

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ,
МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ
ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені БОГДАНА ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКОГО

ЦЕНТР ДОУНІВЕРСИТЕТСЬКОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ
ТА ПІСЛЯДИПЛОМНОЇ ОСВІТИ

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Англійська мова:

підготовка до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання

методичні рекомендації
для викладачів і слухачів підготовчих курсів університету

Черкаси – 2011

УДК 811.111:371.315
ББК 81.2 АН – 212
Г 93

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Г 93 Англійська мова: підготовка до зовнішнього незалежного
оцінювання: методичні рекомендації для викладачів і слухачів
підготовчих курсів університету. Навчально-методичне видання. –
Черкаси: Вид. від. ЧНУ імені Богдана Хмельницького, 2011. – 152 с.

УДК 811.111:371.315
ББК 81.2 АН – 212

*Рекомендовано до друку Вченою радою
Черкаського національного Університету ім. Б. Хмельницького
(протокол №2 від 15.11.2011 р.)*

*Затверджено на засіданні
кафедри фонетики та граматики англійської мови
Черкаського національного університету ім. Б.Хмельницького
(протокол №1 від 31.08.2011 р.)*

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ЗАГАЛЬНА ІНФОРМАЦІЯ ПРО ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ імені БОГДАНА ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКОГО

Черкаський національний університет імені Богдана Хмельницького – системотвірний центр інтелектуального життя Шевченківського краю, його освітнє, наукове й культурно-духовне осердя. Головним завданням університету є підготовка конкурентоспроможних фахівців, розвиток науки, патріотичне й морально-духовне виховання особистості.

Історія університету нараховує дев'ять десятиліть. Нині Черкаський національний університет імені Богдана Хмельницького – багатогалузевий навчально-науковий комплекс, в якому близько 8 тисяч студентів здобувають вищу освіту за освітньо-професійними програмами бакалавра, спеціаліста та магістра. Ведеться також підготовка докторів і кандидатів наук із 24 спеціальностей.

Академічна структура університету охоплює 8 навчально-наукових інститутів, 2 факультети, Центр доуніверситетської і післядипломної освіти. Навчально-науковий процес забезпечує високопрофесійний колектив викладачів, 360 з яких мають наукові ступені й вчені звання. Серед них – близько 70 докторів наук, професорів і понад 290 кандидатів наук, доцентів.

Ваговими є наукові здобутки: в університеті діють 11 наукових шкіл, які очолюють відомі українські вчені, Науково-дослідний інститут фізіології імені Михайла Босого, Науково-дослідний інститут селянства, Науковий центр шевченкознавчих досліджень. Університет виступає ініціатором проведення міжнародних і всеукраїнських наукових симпозіумів, конференцій, семінарів.

Визнанням університету в міжнародному освітньому просторі є його членство у Євразійській асоціації університетів та мережі університетів країн Чорноморського регіону (BSUN).

Для задоволення духовних, естетичних і побутових потреб викладачів і студентів функціонують Центр культури, мистецтва та дозвілля «Богданів край», сучасна спортивна база, спортивно-оздоровчий табір у сосновому бору, санаторій-профілакторій «Едем», потужний комплекс громадського харчування, а також медична і психологічна служби.

НАВЧАЛЬНО-НАУКОВИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

Шановні абітурієнти!

Навчально-науковий інститут іноземних мов Черкаського національного університету імені Богдана Хмельницького запрошує Вас на денну форму навчання (на місця державного замовлення) за спеціальностями:

- мова та література (англійська, німецька)
- мова та література (німецька, англійська)
- переклад слов'янських (російської, польської) і романських (англійської, французької, німецької) мов
- російська мова і література та англійська мова

В університеті працюють підготовчі курси.

Студенти забезпечуються гуртожитком.

В інституті є заочна форма навчання за спеціальностями:

- мова та література (англійська)
- мова та література (німецька)
- російська мова і література
- переклад

В Інституті іноземних мов здійснюється підготовка бакалаврів, спеціалістів, магістрів.

