, the WHO said.





#### 4. Malaria

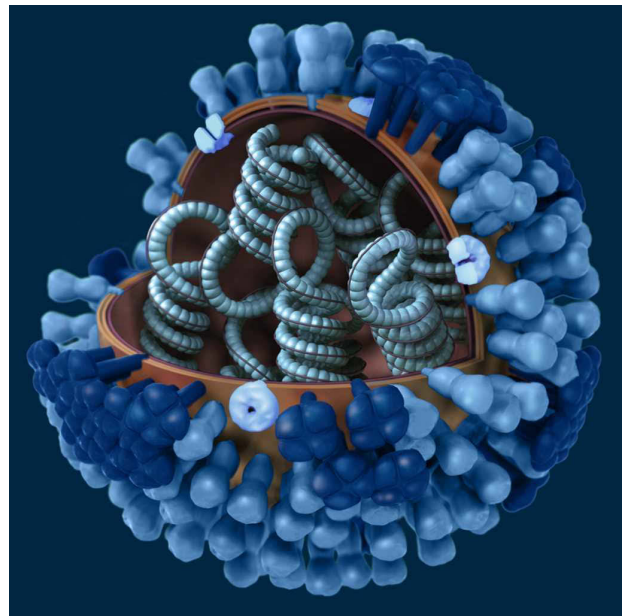
Although it is preventable and curable, malaria has devastated parts of Africa, where the disease accounts for 20 percent of all childhood deaths, according to the World Health Organization. It is present on other continents as well. A parasite carried by blood-sucking mosquitoes causes the disease, which is first characterized by fever, chills and flu-like symptoms before progressing on to more serious complications. By 1951, the disease was eliminated from the U.S. with the help of the pesticide DDT. A subsequent WHO campaign to eradicate malaria was successful only in some places, and the goal was downgraded to reducing transmission of disease, according to the U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The World Health Organization has distributed so-called long-lasting insecticidal nets in order to reduce bites from malaria-carrying mosquitoes, including in Cambodia (shown in image).

#### 5. Influenza

A seasonal, respiratory infection, flu is responsible for about 3 million to 5 million cases of severe illness, and about 250,000 to 500,000 deaths a year across the globe, according to the World Health Organization.

Periodically, however, the viral infection becomes much more devastating: A pandemic in 1918 killed about 50 million people worldwide. As became apparent from «swine flu» and ‘bird flu’ scares in recent years, some influenza viruses can jump between species.

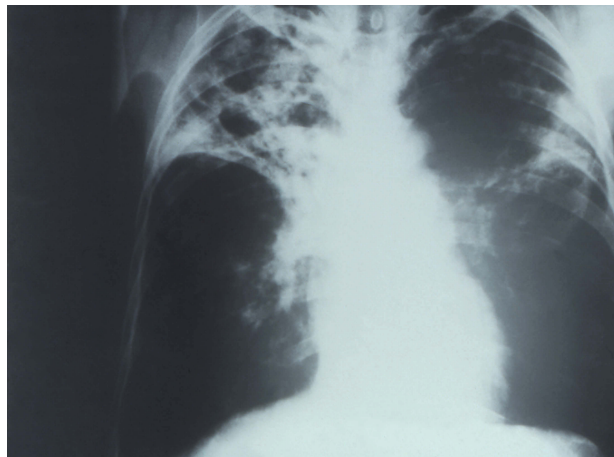




## 6. Tuberculosis

Potentially fatal, tuberculosis or “TB” is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which usually attacks the lungs and causes the signature bloody coughs. In patients suffering from an advanced stage of TB, you can see the effects in a lung X-ray (shown in image).

The bacterium does not make everyone it infects sick, and up to one-third of the world’s population currently carries the bacterium without showing symptoms. And among people infected with TB (but not HIV), 5% to 10% become sick or infectious at some time during their lifetimes.

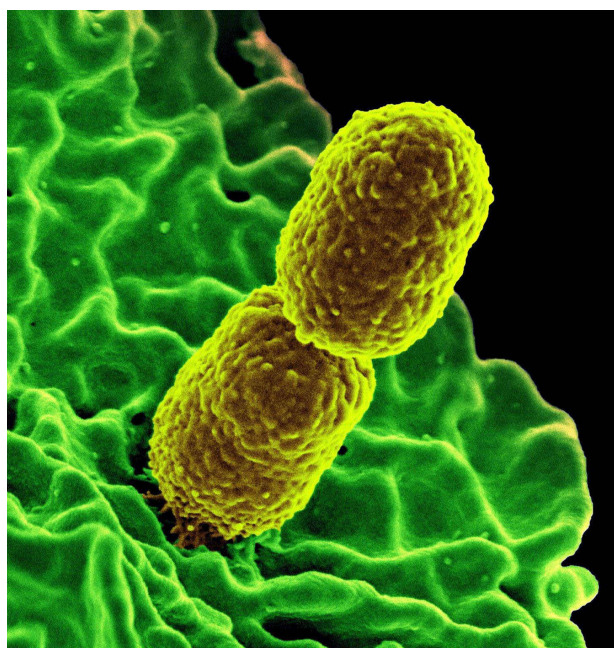


## 7. Pneumonia

Pneumonia might not conjure up the same dread as diseases like rabies or smallpox, but this lung infection can be deadly, especially for those older than 65 or younger than 5.

The disease can be caused by bacteria, a virus or a combination of both, according to Dr. Amesh Adalja, an infectious-disease specialist and a senior associate at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center’s Center for Health Security. A person can also get pneumonia from a fungal infection, parasites or reactions to certain medicines, Adalja told Live Science in September 2016.

In 2017, there were 49,157 deaths from pneumonia in the United States, according to the CDC.



## Which of diseases...

- A.** is caused by insects
- B.** can make people sick the whole life
- C.** is a ‘hopping’ disease
- D.** causes high temperature
- E.** ‘helps’ to deprive of vision
- F.** is dangerous for lungs
- G.** is an ancient hunter
- H.** likes to jump between families

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								



## ЧАСТИНА IV. ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ТРЕНУВАННЯ

### Task 16

Read the text. Choose from the sentences (A–E) the one which fits each gap (1–4). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

#### Big John doesn't pay

A bus came to a stop and a really big man got on. "Big John doesn't pay", he said. The small bus driver didn't want to argue with a man that size. (1) \_\_\_\_\_. The next day, the same thing happened. The giant got on and again said, "Big John doesn't pay".



This continued for some time. The bus driver began to get more and more irritated with the situation. He thought about it all the time and one day he found the solution. (2) \_\_\_\_\_. There, he started an intensive karate course. He practiced every day and didn't miss a single class. (3) \_\_\_\_\_. When the giant got again and said the same thing, the driver stood up and said, "Oh yeah, and why doesn't Big John pay?"

The giant reached inside his pocket. (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Naturally, he expected the worst. But the man took out a plastic card and said, "Because Big John has a bus pass".

- A. He decided to join a gym.
- B. So he didn't say anything.
- C. The driver watched this movement.
- D. After three months he was ready.
- E. Instead, the man decided to buy a ticket.

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					

## Task 17

Read the text. Choose from the sentences (A–F) the one which fits each gap (1–4). There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

### Chips



German shepherd mix Chips getting a treat during WWII, was honored with a medal in London ceremony attended by John Wren, whose family donated their dog to military service from 1942 to 1945. PDSA

An American service dog that singlehandedly attacked a hidden German gun nest during World War II has been awarded Great Britain's most prestigious medal for animal bravery.

Chips, a mix of German shepherd, collie and husky, posthumously received the Dickin Medal for his canine bravery at a ceremony Monday that was sponsored by the veterinary charity PDSA.

The honor was accepted by John Wren, 76, of New York. His father donated Chips to the military in 1942.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ The dog's most courageous effort occurred in 1943, as he and his handler, Pvt. John Rowell, were part of the 1943 invasion of Sicily. Chips broke free from Rowell on the beach and ran toward machine gun fire that was pinning down Allied service members.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ According to Rowell's account of the pre-dawn raid, Chips grabbed one of the Germans by the neck and dragged him from the pill box. His comrades followed with their hands up.

The dog suffered burns and scalp wounds, but was otherwise fine.

«It has taken over seven decades, but Chips can now finally take his place in the history books as one of the most heroic dogs to serve with the U. S. Army,» PDSA director general Jan McLoughlin said Monday.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ He also helped capture 10 enemy soldiers on the same day he attacked the machine gun nest.

He was awarded the Silver Star, a Distinguished Service Cross and a Purple Heart during the war. But after controversy erupted over giving military service awards to animals, the practice was suspended.

Chips gained notoriety for other acts during the conflict, including a public meeting with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1945. (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Unbeknownst to Eisenhower, the dog had been trained to clamp down on humans he didn't know.

But when Chips died just seven months after returning home to Pleasantville, N.Y., his obituary stated his family sent him into military service because he had bitten a garbage collector.

A. Chips also served as a guard dog during a conference between British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and U. S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

B. So when speaking of friendship and loyalty, this is the story that just has to be told.

- C. Chips attacked a hidden gun nest, biting German soldiers and pulling a smoking machine gun from its base.
- D. Wren was 4 years old when Chips arrived back home in a wooden crate, having been honorably discharged after three years of stellar service.
- E. In that moment, no matter how hard life might be, you know you are loved by someone like there is no tomorrow.
- F. When the future president bent down to pet the service dog to thank him for his bravery, Chips bit him.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3						
4						

## Task 18

Read the text. Choose from the sentences (A–E) the one which fits each gap (1–4). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

### The maps of the future

The modern map is no longer a printed publication we struggle with on a mountain peak, but digital, data — rich and dynamic. Thanks to satellite navigation, GPS-enabled smart phones, social networking and 3D visualization technology, maps are becoming almost unlimited in their functionality and capable of incorporating real — time updates. **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_. For instance, tourists will be able to plan their trips by using their phones to project a 3D map onto a wall. Then they'll be able to manipulate it remotely with their fingers, adding layers of information such as landmarks, restaurants, recommendations, from friends, as well as transport links and times. As digital maps can now be linked to an almost infinite number of data sets, they're also going to become more personalized. Cyclists or surfers, for example, will be able to add whatever information they find relevant. And soon we may not only be visualizing maps. **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_. This kind of function in a map would also be an obvious advantage for people whose sight is impaired.

Not only does geo-location help us know where we are and what there is of interest around us, it can also show us where everyone else is, and what they think is useful and interesting. **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_. Consequently, we receive real-time alerts from fellow drivers, and hopefully enjoy a less frustrating journey. In my area, over 1,500 motorists drove 105,000 miles and posted and shared 528 road alerts in the last week alone. Of course, a system based on collecting data from users' posts works better when more people take part, so if the number is smaller, it might not always be 100% reliable. **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_. National emergency services spring to mind first when one thinks of the users of the more precise, dynamically — updated maps which are currently available.

While new interaction technologies are making maps richer, there is still one underlying theme uniting all maps throughout history — location. We'll always need to know where we are.

*Adapted from www.bbc.co.uk*

- A. It's said that about one billion hours of travel time and 3.5 billion litres of fuel are saved globally due to improved navigation.
- B. Thus, maps are becoming social. Many navigation applications for mobile phones are incorporating live updates from their community of users to give commuters tips on how to avoid traffic jams.
- C. And in the years to come the way we interact with maps will undergo even more transformation.
- D. They may be talking to us, too. Words are sometimes better than pictures, particularly if you don't want to keep stopping to look at your smartphone.
- E. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that such services can improve the accuracy of maps to the benefit of all.

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					



## РОЗДІЛ 3. ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ USE OF ENGLISH

### ЧАСТИНА І. ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ТРЕНУВАННЯ

#### Task 1

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

#### Shopping for Christmas

For Britain's shops, specially shops in cities, November and December are the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ months of the year. In fact, some big shops do half their year's (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in those two months.

On Christmas Day, the shops are shut. But you can still (3) \_\_\_\_\_ your shopping on Christmas Day if you want to shop on the Internet Internet shops never shut!



Most people, however, spend their money before Christmas. "Christmas shopping" is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ from ordinary shopping, and people like to do it differently. They go to different shops, more expensive shops very often. They look round, they take time (if they can), and they choose.

City shops do their best to attract them with exciting windows, and special offers. In the West End of London, shops spend thousands of pounds on lights, decorations, and special window (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

For shop assistants, it is a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ season. It's a good season for pay! As Christmas gets nearer, shops stay open longer, sometimes until 10 p. m. That means more pay for the (7) \_\_\_\_\_. It also means extra staff. Some people find a (8) \_\_\_\_\_, for a few weeks at least.

Then, at about 5 p. m. on Christmas Eve, it all stops. The shops are (9) \_\_\_\_\_ empty — just a few people running round, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ last minute presents. In many shops, there is a small party, a bottle of wine and mince pies or something like that. And then it's over.

Christmas shopping is over again... until next November.

1.	A	best	B	busiest	C	most active	D	most engaged
2.	A	trading	B	selling	C	business	D	profit
3.	A	go	B	have	C	make	D	do
4.	A	different	B	unlike	C	various	D	not similar

5.	A	decorations	B	displays	C	demonstrations	D	presentations
6.	A	frantic	B	busy	C	crazy	D	insane
7.	A	team	B	crew	C	employees	D	staff
8.	A	employment	B	work	C	job	D	position
9.	A	quickly	B	suddenly	C	swiftly	D	all of a sudden
10.	A	looking at	B	looking for	C	looking forward to	D	getting

## Task 2

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

### The story of Silicon Valley

It is not made of silicon; and it is not a river valley; but forgetting that, Silicon Valley is probably the most (1) \_\_\_\_\_ valley in the world. Silicon Valley, near San Francisco, was the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the modern computer industry.

