## MIHICTEPCTBOM ОСВITИ I НАУКИ, МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ



## 30BHIWHE НЕЗАЛЕЖНЕ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ



## ЕКСПРЕС-ПІДГОТОВКА

- Тести різних рівнів складності
- Бланки відповідей
- Відповіді до ВСІХ тестових завдань


## Нова специфікація • ЗНО-2012

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Посібник для експрес-підготовки розроблено на зразок тестових завдань зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання 2012 року.

Перший розділ містить стислий граматичний довідник, другий - тестові завдання; правильні відповіді для самоконтролю подано в кінці посібника.

Структура видання дозволяє користуватись ним як самостійно, так і на уроках.
Для випускників загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів і вчителів англійської мови.
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## СИГНАЛЬНИЙ ВАРІАНТ

## - READING

Task 1
Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Planning for a Year of Achievement

Are you busy making your New Year Resolutions or have you resolved never to make a New Year's resolution ever again? If the latter, you're not alone. So many people get demoralized when, year after year, they make decisions that they keep for only a few weeks or maybe even just a few days.

Our Rules for New Year's Resolutions will help set you up for success right from the start.

## (1)

Successful resolutions start with a strong dedication to make a change. To succeed, you must believe that you can accomplish what you set out to and that belief is supported by the unwavering support you give yourself.

## (2)

A simple but powerful technique for making your goal real is to put your resolution into writing. There is something inside us that creates more commitment and drive when we take the time to do this. Consider writing it down on pieces of card and keeping it where you'll see it often - on your desk, the fridge, in your wallet.
(3)

This is where so many resolutions fall down. Articulating what you want to achieve is one thing; deciding how to do it is quite another. Don't miss out this step!

Start by envisioning where you want to be; then work back along your path to where you are today; write down all the milestones you note in between; and
decide what you will do to accomplish each of these milestones. You need to know each step and have a plan for what comes next.
(4)

Not everything will work out precisely the way you planned. If you are too rigid in your approach to resolutions the first minor obstacle can throw you off your course completely.

When creating your plan try to predict some challenges you will face make a contingency plan for the ones that have the highest probability and mentally prepare yourself for the others.

Realize that your resolution itself might change along the way as well. That's not failure, it's reality. As your life changes so will your goals, dreams, and desires.
(5)

Although knowledge of a job well done can be enough prize, we all enjoy a little treat from time to time. Even the most committed person needs a boost and sometimes that is best accomplished through an external reward. When you are developing your plan, make a note of a few milestones where you will praise yourself once they are achieved. But spread them out - you want to make sure the rewards remain special and are not too easy to get.

New Year's resolutions can be a pain or a pleasure. The choice is yours. The starting point is to focus on something that you really want and are ready to give your commitment to. Do this and you'll be in a great position to stay motivated and be successful!

A Be Flexible
B Commit to Your Resolution
C Use a System of Reminders
D Write It Down
E Be Realistic
F Track Your Progress
G Reward Yourself
H Make a Plan

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## The Danger of Sunbeds

In the UK, a country known for its bad weather and lack of sunshine, there appears to be an ever increasing number of very tanned young people.

So just how are they achieving their golden tans? Some are opting for the sun-free option and are getting their tan from a bottle. However, it appears that others are turning to tanning salons, of which there are thousands in the UK.

So why do the British prefer to be bronzed? Often, they are trying to emulate their favourite celebrities, footballers, or footballers' wives. Research from the British Sunbed Association suggests that many people believe a tan makes them feel and look healthier.

This is a belief that is most definitely not shared by Cancer Research UK. They firmly state that being tanned is not a sign of health. In fact, they are strongly against young people using sunbeds. On their website, they state that people who use sunbeds before the age of 35 have a higher risk of melanoma.

The dangers of tanning did not appear to concern ten-year-old Kelly Thompson who hit headlines in April after receiving severe burns from spending 16 minutes on a sunbed. Kelly's mother was horrified that her daughter had been allowed to use the sunbeds and that the tanning salon was
unmanned. She noted that: «There was no one to give advice on using these potentially dangerous machines."

Whether the British government has been taking heed of such recent tanning tragedies is not clear. What is clear however is that self-regulation in the sunbed industry looks unlikely to continue. Just after Kelly's story was reported in the news, the government issued a statement advising that people under 18 should not use sunbeds and that all salons should be supervised by trained staff.
6. The main idea of the text is that $\qquad$
A the UK is a country known for lack of sunshine;
B there are quite many extremely tanned young people in the UK;
C the British prefer to be bronzed;
D being tanned can be dangerous for young people's health.
7. The author believes young people prefer to be tanned because $\qquad$
A they are following the famous people's style;
B it's good for health;
C it can help to overcome depression caused by the dull weather;
D scientists say that being tanned is good for health.
8. Cancer Research UK states that $\qquad$
A young people must not stay in the sun;
B there is a higher risk of melanoma for people who use sunbeds before the age of 35 ;
C it's dangerous for young people's health to have a tanned skin;
D melanoma is widespread among people before the age of 35 .
9. It can be inferred from the text that Kelly Thompson $\qquad$
A was allowed to use a tanning salon by her mother;
B suffered from severe burns after she had spent 16 minutes on a sunbed;
C was advised to use the sunbed by the tanning salon staff;
D has a nice bronze skin.
10. According to the statement issued by the British government $\qquad$
A tanning salons are self-regulated;
B under-aged people are recommended not to use sunbeds;
C people under 18 can use sunbeds with their parents' concern;
D it's up to salons whether to have trained staff to supervise the young clients.

Task 3
Read the text below. Match choices ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## (11) Thistle Kensington Gardens

This modern hotel provides a cozy and peaceful place to stay. Located on tree-lined Bayswater Road, overlooks Hyde Park.

Facilities: Dry Cleaning/Laundry Service. Internet access. Lounge/Bar. Meeting Facilities. Restaurant. Nearest underground station: Queensway.

## (12) Days Inn London Gateway

Type of Accommodation: Holiday Inn
Situated between Junctions 2 and 4 off the M1, the Days Inn London Gateway offers spacious one-suite rooms, free satellite TV in every room, tea- and coffee-making facilities, free newspaper, telephone and free parking that make Days Inn terrific value. The Days Inn London Gateway also offers an extensive range of food and beverage facilities including a fully licensed bar and restaurant.

## (13) Park Royal Hotel

Type of Accommodation: Bed and Breakfast
Park Royal Hotel is located in the very heart of London, with transportation at our door step to all London attractions and Business Centres.

One-suite rooms with power shower.
Colour television.
Direct dial telephone and computer points.
Complimentary tea/coffee-making facilities.
Hairdryer.
All rooms fully air-conditioned.
Dining facilities.
Free limited parking.

## (14) Croydon Cottage

Croydon Cottage is situated in the Green Belt (which is 15 minutes or so from London by train), this delightful holiday home offers unspoilt views and comfortable accommodation. Reached along a wooded track, and once one of a pair of gamekeepers' cottages, the Cottage is a self-contained part of the owners' home. The terraced garden is great fun for small children, but please note it has an unfenced pond. From the Cottage there are walks through woods and parks, and there are 9 golf courses in easy reach. South Croydon, about a mile away, has a wide range of restaurants and pubs.

## (15) Gloucester Hotel

Type of Accommodation: Budget Accommodation
All bedrooms of Gloucester Hotel are offering modern amenities, a cosy TV lounge and a Bar. The hotel also has a lift and rooms on the ground floor for easy access. Our staff are fluent in French, Spanish, Portuguese, Urdu, Hindi, Polish \& Russian.

## This hotel

$\qquad$
A will be the right place for you if you are looking for accommodation outside London.
B has a swimming pool and a gym among its facilities.
C is a bed and breakfast place accommodated in the $19^{\text {th }}$ century building.
D has a personnel speaking variety of languages.
E offers tea- and coffee-making facilities as well as free satellite TV.
F is located in the centre of the city which is favourable for travelling around London.

G is an excellent choice for those who are looking for a comfortable and quiet stay.
$\mathbf{H}$ is a historic landmark, getting visitors to recall famous actors.

## Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from $(\mathbf{A}-\mathrm{H})$ the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
The world's tallest building officially opened in Dubai on January the $4^{\text {th }}$. The height of the 828-metre Burj Khalifa was kept a secret (16) $\qquad$ . It is twice the height of New York's Empire State Building. Another big surprise at the opening was the renaming of the tower. The building had always been called Burj Dubai. However, Dubai's ruler announced it would now be called Burj Khalifa after the ruler of Abu Dhabi, Dubai's neighbour. The oil-rich emirate of Abu Dhabi helped save Dubai (17) $\qquad$ .
It is likely the Burj will remain as the world's tallest building for a while to come.
(18) $\qquad$ , there seems to be little appetite for ambitious construction projects from property developers. The Burj's owners, however, are confident the building (19) $\qquad$ . More than 90 per cent of the space has been sold. It cost $\$ 22$ billion to build and has broken many records. The opening celebrations included the world's highest fireworks, (20) $\qquad$ above the world's tallest fountain. The building houses the world's highest mosque and swimming pool, (21) $\qquad$ and 76. Burj Khalifa has 1,044 luxury apartments, 49 floors of offices and the 160 -room Armani hotel. Around 12,000 people will live and work in the tower.

A until the opening ceremony
B has gone through difficult times
C located on floors 158
D Since the 2008 global financial crisis
E which lit up the sky
F from possible financial collapse
G will be a success
H the chairman of the company, Mohamed Alabbar

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## The Award for the Greatest Living Briton

The British people voted for Queen Elizabeth II as the Greatest Living Briton for 2009. She (22) $\qquad$ former Beatle Sir Paul McCartney, exprime minister Baroness Thatcher and pop superstar Robbie Williams. The Queen was not present at the (23) $\qquad$ to collect her award in person. (24) $\qquad$ , her youngest son Prince Edward made a special present to his mother via a video link. The Queen has enjoyed great popularity among her people (25) $\qquad$ . She has been on the throne since 1953 and is one of the few British royals to avoid scandals. Her popularity got down after Diana, Princess of Wales died in Paris in 1997, but she remains a much loved (26) $\qquad$ today.

The award for the Greatest Living Briton is a new one. It is given by ITV, one of Britain's most (27) $\qquad$ television companies. Guy Freeman of ITV said: «The Great Britons was a fantastic ceremony showing all that is so great about the United Kingdom». He (28) $\qquad$ that the award ceremony is (29) $\qquad$ to become an annual event. The first winner, in 2005, was Tim Berners-Lee, the (30) $\qquad$ of the World Wide Web. (31) $\qquad$ award given at the ceremony was for soccer star David Beckham, who picked up the Award for Global Achievement. This is for his performance on the soccer field, his charity work and his (32) $\qquad$ around the world to promote Britain and (33) $\qquad$ culture.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | victory | defeat | beat | win |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | overseas | ceremony | popularity | trend |
| $\mathbf{2 4}$ | However | Thus | So | That's |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | just | yet | recently | still |
| $\mathbf{2 6}$ | figure | number | numeral | people |
| $\mathbf{2 7}$ | popularity | popular | carnival | community |
| $\mathbf{2 8}$ | adding | in addition | additional | added |
| $\mathbf{2 9}$ | go | gone | going | went |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ | inventor | invention | invent | inventory |
| $\mathbf{3 1}$ | Other | Others | Anothers | Another |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | activity | retire | trend | ordinary |
| $\mathbf{3 3}$ | Britain | Britannica | British | Briton |

## Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Much (34) $\qquad$ about how anti-social the Internet and mobile phones are. The truth is however, according (35) $\qquad$ new research, communication technology is bringing people closer together. A study by the Pew Internet and American Life Project found family members (36) $\qquad$ in regular contact today more than ever before. And this is all down to e-mail, chat, our cell phones and SMS messaging. It makes sense. Years ago, it (37) $\qquad$ a long time to write a letter, then find an envelope and go to the post office to buy a stamp and post it. Today we write mails (38) $\qquad$ we wait for our change in the convenience store and they (39) ___ in an instant. Having free Internet telephone calls also (40) $\qquad$ us to stay in touch more often and for longer. Everyone's at it, from five-year-olds to tech-savvy grandparents.

According to the Pew survey, technology has a very positive effect on communication (41) $\qquad$ families. Researchers asked 2,252 adults whether new technologies (42) $\qquad$ the quality of communication with
their family. Fifty-three percent said it increased communication with family members they did not live with, two per cent said technology decreased this. Numbers were similar for those (43) $\qquad$ in the same house as their family. The project director Lee Rainey said: «There’s a new kind of connectedness being built inside of families with (44) $\qquad$ technologies». Survey co-author Barry Wellman agreed: «It used (45) $\qquad$ that husbands went off to work, wives went off to a different job or else stayed home... and the kids went off to school... and not until 5:30, 6 o'clock did they ever connect», he said.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | have been said | has been said | had been said | has said |
| 35 | to | with | for | at |
| 36 | is keeping | was keeping | were keeping | be keeping |
| 37 | take | took | takes | taken |
| 38 | while | which | who | during |
| 39 | is sent | are sent | sent | be sent |
| 40 | help | helps | helped | helping |
| 41 | through | across | along | within |
| 42 | increased | have increased | has increased | had increased |
| 43 | live | lives | lived | living |
| 44 | this | these | that | that's |
| 45 | be | to be | being | been |

## WRITING

46. Write an article for a travel magazine about a historical or cultural place of your country (at least 100 words). Use the plan below:

## PLAN

Introduction
Para 1: name, place, description
Main body
Para 2: historical facts
Para 3: what visitors can see/do there
Conclusion
Para 4: recommendations

## Бланк відповідей

У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так: $\square$


## Місце для виправлення помилкової відповіді

Запишіть номер та нову відповідь у відповідних клітинках.


## Бланк відповідей

У завданнях правильну відповідь позначайте тільки так:】

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



| A B C D E F G H |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |
| 13 |  |  |  |  |
| 14 |  |  |  |  |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |


| 16 | A B C | C D | E F | F H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 |  |  |  |  |
| 18 |  |  |  |  |
| 19 |  |  |  |  |
| 20 |  |  |  |  |
| 21 |  |  |  |  |



## Місце для виправлення помилкової відповіді

Запишіть номер та нову відповідь у відповідних клітинках.

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




## РІВЕНЬ: СЕРЕДНІЙ

## TEST 1

## READING

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## How to Have a Good Relationship with Your Parents

Without mutual respect, any relationship will be an unhappy one. People who respect each other: a) value each other's opinions, b) listen to each other, c) disagree without screaming or insults. And remember, your parents have lived longer than you - don't discount their experience and knowledge.
(2)

This is your key to freedom. The way to build trust is through honesty and responsibility. Honesty means you don't lie or manipulate. Responsibility means you are reliable and can be counted on to use good judgment. When your parents trust you, it's a lot easier for them to say «yes».
(3)

Your parents want to know what's going on in your life. If you keep them in the dark, they won't know when you need their help or whether they can trust you. Tell them what you're up to, share your thoughts and feelings with them, and seek their advice for your problems (you don't have to take it). Communication builds closeness.
(4)

If you're always honest, a parent will be likely to believe what you say. If you sometimes hide the truth or add too much drama, parents will have a harder time believing what you tell them. If you tell stories, they'll find it hard to trust you.
(5)

Using a tone that's friendly and polite makes it more likely that parents will listen and take what you say seriously. It also makes it more likely that they'll talk to you in the same way. Of course, this is hard for any of us (adults included) when we're feeling heated about something. If you think your emotions might get the better of you, do something to blow off steam before talking: go for a run. Cry. Hit your pillow. Do whatever it takes to sound calm when you need to.
These guidelines work both ways. If, on occasions, your parents violate any of these guidelines, talk to them about it. Pick a time when you are both calm and feeling good toward each other (never when you're angry). Then, explain to them what they did, how it makes you feel, and what you'd like them to do instead.

A Win Your Parents’ Confidence
B Try Not to Argue or Whine
C Speak Respectfully
D Never Lie
E Try to Understand Their Point of View
F Respect Each Other
G Communicate
H Give Details that Can Help Parents to Understand Your Situation

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
For hundreds of years China produced the only teas known to the western world. Tea came in two basic types: Green and Black. Black tea is oxidised whereas green tea is un-oxidised. Each type of tea, whether black or green, was available in a number of different quantities, qualities and from a varied number of growing regions within China. Teas were given anglicised Chinese names for consumption in Europe and America.

Some of the teas carried by ships like «Cutty Sark» are still readily available today. Lapsang Souchong, literally «small plant from Lapu Mountain», is renowned for its tarry taste, acquired through drying over pine wood fires. A legend states that this black tea acquired its unique taste by accident. It's said that the Chinese army camped in a tea factory that was full of drying leaves which had to be moved to accommodate the soldiers. When the soldiers left, the leaves needed to be dried quickly, so the workers lit open fires of pine wood to speed up the drying. The tea reached the market on time and a new flavour had been created.

The real reason this black tea originally acquired its smoky flavour is due to the $17^{\text {th }}$-century preservation methods used by Chinese tea producers when they began to export their teas to Europe and America. Their traditional green teas did not travel as well and quickly lost quality during the $15-18$-month journey across land and sea. By the time «Cutty Sark» was sailing, this journey time had been cut to 6 months.

The producers developed a method of rolling, oxidising and drying their teas so that they would hold their quality for longer. Once the teas had been oxidised, they were spread on bamboo baskets which were placed on racks in the drying room. This was built over ovens that allowed the heat to rise up through vents in the ceiling and into the drying room above. To fire the ovens, the tea manufacturers used the local pine wood from the forests that surrounded (and still surround) the factories, and as the wood slowly burned, it gave off a certain amount of smoke that was absorbed by the drying tea and gave it a lightly smoked, sappy, pine character.

The factories that made those lightly smoked black teas in Fujian province still manufacture lightly smoked Lapsangs in exactly the same way as they did 400 years ago.

To get the tea safely to Europe in as fresh condition as possible, it was packed into softwood chests which were lined inside with lead foil and covered on the outside with bamboo or rush matting for protection.

The tea chests were constructed in a variety of sizes and occasionally irregular shapes to enable the cargo to conform to the finely curved hulls of the tea clippers. The chests were separated at each layer by wooden battens known
as dunnage to give rigidity to the stowage of cargo and also to allow the air to circulate. The Tween Deck and the lower hold of «Cutty Sark» would have been packed solidly with such tea chests.
6. According to the text, which of the following statements is true?

A All the tea from China was carried to England by the ship «Cutty Sark».
B Lapsang Souchong is a name of a tea producer.
C Both black tea and green tea are combined chemically with oxygen.
D The black tea Lapsang Souchong acquired its smoky flavour by chance.
7. As the legend tells, the solders of the Chinese army $\qquad$
A lit open fires of pine wood to speed up the tea leaves drying.
B moved the raw tea leaves aside in order to accommodate themselves for a night.
C brought the tea to the market on time.
D created a new tea flavour.
8. The new technique of producing tea with unique smoky flavour was developed $\qquad$
A in order to make the tea tastier.
B as a result of creating a new preservation method.
C because the new tea lost its quality during the 15-18-month journey.
D by European producers.
9. What can we say from the text about the method of producing tea with the unique smoked taste?
A The tea was dried on bamboo baskets and after that oxidized.
B The drying room was located next to the ovens.
C The tea manufacturers used bamboo wood in order to fire the ovens.
D The drying tea got its lightly smoked taste from the pine wood used to fire the ovens.
10. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?

A The method of making those lightly smoked black teas in Fujian province hasn't changed for 40 years already.
B While being transported to Europe, the tea was packed into bamboo chests.
C The tea chests were of the same size and shape.
D Dunnage was the wooden battens which separated the tea chests.

## Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{H})$ to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Events Which Separate Us from EURO 2012
During the preparation for the tournament seven more significant events is scheduled by the UEFA to take place before the start of the European Football Championship.
(11) The Enlistment of the Volunteers

The Volunteers' campaign started in June and was finished in late September, 2011. For this very moment, UEFA's official web site received more than 12 thousand applications from 110 countries worldwide. So now potential volunteers apply for the job and pass the interviews. Therefore, only 5000 people will help to host the championship.
(12) «EURO 2012 Friends» Campaign

Another event that took place in September, was summing-up the «EURO 2012 Friends» campaign. Ukraine and Poland should approve the final list of the Championship friends; each host country will have 100 of them. The Ukrainian party has already defined the majority and among them you can see famous sportsmen (e.g. brothers Klitchko, Serhiy Bubka, Valeriy Borzov), politicians, and celebrities.
«They are not only friends with football but I consider them close people», said the UEFA President, Michel Platini. «I know that nobody refused to become the part of the football celebration who has received the invitation to partake in the programme. Together we will organize an unforgettable event!» he added.
(13) December 2

Nevertheless, the most important and significant event definitely will be the draws for EURO 2012. The official ceremony will take place in Kyiv's palace «Ukraina» on 2 December 2011. Also this day the promo-campaign of the EURO 2012, host countries and cities will start. Moreover, the official ball of the EURO 2012 is to be presented on 2 December.
(14) A Tour of the EURO 2012 Trophy

The following event will take place in 2012. So, between March and May, UEFA plan to make a tour of the EURO 2012 trophy that the winner will get. The tour includes the road-show with Henri Delaunay Cup through the host cities, presentation of the special video on the tournament history and the show of the big balloon made in the form of a cup.
(15) The Presentation of the Official Song

In March, 2012, the presentation of the official song of the European football tournament is to take place. This event will be the final one before the start of the EURO 2012.
On 8 June 2012, the Warsaw Stadium will host the opening ceremony of EURO 2012. The final will take place at the Olympic Stadium in Kyiv on 1 July 2012.

## Due to this event

$\qquad$
A Ukraine and Poland have acquired 100 of Championship friends each.
B three important events will take place.
C the spectators will gather at the Olympic Stadium in Kyiv in June, 2012.

D a road-show, a video presentation and a balloon show are planned.
E the presentation of UEFA's anthem is observed.
F famous sportsmen, politicians, and celebrities are invited.
G UEFA has employed thousands of young people who will help to host the championship.
H everybody can be sure that the EURO 2012 will begin just after it.

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
With thousands of English LanguageStudying Programmes (16) $\qquad$ , students often have a difficult time identifying the ideal programme for them. So, in order to make the right choice, students should consider a number of factors.

First, find a programme that will help you to reach your goals, whether they are for business, entrance to a university, or pleasure. Look over the programme's website and see if you can find a statement which should reveal the programme's own goals. Ask for a copy of a class syllabus to see (17) $\qquad$ . Talk to current or former students to see what their experiences were like.

Second, look into the teachers' qualifications to see not only (18) $\qquad$ _, but also what experiences they have had working with international students. Do the teachers have experience working overseas? Do they speak another language? If so, they might have a better understanding of the educational backgrounds of their students. Third, ask about the student composition of the programme. How many nationalities are represented in the classes? A broad mix of students will give you a variety of opportunities to speak English and learn about other foreign cultures. However, even if there are students (19) $\qquad$ , you can still have a very positive experience, especially if the teacher encourages the use of English in class. On the other hand, don't choose a programme solely based on classroom composition. Remember that you will only be in class a few hours a day, so you'll actually have more time outside of class (20) $\qquad$ , so THAT is your real classroom.
Then, compare the prices of programmes in the area you want to live. Just remember that price is not the best indicator of a programme's quality, though keep in mind that better and more experienced instructors are often paid more, and thus, the tuition reflects this. Also, the school might provide good computer, recreational, and educational facilities (21) $\qquad$ to a good learning atmosphere, and thus, this can be added to your tuition cost. Thus, as the experience shows, you get what you pay for.

A how long they have been teaching
B that can contribute
C what will be studied in the class
D to interact with people in the community
E high standards of excellence
F caused by the poor preparation
G who speak your language
H spread out around the world

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## iPhone That Talks Back

Now even your phone can talk back.
Matt Legend Gemmell, a (22) $\qquad$ designer from Edinburgh, got a new Apple Inc. iPhone on Friday and asked it: «Who’s your daddy?»
«You are», the phone answered, in the (23) $\qquad$ of an authoritative man.

The real science of artificial intelligence is finally catching up to science (24) $\qquad$ . HAL 9000 , the scary computer that could respond from the movie «2001: A Space Odyssey», has come to life, in the form of Siri, a (25) $\qquad$ personal assistant that comes with Apple's new iPhone 4S, which arrived in stores in October 2011.

The phone takes verbal commands and questions, and (26) $\qquad$ with computer-generated speech. Real humans are responding to this amazing (27) $\qquad$ by asking their iPhones ridiculous questions.
The good news is Siri has a sense of humour.
Micah Gantman, the director of mobile business at software firm HasOffers.com in Seattle, asked his (28) $\qquad$ : «How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?» It answered: «Depends if you're talking about African or European wood».

Nicky Kelly, a 40-year-old from Suffolk, UK, asked her iPhone: «Tell me a joke». It answered: «Two iPhones walk into a bar... I forget the rest».

When blogger Joshua Topolsky asked Siri about the meaning of life, it said: «I can't answer that now, but give me some time to write a very long play in which nothing happens».

A lot of work went into so much (29) $\qquad$ sarcasm.
The (30) $\qquad$ of Siri put «deep thought» into the personality of their software, says Norman Winarsky, a co-founder of the company that was bought by Apple for $\$ 200$ million in 2010. Siri was born out of an artificial intelligence project at SRI International, a research institute.

An Apple spokeswoman declined to answer questions about (31) $\qquad$ Siri works. (32) $\qquad$ uses different voices in each of its available markets: female in the US, Australia and Germany, and male in the UK and France.

However, we know that Siri has two distinct systems at its heart. One listens and (33) $\qquad$ what customers are saying, the other interprets the meaning behind the request and responds.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | software | footwear | silverware | chinaware |
| 23 | saying | vote | voice | speech |
| 24 | discovery | computer | fiction | based |
| 25 | theoretical | unreal | actual | virtual |
| 26 | responds | inquires | asks | demands |
| 27 | invitation | invention | invasion | envision |
| 28 | iPhone | staff | personnel | employees |
| 29 | false | imitation | natural | artificial |
| 30 | users | consumers | creators | clients |
| 31 | why | what | how | when |
| 32 | He | She | It | They |
| 33 | answers | translates | copies | reloads |

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## The Hurricane Was a Nightmare

Kevin Parfait from Martinique tells about a disaster experience: «This story (34) $\qquad$ about seven years ago. At that time I was only eleven years old, but images of that week are still (35) $\qquad$ it all happened yesterday.
During that week, we had to face (36) $\qquad$ to the most powerful hurricane Martinique (37) $\qquad$ . The fact that I was little increased the effects of such an experience. I can still hear the noise of the wind (38) $\qquad$ on the taped windows that were shaking. Outside, everything was flying or moving... trees, papers, plastics.

But the nightmare was not that phase, when we were just afraid without (39) $\qquad$ other possibilities. The real one was after it hit. In fact, the hurricane (40) $\qquad$ the island only once, but three times, causing at each crossing more and more damage.

During the entire week following that event, we (41) $\qquad$ to go out of the house. All the roads (42) $\qquad$ cut off, and we did not have running water or phones.

Under those conditions, (43) $\qquad$ part was having no contact with the rest of my family living around the island. The feeling of presuming the death of your close friends and relatives was hard to endure. We (44) $\qquad$ like that for one horrible week before everything (45) ___. For me, those seven days were a real nightmare».

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | take place | took place | have taken place | had taken place |
| 35 | as clear as | so clear | both clear and | rather clear |
| 36 | in | on | for | up |
| 37 | ever see | ever saw | have ever seen | had ever seen |
| 38 | blow | to blow | blowing | blew |
| 39 | no | any | every | some |
| 40 | do not cross | did not cross | had not crossed | was not crossed |
| 41 | can't | could not | were not able | had not able |
| 42 | are | were | have been | had been |
| 43 | the hardest | hardest | the most hard | harder |
| 44 | lived | have lived | has lived | had lived |
| 45 | fixed | was fixed | were fixed | been fixed |

## WRITING

46. Use the plan below to write a for-and-against essay (at least 100 words) about advantages and disadvantages of social networking.

## PLAN

| Introduction | Para 1: State the topic. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Main body | Para 2: Define points for social networking. <br> Para 3: Define points against social networking. |
| Conclusion | Para 4: Sum up the advantages and disadvantages of <br> social networking. |

## TEST 2

## Reading

## Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices $(A-H)$ to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Peacekeeping

Wherever there is conflict in the world and enemies have agreed to let a third party or neutral force come in to try and maintain the peace, it is usually the familiar blue helmets of the United Nations that we see on the scene.
(1)

The actual definition of peacekeeping is a bit unclear and it was never written into the original UN Charter, but it goes something like «using military personnel from different countries under the command of the UN to control and resolve armed conflicts either between or within states». Peacekeeping is neither just finding out the facts nor full-scale military intervention, but something in between.

Over the last ten years it has become clear that for peacekeeping to work certain things must already be in place - the conflicts must actually have finished and there must be a genuine desire for peace on both sides. The peacekeeping force must have clear international support and a mandate that shows it is strictly neutral; and it needs adequate resources to do the job.
(2)

There have been 56 UN peacekeeping operations in total since 1948, although over 30 of those have happened since 1990.

Two of these operations have in fact never stopped since 1948: the interventions in the Arab/Israeli conflict following the foundation of the state of Israel, and in the dispute between Pakistan and India over the Kashmir region.

Another that has been going on for over forty years is on the divided island of Cyprus, where peace has been maintained between Greek and Turkish Cypriots since March 1964.
(3)

There are different types of intervention, some more discrete than others:

Observation/monitoring only, for example of Cuban troops leaving Angola or of the Iran-Iraq ceasefire in 1991.

Assisting a country to independence, for example in Namibia 19781989.

Armed intervention, for example in the Suez Canal region 1956-1967 to keep Egypt and Israel apart and supervise the withdrawal of troops from the UK, France and Israel.

They are professional soldiers, civilian police and military observers from any member country of the UN. These countries also provide supplies, transportation, telecommunications, and administrative help, amongst other things.
(5)

Somalia was the first big failure for UN intervention in 1992. In Srebrenica in 1994, a Dutch force under UN command failed to prevent a massacre of the local population, and in Rwanda in the same year there was full-scale genocide of nearly a million people, despite a peacekeeping force of 5,000 .

Four UN missions to Angola failed to stop civil war breaking out again and again. It seems only if there is a real will to turn away from war, can peacekeepers be effective.

The attack on UN headquarters in Baghdad in 2003 has also called into question the respect for being impartial which the organization thought it had.

Nevertheless, most people agree that the world still needs some kind of neutral body, backed by force if necessary, for helping former enemies make the transition from war to peace.

A Who Are the Peacekeepers?
B Some Success Stories
C What Is It?
D Who Pays?
E Are All UN Peacekeeping Missions Similar?
F The Future
G How Long Has It Been Going on?
H Didn't Peacekeeping Get a Bad Name in the 1990s?

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

10 Greenhill Street
Liverpool, CT 95135
May 4, 2008
Customer Service
Sports Goods, LLC
72 Rose Terrace Road
Gateshead, WA 65435

## Dear Sirs,

I ordered a new pair of soccer boots (item \#1948543) from your website on 15 April.

I received the order on 21 April. Unfortunately, when I opened it I saw that the boots had been used. The boots had dirt all over them and there was a small tear in front of the part where the right toe would go. My order number is AF26168156.