Випускник Інституту іноземних мов може працевлаштуватися:

- вчителем
- викладачем у коледжах, технікумах і ВНЗ
- перекладачем
- секретарем-референтом
- журналістом
- редактором або ведучим на радіо й телебаченні
- коректором у газетах і журналах
- державним службовцем
- в інших гуманітарних галузях діяльності

Довідкова інформація:

Дирекція Інституту іноземних мов (0472) 36 03 22

Директор інституту – Швидка Людмила Володимирівна

Заступник директора – Рудакова Людмила Пилипівна

Адреса: м. Черкаси, бульв. Шевченка 79, ауд. 413 (зупинка «Університетська»)

ПРОГРАМА

зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання

з англійської мови

Додаток № 3 до наказу Міністерства освіти і науки України
від 08.12. 2010 р., № 1218

Вимоги щодо практичного володіння видами мовленнєвої діяльності

1. Читання

Вступник розуміє прочитані автентичні тексти різних жанрів і стилів, у тому числі сучасну художню прозу обсягом до 2000 друкованих знаків, що відображають реалії життя та відповідають віковим особливостям випускників шкіл. Тексти можуть містити до 5% незнайомих слів, про значення яких можна здогадатися, та 2% незнайомих слів, які не перешкоджають розумінню тексту загалом.

Оцінюється рівень розуміння тексту, уміння узагальнювати зміст прочитаного, виокремлювати ключові слова та визначати значення незнайомих слів за контекстом.

2. Письмо

Вступник володіє функціональними стилями писемного мовлення в межах, визначених Програмою загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів з іноземних мов.

Він уміє писати особисті листи, використовуючи формули мовленнєвого етикету, прийняті в англomовних країнах, розповідаючи про окремі факти та події свого життя, висловлюючи власні міркування і почуття, описуючи плани на майбутнє та запитуючи партнера про аналогічну інформацію, а також передати повідомлення у вигляді записки довільної форми.

Вступник уміє розповісти про перебіг подій, описати людину, об'єкт; написати повідомлення відповідно до поставленого завдання, зокрема, про проведення заходів, втрату особистих речей тощо, висловити співчуття, невдоволення, надію, власну точку зору та аргументувати її, скласти ділові листи, а саме: лист-заяву, лист-скаргу, запит інформації.

Обсяг письмового висловлювання складає не менш ніж 100 слів.

Вимоги щодо володіння мовними компетенціями

Лексика

Лексичний мінімум вступника складає 2000 одиниць, відповідно до тематики ситуативного спілкування, передбаченої Програмою загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів з іноземних мов.

Тематика текстів для читання

Моє місце в світі:

- здоровий спосіб життя в родині;
- захист прав дитини;

Дозвілля:

- особистісні пріоритети;
- відпочинок на природі;
- улюблені розваги молоді в Україні та англомовному світі.

Мистецтво:

- культура і види мистецтва;
- видатні митці;
- музеї і виставки;
- молодь і мистецтво.

Сучасний англомовний світ:

- загальні відомості про сучасний англомовний світ.

Шкільне життя:

- міжнародні освітні програми;
- досвід навчання за кордоном;
- плани на майбутнє;
- вибір професії.

Наука і технічний прогрес:

- видатні науковці та наукові премії;
- техногенні катастрофи;
- наукові відкриття і досягнення;
- науковий пошук і фантастика.

Сучасна Україна

- загальні відомості про сучасну Україну.

Словотворення. Слова, утворені від відомих коренів за допомогою суфіксів іменників -er, -ing, -ment, -tion (-sion), -ness, -ity; прикметників -less, -ful, -able, -y; числівників -teen, -ty, -th; прислівників -ly; префіксів дієслів re; прикметників un-, dis-.

Граматика.

Морфологія.

Іменник. Вживання іменників у множині, присвійному відмінку.

Артикль. Основні випадки вживання неозначеного, означеного, нульового артиклів.

Прикметник. Вживання прикметників у вищому і найвищому ступенях, утворених за правилами, а також найбільш поширені винятки.

Займенник. Особові, присвійні, питальні, об'єктні, вказівні, неозначені займенники, похідні від some, any, no, every.

Прислівник. Вищий та найвищий ступені порівняння прислівників.

Числівники. Кількісні, порядкові числівники. **Прийменники** місця, напрямку, часу.

Дієслово. Утворення і вживання дієслів у Present, Past, Future Simple (Indefinite) в активному та пасивному станах: Present, Past Progressive (Continuous) і Present, Past Perfect в активному стані; Future-in-the Past. Використання неособових форм дієслова: інфінітива, герундія, дієприслівника теперішнього та минулого часу. Модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти (can, could, may, might, must, should, have to, ought to, need, be able to) в поєднанні з простою формою інфінітива. Узгодження часів. Умовні речення I та II типів.