Silicon Valley is thus a group of small towns, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Palo Alto and San Jose, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ miles south of San Francisco. The high-technology industry was already (5) \_\_\_\_\_ around San Francisco. Intel had been (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1968, and in the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ year the first computer mouse was built at Stamford University. In 1970, Xerox opened a research center in Palo Alto. There were also other electronics companies, like Hewlett Packard, and Fairchild, the world's first 'semiconductor' company.

Then, in 1976, an electronics student called Steve Jobs started a small computer (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in his garage; he gave it the same name as the Beatles' record company: Apple.

Very soon, more companies, like Seagate and Google (9) \_\_\_\_\_. "Silicon Valley" had arrived. There was even a sort of primitive Internet connecting many addresses in Silicon Valley, called the Arpanet.

Today, Silicon Valley is still the home of the computer (10) \_\_\_\_\_. It is still full of high technology, but it is not the only center for high-tech in the USA. Today here are computer firms all over the USA and all over the world, but Silicon Valley still has the largest concentration of high-tech companies and research centers.



1.	A	outstanding	B	prominent	C	famous	D	well-known
2.	A	headquarters	B	office	C	birthplace	D	country of origin
3.	A	including	B	comprising	C	making up	D	involving
4.	A	same	B	few	C	some	D	a few
5.	A	performing	B	emerging	C	working	D	present
6.	A	built	B	founded	C	begun	D	established
7.	A	same	B	alike	C	like	D	similar
8.	A	business	B	enterprise	C	company	D	firm
9.	A	emerged	B	developed	C	appeared	D	came into sight
10.	A	corporation	B	industry	C	manufactory	D	business



### Task 3

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

#### Moving to the Country

Lots of people in Britain want to live (1) \_\_\_\_\_; but young people often prefer living in the city. City life is cool; but is country life cooler? (2) \_\_\_\_\_ yes.

More and more people in Britain want to live in the country, and this is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ more and more problems in some (4) \_\_\_\_\_ areas. The population of British cities has been falling for years. Cities like Liverpool and Glasgow have lost about 30 % of their population in 30 years. But Britain's population is still growing. Where are the people going? Answer: to the country.

The English countryside has a classic image. People imagine that life in the country is slow and (5) \_\_\_\_\_; that there are no traffic jams, no pollution, and no crime. In some places, this is true; but in others it is not. Small towns and villages are becoming more and more (6) \_\_\_\_\_; people have more space and most houses have gardens. But problems are growing. Lots of people want to live in the country and work in the city; so more and more people (7) \_\_\_\_\_ long distances each day, to go to work. Of course they don't use buses (they are too slow) or trains (they don't stop in the country); they use cars. And (8) \_\_\_\_\_ they live in the country, they want to use supermarkets and good fast roads but they do not want to see them or hear them. Besides, lots of young people say that life in the country is (9) \_\_\_\_\_: there is not enough to do, there are not enough activities and excitements.

Little villages now have traffic problems in the morning, just like big cities! And they are getting (10) \_\_\_\_\_.



1.	A	in the roundabouts	B	in the country	C	in the countryside	D	in the suburbs
2.	A	apparently	B	certainly	C	of course	D	probably
3.	A	doing	B	making	C	causing	D	developing
4.	A	countryside	B	village	C	rural	D	country
5.	A	calm	B	still	C	tranquil	D	harmonious
6.	A	beloved	B	attractive	C	famous	D	popular
7.	A	go	B	travel	C	walk	D	run
8.	A	in spite of	B	even	C	despite	D	although
9.	A	boring	B	bored	C	monotonous	D	calm
10.	A	poor	B	better	C	worse	D	more complicated

## Task 4

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

### The Car of the Future?

Is this 'snail car' what tomorrow's car will (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

Here is the car of the future! This car is the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of today's cars; today's cars are (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and dirty, this one is silent and (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Today's cars have wheels, this one does not. It moves like a snail, but much faster than a snail!

This car will use electric energy, not petrol or gasoline; it will have batteries that can be recharged (5) \_\_\_\_\_ from chargers in the road. It will also be very easy to drive. In fact, you won't need to drive it; it will drive itself. You will just (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to tell the computer: "Go to X" and the car will go there. Also, it will reach X very quickly, much faster than today's cars. It will also be very (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and comfortable.

A lot of the technology already exists, but it is very experimental. Already today scientists are developing new materials for the surface of roads. In fifty years from now, perhaps sooner, some new roads will (8) \_\_\_\_\_ solar energy: they will (9) \_\_\_\_\_ this energy under the road, and some cars will be able to use it.

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ you probably won't ever drive a 'snail car', even if you're under 20 today. This, perhaps, is the car of the year 2100, the car that your grandchildren will maybe drive. Driving will be nice in the 22<sup>nd</sup> century.

1.	A	resemble	B	look like	C	show	D	present
2.	A	opposite	B	opposed	C	different	D	on the contrary
3.	A	boisterous	B	loud	C	deafening	D	noisy
4.	A	washed	B	clear	C	clean	D	pure
5.	A	right away	B	immediately	C	instantly	D	directly
6.	A	need	B	have	C	demand	D	ought
7.	A	protected	B	secure	C	guarded	D	safe
8.	A	get	B	capture	C	take	D	have
9.	A	collect	B	store	C	supply	D	receive
10.	A	Yet	B	But	C	However	D	On the other hand

## Task 5

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

### Will there be Life after Oil?

Answer: Yes. The twentieth century was the century of OIL; but the twenty-first will be the age of cleaner types of (1) \_\_\_\_\_. It will have to be. To start with, we cannot go on using oil for ever. We can do so for a few more decades — (2) \_\_\_\_\_ until 2070, then it will run out. There will be none left — or (3) \_\_\_\_\_, there will be hardly any left.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_, there is still plenty of oil under the ground. There is oil under the North Sea and under the Atlantic Ocean. Engineers (5) \_\_\_\_\_ finding new sources of oil. But there are some realities which cannot be (6) \_\_\_\_\_. The quantity of oil under the ground and under the sea is not infinite. It will not last for ever. As oil becomes rarer, it will become harder to (7) \_\_\_\_\_. It will also become more and more expensive. It will therefore become more (8) \_\_\_\_\_ than other fuels. Oil will always cause pollution.

Of course, there are also other truths: Scientists are making new forms of oil, using plants. Most of the oil that we eat comes from plants; and it is sometimes possible to make petrol from this oil. (9) \_\_\_\_\_, some types of diesel-fuel already contain sun-flower oil. Sun-flower oil is cleaner than mineral oil, so it (10) \_\_\_\_\_ less pollution. In reality, the future will have to be a future without oil — or with very little oil. Electricity will be the energy of the third millennium.



1.	A	fuel	B	means	C	substance	D	energy
2.	A	probably	B	perhaps	C	reasonably	D	maybe
3.	A	partly	B	relatively	C	to a certain extent	D	at least
4.	A	At present	B	Now	C	Today	D	Presently
5.	A	keep	B	go on	C	continue	D	start
6.	A	astained	B	avoided	C	stayed away	D	prevented
7.	A	have	B	get	C	extract	D	obtain
8.	A	valuable	B	costly	C	not cheap	D	expensive
9.	A	For instance	B	Obviously	C	Equally	D	Similarly
10.	A	makes	B	causes	C	gives rise to	D	leads to

## Task 6

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

### The Poor Man's Wealth

Ramchand and Premchand were neighbours. Ramchand was a poor farmer. Premchand was a landlord.

Ramchand used to be very (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and happy. He never (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to close the doors and windows of his house at night. He had (3) \_\_\_\_\_ sound sleeps. Although he had no money he was (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

Premchand used to be very (5) \_\_\_\_\_ always. He was very keen to close the doors and windows of his house at night. He could not sleep well. He was always bothered that someone might break open his safes and steal away his money. He (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the peaceful Ramchand.

One day, Premchand call Ramchand and gave him a boxful of cash saying, "Look my dear friend. I am blessed with plenty of wealth. I find you in poverty. So, take this cash and live in (7) \_\_\_\_\_."

Ramchand was overwhelmingly happy. He was joyful (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the day. Night came. Ramchand went to bed as usual. But, today, he could not sleep. He went and closed the doors and windows. He still could not sleep. He began to keep on looking (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the box of cash. The whole night he was disturbed.

As soon as day broke, Ramchand took the box of cash to Premchand. He gave away the box to Premchand saying, "Dear Friend, I am poor. But, your money took away peace from me. Please bear with me and take (10) \_\_\_\_\_ your money."

**MORAL: Money can not get everything.**

1.	A	happy-go-lucky	B	placid	C	calm	D	relaxed
2.	A	worried	B	bothered	C	fussed about	D	worried over
3.	A	deep	B	not shallow	C	profound	D	yawning
4.	A	easy-going	B	calm	C	peaceful	D	placid
5.	A	firm	B	stiff	C	tense	D	rigid
6.	A	desired	B	envied	C	craved	D	resented
7.	A	wealthness	B	prosperity	C	wealthity	D	good times
8.	A	throughout	B	during	C	the whole	D	all over
9.	A	for	B	in	C	on	D	at
10.	A	away	B	forward	C	back	D	off



## Task 7

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

### Famous European Museums You Can Visit for Free

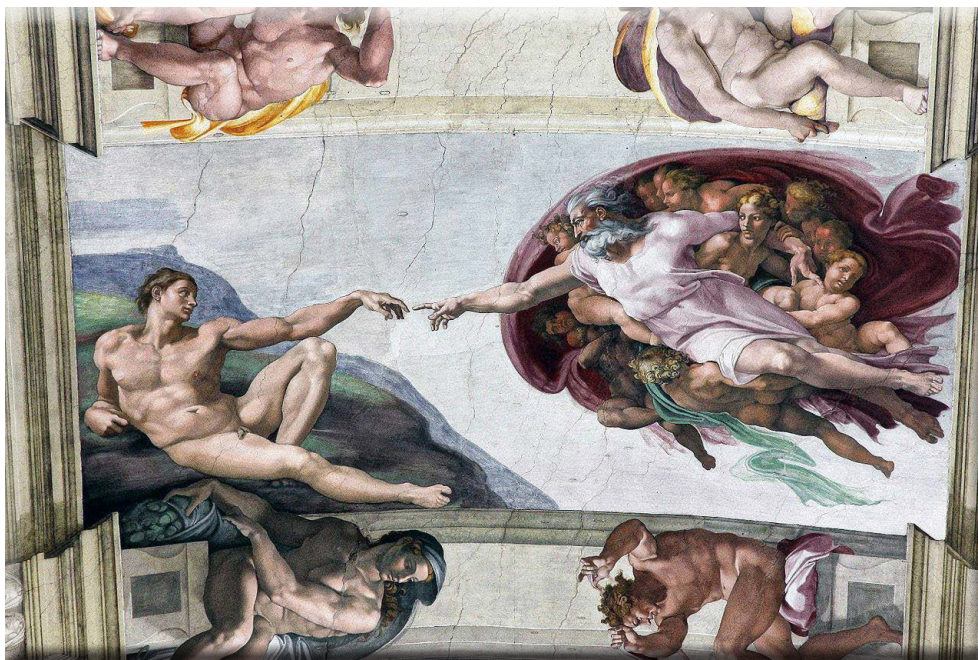
Traveling around Europe can be very expensive. But with a little planning, you can visit these four world-famous art museums (1) \_\_\_\_\_.



#### 1. Prado — Madrid

The collections of Spanish kings and queens can be found at the Prado Museum in Madrid, which had its 200th birthday in November 2019. Painters (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Velazquez, Goya, Titian and Raphael can all be seen here. And it's free to enter the main galleries Monday through Saturday from 6 to 8 p. m., (3) \_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays and holidays from 5 to 7 p. m.