To resolve the problem, I would like you to return the sum of money which I paid for my boots - that's $£ 56$. In fact, I don't want you to send me another pair as I have already gone out and bought new boots at my local sporting
goods store, so sending another pair would result in having two pairs of the same boots.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter. I have been a satisfied customer of your company for many years and this is the first time I have encountered a problem. If you need to contact me, you can reach me at (045) 28643986.

Sincerely yours, Julian Peters
6. The reason for writing this letter is $\qquad$
A to order a pair of soccer boots.
B to complain about the order.
C to demand the replacement of the order.
D to inquire about details of the service.
7. According to the text, the customer mase the order of his soccer boots

A at an Internet shop.
B at the local supermarket.
C at a TV shop.
D nowhere - he didn't order them.
8. The customer was unsatisfied with the order because $\qquad$
A he didn't like the colour of the boots.
B the price of the boots appeared to be too high.
C the order was delayed for a week.
D the boots sent by the company were not new.
9. What was wrong with the boots delivered to the customer?

A They were of the wrong size.
B They were dirty and torn.
C The wrong model was delivered.
D The customer expected to receive two pairs, not one.
10. What does the customer suggest doing in order to resolve the problem with the order?
A He wants a new pair of boots.
B He wants his money back.
C He expects to get some extra money for the inconveniences.
D He wants two pairs of soccer boots.

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathbf{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Located in the heart of the North End, G'Vanni's has been pleasing visitors and locals for many years. The cosy yet extremely colourful dining room is a perfect location for a romantic dinner or friendly meeting.

The extensive menu includes such appetizer favourites as Butterflied Shrimp with organic tomato and Clams Oreganata with butter and crumbs. Salads include Pomodoro, a classic Italian tomato and fresh mozzarella and Antipasto Freddo with veggies, Italian cold cuts, cheese, tuna, and sardines. The rest of the menu includes Kobe Beef Meatballs, pasta, chicken, veal, pizza, fresh vegetables, and of course the freshest seafood available.
(12) The Bay Voyage

The Bay Voyage boasts one of the city's best restaurants and catering facilities with its superb cuisine, perfect service, and breathtaking views. Leisure abounds in the award-winning dining room, which is the best choice for dinner for Sunday meal. Live jazz and blues.

## (13) La Strega

La Strega is the place to see or to be seen. It offers the perfect balance between luxury and friendly comfort. Come to feel the atmosphere of a real Italian experience, and maybe watch one of your favourite movies. Enjoy.

## (14) One Bellevue

It is a totally vegetarian restaurant specializing in international cuisine that features fresh local food with mostly organic ingredients.
The restaurant is broken into several separate levels and areas that make for a comfortable and more intimate atmosphere than you might expect from the building's exterior. There's plenty of warm wood and white table linens, that give the place a sophisticated feel.

## (15) Chris Steak House

Chris Steak House serves only the finest corn-fed Midwestern beef available. Our steaks are served sizzling, so every bite is hot and delicious. And while steak is king of the dishes, the menu also includes expertly executed seafood, lamb, pork, and poultry dishes, as well as classic appetizers, fresh salads, side dishes, and home-made desserts. The awardwinning wine list features more than 250 world-class international and domestic labels. Many premium wines are also available by the glass.
Lunch is served Monday through Friday and dinner is served nightly, reservations are suggested and private dining may be arranged. To experience fine dining at its prime, just follow the sizzle to Chris Steak House.

## In this restaurant/café

$\qquad$

A you can book a table beforehand.
B the special course is pie-and-mash.
C there's a wide choice of desserts.
D you can take the opportunity of film watching.
E you can enjoy live music.
$F$ there's the perfect environment for a romantic dinner.
G there are first-class vegetarian dishes.
H business meetings are usually held.

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## The New Seven Wonders

The results of a worldwide vote to choose the New Seven Wonders of the World have been announced (16) $\qquad$ . In contrast to the wonders of the ancient world, the new list emerged from an exercise in which tens of millions of votes were cast by people around the world. This is a report from Alison Roberts:
«The seven wonders chosen in a global poll in which a hundred-million votes were said to have been cast online, by phone and by text message were announced one by one (17) $\qquad$ order towards the end of a glitzy ceremony in Lisbon.

First came the Great Wall of China, said to be the only monument visible from space. Its certificate was handed over to Chinese officials by Neil Armstrong, the first man (18) $\qquad$ . Next up was Petra, the stone-carved ancient city in Jordan, whose royal family led a campaign for it. Rio de Janeiro's Statue of Christ the Redeemer also made the cut after an appeal by Brazil's president for his compatriots to vote. There were two other winners from America - Machu Picchu in Peru and Chichen Itza in Mexico - representatives of ancient civilisations unknown to Antipater of Sidon, the Greek writer who drew up the original list of wonders two thousand two hundred years ago. The last two wonders were Rome's Colosseum, described in its introduction (19) $\qquad$ , and the Taj Mahal. That was announced by Bollywood star Bipasha Basu who, along with Oscar-winning actors Ben Kingsley and Hilary Swank (20) $\qquad$ .
The Pyramids at Giza, the only wonder on the original list still standing, had been made an honorary candidate, guaranteed a mention. But Egyptian officials shunned the whole initiative anyway as too commercial. At the ceremony's close, its Swiss organizer, Bernard Weber, (21) $\qquad$ - a global poll on the seven natural wonders of the world».

A on the Moon
B at a ceremony in Lisbon
C announced his next initiative
D in random
E just attract the best
F as a symbol of joy and suffering
G completely honoured
H presented the ceremony

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Freshers' Week

The UK has a well-respected (22) $\qquad$ education system and some of the top universities and research institutions in the world. But to those who are new to it all, it can be overwhelming and sometimes confusing.

October is usually the busiest month in the academic calendar. Universities
have something called Freshers' Week for their (23) $\qquad$ . It's a great opportunity to make new friends, join lots of clubs and settle into university life.
(24) $\qquad$ , having just left the comfort of home and all your friends behind, the prospect of meeting lots of strangers in big halls can be nervewracking. Where do you start? Who should you make friends with? Which clubs should you (25) $\qquad$ ?

Luckily, there will be thousands of others in the same boat as you worrying about starting their university (26) $\qquad$ life on the right foot. So just take it all in slowly. Don't rush into (27) $\qquad$ that you'll regret for the next three years.

Here are some top tips from past students on how to survive Freshers' Week:

- blend in. Make (28) $\qquad$ you are aware of British social etiquette. Have some Cola and snacks handy for your housemates and friends;
— be (29) $\qquad$ . Sometimes cups of tea or even (30) of toast can give you a head start in making friends;
- be sociable. The more active you are, the more (31) $\qquad$ you'll be to meet new people than if you're someone who never leaves one's room;
- bring a doorstop. Keep your door open when you're (32) $\qquad$ and that sends positive messages to your neighbours that you are (33) $\qquad$ -
So with a bit of clever planning and motivation, Freshers' Week can give you a great start to your university life and soon you'll be passing on your wisdom to next year's new recruits.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | high | higher | highest | highness |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | graduates | lecturers | newcomers | undergraduates |
| $\mathbf{2 4}$ | Thus | However | As well as | In order to |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | join | unite | connect | bond |
| $\mathbf{2 6}$ | society | socialism | socially | social |
| 27 | something | nothing | anything | everything |
| $\mathbf{2 8}$ | assure | sure | surely | unsure |
| 29 | hospitable | distant | unsociable | pleasure |
| 30 | loafs | bars | slices | packs |
| 31 | like | liking | likely | unlike |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | at | in | out | outside |
| $\mathbf{3 3}$ | reserved | shy | friendly | cold |

## Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## The Stonecutter

Once upon a time there was a stonecutter. The stonecutter lived in a land where a life of privilege meant (34) $\qquad$ powerful. Looking (35) $\qquad$ his life he decided that he was unsatisfied with the way things were and so he set out to become the most powerful thing in the land.

Looking around his land he (36) $\qquad$ to himself what it was to be powerful. Looking up he saw the Sun shining down on all the land. «The Sun must be the most powerful thing that there is, for it (37) $\qquad$ down on all
things, and all things grow from its touch». So he (38) $\qquad$ the Sun.
Days later, as he shone his power down on the inhabitants of the land, there came a cloud which passed beneath him obstructing his brilliance. (39) $\qquad$ , he realized that the Sun was not the most powerful thing in the land, if a simple cloud could interrupt his greatness. So he became a cloud, in fact, he became the most powerful storm that the world (40) $\qquad$ .
And so he blew his rain and lightning, and resounded with thunder all over the land, (41) $\qquad$ that he was the most powerful. Until one day he came (42) $\qquad$ a boulder.
Down and down he poured and his thunder roared, lightning flashed and filled the sky, striking the ground near the boulder. His winds blew and blew and blew, and yet, despite all his efforts, he (43) $\qquad$ not budge the boulder.

Frustrated again, he realized that the storm was not the most powerful thing in the land, rather it must be the boulder. So he became the boulder.

For days he (44) $\qquad$ , unmovable, and impassive, demonstrating his power, until one day, a stonecutter came and chiselled him to bits.

The moral of the story is: sometimes the most important thing to remember is that you already have everything you (45) $\qquad$ , right inside of you. Power is an illusion.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | be | to be | being | been |
| 35 | at | in | for | up |
| 36 | wonder | wondered | wondering | had wondered |
| 37 | shines | shining | shone | shine |
| 38 | become | became | has become | had become |
| 39 | Frustrated | Frustrating | Frustrate | Frustrates |
| 40 | ever saw | had ever seeing | was ever seen | had ever seen |
| 41 | demonstrate | to demonstrate | demonstrating | demonstrated |
| 42 | across | over | under | on |
| 43 | can | cans | could | couldn't |
| 44 | is sitting | are sitting | were sitting | was sitting |
| 45 | can | need | ought | should |

## ■ Writing

46. Write a letter introducing yourself and your family to your pen friend, using the plan below:

## PLAN

Introduction
Para 1: greeting; your full name, age, what you look like, where you live.

## Main body

Para 2, 3: your family: names, ages, jobs, what they look like.
Conclusion
Para 4: ask your friend to write back; closing remarks; your signature.
Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses.

## TEST 3

## Reading

## Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
(1)

It's hardly surprising that weather is a favourite topic for so many people around the world - it affects where we choose to live, what we wear, our moods, and perhaps even our national characteristics. A sunny day can relieve the deepest depression, while extreme weather can destroy homes and threaten lives.
(2)

Palm trees bent double in hurricane force winds, cars stranded in snow drifts, people navigating small boats down flooded city streets - images we are all familiar with from news reports of severe weather spells. But many of the consequences of the weather are less newsworthy.
«I'm feeling a bit under the weather» is a common complaint in Britain, especially on Monday mornings, and it seems that weather really can be responsible for moods. Studies have shown that changeable weather can make it hard to concentrate, cloudy skies slow down reflexes, and high humidity with hot, dry winds makes many people irritable and snappy.
(3)

If you live in a place like Britain, where the weather seems to change daily if not hourly, you could be forgiven for thinking that the weather is random. In fact the weather is controlled by systems which move around areas of the globe. In the UK the weather depends on depressions, often called 'lows', and anticyclones, also known as 'highs'. These systems start in the Atlantic Ocean, and make their way across the British Isles from the west to the east. Highs bring sunny weather, while lows bring rain and wind.

The weather systems in tropical climates are very different from those in mid and high latitudes. Tropical storms develop from depressions, and often build into cyclones, violent storms featuring hurricanes and torrential rain.
(4)

The human race has always tried to guess the weather, especially in areas of the world where there are frequent changes. Two popular traditional ways of forecasting the weather used pine cones and seaweed. When the air has a high level of humidity there is a higher chance of rain, when the humidity is low, there is more chance of fine weather. Pine cones and seaweed react to changes in humidity - pine cones open, and seaweed feels dry when the humidity is low, while high humidity has the opposite effect.

While folk wisdom can still provide a guide to help forecast weather, today's methods of prediction increasingly rely on technology. Satellites, balloons, ships, aircraft and weather centres with sensitive monitoring equipment send data to computers. The data is then processed, and the weather predicted. However, even this system cannot predict weather for longer than about a week.
(5)

Although people in Britain often moan about the weather, we should spare a thought for the inhabitants of parts of the world where dangerous weather regularly wreaks havoc on the environment and population. Sandstorms, tornadoes, blizzards and flashfloods regularly kill thousands of people and leave many others homeless.

While most of us try to avoid extreme weather, some adventurous souls actively seek out places where extreme weather conditions exist. Sports such as surfing, kiteboarding, ice-climbing and white-water rafting are becoming increasingly popular with people seeking relief from the monotony of daily routine. Extreme sports are about exhilaration, skill and danger, and often harness the weather to provide adrenaline addicts with their kicks.

Even more extraordinary are storm-chasers - weather enthusiasts who risk their lives following tornadoes and thunderstorms at high speed to witness the damage they cause at close hand.

A Extreme Weather
B Why We Like to Discuss It
C What Causes Weather Variations?
D Weather and Character
E Influence of Human Activity
F Study of Weather Patterns
G Can We Predict the Weather?
H The Effects of Weather

Task 2
Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Friends considered Michael Redford to be a rather boring person. However, Michael thought he was quite interesting. After all, he collected coins. What could be more interesting than coins? It was true that he didn't have any other hobbies or interests, but that didn't matter for Michael. And what is more, he had a very interesting job. Everybody else said that his job was boring. But he was a bank manager! Michael thought his job was fascinating. Everyday, he went to his office, switched on his computer and spent seven and a half hours looking at spreadsheets, and moving numbers around on them. What could be more interesting than that?

Well, Michael was unhappy because people thought he was uninteresting. He tried to talk to people about his coin collection, but they mostly didn't share his interests.

Thus Michael thought about how to make himself more interesting. He decided that he needed to be famous for something. He thought about his coin collection, and decided that perhaps his coin collection could make him fa-
mous. Perhaps he had the biggest coin collection in the world, or perhaps he had some very valuable coins. Yes, this was it, he decided.

He wrote a letter to a local newspaper, and asked them if they wanted to come and write an article about a local man with the biggest coin collection in the world. The local newspaper wrote a letter back to Michael telling him that actually the Governor of Maine had the biggest coin collection in the world. Michael was very sad to learn this, but wrote back to the newspaper telling them that he thought he had the most valuable coin in the world. The newspaper wrote back to him telling him that the most valuable coin in the world cost $5,000,000$ dollars, and asking him if he was sure that he had it. Michael wasn't sure that he had it. In fact, he was sure that he didn't have it. Perhaps his whole collection was very valuable though...
«Is it worth 10 million dollars?» asked the man from the newspaper on the telephone when Michael called him.
«Erm, no, I don't think so...»
«Forget it then», said the man from the newspaper.
Michael thought about other things to make himself famous. Perhaps he could be the best bank manager in the country! Yes, this was it, he decided. He told a friend that he was the best accountant in the world.
«How do you know?» asked his friend.
«Well», thought Michael, «I have a good job, I like it... it’s very interesting... spreadsheets... numbers... taxes... finance...». He saw his friend going to sleep. «Hmmm», he thought.
«Perhaps I'm not the best or the most interesting accountant in the world.»
«Listen, Michael», said his friend when he woke up again. «Perhaps you don't have the biggest or the most valuable coin collection in the world. Perhaps you aren't the best or the most interesting bank manager in the world. But there is one thing - Michael, you are probably the most boring man in the world.»

Yes! Of course! This was it. Michael could be famous because he was the most boring man in the world. Now he saw that his friends were right. He phoned the newspaper again.
«Hello!» he said. «Would you like to do an interview with the most boring man in the world?
«The most boring man in the world...?» said the journalist. «Now that's interesting!»

Next week there was a big article in the newspaper. «The Most Boring Man in the World!». There was a picture of Michael in his office. There was a picture of Michael with his coin collection. There was an interview with Michael, and interviews with his friends. His friends said they went to sleep when Michael talked about his job or his coin collection.

The next day the BBC and CNN called Michael. They wanted stories about the most boring man in the world.
«The most boring man in the world!» they said. «That’s so interesting!»
And so, finally, Michael Redford became the official Most Boring Man in the World. You won't find his name in the Guinness Book of Records, because they said that it was impossible to decide exactly how boring somebody is, but it was no problem for Michael. Now he was famous, now he was so boring that he was interesting.
6. The text tells about $\qquad$
A Michael Redford's job.
B Michael Redford's collection.
C Michael Redford's way to popularity.
D the Guinness Book of Records.
7. Michael Redford collected $\qquad$
A coins.
B stamps.
C postcards.
D newspapers.
8. According to the text, the most valuable coin in the world costs $\qquad$
A 5 thousand dollars.
B 500,000 dollars.
C 5 million dollars.
D 1 million dollars.
9. The title of the article about Michael Redford was $\qquad$
A «The Most Persistent Man in the World».
B «The Most Boring Man in the World».
C «The Largest Collection of Coins».
D «The Most Fascinating Job in the World».
10. There's no Michael's name in the Guinness Book of Records because $\qquad$
A Michael isn't boring enough.
B Michael is a very interesting person.
C Michael didn't want such popularity.
D nobody can actually determine the grade of dullness of a person.

## Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## How to Motivate Yourself

(11) Our life is constantly assaulted by negative thoughts and anxiety about the future. Everyone faces doubt and depression. What separates the highly successful is the ability to keep moving forward.
There is no simple solution for a lack of motivation. Even after beating it, the problem reappears at the first sign of failure. The key is understanding your thoughts and how they drive your emotions. By learning how to cultivate motivating thoughts, neutralize negative ones, and focus on the task at hand, you can pull yourself out of a slump before it gains momentum.
(12) There are 3 primary explanations why we lose motivation.

Lack of confidence - if you don't believe you can succeed, what's the point in trying?

Lack of focus - if you don't know what you want, do you really want anything?
Lack of direction - if you don't know what to do, how can you be motivated to do it?
(13) The first motivation killer is a lack of confidence. When this happens to me, it's usually because I'm focusing entirely on what I want and neglecting what I already have. Set aside time to focus on everything positive in your life. Make mental list of your strengths, past successes, and current advantages. We tend to take our strengths for granted and dwell on our failures. By making an effort to feel grateful, you'll realize how competent and successful you already are.
(14) The second motivation killer is a lack of focus. How often do you focus on what you don't want, rather than on a concrete goal? We normally think in terms of fear. I'm afraid of being poor. I'm afraid no one will respect me. I'm afraid of being alone. The problem with this type of thinking is that fear alone isn't actionable. Instead of doing something about our fear, it feeds on itself and drains our motivation.
If you're caught up in fear-based thinking, the first step is focusing that energy on a well-defined goal. By defining a goal, you automatically define a set of actions. If you have a fear of poverty, create a plan to increase your income. It could be going back to school, obtaining a higher-paying job, or developing a profitable website. The key is moving from an intangible desire to concrete, measurable steps.
(15) The final piece in the motivational puzzle is direction. If focus means having an ultimate goal, direction is having a day-to-day strategy to achieve it. The key to finding direction is identifying the activities that lead to success. For every goal, there are activities that pay off and those that don't. Make a list of all your activities and arrange them based on results. Then make an action plan that focuses on the activities that lead to big returns.
It's inevitable that you'll encounter periods of low energy, bad luck, and even an occasional failure. If you don't discipline your mind, these minor speed bumps can turn into mental monsters. By being on guard against the top motivation killers you can preserve your motivation and propel yourself to success.

## In order to motivate yourself you should

$\qquad$
A increase confidence.
B create positive reinforcement.
C realize that being motivated can be a challenge.
D develop tangible goals.
E get long-term plans of moving.
F understand reasons of losing motivation.
G develop the direction.
H keeping track of your most important tasks.

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Boxing Day

Boxing Day is the following day after (16) $\qquad$ . It is on 26 December. Like Christmas Day, Boxing Day is a public holiday.

Why is 26 December called Boxing Day in England? Traditionally, this was the day to open the Christmas boxes to share the contents (17) $\qquad$ (the Christmas box was a wooden or clay container where people placed gifts).

The tradition of giving money to workers (18) $\qquad$ . It is customary for householders to give small gifts or monetary tips to regular visiting tradespeople (the milkman, dustman, coalman, paper boy etc.) and, in some work places, for employers to give a Christmas bonus to employees.

Schools across the country gather together gifts to be put in Christmas boxes (19) $\qquad$ .
Traditionally, Boxing Day is the day (20) $\qquad$ . It is a day of watching sports and playing board games with the family. Many families will go for walks in the countryside together this day.

Shops are generally closed on Boxing Day. However, in recent times some shops have broken from the tradition and started opening on Boxing Day (21) $\qquad$ . Hundreds of people now spend Boxing Day morning in queues outside shops, waiting to be the first to dive for the sales racks as the doors are opened.

A still continues today
B with the poor
C are traditionally high
D Christmas Day
E that are sent to poorer countries
F to start the New Year sales
G when families get together
H amended the inscription

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions ( $22-33$ ) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

It has become a tradition to start (22) $\qquad$ of some country from its capital. London is an ancient city with rich cultural achievements. Such sights as the Tower, the Houses of (23) $\qquad$ , Westminster, Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly Circus are well known in the world. (24) $\qquad$ the capital of the country there are many other places and regions which are worth speaking about and seeing. One of them is the most beautiful part of Great Britain - Wales, which is famous for its mountains and valleys. It's an ideal place for (25) $\qquad$ your vacations. Wales has often been called the Land of Songs. One of the Welsh traditions (26)___ festivals. The Welsh sing their songs, wear their traditional clothes in their capital Cardiff as (27) $\qquad$ as in the other parts of the country. They say if you visit Great Britain, you must visit the City (28) $\qquad$ Bath, the splendid monument to the elegance
and good taste of the $18^{\text {th }}$ century. The city took its name from the Roman bath, (29) $\qquad$ can be seen in the heart of the city. To visit the country (30) $\qquad$ visiting Stratford-on-Avon is unimaginable. The things that attract people's attention are the places connected with the name of William Shakespeare: the house where he was born, the Grammar School where he studied, the little cottage near Stratford where his wife, Anne Hathaway, lived as a girl. But to my mind the biggest attraction is the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. One of the (31) $\qquad$ beautiful and interesting parts of Great Britain is Scotland; especially the region usually (32) $\qquad$ the Highlands. Tourists go to Scotland to see its beautiful lakes (called 'lochs'). Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is a beautiful and old city. The first thing you see in it is the Rock, a very large hill in the middle of the city. The Edinburgh Castle stands on it. The Castle looks like a castle from a fairy tale. Scottish national and (33) $\qquad$ festivals are held there.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | sight | sightseeing | travel | see |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | Parliament | President | Feudal | Rada |
| $\mathbf{2 4}$ | Far | Inside | Where | Besides |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | spending | wasting | sending | during |
| $\mathbf{2 6}$ | be | being | is | are |
| $\mathbf{2 7}$ | good | well | better | best |
| $\mathbf{2 8}$ | of | from | above | under |
| $\mathbf{2 9}$ | when | who | where | which |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ | with | without | by way | among |
| $\mathbf{3 1}$ | many | much | more | most |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | called | cried | phoned | asked |
| $\mathbf{3 3}$ | musical | melody | tune | song |

## Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## The Pied Piper of Hamelin

The town of Hamelin (34) $\qquad$ from a terrible plague of rats. The town council tried (35) $\qquad$ to get rid of them, but he couldn't. (36) $\qquad$ last, the Mayor promised a big reward to anybody who could put an end to the plague.

A stranger dressed in bright clothes arrived and said he (37) $\qquad$ rid Hamelin of the rats. At night, the stranger began (38) $\qquad$ a tune on his flute, drawing all the rats out of the houses and barns into the river, where they (39) $\qquad$ .
The Mayor did not pay the piper because he said that playing a flute was not worth (40) $\qquad$ . He ordered the piper (41) $\qquad$ Hamelin.
But the piper (42) $\qquad$ one day, and started to play his flute. This
time, all the children followed him, and he left the village (43) $\qquad$ the mountains. Suddenly, a cave opened in the mountain and the piper and all the children went (44) $\qquad$ . The cave closed behind them and the children were (45) $\qquad$ seen again in Hamelin.

|  | $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | suffer | is suffering | were suffering | was suffering |
| 35 | everything | nothing | something | anything |
| 36 | On | At | In | With |
| 37 | can | can't | could | couldn't |
| 38 | play | to play | played | playing |
| 39 | drown | drowned | were drown | did drown |
| 40 | reward | rewarding | to reward | rewarded |
| 41 | leave | leaving | left | to leave |
| 42 | came across | came on | came in | came back |
| 43 | backward | forward | towards | inward |
| 44 | in | out | over | to |
| 45 | ever | always | until | never |

- Writing

46. Write a letter to your pen friend about your usual working day, using the plan below:

## PLAN

## Introduction

Para 1: greeting; some words about how busy your usual day is.
Main body
Para 2: morning and afternoon activities.
Para 3: evening activities.
Conclusion
Para 4: how you feel about your daily routine; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses. Start your letter with:
Dear $\qquad$ ,
in your letter you are asking me about my usual day.
$\qquad$

## TEST 4

## Reading

## Task 1

## Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Five Key Skills for Raising Your Emotional Intelligence

Emotional intelligence (EQ) is a different type of intelligence. It's about being «heart smart», not just «book smart». The evidence shows that emotional intelligence matters just as much as intellectual ability, if not more so, when it comes to happiness and success in life. Emotional intelligence helps you to build strong relationships, succeed at work, and achieve your goals.
(1)

The first key skill of emotional intelligence is the ability to quickly calm yourself down when you're feeling overwhelmed. When we're under high levels of stress, rational thinking and decision-making go out the window. Runaway stress overwhelms the mind and body, getting in the way of our ability to accurately «read» a situation, hear what someone else is saying, be aware of our own feelings and needs, and communicate clearly.

This emotional intelligence skill helps you stay balanced, focused, and in control - no matter what challenges you face. (2)

Many people are disconnected from their emotions - especially strong core emotions such as anger, sadness, fear, and joy. But although we can distort, deny, or numb our feelings, we can't eliminate them. They're still there, whether we're aware of them or not. Unfort unately, without emotional awareness, we are unable to fully understand our own motivations and needs, or to communicate effectively with others.

Emotional awareness is the key to understanding yourself and others.

## (3)

Being a good communicator requires more than just verbal skills. Sometimes, what we say is less important than how we say it or the other nonverbal signals we send out. In order to hold the attention of others and build connection and trust, we need to be aware of and in control of our nonverbal cues. We also need to be able to accurately read and respond to the nonverbal cues that other people send us.

The wordless form of communication is emotionally driven. It asks the questions: «Are you listening?» and «Do you understand and care?» Answers to these questions are expressed in the way we listen, look, move, and react. Our nonverbal messages will produce a sense of interest, trust, excitement, and desire for connection - or they will generate fear, confusion, distrust, and disinterest.
(4)

Playful communication relieves fatigue and relaxes our bodies, which allows us to recharge and accomplish more. When we loosen up, we free ourselves of rigid ways of thinking and being, allowing us to get creative and see things in new ways.

Humour, laughter, and play are natural antidotes to life's difficulties. They lighten our burdens and help us keep things in perspective. A good
hearty laugh reduces stress, elevates mood, and brings our nervous system back into balance.
(5)

Conflicts and disagreements are inevitable in relationships. Two people can't possibly have the same needs, opinions, and expectations at all times. However, that needn't be a bad thing! Resolving conflict in healthy, constructive ways can strengthen trust between people. When conflict isn't perceived as threatening or punishing, it fosters freedom, creativity, and safety in relationships.

A Connect to Your Emotions
B Resolve Conflict Positively
C Become More Creative
D Use Humour and Play to Deal with Challenges
E Deal with Challenges
F Rapidly Reduce Stress
G Smooth over Differences
H Nonverbal Communication

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions ( $6-10$ ) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Marie Curie was born in 1867. She is one of the greatest scientists ever to have lived. She was a pioneer in the field of radioactivity and discovered the chemical elements radium and polonium. Curie is the only person ever to win two Nobel Prizes in two different sciences. Other achievements include being the first female professor at the University of Paris.

Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland. Her father was a Maths and Physics teacher and was a big influence on Marie's early education. From an early age Marie was an exceptional student with an amazing memory. She often went without food and sleep to study. Her brilliant mind led her to Paris to study and to conduct her research.

She met her future husband Pierre Curie at the university. He considered Marie to be a genius and instantly wanted to work with her. They got married and spent most of their time together in their laboratory studying radioactive materials. Their research led to the discovery of radium, for which they were honoured with the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

Pierre was killed in 1906 and Marie was devastated and extremely lonely. She threw herself even deeper into her work and won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1911. She spent the 1920s raising funds for more research into radium. In 1934 she died from a condition caused by decades of exposure to radiation. Before that no one knew how deadly radium could be.
6. What is the best title for this text?

A The Discoveries in Physics.
B Marie's Family Life.
C Marie Curie: the Great Scientist.
D Marie Curie: the Early Years.
7. Marie Curie $\qquad$
A was one of the greatest mathematicians.
B studied radioactivity.
C discovered radioactivity.
D was the first female professor at the University of Warsaw.
8. Curie won

A the Nobel Prize in Biology.
B two Nobel Prizes in Chemistry.
C two Nobel Prizes in two different sciences.
D no Nobel Prizes.
9. Marie and her husband $\qquad$
A studied radioactive materials together.
B met at school.
C were honoured with the Nobel Prize for Maths.
D died in the same year.
10. Until Marie Curie died in 1934 , $\qquad$
A no one knew how deadly radium could be.
B everyone knew how deadly radium was.
C no one knew anything about radium.
D radium hadn't been discovered yet.

## Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathbf{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to (11-15). There are threechoices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
(11) Book title: Want to Play? in the UK, Monkeewrench in the US.

Book author: PJ Tracy (that's PJ and Tracy Lambrecht, a mother-anddaughter writing team, who write under the name PJ Tracy).
Genre: Crime thriller.
Quick synopsis: In Minneapolis, a group of people called Monkeewrench (a software company) starts making a game about catching a serial killer. These people obviously have something to hide or run away from: why else would they all carry guns constantly? Someone starts repeating the murders in real life...
What was right with it?: It was very fast-paced, the action was good, the characters incredible.
What was wrong with it?: Very, very little.
(12) Book Title: Keeping You a Secret.

Book Author: Julie Ann Peters.
Genre: Teen romances.
Quick Synopsis: Holland was doing well at school, had a boyfriend who she'd had for some time; she was also Student Council President and had a chance to go to the college (university) of her choice. Then, Cece starts learning at her school. They develop huge feelings for each other. They are very scared about how others are going to see their relationship.
What was right with it?: It gives a good portrayal of how some people would react to someone «coming out» and most of the time, your heart goes out to them and you have nothing but sympathy for them both.
What was wrong with it?: It is sometimes predictable, and you can sort of guess in a way what's going to happen next.
(13) Book Title: Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix. Book Author: J. K. Rowling.
Genre: Fantasy.

Quick Synopsis: Follows a fifteen-year-old boy who is an orphaned wizard. Wizarding world does not believe him when he says that his foe, Lord Voldemort, is back from his disappearance fourteen years ago when Harry defied the Lord's killing curse.
What was right with it?: Very interesting, the longest of Rowling's works, well-written, good pace of story.
What was wrong with it?: For some, they would love such a long adventure ( $800 \mathrm{pgs} .+$ ), while others would lose interest before finishing.
(14) Book Title: Haunted.