Синтаксис. Основні типи речень: стверджувальне, питальне, заперечне, спонукальне. Порядок слів у реченнях різних типів. Безособові речення. Складносурядні та складнопідрядні речення.

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ТЕСТУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Зміст тесту визначається на основі Програми зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання з англійської мови. (Затверджено Міністерством освіти і науки України, наказ № 1218 від 08.12.2010 р.).

Тест складається з двох частин:

- Читання;
- Письмо.

Загальна кількість завдань тесту - **46**.

На виконання тесту відведено **120 хвилин**.

Тест з англійської мови складається із завдань чотирьох форм:

1. Завдання на встановлення відповідності. У завданнях пропонується підібрати заголовки до текстів/частин текстів із поданих варіантів; твердження/ситуації до оголошень/текстів; запитання до відповідей або відповіді до запитань. Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо абітурієнт встановив правильну відповідність і позначив правильний варіант відповіді у бланку відповідей А.

2. Завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді. До кожного завдання пропонується чотири варіанта відповіді, з яких лише один правильний. Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо абітурієнт вибрав і позначив правильну відповідь у бланку відповідей А.

3. Завдання на заповнення пропусків у тексті. У завданнях пропонується доповнити абзаци/речення в тексті реченнями/частинами речень, словосполученнями/словами із поданих варіантів. Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо абітурієнт обрав і позначив правильний варіант відповіді у бланку відповідей А.

4. Завдання з розгорнутою відповіддю. Завдання передбачає створення абітурієнтом на бланку відповідей **Б** власного висловлення у письмовій формі відповідно до запропонованої комунікативної ситуації.

За правильне (частково правильне) виконання завдань можна отримати:

- за завдання на встановлення відповідності **0 - 1 тестовий бал**.
- за завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді **0 - 1 тестовий бал**.
- за завдання на заповнення пропусків у тексті **0 - 1 тестовий бал**.
- за завдання з розгорнутою відповіддю **0 - 24 тестових бали**.

Максимальна кількість балів, яку можна набрати, правильно виконавши всі завдання тесту з англійської мови, - **69**.

Композиція завдань у тесті з англійської мови ґрунтується на таких засадах:

1. Завдання розташовуються відповідно до видів мовленнєвої діяльності. Спочатку в тексті представленні завдання частини «Читання», потім - завдання частини «Письмо».

2. Завдання розташовуються послідовно за знаннями, комунікативними вміннями та навичками: розуміти основний зміст автентичного тексту, повністю розуміти зміст автентичного тексту, якщо значення незнайомих слів розкривається на основі лінгвістичної та контекстуальної здогадки, знаходити спеціальну або необхідну інформацію в автентичних текстах різнопланового характеру, розуміти структуру тексту, розпізнавати зв'язки між частинами тексту, розрізняти значення окремих лексичних одиниць відповідно до контексту, правильно використовувати граматичні форми частин мови та частини мови відповідно до контексту, робити письмове повідомлення, оформлюючи його відповідно до мети та завдання спілкування.

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ЩОДО ВИКОНАННЯ ТЕСТОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ

(Task 1) Завдання на встановлення відповідності на основі загального розуміння прочитаного належить до категорії легких. Воно містить п'ять коротких текстів/ абзаців одного тексту (50-80 слів), об'єднаних спільною темою, та вісім заголовків/ запитань до них, три з яких є зайвими. Кожен текст репрезентує окрему ідею. Для виконання завдання (підбору заголовку або співвіднесення запитання з текстом, у якому міститься відповідь на нього) необхідно зрозуміти основну ідею кожного тексту.