## 2. Vatican Museums — Rome

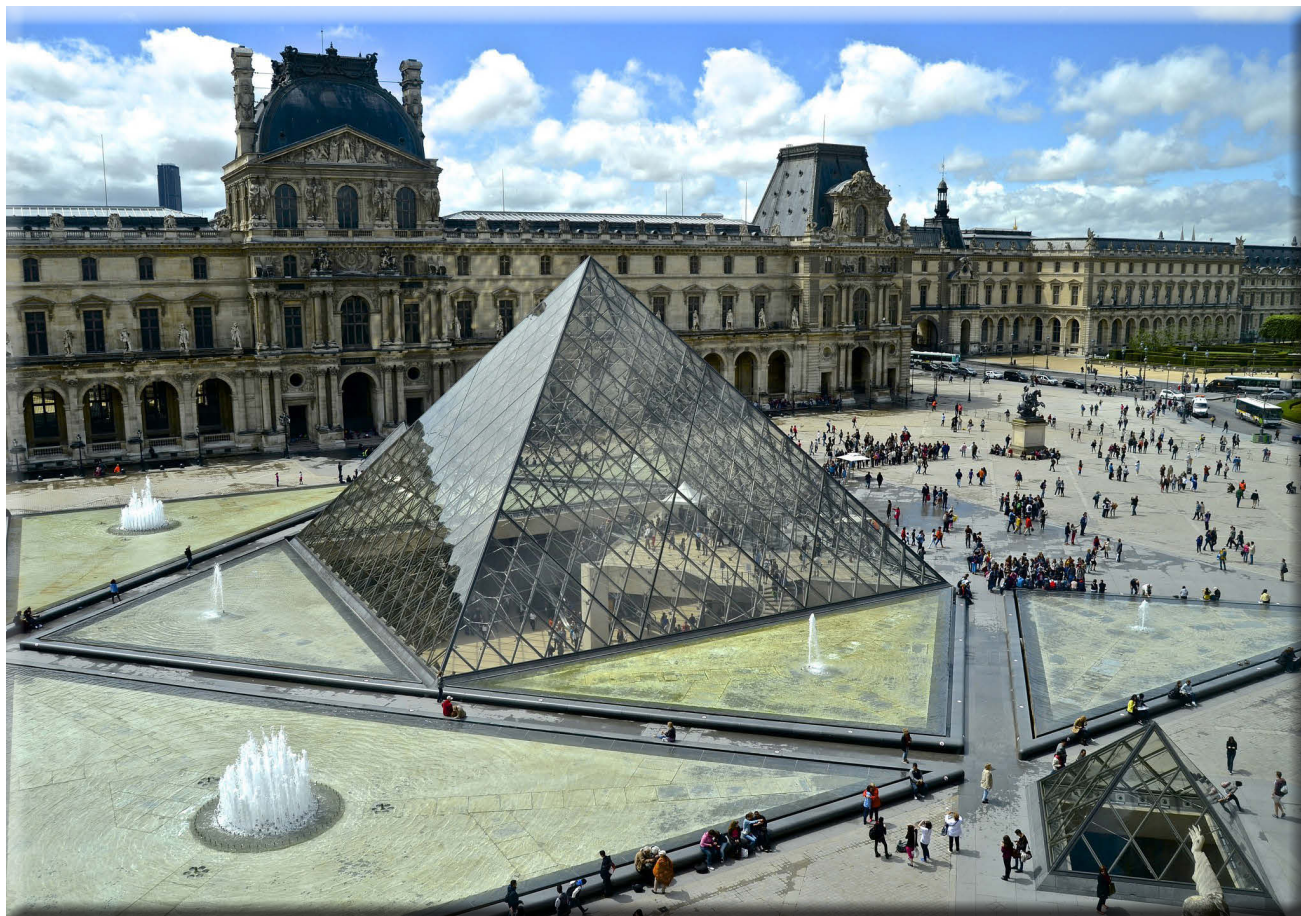
First opened in 1506, the Vatican Museums include 22 collections of art, and many come to see Michelangelo's paintings on the Sistine Chapel. The last Sunday of each month is free, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ holidays like Easter and Christmas Day.



## 3. British Museum — London

London is a great city for art fans because (5) \_\_\_\_\_ museums in the city are free, including the Tate Modern, the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the British Museum. The British Museum is home to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ 8 million ancient (7) \_\_\_\_\_, including the Rosetta Stone.





#### 4. Louvre — Paris

The Louvre is the biggest and most popular museum in the world. In 2019, 9.6 million people visited the museum, many coming to see Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa*. The Louvre is free after 6 p. m. for visitors (8) \_\_\_\_\_ 26 every Friday, and free for everyone (9) \_\_\_\_\_ 6 p. m. on the first Saturday (10) \_\_\_\_\_ month. For those under 18 and art teachers, the museum is always free.

1.	A	with no pay	B	for free	C	priceless	D	without fee
2.	A	alike	B	such	C	like	D	e.g.
3.	A	together with	B	the same as	C	as well	D	as well as
4.	A	but not	B	except	C	including	D	apart from
5.	A	some	B	several	C	plenty of	D	certain
6.	A	over	B	more	C	extra	D	more than
7.	A	pieces	B	things	C	items	D	components
8.	A	younger	B	older	C	over	D	under
9.	A	before	B	in	C	after	D	at
10.	A	each	B	every	C	any	D	every particular

## Task 8

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

### A Wise Counting

Emperor Akbar was in the habit of putting riddles and puzzles to his courtiers. He often (1) \_\_\_\_\_ questions which were strange and (2) \_\_\_\_\_. It took much wisdom to answer these questions.

Once he asked a very strange question. The courtiers were (3) \_\_\_\_\_ by his question.

Akbar (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at his courtiers. As he looked, one by one the heads began to hang low (5) \_\_\_\_\_ an answer. It was at this moment that Birbal (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the courtyard. Birbal who knew the nature of the emperor quickly grasped the situation and asked, "May I know the question so that I can try for an answer".

Akbar said, "How many crows are there in this city?"

Without (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a moment's thought, Birbal replied "There are fifty thousand five hundred and eighty nine crows, my lord".

"How can you be so (8) \_\_\_\_\_?" asked Akbar.

Birbal said, "Make you men count, My lord. If you find more crows it means some have come to visit their relatives here. If you find (9) \_\_\_\_\_ number of crows it means some have gone to visit their relatives (10) \_\_\_\_\_".

Akbar was pleased very much by Birbal's wit.

**MORAL: A witty answer will serve its purpose.**

1.	A	put	B	asked	C	said	D	told
2.	A	bright	B	clever	C	witty	D	intelligent
3.	A	dumbfolded	B	confused	C	bewildered	D	perplexed
4.	A	glimpsed	B	gazed	C	peeped	D	glanced
5.	A	to search	B	in search of	C	following	D	in pursuit
6.	A	entered	B	stepped to	C	went	D	came
7.	A	even	B	disregarding	C	despite	D	in spite of
8.	A	arrogant	B	assured	C	selfconfident	D	sure
9.	A	more	B	less	C	minor	D	lower
10.	A	elsewhere	B	nowhere	C	away	D	absent

## Task 9

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

### Holidays in Space...

*Today, space is just for astronauts: but soon ordinary people will be able to enjoy the experience... if they can afford it.*

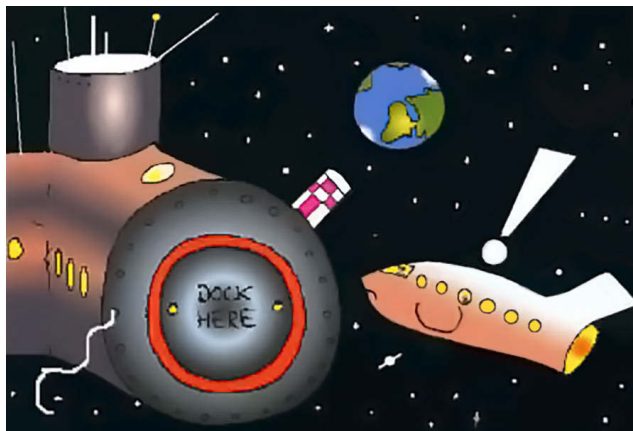
When you're 50, what sort of holiday will you want to take? If you're under 30 today, perhaps you'll be able to take a holiday in space! A Japanese company, Shimizu, plans to open the first hotel in space (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 15 years.

They want to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 3-day holidays in a space station, which will be bigger than the International Space Station. However, holidays in space will be very expensive! About 90,000 dollars for three days! Shimizu (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that there are enough people who will be ready to pay the price.

Other firms, in Japan and the USA, want to open hotels on the moon! (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to the moon will be even more expensive! The Japanese firm is quite serious; but they cannot yet start building their orbiting hotel. First they will have to buy a commercial re-usable shuttle. Today there are no shuttles. The old American shuttles, such as Atlantis and Columbia, were very expensive to (5) \_\_\_\_\_. They had to be launched into orbit with a big rocket which cannot be re-used. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ shuttles will take off and land (7) \_\_\_\_\_, probably like aeroplanes. They will therefore be much more economical.

Such shuttles do not yet exist; the Americans are working on them, but they will not be ready for several years. However, there are other big difficulties too. How will (8) \_\_\_\_\_ people (9) \_\_\_\_\_ life in space? Today's astronauts spend months training before going into space. They have to be in top form too.

Holidays in space will not be for tomorrow, that is (10) \_\_\_\_\_; but they will come. That is virtually certain too!



1.	A	within	B	for	C	during	D	after
2.	A	grant	B	give	C	propose	D	offer
3.	A	tell	B	believe	C	feel	D	guess
4.	A	Trips	B	Walks	C	Voyages	D	Cruises
5.	A	set off	B	start	C	launch	D	send
6.	A	Late	B	Would-be	C	Tomorrow's	D	Future
7.	A	on their own	B	by themselves	C	autonomous	D	individually
8.	A	ordinary	B	simple	C	typical	D	normal
9.	A	think of	B	answer	C	reply	D	react to
10.	A	sure	B	certain	C	convinced	D	doubtless



## Task 10

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

### Living without Energy

Most houses use energy — lots of it. The house in the photo, on the other hand, uses virtually nothing: most of the energy that it uses comes (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from the sun, the wind or the ground. This is an experimental house at the University of Nottingham, and it could be the kind of house that most people are living in fifty years from now.

During the daytime, it is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to turn on an electric light, even in rooms without windows. Sunlight, or daylight, is 'piped' through the house, into each room, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ special high-reflection aluminium tubes. You can see how well they reflect light, by looking at the reflections of the faces in the picture!

At night, of course, energy is necessary — but most of this comes from the sun or the wind. The house is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with solar panels that (5) \_\_\_\_\_ electricity during the daytime, and a wind turbine power generator too; electricity from these can be used directly, or else (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in batteries, and used when it is needed.

For heating, the house uses (7) \_\_\_\_\_ solar energy (sunshine heating water that circulates through a radiator system), or geothermal energy. This takes low-level heat (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the ground, and uses a heat-pump to convert it into high-level heat for use in radiators — the same principle as a refrigerator, but in reverse.

As for water, most daily needs are provided for by the house's own (9) \_\_\_\_\_; rainwater is collected on the roof, filtered, and used for all toilets, baths and showers.

If, one day, most people in developed countries live in houses like this one, most of today's pollution will have (10) \_\_\_\_\_, and global warming may be a problem of the past.



1.	A	vertical	B	nonstop	C	straight	D	upright
2.	A	rarely	B	often	C	once in a while	D	hardly
3.	A	via	B	through	C	with the help of	D	in
4.	A	constructed	B	set	C	built	D	fitted
5.	A	take	B	give	C	generate	D	send
6.	A	consumed	B	taken	C	stored	D	kept
7.	A	straightaway	B	direct	C	even	D	nonstop
8.	A	within	B	of	C	from	D	out of
9.	A	source	B	supply	C	stock	D	amount
10.	A	disappeared	B	vanished	C	gone away	D	ended



## Task 11

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

### The Saint's Wisdom

Kandagupta was a famous saint. He lived in the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of Maninagar which was the capital of Manipur Kingdom. There were very (2) \_\_\_\_\_ who did not know about the wisdom of Kandagupta. He was also known for his fortune telling.

Maniraj who was the king of Manipuri came to know of the feats of Kandagupta. He wanted to pay respect to this great saint. So, he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Kandagupta to his palace.

When Kandagupta arrived, Maniraj welcomed him and offered him a seat. Then, the king asked the saint to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ something about his future from his horoscope.

After a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ observation into the king's horoscope, Kandagupta started telling the future (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to be blessed upon the king. The king was so happy. He (7) \_\_\_\_\_ rewarding the saint with gold and silver for every boon told by Kandagupta.

Now, came the time to say the future misfortunes. The whole (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of Maniraj started to change. At one point he shouted, "Stop! You filthy soul! How dare you say such nonsense! I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ you to say me the time of your death".

Kandagupta replied in a small voice, "My lord! According to my calculations, my death will take place just an hour before thy death".

The king was (10) \_\_\_\_\_. He felt his error. He begged pardon from Kandagupta and sent him off with furthermore wealth.

**MORAL: Wisdom is more able than power.**

1.	A	edge	B	outskirts	C	periphery	D	suburbs
2.	A	several	B	a few	C	few	D	some
3.	A	brought	B	sent	C	attracted	D	invited
4.	A	tell	B	narrate	C	describe	D	utter
5.	A	intense	B	quick-witted	C	quick	D	keen
6.	A	deeds	B	boons	C	benefits	D	gifts
7.	A	pursued	B	continued	C	kept on	D	went on
8.	A	view	B	face	C	appearance	D	outlook
9.	A	tell	B	order	C	request	D	insist on
10.	A	stunned	B	surprised	C	confused	D	astonished

## ЧАСТИНА II. ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ТРЕНУВАННЯ

### Task 12

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

#### A Fun Solution

One of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ ways to stop the spread of disease is to simply wash your hands. Twenty seconds (2) \_\_\_\_\_ hand washing with soap and water can reduce illnesses and save lives. But many people, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ children, do not have good hand washing habits. One problem is that children do not wash their hands often enough or long enough. Children (4) \_\_\_\_\_ think that it is a tiresome thing to do.

To help solve this problem, two entrepreneurs from India (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a product to turn hand washing into a fun activity. Amanat Anand and Shubham Issar made a device (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the SoaPen. As the name suggests, the SoaPen is a pen made out of soap. The children draw on their hands (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the soap pen and then wash it off. If they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ enough time washing it off, the colors remain on the child's hands.

Issar said it ensures that children take (9) \_\_\_\_\_ time to wash their hands. This may be very helpful in a classroom. Often a teacher does not have the time (10) \_\_\_\_\_ that each child has washed their hands properly.



1.	A	the easier	B	the easiest	C	the easyest	D	more easy
2.	A	of	B	from	C	with	D	to
3.	A	generally	B	especially	C	specially	D	particular
4.	A	may	B	should	C	don't	D	won't
5.	A	created	B	create	C	has created	D	had been creating
6.	A	calling	B	by called	C	called	D	which called
7.	A	which	B	by	C	with	D	witch
8.	A	will not spend	B	did not spend	C	do not spend	D	has not spent
9.	A	enough	B	too	C	many	D	a lot
10.	A	and checking	B	for check	C	checking	D	to check

## Task 13

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

### Vienna

No other capital in Europe (1) \_\_\_\_\_ more charm or a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ past than Vienna, the capital of Austria. Green woods, mountains, and the mighty Danube River give the city beautiful surroundings.

Vienna is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ big city. Almost one-fourth of all the people (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Austria live there. Vienna is sometimes (5) \_\_\_\_\_ “a city without a country”: it is so big that it (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to belong to so small a country as Austria.