Book Author: James Herbert.
Genre: Horror.
Quick Synopsis: It follows the story of a guy called David Ash, who specializes in the paranormal. He is called to this old, big house called Edbrook to try and solve the weird goings-on in there.
What was right with it?: It's one of those books that you just can't put down. You are very cleverly convinced into believing you are David Ash, though through the book, you are given information that he wouldn't know. It's scary, and does everything that you would come to expect from James Herbert.
What was wrong with it?: Compared to other books by Herbert, it's quite short. I felt that he could have taken some areas into more detail, and at times, you were practically begging him to. The horror is very graphic, too, which although you expect, it possibly oversteps the mark sometimes.
(15) Book Title: Mrs Dalloway.

Book Author: Virginia Woolf.
Genre: General/historical snapshot.
Quick Synopsis: Written in 1925, it follows a day in the life of Clarissa Dalloway, who is married to an MP, living in London. The day is in June 1923, Clarissa is having a party in the evening, and the story follows obvious links with Clarissa and a Septimus Warren Smith. Initially, there seems nothing but London that links them both, she is wealthy and middle-aged, he is young and poor, hating everyone.
What was right with it?: Experimental, as this book is written in the style of stream of consciousness. The language used is lyrical and fascinating. Having no chapters, it streams from one thought to another, keeping you gripped and interested in her day.
What was wrong with it?: Compared to many books, this is not an easy read. If you're not used to the style, it will take a little time to get used to.

## This book

$\qquad$

A is a teenage story leaving the reader with many questions.
$\mathbf{B}$ is an exciting fantasy telling about a teen wizard.
C is a good portrayal of certain events from a child's perspective.
D is for fans of the genre of horror.
$\mathbf{E}$ offers very quick and easy reading.
F describes events which take place in the British capital.
$G$ is a short fast-moving criminal story.
$\mathbf{H}$ is a predictable love story.

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Book Festival

People joke that no one in Los Angeles reads; everyone watches TV, rents videos, or (16) $\qquad$ . The most popular reading material is comics books, movie magazines, and TV guides. City libraries have only 10 per cent of the traffic that car washes have.

But how do you explain this - an annual book festival in west Los Angeles is «sold out» year after year? People wait half an hour for a parking space (17) $\qquad$ .
This outdoor festival, (18) $\qquad$ , occurs every April for one weekend. This year's attendance was estimated at 70,000 on Saturday and 75,000 on Sunday. The festival featured 280 exhibitors. There were about 90 talks given by authors, with an audience question-and-answer period following each talk. Autograph seekers sought out (19) $\qquad$ . A food court sold all kinds of popular and ethnic food, from American hamburgers to Hawaiian shave ice drinks. Except for a $\$ 7$ parking fee, the festival was free. Even so, some people avoided the food court prices by sneaking in their own sandwiches and drinks.

People came from all over California. One couple drove down from San Francisco. «This is our sixth year here now. We love it», said the husband. «It’s just fantastic to be in the great outdoors, to be among so many authors and books, and (20) $\qquad$ , toor.
The idea for the festival occurred years ago, but nobody knew if (21) $\qquad$ . Although if book festivals were already popular in other US cities, would Los Angeles residents embrace one? «Angelenos are very unpredictable», said one of the festival founders.

A sponsored by a newspaper
B was also credited
C to become available
D was the signature contest
E to get some very good ones
F goes to the movies
G more than 150 authors
H it would succeed

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

It's funny that the meteorological term best known to people who live in Britain is «a depression». And even a (22) ___ might think that this attitude to weather is fair enough, and rather appropriate, too. We all know the typical welcome that greets us when we return from whatever (23) $\qquad$ paradise we've been visiting. You board the plane in bright (24) $\qquad$ and fly home through clear blue skies. Then, as you approach home, the plane comes down through a thick carpet of (25) $\qquad$ ; underneath it's all constantly grey and (26) $\qquad$ and you'd never know the blue was up there.

Constantly grey and drizzle? Yet monotonous is exactly what British (27) $\qquad$ isn't. The weather never stops surprising anyone living in Britain. More than one maritime (28) $\qquad$ , in fact, four major air streams dictate British weather - namely Arctic, Polar, Tropical and Returning Polar. No wonder that in Britain they have such a highly-developed forecasting network.

It all makes travelling around Britain a risky business. A romantic weekend in the Lake District can be a wash-out and Brighton isn't much fun in the (29) $\qquad$ rain. The trick is to be flexible in when you go: wait until there's nice stable weather before heading off for that weekend.

Or be prepared to move around. The west of England, Wales and the Western Highlands have some of Britain's finest scenery (partly because of all the (30) $\qquad$ that falls there) but they receive an awfully high proportion of the rainfall, particularly in mountain areas. When it's pouring with rain in Skye's Cuillin mountains, as it so often does, it can be (31) $\qquad$ and sunny over the Cairngorms, in the east. Get in your car and drive. The same tip even works locally. They say that there's a «blue hole» over Crickhowell, in south Wales's Black Mountains, so if it's just not working in Abergavenny, try a little further down the Usk Valley. As always in travel, «seek local advice».

Maybe you'll really get (32) $\qquad$ and chilly travelling around Britain, but you're never far from a bath (or a café) and rain tends to come in (33) $\qquad$ rather than non-stop.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | journalist | predictor | forecaster | fortune-teller |
| 23 | sunny | brightness | rays | x-rays |
| 24 | precipitation | shower | sunshine | drizzle |
| 25 | stars | wind | sunlit | clouds |
| 26 | brightly | hurricane | sunny | drizzle |
| 27 | weather | forecasts | temperatures | weather conditions |
| 28 | pressure | climate | atmosphere | environment |
| 29 | pour | pours | poured | pouring |
| 30 | thunder | rain | storms | breeze |
| 31 | lightning | damp | drizzly | dry |
| 32 | down | frozen | wet | rid of |
| 33 | snow | tornado | showers | hail |

Task 6
Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
What's the (34) $\qquad$ you have ever cycled? Perhaps you cycle to school or to work, or maybe at most a short cycling trip with friends? How would you (35) $\qquad$ about spending months on the road travelling solo from the UK to China, by bike?

For British cyclist Pete Jones, camping rough and (36) $\qquad$ long distances through inhospitable terrain are second nature. Mr Jones currently (37) $\qquad$ a huge trip across the Eurasian continent from Britain to China.

Pete Jones is no stranger to China. But he says many people there (38) by his passion for cycling, asking why he would choose to cycle
when he can afford a car. Indeed, while there are an (39) $\qquad$ 400 million bicycles in China, where it has long been the preferred form of transport, rapid economic growth (40) $\qquad$ an explosive expansion in car ownership.
Edward Genochio, another British cyclist (41) $\qquad$ completed a $41,000-\mathrm{km}$ trip to China and back, said one of his aims was to «promote cycling as a safe, sustainable and environmentally friendly means of (42) $\qquad$ about».
In the UK, the last few years have seen a rise in the number of people choosing two wheels over four, with some estimates saying the number of people cycling to work has almost doubled (43) $\qquad$ the last five years.
Politicians also (44) $\qquad$ cycling as a way to boost their eco-credentials, with people such as London mayor Boris Johnson often riding to work under his own steam. But we may have to wait some time before we see him (45) $\qquad$ Pete Jones in attempting to cycle all the way to China!

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | farst | furthest | more farthest | more furthest |
| 35 | feel | to feel | felt | feeling |
| 36 | cycle | cycled | to cycle | cycling |
| 37 | be undertaking | is undertaking | undertakes | had undertaking |
| 38 | puzzled | are puzzled | was puzzled | been puzzled |
| 39 | estimate | estimates | estimating | estimated |
| 40 | increased | have increased | has increased | had increased |
| 41 | why | who | whose | whom |
| 42 | get | to get | getting | got |
| 43 | in | on | at | along |
| 44 | see | to see | seen | seeing |
| 45 | follow | followed | to follow | following |

## ■ Writing

46. Imagine you have got a letter from an English-speaking friend who asks you what young people in your country usually do in their spare time. Write a reply to him/her using the plan below:

## PLAN

## Introduction

Para 1: greeting; what young people in Ukraine are usually interested in.
Main Body
Para 2: if their interests are different from the hobbies of the young people of the $20^{\text {th }}$ century; if boys/girls have the same or different interests.
Para 3: what clubs young people attend; what books they read; what music they listen to; what films they watch.
Conclusion
Para 4: if young people care about environment/politics/social problems; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses.

## TEST 5

## Reading

## Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer
sheet.
(1)

Cardiff is the capital city of Wales, Europe's youngest capital and one of the fastest-growing cities and tourist destinations in Britain. Cardiff's recent redevelopment has resulted in world-class sporting and entertainment places that must be visited. Add to this excellent shopping, varied restaurants and plenty of art, history and culture, and Cardiff is an ideal holiday destination to keep the family happy.

## (2)

When you visit Cardiff, you'll find the «big 3» sights - Cardiff Castle, the Millennium Stadium and the National Museum all close to each other in the city centre. But there are great attractions to be found all over the city - the Wales Millennium Centre and Techniquest, and the fairy-tale Castell Coch.

## (3)

Wales is the land of castles, and Cardiff itself is home to a huge number of castles and historic sites. Cardiff's history dates back to Roman times, and Cardiff Castle, right at the heart of the city, is well worth a visit, from its magnificent Norman keep to the decadent and luxurious interiors of the Victorian castle.
(4)

As with most of Wales, Cardiff has a growing reputation for fine dining. This is down to great local chefs, and even better local produce - Welsh lamb and beef, fresh seafood and organic vegetables.
(5)

Cardiff is home to the world-famous Millennium Stadium, home of Welsh football and rugby and the temporary home of the FA Cup final from 20012006. And for golf fans, the Celtic Manor Resort, just 20 minutes from Cardiff, hosted the Ryder Cup tournament in 2010.

A Attractions
B Culture and Heritage
C Sport
D A World-Class City
E Food and Drink
F Shopping
G Buy before You Fly
H Music and Nightlife

Read the text below. For questions ( $6-10$ ) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Bella Italia

Bella Italia is a top choice for Italian cuisine in a family friendly setting. You'll choose from the selection of pizzas, salads, and seafood here as well as the classic Italian Godfather dessert of cakes with nuts topped with vanilla ice cream. If you happen to be up early, head over here for an exceptional breakfast menu. The Bella breakfast is a local favourite, serving up fresh croissants, breakfast pies, and plenty of cream espresso.

The restaurant is located at 22 Leicester Square. Call 02073210016 for more information.

## The Apex

Come to The Apex for a contemporary restaurant with plenty of style. The British Mediterranean menu offers a choice of pasta, pizza, and seafood entrées in a stylish setting that leaves quite an impression.

The restaurant is located within the Radisson Edwardian Hampshire Hotel at 31 Leicester Square. Call 08712239665 for more information.

## RendezVous

RendezVous is a contemporary café and ice cream shop that serves up a great selection of snacks and desserts for your afternoon tea. Come here to have a classic Apple Tart cake or enjoy a sampling of pistachio ice cream, strawberry cheesecake frozen yogurt, or a Rum \& Raisin combination dessert. Outdoor seating makes this spot a great place to settle down and just watch people.

It's located at 48 Leicester Square, just a short walk from Haymarket Street.

## Chiquito

If you're looking for a little spice and Mexican style, come to Chiquito, one of London's favourite Mexican grills. The lively atmosphere and exciting menu offer are something you must try. From the Peri Peri Chicken Wrap to the classic Mexican Paella, the extensive menu will also offer choices of King Prawn, Duck, and Acapulco Chicken for visitors with the traditional taste.

Chiquito is located at 21 Leicester Square. Call 02078396925 for more information.
6. According to the text, the notices advertise $\qquad$
A places to live.
B places to eat.
C things to buy.
D sights of London.
7. You can try at Bella Italia $\qquad$
A a selection of pizzas, salads, and seafood.
B from the Peri Peri Chicken Wrap to the classic Mexican Paella.
C a great selection of snacks and desserts.
D King Prawn, Duck, and Acapulco Chicken.
8. What kind of cuisine does The Apex offer?

A Italian.
B French.
C British Mediterranean.
D Mexican.
9. Where can you try Mexican style food?

A At The Apex.
B At RendezVous.
C At Bella Italia.
D At Chiquito.
10. You can sit outdoors at $\qquad$
A The Apex.
B RendezVous.
C Bella Italia.
D Chiquito.

## Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Many people feel nervous about job interviews, but there are a lot of things you can do to help yourself. Here are some tips for successful interviews.
(11) Do some research about the company so that you can talk knowledgeably about it. Try to predict what questions you will be asked, and prepare your answers.
(12) Wear clean, well-fitting clothes. Smile, make eye contact and give a firm handshake. Sit fairly upright in your chair and sit still. Speak clearly and confidently. Don't worry about being nervous - it's normal - but don't let your nerves stop you from giving full answers to questions.
(13) The interviewer is asking you questions because he/she wants to know more about you, so don't mumble or give one-word answers. Make sure you answer the question that was asked, and try to give specific answers with examples.
(14) Don't panic if the interviewer asks you to talk about problems you have had. He/she isn't trying to make you look bad. You should briefly describe the problem and then explain how you tried to solve it. Don't lie! You must ALWAYS tell the truth, remembering to try to show yourself in a positive light.
(15) Make a list of things you want to know about the job and take it with you to the interview. When it is your turn to ask questions, have a quick look at it and ask any that haven't been answered already.

To make your job interview successful you are advised $\qquad$

A to tell the truth.
B to ask questions.
C to prepare your English.
D to try to make a good first impression.
E to give full clear answers to questions.
$F$ to prepare for the interview.
G not to be afraid to ask the interviewer to repeat something if you didn't understand it.
$\mathbf{H}$ to make notes.

## Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space ( $16-21$ ). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
For years, parents have been limited to traditional methods of keeping an eye on their children's movements: standing in the playground, watching from the window, or asking them to phone home (16) $\qquad$ . But now anxious mothers and fathers are being offered a distinctly hi-tech method of monitoring their child's every movement - tracking them by satellite.

The Num8 watch is said to be the first tracking device specifically designed to help parents keep tabs (17) $\qquad$ .
The $£ 149$ Num8 looks much like any ordinary digital wristwatch, but it has a GPS chip. This constantly follows the location of the child - it is accurate to within 3 metres - and sends it back to Num8's website (18) $\qquad$ .
Relatives can receive text messages about the watch's location direct from the device, pointing to the street address of their youngster (19) $\qquad$ . Removing the watch is followed by a warning that is sent to the mobile phone of a parent.

Steve Salmon, Num8's chief executive, said that he hoped it would be used as a way to give children more freedom, rather than restricting them or (20) $\qquad$ .
«Only $20 \%$ of children are now allowed to go out and play. It's my (21) $\qquad$ Num 8 will help parents feel more comfortable about letting their children go out to play», he said.

A the standards of behaviour
B when they visit a friend's house
C helping lazy parenting
D profound hope that
E will let you stroll
F for monitoring
G at the touch of a button
H on naughty kids

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Great Britain: Geographical Peculiarities

Great Britain is the largest (22) $\qquad$ of Europe and the seventh largest island in the world. The waters of the North Sea and the English Channel separate Great Britain from Europe.

England occupies the southern and the eastern parts of Great Britain. It has an (23) $\qquad$ of 50,327 sq miles. Scotland, covering 30,400 sq miles, lies to the north. Wales, to the west, has an area of $8,016 \mathrm{sq}$ miles and Northern Ireland - $5,460 \mathrm{sq}$ miles. No part of Great Britain is more than 70 miles from the (24) $\qquad$ .
Great Britain has six distinct natural regions. The Highlands in northern Scotland is a region of mountain ranges, plateaus, deep valleys and (25) $\qquad$ . Ben Nevis - the highest (26) $\qquad$ in Great Britain - rises in the Highlands. The Scottish Lowlands lie in the valleys of the Clyde, Forth and Tay rivers. Scotland's principal cities lie in this area. The Pennine Chain, a region (27) $\qquad$ in iron and coal, extends from the Scottish Lowlands. The Midlands are a lowland region, between the southern end of the Pennine Chain and the Cambrian Mountains of Wales.

The south-eastern plains (28) $\qquad$ the entire area south and east of the Pennines and to the Midlands. This region includes chalk downs and low plains and fenlands. These plains were the first part of the island to be (29) $\qquad$ and are Great Britain's best farmlands.
Northern Ireland is a lowland region surrounding an area of peat bogs. It includes Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the United Kingdom.

Great Britain is not large (30) $\qquad$ to have many long rivers. The two (31) $\qquad$ , the Thames and the Severn, are only a little more than 200 miles long. The Clyde, Forth, Humber, Mersey, Severn and Thames rivers all have (32) $\qquad$ that make fine harbours. Cities on these estuaries (33) $\qquad$ as centres of ocean and inland commerce.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | island | continent | country | channel |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | population | capital | area | neighbourhood |
| $\mathbf{2 4}$ | sea | Europe | Ireland | capital |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | oceans | lakes | seas | English <br> Channel |
| $\mathbf{2 6}$ | height | top | peak | zenith |
| $\mathbf{2 7}$ | deep | long | high | rich |
| $\mathbf{2 8}$ | involve | include | incorporate | inclose |
| $\mathbf{2 9}$ | settled | established | completed | accomplished |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ | sufficient | enough | adequate | plenty |
| $\mathbf{3 1}$ | highest | prolonged | longest | brief |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | estates | estuaries | escapes | esteems |
| $\mathbf{3 3}$ | serve | perform | provide | supply |

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## The Cobbler - First Draft

Once upon a time there was a man (34) $\qquad$ Roddy Biggs, who was a bank robber. One day he (35) $\qquad$ a pair of shoes to a cobbler to get new soles put on them. The cobbler gave him a ticket, which he put in his pocket. The next day Roddy (36) $\qquad$ by the police for a bank robbery he (37) $\qquad$ the week before.
Time passed slowly and 20 years (38) $\qquad$ Roddy was released from jail. As he (39) ___ away from the prison, he put his hand in his jacket pocket, and found a piece of paper. Pulling it out, he saw the (40) $\qquad$ ticket and remembered taking his shoes there all those years ago.
«Why not?» he thought, and went off to see if, just (41) $\qquad$ chance, the cobbler was there and still (42) $\qquad$ his shoes. When he got to the address on the ticket, he saw, sandwiched (43) $\qquad$ a supermarket and a multistorey car park, the cobbler's shop. He went in and found an ancient man (44) $\qquad$ in the dark little room. He gave him the ticket. The old man examined the ticket closely and then took down a huge ledger from the shelf. Blowing off the dust, he opened it and ran a shaking finger down the columns of names and dates inside. His finger stopped at an entry. Looking up, he said, «They (45) $\qquad$ ready next week!»

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | name | names | named | naming |
| 35 | take | took | taken | taking |
| 36 | arrested | is arrested | was arrested | were arrested |
| 37 | have <br> committed | has committed | been <br> committed | had committed |
| 38 | late | later | latter | letter |
| 39 | walking | is walking | be walking | was walking |
| 40 | cobbler's | cobblers | cobblers' | cobblers's |
| 41 | in | by | on | with |
| 42 | have | having | had | has |
| 43 | between | behind | because | believe |
| 44 | work | to work | worked | working |
| 45 | be | shall be | will be | would |

## Writing

46. Imagine you are spending a week's holiday at an activity camp. Write a letter to your friend using the paragraph plan below:

## PLAN

## Introduction

Para 1: greeting; how long you are staying there; weather conditions and food.
Main body
Para 2, 3: what you are doing there; which of the activities you like and which ones you don't like very much.

## Conclusion

Para 4: how you feel about the camp and whether you could recommend it; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses. Start your letter with:

Dear $\qquad$ ,
I'm writing this letter from the activity camp.

Best wishes,

## TEST 6

## Reading

## Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathbf{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Peggy Whitson - the former Iowa farm girl - racked up 377 days in space on her two missions, more than any other US astronaut. Her space walks totalled nearly 40 hours, more than any other woman astronaut. She's now a walking laboratory for the long-term effects of zero gravity (zero-g) on the human body. And hers, by the way, is ripped like an Olympic athlete's.

Name: Peggy Whitson.
Age: 48.
Astronaut since: 1996.
(1) $\qquad$ : Two six-month tours on the International Space Station, in 2002 and 2007-2008.
(2) $\qquad$ : «With no gravity for resistance, muscles and bones deteriorate quickly up there, so every day we do an hour of cardio on a specially designed cycle or treadmill and an hour of resistance training. You need strength for space walks, as every motion works against the pressure of the space suits we wear, and it's very fatiguing. Exercising always made me feel more positive and upbeat afterward too».
$\qquad$ : «As we orbited every 90 minutes, the view of the Earth’s curvature was incredible. You could see the layers of atmosphere extend beyond the surface to meet with the blackness of space beyond. It seemed impossibly thin, yet it carried all the shades of blue: closest to the planet a glowing blue, like sunlit water over white sand, extending to the deepest blue-purple mixture that holds the blackness at bay».
(4) $\qquad$ : «At first, being back on the Earth is not pleasant. My agility and quick motions, like playing basketball and the timing to dribble and do a layup, were severely hindered. But I had my physical fitness assessment about a month after my return, and I'm back to preflight norm, which I'm really happy about».
(5) $\qquad$ : «Exploration is a very important part of who we are, and if we want to literally expand our horizons, we have to keep doing it. Construction of the International Space Station shows we can expand those horizons culturally as well».

A Returning to Gravity
B Space Time
C Staying in Shape
D Imagine Being in a Confined Space
E Poetic Moment
F Love and Friendship
G Inspiration
H Family Life

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Ruby Tuesday has become an American classic restaurant with the supreme, absolute premium choice in casual dining. Each and every visitor is treated as a guest in our home. Ruby Tuesday's menu offerings are of uncompromising freshness and quality.

## Main courses

(Serves 4-6 people)
Chicken Bella
Fresh, all natural, grilled chicken and fresh mushrooms with Parmesan cream sauce, with fresh peas and fried potatoes $\$ 31.99$.

Parmesan Pork Pasta
Lightly fried pork over pasta tossed in a Parmesan cream sauce topped with shredded Parmesan and Swiss cheeses \$39.99.

## Grilled Turkey

Served with fresh, steamed broccoli and mashed potatoes $\$ 29.99$.

## Sides

Home-made Vegetable Salad \$9.99.
Fresh Tomato \& Mozzarella Salad \$12.99.
Grilled Vegetables and Cheese Salad $\$ 10.99$.

## Desserts

Vanilla ice cream with nuts and cream $\$ 23.99$.
Chocolate chips \$19.99.

## Beverages

Fresh iced tea $\$ 6.99$.
Lemonade \$6.99.
Bottled water (sparkling \& nonsparkling water available) $\$ 6.99$.
6. Which of the dishes contains lightly fried pork over pasta tossed in a Parmesan cream sauce?
A Home-made Vegetable Salad.
B Grilled Turkey.
C Parmesan Pork Pasta.
D Chicken Bella.
7. According to the text, «sides» mean $\qquad$
A meat courses.
B salads.
C desserts.
D drinks.
8. Which of the ingredients is not used in Chicken Bella?

A Grilled chicken.
B Fresh mushrooms.
C Mashed potatoes.
D Parmesan cream sauce.
9. The most expensive of the main courses is $\qquad$
A Home-made Vegetable Salad.
B Grilled Turkey.
C Parmesan Pork Pasta.
D Chicken Bella.
10. What are «beverages»?

A Meat courses.
B Soups.
C Desserts.
D Drinks.

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
(11) «Madagascar» is the latest animated film from DreamWorks. In the sequel of the first movie, the New York Zoo animals, Alex the Lion, Marty the Zebra, Melman the Giraffe and Gloria the Hippo, still stranded on Madagascar, started to leave the island. All of a sudden, they landed in the wilderness of Africa. There, Alex soon met the rest of his family and started to have trouble communicating with them after much of his time at the Central Park Zoo.
(12) «I Didn't Know I Was Looking for Love» is a heart-warming romantic comedy with Annabelle Lettes and comedian Jeff Styles starring. Set in New York, the film tells the story of two people who do everything possible to avoid falling in love. An original comedy with an unexpected ending.
(13) «Tall Trees» is an acclaimed documentary by Canadian Rolf Green. Enjoy the wonderful photography of some of the tallest and oldest trees in the world as Rolf explores their climatic, environmental and political importance. A must for all those interested in nature and photography.
«Quantum of Solace» continues the high-octane adventures of James Bond from «Casino Royale». Picking up literally days where the previous film left off, after being betrayed by Vesper, the woman he loved, 007 fights the urge to make his latest mission personal. Having captured Mr White, and in pursuing his determination to uncover the truth, Bond and «M» interrogate Mr White who reveals the organization which blackmailed Vesper to steal Bond's casino winnings.
(15) Maria Raj makes her big screen debut in «Crazy», the touching story of a girl who wants to be a truck driver. Few comedy moments in this realistic film tell about the problems of growing up in a small town in America. Wonderful rap and rock soundtrack which includes «Get Me Out of Here» by Exchequer.

## This movie/cartoon is the best choice for someone who

$\qquad$
A has started a photography course and is very interested in nature and environmental issues.
B is fond of Bond series and for whom Ian Fleming is a favourite writer.
C likes detective stories.
D is interested in watching cartoons.
E doesn't like romantic films very much but loves rap.
F enjoys action films, but not movies about politics or spies.
$G$ is fond of horror films.
$H$ wants to see something romantic.

## Task 4


#### Abstract

Read the text below. Choose from $(A-H)$ the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.


A local community college professor protested against (16) $\qquad$ . «The price of books for our students is just getting higher and higher and, combined with the rising cost of tuition, it's killing these kids», said $\mathrm{Pe}-$ ter Jason, Ph.D. «Remember, students are one of the (17) $\qquad$ . Almost half of them have at least one part-time job. In fact, one of my students has three jobs. She is a part-time sales clerk at a clothing store three days a week, then works three evenings a week as a pizza cook, and on weekends she does manicures at a beauty salon. And she still manages to have a high GPA and (18) $\qquad$ ".
Textbook prices are traditionally high. Adding to that problem, many college instructors change textbooks year after year; they either upgrade to a new edition or switch to (19) $\qquad$ . This further hurts students because if an instructor no longer uses a particular textbook, that book has (20) $\qquad$ .
Dr Jason decided to make life a little easier and a lot cheaper for his students by writing his own book on public speaking: «Many books have an increased price because of bells and whistles: CD-ROMs, lots of colour photographs, and lots of graphics. I talked with my students, and many of them, like me, prefer to keep things simple. So a few years ago I wrote my own text-
book. I made sure that it wasn't long-winded. I called it Successful Public Speaking: How to Be Brief, Concise, and to the Point».
«Compared to most other public-speaking primers, mine is half the number of pages, and one-third the price. That is, $\$ 30$ instead of $\$ 90$. Plus, it is published in a three-ring binder format. So, when I wrote a second edition last year, students only had to buy the 35 new pages (21) $\qquad$ . For only $\$ 7.00$, they had upgraded to the new edition. I've had great feedback from my students about this loose-leaf concept. Maybe the word will get out, and more writers and publishers will try it».

A high prices of students' textbooks
B an entirely different textbook
C poorest groups of people in America
D go to studies full-time
E that couldn't be changed
F and delete 35 of the original pages
G for a steady job
H no resale value

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Some Interesting Facts about Mozart

Among (22) $\qquad$ of the classical period, the most productive was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-91) of Austria, who wrote (23) $\qquad$ 1,000 operas, operettas, symphonies, violin sonatas, divertimenti, serenades, motets, concertos for piano and many other (24) $\qquad$ string quartets, other chamber music masses and litanies, of which only 70 were (25) $\qquad$ before he died at the age of 35 . His (26) $\qquad$ La Clemenza di Tito (1791) was written in 18 days, and the symphonic masterpieces, Symphonies No. 39, 40 and 41, were reputedly written in the space of 42 days (27) $\qquad$ 1788. His overture Don Giovanni was written in full score at one sitting in Prague in 1787 and finished on the day of its opening (28) $\qquad$ -.
The (29) $\qquad$ interval between the known composition of a piece by a composer and its performance is from 3 March 1791 (30) $\qquad$ 9 October 1982 (over 191 years), in the case of Mozart's Organ Piece for a Clock, a fugue fantasy in $F$ min.

In what is believed to be the largest-ever recording project (31) $\qquad$ to a single composer, there are 180 compact (32) $\qquad$ containing the complete set of authenticated works by Mozart, produced by Philips Classics for release in 1990/91 to commemorate the bicentennial of the composer's death. The complete set comprises over 200 hours of (33) $\qquad$ and would occupy 6.5 feet ( 1.98 metres) of shelving.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | composers | artists | poets | politicians |
| 23 | more | about | approximate | quite |
| 24 | instruments | devices | tools | mechanisms |
| 25 | composed | broadcast | invented | published |
| 26 | novel | verse | fiction | opera |
| 27 | at | in | on | with |
| 28 | performance | performer | perform | performation |
| 29 | widest | longest | shortest | thickest |
| 30 | before | into | up | until |
| 31 | offered | applied | devoted | assigned |
| 32 | discs | tapes | records | tunes |
| 33 | words | movie | tape | music |

Task 6
Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

It was a lovely spring morning when Maire and her friend Lyn set out (34) $\qquad$ a mountain. They decided to climb Ben Nevis, as it is the (35) $\qquad$ mountain in Scotland.
Maire and Lyn got into their smart sports car and (36) up to Fort William (37) $\qquad$ they set off down the mountain. They were soon on their way (38) $\qquad$ Ben Nevis. The higher they climbed, the (39) $\qquad$ it became. The sun disappeared (40) $\qquad$ the mist and snow began to fall.

Maire (41) $\qquad$ and wanted to go home. The snow covered the track (42) $\qquad$ the girls lost, cold and frightened.
They thought they (43) $\qquad$ to freeze to death on the mountain side. Luckily Maire had her mobile phone with her and managed to call for help.

The mountain rescue team reached them just in time to save them from freezing to death. After the rescue team (44) $\qquad$ them to a comfortable hotel, they had a lovely dinner and then danced all night at a party.

They got home the next day and told everyone what a smashing time they (45) $\qquad$ in Fort William.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | climb | to climb | climbed | climbing |
| 35 | high | higher | highest | highly |
| 36 | drive | drove | driven | was driven |
| 37 | which | who | when | where |
| 38 | up | down | in | out |
| 39 | cold | colder | coldest | more colder |
| 40 | into | over | between | among |
| 41 | scared | scaring | was scared | were scared |
| 42 | leave | left | leaving | will leave |
| 43 | going | be going | was going | were going |
| 44 | taken | have taken | has taken | had taken |
| 45 | have | had had | having | has |

## - Writing

46. Imagine you visited a place in your country which you really liked. Write a letter to your friend about it using the paragraph plan below:

## PLAN

## Introduction

Para 1: greeting; some words about where the place is situated and why you went there.
Main body
Para 2: further details about the place; weather conditions.
Para 3: what you saw and what you did there.

## Conclusion

Para 4: how you feel about the place and whether you recommend to visit it or not; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses.

## TEST 7

- Reading

Task 1
Read the text below. Match choices ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The foundation of the hippie movement finds historical precedent as far back as the counterculture of the Ancient Greeks, espoused by philosophers like Diogenes. The first signs of what we would call modern «protohippies» emerged at the end of the century in Europe.
(2)

Hippies tried to free themselves from social restrictions, choose their own way, and find new meaning in life. The movement opposed the formality of traditional clubs, instead performing amateur music and singing, creative dress, and communal rest like hiking and camping.