Як виконувати завдання на встановлення відповідності між заголовком/узагальнюючим запитанням та частинами тексту:

- Уважно прочитайте завдання-інструкцію.
- Уважно прочитайте варіанти відповідей і підкресліть у кожному з них ключові слова.
- Прогляньте наведені тексти/частини тексту і знайдіть, де саме в них йдеться про предмет запитання.
- Як тільки ви знайшли потрібний текст, уважно прочитайте його і підкресліть слова, які відповідають варіанту, наведеному в завданні.
- Пам'ятайте, що зазвичай слова у відповіді не будуть повторювати слова з тексту, тому шукайте синоніми, схожі на перефразовані вирази.
- Якщо у завданні потрібно знайти заголовок чи узагальнююче запитання, то швидко прочитайте текст, або абзац, знайдіть речення, у якому висловлено тему, і коротко сформулюйте його зміст своїми словами; потім прогляньте список заголовків/запитань і знайдіть правильну відповідь. Переконайтеся, що заголовок чи запитання узагальнюють увесь текст, або абзац, а не його частину.
- Якщо завдання потребує знайти заголовок для всього тексту, то швидко прочитайте увесь текст, підкреслюючи головні ідеї, а потім сформулюйте свій заголовок, після цього шукайте варіант відповіді у списку.

(Task 2) Завдання на повне розуміння прочитаного з вибором однієї правильної відповіді містить текст (до 500 слів) та п'ять запитань, на які необхідно відповісти (тверджень, які необхідно закінчити). До кожного запитання (твердження) пропонується чотири варіанти відповіді, з яких лише один є правильним.

Завдання перевіряє повне розуміння змісту автентичного тексту із встановленням значення незнайомих слів на основі лінгвістичної та контекстуальної здогадки. Ця форма тестування містить легкі та оптимальні завдання.

Запитання (твердження) до тексту можуть бути спрямовані на:

- знаходження конкретної інформації, що базується на фактах, викладених у тексті;
- з'ясування фактів, що суперечать інформації, наданій у тексті;
- формування висновків на основі інформації з тексту;
- уточнення значення лексичної одиниці на основі контексту;
- встановлення основної ідеї тексту.

Як виконувати завдання з вибору однієї правильної відповіді:

- Уважно прочитайте завдання-інструкцію.
- Швидко прочитайте усі запитання й варіанти відповіді; підкресліть ключові слова; визначте тему тексту, який ви будете читати, за допомогою слів, використаних у запитаннях; візьміть до уваги ілюстрації та діаграми, якщо вони супроводжують текст.
- Поверніться до першого запитання й вирішіть, вам потрібна конкретна інформація чи завдання потребує загального розуміння всього тексту. Потім застосуйте пошукове або ознайомлювальне читання для вибору правильного варіанта.
- Прочитайте відповідну частину тексту дуже уважно і підкресліть у тексті слова, які дають відповідь на запитання. Оберіть той варіант, який збігається за змістом з відповіддю, знайденою в тексті.
- Уважно читайте запитання і виключайте неправильні відповіді.
- Не залишайте жодного запитання без відповіді.

(Task 3) Завдання на встановлення відповідності на основі вибіркового розуміння прочитаного містить п'ять коротких текстів (50-80 слів) й вісім запитань, які передбачають знаходження у текстах конкретної інформації. Три запитання є зайвими.

Як виконувати завдання на пошук специфічної інформації (встановлення відповідності між твердженням і частинами тексту):

- Уважно прочитайте завдання-інструкцію.
- Прогляньте варіанти відповідей один за одним, щоб з'ясувати їх тему, та підкресліть у них ключові слова.
- Швидко прогляньте текст і знайдіть ті абзаци, що стосуються теми відповіді. Зазвичай вона сформульована в тематичному реченні,

яке є першим в абзаці. Прогляньте решту абзацу, щоб упевнено визначити його тему.

- Знайдіть у визначеній вами частині тексту інформацією, яка міститься у варіанті відповіді. Пам'ятайте, що зазвичай слова у відповіді не будуть повторювати слова з тексту, тому шукайте синоніми, схожі на перефразовані вирази.

(Task 4) Завдання на розуміння структури тексту, розпізнавання зв'язків між частинами тексту на основі детального розуміння прочтаного містить текст (300-400 слів), у якому пропущено 6 фрагментів речень, та вісім варіантів відповідей. Два варіанти відповідей є зайвими.