To understand Vienna, one (7) \_\_\_\_\_ know that it was once the capital of the large country of Austria-Hungary. It was a great centre of trade. Two main highways had met there from very early times. One was the east-west trade route of the Danube River. The other was an old road leading from the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic.

Vienna (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a centre of science and art too. Many great composers lived there: Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, and Mahler. It had the name of being a very merry city, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ because of the dance music and operettas written by Viennese composers. The Beautiful Blue Danube, one of the most famous of all waltzes, was written by Johann Strauss in Vienna.

World Wars made Vienna's lot difficult, but the city soon regained (10) \_\_\_\_\_ former greatness.



1.	A	hes	B	has	C	had	D	have
2.	A	richer	B	richest	C	richeer	D	more richer
3.	A	an	B	a	C	the	D	—
4.	A	off	B	from	C	with	D	of
5.	A	calling	B	called	C	calls	D	been calling
6.	A	is not seemed	B	do not seem	C	does not seem	D	did not seem
7.	A	must	B	should	C	may	D	ought
8.	A	were	B	was	C	is	D	had
9.	A	partly	B	partial	C	party	D	partially
10.	A	her	B	hers	C	it's	D	its

## Task 14

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

### 5 Cold-Fighting Foods To Eat During Flu Season

No matter how hard you try, it can (1) \_\_\_\_\_ impossible to avoid catching your coworker's death-rattle cough. When you come down with the cold or flu, medicine isn't the only way to get back on your feet quick. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on these specific foods to soothe your symptoms and boost your immune system.

**Yogurt.** If all (3) \_\_\_\_\_ commercials haven't taught you about the benefits of 'good bacteria' yet, it's time to listen up. Yogurt is a great source of probiotics that keep your gut healthy and reduce inflammation, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in turn helps alleviate severe cold symptoms.



**Eggs.** Another morning meal that's got your back is the incredible food we know as (5) \_\_\_\_\_ egg. Whether you like them scrambled, poached or fried, they'll give you a good dose of zinc, which is also found in a lot of cold medicines, to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ your symptoms in record time.

**Oatmeal.** A bowl of healthy oatmeal (7) \_\_\_\_\_ be your ticket to wellness. It's packed with beta glucans, a type of fiber that helps your body heal and bolsters the immune system. Add blueberries for an antioxidant boost or sliced banana to up your potassium, which is often depleted when you're running a fever.







**Cauliflower.** This crunchy veg boosts glutathione, an antioxidant that gives your immune system (8) \_\_\_\_\_ extra oomph to shut down flu symptoms. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ part is, there are lots of cauliflower comfort foods to make you feel cozy.

**Seafood.** Fish may not be what you crave when you're stuck in bed, but oily varieties (10) \_\_\_\_\_ salmon and tuna are rich in omega-3 fatty acids, which your body needs to help activate your illness-battling T-cells. Oysters also provide a boost of Vitamin C and E, plus zinc, which keeps cells healthy and ready to fight viruses.



1.	A	seem	B	to seem	C	seems	D	seemed
2.	A	Loads up	B	Loaded up	C	Loading up	D	Load up
3.	A	these	B	thoose	C	thuse	D	those
4.	A	which	B	what	C	that	D	that's
5.	A	the	B	—	C	an	D	such
6.	A	snuff with	B	snuff out	C	snuff off	D	snuff for
7.	A	may	B	can	C	might	D	may not
8.	A	any	B	some	C	something	D	no
9.	A	The best	B	The better	C	The bester	D	The goodest
10.	A	alike	B	such as	C	as	D	like

## Task 15

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

### Gender discrimination throughout a lifetime

Women's rights around the world (1) \_\_\_\_\_ an important indicator to understand global well-being. A major global women's rights treaty (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by the majority of the world's nations a few decades ago. Yet, despite many successes in empowering women, numerous issues still exist in all areas of life, ranging (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the cultural, political to the economic.

The report on state of the world's had an informative section on how women are discriminated against at various stages through life, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ here: UNICEF notes that "Where there is a clear economic or cultural preference for sons, the misuse of (pregnancy diagnostic tools) can facilitate female feticide."

"A principal focus of the middle years of childhood and adolescence is ensuring access to, and completion of, quality primary and secondary education. With (5) \_\_\_\_\_ exceptions, it is mostly girls who suffer from educational disadvantage."

"(6) \_\_\_\_\_ the greatest threats to adolescent development are abuse, exploitation and violence, and the lack of vital knowledge about sexual and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS." Specific areas (7) \_\_\_\_\_ UNICEF highlighted were female genital mutilation/cutting; child marriage and premature parenthood; sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking; sexual and reproductive health; and HIV/AIDS.

These are "two key periods in many women's lives when the pernicious effects of both poverty and inequality (8) \_\_\_\_\_ combine." Shockingly, "It is estimated that (9) \_\_\_\_\_ year more than half a million women — roughly one woman every minute — die as a result of pregnancy complications and childbirth," 99% of which occur in developing countries. Yet "many of these women's lives could be saved if they had access to basic health care services." In addition, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ women may face double discrimination on the basis of both gender and age. Many older women are plunged into poverty at a time of life when they are very vulnerable. However, "children's rights are advanced when programmes that seek to benefit children and families also include elderly women."



1.	A	be	B	is	C	will be	D	are
2.	A	was ratified	B	is ratified	C	were ratified	D	would ratified
3.	A	with	B	from	C	for	D	of
4.	A	was summarized	B	is summarized	C	summarizing	D	summarized
5.	A	a little	B	a few	C	a lot	D	many
6.	A	in the middle of	B	of	C	between	D	among
7.	A	that	B	what	C	which	D	—
8.	A	can	B	may	C	could	D	can't
9.	A	every	B	this	C	each	D	this
10.	A	older	B	elderly	C	olderly	D	elder

## Task 16

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

### Breaking out of the classroom: creative ways to learn a language

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ learning a language solely \_\_\_\_\_ you sitting in a classroom doing vocabulary drills for hours? Here are some alternate methods of learning a language and a few myths (2) \_\_\_\_\_ learning a new language. Travel to a country where the target language is the native tongue. This will give you full immersion in the new language and give you plenty of chances for practice. Like any trip you're embarking on it's best to pack along identity protection with your French or Russian dictionary. To stay on the safe side, sign up (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Life Lock or a similar service before embarking on your trip. This will help offset the identity theft risks posed by possible leaks of your personal information at motels and restaurants abroad.

Learn the new language from YouTube videos. Mashable says that there are plenty of channels dedicated to language learning. There are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ language enthusiasts on the web available to help you learn, so it's okay to be (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Look for those that give you plenty of chances to repeat new words and phrases out loud so that you can master intonation and inflection.

Watch foreign shows with subtitles. This gives you a chance to hear the language (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and see the translation at the same time. You'll get (7) \_\_\_\_\_ good idea of how the language sounds and how it should be spoken. Noticing the inflections on certain words will add a little bit of authenticity to your speech, saving you from sounding too much like a tourist looking for the bathroom or a restaurant.

Try buying a Rosetta Stone series for the language you (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to know. This will give you a professionally-produced course without the need to go to a school or adhere to an inconvenient schedule. A program like this can be used on your computer, your iPod, phone, and your car. If you're headed down to Old Mexico, pop that piece in the disc player for some last-minute refreshers in Spanish.

It's never too late to learn a new language. According to Voxxi, there are many myths surrounding the learning of a language. One of these is that it's impossible to learn a new one after a certain age. This myth is mostly perpetuated by those who have trouble with such a project. In reality, new languages can be learned at any time, and at any level. If you're not ready to learn a language now, don't worry — you can push it back until you're taking a senior citizen tour of the Caribbean and still be able to pick up on some of the local speech.

Adults can understand explanations of grammar, word connotations and other aspects of language that young children cannot (9) \_\_\_\_\_ grasp. Therefore, it's smart to use a language learning method that lets you (10) \_\_\_\_\_ your full abilities to make sense of the mechanics of language. Don't sell yourself short; jumping right in is an exciting way to catch fire of.

(Education Articles, Melissa Maranto, 11/16/2012)

1.	A	Did require	B	Does require	C	Is required	D	Will be required
2.	A	on	B	of	C	about	D	in
3.	A	for	B	with	C	of	D	as
4.	A	lots of	B	plenty of	C	enough	D	too
5.	A	picky	B	picker	C	pickly	D	picklier
6.	A	being spoken	B	had spoken	C	is spoken	D	had being spoken
7.	A	a	B	the	C	this	D	—
8.	A	should	B	have	C	need	D	want
9.	A	still	B	so far	C	yet	D	already
10.	A	to apply	B	appling	C	apply	D	applying

## Task 17

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

### First we make our habits, then our habits make us

(Charles C. Noble)

Habits can turn you (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a couch potato. Habits can also help you get fit. Choose wisely what you regularly do, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ your habit make you. Just a few (3) \_\_\_\_\_ twice a week is a start.

#### What does that mean?

This is another excellent chiasmus. It reminds (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the power of repeated actions, of our habits and what they can do to us, or for us.

It starts with the obvious. We do things over and over, and they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ our habits. To get to the point of having a habit, we have to do it a lot of times, thus making it part of ourselves.

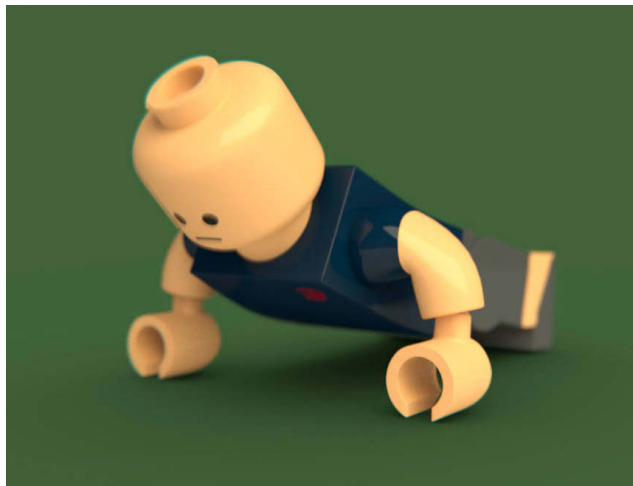
The quote ends by pointing out the obvious, but something we rarely think about when we start doing something which might become a habit. We become influenced by our habit, we become what we do (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

This is what so often traps us in habits which no longer serve us. We do something that seems helpful, or at least not harmful. But then it is a habit, and our (7) \_\_\_\_\_ revolve around that habit.

#### Why is carefully and consciously selecting our habits important?

What harm is there in a couple of beers after a hard day at work? Well, it can be a strain (8) \_\_\_\_\_ your liver, after a few years. It is also a huge source of empty calories, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ will add weight to you, in time. What started as a way to relax has become a habit for an overweight and less than healthy individual.

You start by doing something which seems (10) \_\_\_\_\_ fun, or is of some interest or perceived value. Then you do it some more. Pretty soon it is a habit, and you start doing it without really thinking about it, it just helps you relax, or pay attention, or feel better about yourself.



1.	A	in	B	onto	C	on	D	into
2.	A	without	B	lest	C	nevertheless	D	so
3.	A	pushes-ups	B	push-ups	C	pushes-up	D	push up
4.	A	our	B	us	C	for we	D	for us
5.	A	became	B	become	C	come	D	turn
6.	A	repeatedly	B	repeated	C	repeateder	D	the most repeatly
7.	A	lives	B	leaves	C	leafs	D	lives
8.	A	about	B	of	C	on	D	off
9.	A	what	B	which	C	that	D	they
10.	A	not so	B	so	C	as	D	like



## Task 18

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

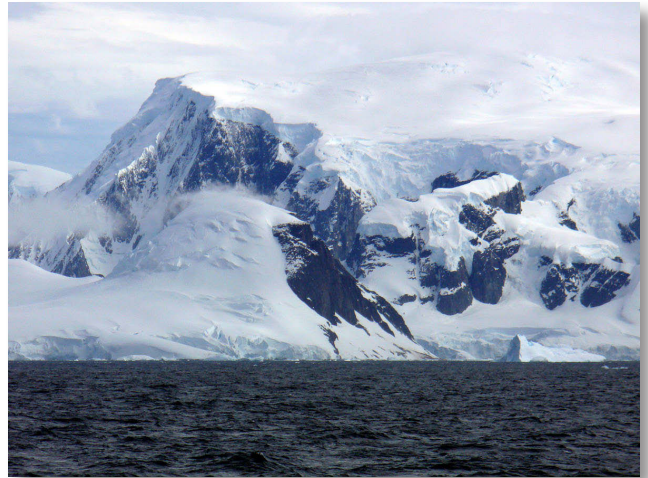
### What happens now lasts centuries

There's (1) \_\_\_\_\_ no limit to how much more heat from the atmosphere the oceans can absorb: they're huge and deep. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the ocean has a long memory, and the heat it sucks (3) \_\_\_\_\_ up now will be stuck in the system for (4) \_\_\_\_\_ or even \_\_\_\_\_ of years: The ghost of a cold phase from a few hundred years ago in the North Atlantic is still floating through the world's oceans, a study published in Science in early January (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

So the decisions we make now (6) \_\_\_\_\_ us far into the future, says Susan Wijffels, an oceanographer at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute on Cape Cod. "The ability of the deep ocean to take up heat on that very long timescale is great. But it's also locking in a commitment in the system," she says. So even if we (7) \_\_\_\_\_ emitting greenhouse gases tomorrow, the ocean will continue to warm for centuries and will take even longer to shed the extra heat.