As such, hippie clothing was often loose and made of natural fibers like cotton. Men and women grew their hair long and avoided styling. Anything one made oneself, whether sewn, knit or woven as macramé, was prized. Flowers were very emblematic of the hippie movement. Nothing represented peace and love so much as a flower, and they were everywhere. Floral patterns were popular on tops and dresses and flower patches adorned skirts and jeans. Real flowers were worn in the hair and flower images were painted on the face. Hippies argued that in the face of some ugliness in the world, it was important to display as much natural beauty as possible.
(4)

Gathering of the Tribes - The First Human Be-In, San Francisco, January 1967. This was a highly charged, symbolic event that brought together the political, spiritual, literary, musical and shamanic leaders of the generation. At the time it seemed like a good thing to do. Just get together and experience the vibes.
(5)

Carlos Santana is the musician who managed to define a whole genre back in the early 70 s . His great performance at Woodstock made him a legend. And today he's back on the charts with a new hit. Santana's original funky, Latin, soul and rock sound is unmistakable. «Black Magic Woman» (1970) was the greatest hit of Santana.

A Politics
B Lifestyle and Characteristics
C Symbols of the Hippy Movement
D Landmark Hippy Event
E History
F Music
G Hippy Leaders
H Fashion

Read the text below. For questions ( $6-10$ ) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## A Busy Saturday

Sam: So, Mary, have you got anything planned for this Saturday?
Mary: Let me see... Actually, I'm kind of busy. Why are you asking?
Sam: Well, I'm wondering if you'd like to get together and do something, like watch a movie or take a walk in the park. But if you are busy... By the way, what do you have to do on that day?

Mary: First, I promised my mom to help her with cleaning the house in the morning, and then I have a hairdresser appointment at 1 p.m. I can't miss that because I've already cancelled it once before.

Sam: Okay, but are you free after that?
Mary: I'm afraid not. I have some other plans. I have to pick up my sister from the musical lesson at 4 p.m., and my mom asked me to cook dinner for the family at 5.30. I feel like a slave sometimes. Then I have to clean the dishes and finish reading my history assignment that's due on Monday morning.

Sam: Yeah, it looks like you're going to have a full day.
Mary: That's right.
Sam: Why don't you put your history assignment off till the next day, ah? And if you'd like to, I might come over later in the evening and we can make some popcorn and watch a movie?

Mary: Oh, it sounds good, but our DVD player isn't working. Besides, my mom might try to come up with something else for me to do. Maybe next time?

Sam: I hope so. Alright then, bye for now!
Mary: See you.
6. Sam is calling Mary because he $\qquad$
A needs her help with his history assignment.
B wants to help her with the cleaning.
C is going to invite her for a walk or to the cinema.
D plans to go to the musical lesson with her.
7. What does Mary have to do on Saturday morning?

A To walk the dog.
B To clean the house.
C To wash the dishes.
D To write a project in history.
8. At 1 p.m. Mary is going to $\qquad$
A a musical school.
B the shops.
C the movies.
D the hairdresser's.
9. Mary can't miss a hairdresser appointment because $\qquad$
A her hair needs styling.
B she has already annulled it once before.
C she has already cancelled it twice.
D she doesn't like to change her plans.
10. Why can't they watch a video at Mary's house?

A Mary doesn't like watching videos.
B Mary's father is going to use the DVD player.
C The device isn't working.
D They can't decide on a video.

## Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
(11) In what one expert called an unusual move for a software company, Microsoft, Canada, has chipped in a reward for help in finding a gamingaddicted Ontario teenager who ran away from home three weeks ago, after his parents took his Xbox away.
(12) The average price of gasoline in Canada is at its lowest level since early last year, according to a report released on Tuesday.
(13) The first genetically modified food with direct benefits for human health should be available within four years after successful experiments in the United States.
A GM soya bean that can help to prevent heart attacks has passed the first phase of trials, clearing the way for its use in such food as spreads, yoghurts, cereal bars and salad dressings.
(14) Army corporal Daniel James, who worked as an interpreter for Britain's top general in Afghanistan, is found guilty of spying for Iran.
(15) An airline has apologized for charging an amputee who wanted to take a spare pair of prosthetic legs on holiday an additional $£ 10$ each way.

This newspaper article can be titled as $\qquad$

A «Gas Prices Lowest of the Year».
B «GM Bean Could Help Prevent Heart Attacks».
C «Interpreter Guilty of Spying».
D «Airline’s Sorry for False Legs Fee».
E «Croatia Gets EU Entry Timetable».
F «Victory a Small Step for Europe».
G «Microsoft Offering Reward for Return of Gaming-Addicted Teen».
H《Prince Calls for Rainforest Bills».

## Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Television may be part of everyday life for most children, (16) $\qquad$ ? In our dynamic lives parents are so busy with their professional life and relationships, that they allow their children to spend a huge percentage of their free time (17) $\qquad$ . Sometimes parents are so busy, in fact, that most of them don't stop to consider the hidden dangers of unlimited viewing.

The health risks which attend excessive television viewing are great in number and should not be underestimated. It contributed to growing problems (18) $\qquad$ ; it prevents regular exercise, which could cause heart problems in later life. It leads to psychological problems if children are exposed to inappropriate materials and it can (19) $\qquad$ .
However, the most worrying problem is the negative effect that too much television can have on the early stage (20) $\qquad$ . Playing games, listening to stories and interacting with other children are all essential to a child's emotional, physical and communication development. When television takes the place of these activities, we allow untold damage to be done.

Of course, many would be quick to defend the educational value of television and there's no doubt that properly managed television viewing (21) $\qquad$ . However, the dangers far outweigh the benefits. Until parents make time to exercise proper control over their children's viewing habits, children's health will continue to suffer.

A but is it safe
B unimportant or useless information
C watching television
D damage eyesight
E of a child's development
F is a very effective marketing tool
G can be beneficial
H of teenage fatness

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Valentine's Day, or Love Is in the Air

It's that time of the year when couples show their love for each other by sending cards, flowers and chocolates. But Valentine's Day is not only about public displays of affection: in (22) $\qquad$ years it has also become big business.

In the UK alone, more than 20 million pounds is spent on flowers, (23) $\qquad$ in the United States over $\$ 1$ billion is forked out on chocolates.

Although Valentine's Day has become a global industry with more than 80 million roses sold worldwide, the origins of the day are unclear and (24) $\qquad$ in the mists of time. Nobody knows exactly who St Valentine was, (25) $\qquad$ some historians suggest he was a Roman martyred in the third century $A D$ by a Roman Emperor. It is said that the first (26) $\qquad$ Valentine's card was sent by the imprisoned Duke of Orleans in 1415 . It is believed that he sought solace from his confinement by writing love poems to his wife.

Valentine's Day, or its equivalent, is now celebrated in many countries around the world. However, the traditions often (27) $\qquad$ from place to place. In Japan, for example, it is (28) $\qquad$ for the woman to send chocolates to the man, whilst in Korea April $14^{\text {th }}$ is known as «Black Day» and is when the (29) $\qquad$ men who received nothing on Valentine's Day gather to eat noodles and commiserate with each other.

Technological developments have also played their part in keeping Valentine's Day relevant in the $21^{\text {st }}$ century. Valentine's e-cards have been all the rage in recent years. However, Internet security (30) $\qquad$ urge web users to be wary as malicious hackers could use e-cards to spread viruses and spyware.

Valentine's cards can also be used for less than romantic (31) $\qquad$ . Police in the UK city of Liverpool sent Valentine's cards to criminals (32) $\qquad$ failed to appear in court or have not paid fines. The cards contained the (33) $\qquad$ : «Roses are red, violets are blue, you've got a warrant, and we'd love to see you». Who says romance is dead?

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | recent | lately | just | newly |
| 23 | even | whilst | where | since |
| 24 | hid | hit | head | hidden |
| 25 | although | whether | also | ever |
| 26 | record | recorded | recorder | reorder |


|  | $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | differ | variety | miscellaneous | similar |
| 28 | popular | customary | routine | regular |
| 29 | fortune | fortunately | unfortunate | unfortunately |
| 30 | professional | amateur | experts | proficiency |
| 31 | principles | object | resolutions | purposes |
| 32 | when | where | who | whose |
| 33 | verse | proverb | story | riddle |

## Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Young Greek boy Narcissus (34) $\qquad$ in a forest one day and he (35) $\qquad$ the nymph Echo nearby. Echo (36) $\qquad$ followed him through the woods, (37) $\qquad$ to address him but afraid to speak first. When Narcissus finally heard footsteps and (38) $\qquad$ : «Who's there?», Echo answered: «Who's there?» And so it went, until finally Echo showed (39) $\qquad$ and rushed to embrace the lovely youth. He ran away from the nymph and left Echo (40) $\qquad$ . So she (41) $\qquad$ the rest of her life in lonely glens, suffering from the love she never knew, (42) $\qquad$ only her voice remained.

Eventually Narcissus became thirsty and went to drink from a stream. As he saw his reflection, he fell in love with it, not knowing that it was (43) $\qquad$ . As he bent down to kiss it, it seemed to «run away» and he was heartbroken. He (44) $\qquad$ thirstier but he wouldn't touch the water for fear of damaging his reflection, so he eventually died (45) $\qquad$ thirst and self-love, staring at his own reflection. The narcissus flower grew where he died.

|  | A | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | been hunting | was hunted | is hunting | was hunting |
| 35 | don't notice | didn't notice | was noticed | wasn't notice |
| 36 | silently | silent | silence | silencing |
| 37 | desire | desires | desired | desiring |
| 38 | shout | shouts | shouted | shouting |
| 39 | hisself | himself | herself | themselves |
| 40 | heartbreak | heartbreaking | heartbroke | heartbroken |

Закінчення таблиці

|  | A | B | $\mathbf{C}$ | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 | spend | spent | spending | will spend |
| 42 | until | if | where | as well as |
| 43 | he | his | him | himself |
| 44 | grow | grew | grown | be grown |
| 45 | to | on | with | of |

- Writing

46. Imagine that you are preparing for a trip. You plan to be away from home for two weeks. What clothing and personal care items would you take and why? Write down the individual plan (at least 100 words). Use specific reasons and details to explain your choice.

## РІВЕНЬ: ДОСТАТНІЙ

## TEST 8

## - Reading

## Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
(1)

Scotland is the UK's most northern country and has around 790 islands off its coasts - 130 of which have people living on them. Scotland is well known for its stunning landscapes, and its beautiful beaches and lochs, which are freshwater lakes. There are over 600 square miles of lochs in Scotland, including the most famous one, Loch Ness.
(2)

It has a population of just over 5 million people, which is about 8.5 per cent of the whole UK population. Over 2 million of these live in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and almost half of Scotland's population live in the Central Belt, where both the largest city (Glasgow) and the capital city (Edinburgh) are located.

## (3)

Scotland also hosts one of the biggest arts festivals in the world. This is commonly known as the Edinburgh Festival but is actually made up of a number of different festivals that happen at different times of the year, though many do take place in August and September. Many people have heard of the Fringe Festival, but there are also the International Festival, the Film Festival, the Children's Festival and the Edinburgh Mela, which is an intercultural festival.

Musically Scotland has recently produced the bands Travis and Franz Ferdinand, and other famous Scots include Ewan McGregor, Sean Connery and J. K. Rowling.

## (4)

In July 1999 the Scottish Parliament was opened, the first for over 300 years, as Scotland had been governed from London. Scottish Parliamentary responsibilities include health, education and local government.

The typical images of Scotland often focus on things like tartan, kilts, heather and haggis and on the scenery. These are all still a part of the country, but contemporary Scotland is building a name for itself in other areas, such as its thriving computer games industry.

A Places to Visit in Scotland
B Political Devolution
C Scottish Cuisine
D Art and Music Events
E Stereotypes
F People of Scotland
G Educational Pattern
H Where It Is

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## British Family Today

The model of a traditional British family - with a working father and a housewife mother raising two children - has changed greatly over the past 20 years.

The biggest change has been caused by the growing divorce rate. As many as two out of three marriages now end in separation, which brings about the situation where many children live with one parent and only see the other at weekends or holidays.

The number of working mothers has also increased. The large rise in divorces has meant many women need to work to support themselves and their children. But even when there is no divorce, many families need both parents to work in order to survive. This has caused an increase in childcare facilities, though they are very expensive and can be difficult to find in many areas. Besides, women are no longer happy to stay at home bringing up children, and many make careers earning as much as or even more than men.

However, these changes have not had a totally negative effect. For women, it is now much easier to have a job and good salary. Although it is difficult to be a working mother, it has become normal and it's no longer seen as a bad thing for children. As for children themselves, some people argue that modern children grow up to be more independent and mature than in the past. From an early age they have to go to nurseries, and so they are used to social behaviour and dealing with new people.

So, in spite of the fact that the traditional picture of a family may no longer be true in modern Britain, the contemporary family continues to raise happy, successful children.
6. According to the author, the traditional British family $\qquad$
A means a working father and a housewife mother.
B means a working father and mother.
C has never existed.
D has changed greatly over the past 20 years.
7. Nowadays $\qquad$ marriages end in divorce.
A two out of three
B one out of three
C three out of three
D two out of four
8. What are modern children like?

A They are more outgoing and bright than children were in the past.
B They are more polite and childish than children were in the past.
C They are more dependent from adults than children were in the past.
D They are more independent and mature than children were in the past.
9. At nurseries children used to $\qquad$
A behave in a community.
B behave well.
C behave independently.
D be nice to strangers.
10. The result of the increasing number of divorces is that $\qquad$
A many children help their mothers to earn money.
B many men need to change work to support themselves and their children.
C many women have to work to support themselves and their children.
D many women have to change occupation to support themselves and their children.

Read the text below. Match choices ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
(11) London Marriott Hotel Regent's Park

128 King Henry's Road
Belsize Park
London
Type of Accommodation: Hotel.
Just a few minutes from local attractions including the Lords Cricket Ground and the London Zoo, the London Marriott Hotel Regent's Park is the perfect place for any occasion. Facilities include an extensive leisure area with a swimming pool, steam room, sauna and gymnasium.

For contemporary cuisine visit the Mediterrano Restaurant, or for a more informal menu the Chat Café Bar is ideal.

## (12) Americana Hotel

172 Gloucester Place
Regent's Park
Primrose Hill
London
Type of Accommodation: Budget Accommodation.
The Americana Hotel is located in the very heart of London, with transportation from our doorstep to all London attractions and business centres. All bedrooms offer all modern amenities, a cosy TV lounge and a bar. The hotel has also a lift and rooms on the ground floor for easy access.

## (13) Ballards Farm Cottage

Big Devon
Type of Accommodation: Cottage.
Ballards Farm Cottage is situated in Big Devon. This charming holiday home offers wonderful sceneries and comfortable accommodation. From the Cottage there are walks through woods and parks, and there are also 5 golf courses in easy reach. Big Devon, about a mile away, has a number of cafés and pubs.
(14) Duke of Leinster Hotel

20 Leinster Gardens
London
Type of Accommodation: Hotel.
Duke of Leinster is an elegant three-star hotel. As befits a hotel of such unique character, each of its 36 guest rooms is individually furnished and decorated, recently refurbished to a high standard with comfort in mind, and all rooms feature the most up-to-date facilities, including hairdryer, safe box, welcome tray, telephone with modem connection, satellite television and mini refrigerator.

## (15) Tudor Inn

78 Warwick Way
Type of Accommodation: Bed and Breakfast.
Our Bed\&Breakfast is an elegant $19^{\text {th }}$-century building. Conveniently situated within walking distance of famous landmarks such as Buckingham Palace, Big Ben, the London Eye as well as Westminster Cathedral. Piccadilly Circus (the West End) is also within twenty minutes' walk. All our rooms are well-designed and newly-decorated with a high standard of cleanliness and maintenance. Each room has a colour TV, hairdryer, free tea-/coffee-making facilities on request and direct dial telephone.

## This hotel

A is the best place for any occasion.
B offers one-suite rooms.
C offers you an accommodation outside London.
D is situated in the city centre and offers all modern facilities.
E will be the right choice for you if you are looking for luxury.
F is an elegant bed and breakfast place accommodated in the $19^{\text {th }}$-century building.
G has a unique character and individually furnished rooms.
H outlooks a park.

## Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Top Eight Tips to Fight Global Warming

The recent hot and muggy weather has us all thinking about how to take the temperature down a notch. With that in mind, we've gathered the top eight ways consumers can cut into the 22 tons of carbon dioxide (16) $\qquad$ . Take these small and not-so-small steps and you'll help ensure a more comfortable future for us all (all carbon savings are annual averages).

1) Replace five incandescent light bulbs in your home with compact fluorescents: swapping those 75 -watt incandescents with 19 -watt CFLs can cut 275 pounds of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$.
2) Instead of short flights of 500 miles or so, (17) $\qquad$ and bypass 310 pounds of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$.
3) Replace refrigerators more than 10 years old with today's more energyefficient Energy Star models (18) $\qquad$ .
4) Cut off your eight-minute shower (19) $\qquad$ for savings of 513 pounds.
5) Whenever possible, dry your clothes on a line outside (20) $\qquad$ . If you air dry half your loads, you'll dispense with 723 pounds of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$.
6) Cut down on the red meat. Since it takes more fossil fuels to produce red meat than fish, eggs and poultry, switching to these food will slim your $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ emissions by 950 pounds.
7) Leave the car at home and take (21) $\qquad$ . Taking the average US commute of twelve miles by light rail will leave you 1,366 pounds of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ lighter than driving. The standard, diesel-powered city bus can save 804 pounds, while heavy-rail subway users save 288.
8) Finally, support the creation of wind, solar and other renewable energy facilities by choosing green power if offered by your utility.

A to five minutes
B public transportation to work
C rely on natural gas heating
D or a rack indoors
E and save more than 500 pounds of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
F each of us produces
G you'll save 226 pounds from AC use
H take the train

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

On $27^{\text {th }}$ February 2008, something very unusual (22) $\qquad$ in the UK: there was a rather large earthquake.

It was the biggest earthquake for 25 years in the UK. There have been very small tremors in the past but they pale into insignificance (23) $\qquad$ to this one. It was felt in a large area across the country (24) $\qquad$ , from as far north as Edinburgh in Scotland to as far south as Plymouth on the south (25) $\qquad$ of England. The epicentre of the earthquake was in a small town in Lincolnshire, which is an (26) $\qquad$ about two and a half to three hours north of London by car. A magnitude of 5.2 was registered on the Richter scale.

There were lots of (27) $\qquad$ in the news from people who felt the earth move. One man said, «We had loads of vibrating and wall shaking and stuff, noise coming off the roof. I came outside - the chimney's on the floor!» A collapsed chimney was the cause of what was (28) $\qquad$ the worst injury from the earthquake; a man broke his leg when the chimney fell on him.
(29) $\qquad$ man who spoke to the BBC described the moment the earthquake occurred, «Everything was shaking. As (30) $\qquad$ as it happened, we all went outside and saw everyone else down the street, coming out and just (31) $\qquad$ it was an earthquake».
The huge rumble that was felt by a lot of people, surprisingly caused very little structural damage to property.

Most British people would be (32) $\qquad$ to learn that there are 200300 earthquakes in Britain every year - but most of them are so small, they go unnoticed. The magnitude of this earthquake is fairly small in comparison to some other (33) $\qquad$ disasters that have made international news, but for the people affected, it certainly came as quite a surprise.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | happy | harden | happened | harmed |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | compared | comparison | comparable | comparative |
| 24 | two | too | to | toe |
| 25 | cost | coat | coast | cast |
| 26 | territory | district | region | area |
| 27 | remarks | replace | reports | revise |
| 28 | may | probably | possible | certainty |
| 29 | Other | Another | Others | Anothers |
| 30 | well | quick | early | soon |
| 31 | realized | appreciated | conscious | recognize |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | surprised | surpassed | surplice | surplus |
| 33 | organic | pure | natural | physical |

## Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Ex-Famous

Every time Joe Mangold went (34) $\qquad$ his local shop or local café or walked down his street, he looked at other people carefully. He wanted to see if people (35) $\qquad$ at him. He wanted to see if anyone recognized him.
Joe was in a strange situation. Two years ago, it (36) $\qquad$ impossible for him to go more than a few steps before somebody stopped him and asked if it was really him, and then they wanted an autograph or a photo. Two years ago, Joe Mangold was «Joe from HouseMates».

HouseMates was one of the most successful reality TV shows of all time. Millions and millions of people watched HouseMates. Joe had been in the famous house, with all the other people. Millions and millions of people watched Joe every morning when he (37) $\qquad$ up, every day when he ate and chatted with the other people in the house, and even every night when he was (38) $\qquad$ . To tell the truth, he didn't like (39) $\qquad$ in the HouseMates house much anyway. He didn't like being watched all the time. But because he was the first person out of the HouseMates house, he had more time to enjoy being famous.

He liked being famous, but he didn't like being stopped every five minutes, he didn't like not being able to walk down the street without people pointing at him and shouting (40) $\qquad$ him. He liked to (41) $\qquad$ «Joe Mangold» and not «Joe from HouseMates», which seemed to be his new name. However, being famous was (42) $\qquad$ better than being ex-famous. Now he was (43) $\qquad$ . He thought about doing something else with his life, but the truth was Joe had never been very good at anything.

He had had a few jobs, but was never successful at anything. HouseMates had been the only success in his life.

He wondered what (44) $\qquad$ worse: being famous or not being famous. Both, he thought, were better than being ex-famous.

One day a woman came up to him.
«Excuse me... I hope you don't mind me asking...»
«Not at all...»
«Did you use to be Joe from HouseMates?»
«Erm... yes... actually, I am still Joe... but now I'm usually called just Joe Mangold...»
«Wow! What a surprise! Joe from HouseMates! Incredible!» The woman smiled and looked around her as if she couldn't believe that she was the only person to recognize Joe from HouseMates. Listen», she continued. «This really is a coincidence meeting you here».
«Why?» asked Joe.
«I work for a TV production company, and we (45) $\qquad$ a brilliant idea».
«Oh yeah. What's that?»
«We're going to do a reality TV show...»
«There's nothing amazing about that...» said Joe.
«No, but this one will be different. This reality show uses people who have all been on reality shows in the past... and puts them all together in a big house!!!»
«Oh...» said Joe. «What an interesting idea. I'm not sure that I'm really..."
«You'll be great in it!» said the woman. «It’s called Ex-Famous!»
«Thanks», said Joe. «But, to tell the truth, I'd prefer just not to be famous at all, thanks...》

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | onto | to | into | at |
| 35 | am looking | is looking | was looking | were looking |
| 36 | been | has been | was | had been |
| 37 | wake | wakes | woke | to wake |
| 38 | asleep | sleep | sleeping | sleepy |
| 39 | be | to be | been | being |
| 40 | in | on | to | at |
| 41 | be called | call | called | been called |
| 42 | more | much | many | most |
| 43 | anybody | somebody | nobody | none |
| 44 | is | are | was | were |
| 45 | have just have | have just has | had just have | have just had |

## Writing

46. Imagine that your pen friend from England is coming to your city/town and he/she wants to know about it. Write a letter telling about your city/ town, using the given plan below:

## PLAN

## Introduction

Para 1: greeting; a few words about the purpose of your writing.
Main Body
Para 2, 3: write where your city/town is situated, how large it is, what the population is, what river it stands on, what places of interest there are.

## Conclusion

Para 4: tell that you are proud of your town/city and love it very much; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses. Start like this:

Dear $\qquad$ ,
I'm looking forward to your visiting Ukraine. Let me tell you about the place where I live.

Best wishes,

## TEST 9

## Reading

## Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
(1)

Situated on the River Avon in the heart of England, Stratford-(up)onAvon is most famous as the birthplace of England's greatest poet and playwright, William Shakespeare. Stratford-(up)on-Avon is home to the Royal Shakespeare Company, 5 historic houses linked to the Bard and a wealth of other great tourist attractions. This thriving market town is a perfect combination of old and new, and with its beautiful surroundings, is a great place to visit for a relaxing holiday.
(2)

Stratford-(up)on-Avon has many historical sights which are really worth seeing. Explore Shakespeare's Birthplace for a fascinating look into his life and times, and visit one of Holy Trinity to see his grave. See his great works performed at The Courtyard Theatre, which is the Royal Shakespeare Company's main performance.
(3)

As well as its literary connections, there is a lot to see and do in and around Stratford. Take a boat out on the River Avon, explore the area by hop-on, hop-off sightseeing buses, join one of the walking tours and discover some of Britain's finest houses and glorious gardens!
(4)

When you are ready for your afternoon tea, a lunch or a classic cuisine, there's something to suit every taste and budget in Stratford-(up)on-Avon. Enjoy local organic fruit and vegetables, cheeses, farm products, and other delicious dishes prepared at some of Stratford's finest cafés.
(5)

There's a lot to see and do in Stratford-(up)on-Avon. So don't waste time standing in queues, buy your travel passes and attraction tickets online!

A Buy before You Fly
B Shopping
C Attractions
D The Perfect Mix of Old and New
E Culture and History
F Dining Facilities
G Festivals
H Visit Shakespeare's Museum

Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Royal Garden Parties

Over 30,000 people attend the Royal Garden Parties each year. They are used today as a way to enable Her Majesty to reward public service and outstanding contributions to the community.

Admission is by invitation only, and all invitations are sent out by the Lord Chamberlain on behalf of the Queen, in fact all the arrangements are planned by the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

One of the characteristics of these parties is the long queues, if you thought the queues for the Millennium Dome were bad wait until you are invited to a Royal Garden Party.

Eventually you hand in your invitation and then seemingly in the Palace garden itself, the sense of over-crowding disappears. Uniformed Yeomen of the Guard, Gentlemen at Arms and Gentlemen Ushers are responsible for overseeing the guests and bringing some of them (not all) forward to speak to the Queen. When the members of the Royal Family emerge from the Palace, the Lord Chamberlain walks beside the Queen and the other members take separate routes so that they come into contact with as many people as possible. After meeting several members of the public, the Queen has tea in the royal tent, then meets distinguished Commonwealth visitors and begins a slow progress back to the Palace.

The dress code for these events is very strict, gentlemen are expected to wear morning dress, lounge suits or uniform, whilst ladies wear afternoon dress (usually with hats). However, national dress can also be worn.
6. It can be inferred from the text that the Royal Garden Party is $\qquad$
A held once a fortnight.
B an annual event which attracts many visitors.
C visited only by the members of the Royal Family.
D organized in order to enable the Lord Chancellor to reward public service.
7. One can be the guest at the Royal Garden Parties if he/she

A has a ticket.
B is a member of the Royal Family.
C has an invitation.
D has reserved the arrangement beforehand.
8. Uniformed Yeomen of the Guard, Gentlemen at Arms and Gentlemen

Ushers are in charge of $\qquad$
A safety of the Queen.
B supervision of the guests.
C checking the invitations.
D overseeing the Commonwealth visitors.
9. From the text we know that

A some of the guests are allowed to speak to the Queen.
B the members of the Royal Family don't usually come into contact with guests.
C after meeting several members of the public, the Queen has tea with Commonwealth visitors.
D national dress can't be worn as there's a strict dress code.
10. Saying «morning dress» (the last paragraph) the author means $\qquad$
A a suit that is worn by men for very formal occasions.
B a one-piece garment for a woman or a girl that covers the body and extends down over the legs.
C an elegant dress suitable for semiformal social occasions.
D a military uniform.

Task 3
Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
(11) Yosemite National Park

This is one of the world's most famous national parks. The park was established in the year 1980 at the state of California, the United States. It is situated in the east central part of California overshadowed by the famous and breathtaking views of Sierra Nevada.
The park covers a total area of 761,266 acres. It is a top tourist destination and around 3.5 million people visit this spectacular natural place each year.
Apart from the wide range of natural habitat, the place is very famous for the spectacular Yosemite Valley which is located in the southwestern side of the park. The area is well known for its granite cliffs and beautiful waterfalls.

## (12) Yellowstone National Park

The Yellowstone National Park is situated in the United States and was established in the year 1872. Practically speaking, this was the first national park to have been established. The park is unique with diverse ecosystems and subalpine forests.
Other more popular features of this park are the natural geysers of which Old Faithful Geyser is the most famous. The park is also a great site for tourist equipped with many facilities, like boat riding, horse riding, etc. Here fishing is also allowed in lakes and streams, so surely there will be no place better than this park if you want to do some fishing.
(13) Blue Mountains National Park

This well-known park is situated in New South Wales, Australia. The park is just 81 km away from Sydney so anyone can very easily reach the place directly from the city centre. The National Park is located in the Blue Mountains region which is yet another spectacular place to visit.

Filled with a natural bluish mist, the Blue Mountains offer some of the world's most breathtaking views.
There are many beautiful attractions in this place and the most famous is «The Three Sisters». For people looking to go deeper into the region, there are walks both during the day and at night to see the beautiful place more deeply.
(14) Glacier Bay National Park

Located in the state of Alaska, the park is famous for its 16 flowing glaciers. A UNESCO world heritage site, the park and the adjacent bay are also home to marine wildlife like whales, walruses and seals.
(15) Canyonlands National Park

Located in Utah at the juncture of the Colorado and Green rivers, the Canyonlands National Park offers some of the most breathtaking views of the outlying canyons and gorges.

## This national park

$\qquad$
$\mathbf{A}$ is situated at the juncture of two rivers.
B is a home to sea animals.
C includes North America's highest peak.
D offers the opportunity of fishing as well as riding a boat and horse riding.
$\mathbf{E}$ is famous for its granite cliffs and beautiful waterfalls.
F derives its name from the more than 200 natural sandstone arches created by the process of natural erosion.
$G$ is famous for its bears, wolves and herds of moose and caribous.
$H$ can be reached easily from downtown.

## Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Bond Is Back

Admirers of James Bond have been thrilled with the release of the new Bond book «Devil May Care», which was published on $28^{\text {th }}$ May 2008. Ian Fleming was the creator of the fictional character James Bond 007 and wrote 14 Bond books (16) $\qquad$ , including some of the very well-known ones, such as «Casino Royale», «Diamonds are Forever» and «Goldfinger».

Ian Fleming died in 1964 but the legacy of Bond (17) $\qquad$ . Sebastian Faulks, a reputable novelist, was authorized to write the latest Bond book.

Faulks is not an author (18) $\qquad$ , so there was some speculation that he would make a great effort to write a Bond novel successfully. A review in the British newspaper, the Guardian, said, «The book, though, is a smart and enjoyable act of literary resurrection. Amongst the now 33 post-Fleming Bonds, this must surely compete with Kingsley Amis's for the title of the best».
«Devil May Care» is set in 1967 during the Cold War and it is said that Bond will once again travel between continents, appearing at exotic locations and in some of the world's (19) $\qquad$ .
It's fair to say that James Bond has become a popular name and remains a huge influence within the thriller genre (20) $\qquad$ .
It's a double bonus for Bond fans as the new Bond film has been released recently. The name of the new film was «Quantum of Solace», a very confusing title as literally, «quantum» means the smallest amount of something, especially energy, and «solace» means somebody or something that provides comfort at a time of sadness, grief or disappointment. Daniel Craig has been the latest James Bond and (21) $\qquad$ . The new film was the sequel to the 2006 film «Casino Royale». Craig said he felt «Casino Royale» was «a walk in the park» compared to «Quantum of Solace».