Як виконувати завдання на заповнення пропусків у тексті:

- Уважно прочитайте завдання-інструкцію.
- На відміну від інших форм завдань, роботу над цим завданням треба починати з читання тексту, оскільки перегляд варіантів відповіді може легко спантеличити.
- Швидко прочитайте весь текст, щоб скласти уявлення про тему та мати змогу передбачити, якої інформації бракує у кожному випадку.
- Швидко прочитайте варіанти відповіді, підкресліть в них ключові слова, спробуйте зрозуміти, з якою інформацією вони пов'язані. Проаналізуйте граматичні форми та лексичні одиниці, які можуть оточувати в тексті варіанти відповіді.
- Обираючи варіанти, шукайте зв'язки між запропонованою фразою або реченням та текстом одразу перед чи після місця пропуску. Приділяйте увагу структурним зв'язкам, наприклад займенникам, які відповідно відсилають до іменників перед або після місця, де бракує частини.
- Зважайте на прислівники або фрази, логічні зв'язки між реченнями. Наприклад, слова 'however' або 'but' свідчать, що їм передує речення з протилежною думкою.
- Не забувайте про граматичну правильність речення: вислів, який ви обрали для заповнення пропуску, має не тільки за змістом, а і граматично відповідати структурі всього речення, тексту.
- Регулярно повертайтеся до тих варіантів, які ви вже обрали. Коли у вас виникають труднощі із заповненням пропуску, це може означати, що один з варіантів було неправильно використано раніше. Залиште достатньо часу, щоб зайвий раз перевірити свої відповіді.

(Task 5, 6) Завдання на перевірку граматичних умінь та навичок містить тексти (до 200 слів), в яких пропущено слова. Після тексту пропонується 4 варіанти відповідей на кожен пропуск, з яких лише одна є правильною. Варіанти відповіді репрезентують різні граматичні форми однієї лексичної одиниці.

Ця частина тесту містить легкі, оптимальні та складні завдання.

Як виконувати завдання на перевірку граматичних умінь та навичок:

- прогляньте увесь текст;
- прогляньте всі відповіді;
- поверніться до тексту й встановіть, які з варіантів відповідей вписуються у структуру речень з пропусками за граматичним контекстом.

(Writing) Завдання з розгорнутою відповіддю передбачає створення власного висловлювання у письмовій формі відповідно до запропонованої комунікативної ситуації. Для виконання завдання учасник тестування отримує бланк. Учасник повинен оформити своє письмове висловлювання таким чином, щоб на бланку вистачило відведеного для цього місця.

Виконуючи це завдання, слід звернути увагу на змістове наповнення, логічний зв'язок між частинами, лексичну наповнюваність та граматичну правильність висловлювання.

Одним з видів письмового завдання є особистий лист. Особистий лист має розпочинатися з привітання *Dear* та ім'я або прізвиська адресата.

У першому абзаці використовуються такі вступні розмовні формули (opening remarks), як: *How are you? I'm fine. Thanks for your letter. It was really nice to hear from you. I'm sorry I haven't written for such a long time but ... Hi! How's everything (going)? I hope you are well. Sorry I haven't written sooner, but...тощо.*

Далі слід вказати, з якою метою Ви пишете лист: *The reason I'm writing is... I'm writing to tell you... You asked me to recommend some (places to stay in my country) ... I've managed to find out some information about (language schools) for you.*

Ретельно опрацюйте усі чотири пункти комунікативного завдання, присвятивши кожному пункту окремий абзац.

Для організації зв'язку між абзацами доцільно вживати з'єднувальні елементи.

Для переліку фактів та пов'язування ідей, використовуйте такі з'єднувальні елементи, як: *firstly, secondly, to begin with, in addition, furthermore, lastly, moreover, besides*.

На позначення контрасту та протиставлення застосовуйте: *on the one hand...on the other hand, however, still, in spite of/despite, nevertheless* тощо.

Для підбиття підсумків вживайте вирази: *all in all, to sum up, in conclusion* тощо.

Як виконувати завдання з розгорнутою відповіддю:

- Уважно прочитайте завдання (комунікативну ситуацію).
- У тексті завдання підкресліть важливу інформацію. Уважно прочитайте всі частини завдання, щоб не забути розкрити у своєму письмовому повідомленні все.
- Швидко занотуйте всі свої ідеї, ситуації з власного досвіду тощо.
- Складіть план вашої письмової роботи. Вирішіть, які думки будуть головними складниками вашого повідомлення, які додаткові деталі варто використати для пояснення головних ідей (бажано сформулювати не менше ніж дві головні думки).
- Продумайте логічний взаємозв'язок ваших речень.
- Продумайте ті елементи, які має містити повідомлення відповідно до заданого формату (привітання, звернення, заключні фрази тощо).
- Напишіть роботу на чернетці. Пам'ятайте, що обсяг її повинен бути не менше ніж 100 слів. В іншому разі її ніхто не перевірятиме.
- Ваша оцінка буде вищою, якщо ви будете вживати різні за складністю структури та лексику.
- Не варто копіювати слова та структури із завдання: це не додасть вам балів. Користуйтеся власним словниковим запасом та висловлюйте думки своїми словами.
- Не витрачайте на цю частину тесту більше ніж 40 хвилин. Залиште собі не менше 5 хвилин на перевірку написаного. Доречним буде список вимог і типових помилок для перевірки, про який ішлося вище. Виправте помилки, якщо треба.
- Перепишіть текст на бланк Б. Зауважте, що додатковий час на перенесення відповідей на бланк Б не надається.
- Зверніть увагу також на те, що текст відповіді на відкрите запитання має вміститися на кількість рядків (20—22), відведених з одного боку сторінки бланка Б. Не варто писати на звороті: текст, написаний на звороті бланка Б, перевірятися не буде.

Написання листа

Особистий лист	
Привітання	Dear + our friend's first name, <i>Dear sir,</i>
Початок листа	Вступні розмовні формули <i>How are you? I'm fine. Thanks for your letter. It was really nice to hear from you.</i> <i>I'm sorry I haven't written for such a long time but ...</i> <i>Hi! How's everything (going)? I hope you are well. Sorry I haven't written sooner, but...</i> Мета написання листа <i>The reason I'm writing is...</i> <i>I'm writing to tell you...</i> <i>You asked me to recommend some (places to stay in my country) ...</i> <i>I've managed to find out some information about (language schools) for you.</i>
Основна частина листа	Опрацювання пунктів комунікативного завдання З'єднувальні формули <i>Firstly, secondly, to begin with, in addition, furthermore, lastly, moreover, besides;</i> <i>on the one hand...on the other hand, however, still, in spite of/despite, nevertheless;</i> <i>all in all, to sum up, in conclusion тощо.</i>
Закінчення листа	Завершальні розмовні формули <i>I'd better go now.</i> <i>I can't wait to hear from you.</i> <i>Write back soon.</i> <i>Well, that's all my news.</i> <i>Look forward to hearing from/seeing you soon.</i> <i>Give my regards to your parents.</i> <i>Drop me a line.</i> <i>Love,/Yours,/Best wishes, + our first name.</i> <i>Kisses and hugs.</i>

Завдання не вимагає написання адреси та ім'я.

Приклади листів

Особистий лист

Your friend has just come from Croatia where she had the time of her life. Tell her that you are happy for her and offer her a common trip to some nice place. In her previous letter she asked you how you were going to celebrate your birthday. Answer her question describing your birthday party with. Stick to the plan below:

Part 1. Greeting.

Part 2. Some thanks for your friend's letter and your comment on her trip.

Part 3. Tell her about your birthday party: where and with whom you had it; what you really enjoyed and why.

Part 3. Closing remarks and your signature.

Dear Sara,

Thank you so much for your letter. I was happy to hear from you and to learn that you had had a great holiday in Croatia. I hope you have taken tons of pictures and I am longing to comment them on Facebook. As for me, I am still planning on my next trip to Europe. I haven't decided on the city yet. I assume it could be Prague or Budapest. Anyway, I am planning to visit an ancient European country of remarkable history and architectural fame. My friends Anna and Julia are eager to join me, so, we are sure to have an unforgettable experience. If you feel like joining us it would be great. I will let you know when we make up our mind as for the dates and destination.

You are asking me how my birthday was. Well, I enjoyed every bit of it as it was real fun! To begin with, it was a great opportunity to have my hair down and enjoy life. My parents gave me the keys from our summer cottage and I spent a great weekend with close friends who came up to congratulate me. My friend Anna was a real peach and organized a surprise party at the beach. On the one hand, we had an unforgettable night alfresco making barbecue and playing silly party games. On the other hand, I spent time with my close friends. Nowadays it is something to appreciate! With this crazy tempo of life, we don't have a thick chance to get together very often. I had the time of my life dancing and laughing with my friends. Moreover, I got a pile of wonderful presents which I really like. To cut the long story short, I was on cloud nine and returned to town full of positive energy and highly motivated to keep life going. I wish you could have been with me on this day but, on the other hand, lazy days in the sun and warm waves of Croatia were worth it, weren't they? Promise me to be my guest next August and we are sure to enjoy life together.