The effects, say the authors of the new heat assessment, are likely to disrupt both marine physics and marine life. Warmer oceans hold (8) \_\_\_\_\_ oxygen, which could hurt biota from plankton to whales. A warmer baseline temperature makes the likelihood of marine heat waves more likely, like the one that swept through the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ northeast China last summer, ruining the sea cucumber harvest across the shallow seas. Zanna and her colleagues also see evidence that the major currents that carry heat and nutrients around the ocean are changing.

The full magnitude of the changes will take hundreds of years to play out, Wijffels says. "Every molecule of CO<sub>2</sub> that we don't put (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the atmosphere now is saving us from warming potential in the future," she says. "This really drives home that we need to reduce emissions now, as much as we can."



1.	A	essentially	B	essentially	C	essentially	D	essentially
2.	A	But	B	And	C	So	D	Because
3.	A	up	B	in	C	out	D	—
4.	A	many hundred / thousand	B	hundred / thousand	C	many hundreds / thousands	D	hundreds / thousands
5.	A	is showed	B	showed	C	was showed	D	had showed
6.	A	is going to affect	B	will affect	C	affects	D	will be affected
7.	A	stops	B	had stopped	C	stopped	D	would stop
8.	A	less	B	the least	C	few	D	a little
9.	A	watered off	B	water off	C	waters off	D	didn't water off
10.	A	in	B	to	C	through	D	into

## Task 19

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

### What you need to know about the Australia bushfires

(1) \_\_\_\_ of fires erupted in (2) \_\_\_\_ New South Wales, Australia, prompting the government to declare a state of emergency in November 2019. Fires rapidly spread across all states to become some of the most devastating on record. An area about the size of South Korea, roughly 25.5 million acres, (3) \_\_\_\_\_. At least 33 people are dead, including at least three volunteer firefighters, and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ are missing. Around 3,000 homes have been destroyed or damaged. As blazes intensified in the days leading up to New Year's Eve, thousands of people who were forced to evacuate sought shelter on beaches (5) \_\_\_\_\_ New South Wales and Victoria.



More than 1 billion mammals, birds, and reptiles likely lost their lives in the blazes, according to one estimate from the University of Sydney. Around 25,000 koalas (6) \_\_\_\_\_ dead on Kangaroo Island. Eight thousand koalas, a third of all the koalas in New South Wales, are believed to have perished, and about 30 percent of the koalas' habitat has also been (7) \_\_\_\_\_. The devastation only adds to existing pressures on Australia's unique ecosystems. The continent is home to 244 species that are not found anywhere else. The region also has the highest rate of native mammals becoming extinct (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the past 200 years. The Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment published a list on February 11th of the 113 animal species, including the platypus, that most urgently need help following the fires.

Australia relies heavily on volunteer firefighters, especially in the rural bush where (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of the fires are burning. Its fire response relies more heavily on community efforts compared to places like the United States that have centralized fire management systems. The current crisis has led to some policy changes. As volunteers missed work to fight local blazes, Morrison announced in December that they would be compensated. To bolster the local forces, the Australian military sent in its own aircraft and vessels and 3,000 army reservists. Help is also coming from abroad: the United States and Canada have sent firefighters to battle the blazes. Malaysia is preparing to send help, too.

"It's not (10) \_\_\_\_\_ possible."

1.	A	The dozens	B	A dozen	C	Dozen	D	Dozens
2.	A	a	B	the	C	—	D	an
3.	A	had burned	B	has burned	C	burned	D	burns
4.	A	many	B	more	C	most	D	much
5.	A	across	B	along	C	between	D	among
6.	A	was feared	B	have feared	C	were feared	D	feared
7.	A	wiped out	B	wiped off	C	wiped away	D	wiped up
8.	A	in	B	over	C	from	D	up
9.	A	few	B	lots	C	much	D	many
10.	A	humantly	B	human	C	humanness	D	humanly

## РОЗДІЛ 5. Тести у форматі ЗНО

### TEST 1

#### Listening

##### Task 1

Listen to the speakers . For questions (1–6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

1. What will the girl wear to the party?



A



B

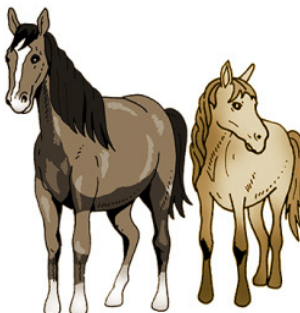


C

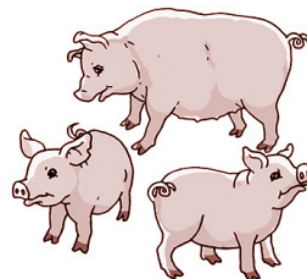
2. Which of these animals does the girl's grandfather keep?



A



B



C

3. What time are the boys going to meet?



A



B



C

**4. The boy and girl are talking about...**

- A. people invited to a party.
- B. organizing a sports event.
- C. their summer holiday plans.

**5. The most of the classmates will...**

- A. join David at a party.
- B. be on a match.
- C. enjoy their vacation.

**6. David's friends are...**

- A. engaged in the same sports club.
- B. bookworms.
- C. members of a scientific club.

**Task 2**

You will hear the announcement about the TV program. Decide which of the sentences (7–11) are correct (**T**–True) or incorrect (**F**–False).

		True	False
7.	The winner of the show will be chosen by a jury of professional magicians.		
8.	The video material should NOT include music.		
9.	The speaker explains to the listeners one of the methods used in her tricks.		
10.	Each trick should take more than ninety seconds.		
11.	A new talent show is called “Wannabe Wizard”		

**Task 3**

You will hear two people talking about the holiday. For each question, choose the correct answer (**A, B or C**) in tasks (12–16).

**12. Why couldn't Matt go online?**

- A. His laptop was in service.
- B. It was withdrawn.
- C. There was low connection and he gave up trying.

**13. What did Matt find himself doing?**

- A. He became a big fan of photography.
- B. He spent quality time with his mom.
- C. He tried new watersport.

**14. Who really enjoyed local architecture?**

- A. Alice.
- B. Philip.
- C. Matt.

**15. What did Alice focus on photographing?**

- A. Her sister Patricia.
- B. Famous monuments in the area.
- C. People catching a wave.

**16. How did the speaker see the picture of Patricia?**

- A. He got it from her via mail.
- B. She posted it online.
- C. Alice posted it on social media.



## Reading

### Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (17–21). There are three choices you do not need to use.

17.

The zoo opens on June 5<sup>th</sup>.  
Come and see more than one thousand wild  
animals: lions, tigers  
and the most dangerous tropical spiders.  
Only on the opening day:  
buy two tickets and you'll get  
our illustrated zoo guide for free!  
Tickets — £13

18.

A small, brown, friendly dog  
is waiting for its owner.  
It was sitting alone in the park  
next to the zoo yesterday  
so I took it home.  
  
Please, call Peter on 325 455 5

19.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Dog Exhibition  
will take place, like every year, in the old  
town hall.

21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> September  
Large dogs — sector A  
Small dogs — sector B  
Puppies for sale — sector C

20.

A young lion has escaped from the zoo.  
If you see the animal, call the police  
immediately.

Don't try to catch the lion yourself.  
Remember: it's a wild animal!

21.

Livestream: watch rescued bears at  
Romania sanctuary  
If you're bored or hoping to bring some  
positivity to your day, try spotting some of  
Libearty sanctuary's 106 rescued bears.

27/03 at 11:00  
Platform — Youtube

### Which of the announcements...

- A. informs you where a pet was found.
- B. is a warning against some danger.
- C. tells you where you can buy a pet.
- D. is for somebody who found a missing pet.
- E. invites you to visit a new place.
- F. suggests watching wild animals.
- G. organizes a charity for wildlife.
- H. teaches how to behave around wild animals.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22–26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A few days later, Lyn's mother told her to spend her evening sorting out and packing her belongings. 'I'll see to your clothes', she said. 'I want you to do your books and paints and things. I've put some cardboard boxes in your room.'

'You should've asked me', said Lyn, following her into the bedroom and seeing the assorted boxes. 'I would've got some. There's lots outside the supermarket near school.'

'These came from the local shop. Oh it's all right, I've shaken out all the dirt', she said as Lyn tipped up the nearest one, checking that it was empty.

'OK, I'll do it', said Lyn. 'We're ready to move then, aren't we?'

'Yes, the day after tomorrow.'

'You mean Friday's my last day at school? You could've told me', she said. 'I've got people to say goodbye to, you know.'

'I am telling you', said her mother reasonably.

'Why are we doing my things first?' Lyn asked. 'There is all the other stuff in the house — shouldn't we start on that first?'

'Don't worry about that. Mrs. Wilson is coming to help me tomorrow.'

'But I can help you. We can do that together', Lyn said.

'You'll be at school — you want to say goodbye.'

'I'll go in at lunchtime for that. Mum, we can do that together. I don't want that Mrs. Wilson touching our things.' Mandy Wilson's mother — picking things over — telling Mandy what they had found — Mandy at school announcing importantly, 'My mother says they've got cheap plates and half of them are cracked and none of their towels match.' The image was intolerable.



*adapted from Pearson Education Practice Tests (FCE)*

### 22. When Lyn is asked to pack her belongings, she...

- A. objects to putting her clothes in boxes.
- B. is worried whether the boxes are clean.
- C. thinks that boxes are unsuitable for the job.
- D. is annoyed that she forgot to get better boxes.

### 23. How does Lyn react to the news that the family is moving soon?

- A. She's sad to learn that she's leaving her old home.
- B. She wonders how her friends will take the news.
- C. She worries about missing about her schoolwork.
- D. She wishes she had been told earlier.

### 24. Why does Lyn offer to do more of the packing?

- A. She feels her mother needs her support.
- B. She regrets having refused to do it before.
- C. She distrusts the person who is coming to help.
- D. She's concerned that some things will get lost.

**25. What reasons does Lyn's mother give for not accepting Lyn's offer of help?**

- A. Other people have already said they will do it.
- B. The job will take more than two people.
- C. Lyn would not be capable of doing it.
- D. Lyn would not enjoy doing it.

**26. What will Mrs Wilson help with at Lyn's home?**

- A. She'll sort Lyn's belongings out.
- B. She'll take the stuff that's not needed anymore.
- C. She'll help them pack things up.
- D. She'll come over to lighten the mood.

## Task 6

**Read the text. Match choices (A–H) to (27–32). There are two choices you do not need to use.**

### Places to Visit

**27.** If you want to travel back in time, come to the Viking Museum. Get on a small, modern train which will take you back to the 10th and 11th centuries. You'll visit Viking huts with wax figures of Vikings inside. You will hear the Vikings' conversations, smell the dishes they ate and see them doing the housework.



**28.** Visit our unique exhibition and find many models of modern cars and trains. At the weekend you can see old ships and planes illustrating the history of journeys from the 17th century up to now. Last year we won a competition for the most interesting interactive exhibition.

**29.** We know what life was like in the past, but have you ever tried to imagine what it will be like in a hundred years' time? Come to our exhibition and see fascinating visions of future cars and planes. You can also visit "intelligent houses" and take part in a science-fiction competition and win a collection of computer games.

**30.** Explore a place that's touched the lives of kings, queens, statesmen and soldiers, poets, priests, heroes and villains since 960 A. D. Westminster Abbey has been the coronation church since 1066 and is the resting place of more than 3,000 great Britons.



**31.** There are activities at Vic Falls for all tastes and types — from the mildly adventurous traveller to the raging adrenalin junkie. Top of the Victoria Falls adventure activity list: bungee from Victoria Falls Bridge. If anything is going to kick-start your adrenalin then it's this bungee jump, one of the highest in the world! That's why it's known as the Adventure Capital of Africa!



**32.** Go down under — literally. At Fish Rock Cave, you'll see fish, turtles, moray eels, and blue groper. You'll even see some large sharks on the eastern side of the cave. South West Rocks Dive Center has daily charters to take people out to experience the 410-foot cave.



### In this place visitors...

- A.** can listen to a language used in the past.
- B.** use a means of transport to travel around.
- C.** have a chance to get a prize.
- D.** will see how people travelled in the past.
- E.** are offered a sightseeing tour.
- F.** can experience extreme adventures.
- G.** will perform in front of the audience.
- H.** will explore marine life.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								



## Task 7

Read the text. Choose from (A–H) the one which fits each gap (33–38). There are two choices you do not need to use.

When people first began to want things that they could not grow or make for themselves, they traded with each other. For example, a good hunter might trade an animals hide for milk from a person who (33) \_\_\_\_\_. This kind of trading is called barter. People who (34) \_\_\_\_\_. There is a problem, however, with barter. For it to work well, the things have to have about the same value. For example, if a hunter wanted something that was worth less than one whole hide, he had a problem. He could not cut the hide of a small animal in half because each half of a hide was worth less than half the value of the whole hide. To solve a problem such as this, people (35) \_\_\_\_\_. With money, a hunter could sell a hide for an amount of money and pay out only the money (36) \_\_\_\_\_.

Many of us think of metals when we think of money. At different times people have used iron money, copper, silver and gold. The last three of these metals (37) \_\_\_\_\_. The Chinese invented paper money. Marco Polo (38) \_\_\_\_\_.

*adapted from Pearson Education Practice Tests (FCE)*

- A. brought the idea of paper money to Europe from China.
- B. needed to buy what was wanted.
- C. could not carry these in their pockets.
- D. barter exchange one thing for another.
- E. kept cows and goats.
- F. are still used in coins today.
- G. have difficulties in exchanging goods.
- H. began to use certain kinds of goods as money.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38								

## Use of English

### Task 8

Read the texts. For questions (39–48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

#### Lost Parrot

Two weeks ago the police (39) \_\_\_\_\_ an African grey parrot sitting on a roof near Tokyo.

After a night at the police station, the parrot (40) \_\_\_\_\_ to a veterinary hospital. There the bird said to one of the vets, "I'm Mr. Yosuke Nakamura." The parrot also knew his full home address.