A through his films
B most people think of first
C most thrilling cities
D stressed the need for adventures
E known for writing thrillers
F carries on
G during his lifetime
H starred again in «Quantum of Solace»

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The countries of Europe decided to switch to more energy-efficient (22) $\qquad$ bulbs on 1 September. New (23) $\qquad$ see Europe phasing out 100 -watt light bulbs. Euro officials are trying to convince people in the $27 \mathrm{Eu}-$ ropean countries to use long-life fluorescent or halogen bulbs (24) $\qquad$ . The EU hopes its policy will reduce greenhouse (25) $\qquad$ emissions and lessen energy bills. Consumers can still buy the old energy-hungry bulbs, but only while stocks last. Companies can no longer make them in Europe and shops cannot import or sell them. The new bulbs can provide energy savings for up to 75 per cent compared (26) $\qquad$ the traditional ones. This will save the (27) $\qquad$ (Euro) household approximately 50 Euros a year.
A little (28) $\qquad$ of history will disappear with the 100 -watt bulb. Europeans have used them since their invention by Thomas Edison over a century ago. Not everyone is satisfied with this change. Health officials in Britain (29) $\qquad$ about people with light-sensitive illnesses. Campaigner David Price said the government was (30) $\qquad$ public concerns. He said the en-ergy-saving bulbs give many people bad headaches and can cause skin problems and sickness. A leading British newspaper (31) $\qquad$ the campaigners. The Daily Mail gave away 25,000 of the traditional bulbs. It said this was in «(32) $\qquad$ at further European intervention in British affairs». Sales of the 100 -watt bulbs have (33) $\qquad$ -rocketed across Britain.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | bright | glow | light | lightning |
| 23 | rules | ruling | ruled | ruler |
| 24 | except | replace | instead | because |
| 25 | water | gas | fire | air |
| 26 | to | of | by | at |
| 27 | norm | second-rate | average | mode |
| 28 | piece | peace | peas | pieced |
| 29 | concern | phobia | afraid | worry |
| 30 | ignore | ignored | ignores | ignoring |
| 31 | keeping | supported | carrier | maintain |
| 32 | outrage | outage | outside | outer |
| 33 | moon | cloud | sky | planet |

## Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Space shuttle Endeavour and (34) $\qquad$ seven astronauts safely returned to the Earth on Sunday.

Endeavour touched down in California, (35) $\qquad$ up a 16-day trip.
The space (36) $\qquad$ journey, short by comparison, (37) $\qquad$ 6.6 million miles and 250 orbits of the Earth. «Welcome(38) $\qquad$ . That was a great way to finish a fantastic flight», Mission Control radioed.
«And we're happy to be here in California», shuttle commander Christopher Ferguson replied.
(39) $\qquad$ home from a six-month mission was former space station resident Gregory Chamitoff, who had rocketed away from the planet at the end of May.

Although NASA always (40) $\qquad$ to land the space shuttles at its home base in Florida, and that's where the astronauts' families (41) $\qquad$ , but the crosswind at the Florida landing strip was too strong, and thunderstorms moved in. Monday's outlook was just as depressing; so NASA officials said it (42) $\qquad$ no sense to keep Endeavour in orbit an extra day if the weather (43) $\qquad$ to improve in Florida.
As Endeavour passed (44) $\qquad$ Houston, home to Mission Control, Ferguson could see all the bad weather in Florida.
«I think you made a right decision», he radioed.
It (45) $\qquad$ about a week and costs $\$ 1.8$ million to transport the shuttle from California to Florida.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | it | it's | its | its' |
| 35 | finish | finishes | to finish | finishing |
| 36 | shuttle's | shuttles | shuttles' | shuttle |
| 37 | cover | covers | covered | covering |
| 38 | backward | back | return | ago |
| 39 | Having <br> returned | Being return | Returned | Have <br> returning |
| 40 | prefer | prefers | preferring | preferred |
| 41 | are waiting | will be waiting | had waiting | were waiting |
| 42 | make | will make | would make | would have |
| make |  |  |  |  |

## - Writing

46. Some people spend their entire lives in one place. Others move a number of times throughout their lives, looking for a better job, house, community, or even climate. Which do you prefer: staying in one place or moving in search of another place? Use reasons and specific examples to support your opinion (at least 100 words).

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Secret of Britain's Castles

Do you want to know a secret about Britain's castles? They really are the stuff of your wildest dreams. Dramatically situated, packed with history and scattered throughout the land, there's a castle for you whatever your particular interest. Here are some of our favourite formidable fortresses.
(1)

Britain's capital cities are all home to very different, very special castles. The Tower of London would be merely a world-class castle, but for the presence of the Crown Jewels, ravens and its thousand-year-old history. Edinburgh Castle rewards the wander up the Royal Mile. Cardiff Castle's Victorian renovation turned a medieval pile into something altogether more spectacular. But what makes these castles special is that they're part of a bigger heritage you can explore all over Britain. Don't miss them, but make sure they're not the only castles you collect on your way round the country.
(2)

Eileen Donan Castle can come as a shock. Having driven, walked or cycled for hours, you can't escape the feeling that you've been here before. The remote fortress has featured in many films and TV shows, most notably Highlander and James Bond's The World Is Not Enough. As dramatically situated and visually stunning in real life as in the film, Eileen Donan is an essential pause on the way to Skye or the northwest Highlands.
(3)

The glory days of castle building went out with the era of swords and armour, but you can still get involved in the modern life of castles in Britain. The National Trust offers working holidays on a variety of properties, including castles. Other castles all over Britain recruit summer workers, both paid and unpaid so if your heart's set on one place, contact them directly.
(4)

Britain's castles wouldn't be the same without tales of rattling chains, blood-curdling screams and headless horsemen. Glamis Castle in central Scotland claims to be the most haunted, though Northumberland's Chillingham has an equal claim to the title. Both are home to ghost stories by the dozen and regular spooky sightings. But visit any castle during winter or on a storm night and you'll think each keep, tower and palace is home to an unhappy spirit.
(5)

The clash of swords and rumble of jousting knights still rings out from castles across Britain - and the kids will love it. Two of the best places where
kids can pick up some tips on the art of chivalry are W arwick Castle and Leeds' Royal Armouries, but you'll never find a castle without dingy dungeons and a ghost story or two to delight junior visitors.

A Capital Castles
B Sleep in a Castle
C As Seen on TV
D The Best Castle You've Never Heard of
E Castles for Kids
F Welsh Wonders
G Volunteer at a Castle
H Britain's Most Haunted

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Welcome to the annual Festival of Western Art. Visitors of the festival can get the festival programme for free. In this programme you can easily find the time and place of each of the performances and events of the festival. I'd like to tell you a bit about our programme of entertainments.

The festival will start at 3 p.m. with the classical concert where the violinists from different countries of Eastern Europe will perform a range of works of classical music by famous composers. If you wish to attend this concert, please go to the recital room on the second floor at $2.45 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. No latecomers are admitted.

For those of you interested in literature, the young writer Larry Higgins will be reading his own works from 5 o'clock onward. Beside his best-known short stories, today Mr Higgins will read some of his favourite abstracts. You will be able to buy copies of his stories at the bookshop, which Larry would be pleased to autograph on request.

If painting is your interest, you may visit the modern art exhibition. There at noon a famous painter Victoria Serebryanska will represent her pictures. Visitors interested in meeting Victoria Serebryanska should go to the far end of the gallery.

The show for children which will include special children entertainment of music, dance and drama is going to start at 4 p.m. in the hall. Due to the shortage of space in the hall, parents are asked not to accompany their children who will be looked after by the Festival staff.
6. The purpose of the announcement is $\qquad$
A to tell about the performers taking part in the programme.
B to tell about the bonuses for the visitors.
C to inform about the time and place of the festival events and performances.
D to tell about the prices of the tickets.
7. The festival starts with the $\qquad$
A show for children.
B concert of classical music.
C modern art exhibition.
D reading of short stories.
8. The concert takes place $\qquad$
A in the hall.
B in the recital room.
C at the bookshop.
D in the far end of the gallery.
9. Mr Higgins is $\qquad$
A a musician.
B a poet.
C a writer.
D an artist.
10. What event will take place at the far end of the gallery?

A Selling books by Mr Higgins.
B The classical concert.
C The modern art exhibition.
D The performance for children.

## Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Most Popular Carees of Present Day

(11) Network Systems Analyst

The development of IT has led to an increase in organizations seeking installation and maintenance of networked communications. Systems analysts solve problems related to networked computer technology.
(12) Physician Assistant

Physician assistants are trained to provide diagnostic, therapeutic and preventative healthcare services, as overseen by a physician. Primary healthcare settings include family medicine and pediatrics.
(13) Software Engineer

As IT continues to evolve, so does the work of computer software engineers, who design and develop new computer software systems. The engineer analyses users' needs and designs software or programs to meet these needs.
(14) Fitness Trainer

Aerobics instructors and fitness trainers lead groups and individuals in a range of exercise activities. More people are spending time and money on their leisure activities, meaning employment opportunities for fitness instructors will grow.

## (15) Dental Hygienist

As our healthcare involves an increasing emphasis on oral health and retention of natural teeth, work opportunities for dental hygienists are set to grow. Hygienists examine patients' gums and teeth, remove deposits, administer x-rays, and more.

## People of this profession

$\qquad$
A care about patients' gums and teeth.
B work with the relevant software to retrieve and present data.
C need to understand every aspect of an organization's database system.
D create new programs and other operating information used by a computer.
E are qualified to assist a physician and carry out routine clinical procedures supervised by a physician.
F resolve problems concerning networked computer technology.
G are being in increasing demand.
H perform tests, and treat and diagnose medical conditions in animals.

## Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
For shopaholics, the post-Christmas period means only one thing - sales! Across the country, prices are slashed on clothing, electronics, home furnishings and more, but London is the place for serious shopping, and you can certainly (16) $\qquad$ .
The sales start on Boxing Day $-26^{\text {th }}$ December, and continue for the month of January, but the keenest bargain hunters get there early (17) $\qquad$ .
In Oxford Street queues are formed outside shops ahead of pre-dawn openings for the start of their sales. At Brent Cross, in north London, more than 1,000 people were queuing at $3.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. for the «Next» clothing store's sale (18) $\qquad$ . Some hardy individuals even camped outside the shops to be first in the line.

Consumers who hit the shops were rewarded with discounts of as much as $80 \%$. The shops were absolutely crowded as the sales got into full swing, with more than half a million people (19) $\qquad$ .
Famous sales include the biggest, most prestigious shops such as Harrods, Selfridges, Liberty and John Lewis. Department stores are always a good bet - you're likely to find everything you need under one roof, (20) $\qquad$ It's a good time to stock up on cheap gadgets, and there's no better time to invest in some designer threads.

Some people are taking their partners shopping with them, and buying their Christmas presents in the sale - a practical but unromantic way of making sure you get (21) $\qquad$ .

A less stressful shopping experience
B pick up some amazing bargains
C including much-needed refreshments
D gathering on London's West End
E which began at 4 a.m.
F doing their present shopping
G the gift you really want
H to be first through the doors

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

25 November 2006<br>Mr Roberto Villas<br>Manager, Marketing Services Allied Industries Inc.<br>110 Riverbend Drive, Suite 1550<br>Stamford, CT 06907

(22) $\qquad$ MrVillas,
This is in response to your recent request for a letter of (23) $\qquad$ for Maria Fuentas who worked for me until two years ago.

Maria Fuentas worked under my direct (24) $\qquad$ at Johnson Technologies for a period of six years ending in October 2003. (25) $\qquad$ that period, I had the great pleasure of seeing her blossom from a junior marketing trainee at the beginning, into a fully functioning Marketing Programme Co-Ordinator, in her final two years with the company. That was the last (26) $\qquad$ she held before moving on to a better career opportunity elsewhere.

Maria is a hard-working self-starter who invariably understands exactly what a project is all about from the outset, and how to get it done quickly and (27) $\qquad$ . During her two years in the Marketing Co-Ordinator position, I cannot remember an (28) $\qquad$ in which she missed a major deadline. She often brought projects in below budget, and a few were even completed ahead of schedule.

Ms Fuentas is a resourceful, creative, and solution-oriented person who was frequently (29) $\qquad$ to come up with new and innovative approaches to her assigned projects. She functioned well as a team leader when required, and she also worked effectively as a team member under the direction of other team leaders.

On the interpersonal side, Maria has superior written and verbal communication skills. She gets (30) $\qquad$ extremely well with staff under her supervision, as well as colleagues at her own level. She is highly respected, as both a person and a professional, by colleagues, employees, suppliers, and customers alike.

Two years (31) $\qquad$ , when Ms Fuentas announced her resignation to take up a new position with a larger company, we were saddened to see her leave, although we wished her the greatest success in her new undertaking. Even now, two years after her departure, I can state that her presence, both as a person and as an exemplary employee, is still missed here.

In closing, as detailed above, based on my experience working with her, I can unreservedly recommend Maria Fuentas to you for any intermediate or senior marketing position. If you would like further information, feel (32) $\qquad$ to call me at (416) 765-4497.
Yours (33) $\qquad$ ,
Robert Christenson,
Director, Marketing and Sales

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | Dear | Darling | Dearly | Dearing |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | thanks | condolence | complaint | recommendation |
| $\mathbf{2 4}$ | superstition | superficial | superintendence | supervision |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | Whereas | During | While | Although |
| $\mathbf{2 6}$ | place | arrangement | position | status |
| $\mathbf{2 7}$ | in effect | proficiency | competent | effectively |
| $\mathbf{2 8}$ | instance | case | situation | circumstances |
| $\mathbf{2 9}$ | skill | able | capably | ability |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ | with | among | along | between |
| $\mathbf{3 1}$ | before | past | previous | ago |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | free | released | liberty | no cost |
| $\mathbf{3 3}$ | really | honestly | sincerely | genuinely |

## Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Stonehenge

I first visited Stonehenge as a small child and became (34) by what seemed to me a place of magic and fairy tales. During the 1980s I lived in the Preseli Hills in West Wales, near to the actual source of the Stonehenge circle and began (35) $\qquad$ that there was much more to Stonehenge than I (36) $\qquad$ .
For centuries Stonehenge (37) $\qquad$ the people of the world and even today, with all our modern wonders, it (38) $\qquad$ almost a million visitors per year who travel to Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire in England just to spend some time (39) $\qquad$ its magic. «Who? Why? How?» are the questions that have captured the (40) $\qquad$ imagination.
So, Stonehenge (41) $\qquad$ almost 4000 years ago. Its huge stones were transported all the way from West Wales, a journey of 400 kilometres over land and sea. The (42) $\qquad$ of them weigh about 5 tons!
But what was Stonehenge? The most popular view is that it was a temple (43) $\qquad$ with the Druids, who in the ancient Celtic religion (44) $\qquad$ the priests or magicians. Experts disagree over its purpose, but the most intriguing explanation is that it was a huge astronomical calendar. The stones were exactly placed to line up with the stars and the moon at different times of the year. Whatever (45) $\qquad$ purpose, Stonehenge has a magic, an attraction that still draws people to it.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | fascinate | fascinates | fascinated | fascinating |
| 35 | to realize | to be realized | realized | realizing |
| 36 | ever imagined | has ever <br> imagined | was ever <br> imagined | had ever <br> imagined |
| 37 | attract | attracted | has attracted | had attracted |
| 38 | receives | to receive | receiving | will receive |
| 39 | admire | to admire | admires | admiring |
| 40 | public | publics' | public's | publics |
| 41 | built | was built | were built | be built |
| 42 | large | larger | most largest | largest |
| 43 | associate | associated | associating | association |
| 44 | considered | be considered | was considered | were considered |
| 45 | it | its | it's | its' |

## - Writing

46. Write to your pen friend about your favourite film, using the plan below:

## PLAN

Introduction
Para 1: greeting; some words about your favourite film: title, type of film.
Main body
Para 2: your opinion as for the film.
Para 3: main characters, plot.
Conclusion
Para 4: restating opinion and reasons; closing remarks; your signature.
Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses.

## TEST 11

## - Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathbf{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to $(1-5)$. There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## How to Get Out of Troubles

Your troubles are real and actual. There's no denying about it. They are causing you distress, anger and anxiety. They rob you of good health, leave you listless and unmotivated. The more you think about your predicament, the more you feel distraught.

Whether you are having difficulty in your relationship, finances or career, you would not find yourself in a dilemma if you had paid attention and taken action. There is always a way to turn things around. But you have to put in lots of efforts.
(1)

There is a famous saying: «If you keep doing the same things, you are going to get the same results». In order to get yourself out of endless debts, having to go through never-ending relationship dilemmas, making wrong decisions, and getting yourself in a jam, you must change.

You must become a different person and develop better habits to get yourself out of the tight spot.
(2)

Single out and list down all of your problems to gain clarity. Ask yourself questions and face the truth. The purpose is to know what they are and to find the necessary information, skills and strategies to solve them.
(3)

You must decide and build the courage to defeat your difficulties. Decide to take control and to develop new disciplines. Once you make a firm decision, you will gravitate your mind to think of the best possible solutions.
(4)

Once you have decided that your goal is to put an end to your dilemma, deliberately think positive and constructive. Keep reminding yourself of this goal. Put your attention to solutions instead of the problems. Imagine your dilemmas ending and affirm to yourself that you can do it.
(5)

Don't wallow in self-pity. That's not going to remove your difficulties. You take control by taking the right actions consistently. Take action by planning out the steps to fix them. Get help from people who have overcome their difficulties.

Settle one problem at a time. Once you conquer one, it gives you the confidence to tackle the next and continue until you put an end to all of them. You gather lots of experiences and skills along the way, boost your personal growth and gain wisdom.

A Don't Ignore the Early Signs
B Be Willing to Change
C Identify and Shoot for Troubles
D Take Action
E Improve Your Manner of Thinking
F Make a Firm Decision
G Think Positively
H Behave as Usual

Read the text below. For questions ( $6-10$ ) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## UN Marks 20 Years of Convention on Rights of the Child

Ceremonies are taking place around the world to mark the $20^{\text {th }}$ anniversary of a landmark agreement protecting children.

The UN says the Convention on the Rights of the Child has transformed the way children are treated. But it says a billion children in the world still go without food, shelter or healthcare and that millions are facing lives of poverty and abuse.

On the eve of events, a British charity warned that millions of the world's children have no parents or family around them.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), signed in 1989, guarantees children the right to life, to education, the right to play and to be protected from abuse. It has the widest international support of any human rights treaty - ratified by 193 countries, with only the US and Somalia yet to give their backing.

The UN says the achievements of the convention have been «remarkable» - $30 \%$ more children live beyond the age of five and more than $80 \%$ of children now attend primary school.

Elizabeth Gibbons, the deputy director of the UN children's agency UNISEF, said the impact of the convention on children's lives was clear.
«At any time across the world, in any city, in any media, you'll find a story about children's rights, that's the big change», she said.
«Yes, there are many problems not resolved, but now children matter, they matter to society, they matter to the media, they matter to politicians.»

But the UN says 24,000 children under the age of five still die every day from preventable disease and illness and that governments must not cut back on provision for children in times of financial hardship.
6. According to the statement of the United Nations Organization, the Convention on the Rights of the Child $\qquad$
A helped all the children of developing countries.
B improved the attitude to the children.
C caused the growth of the number of children who face lives of poverty and abuse.
D helped millions of children to find a family.
7. Among the rights guaranteed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) there is NO right to $\qquad$
A life.
B education.
C work.
D be protected from abuse.
8. It can be inferred from the text that the US and Somalia $\qquad$
A have already joined the convention.
B are not going to support the convention.
C at first supported the convention, but later refused to participate in it.
D are planning to join the convention.
9. Elizabeth Gibbons, the deputy director of the UN children's agency UNISEF, believes that $\qquad$
A the convention influenced children's lives significantly.
B media don't pay attention to the rights of children.
C the majority of the problems has already been resolved.
D society and politicians avoid thinking and speaking about children's rights.
10. According to the article, the disease and illness the children under the age of five die from $\qquad$
A can't be prevented.
B can be stopped from occurring.
C can be cured with only expensive pills.
D is the feature of financial hardships.

Read the text below. Match choices ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## The Places of Interest in Paris

(11) The Eiffel Tower

You couldn't possibly visit Paris without seeing the Eiffel Tower. Even if you do not want to visit this world-famous structure, you will see its top from all over Paris. The tower rises 300 -metres tall; when it was completed at the end of the $19^{\text {th }}$ century it was twice as high as the Washington Monument, at the time the tallest structure in the world.

## (12) Montmartre

Above all, Montmartre located north of downtown Paris is known for its many artists who have been omnipresent since 1880. The name Montmartre is said to be derived from either Mount of Martyrs or from Mount of Mars. Until 1873, when the Sacré-Coeur was built on top of the hill, Montmartre was a small village, inhabited by a mostly farming community. At present the Sacré-Coeur Basilica located on top of the Montmartre hill is one of Paris's major tourist draws.

Not the largest cathedral in the world, the Notre Dame might be the most famous of all cathedrals. The gothic masterpiece is located on the Île de la Cité, a small island in the heart of the city.
The site of the Notre Dame is the cradle of Paris and has always been the religious center of the city. The Celts had their sacred ground here, the Romans built a temple to worship Jupiter. A Christian basilica was built in the $6^{\text {th }}$ century and the last religious structure before the Notre Dame construction started was a Romanesque church.
(14) The Musée d'Orsay

The Musée d'Orsay is a museum housed in a grand railway station built in 1900. Home to many sculptures and impressionist paintings, it has become one of Paris's most popular museums. When opened the museum contained some 2300 paintings, 1500 sculptures and 1000 other objects. Most of these works of art came from other museums such as the Musée du Luxembourg. Over time the collection has expanded significantly mainly due to acquisitions and gifts. It covers a period from the mid $19^{\text {th }}$ century up to 1914 and contains works by Degas, Rodin, Monet, Manet, Renoir, Cezanne, Van Gogh and others.
(15) The Centre Pompidou

The Centre Pompidou is home to one of the world's most important museums of modern art, the MNAM, but it also contains a very popular library, a bookshop, a movie theatre and a panoramic terrace. The Public Information Library or BPI boasts a collection of 450,000 books, 2,600 magazines and a large number of new media items.
The library occupies the first three floors of the building, while the museum's permanent collection is located on floors 4 and 5. The first and top floors are used for large expositions. The museum has one of the most important collections of modern art. Its more than 59,000 works cover a broad spectrum of the $20^{\text {th }}$ century arts. The $4^{\text {th }}$ floor contains works from 1905 to 1965 and covers art movements such as fauvism, abstract art, surrealism and cubist art. Some of the featured artists include Matisse, Kandinsky, Miró and Picasso.

## This place of interest

$\qquad$
A is perfect for those interested in modern art.
B is engraved with names of generals who commanded French troops during Napoleon's regime.
C displays the largest private collection of Dutch painters.
D is a gothic cathedral located on a small island.
E became famous at the end of the $19^{\text {th }}$ century thanks to the painters who occupy the whole area.
F can be at least partly seen from all over Paris.
G houses a rich collection of impressionist paintings.
H allows ample opportunities for admirers of classical music.

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## West End Shows

For many people the best part of a visit to London is the chance (16) $\qquad$ . The West End of London, situated a stone's throw from Piccadilly Circus and Chinatown, is home to dozens of beautiful theatres. London's West End theatres are currently enjoying a boom in popularity (17) $\qquad$ .
According to the Society of London Theatres, nearly 12 million people attended a West End show last year, whilst audience numbers in 2005 look set to outstrip that impressive figure.

One possible reason for the success of contemporary theatrical productions is the casting of A-list Hollywood actors (18) $\qquad$ . Val Kilmer, the star of films like «Top Gun» and «Batman Forever», is currently appearing in «The Postman Always Rings Twice». And he is not alone - other American movie stars performing in London include Oscar winner Kevin Spacey, and David Schwimmer, who found (19) $\qquad$ .
British screen stars are also treading the boards in West End shows. Scottish actor, Ewan McGregor, is appearing in the classic 1950s musical «Guys and Dolls» - an experience very different to making movies. McGregor says, «The actual process of making films (20) $\qquad$ . It is very difficult to keep your energy and focus. Whereas what is wonderful about this is we have to create it together».

Ironically, it is not just that film stars are acting in plays nowadays but films themselves are being adapted for the stage. Amongst the films that can now be seen as plays or musicals are «The Lion King», «A Few Good Men», and «Billy Elliot».

The longest-running shows in the West End are (21) $\qquad$ . The Andrew Lloyd Webber show, «Cats», ran for 21 years and 7,000 performances, making its composer a multi-millionaire.

However, not all musicals do so well. Oscar Wilde said: «The musical ran for only one night, closing after terrible reviews and poor bookings. It was quite possibly the biggest flop in London theatrical history».

A in leading roles
B is extraordinarily boring
C while travelling
D usually musicals
E and many other cities are considering them
F international fame in the hit TV sitcom «Friends»
G to see a West End show
H and ticket sales

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Susan Boyle: Unlikely Superstar

Less than a few weeks ago Susan Boyle was a virtual unknown. (22) $\qquad$ , since auditioning for Britain's Got Talent, a televised talent competition, she has experienced a stratospheric rise to (23) $\qquad$ A YouTube video of her audition has been watched by more than 26 million people, making it one of the most (24) $\qquad$ videos on the Internet in recent times. It is undeniable that technologies such as YouTube, Facebook and Twitter have helped to spread the word about Susan's (25) $\qquad$ .
So just what is it about Susan that people find so (26) $\qquad$ ? Arguably, it is the fact she is such a class act. However, many have suggested that her biggest appeal lies in her unassuming persona.

Susan's persona and appearance have been somewhat controversial, and the initial reaction to her audition has made many people question whether they are guilty of judging a book by its (27) $\qquad$ . With her plain, middleaged looks and her no-nonsense approach to life, Susan is perhaps the most unlikely star to (28) $\qquad$ discovered of late.
Commenting on her rise to fame, Max Clifford, a renowned PR guru, said that the massive (29) $\qquad$ interest in her is partly due to people having to challenge their own assumptions and prejudices.

So what's (30) $\qquad$ for Susan? For the moment, she is preparing (31) $\qquad$ her next appearance on Britain's Got Talent and she is the oddson favourite to win.

Looking (32) $\qquad$ , with talk of record contracts and celebrity duets, it is very (33) $\qquad$ that we'll soon be seeing a Susan Boyle album in the charts!

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | However | Although | Moreover | Likewise |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | celebrity | famous | popular | fame |
| $\mathbf{2 4}$ | stared | watched | listened | looked |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | performance | perform | performer | performation |
| $\mathbf{2 6}$ | interest | attract | fascinating | absorbing |
| $\mathbf{2 7}$ | reader | content | advertisement | cover |
| $\mathbf{2 8}$ | have | be | do | is |
| $\mathbf{2 9}$ | peoples | person | public | humanity |
| 30 | next | follow | past | ago |
| $\mathbf{3 1}$ | for | to | in | with |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | onward | forward | backward | inward |
| 33 | lovely | likely | lively | lonely |

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
«We interrupt this programme (34) $\qquad$ you a newsflash.
There're some serious problems in Arkansas. High winds and a tornado (35) $\qquad$ through portions of southern Arkansas. People (36) $\qquad$ and some residents are still unaccounted for. Emergency coordinator Bob Holly (37) $\qquad$ rescue workers are on the case: «We had two ambulances set out first, and then when they (38) $\qquad$ the damage, that's when they called in the troops».

A massive winter storm (39) $\qquad$ through upper Midwest. It's dumped more than a foot of snow in northern Wisconsin. Seven people were injured (40) $\qquad$ slippery roads. And 100,000 customers have no electricity in Iowa, Oklahoma, and Nebraska.

Locally, police are trying to find a man (41) $\qquad$ robbed a woman in Alhambra. She described the suspect as about medium build, (42) $\qquad$ blue jeans, a black jacket, black gloves, brown shoes, and a dark-coloured ski mask covering his face. The woman was waiting (43) $\qquad$ friends inside an apartment when the man entered through an unlocked door. (44) $\qquad$ you have seen this man, please call the Alhambra police.

Finally, one person was killed when a high-speed train derailed near London. The cause (45) $\qquad$ ".

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | bring | to bring | bringing | will bring |
| 35 | sliced | be sliced | have sliced | will sliced |
| 36 | injured | be injured | been injured | have been <br> injured |
| 37 | say | says | saying | said |
| 38 | see | to see | saw | seeing |
| 39 | sweeping | is sweeping | are sweeping | be sweeping |
| 40 | on | of | in | at |
| 41 | who | who's | whose | whom |
| 42 | wear | wears | to wear | wearing |
| 43 | at | for | from | of |
| 44 | If | Whether | Although | But |
| 45 | is being | is investigated | being <br> investigated | is being <br> investigated |

## Writing

46. Imagine that you are writing a letter to your pen friend from England who wants to know about Ukraine.

## PLAN

## Introduction

Para 1: greeting; the purpose of your writing.

## Main body

Para 2, 3: tell where Ukraine is situated, how large it is, what the population and the capital is, what rivers, seas and mountains there are.
Conclusion
Para 4: tell that you are proud of your country and love it very much; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Start like this:
Dear $\qquad$ ,
How are you? In your last letter you are asking about my country, and I'll be glad to write about it.

Best wishes,

## TEST 12

## Reading

## Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Overcoming Shyness

Excessive shyness is a sign of insecurity, lack of confidence, an incorrect self-image and low self-esteem. When you are shy, you feel unsure of yourself in the company of others.

Some bad experiences during childhood could have caused you to become timid and withdrawn. When you are uncomfortable among others, you can't talk, express your opinions or ask for favours. Timidity can destroy your ambitions, your success with relationships and your life.
(1)

There is a positive intention in your behaviour. Most likely you are trying to protect yourself from looking and feeling like a fool. Listen to yourself. Your words are powerful. Stop focusing on your lack. The more often you label yourself as a shy person, the more your subconscious mind will agree and prove to you that you are right.
(2)

Another great way to overcome your bashfulness is to imagine the best possible outcome of a situation. In your mind, you can do anything including making the first move, talking in public and being assertive. Consistently practise becoming the person you want to become in your mind. Through practice and repetition, you are able to «act as if» you are confident and soon will become good at it.
(3)

You must refuse to give in to self-doubt. The past is over with faults and mistakes. You are a grown-up and can act differently.

List down on a piece of paper why you are shying away from people and why you are afraid to speak up and become the real you who would love to have a good company. Look at your list and question yourself if what you have written is true.

What can you do to improve? You can learn new skills, like how to improve your communication, enhance your self-image and how to become more confident.
(4)

You must fight your resistance to socialize. You should put in the effort to connect with others, especially those who have positive qualities. Listen, observe and learn. These people will subtly influence your behaviour and your thinking. Go out and join their company. Sitting home and shying away won't help you become bold.

The trouble with self-conscious individuals is that they think the other people are concerned about how they look and perform. Yes, there are judgmental people. But do you know that most of them are insecure and look for the weakness in others to validate their own worth? If you can keep that in mind, you'd go about living your life and not become bothered.

A Become Aware of Your Inner Chatters
B Connect and Interact with Others
C Imagine a New Self-Image
D Work on Yourself
E Strive to Become a Better Inner and Outer Person
F Remove Self-Doubt and Overcaution
G Understand that People Are Caught up in Their Own World
H Look for Role Models

Task 2
Read the text below. For questions ( $6-10$ ) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Duke of Leinster

Duke of Leinster is an elegant three-star hotel situated in the heart of London. Each of the 36 guestrooms is individually furnished and decorated. All rooms have the most up-to-date facilities, including a hair-drier, a safe box, a welcome tray, a telephone with modem connection, satellite television and a mini refrigerator.

Situated in bustling Bayswater off Bayswater Road and only a few minutes walk from Hyde Park, lively Queensway with its shops, mall, restaurants and two underground stations.

Check-in time: 14:00.
Checkout time: 11:00.

## London Lodge Hotel

At the London Lodge Hotel everything has been thought out for your total comfort and convenience. Parking is in a secured car park.

Wireless Internet charges are from £2 per hour to £20 for 7 days. Wireless Internet access is available throughout the hotel and a computer is provided in the restaurant, for those guests that are travelling without their own. The restaurant serves a continental buffet breakfast and a full English breakfast at a small extra charge.

Check-in time: 14:00.
Checkout time: 12:00.

## The Royal Court Apartments

The Royal Court Apartments is an apartment hotel offering everything from single studios to 3 -bedroom apartments. All rooms include a dining area and a kitchen.

The apartments have a superb location opposite Hyde Park, near Oxford Street, Marble Arch and London Paddington station. The nearby tube stations of Lancaster Gate and Paddington offer fast, easy and convenient access to everything that London has to offer.

Check-in time: 14:00.
Checkout time: 11:00.
6. What do the notices advertise?

A Places to stay.
B Places to eat.
C Houses to buy.
D Sights of London.
7. Which of the hotels are situated not far from Hyde Park?

A The Royal Court Apartments and London Lodge Hotel.
B London Lodge Hotel and Duke of Leinster.
C The Royal Court Apartments and Duke of Leinster.
D London Lodge Hotel, Duke of Leinster and the Royal Court Apartments.
8. Duke of Leinster does not offer such modern facilities as $\qquad$
A a hair-dryer.
B a safe box.
C satellite television and a telephone.
D a computer.
9. According to the text, the Royal Court Apartments include $\qquad$
A satellite television and a mini bar.
B a continental buffet breakfast.
C a dining area and a kitchen.
D a telephone with modem connection.
10. The checkout time at the Royal Court Apartments is $\qquad$
A at 11 a.m.
$B$ at midday.
C at 2 p.m.
D at $2 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.

## Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathbf{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to $(11-15)$. There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
(11) The Junipers

Inverness-shire
Sleeps: 2, bedrooms: 1.
No smoking.
Short breaks available.
Pet-friendly.
It is a charming cottage on the edge of the Highland village of Tomatin, 16 miles south of Inverness «Capital of Highlands» and 14 miles north of the Cairngorm Mountains Conservation.
Extremely well-furnished and equipped it makes a comfortable «home from home» for any season of the year.
(12) Holly Cottage

Aviemore
Sleeps: 6, bedrooms: 3.
No pets.
No smoking.
Short breaks available.
This charming, newly-built cottage on the outskirts of the popular holiday centre of Aviemore in the heart of the Highlands. There is so much to see and do in the area that a week will never be enough, and it is therefore the ideal choice for a holiday which will please all ages and interests.
(13) Knappach Cottage

Lynaberach Estate
Sleeps: 6 (8), bedrooms: 4.
No smoking.
Short breaks available.
Pet-friendly.
This is a very attractively-sited conversion of two old stone cottages standing on its own, on rising ground, within a large Country Estate just a few miles east of Kingussie and the fast A9 and about one hour's drive north of Pitlochry. It has a lovely view of the Cairngorm Mountains beyond the historic ruins of Ruthven Barracks.
(14) Finchwood Boat of Garten

Kingussie
Sleeps: 8 (10), bedrooms: 4.
No smoking.
Short breaks available.
Pet-friendly.
This beautifully appointed holiday home has a secluded position backing on to woodland in the little Highland village of Boat of Garten, right in the centre of the Cairngorm National Park. The hotel is an ideal base either for a family holiday or for parties of sporting enthusiasts.
(15) Lynaberack Lodge

Inverness-shire
Sleeps: 14 (16), bedrooms: 8.
Short breaks available.
Pet-friendly.
Live like a laird for a week on your own 11,000-acre Highland estate! Lynaberack Lodge is most beautifully situated just 60 yards from the shallow River Tromie, with magnificent views along the glen, where deer often come to graze in the evenings. This spacious and comfortable house is perfect for people wishing to relax in peace and privacy.
$\qquad$

A gives you a chance for a quiet rest in isolation.
B has comfortable furniture and all facilities for a rest in any season of the year.
$\mathbf{C}$ is perfect for a traveller who wants to spend more time in the centre of a city.
D was rebuilt of two old stone cottages.
E offers a spectacular mountain view.
F is a dog-friendly hotel, closed for adolescents.
G provides perfect opportunities both for a family holiday or for parties of sporting enthusiasts.
H allows ample opportunities for people of different ages and interests.

## Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Jurassic Fossil Discovery

A 150-million-year-old fossilised skull belonging to a creature called a pliosaur has been unearthed (16) $\qquad$ .
While dinosaurs roamed the land, pliosaurs (17) $\qquad$ . These giant, crocodile-shaped creatures were fearsome hunters, their immense jaws and razor-sharp teeth made easy work of passing prey. Now an 8-feet-long skull has been found in Dorset (18) $\qquad$ . And scientists say it could be one of the biggest ever found, belonging to a creature that would have measured up (19) $\qquad$ . Palaeontologist Richard Forrest has been examining the specimen.

Richard Forrest: «To get a whole skull like this is like Christmas and Easter and everything rolled into one, because we actually can see, yes, this really was an absolutely enormous animal, and realistically, probably (20) $\qquad$ ».
The fossilised skull has now been bought by Dorset County Council using Heritage Lottery Funds. They plan to eventually put it (21) $\qquad$ .

A the most powerful predator that ever lived
B along the Jurassic Coast in Dorset in England
C get hot water back
D terrorized the oceans
E on public display
F to 50 feet long
G not to remember
H by a local fossil collector

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Music in the UK: the Charts

Have you ever heard of Al Martino? Not many people know his name (22) $\qquad$ but back in 1952 he made history by becoming the first recording artist to have a number one record with his song «Here In My Heart».

For more than fifty years, sales of singles have been (23) $\qquad$ on a weekly basis and ranked in a chart. The week's best-selling single takes the number one position for that week.

So who has had the most number ones? For 25 years The Beatles and Elvis Presley matched each other with 18 number one records apiece. However, in 2005 Elvis earned a posthumous number one when his 1957 hit «Jailhouse Rock» was (24) $\qquad$ . Since then two more Elvis singles have gone to the (25) $\qquad$ of the charts bringing his total to 21 number ones!
Over the years many artists have (26) $\qquad$ incredible success in the charts. Bryan Adams held the number one position for 16 weeks in 1991 with the ballad «Everything I Do, I Do It for You» whilst Elton John's tribute to Princess Diana, «Candle in the Wind 97», (27) $\qquad$ 4.86 million copies in the UK.

However, there are (28) $\qquad$ over the future of the music industry as sales have fallen in recent years. This was illustrated in 2004 when Eric Prydz had a number one record (29) $\qquad$ having sold less than 24,000 copies.

One (30) $\qquad$ for the fall in CD sales could be the increase in music downloads. Many computer (31) $\qquad$ illegally download MP3 files from one computer to another, file-sharing networks.

The music industry has responded to this new threat by offering the possibility to buy downloads from approved web (32) $\qquad$ . These digital downloads were integrated into the UK chart (33) $\qquad$ the first time in April 2005. Ironically, the first number one of the digital age was a reissue of Tony Christie's «Amarillo», a song first released in 1971.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | nowadays | present | contemporary | current |
| 23 | released | issued | sung | measured |
| 24 | reviewed | re-released | re-read | recharged |
| 25 | top | crown | zenith | blossom |
| 26 | pleasured | liked | benefit | enjoyed |
| 27 | got | bought | gained | sold |
| 28 | stresses | fear | concerns | disturbs |
| 29 | spite | despite | inspite | despair |
| 30 | reason | case | debate | persuade |
| 31 | programs | mail | users | blogs |
| 32 | sites | songs | singles | agents |
| 33 | in | for | from | at |

Task 6
Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
«I'm Chris Bert and I'm an (34) $\qquad$ of a newspaper. I'm often (35) $\qquad$ why I decided to start a new newspaper. Well, I've been a news reporter for many years (36) $\qquad$ for different TV channels in this coun-
try and abroad. I've always dreamt of starting my own newspaper, not because I want to be rich but because I want to do something different. And now I (37) $\qquad$ it! It is different from other newspapers and I'm sure it (38) $\qquad$ to be successful.
So, (39) $\qquad$ the newspaper like? I should explain that it's a local newspaper that (40) $\qquad$ out each Monday - it's the same size as the local weekly newspaper and in fact looks very similar, but it doesn't carry many pictures or advertisements, my newspaper is rather informative I should say. I think this is the important difference. You can (41) $\qquad$ it in all the usual places you would buy your local newspaper.

The newspaper itself (42) $\qquad$ into two main parts; the first half is a «what's on» guide which contains information about everything that's happening in the city over a seven-day period. There are music and film reviews, and information about special events, so you can decide what's worth (43) $\qquad$ your time on. And it's also got local bus timetables and useful phone numbers.

That's one half of the newspaper, the other half is the articles. We want to write about the lives of local people. They may be famous or not but they have all done (44) $\qquad$ interesting, such as developing a new business. There are several famous artists in the city, like Robert Sanders who has talked to us about his life in the first issue. We hope to interview a wide variety of people.

I'm really happy because there are some fantastic journalists living in the area, many of them are busy writing for national papers, and they're supporting the new newspaper (45) $\qquad$ writing for it. The journalists are happy because the newspaper has room for longer articles so they have more space to give their opinions».

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | owner | owning | own | owner's |
| 35 | ask | to ask | asked | asking |
| 36 | work | worked | to work | working |
| 37 | done | be done | have done | had done |
| 38 | going | is going | was going | been going |
| 39 | what's | who's | whose | which's |
| 40 | come | comes | to come | coming |
| 41 | buy | to buy | buying | bought |
| 42 | divided | be divided | been divided | is divided |
| 43 | spend | spends | spending | spent |
| 44 | everything | something | anything | nothing |
| 45 | by | at | with | from |

## Writing

46. Imagine that a friend of yours sent you a letter asking for your advice as he/she and his/her parents disagree about what university he/she should study at. Write a letter giving your friend some advice according to the plan:

## PLAN

## Introduction

Para 1: greeting; mention receiving your friend's letter; express sympathy.

## Main body

Para 2, 3: give your advice and the reasons for it.

## Conclusion

Para 4: closing remarks: end the letter offering some encouragement/ wishing the person good luck; express certainty that things will get better soon; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Start like this:
Dear
I've just got your letter and think I can help you.

Best wishes, $\qquad$

## TEST 13

## Reading

## Task 1

## Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathbf{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## The Power of Nonverbal Communication and Body Language

Good communication is the foundation of successful relationships, both personally and professionally. But we communicate with much more than words. In fact, research shows that the majority of our communication is nonverbal. Nonverbal communication, or body language, includes our facial expressions, gestures, eye contact, posture, and even the tone of our voice.

There are many different types of nonverbal communication. Together, the following nonverbal signals and cues communicate your interest and investment in others.
(1)

The human face is extremely expressive, able to express countless emotions without saying a word. And unlike some forms of nonverbal communication, facial expressions are universal. The facial expressions for happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, fear, and disgust are the same across cultures.
(2)

Consider how your perceptions of people are affected by the way they sit, walk, stand up, or hold their head. The way you move and carry yourself communicates a wealth of information to the world. This type of nonverbal communication includes your posture, bearing, stance, and subtle movements.

## (3)

Since the visual sense is dominant for most people, eye contact is an especially important type of nonverbal communication. The way you look at someone can communicate many things, including interest, affection, hostility, or attraction. Eye contact is also important in maintaining the flow of conversation and for gauging the other person's response.
(4)

Have you ever felt uncomfortable during a conversation because the other person was standing too close and invading your space? We all have a need for physical space, although that need differs depending on the culture, the situation, and the closeness of the relationship. You can use physical space to communicate many different nonverbal messages, including signals of intimacy, aggression, dominance, or affection.
(5)

We communicate even when we are not using words. Nonverbal speech sounds such as tone, pitch, volume, inflection, rhythm, and rate are important
communication elements. When we speak, other people«read» our voices in addition to listening to our words. These nonverbal speech sounds provide subtle but powerful clues into our true feelings and what we really mean. Think about how tone of voice, for example, can indicate sarcasm, anger, affection, or confidence. It's not what you say, it's how you say it.

The ability to understand and use nonverbal communication is a powerful tool that will help you connect with others, express what you really mean, navigate challenging situations, and build better relationships at home and work.

A Space
B Facial Expressions
C Gestures
D Touch
E Body Movements and Posture
F Voice
G Intensity
H Eye Contact

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions ( $6-10$ ) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
Mrs Miranda Ashley
4557 Aberdeen Road
Newcastle,
FWL 5L1 March 3, 2009

## Dear Mrs Ashley,

As one of our longtime valued customers we would like to invite you to our special Private Preview Presentation of our Summer Fashion Collection for 2009.

The presentation will take place at our central store at 57 Brooklyn St. on Saturday evening, April 18, 2009, from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Limited free parking will be available in our parking garage on the Mountain Street side of the store.

For entry into the show you will be required to produce this original invitation with your ticket number printed on it.

In order that we may plan for snacks and refreshments appropriately, if you plan to attend, we ask you to call please Elizabeth Dacoit at (084) 23875190 and confirm your coming.

Please note: If Elizabeth doesn't hear from you by Friday, April $17^{\text {th }}$, we will assume that you are not attending the show and we will issue your ticket number to someone else.

Everyone here at the Fashion House looks forward to meeting you and sharing our Summer Collection with you at our Preview Private Presentation.

Yours faithfully,
Felicia Evans
Show Coordinator
6. What kind of letter is it?

A A letter of thanks.
B A letter of application.
C A letter of invitation.
D A cover letter.
7. Mrs Ashley is invited to the Private Preview Presentation of the Summer Fashion Collection because she $\qquad$
A has been a client of this company for a long time.
$\mathbf{B}$ is a friend of Felicia Evans.
C is involved in fashion business.
D is a nice person.
8. Where will the presentation take place?

A At the concert hall.
B At the branch store of the company.
C At the central store of the company.
D It isn't mentioned in the letter.
9. The date of the presentation is: $\qquad$
A Saturday evening, April 19.
B Saturday evening, April 18.
C Saturday morning, April 19.
D it isn't mentioned in the letter.
10. Mrs Ashley should call Elizabeth Dacoit if she $\qquad$
A wants to issue her ticket number to someone else.
B intends to attend in order to confirm her coming.
C doesn't plan to attend.
D would like one more ticket.

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Five Strangest Inventions

(11) Dog-to-Human Language Translation Device

Keita Sato, President of Takara Co., invented Bow-Lingual, a compu-ter-based automatic dog-to-human language translation device. The Bow-Lingual's a two-piece set - a wireless microphone that attaches to your dog's collar, and a walkie-talkie-looking handset with an LCD screen. Barks and yelps are transmitted to the handset, where their voiceprint is analysed and placed into one of six emotional categories: happy, sad, on guard, frustrated, needy, or assertive. Once the appropriate emotional state is determined, the Bow-Lingual randomly selects a phrase belonging to that category and displays it on the screen. So, if your pooch is determined to be on guard, maybe you'll get «Are you my friend or my enemy?» If aggressive, perhaps the sentiment will be «I'm dominant». You get the drift.

Alarm Clock That Runs Away from You
Gauri Nanda (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) invented «Clocky», an alarm clock that runs away and hides if you don't get out of bed on time. When the alarm sounds you can snooze one time. If you still don't wake up, Clocky will jump off of the bedside table, and wheel away, mindlessly bumping into objects until he finds a spot to rest. You'll have to get up and out of bed to silence his alarm. Clocky will find new spots every day in kind of a hide-and-seek game.
(13) Washing Machine for Cats and Dogs

The co-inventors of the Lavakan, Eduardo Segura and Andrés Diaz, decided in 1998 that their dogs deserved the same treatment that humans get from a shower massage. The side-loading automatic pet washing machine is safer and less stressful for the animals than washing them by hand. It soaps, rinses and dries dogs and cats in less than half an hour. It has a series of conical nozzles that wash and massage beasts from every direction, while dirty and soapy waste is filtered through a hose at the bottom. Operators use Lavakan's touch panel to choose the best wash cycle for the animal's size and dermatological needs. Pesticide soaps, for example, require an extended wait period to kill fleas and ticks.

## (14) Self-Perfuming Business Suit

Hyuk-ho Kwon of Kolon Company of Seoul, Korea, invented this suit. The suit is made with fabric soaked in a chemical that contains scented micro-capsules, which pop and release the odour when the wearer moves - or gets bumped on a crowded subway train.
(15) Automobile Burglar Alarm Consisting of a Detection Circuit and a Flamethrower
Charl Fourie and Michelle Wong (Johannesburg, South Africa) invented an automobile burglar alarm consisting of a detection track and a flamethrower, to provide a deterrent to carjacking. With a rising crime rate, carjacking became a serious concern in South Africa. The Blaster car modification functions as a liquified petroleum gas flamethrower; when a carjacking occurs, the driver steps on an additional pedal next to accelerator and flames erupt from outer sides of both front doors, «neutralizing» the assailant. The inventor claims it is unlikely to kill but would «definitely blind» the assailant. In South Africa, it is legal to use lethal force in self-defence if in fear of one's life, and ownership of flamethrowers is unrestricted.

## This invention

A was created in order to defend drivers from hijackers.
B can be used to soap, rinse and dry dogs and cats.
C helps protect your computer from cats.
D should be implanted years afterwards in most cases.
E can escape from you.
F is used to enter random commands and data.
G smells nice.
H can help understand dogs' barking and yelping.

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Recently, a couple in New Zealand was forbidden from naming their baby son 4Real. Even though New Zealand has quite liberal rules about naming children, names (16) $\qquad$ are not allowed. They decided to call him Superman instead.

In many countries around the world, unusual names for children are becoming more popular, especially since the increasing trend for celebrities to give their children strange names.

Some parents choose names which come (17) $\qquad$ . For example, there have been six boys named Gandalf after the character in the «Lord of the Rings» novels and films. Equally, names relating to sport are fairly common - since 1984, 36 children have been called Arsenal (18) $\qquad$ .
Other parents like to make up names, or (19) $\qquad$ their own unique version, a method demonstrated by Jordan, the British model, who recently invented the name Tiamii for her daughter by combining the names Thea and Amy (the two grandmothers).
(20) $\qquad$ much stricter rules when it comes to naming children. Countries including Japan, Denmark, Spain, Germany and Argentina have an approved list of names from which parents must choose. In China, there are some rules about (21) $\qquad$ - no foreign letters or symbols are allowed. As a result a couple was recently banned from calling their baby @.

In Britain, some names which were previously thought of as old-fashioned have become more popular again, such as Maisie or Ella for a girl, or Alfie or Noah for a boy. But the most popular names are not the unusual ones. The top names are fairly traditional - Jack, Charlie and Thomas for boys and Grace, Ruby and Jessica for girls.

A after the football team
B from popular culture
C what you may call a child
D combine names to make
E a working knowledge
F beginning with a number
G which is the most widespread
H Other countries have

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
Do you like vivid stories about aliens, or impossible events, or future worlds with weird gadgets? If you do, you're a fan of (22) $\qquad$ fiction (SF). SF is fiction (made-up stories) about some effect of science or technology.

Imaginary voyages to distant lands with strange creatures were common in (23) $\qquad$ Greek and Roman literature. Descriptions of trips to the Moon were first written in the $17^{\text {th }}(24)$ $\qquad$ . Stories about wars of the future, fought with new kinds of weapons, also became (25) $\qquad$ _.

In 1818, «Frankenstein» became one of the first stories to explore whether science could be good or (26) $\qquad$ . British writer Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley decided the answer was - evil. She created Frankenstein, a doctor who makes a monster out of parts of human corpses. Alas, Frankenstein's monster eventually destroys its (27) $\qquad$ .
SF really took off during the late $19^{\text {th }}$ century with French writer Jules Verne. Verne wrote thrillingly about cave (28) $\qquad$ in «Journey to the Centre of the Earth». He wrote about space travel in «From the Earth to the Moon» and about underwater (29) $\qquad$ in $« 20,000$ Leagues under the Sea».

English author H. G. Wells shocked readers in 1895 with a dramatic timetravel adventure called «The Time Machine». It describes a (30) $\qquad$ world of the future. His «The War of the Worlds» is one of the scariest stories ever: Martians invade England and they're not friendly. Wells and others used SF to explore the future, (31) $\qquad$ travel in space, marvellous beings and inventions, and the use of science to make (32) $\qquad$ .
Some science fiction (33) $\qquad$ life in the future to be really bad. This type of SF took off with Aldous Huxley's «Brave New World» and George Orwell’s $<1984 »$. Both works were written in the first half of the $20^{\text {th }}$ century.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | science | social | celebrity | story |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | historic | olden | ancient | aged |
| $\mathbf{2 4}$ | century | year | epoch | millennium |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | population | populism | popularity | popular |
| $\mathbf{2 6}$ | better | evil | sin | disgusting |
| $\mathbf{2 7}$ | creature | creation | creator | creative |
| $\mathbf{2 8}$ | exploration | exploitation | explanation | exportation |
| $\mathbf{2 9}$ | practice | concern | affair | adventures |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ | friary | frightening | frustration | fringe |
| $\mathbf{3 1}$ | excluding | exclusive | inclosing | including |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | predictions | predators | predecessors | predilections |
| $\mathbf{3 3}$ | image | imagines | imagination | imaginative |

## Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Elvis Presley

Elvis Aaron Presley was born in Tupelo, Mississippi, in 1935. He (34) $\qquad$ up listening to country and western music, rhythm and blues. At the age of 10 , he won a talent contest singing a ballad called «Old Shep». In his teens, he taught (35) $\qquad$ to play the guitar.

After high school, Elvis worked as a truck driver. In 1953, he decided to record some songs for his (36) $\qquad$ birthday. The studio he went to (37) $\qquad$ to release Elvis's first two records: «That's All Right Mama» and «Blue Moon of Kentucky».

Elvis (38) $\qquad$ a star overnight. Five of his records shot to number one in sales: «Heartbreak Hotel», «I Want You, I Need You, I Love You», «Don’t Be Cruel», «Hound Dog», and «Love Me Tender». His rebellious music (39) $\qquad$ by his electric performance onstage. He had a way of (40) $\qquad$ his body that drove teens into a frenzy (and made parents frown).

Presley was the first singer (41) $\qquad$ the rhythm-and-blues style of black musicians with the country-and-western style of white singers. (42) $\qquad$ doing so, he became a pioneer of the rock style. Most major rock singers claimed that Presley (43) $\qquad$ them.
Elvis began (44) $\qquad$ in movies that featured his own music: «Love Me Tender» (1956), «Jailhouse Rock» (1957), and «King Creole» (1958). He served in the United States Army from 1958 to 1960. After the Army, he went back to musical films. Critics disliked his later movies in (45) $\qquad$ his rebellious image became more wholesome.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | grow | grew | grown | will grow |
| 35 | itself | yourself | hisself | himself |
| 36 | mum's | mums | mums' | mum |
| 37 | be thrilled | is thrilled | was thrilled | were thrilled |
| 38 | is | are | was | were |
| 39 | matched | was matched | be matched | have matched |
| 40 | moving | move | to move | moved |
| 41 | blend | blended | blending | to blend |
| 42 | At | In | Of | From |
| 43 | be influenced | was influenced | have <br> influenced | had influenced |
| 44 | star | stars | starring | starred |
| 45 | which | who | where | when |

## - Writing

46. Using the plan below, write a review (at least 100 words) for a TV programme you have recently seen.
Write about:

- title of the programme;
- type of the programme, place it was set;
- who the presenter was;
- who the main characters were;
- main points of the plot;
- your recommendation about presenting the programme.


## РІВЕНЬ: ВИСОКИЙ

## TEST 14

## Reading

## Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Forgive in Order to Forget

When you forgive someone who has done you wrong and hurt you, you are closing the chapter of your past. It shows that you have stopped all the blame and let your resentment go.

Some people do not want to pardon someone who has offended them because they do not want to let go so easily. It gives them a sense of power or dominance by making the other person feel guilty.

But that's not how it works. If you keep the bitterness within or speak about it over and over, you are the one who suffers the pain. The more you think or talk about it, the more you emotionalize it.
(1)

The first thing to do to enable you to pardon people who have done you wrong or hurt you, is to do it to yourself first. The mistakes, errors and negligence that you did were because you were once ignorant, selfish and immature. You were unaware of the repercussions of your actions.

Forgiving yourself frees your mind from self-hate and self-destructive habits and attitudes. It gives you a peace of mind. It's like a burden has been lifted from your shoulders and it'll make you feel that you can now move on and start fresh.
(2)

There are people out there who gain pleasure from hurting others and hurling abuses. Refuse to allow them to break your spirit. Stay strong inside and face the challenges. Keep in mind that regardless of what they do, your goodness is never lost. Pardon them for their ignorance and tell yourself that they are only revealing what exists inside their hearts and souls.
(3)

One of the reasons that you are unforgiving and holding on to grudges is because you focus on the negatives. Always think and look for the good in people and situations. By doing that you can't feel angry at the same time.

People fail to see the good in others but you can make a choice to think and see differently. Love others unconditionally. Love people for just being themselves and for being there to teach you lessons about life.
(4)

Concentrating on the object of your anger will make you think negative thoughts and cause immense stress. Shake off and forget the past so that you
can move on. By focusing on your personal growth and expecting a better life ahead, you'll forget your hostility and bitterness.
(5)

If you need to apologize or pardon someone, today is the day. Don't wait for the right time because you may not live long enough. Life is short. The sooner you do it, the better you will feel about yourself.

A Forget the Past and Focus on Your Future
B Maintain Your Spiritual, Mental and Emotional Strength
C Look for the Good in People
D Self-Forgiveness
E Get Help
F Do It Immediately
G Apologize
H Write a Letter

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Do you ever think about your old friends or former schoolmates? Are you interested in what they look like, where they study and whether they've changed a lot? Actually plenty of British adults are. One of the most successful Internet ventures in Britain has shown how profitable nostalgia can be.

The website Friends Reunited was started for fun in 1999 by a couple who were interested to know what their old school friends were doing. The project snowballed and by 2005 , the site had 12 million members. One surprising fact is that Friends Reunited has never been advertised, its success is entirely due to word-of-mouth.

You can search for a school, college or university and find a list of the members who were there in any year. You can also post a personal profile showing what you are doing now, and read other people's details.

Friends Reunited has also led to many successful school reunions, and people meeting up with each other after many years. In particular, many people use the site to look up their childhood sweethearts and many couples have actually rekindled relationships after contacting each other through the site.
6. The text tells about $\qquad$
A successful business ventures.
B a website.
C old school friends.
D people's relationships.
7. According to the text, the website Friends Reunited was started for $\qquad$
A fun.
B business.
C making money.
D reuniting people who used to be in love.
8. The website was started by $\qquad$
A a schoolboy.
B a student.
C a couple.
D a group of school friends.
9. How do people receive information about the site?

A Through mass media.
B Through newspaper advertisements.
C From mouth to mouth.
D From site to site.
10. The author believes that the website Friends Reunited has led to $\qquad$
A many successful school reunions.
B the popularity of schooling.
C welfare of many Internet sites.
D the disrespect of other websites.

## Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to $(11-15)$. There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Symbols of American Nation

(11) The Liberty Bell is one of America's most enduring symbols of freedom. It was rung on July 8 in 1776, to celebrate Congress's adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It is inscribed with the words from the Bible, «Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof».
The Liberty Bell, first made in England and weighing over 2,000 pounds, was shipped to Pennsylvania in 1752. It is now rung only on special occasions. On display in Philadelphia, it attracts thousands of visitors every year.
(12) The bald eagle is one of America's best-known symbols. It became the national bird of the United States in 1782, and appears on the face of the Great Seal. The eagle has been used as a symbol of strength and bravery dating back to Roman times.
The bald eagle is found only in North America. The eagle is not really bald, but has that appearance because white feathers cover its head. Bald eagles are protected by federal law.
(13) The Black Hills of South Dakota are home to a spectacular memorial. Carved into a granite cliff are the heads of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln, four of America's greatest Presidents. They were chosen to represent the nation's founding, philosophy, expansion, and unity.
The sculptures are approximately 60 feet high, and are 5,725 feet above sea level. On a clear day they can be seen from over 60 miles away.
Gutzon Borglum designed and supervised construction of the Mount Rushmore memorial, which was completed in 1941. The figures were cut from the stone by using drills and dynamite.
(14) The Statue of Liberty has become a symbol of the United States and a symbol of freedom to people all over the world. It was given to the United States by the people of France in 1884 as a symbol of friendship between
the two nations. The statue, which stands on a large concrete pedestal, rises over 150 feet high and is made of 300 copper sheets fastened together. A spiral staircase brings visitors up from the base of the statue to the crown. Windows in the crown give people an unforgettable view of the harbour.
(15) The rose, said to be about 35 million years old, has been used as a symbol of love, beauty, war, and politics throughout the world. The flowers are generally red, pink, white, or yellow and grow naturally throughout North America. The rose became the official flower of the United States in 1986. In October 1985, the Senate passed a resolution that declared the rose as the National Floral Emblem of the United States. Senate Joint Resolution 159 was passed by the House of Representatives on September 23, 1986.

## This America's symbol

$\qquad$
A is the official flower of the United States.
$B$ is inscribed with the words from the Bible.
C is a famous patriotic figure of the USA.
D is considered to be the world's most beautiful bridge.
E commemorates four American Greatest Presidents.
F was presented by France.
$G$ is called the Stars and Stripes.
H can be found on the face of the Great Seal.

## Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
Nothumbria School is a secondary school, it's for girls only, and it's a grammar school, which means (16) $\qquad$ before they can enter the school.
The girls tend to sit an exam at the age of 12 in their primary schools, and, depending on the results of that exam, they take in about the top 30 per cent of intelligence levels.

There are only 145 grammar schools in Britain out of the several thousand secondary schools in the country, so it isn't typical (17) $\qquad$ .
There are about 1000 pupils. There's a main school (18) $\qquad$ which are run separately. In the main school there is a uniform. Pupils are supposed (19) $\qquad$ striped shirt. In the second and third years they're supposed to wear a navy jumper, and in the fourth and fifth years it's a burgundy jumper. It's (20) $\qquad$ school jumper with the school emblem on. And they have to wear a navy skirt. At the moment they let the girls wear any type of shoes (21) $\qquad$ . But they used to make girls choose between five different pairs of shoes, and the girls had to wear one of those.

A of secondary education in this country
B determine the degree
C knowledge is required
D the girls have to pass an exam
E a specially designed
F and a sixth form
G as long as they're black and smart
$\mathbf{H}$ to wear a blue and white

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
The British actress Keira Knightley has rejected (22) $\qquad$ that her film «The Duchess» (2008), a historical drama set in the $18^{\text {th }}$ century, parallels the life of Princess Diana. The film tells the (23) ___ life story of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, who was the great-great-great-great aunt of Diana, Princess of Wales.

In the film Knightley (24) $\qquad$ an aristocratic woman who gets married to a man who is in love with another woman. It is this storyline that mimics the experience of Princess Diana, who married Prince Charles and (25) $\qquad$ that he was continuing a longstanding secret relationship with another woman. Speaking to the BBC, Keira Knightley was quick to play down the similarities in the stories, saying her (26) $\qquad$ was «an interesting enough person to argue that a film is completely about her, without comparisons».