The police (41) \_\_\_\_\_ the address, and went to see the Nakamura family. Mr. Yosuke Nakamura said, "I (42) \_\_\_\_\_ the bird my name and address about two years ago."

The funny thing is that at the police station the parrot didn't say a word, he was completely (43) \_\_\_\_\_, and began talking only when he was at the vet's.



39.	A	stole	B	found	C	forged	D	fed
40.	A	been took	B	took	C	is taken	D	was taken
41.	A	checked	B	checking	C	check	D	checks
42.	A	taught	B	being taught	C	had taught	D	teach
43.	A	sick	B	dressed	C	silent	D	mean



Vera Neumann was an artist, designer and business woman, whose products (44) \_\_\_\_\_ their way into the homes of people across the USA in the second half of the twentieth century.

Vera was born in Connecticut in 1907 and showed artistic (45) \_\_\_\_\_ from an early age. After (46) \_\_\_\_\_ art college in New York, she got a job as a textile designer on Seventh Avenue, but didn't like being (47) \_\_\_\_\_ what to do. Determined to develop her own styles, Vera built a silk screen at home which fitted neatly onto her dining room table. She started to produce domestic textiles — (48) \_\_\_\_\_ table wear — each item printed by hand.

*adapted from Pearson Education Practice Tests (FCE)*

44.	A	found	B	arrived	C	fetches	D	caught
45.	A	training	B	talent	C	expert	D	context
46.	A	applying	B	going	C	studying	D	attending
47.	A	led	B	directed	C	told	D	looked
48.	A	mostly	B	greatly	C	widely	D	firstly

## Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49–58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Every year thousands of young (49) \_\_\_\_\_ be stars turn up in Hollywood, the land of fantasy and dreams, hoping to be (50) \_\_\_\_\_ by a producer who believes they have that special magic stardust that audiences worship.

What they don't realise is that they are setting (51) \_\_\_\_\_ on a journey leading to long days of low paid jobs waiting on tables or cleaning cars. The (52) \_\_\_\_\_ majority, if not all, will finally have to go back to their home towns, penniless and with their dreams in (53) \_\_\_\_\_.

*adapted from esleschool.com*



49.	A	must	B	can	C	would	D	should
50.	A	interrogated	B	noticed	C	analysed	D	studied
51.	A	on	B	up	C	off	D	in
52.	A	complete	B	total	C	vast	D	slight
53.	A	shutters	B	curtains	C	blinds	D	tatters



Jack Jones took a gap year before starting university, and (54) \_\_\_\_\_ was how he caught the bug for travelling.

Many teenagers choose to take a year (55) \_\_\_\_\_ before starting their degree courses at university, a gap year, to have a (56) \_\_\_\_\_ from the years of intensive study they have done.

Jack had saved some money after doing (57) \_\_\_\_\_ jobs and decided he needed to learn about other cultures by visiting America and Asia. Normally the way people (58) \_\_\_\_\_ their gap years depends on their personalities.

54.	A	which	B	where	C	that	D	when
55.	A	on	B	up	C	down	D	off
56.	A	shatter	B	break	C	destroy	D	scratch
57.	A	dangerous	B	unpaid	C	various	D	anonymous
58.	A	invest	B	sell	C	spend	D	save

## TEST 2

### Listening

#### Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1–6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

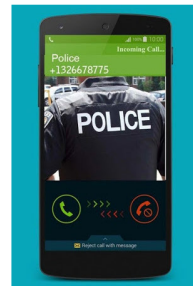
1. What is the man going to do?



A



B



C

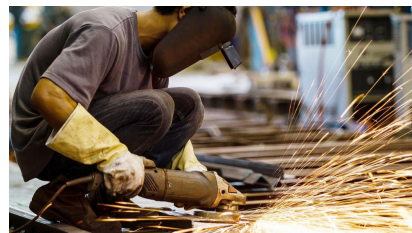
2. What is Izzy Thomlinson interested in?



A



B

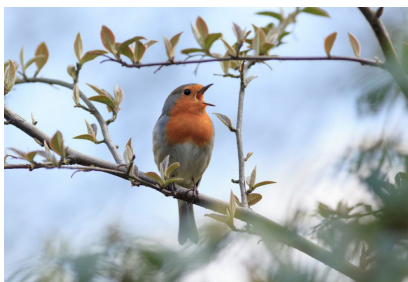


C

3. What sounds **don't** the so-called "White Noise" CDs include?



A



B



C

4. The bear got into the car when Ben Tyler ...

- A. was sleeping.
- B. was visiting a zoo.
- C. was having a meal.

6. How much does a student pass cost?

- A. \$24
- B. \$65
- C. \$0

5. The tourists could only relax when ...

- A. a 747 jumbo jet went over.
- B. car alarms went off.
- C. no plane was landing or taking off.



## Task 2

Listen to the text. For statements (7–11) choose **T** if the statement is true according to the text and **F** if it is false.

		True	False
7.	This is the second time Cindy has won a spelling competition.		
8.	This year the competition words were easier than Cindy expected.		
9.	Cindy studied for 10 hours at the weekend just before the competition.		
10.	Cindy learned the words for the competition without her father's help.		
11.	Cindy's teacher asked her to check her friends' essays for spelling mistakes.		

## Task 3

You will hear people talking in five different situations. For questions (12–16) choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

**12. The announcement about the Group Fitness Programme includes information about...**

- A. the weekly cost of the programme.
- B. the types of exercises on offer.
- C. the trainers' experience.

**13. The woman gives directions to someone who wants to get to...**

- A. a shopping centre.
- B. a petrol station.
- C. a health club.

**14. Tim suggests that Kate should...**

- A. show Tim's presentation to her parents.
- B. ask her parents to measure the room.
- C. prepare some information for her parents.

**15. The conversation takes place...**

- A. at an airport.
- B. at a hotel reception.
- C. in a tourist information centre.

**16. What are the speakers doing?**

- A. decorating their living room with roses
- B. buying roses in a flower shop
- C. planting roses in the garden

## Reading

### Task 4

Read the text and match the headings (A–G) to the paragraphs (17–21). There are two extra headings you do not need to use.

- A. CONSTRUCTION PROCESS
- B. WHY SO MANY SKYSCRAPERS ARE BUILT
- C. ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST
- D. WHAT CAN BE FOUND INSIDE
- E. SHAPE AND LOCATION
- F. THE CHANGING APPEARANCE OF THE BUILDING
- G. AIMS OF THE OWNERS

#### The Shard

17. The Shard, a famous skyscraper in London, was completed in 2012. Like many large projects in London, it was quite controversial. People complained that the skyscraper would block the view from famous London landmarks: the Tower of London and St. Paul's Cathedral. But the authorities said the tower would become another icon for the city and it would cause no harm to the visual panorama of London.

18. The building is in the form of a pyramid and it is the largest structure in Europe. The glass tower has 72 floors and it looks like a rocket ready to be launched into space at any moment. The skyscraper stands in the heart of London, on the south bank of the river Thames near Tower Bridge.

19. The building is covered with the so-called 'extra white' glass. It reflects the sky more than most traditional skyscrapers. That's why it looks different from season to season and at different times of the day. In certain weather conditions you might have the impression that the upper levels of the building are missing.

20. The Shard is owned almost completely by the State of Qatar and the owners decided that the building should serve many functions. There are offices, luxury apartments, restaurants and a five-star hotel. Many people say that it will soon become one of the main tourist attractions in London.

21. The iconic tower has redefined the London skyline and is already an international symbol for London. A mixed-use "vertical city," it offers more than 55,000 square meters of office space on 25 floors, three floors of restaurants, a 17-story hotel, 13 floors of apartments and a triple-height viewing gallery, as well as an open-air viewing floor on level 72. It is crowned with a steel-framed pinnacle and clad with shards of glass designed to blend into the sky.

*adapted from [www.english-online.at](http://www.english-online.at); [www.londonarchitecture.co.uk](http://www.londonarchitecture.co.uk)*



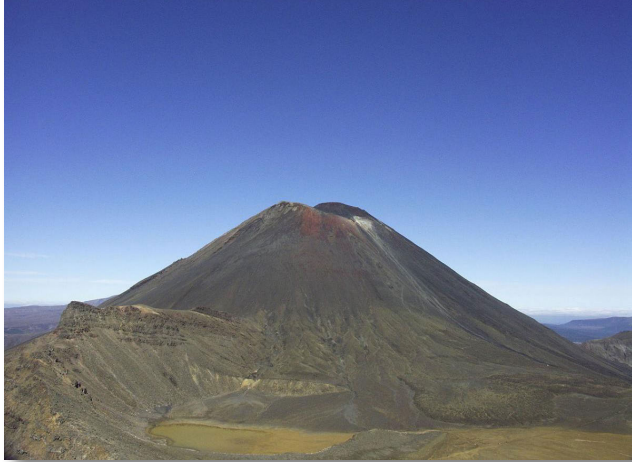
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22–26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

### My Visit to New Zealand

by Royd Tolkien, the great-grandson of J.R.R. Tolkien



I fell in love with New Zealand on my first visit in 2003. New Line Cinema called to offer me a small role in *The Lord of the Rings*, a film based on my great-grandfather's novel. Of course, I accepted. I was excited to see what was happening behind the scenes. Watching how such a film is created, how the scenes are shot and put together, was so inspirational that when I returned to Britain, I decided to get involved in film production.

I watched the final version of *The Lord of the Rings* on screen a few months later. It was amazing to see how my great-grandfather's ideas were shown in the film and what amazing special effects were used. What Peter Jackson and all the cast did with his books is beyond words. The team presented brilliantly that special atmosphere achieved by my great-grand-

father. The effect is so powerful, as if New Zealand had been lifted straight from the pages of his books.

Since that first trip in 2003 I've been obsessed with that country. I've been back six times and tried to use every opportunity to experience different aspects of life there. The last time I went there to work on my own film and I was lucky enough to stay for three whole months. Although I spent most of the time in Peter Jackson's wonderful film centre in Wellington, I also had the chance to travel out of town. The landscapes were amazing wherever I went fishing, swimming or climbing.

When I'm travelling, local cuisine is always part of the experience for me. New Zealand has a lot to offer in this respect but if I had to choose just one place, it would be the *Chocolate Fish Café* in Shelly Bay. The location on the seashore is an advantage but that's not what makes the place crowded with tourists every weekend. They come here for the impossibly good coffee and a great selection of fresh barbecued octopus, fish, crabs and oysters, tastier than anywhere else in the area. But despite the name, chocolate is not their speciality. For desserts you'd better go somewhere else.

In my opinion, New Zealand has something for everybody. Tourists can bungee-jump off a bridge, ride a jet boat down a river, sunbathe on its beautiful beaches or walk in its glorious mountains. If you love nature, don't hesitate. Do it with or without a guidebook, but do it all, or you'll miss the best adventure of your life.

adapted from [www.telegraph.co.uk](http://www.telegraph.co.uk)

#### 22. Royd Tolkien first went to New Zealand because he ...

- A. was impressed by a documentary about this country.
- B. needed inspiration for his new film.
- C. wanted to open a film studio there.
- D. was invited to take part in a film.

#### 23. In Royd's opinion, Peter Jackson and his team ...

- A. used special effects too often.
- B. presented the story better than J.R.R. Tolkien.
- C. managed to recreate J.R.R. Tolkien's world.
- D. created a different atmosphere than in the books.

**24. Which is TRUE about Royd's last visit to New Zealand?**

- A. It was his third trip to the country.
- B. Peter Jackson showed him round Wellington.
- C. He spent some time exploring the countryside.
- D. He had to stay there longer than three months.

**25. Why does Royd recommend the Chocolate Fish Café?**

- A. They serve delicious seafood there.
- B. It is located in the city centre.
- C. Their hot chocolate is the best.
- D. Not many tourists know about it.

**26. In the last paragraph, the author ...**

- A. describes his favourite place in New Zealand.
- B. encourages readers to visit New Zealand.
- C. gives advice on how to travel safely in New Zealand.
- D. recommends the best guidebook for a trip to New Zealand.

**Task 6**

**Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (27–32). There are two choices you do not need to use.**

**6 Best Doctors in the World**

The most simple, pure, natural things that 99 % of us can control are the best doctors for our health and well being.

**27.** The Vitamin D from sunshine combined with overall feelings of happiness when the sun does shine ultimately means that sunshine is fantastic for us. I know I prefer it when it's sunny compared to pouring with rain!

**28.** For those of us fortunate enough to have a continuous supply of good drinking water on tap, we should definitely make the most of it. Mineral water is fine and some can really tell the taste difference but either way drinking a good 2 or so litres of water a day helps you stay hydrated, clears out toxins, keeps energy levels up and generally keeps your insides in top top shape.

**29.** These days we are all so busy so much of the time. I know I'm guilty of that. But the power of rest and recuperation is immense. Even when you have 101 things to do, taking just 20 minutes out for a power nap, or simply relaxing on the sofa with a cup of tea and a biscuit helps clear the mind, ensures you have a change of environment and can work wonders for creativity.

**30.** Proper fresh air is tasty. Admittedly, it doesn't taste of much, but you sure notice the difference between dirty city air and clean, fresh country air. Our bodies need air to survive and crave it constantly. Humour your body by ensuring your get out in the fresh air as much as possible — once a day as an absolute minimum.

**31.** An obvious one, but still overlooked by many, is exercise. The bi-polar laziness and hecticness of twenty first century life has led to westerners doing less exercise than they should. Anything is better than nothing, but in a similar vein to these other doctors, regular light exercise done safely pays dividends with your well being. Early morning exercise, in particular, has been discovered by many as the perfect way to set yourself up for a tough day ahead, as it leaves you feeling more energized and ready to face what the day throws at you.