In (27) $\qquad$ , the actress claims not to remember the story of Prince Charles and Princess Diana's unlucky marriage. «I was 11 when Diana died, so I don't really know what the actual story is, so I don't (28) $\qquad$ I can comment on the parallels», Knightley told reporters at a (29) $\qquad$ press conference.
Whether the Diana (30) $\qquad$ exists or not, the film «The Duchess» provides a fascinating insight into personal relationships in a society (31) $\qquad$ divorce was a taboo.
The film is also a visual (32) $\qquad$ , as the architecture and fashion of the $18^{\text {th }}$-century England are carefully (33) $\qquad$ down to the smallest detail.

|  | A | B | $\mathbf{C}$ | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | argues | claims | entitlement | request |
| 23 | truth | truthful | true | truly |
| 24 | acts | plays | participates | perform |
| 25 | discovered | detected | encountered | awared |
| 26 | part | role | position | character |
| 27 | actually | truth | detail | fact |
| 28 | opinion | sense | feel | impress |
| 29 | recent | fresh | up-to-date | contemporary |
| 30 | correction | connection | collection | connecticut |
| 31 | which | why | whether | where |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | enjoy | delight | please | desire |
| 33 | recreated | recreation | procreative | recreating |

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Father and His Sons
A father (34) $\qquad$ a family of sons who always (35) $\qquad$ with each other. One day, he told them (36) $\qquad$ him a bundle of sticks. When they did so, he placed the bundle into the hands of each of (37) $\qquad$ in succession,
and ordered his sons to break the bundle (38) $\qquad$ pieces. They tried with all their strength, but (39) $\qquad$ not able to do it.
He next opened the bundle, took the sticks separately, one by one, and again put them into his (40) $\qquad$ hands, upon which they broke the sticks (41) $\qquad$ .
Then he said, «My sons, if you (42) $\qquad$ of one mind, and unite (43) $\qquad$ to assist each other, you (44) $\qquad$ as this bundle, uninjured by all the attempts of your enemies. But if you are divided among yourselves, you (45) $\qquad$ as easily as these sticks».

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | to have | have | has | had |
| 35 | is quarrelling | are quarrelling | were <br> quarrelling | quarrelling |
| 36 | to bring | bring | ringing | will bring |
| 37 | they | their | theirs | them |
| 38 | in | on | at | between |
| 39 | be | was | were | been |
| 40 | son's | sons | sons' | sons's |
| 41 | easy | easily | ease | easier |
| 42 | are | will be | should be | been |
| 43 | would rather | had better | would like | in order |
| 44 | be | are | will | will be |
| 45 | will break | will broken | be broken | will be broken |

## Writing

46. Imagine you are going to have your birthday party. Write a letter of invitation (at least 100 words) to your friend using the plan below:

## PLAN

## Introduction

Para 1: greeting; invite him/her.
Main body
Para 2: say the time and the date of the party; inform where the party will take place.
Para 3: give details about the party programme.

## Conclusion

Para 4: closing remarks: say that you'll be happy to see your friend at the party; your signature.

Start like this:
Dear $\qquad$ ,
I'm writing to invite you $\qquad$

Love,

## TEST 15

## Reading

## Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Television was not invented by a single inventor, instead many people working together and alone over the years, contributed to the evolution of television.
(1)

At the dawn of television history there were two distinct paths of technology experimented with by researchers.
Early inventors attempted to either build a mechanical television system based on the technology of Paul Nipkow's rotating disks; or they attempted to build an electronic television system using a cathode ray tube developed independently in 1907 by English inventor A. A. Campbell-Swinton and Russian scientist Boris Rosing.
Electronic television systems worked better and eventually replaced mechanical systems.
(2)

Marvin Middlemark invented «rabbit ears», the «V»-shaped TV antennae. Among Middlemark's other inventions were a water-powered potato peeler and rejuvenating tennis ball machine.
(3)

Community Antenna Television or CATV, was born in the mountains of Pennsylvania in the late 1940s. The first successful colour television system began commercial broadcasting on 17 December 1953 based on a system designed by RCA. Now we know this type of television as cable television.
(4)

It was in June of 1956 , that the TV remote controller first entered the American home. The first TV remote control called «Lazy Bones», was developed in 1950 by Zenith Electronics Corporation (then known as Zenith Radio Corporation).
(5)

The American Broadcasting Company first aired Saturday morning TV shows for children on 19 August 1950.

A Plasma TV
B What Are «Rabbit Ears»?
C Broadcasting Pioneers
D Web TV
E History of Cable TV
F Colour Television

G Origins of Children's Programming
H Invention for Idle

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions ( $6-10$ ) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

London Heathrow is the biggest airport in the UK and it also handles more international passenger traffic than any other airport in the world. For this reason, expansion was planned and on $27^{\text {th }}$ March 2008 the fifth terminal was opened to help to cope with the many passengers that pass through the airport.

Planning and building the new terminal has taken a long time. The idea was first proposed back in the 1980s. The opening of it has been talked about widely in the media in the UK and expectations were high for the 4.3 billion project.

However, in spite of long preparations at Terminal 5 ahead of the grand opening, things soon turned into chaos. There were problems from the beginning caused by the poor preparation of the airport personnel. The staff had difficulties finding car-parking spaces and getting through security to get into the building. This consequently caused a delay when passengers started to arrive and adequate numbers of staff were not in place. Long passenger queues formed and the slow start meant that everyone had to play catchup from the beginning.

By lunchtime that first day, 20 flights had been cancelled to try to resolve the problems. Flights continued to be cancelled in the days following the opening and up to 28,000 bags had to be placed in temporary storage.

British Airwaves, the only airline operating at Terminal 5 said it was working to clear the backlog, but the negative publicity caused by this fiasco has not helped the airport or the airline's reputation at all.
6. The text tells about $\qquad$
A the advantages of the new terminal at London Heathrow.
B the problems of Terminal 5 at London Heathrow.
C the British Airwaves company.
D London Heathrow airport.
7. The fifth terminal was opened to $\qquad$
A deal with the great number of passengers that pass through the airport.
B help the airport to increase the number of passengers.
C make Heathrow airport the biggest airport in the UK.
D make Heathrow airport the biggest airport in the world.
8. What was the reason for the problems at the new terminal?

A The high expectations of the public.
B The out-of-date opening.
C Too long preparations at Terminal 5.
D The bad preparation of the airport staff.
9. According to the text, what were the difficulties the staff had to cope with?
A Lack of parking places and getting through security to get into the building.
B Buying and selling tickets.
C Coming through the customs and finding car-parking spaces.
D Boarding the airplanes.
10. Due to the unsuccessful opening, the airport or the airline's reputation

A was saved.
B didn't suffer.
C suffered much.
D didn't have any negative impact.

## Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Great British Legends

(11) Robin Hood is the classic English folk hero - a wrong-fighting, brave and admirable guy. Did we mention the handsome green outfits and Merry Men? As the story tells, he lived in the nearby Sherwood Forest that gave the name to a bay in North Yorkshire and an airport in the south of the county.
(12) London's Baker Street was the home of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's fictional detective Sherlock Holmes, and it's here that you'll find a statue and museum dedicated to the Victorian crime fighter.
(13) Fashionable and elegant, it's no surprise that to get to know more about James Bond you should start at his tailor's, Turnbull \& Asser of Bond Street, London. It's a short stroll from here, from where you can take a speedboat trip down the Thames. Tours often pass the MI6 building where 007 gets his gadgets from Q . Take a 90 -minute journey from London to the National Motor Museum at Beaulieu where you'll find fantastic cars from throughout 007's career.
(14) The true identity of King Arthur is lost in time, but various places in Britain claim to be the true location of Camelot. You'll hear the clang of Lancelot's sword and smell the oak from the Round Table at Caerleon in Wales. The cliff-top castle of Tintagel in Cornwall is worth a visit anyway, but its claim as Arthur's birthplace makes it a must visit.
(15) Harry Potter is a famous character of the series by Joan Rowling who discovers that he is a wizard. Wizard ability is inborn, but children are sent to wizarding school to learn the magical skills necessary to succeed in the wizarding world. Harry is invited to attend the boarding school called Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. As he struggles through adolescence, Harry learns to overcome many magical, social and emotional hurdles.

## This famous British character

$\qquad$
A abandons his wife and children abruptly to pursue his desire to become an artist.
B stood for rights and interests of the common people.
C was first a surgeon, then a captain of several ships.
D is a trendy and stylish agent of her Majesty.
E investigated crimes.
$\mathbf{F}$ is a boy-magician.
G is believed to be born in Cornwall.
$\mathbf{H}$ is an orphan who escapes from a workhouse and travels to London.

## Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Christiane Amanpour is one of the world's most successful international news reporters. She was born in London in 1958 (16) $\qquad$ and British mother. She attended exclusive schools in England before moving to the USA to study journalism. She (17) $\qquad$ started a job with CNN in their Atlanta headquarters. She speaks English, Persian and French fluently.

In 1989 Amanpour was sent to Eastern Europe. She began to earn her reputation as a world-class correspondent with her quality reporting. She became known for (18) $\qquad$ in dangerous conflict zones.
For two decades Amanpour has seen history being made and had exclusive interviews with many of the (19) $\qquad$ . She reported from many of the world's hotspots, including Afghanistan, the Balkans, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Pakistan, Rwanda and Somalia. She said one of her most memorable interviews (20) $\qquad$ President Ahmadinejad. She has received wide approval and won (21) $\qquad$ work.

A her bravery and her willingness to work
B was with Iran's
C to an Iranian father
D numerous awards for her
E some other facts
F history makers
G from 1989 to 2008
H graduated in 1983 and

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Disneyland and Disney World

Disneyland was the first Disney (22) $\qquad$ park. It opened in Anaheim, California, in 1955. Disneyland was created by (23) $\qquad$ Walt Disney. He invented Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Goofy, and many other cartoon characters. Walt Disney died in 1966. The company he founded (24) $\qquad$ the theme parks.
Walt Disney wanted rides at Disneyland to be (25) $\qquad$ stepping into a fantasy world. You can (26) at the Mad Tea Party. It's (27) $\qquad$ around and around in a giant teacup ice in Wonderland. You can fly (28) $\qquad$ the air on the Dumbo the Flying Elephant ride. You can glide in a boat and (29) $\qquad$ pirates fight in the Pirates of the Caribbean attraction. You can also ride an old-time train around the park.

Disney World opened near Orlando, Florida, in 1971. It has four (30) $\qquad$ theme parks. The Magic Kingdom came first. It has many of the same rides and (31) $\qquad$ as Disneyland. The other two theme parks at Disney World are Disney-MGM Studios and Disney's Animal Kingdom Park. At Disney-MGM Studios, you can enjoy rides and shows based on Hollywood (32) $\qquad$ . At Animal Kingdom, you can take a safari ride to see elephants, giraffes, hippos, rhinos, and lions. There are also two Disney water parks: Blizzard Beach and Typhoon Lagoon. (33) $\qquad$ parks have water slides and other water adventures.

Boats, buses, and a monorail connect all the Disney World theme parks.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | theme | car | vehicle | national |
| 23 | novelist | educationalist | cartoonist | philatelist |
| 24 | rubs | runs | rugs | robs |
| 25 | like | alike | love | liking |
| 26 | journey | convey | transport | ride |
| 27 | lent | given | borrowed | exploited |
| 28 | through | above | behind | pass |
| 29 | look | watch | stare | glance |
| 30 | different | miscellaneous | numerous | several |
| 31 | attracts | attracting | attractive | attractions |
| 32 | celebrities | actors | movies | standards |
| 33 | Either | Neither | Every | Both |

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
Things are heating (34) $\qquad$ in the chocolate world. There is a lot of talk about who (35) $\qquad$ the contest for the chocolate giant «Cadbury». «Kraft Food» (36) $\qquad$ $\$ 16.7$ billion for «Cadbury». It is the only official bid. However, industry insiders believe the American candy maker «Hershey» is also considering an offer of $\$ 17$ billion. While «Kraft» and «Hershey» are battling it out, other makers may (37) $\qquad$ the fight. «Nestlé» of Switzerland and «Ferrero» of Italy have both made noises recently about (38) $\qquad$ «Cadbury». The «Cadbury» chairman, Roger Carr, told a London newspaper he (39) $\qquad$ his company could fight off the takeover bids. He did (40) $\qquad$ the door open for a possible bid, saying he would consider any «offer from a serious source». This is sure to further raise the bid price.
«Cadbury» is one of the world's leading confectionery companies. It (41) $\qquad$ some of the most well-known chocolate and candy brands. The company (42) $\qquad$ back in 1824 when John Cadbury opened a small shop selling cocoa and tea near Birmingham, England. The shop expanded (43) $\qquad$ a factory and became so large, that the area (44)
«Cadbury». The company grew to become a multinational giant. It operates in over 60 countries and has a global workforce of 45,000 people. The size of «Cadbury» makes it a problem for «Hershey» to become successful in its bid. The American company has a market value of only about $\$ 8.5$ billion, less than half of «Cadbury»’s. This is also a fraction of «Kraft»’s $\$ 40$ billion value. Experts believe «Kraft» (45) $\qquad$ eventually win.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | up | of | off | at |
| 35 | win | to win | winning | will win |
| 36 | have offered | has offered | had offered | be offered |
| 37 | to enter | entered | entering | enter |
| 38 | buy | to buy | buying | bought |
| 39 | hope | hoped | hopes | hoping |
| 40 | leave | left | has left | had left |
| 41 | produce | produces | produced | will produce |
| 42 | start | to start | starting | started |
| 43 | on | at | into | over |
| 44 | renamed | be renamed | had renamed | was renamed |
| 45 | shall | will | should | would |

## Writing

46. Imagine you are studying at a summer school in England. Write a letter to your parents about a friend you met here according to the plan:

## PLAN

## Introduction

Para 1: greeting; some words about your new friend: what your friend's name is; what your friend looks like.
Main body
Para 2: what features of character you like in your friend; what features of character you don't really like in your friend.
Para 3: what your friend likes doing; what your friend hates; your friend's favourite things.
Conclusion
Para 4: what common interests or traits of character you and your friend both have; closing remarks; your signature.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses. Start like this:

Dear Mum/Dad, I want to tell you about my friend I met here.

Love,

## TEST 16

## Reading

## Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathbf{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## How to Get Motivated

Motivation is a force that inspires a person to take action. There are two sources that can motivate a person. One of them is from an external stimulus. This is when a person takes action after being offered an incentive or reward.

The second type and a very powerful one is when a person is internally driven. When a terrible need to resolve an unfavourable situation arises or the desire to acquire something is very strong, a person is driven and inspired. Out of necessity he acquires the inner strength. This is self-motivation.

What can we do to develop self-motivation?
(1)

What do you want? What kind of job would you like? Do you wish for more money? Do you yearn to get out of debt? Without goals and vision, you'll lack the drive to thrive. You'll spend your days upon awakening to bedtime doing the same routines.

Setting goals is, therefore, necessary. When you have written goals, it shows that you are serious about succeeding, know what you want and where you are heading.
(2)

You need a balance between work, family and recreation. In order to avoid feeling stressed, you have to make it a habit to plan your day and week in advance.

Decide what you are going to do. When you have a plan set up with your personal values in mind, you will fully utilize your time and will not neglect the important people in your life.

## (3)

$\qquad$
Self-imposed discipline leads to success. Having set your goals and knowing the reasons of why you want to achieve them will make it easy for you to do the things that you should and must do even when you don't have a great wish for doing them.
(4) $\qquad$
One of the ways to cultivate positive thinking is to hang around with people who have the right attitude and are optimistic. Try to minimize your encounters and interactions with the pessimists who have the inclination to pull you down.

Your energy and drive decline when you are ill. Do a little exercise each day to maintain your physical health. If you can run, run. If you prefer to walk, then walk. Eat well and avoid adding toxic elements to your system.

A Hang Around with Positive People
B Take Action
C Set Your Goals
D Stay Healthy
E Care about Others
F Develop Self-Discipline
G Plan Your Activities
H Keep Track

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions ( $6-10$ ) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Jazz Bar \& Restaurant

Jazz Bar \& Restaurant is a modern, stylish restaurant featuring «stonegrill» dining - the exciting interactive dining experience that presents your meal on a heated stone at your table. Live jazz on Wed, Fri and Sat nights makes it the perfect destination for that romantic night out.

Payment Methods: Jazz Bar \& Restaurant accepts cash, Visa, Mastercard, American Express Credit Cards.

## Starters

King Prawn Cocktail
(five king prawns on a bed of crisp lettuce with a spicy seafood sauce)
Smoked Chicken \& Avocado
(avocado \& shredded smoked chicken baked in a half avocado shell \& topped with parmesan)

## Plated Mains

Chicken Filo
(chicken breast rolled with spinach \& roasted pumpkin, served with a creamy seeded mustard sauce $\&$ seasonal roasted vegetables)

Medallions of Beef
(grilled fillet medallions with roasted young potatoes, basil, cherry tomatoes)

Lamb Cutlets
(lamb cutlets laid on a plate of chilled tossed salad \& potato, dressed with a tangy lemon \& mayonnaise)

Atlantic Salmon
(Atlantic salmon served on a mix of roast vegetables surrounded by a lemon \& cream sauce (vegetarian))

Baked Vegetarian Parcel
(mushrooms, onions, avocado wrapped in crispy pastry, baked then served with chilled fresh tomato salsa \& balsamic vinegar)

## Desserts

Toblerone Fondue
(strawberries, cherries \& traditional Turkish delight served with a melted chocolate sauce)

Tiramisu
(sponge biscuit \& mascarpone tiramisu served with coffee)
Apple \& Rhubarb Crumble
(an old time favourite, baked to order and served with vanilla ice cream)

## Entrees

Garlic or Herb Bread
Tomato Bruschetta
Tomato \& Herb Salsa (on toasted dough with melted cheese (vegetarian))
6. What kind of restaurant is Jazz Bar \& Restaurant?

A An italian traditional restaurant.
B A French modern restaurant.
C A modern, stylish restaurant.
D A fast-food restaurant.
7. «Plated Mains» mean $\qquad$
A main courses.
B salads.
C desserts.
D drinks.
8. Baked Vegetarian Parcel doesn't contain such ingredients as $\qquad$
A mushrooms.
B onions.
C avocado.
D Parmesan cream sauce.
9. Which of the main courses is vegetarian?

A Atlantic Salmon.
B Lamb Cutlets.
C Medallions of Beef.
D Chicken Filo.
10. According to the text, such dessert as $\qquad$ is baked to order.
A Garlic or Herb Bread
B Toblerone Fondue
C Apple \& Rhubarb Crumble
D Tiramisu

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathbf{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The New7Wonders organization is happy to announce that the following candidates have been elected by more than 100 million votes to represent global heritage throughout history. Let's look at some of them.
(11) Sydney Opera House

When the Sydney Opera House was finished in 1973, this landmark building - in the true sense of the expression - put the whole continent of Australia on the world map. This building does not imitate or reflect what we generally imagine an opera house might look like, indeed, it is a completely abstract interpretation. The ability to create abstract art only developed after the invention of photography in the late $19^{\text {th }}$ century, when painters first began to experiment with an abstract, cubist interpretation of reality.

## (12) The Statue of Jesus Christ

The statue of Jesus stands some 38 metres tall, atop the Corcovado Mountain overlooking Rio de Janeiro. Designed by Brazilian Heitor da Silva Costa and created by French sculptor Paul Landowski, it is one of the world's best-known monuments. The statue took five years to be constructed and was inaugurated on October 12, 1931. It has become a symbol of the city and of the warmth of the Brazilian people, who receive visitors with open arms.

## (13) The Great Wall of China

The Great Wall of China was built to link existing fortifications into a united defence system and better keep invading Mongol tribes out of China. It is the largest man-made monument that has ever been built and it is disputed that it is the only one visible from space. Many thousands of people must have given their lives to build this colossal construction.

## (14) The Taj Mahal

This immense mausoleum was built on the orders of Shah Jahan, the fifth Muslim Mogul emperor, to honour the memory of his beloved late wife. Built out of white marble and standing in formally laid-out walled gardens, the Taj Mahal is regarded as the most perfect jewel of Muslim art in India. The emperor was consequently jailed and, it is said, could then only see the Taj Mahal out of his small cell window.

Neuschwanstein Castle
Neuschwanstein Castle was built in a time when castles and fortresses were no longer strategically necessary. Instead, it was born of pure fantasy - a beautiful, romantic composition of towers and walls in the perfect setting of mountains and lakes. The combination of various architectural styles and genuine craftwork has inspired generations of adults and children alike.
$\qquad$
A has had some influence on modern architecture.
$\mathbf{B}$ is designed in the style of abstract art.
C is the symbol of Rio de Janeiro.
D is the most famous Mayan temple city.
$\mathbf{E}$ is a beautiful structure of towers and walls surrounded by mountains and lakes.
$F$ is the only man-made monument visible from space.
G honours the memory of an emperor's wife.
$\mathbf{H}$ is the greatest of amphitheatres.

## Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from $(A-H)$ the one which best fits each
space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Inventions in Electricity

In the 1800 s the use of electricity was expanding. Scientists continued to learn about (16) $\qquad$ . They also learned how to make electricity with an electrical generator. The type of generator that came into widest use was invented by Nikola Tesla, an immigrant from Croatia. In the 1890 s his generators began to exploit (17) $\qquad$ to create cheap electricity. The inventor (18) $\qquad$ widest use of electricity was Thomas Edison. First a newsboy and then a telegraph operator, Edison wanted to invent practical things, «(19) $\qquad$ won't sell, I don't want to invent», he said.
In 1876, Edison set up his own barnlike workshop in the town of Menlo Park, New Jersey. There he thought up hundreds (20) $\qquad$ electricity. During one five-year period he took out a new patent almost every month.

His greatest invention was the light bulb (1879). By 1882 some New York City buildings were glowing with electric light. Electric lighting replaced gas lights so quickly that in 1899 Edison's factory produced (21) $\qquad$ light bulbs.

Edison helped shape life in the 1900 s with his many inventions. He developed the dictating machine, motion picture camera, and phonograph.

A give you information
B 25 million
C how electricity works
D who made
E with great tunnel constructions
F Anything that
$G$ the power of Niagara Falls
H of ways to use

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization that (22) $\qquad$ to ease cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achieving world peace. It was
$\qquad$ as a successor to the League of Nations, which many people thought had failed as an international governing body, (24) $\qquad$ it had not prevented World War II.

On 25 April 1945, the UN Conference on International Organization began in San Francisco. It was (25) $\qquad$ by 50 governments and a number of non-governmental organizations. The UN (26) $\qquad$ came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter was ratified by the five permanent members of the Security Council - France, the Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States - and by a majority of the other 46 signatories. There are currently 192 (27) $\qquad$ states, including nearly every recognized independent state in the world.

The United Nations system is based (28) $\qquad$ five principal administrative bodies: the General Assembly (the main deliberative assembly, composed of all member states); the Security Council (decides resolutions for peace and security, composed of the five permanent members and ten other member states); the Economic and Social Council (assists in promoting international economic and social (29) $\qquad$ and development); the Secretariat (provides studies, information, and facilities needed by the UN); and the International Court of Justice (the primary judicial organ). Four of the five (30) $\qquad$ organs are located at the main United Nations headquarters, which is on international territory in New York City. They hold regular meetings throughout the year to discuss and decide on a variety of (31) $\qquad$ . The International Court of Justice is located in the Hague, where it hears cases related to war crimes, illegal state interference, and ethnic cleansing. Other major agencies are based in the UN offices in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Other UN institutions are located throughout the world. The six official (32) $\qquad$ of the United Nations, used in intergovernmental meetings and documents, are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. The Secretariat uses two working languages: English and French.

The Security Council is dedicated to maintaining peace and security among countries. While other organs of the United Nations can only make recommendations to member governments, the Security Council can make (33) $\qquad$ decisions that member governments have agreed to carry out, under the terms of Charter Article 25. The decisions of the Council are known as United Nations Security Council resolutions.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | directs | aims | purposes | objectives |
| 23 | found | foundation | fined | founded |
| 24 | since | with | because of | as well as |
| 25 | attention | attendance | attended | attempted |
| 26 | informally | officially | unceremoniously | casually |
| 27 | member | memory | membrane | mnemonic |
| 28 | on | up | of | above |
| 29 | deliberation | commission | coordination | cooperation |
| 30 | principle | principal | principality | princely |
| 31 | editions | instalments | issues | release |
| 32 | languages | currency | agreements | problems |
| 33 | bind | bound | binding | binder |

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Honesty Is the Best Policy

A few months ago I was on a train with a friend of (34) ___ We (35) $\qquad$ home from a short trip to the centre of the town, and we had a (36) $\qquad$ of shopping bags with us. We (37) $\qquad$ something interesting, when we (38) $\qquad$ the sign of our home station.
After we (39) $\qquad$ it was time to get off, we picked (40) $\qquad$ our bags and dashed out of the wagon. We stood on the platform totally out of breath. When the train (41) $\qquad$ , I suddenly realized that I (42) $\qquad$ my purse in the compartment. I remembered leaving it on the seat next to me. I was very upset and said that this was the end of the world. My friend kept telling me that I (43) $\qquad$ my purse again, but I didn't believe a word of what she said. We walked home and I told her that I would never see that purse again. Deep inside I wanted (44) $\qquad$ to find the purse and have the decency to give it back to me.

When we finally got home, there was a message on my answering machine. Someone saw me (45) $\qquad$ the wagon without my purse. That person had gone straight to the police station at the next stop and left off the purse. I could not believe my ears. I would get my purse back! But most importantly I realized that there are a lot of people who still believe: «Honesty is the best policy».

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | my | my's | me | mine |
| 35 | returning | were returning | be returning | have been <br> returning |
| 36 | lot | much | many | lots |
| 37 | discussing | discuss | discussed | were discussing |
| 38 | notice | noticed | to notice | were noticing |
| 39 | understood | be understood | have understood | had understood |
| 40 | up | off | over | to |
| 41 | leaves | left | has left | had left |
| 42 | forgot | forgotten | have forgotten | had forgotten |
| 43 | find | will find | would find | found |
| 44 | no one | everyone | someone | anyone |
| 45 | left | leaves | have left | leaving |

## Writing

46. Imagine that a friend of yours has received some money and he/she plans to use all of it:

- to go on vacation;
- to buy a car.

Your friend has asked you for advice. Compare your friend's two choices and explain which one you think your friend should make. Use specific reasons and details to support your choice.
Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses.

## TEST 17

## Reading

Task 1
Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Why People Have Good and Bad Luck

Do you sometimes wonder why some people have spells of good luck while many watch and hope good fortune will knock on their doors? And is it possible to create good luck?

The thing, that you set your mind to believe, becomes your reality. If you continue to lament on how unlucky you have been, you will deny yourself the chance to have your big break.

Amend how you have been identifying yourself and perceiving things. Hold a higher standard and expect fortunate events to happen regardless of what has happened in the past. You do that by focusing your attention on the positive and on what has worked. When you replace your limiting beliefs with empowering ones, you change your life.
(2)

The next person that you meet, a lecture that you listen to, or reading some useful information may contribute to your big break. Take time to listen and watch successful people talking about how they made it.

Unless you are ready and prepared, you won't recognize it when it appears. Get yourself prepared by knowing what you truly desire. Make a firm decision on what you want to become and do.
(3) $\qquad$
The longer and the harder you work in the right direction, the bigger are your chances of being lucky. When you are busy doing and working, you will find the thrills and joy of creation and productivity.

Gather as much knowledge as you can and develop better skills. Your attitude about how much time and efforts you are willing to put in will determine your outcome. Remarkable results will happen when you are committed, stay positive and do all that you can.
(4)

Ralph Waldo Emerson stated that weak men believe in luck. Strong men believe in cause and effect. And there is a popular quote that states that the best way to predict your future is to create it.

So can you predict how the outcome of your efforts will turn out? Yes, because the law of cause and effect shows that things do not happen by chance. Whether you are aware of it or otherwise, whatever you have done or thought of in the past produced your experiences today. What you are doing and thinking today and onward determines your future.

Almost everything takes time to develop and grow. Keep on persevering even if you are not seeing the miracle happening. If you put in the hours for study and work, your big break will show up. It's quite predictable.

The trouble is people give up too soon. Keep reminding yourself that you will finally reap the rewards equivalent to the amount of time and efforts that you put in.

A Work Hard at It
B Understand that It Takes Time
C Set Priorities
D Be Precise
E Recognize Opportunities
F Write Goals Down
G Change Your Perception
H Apply the Law of Cause and Effect

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Young People of Britain

The new teen generation is richer, better educated and healthier than any other in history. In many ways, these teens are uniquely privileged. They have grown up in a period of nonstop prosperity. Cable and the Internet have given them access to a large amount of information. Most expect to go to colleges and universities, and girls, in particular, have equal opportunities with the boys; they can dream of careers in everything from professional sports to politics, with plenty of female role models to follow.

But this is a positive image of British teenagers. However, in survey after survey, many kids say they feel increasingly alone and alienated, unable to connect with their parents, teachers and sometimes even classmates.

In fact, of all the issues that trouble the young loneliness ranks at the top of the list. A university sociologist Barbara Schneider has been studying 7,000 teenagers for five years and has found they spend an average of 3 hours alone every day. Teenagers may claim they want privacy, but they also want and need attention - and they do not usually get it.

Even the best most caring parents can't protect their teenagers from all these problems, but involved parents can make an enormous difference. Kids do listen. So parents should share with their children what they really believe in, what they really think is important. These basic moral values are more important than maths skill or any school exams. Parents have to work harder to get their points across. The kids can't wait.
6. What is the main idea of this text?

A The modern teenagers are happier than the kids of the past.
B The teenage period is mostly difficult for parents.
C Parents can help their children to overcome difficulties of the teenage period.
D All the teenagers have no problems.
7. What do many kids say they feel like?

A Independent.
B Happy.
C Self-confident.
D Lonely.
8. According to the author, teenagers really need $\qquad$
A privacy as well as attention.
B privacy but not attention.
C attention but not privacy.
D neither attention nor privacy.
9. The author believes parents should share with their children $\qquad$
A money.
B beliefs and ideas.
C problems.
D everything.
10. As to the text, an «involved parent» means $\qquad$
A indifferent.
B kind.
C caring.
D strict.

## Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathbf{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to $(11-15)$. There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Summer Sightseeing

Summer can spell troubles for the traveller in Europe. The weather may be gorgeous, but queues for popular attractions start to stretch.

That's where a bit of know-how gets tremendous rewards. A few tricks will let you stroll past the sweating hordes on your way to your highlight of choice. Here are some of our favourite ways to pack in the classic sights without sweating it out in line.
(11) Louvre, Paris

Many tourists take the long queues at the Louvre's funky pyramid entrance as a given. It doesn't have to be this way. You can buy tickets online in advance for general admission and specific exhibitions. Unfortunately, you can't do much about the crowds around the Mona Lisa.

## (12) Vatican Excavations, Vatican City

Really get under the skin of St Peter's Basilica. This hidden classic takes you along ancient narrow streets and through a pre-Christian necropolis, complete with excavations, to what might be the resting place of St Peter himself. E-mail or fax as far in advance as you can - and keep your fingers crossed. With only 120 spots a day, this is a seriously hot ticket.
(13) La Sagrada Família, Barcelona

Two weeks before you go to Barcelona, do two things. First, book your ticket for La Sagrada Família, Gaudís ever-expanding cathedral. Next, check the batteries in your alarm clock to make sure you don't oversleep after a traditionally huge Catalan night out.