**32.** Last but by no means least is diet, which can make man, women or child the person they are. We've all heard of the expression "You are what you eat". Balance is one of the most important aspects of any diet, with moderation a close second. If you ensure you get your 5 a day, plenty of protein, fibre and carbohydrates then you can afford to indulge now and then with no side affects.

### Which 'doctor' helps you ... ?

- A.** keep body and soul together
- B.** combat germs and infections
- C.** stay healthy even when you sometimes eat something not very good for you
- D.** solve problems
- E.** be cheerful
- F.** get ready for a difficult day
- G.** eat less unhealthy food
- H.** work more productively

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>27</b>								
<b>28</b>								
<b>29</b>								
<b>30</b>								
<b>31</b>								
<b>32</b>								

### Task 7

**Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (33–38). There are two choices you do not need to use.**

#### Embarrassing Meeting

In 1983, my friend Haig took me to a meeting with Star Trek film stars. The chance to meet them all was a great joy for him. For me, the biggest attraction was the book stalls in the entrance hall. **(33)** \_\_\_\_\_. So, while Haig was trying to get some autographs, I browsed the shelves for some bargains.

One of the booksellers had Asimov's latest book. **(34)** \_\_\_\_\_, the price was attractive and I decided to buy it. I told the bookseller, however, that it wasn't Asimov's best work. At this very moment, an elderly man joined us. He asked me why I felt this way. **(35)** \_\_\_\_\_. To prove it, I intended to open the book on the last page. And then I saw the photo of the author on the cover and got a shock. **(36)** \_\_\_\_\_. I'd just told one of the best science fiction writers that his book wasn't very good.

I stood speechless with the book still in my hand. The writer took it and said, "What's your name?" **(37)** \_\_\_\_\_. His short dedication said: "To Jack, I hope my next book will meet your expectations. **(38)** \_\_\_\_\_ Isaac Asimov."

*adapted from www.experienceproject.com*



- A.** All the best,
- B.** I replied that the ending was totally disappointing.
- C.** I had never read a science fiction book with such a boring beginning.
- D.** When I finally whispered it, he wrote something on the first page.
- E.** As an enthusiastic reader, I always try to find well-priced bestsellers.
- F.** Although I'd already read it
- G.** I realized that
- H.** I didn't have any so I started to apologize to him.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>33</b>								
<b>34</b>								
<b>35</b>								
<b>36</b>								
<b>37</b>								
<b>38</b>								

## Use of English

### Task 8

Read the texts below. For questions (39–48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

#### Swedish Ice Hotel

The Ice Hotel, which is located in the northern Swedish town of Jukkasjärvi, is rebuilt at the beginning of every winter. It is constructed of ice blocks. Everything, including (39) \_\_\_\_\_ the furniture and kitchen appliances, is made of ice.

This year, however, the owners of the hotel were told by the town hall's architect they could not continue construction because there was not even one fire detector included in their plans. The hotel management were (40) \_\_\_\_\_ but they agreed that in the hotel there were things that could easily (41) \_\_\_\_\_ fire, like pillows, sleeping bags or reindeer skins. "To us the most important concern is the safety of our clients, (42) \_\_\_\_\_ we will do our best to install the device as soon as possible," Beatrice Karlsson said at a press conference last week.

Surprisingly, when the fire detector was finally installed yesterday, the alarm (43) \_\_\_\_\_ unexpectedly, making so much noise that it even frightened the reindeer gathered near the hotel.



39.	A	most	B	all	C	each	D	every
40.	A	surprised	B	perplexed	C	worried	D	astonished
41.	A	give	B	catch	C	bring	D	do
42.	A	because	B	although	C	so	D	but
43.	A	went off	B	broke up	C	took on	D	turned on

#### Profession: Cowboy

Are there still cowboys in the American West? The answer is certainly yes! There are still thousands of cowboys in the American west. They still ride horses, and they still (44) \_\_\_\_\_ guns; but they don't spend their time fighting Indians. Although they often travel on four (45) \_\_\_\_\_, not four legs, cowboys still have to be expert horsemen too. They ride horses very regularly.

Some of the ranches in the American West cover (46) \_\_\_\_\_ of hectares. Cattle are often free to move over large areas. There are steep hills, rivers and streams, forests and rocks. In many places, it is impossible to use a (47) \_\_\_\_\_, even with four-wheel drive; even motorbikes are useless. The only ways to cross the prairies are on horseback, or on foot; and you can't chase cattle on foot!

There is no shortage of people who want to be cowboys. The profession has a very special reputation; it is (48) \_\_\_\_\_ from other jobs, but it can be hard work, with long hours. Besides, many cowboys are not very well paid. It can also be a dangerous job.



44.	A	get	B	take	C	carry	D	buy
45.	A	tyres	B	wheels	C	motorbikes	D	cars
46.	A	loads	B	hundreds	C	millions	D	thousands
47.	A	van	B	motorbike	C	pick-up	D	car
48.	A	different	B	contrasting	C	various	D	diverse

## Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49–58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

### The Shrinking Lake

Rikki Mbaza has a very English name but his part of central Africa is suffering from a problem that (49) \_\_\_\_\_ in England would have to put up with: a lack of rain so acute that Rikki's livelihood is literally evaporating away.

"I (50) \_\_\_\_\_ love to have the English weather here in Chad." Then the Rikki Mbaza lives in the town of Bol near the shores of Lake Chad, a lake that (51) \_\_\_\_\_ by 90 % in the last 40 years. A lack of rain is only one of many culprits (52) \_\_\_\_\_ for this emerging disaster.

"I am a fisherman. For me, it is like watching my life draining away every day. The fishing (53) \_\_\_\_\_ worse and worse in the lake. They are getting smaller and I think the fish breeding has been disrupted by the reduction in area and in depth." Lake Chad is only a metre deep in most places.

49.	A	a few	B	few	C	little	D	a little
50.	A	could	B	should	C	must	D	would
51.	A	has shrunk	B	is shrinking	C	have shrank	D	shrinks
52.	A	having been blamed	B	is blamed	C	being blamed	D	blamed
53.	A	is getting	B	gets	C	get	D	are getting

### No more fish 'n' chips ?



Long before the Big Mac (54) \_\_\_\_\_, Britain had its own national form of fast food. Fish 'n' chips was nourishing. It was a proper meal, that you could eat in the street on your way home from work, or during the lunch-break. (55) \_\_\_\_\_ in newspaper, it would keep warm to the last chip, even on the coldest days of the year.

In the last quarter of a century, things have changed.

Thousands of chip shops, however, (56) \_\_\_\_\_ in the last twenty-five years. Some have been turned into Chinese or Indian take-aways, others have just closed. They have survived best in seaside towns, where the fish is really fresh, and people (57) \_\_\_\_\_ them more as a tradition than for any other reason.

The gradual disappearance of the traditional British fish 'n' chips shop is therefore bound to continue. Fish and chips, however, (58) \_\_\_\_\_ as a speciality in pubs and restaurants, and in new up-market fish restaurants. Comfortable, more expensive fish restaurants, with chairs and tables, have existed for a long time of course, alongside stand-up carry-out fish 'n' chip shops. In the years to come, they may be the only type of fish 'n' chip restaurant to survive.

54.	A	is invented	B	invented	C	was invented	D	were invited
55.	A	Being wrapped	B	Wrapped	C	Having wrapped	D	Having been wrapped
56.	A	have closed	B	closed	C	has closed	D	closes
57.	A	visited	B	visit	C	have visited	D	will visit
58.	A	are going to survive	B	shall survive	C	survived	D	will survive



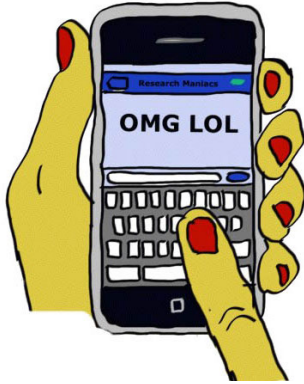
## TEST 3

### Listening

#### Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

#### 1. What is not commonly used in texting nowadays?



A



B



C

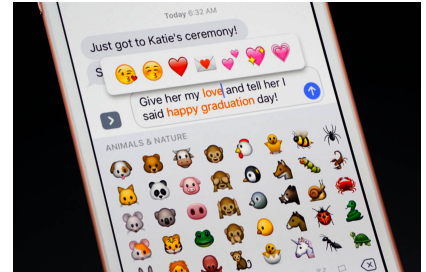
#### 2. What do teenagers usually spend the least time on?



A



B



C

#### 3. What haven't become shackles to us these days?



A



B



C

#### 4. What is Father Dollar Bill famous for?

- A. This Easter Sunday he gave away \$15,000.
- B. He gave \$1 to people in wheelchairs.
- C. He gives his own money to homeless people.



**5. What does the speaker order for dinner?**

- A.** A bottle of champagne, lobster tail, and filet mignon.
- B.** A bottle of champagne, lobster tail, and porterhouse.
- C.** Chocolate-covered strawberries with the champagne, lobster tail, and porterhouse.

**6. What time was the prior appointment made for?**

- A.** Wednesday, 4:00 in the afternoon
- B.** Tuesday, three o'clock in the afternoon
- C.** Tuesday, 4:00 in the afternoon

**Task 2**

**Listen to the text. For statements (7–11) choose T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

		True	False
7.	A win-win situation means the double benefit the author experienced.		
8.	She knows her speech won't have impact on the future of her audience.		
9.	Parents were afraid that studying literature wouldn't secure the speaker financially.		
10.	The speaker discovered she has more determination than she suspected.		
11.	Knowledge of yourself isn't worth more than any qualification you might earn.		

**Task 3**

**You will hear people talking. For questions (12–16) choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

**12. Henry's interest in auctioneering ...**

- A.** triggered his passion for collecting things.
- B.** followed naturally from his parents' ambitions for him.
- C.** was sparked off by a course he attended.

**13. Henry uses the phrase "a fork in the road" to refer to...**

- A.** the importance of an academic background in the art world.
- B.** the alternatives faced by people seeking a career in the art world.
- C.** the dual nature of commercial opportunities for art school graduates.

**14. Having joined Christie's, Henry...**

- A.** adopted a practical approach to broadening his knowledge.
- B.** felt that getting an academic degree was his priority.
- C.** focused mainly on studying published sources to develop his expertise.

**15. Why did the speaker never go to university?**

- A.** He got rather poor marks at exams.
- B.** He got only As at school.
- C.** He did rather well at school.

**16. What is the main reason of Henry's success?**

- A.** Reading different books on art.
- B.** Watching it in museums.
- C.** Appreciating scientific works on art.

# Reading

## Task 4

Read the warnings below and match choices (A–H) to (17–21). There are three extra headings you do not need to use.



17



18



19



20



21

This warning can refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. glass objects
- B. fires
- C. cars
- D. packed toys
- E. medicines
- F. steel plant
- G. kitchen utensils
- H. a bag of apples

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22–26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

### The Great Leonardo

His heart was pounding now, like it always did just before he went out into the ring. He had imagined he would get used to it: that his palm, curved around the handle of the thin black whip, would cease to sweat, and that his chest would cease to feel constricted by the glittering silver leotard. He had always dusted his armpits with talc; shifting from foot to foot he felt the wet mineral slippery on his skin. He inhaled, flexed his arms and watched the muscle bunch like the back of a dolphin curving through water. The smell reminded him of his childhood. His father used to take him to the circus every year; there was a troupe that came each spring and set up their tent on the village green. His father bought him candy floss and peanuts and they sat rapt, admiring the artists and their feats of daring.

Across from him, on the other side of the tent, they were rolling out the cages, one by one, linking them together to form a train of ferocity. It was quite dark in the wings, he could not see very clearly, but he could make out the shapes in the cages, moving, twisting in their small spaces, and pressing their fur against the bars. He knew they sensed his presence as much as he did theirs, and it made a vivid bridge between them, across the tent, across the ring, waiting for the moment they would meet. At the moment when the cages were opened, the ranks of seething, fidgety people usually became still, watching his glittering smoothness move so easily among the huge beasts. They would think he had tamed them with his whip and his strength, but that was not so. He knew that things could always happen. After all the cats were wild. The sweat trickled down between his shoulders as he watched the clowns roll about the ring or run up and down in the dimness of the audience.

It was almost time. Standing in the corner, the ringmaster was adjusting his brilliant coat, pulling on his tie, clearing his throat. In their cages the cats waited. The ringmaster strode into the ring. 'Ladies and Gentlemen!' he called. 'The moment you have all been waiting for! What more can I say? He needs no introduction. I give you The Great Leonardo!'

A little hop off his toes and he was running into the light, his arms and chest wide, his legs pushing him gracefully out into the centre ring, seeing the cages out of the corner of his eye roll to meet him. The clowns and roustabouts pulled the barred train into a semi-circle behind him as he bowed deeply, his head nearly brushing the sawdust on the ring floor, his face set still and stern. The crowd — from here they looked like bubbles on the surface of turbulent water — shouted and whistled and clapped, twirled their brightly glowing torches upwards to make small acres of spinning light.

The Great Leonardo let one arm drop slowly to his side and brought the other hand to his mouth, one finger on his lips, in an exaggerated gesture for silence. There was whispering, shuffling, giggles, and then quiet. He never spoke during the course of his act. The previous lion tamer, Cat Man, had been hard of hearing, and had trained the animals with a series of gestures and claps without ever touching them. Cat Man had, however, spoken to the audience. To keep them on tenterhooks, he told them of dangerous acts of daring, of the extraordinary cunning of the animals and warned them of what was to come. The Great Leonardo did not open his mouth. He clapped his hands twice. The roustabouts jumped to the front of the cages and turned the keys in their locks. The doors opened in a repeating curve, the roustabouts slipped out of the ring, and the cats glided out of their cages to sit in a circle around him. The audience began to applaud, and then, recalling his gesture, rustled quickly into silence.

*adapted from The Great Leonardo by Erica Wagner*

#### 22. What problem did the artist have before entering the circus ring?

- A. He couldn't erase a disturbing childhood memory from his mind.
- B. It was difficult for him to keep balance on the slippery surface.
- C. His stage costume seemed tighter than on other occasions.
- D. He couldn't suppress the feeling of anxiety.

**23. In the second paragraph, we learn that...**

- A. the artist's movements in the ring revealed his fear of the animals to the public.
- B. the animals were extraordinarily ferocious that day.
- C. the artist was aware that the public overestimated his control over the animals.
- D. the noise made by the clowns irritated the animals.

**24. The moment the Great Leonardo made his appearance, ...**

- A. the clowns bowed and disappeared.
- B. the cages with the animals were pulled into the ring.
- C. the audience switched on their torches to lighten the ring.
- D. his facial expression changed because of the people's reaction.

**25. Which is TRUE about the previous lion tamer?**

- A. He had problems with silencing the applauding spectators.
- B. He remained silent in the ring not to scare the animals.
- C. He addressed the audience in a way that created an atmosphere of tension.
- D. He based his training on a set of oral commands.

**26. What was the original gesture of the Great Leonardo?**

- A. One arm dropped slowly and the other hand was brought to his mouth, one finger on his lips.
- B. One arm dropped slowly and the other hand was brought to his mouth.
- C. Two arms were lifted and one finger on his lips.
- D. Two arms dropped slowly and then were brought to his mouth, one finger on his lips.

**Task 6**

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (27–32). There are two choices you do not need to use.

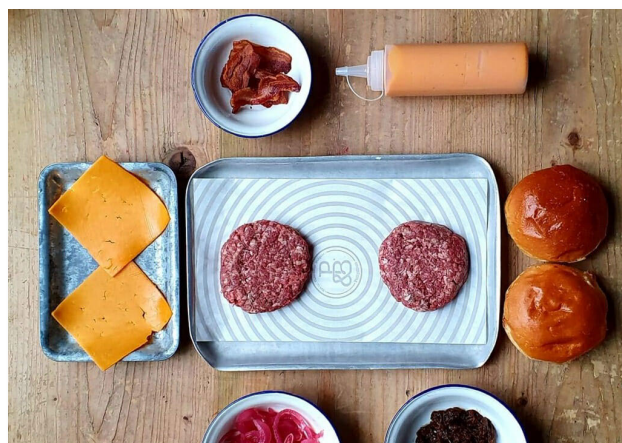
**The DIY Meal Kits to Buy  
from your Favourite Restaurants during Lockdown**

We're now in lockdown and you may be missing life's simple pleasures, like going out to your favourite restaurant.

But it's not all doom and gloom. In response to the lockdown, some restaurants have created DIY meal kits to help you whip up their well-loved dishes in your own kitchen.

**27**

Burger restaurant Patty & Bun has created a Lockdown DIY patty kit, £25, featuring four of its signature beef patties, bacon, brioche buns, a squeeze bottle of smokey mayo, cheese slices and homemade pickled and smokey onions. All you need to buy is lettuce and tomato to finish it off.





It also has a vegan kit which contains four plant-based patties with vegan bacon, mayo and cheese along with buns, caramelised and pickled onions.

**28**

Neapolitan pizzeria, Pizza Pilgrims, may have shut its London and Oxford shops, but it hasn't stopped the restaurant's love of making good food. Instead, it has created £15 frying pan pizza kits containing; two Neapolitan 48-hour proved dough balls, marinara sauce, fior di latte cheese, olive oil, fresh basil and parmesan so you can whip up a pizza yourself and delivery will cost £4.99.

There's also a foolproof guide to making them with a helpful PDF on its website that you can download or watch the Instagram video on its page to cook along with.

**29**

Instead of simply selling DIY burger meal kits, Honest Burger is releasing 500 ballot places a day between 22 and 24 April. It will then pick 50 winners at random and send them a kit containing four British steak and rib cap patties, four cheddar cheese slices, homemade red onion relish and pickles, four bacon rashers and four burger buns.

It is then encouraging the winners to make a donation for their kit, in either £20, £40 or £60 amounts which Honest Burger will be donating to the Trussell Trust's network of food banks. You can enter the ballot every day at 11am.

**30**

Italian restaurant La Mia Mamma has created four survival kits starting from £65 full of goodies that will help you create a multitude of dishes during lock down.

Available in meat and vegetarian options, the small kits contain things like pasta dough, dried pasta, handmade bolognese and cacio e pepe sauces, a bottle of red or white wine, a loaf of bread, mixed charcuterie and two portions of aubergine parmigiana, handmade ricotta, pizza dough and meatballs.

The larger kits contain double the amount of ingredients which you can cook straight away and freeze what you don't need. Delivery is free within London and takes between three and four days.

**31**

Vegan burger company Vurger Co. is offering kits made up of all the ingredients you need to make its signature dish at home.

Starting from £17.95, the takeout box for two contains two vegan patties, two brioche vegan buns, two gluten-free cheese slices, lettuce, gherkins, tomato, a bottle of burger sauce and a portion of gluten-free skin-on fries.

Delivery is available within five miles of its stores.

**32**

While pastrami and salt beef wizards Monty's Deli have done most of the hard work for you in recreating their bagels for you to enjoy at home, all you need to do is add the mustard of your choice and the pickles.

You do buy the ingredients separately and build at home. The pastrami and salt beef cost £15.50 each and a pack of six part-baked bagels are £6.

Amazingly, you will receive your orders the following day if you order before midday every Tuesday to Friday.

## Where can you ...?

- A.** be lucky enough to have food for free.
- B.** get a vegan food in your neighbourhood.
- C.** have some food brought to you and still think of going to the shop.
- D.** receive your order in 24 hours.
- E.** read some instruction.
- F.** try some meat the same day you order.
- G.** indulge an exquisite meal at home.
- H.** have a signature dish at home.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								

## Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (33–38). There are two choices you do not need to use.

### Reverse Graffiti

When is cleaning walls a crime? When you're doing it (33) \_\_\_\_\_, obviously. A number of street artists around the world have started expressing themselves through a practice known as reverse graffiti. Inspired by the 'clean me' messages that you see written on the back of some trucks, they find dirty surfaces and inscribe them with images or messages using cleaning brushes or pressure hoses. Either way, it's the same principle: the image is made by cleaning away the dirt.



Each artist has their own individual style but all artists share a common aim: (34) \_\_\_\_\_ the pollution in our cities. The UK's Paul Curtis, better known as Moose, operates around Leeds and London and has been commissioned by a number of companies to make reverse graffiti advertisements.

Brazilian artist, Alexandre Orion, turned one of São Paulo's transport tunnels into an amazing mural in 2006 by scraping away the dirt. Made up of a series of white skulls, the mural reminds drivers of the effect (35) \_\_\_\_\_. 'Every motorist sits in the comfort of their car, but they don't give any consideration to the price their comfort has for the environment and consequently for themselves,' says Orion.

The anti-pollution message of the reverse graffiti artists confuses city authorities since the main argument against graffiti is that (36) \_\_\_\_\_ both types of property: public and private. This was what Leeds City Council said about Moose's work: 'Leeds residents want to live in clean and attractive neighbourhoods. We view this kind of advertising as environmental damage and will take strong action against any advertisers carrying out such campaigns.' It seems that (37) \_\_\_\_\_ against the advertisers — no fines nor any other punishment — but Moose himself was ordered to 'clean up his act'. How was he supposed to do this: by making all property he had cleaned dirty again?

As for the Brazilian artist's work, the authorities were annoyed but could find nothing to charge him with. They had no other option but to clean the tunnel — but only the parts Alexandre had already cleaned. The artist merely (38) \_\_\_\_\_ on the other side. The city officials then decided to take drastic action. They not only cleaned the whole tunnel but also every tunnel in São Paulo.

- A. continued his campaign
- B. to draw attention to
- C. it spoils the appearance of
- D. to destroy art
- E. to create art
- F. no action was taken
- G. to lessen the importance of
- H. their pollution is having on the planet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38								

## Use of English

### Task 8

Read the texts below. For questions (39–48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

#### A Successor to David Attenborough?

As David Attenborough, the nation's voice of science and natural history, nears retirement, a host of presenters prepare to take up the job. This week Attenborough gave the clearest (39) \_\_\_\_\_ of who he sees as his natural successor — Brian Cox, the physics professor turned presenter. Cox declared himself “lost for words”. He insists that Attenborough still (40) \_\_\_\_\_ his great programmes. But the compliment has focused attention again on the challenge facing programme makers: how they fill perhaps the biggest shoes in British broadcasting history once Attenborough decides to (41) \_\_\_\_\_.

For Kim Shilling, the BBC's commissioning editor for science and natural history, discussions of “the new Attenborough” are (42) \_\_\_\_\_ the point. “None of us go on forever, but as the person who looks after science and natural history, David isn't the sort of person that you ‘replace’.” (43) \_\_\_\_\_, that is because of Attenborough's history in a genre he almost single-handedly invented, “You can't replace someone who has had 60 years of conversation with the nation.”

*adapted from www.guardian.co.uk*



39.	A	evidence	B	acknowledgement	C	solution	D	indication
40.	A	made	B	had	C	conducted	D	watched
41.	A	step aside	B	keep off	C	move out	D	back up
42.	A	missing	B	failing	C	omitting	D	passing
43.	A	Consequently	B	However	C	Meanwhile	D	Partly

#### The Teenage Dream

Almost every 16-year old has thought about leaving home.

Many teens dream about leaving home: but the reality can often be much harder than they imagine.

Many have been thinking about it, (44) \_\_\_\_\_, for years; some have been dreaming of independence since they were twelve, or even younger. Leaving home is part of the teenage dream.

(45) \_\_\_\_\_, a (46) \_\_\_\_\_ of “Young People's Social Attitudes” asked British teenagers for their opinions about leaving home. Forty-nine per cent of 12–15 year olds thought that teenagers should be allowed to leave home at the age of 16; another 12 % said 17, and 8 % said “when they want”. Only 23 % of young teenagers thought that they should be obliged to live at home until they were 18!



Yet the teenage dream seems to conflict with the experience of real life; when the same question was (47) \_\_\_\_\_ to 18 and 19-year olds, almost half replied that teenagers should not leave home before the age of 18.

Nevertheless, leaving home is part of the process of growing up. Many teenagers leave to go and study or train or look for a job in a different town or city, returning home when the money runs out. Others leave because they just want to (48) \_\_\_\_\_. Most, specially younger ones, are happy to go home again later; for a small number, leaving home is a definitive break.

44.	A	rarely	B	always	C	off and on	D	never
45.	A	Recently	B	However	C	Last time	D	Meanwhile
46.	A	questionnaire	B	research	C	scientific work	D	survey
47.	A	set	B	put	C	asked	D	said
48.	A	get away	B	get in	C	get along with	D	get out

## Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49–58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

### New Life for Big Ben

Every day, on British radio stations and on television, you can hear it. It gives the time before BBC radio news programmes, and on the BBC World Service. And you can hear it and see it every evening before ITV's "News at Ten". The chimes of Big Ben (49) \_\_\_\_\_ by almost everyone in Britain and by millions of people all over the world.

Generally, the name "Big Ben" (50) \_\_\_\_\_ refer to the big clock tower itself; but in reality, "Big Ben" is just the name of the biggest bell in the tower, the bell that chimes on the hour.

The original "Big Ben" bell weighed 16 tons, and was made in the North of England. However, after it (51) \_\_\_\_\_ London, but before it had been put in place, it (52) \_\_\_\_\_! A new bell had to be made to replace it!

Between 1983 and 1985, the clock tower was completely cleaned and restored; but thirty years later, engineers decided that the tower and the clock were both in need of urgent repairs. Work began in 2017, and unless (53) \_\_\_\_\_ some unexpected problems, Big Ben will begin a new life in the year 2021.



49.	A	recognised	B	are recognised	C	have been recognised	D	might been recognised
50.	A	is used to	B	can	C	may	D	might
51.	A	has reached	B	reach	C	reached	D	had reached
52.	A	has cracked	B	was cracked	C	cracked	D	had cracked
53.	A	there will be	B	there are	C	there was	D	there were



## A Long and Healthy Life?

How long will a baby (54) \_\_\_\_\_ today live? 100 years? 120 years? Scientists are studying genes that could mean long life for us all.

There are already many, many people who have passed the landmark age of 100. In fact, there are now so many healthy, elderly people that there's a new term for them: the wellderly. (55) \_\_\_\_\_ people over the age of 80 who have no diseases such as high blood pressure, heart disease or diabetes and have never taken medicines for these conditions.

There (56) \_\_\_\_\_ many scientific studies of communities where a healthy old age is typical. These include places like Calabria in southern Italy and the island of Okinawa in Japan.

The small village of Molochio in Calabria has about 2,000 inhabitants. And of these, there are at least eight centenarians. When researchers (57) \_\_\_\_\_ people like this the secret of their long life, the answer is almost always (58) \_\_\_\_\_ with diet and is almost always the same: 'I eat a lot of fruit and vegetables.' 'A little bit, but of everything.' 'No smoking, no drinking.'

So what really makes people live longer? It seems likely that it is an interaction of genes, the environment and probably a third factor — luck.



54.	A	have been born	B	born	C	being born	D	were born
55.	A	That is	B	Those are	C	This is	D	These are
56.	A	have been	B	are	C	were	D	will be
57.	A	have asked	B	asked	C	are asked	D	ask
58.	A	doing	B	do	C	to do	D	done