## (14) Tower of London and Other Royal Palaces, London

Until recently the best way to beat the queues on the banks of the Thames was to commit an act of treason. Now you can avoid making small talk with mobs of schoolkids and march right to the front. It's still worth going early to the Tower and Hampton Court to escape the big summer crowds.

## (15) Corridoio Vasariano, Florence

The Vasari Corridor is a covered passageway that links the Palazzo Vecchio and Uffizi Gallery to the Palazzo Pitti, via the top of the Ponte Vecchio. It's spectacularly lined with thousands of rarely-seen works of art, including the Uffizi's self-portrait collection. The catch is that it can be visited only at certain times of year in small, prearranged groups. Florence's Polo Museale has more details. Try not to look too smug if you do get in.

In order to avoid queues for popular attractions, you can $\qquad$

A buy tickets via the Internet.
B visit with a small group in particular time of the year.
C not to experience peak-season crowds.
D book your ticket for the cathedral a fortnight before.
E take a fast past.
F collect your tickets from La Caixa cashpoints.
G come early and avoid crowds.
H send e-mail or fax beforehand.

## Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
Presenter: With us this evening we have Jessica Woodward, a journalist, to talk about her choice for the book of the week. What book have you chosen, Jessica?

Jessica: Well, Peter, I’ve decided that «Lost in the Cave» by Charley Miller (16) $\qquad$ .
$P .:$ Ah, yeah. I have read some of his (17) $\qquad$ .
$J .:$ Yes, and «Lost in the Cave» is my favourite. The outstanding thing about it is its characters - they all are (18) $\qquad$ . The main characters are really terrific, I suppose they are the kind of people (19) $\qquad$ .

## $P$.: And what about the plot?

J.: Oh, it's very involving. The story is dramatic, fast-moving and at the same time very entertaining. I'd strongly recommend (20) $\qquad$ .
P.: Thank you, Jessica, I hope our listeners (21) $\qquad$ _.

A rather convincing
B singing jazz music
C who would be extremely interesting to meet
D will follow your advice
$\mathbf{E}$ is the best one
F everybody to read it
G very exciting short stories
H back in time

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
«Google» just keeps getting bigger and bigger. The (22) $\qquad$ engine giant is not only the world's biggest brand, it is also the first brand (23) $\qquad$ $\$ 100$ billion. A report from the market research firm «Millward Brown» shows «Google» has kept its position as the world’s most (24) $\qquad$ brand. It valued the company at $\$ 101.4$ billion. This is 25 per cent higher than its biggest (25) $\qquad$ «Microsoft», which is the second most valuable brand. The «Top 100 Most Powerful Brands» report lists «Coca Cola» at number three, (26) $\qquad$ by IBM and «McDonalds». Technology companies make (27) $\qquad$ eight of the top ten. «Google»'s brand is helped because it is now also a verb in everyday use. It is very (28) $\qquad$ to hear people say: «Google it» when they want some information.

The report is the world's largest study of what (29) $\qquad$ and businesses think of brands. It says a brand name is key for any business to grow. «A strong brand can help protecting a business from risk, and position it for future (30) $\qquad$ », it says. The authors believe a strong brand name is «the ultimate return on investment». Joanna Seddon, (31) $\qquad$ executive of «Millward Brown», told reporters: «In the current economic environment, the brand has become even more important because it can help to sustain companies in (32) $\qquad$ times». Her report says brand value has grown, even through the recession: «The value of brands remains strong... the total value of the top 100 most valuable brands has (33) $\qquad$ to just under \$2 trillion».

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | search | car | steam | electric |
| 23 | worse | wroth | worst | worth |
| 24 | violent | powerful | overwhelming | persuasive |
| 25 | raven | rover | riving | rival |
| 26 | followed | after | chased | behind |
| 27 | of | at | up | under |
| 28 | common | strange | eccentric | peculiar |
| 29 | purchases | shopping | goods | consumers |
| 30 | gross | growth | growl | grown |
| 31 | chief | chef | chafe | chaff |
| 32 | concrete | inflexible | solid | tough |
| 33 | added | amplify | increased | improved |

## Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Would You Get Angry if You Got E-Mails with Lots of Capital Letters?

A New Zealand boss saw red after one of his employees (34) $\qquad$ block capitals in e-mails to colleagues. Vicki Walker, an accountant in Auckland, (35) $\qquad$ after her co-workers complained about her use of caps. Members of staff at ProCare Health were angry (36) $\qquad$ Ms Walker for constantly (37) $\qquad$ her mails with sentences in capital letters, bold and red text. They said they (38) $\qquad$ the e-mails «confrontational». Bosses at ProCare dismissed Ms Walker for (39) $\qquad$ «disharmony» in the workplace. Walker took the company to court and sued for unfair dismissal. She won the case and ProCare (40) $\qquad$ pay her US $\$ 11,500$ in damages and lost pay.
According to the New Zealand Herald newspaper, Ms Walker is still not happy. She plans (41) $\qquad$ for further compensation. She also wants to speak out for greater protection for office workers when they are in disputes with big companies. Walker said too many white-collar workers feel (42) $\qquad$ when large employers fire them. She says many people (43) $\qquad$ to fight for justice with their bosses because of the financial and mental stresses involved. She used her own experience as an example, (44) $\qquad$ : «I am a single woman with a mortgage, and I had to re-mortgage my home and borrow money... to make it through. They nearly ruined my life». (45) $\qquad$ case highlights a widespread uncertainty regarding «netiquette» and e-mails.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | use | using | used | to use |
| 35 | fired | was fired | were fired | had fired |
| 36 | of | at | with | on |
| 37 | fill | to fill | filled | filling |
| 38 | found | had found | find | founded |
| 39 | cause | caused | be caused | causing |
| 40 | have to | has to | had to | have had to |
| 41 | to appeal | appeal | appealing | appealed |
| 42 | helpless | helplessly | helply | helping |
| 43 | do not | are not | did not | were not |
| 44 | srepared | prepared | prepared | prepared |
| 45 | Walker's | waid | will say | saying |

## Writing

46. Which would you choose: a high paying job with long hours that would give you little time for your family and friends or a lower paying job with shorter hours that would give you more time for your family and friends? Explain your choice, using specific reasons and details (at least 100 words).

## TEST 18

## Reading

## Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Do You Have a Problem Deciding What Is Right for You?

Have you ever been in a dilemma where you wonder what is right for you? Have you been in a situation where you didn't know which appropriate action to take?

It's understandable to feel overwhelmed if you have to make a major decision. But some people don't know what to do and can't even make up their minds on trivial issues.

So, how to decide on what is right?
(1)

Albert Einstein and Thomas Edison knew what they wanted and even when they found many ways that didn't work, they kept going until they succeeded. Think of and focus on the end result that you want. Right thinking produces right actions. When you know what you want, you will persist in spite of the initial lack of progress.
(2)

You can think and think again all day long on. You can listen to many opinions and suggestions. But if you don't take action, you don't get any result and you wouldn't know the outcome. The best way to determine for sure if something works is to take action.
(3)

Most of the time you know what to do but you are afraid. Take risks and make mistakes. What's the worst thing that can happen if you do it? What's the best that will come out from your action? As Charlie T. Jones said, «Don’t worry about having to make a right decision. Make it and then work to make it right».
(4)

Continue to feed your mind with useful information. It opens your mind to more options. When you have plenty of options, you can make better choices and do what is right and at the right time.
(5)

In order to hear, you must listen. And to enable you to listen to the voice within, you must learn to relax and be still. All the answers that you need are within. Learn to trust and act upon them.

A It's Alright if You Don't «Fit in»
B Educate Yourself
C Don't Be Afraid to Be Wrong
D Never Go Against Your Own Needs
E Trust Your Intuition
F Think of the End Result
G Give Yourself Positive Reinforcement
H Take Action

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Have you ever looked out of the window of a passenger plane from 30,000 feet at the vast mass of empty ocean and desert land, and wondered how people can have any major effect on the Earth? I have as it is now becoming pretty clear that we are causing a great deal of damage to the natural environment. And the planes which rush us in comfort to destinations around the globe, contribute to one of the biggest environmental problems that we face today - global warming.

For those of us lucky enough to have money to spend, and the free time to spend it in, there are a huge number of fascinating places to visit. The cost of air transport has decreased rapidly over the years, and for many people, especially in rich countries, it is now possible to fly around the world for relatively cheap prices.

Unfortunately, planes produce far more carbon dioxide $\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right)$ than any other forms of public transport, and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is now known to be a greenhouse gas, a gas which traps the heat of the Sun, causing the temperature of the Earth to rise. Scientists predict that in the near future the climate in Britain will resemble that of the Mediterranean, ironically a popular destination for British holidaymakers flying off to seek the sun. If global warming continues, we may also find that many tourist destinations such as the Maldives have disappeared under water because of the rising sea level.

As usual, people in the developing world have to deal with problems created mainly by those of us in developed countries. Beatrice Schell, a spokeswoman for the European Federation for Transport and Environment says, «One person flying in an airplane for one hour is responsible for the same greenhouse gas emissions as a typical Bangladeshi for a whole year». And every year jet aircraft generates almost as much carbon dioxide as the entire African continent produces.

When you are waiting impatiently in a crowded departure lounge for a delayed flight or trying to find luggage which has gone astray, plane prices may seem unreasonably high, but in reality we are not paying enough for air travel. Under the «polluter pays» principle, when users pay for the bad effects they cause, the damage caused by planes is not being paid for. Aircraft fuel is not taxed on international flights and planes, unlike cars are not inspected for $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ emissions. Also, the Kyoto agreement does not cover greenhouse gases produced by planes, leaving governments to decide for themselves who is responsible.

So what can be done to solve the problem? Well, although aircraft engine manufacturers are making more efficient engines and researching alterna-
tive fuels such as hydrogen, it will be decades before air travel is not harmful to the environment. Governments don't seem to be taking the problem seriously, so it is up to individual travellers to do what they can to help.

The most obvious way of dealing with the problem is not to travel by plane at all. Environmental groups like Friends of the Earth encourage people to travel by train and plan holidays nearer home. However, with constantly reducing prices of flights, and exotic destinations more popular than ever, it is hard to persuade British tourists to choose the Lake District instead of Bangkok, or Brighton over Singapore. Friends of the Earth also advise using teleconferencing for international business meetings, but most businesspeople still prefer to meet face-to-face.

However, there is a way of offsetting the carbon dioxide we produce when we travel by plane. A company called Future Forests offers a service which can make the harmful effect of air travellers less. The Future Forests' website calculates the amount of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ you are responsible for producing on your flight, and for a small fee will plant the number of trees which will absorb this $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$.

Yesterday I returned to Japan from England, and was happy to pay Future Forests $£ 25$ to plant the 3 trees which balance my share of the $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ produced by my return flight. Now the only thing making me lose sleep is jet lag.
6. The text tells about the damage caused by $\qquad$
$\mathbf{A}$ industries.
B air transport.
C acid rain.
D travellers.
7. What environmental problem do airplanes contribute to?

A Global warming.
B Acid rain.
C Energy deficit.
D Polluting.
8. If global warming continues, many tourist destinations can disappear under water because of $\qquad$
A tsunamis.
B tornados.
C the rising sea level.
D earthquakes.
9. How can travellers solve the problem of damaging the environment?
A To travel only with good air companies.
B To pay more for the tickets.
C To plant a flower before the flight.
D Not to travel by plane at all.
10. Greenhouse gas is $\qquad$
A mostly produced by trains.
B green in colour.
C traps the heat of the air.
D carbon dioxide.

Read the text below. Match choices ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Cultural Differences from a Foreigner's Point of View

The habits and attitudes of people within one culture differ widely which means that a foreigner will find a wide range of behaviour and attitudes in Ukraine, some of which will be similar to the traditions of his country.

Cultural differences go very deep. It's not just habits that differ, but also the beliefs and world view that underlie them.
(11) In Ukraine guests are given lots of attention. If you are someone's house guest, your hosts will likely take you around town and show you the sights for several days. Traditional Ukrainian attitudes dictate that guests should be well-fed and entertained for as long as they stay at your home.
(12) On average Ukrainians' personal space is smaller than in Germanic and Anglo-Saxon cultures. Some people touch each other quite a bit during conversations if they are standing. Greeting women with a kiss on the cheek is common. Also, smiling is usually reserved for friends.
(13) Physical sensations and ideas about what makes a person sick differ from culture to culture. In Ukraine it is worse to be cold than to be hot. In the US the opposite seems to be true. Cold drinks and drafts and sitting on cold surfaces can give you a cold. So, if you are riding in a stuffy bus on a cold winter day, be careful about opening the window. You may get some nasty remarks.
(14) Ukrainians in public tend to demonstrate restraint and avoid attracting attention to themselves. Ukrainians usually speak quietly in the presence of strangers. However, Ukrainians tend to be warmer in their personal relationships than is typical of most western countries.
(15) Ukrainian culture has agrarian roots. Almost everyone has grandparents or relatives that live in the countryside. People do not move around as much as in the West, especially the middle-aged and elderly. Often one or both grandparents live with their children and help to take care of small children.

## From a foreigner's point of view

$\qquad$

A Ukrainians have many superstitions and taboos.
B Ukrainians are welcoming and friendly.
C Ukrainian families have quite different traditions in raising children.
D Ukrainians are rather reserved in public.
E friendship relations can often be troublesome in Ukraine.
F Ukrainians believe that cold drinks and drafts can cause illnesses.
G parents often live together with their children.
$\mathbf{H}$ distance between people in Ukraine is smaller than in other European countries.

Read the text below. Choose from ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}$ ) the one which best fits each space (16-21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## China Dolphin Extinction

The long-threatened Yangtze river dolphin in China is probably extinct, according (16) $\qquad$ . They say this marks the first whale or dolphin to be wiped out because of human activity. This is a report from Quentin Sommerville:
«There is every likelihood that the Yangtze river dolphin is extinct, according to the Zoological Society of London. The society participated in an international survey which examined over 1,500 kilometres (17) $\qquad$ last year and failed to find a single baiji dolphin. Back in the late 1990s a similar survey found thirteen live dolphins. In the 1950s their population numbered in the thousands.

China's rapid modernization is blamed (18) $\qquad$ . Industrial pollution, heavy river traffic and the construction of the Three Gorges dam are thought to have killed many.

However, the World Conservation Union says that an animal can only be declared extinct if it hasn't been found (19) $\qquad$ for fifty years. The last confirmed sighting of the baiji dolphin was five years ago, although there have been (20) $\qquad$ since then.
But even if a number of the dolphins have survived, they and other freshwater animals, like the Yangtze finless porpoise, are in serious danger of (21) $\qquad$ ".

A to an international team of researchers
B unconfirmed findings
C of the river
D was not matched
E to that problem
F in the wild
G disappearing forever
H for the dolphin's demise

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Recently, I needed to find a book for one of my classes at university, but I didn't know if the university (22) $\qquad$ had it in its collection, so I went to the library website and searched for the book (23) $\qquad$ . You can search the library database either by subject, title or (24) $\qquad$ , and the website will tell you if the book is checked in or checked out by another patron. In my case, the book was still (25) $\qquad$ , so I went to the library the next day and found it on the (26) $\qquad$ using the library catalogue number. Then I went to the circulation desk and checked the (27) $\qquad$ out using my university ID
card. In most cases, students can (28) $\qquad$ books for up to one month, and you can (29) $\qquad$ them if you still want to hang on to them. If you return them after that, then they are overdue, and you have to pay a late fee. If you (30) $\qquad$ a book, then you have to pay the cost to (31) $\qquad$ it. I often use the library and check out books instead of (32) $\qquad$ them if I can. Borrowing books can (33) $\qquad$ you money in the long run.

|  | A | B | $\mathbf{C}$ | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | classes | library | faculties | classrooms |
| 23 | catalogue | register | bookshelves | online |
| 24 | author | name | quality | table of <br> content |
| 25 | available | unavailable | busy | borrowed |
| 26 | table | wardrobe | shelves | cabinets |
| 27 | newspaper | book | film | article |
| 28 | lend | give | leave | borrow |
| 29 | repair | remain | refresh | renew |
| 30 | lose | find | buy | throw away |
| 31 | sell | replace | read | publish |
| 32 | reading | publishing | buying | writing |
| 33 | spend | waste | earn | save |

## Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## April Fool's Day, 1989: UFO Lands Near London

Two British policemen (34) $\qquad$ to investigate a glowing flying saucer on 31 March, the day before April Fool's Day. When the policemen (35) $\qquad$ at a field in Surrey, they saw a small figure (36) $\qquad$ a silver space suit walking out of a spacecraft. Immediately the police (37) $\qquad$ in the opposite direction. Reports revealed that the alien was in fact a midget, and the flying saucer was a hot-air balloon that specially (38) $\qquad$ to look like a UFO (39) $\qquad$ Richard Branson, the 36-yearold chairman of Virgin Records.

Branson (40) $\qquad$ to land the balloon in (41) $\qquad$ Hyde Park on 1 April. However, a wind change had brought him down in a Surrey field. The police (42) $\qquad$ with phone calls from terrified motorists as the balloon drifted (43) $\qquad$ the motorway. One lady was so (44) $\qquad$ by the incident that she didn't realize that she was standing naked in front of her window as she (45) $\qquad$ the UFO to a radio station.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | sent | was sent | were sent | will be sent |
| 35 | arrive | arrived | will arrive | had arrived |
| 36 | wear | wore | to wear | wearing |
| 37 | ran to | ran into | ran off | ran out |
| 38 | built | was built | were built | had been built |
| 39 | by | with | in | at |
| 40 | planned | be planned | have planned | had planned |
| 41 | London's | London | Londons' | London' |
| 42 | bombarded | was bombarded | were | be bombarded |
| 43 | over | under | inside | through |
| 44 | shock | shocked | was shocking | have shocked |
| 45 | be describing | is describing | was describing | will describing |

## Writing

46. Write a newspaper advertisement about a school leavers' party (at least 100 words).
Mention:

- the date;
- the time and the place of the event;
- people invited;
- the activities planned.


## TEST 19

## Reading

## Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathbf{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## 7 Ways to Make Your Own Good Luck

When Napoleon was asked if he preferred courageous generals or brilliant generals, he replied neither. He preferred lucky generals.

So, how do you get lucky?
These are seven habits that brought me luck.
(1)

You cannot do it alone. You will only achieve your goals with the help of others: friends and family, colleagues, employers and employees, suppliers and customers. If you are suspicious by nature, or if you like to do everything yourself, your chances of getting lucky are diminished. Because it's usually others that bring you luck.
(2)

Know your strengths and try to use them. Know your weak sides and try to avoid having to use them. Don't pretend to have strengths that you don't have. You can develop strengths and overcome weaknesses. But make sure you identify your specific skills, aptitudes, knowledge, and contacts and use them wherever you can. This will increase your chances of getting lucky.
(3)

If you want to attract lucky people to your campaign, be prepared to give. You need to go the extra mile for others without worrying too much about keeping score. The old saying «what goes around comes around» is definitely true in business and in life, and «it» comes around when you least expect it.
(4)

> This is not referring only to physical fitness. It means your overall mental, physical and psychological well-being. Eat right and stay active. Keep learning and improving yourself. Look on the bright side. Not everything is going to go your way. Believe in your chances of success, even in the face of difficulties. Never deal with tough problems at night when you are tired. Health and energy will bring you luck, and the strength to rebound from reverses.

An accountant can write a good business plan, but is unlikely to make a good shoemaker. Every start-up, every enterprise, every venture is based on a craft or specialized field of knowledge. Be true to the Hippocratic Oath of your chosen field of activity. People will know if you are for real and then you will start to get lucky.

A Be Adventurous
B Start by Trusting People
C Benefit from Your Strong Points
D Be True to Your Craft and Trade
E Be a Good Communicator
F Give Luck a Chance to Happen
G Get and Stay Fit
H Give More than You Take

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Last Year at School

As the new academic year dawns, high school is the sun around which Eric Ewing's life orbits. But there are plenty of other spheres of influence for this teen: work, sports, and his passion - computers.
«I love computers. If all the time I spend on my computer counted as homework, I'm sure I could have the highest grades», he says.

Born and raised in Chesterfield, a city in eastern Missouri that stands on the Missouri River, Eric has just started the 11th grade - his second year at St Louis High School.

He is a solid 3.0 student (the highest GPA is usually 4.0), but he admits to having developed poor study habits. «In elementary school, if you didn't do your homework, it didn't hurt you. Then all of a sudden middle school comes up, and high school, and it's getting harder and you're not doing a real good job on homework. This year, I'm trying to change all that».

This semester, he's taking world history, English, geometry, biology, Latin (which he says will help with the English portion of the SAT, a standardized college-aptitude test), photography (his only elective), and health.

The final bell at school merely signals the start of the rest of Eric's day. Several times a week, he spends at the local Dairy Queen restaurant, where he works at the counter till 10:30 p.m. He'll get in a little bit of homework there - especially in the winter, when demand for ice cream drops off - and then finish it at home.

His parents, who own an embroidery business and work from home, don't mind his involving into fast-food business - as long as it doesn't distract from his homework. He's saving for a car, hoping to get his driver's licence next June.

When he's not working, Eric goes home for a marathon computer session. He surfs the Internet, plays games, messages friends, listens to music. TV rarely enters the picture.

As for future plans: «I’m trying to decide what I want to do after school, but it's more of a thing I'm going to look at a bit later».

6 The author believes that $\qquad$
A school is the only Eric's sphere of influence.
B Eric's workday finishes with the final bell at school.
C Eric has already got his driver licence.
D the thing that really excites Eric is computers.
7 The real reason why Eric doesn't have the highest grade is that $\qquad$
A he doesn't like studying.
B he doesn't pay enough time to his home assignment.
C he has to work too much.
D his teachers are too strict.

8 How does Eric evaluate his studying abilities?
A He thinks they need improvement.
B He considers himself to be quite a good student.
C He says elementary school was as easy as high school is.
D He doesn't discuss that.

9 Which of the following does Eric NOT do on his computer?
A Listening to music.
B Communicating with friends.
C Watching much of TV online.
D Playing games.

10 It can be inferred from the text that Eric $\qquad$
A runs a fast-food café.
B is in the embroidery business with his parents.
C works every day.
D wants to buy a car.

## Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices $(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H})$ to (11-15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
Some of the Unusual Ideas for a More Interesting Day Out in London
(11) Imax

Have you ever seen that large building near Waterloo Station that towers out of the ground but appears to have no doors? Yes, this is the Imax theatre. An interesting start would be to figure out how to enter this thing. If you follow the signs from Waterloo Station, and go along the subway, you'll find your way into the building. Check BFI London IMAX Cinema for further information including links to obtain opening times. When visiting, try and make sure that the film you are seeing is in 3D so to get the most out of the experience.

## (12) Be an Audience Member

What about being part of the audience in a TV show? This is London, there are production studios everywhere. Taking part is free and a lot of fun, plus you get to see the inner workings of your favourite show,
and if you're lucky and on a cooking show - maybe even some free food! Or perhaps those celebrity sightings which can be so easy for some in London, and so elusive to others!

## (13) Volunteering

Volunteering isn't the most obvious thing to do in London but it can be a lot of fun, a way to meet people and lead to free access to fun events. If you live near Battersea Arts Centre and are interested in theatre, why not volunteer as a steward? Help out and you get to see the plays for free. Look out for local events such as festivals as they always need a helping hand, and you'll probably find, if there are few of you, that you get paid in perks.

## (14) Olympic Preparations

Why not start preparing yourself for when London is home to the Olympics? By trying out a new sport or two. There are ice rinks all over the city during the winter and indoor ones all year round. Plenty of parks to try out running, tai-chi, rollerblading or cycling.

## (15) Get Active!

In summer try out the pedal-boats in the Serpentine in Hyde Park. What about bowling? Or how about trying some mountain climbing - indoors that is. Swimming? In summer you can swim in a designated area of the Serpentine but you can always find a local swimming pool, gym or health club for the rest of the year.
There's a whole host of things to do in London rather than just shopping, eating and drinking - although those can be done quirkily too just check out the Ice Bar.

## This activity means

$\qquad$
A you'll need some attention and creativity to get in.
B combining of working and having lots of fun for free.
C many elusive celebrities taking part in it.
D you'll be able to stay active in London any time of the year.
E visiting a theme park.
F taking advantage of many London sports venues.
G booking online to be cheaper.
H going there in order to see the inner workings of your favourite show.

## Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from $(A-H)$ the one which best fits each space ( 16 -21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Respect Your Parents - and They'll Respect You

Having a good relationship with your parents is a two-way thing. If you do your part, your relationship with your parents will improve and you will have fewer arguments with them. You will then notice that your parents are more understanding towards you. You should all work together (16) $\qquad$ relationship.

As a teenager, you're always taught to share anything with your parents. Even though you've a right to say anything, bear in mind (17) $\qquad$ make your saying in a respectable manner and in a softened tone. Parents usually can't tolerate with the child (18) $\qquad$ or shouts at them, or talks down to them, as this'll definitely hurt their feelings. Never say bad things towards your parents as this will hurt them drastically.

Spend at least 30 minutes to chat with your parents. This way, you may streng then good relationships with them.

Often you can say «I feel like» (which certainly hardly accuses anyone of anything, but just simply states how you feel) because the parents often don't realize (19) $\qquad$ . Normally, a wise parent wants to know what troubles their children and (20) $\qquad$ .
If you know that your parents are doing wrong things, do not shout or scold them. Explain to them in a soft tone. I am sure they are willing to accept your point of view.

In any case, (21) $\qquad$ , we must show our respect to our parents. No matter what mistakes they have made or are making, they are the parents and I am sure they love their children.

A as a son or a daughter
B who yells
C to build better teenager-parents
D that a child's social skills suffer
E that you must
F how their child feels
$G$ that could have been used
H what they actually think

## Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## London-2012

In 2005, when London won the right to (22) $\qquad$ the Olympics there was triumph across the city at the prospect of welcoming the world to the British capital. (23) $\qquad$ , summer Olympic Games 2012 is no first for London; indeed it has hosted the Olympic Games not once but twice previously in both 1908 and 1948. (24) $\qquad$ the 2012 Paralympic Games, the 2012 Summer Olympic Games, which are officially known as the Games of the XXX Olympiad, will also take place in London, which was announced in July 2005. Most of the Games will take (25) $\qquad$ in Stratford, East London, but in total five London boroughs are involved in staging the event, namely Newham, Greenwich, Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest.

Over 200 nations will be (26) $\qquad$ in the Olympic Games across 26 different sports and 39 different disciplines; the programme of the 2012 Paralympic Games features 20 sports and 21 disciplines. In (27) $\qquad$ to the Beijing Olympics in 2008, open air swimming as well as women's boxing will be included in the London Olympic schedule, while baseball and softball will not be (28) $\qquad$ .
Both new and temporary facilities will be used for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. These include (29) $\qquad$ fabulous locations as Hyde Park and Horse Guards Parade. (30) of the Olympic events will take
place in the Olympic Park in Stratford, East London, which will be home to the Olympic Stadium, the Aquatics Centre, the London Velopark, the Olympic Hockey Centre and three Olympic Park Arenas.

After the Olympics are over some of the new facilities will be used in their original Olympic form while other (31) $\qquad$ will be reduced in size or relocated to other places within Greater London. The venues have been (32) $\qquad$ into three zones: the Olympic Zone, the River Zone and the Central Zone. There also are venues outside the boundaries of Greater London; the sailing (33) $\qquad$ for example will be hosted by the Weymouth and Portland National Sailing Academy on the Isle of Portland in Dorset.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | home | host | hostess | hostel |
| 23 | However | Thus | Similarly | According to |
| 24 | In order to | In spite of | Rather than | As well as |
| 25 | time | sport | prize | place |
| 26 | contributing | participating | joining | winning |
| 27 | compare | contrast | differ | the same |
| 28 | represent | introduction | featured | excluded |
| 29 | so | as | both | such |
| 30 | Least | Much | More | Most |
| 31 | venues | events | sports | contests |
| 32 | distinct | divided | joined | parted |
| 33 | games | matches | sets | events |

## Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
(34) $\qquad$ well last night? Or did you wake up feeling fatigued and sluggish - perhaps even wondering if you really slept at all? Getting a good night's sleep requires more than crawling into bed and closing your eyes. Understanding your sleep behaviour and preparing for a sound slumber can help to make sure every night is a good night for sleeping.
«Sleep is a behaviour and, like all behaviours, it (35) $\qquad$ greatly among people», explains Dr Carol Landis, sleep researcher and associate professor in biobehavioural nursing and health systems at the University of Washington School of Nursing.

Research (36) $\qquad$ that people sleep better at different times during their daily cycle. For example, some people function better if they go to sleep early and rise early, while others feel more rested if they (37) $\qquad$ late and sleep in. «Many people don't pay attention to the timing of their sleep», Landis notes. «Yet delaying or altering the time you go to sleep can have a major impact on how you feel (38) $\qquad$ you wake up».

In addition to (39) $\qquad$ a regular daily sleep schedule, Landis offers the following tips on practising good sleep hygiene:

- Avoid stimulants including black tea, caffeinated beverages and food (40) $\qquad$ chocolate in the late afternoon and evening.
- Finish exercising (41) $\qquad$ least two hours before going to sleep. Exercise increases body temperatures and has an arousing effect, making it more difficult to easily fall asleep.
- Don't sleep in a warm environment. A drop in a (42) $\qquad$ body temperature is important at the onset of deep sleep. People who sleep in a wellheated room or use an electric blanket may not sleep as soundly.
- Catch up on (43) $\qquad$ sleep when you have the opportunity. Busy work schedules or weekend activities often make it difficult to get as much sleep as we (44) $\qquad$ each night. To reduce this sleep debt, try taking a 30 -minute nap during the day before $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. or sleeping in on weekends when you have a chance.
«Instead of (45) $\qquad$ a coffee during a work break, people can get energy by taking a 15 or 30 -minute nap instead», Landis points out. «You'll feel better in the long run».

|  | A | B | $\mathbf{C}$ | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | Do you sleep | Have you sleep | Did you sleep | Had you slept |
| 35 | vary | varies | would vary | has varied |
| 36 | found | have found | has found | had found |
| 37 | stay up | stay down | stay in | stay after |
| 38 | when | until | before | ahead |
| 39 | maintain | maintained | to maintain | maintaining |
| 40 | so as | such as | both and | either |
| 41 | at | in | on | under |
| 42 | person | person's | persons | persons' |
| 43 | miss | to miss | missing | missed |
| 44 | should like | would better | rather | would like |
| 45 | get | to get | getting | got |

## Writing

46. Write a short article (at least 100 words) on the problems of your native town or city according to the plan below:

- describe these problems;
- suggest what should be done to solve some of these problems;
- suppose what can be changed if these problems are (not) solved.


## БЛАНКИ ПРАВИЛЬНИХ ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Test 1. Рівень: середній


Test 2. Рівень: середній


## Test 3. Рівень: середній



## Test 4. Рівень: середній





Test 5. Рівень: середній


Test 6. Рівень: середній


## Test 7. Рівень: середній



Test 8. Рівень: достатній



Test 9. Рівень: достатній


Test 10. Рівень: достатній



Test 11. Рівень: достатній




Test 12. Рівень: достатній




Test 13. Рівень: достатній


## Test 14. Рівень: високий





## Test 17. Рівень: високий



## Test 18. Рівень: високий



Test 19. Рівень: високий


A B C D E F G H



Навчальне видання

## МЯСОЄДОВА Світлана Вадимівна

## Зовнішне оцінювання

## (підготовка)

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