Well, that's all my news. Can't wait to see your pictures and to hear from you again.

Kisses and hugs.

Love,

Iryna.

Діловий лист

You have been chosen to take part in a student exchange program in the U.S. The regional manager of the program asked you to go to an introductory meeting at the local office of the American Councils. You cannot go, because you have an important test at school on that day.

Write an e-mail to Alicia Young, who is organizing the meeting:

- apologizing for not being able to go to the meeting;
- explaining why you cannot go;
- asking for further instructions and relevant information.

You do not need to write any dates or addresses.

Dear Ms Young,

Thank you for inviting me to take part in the introductory meeting of the student exchange program participants. To my great regret I won't be able to attend this meeting because I have my finals on mathematics scheduled on this date. Unfortunately I cannot miss this exam as it compulsory for all secondary school leavers, and at my school it is held on the fixed date determined by the Ministry of Education.

I am fully aware that if I don't come to this meeting I may miss a lot of important information that is to help the exchange students to get prepared for a trip to the U.S. So will you please advise me how I can receive the necessary instructions and keep up with the rest of the team.

I am awfully sorry for any inconvenience my absence may cause. Thank you for your understanding and help.

Sincerely,

Mary Shevtsova

СТРУКТУРА І ЗМІСТ ПІДГОТОВЧОГО КУРСУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Трудовість курсу

Семестр	К-ть навч. тижнів	К-ть годин/тиждень	Розподіл годин								
			Усього	Аудиторні							
				Лекційні заняття	Практичні заняття	Перевірка контр. робіт	Консультації	Тестування тренувальне		Тестування рубіжне	
								пров.	перев.	пров.	перев.
1	17	4	95,3	20	44	10	7	12	5	3	3,3
2	15	4	95,3	20	44	10	7	12	5	3	3,3
Разом			190,6	40	88	20	14	6	10	6	6,6

Структурування навчального матеріалу

Відповідно до програми з зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання з англійської мови та характеристики тесту з англійської мови, на кожному практичному занятті передбачається опанування трьох блоків навчального матеріалу: граматичного, лексичного і писемного.

Граматичний блок передбачає ознайомлення з теорією з певного граматичного явища, виконання тренувальних вправ та підсумкового тестового завдання на перевірку граматичних навичок і вмінь (на заповнення пропусків у тексті) на основі посібників Г.В. Верби, Л. Г. Верби «Граматика сучасної англійської мови» (позначається як «Верба») та Т. В. Барановської «Граматика англійської мови. Збірник вправ» (позначається як «Барановська») серії «Учням і абітурієнтам» (К. : ВП Логос-М).

У випадку, коли певне граматичне явище не розкрито у згаданих вище посібниках, використовується посібник Мерфі, який зазначено в списку використаної літератури.

Лексичний блок сформований за тематикою текстів для читання і структурований у такі вісім тем:

I семестр

1. Здоровий спосіб життя в родині. Відпочинок на природі. Захист прав дитини.
2. Плани на майбутнє. Вибір професії. Особистісні пріоритети.

3. Міжнародні освітні програми. Досвід навчання за кордоном. Загальні відомості про сучасний англомовний світ.

4. Загальні відомості про сучасну Україну. Улюблені розваги молоді в Україні та в англомовному світі.

II семестр

5. Культура і види мистецтва. Видатні митці.

6. Музеї і виставки. Молодь і мистецтво.

7. Наукові відкриття і досягнення. Техногенні катастрофи.

8. Видатні науковці та наукові премії. Науковий пошук і фантастика.

Опанування лексики відбувається у процесі виконання демонстраційних і самостійних тестових завдань у форматі ЗНО. У рамках цього блоку опрацьовуються три типи тестових завдання (на встановлення відповідності, з вибором однієї правильної відповіді, на заповнення пропусків у тексті).

Як головний посібник використовується «Англійська мова. Комплексне видання: довідник, типові тестові завдання» І. В. Доценко, О. В. Євчук, О. О. Ходаковської (К. : Літера, 2011).

Писемний блок має на меті сформувати навички з виконання завдань з розгорнутою відповіддю. Оскільки одним із видів письмового завдання є особистий та діловий лист, у рамках цього блоку вивчається типова структура листа англійською мовою, розглядаються вдалі та невдалі зразки таких листів та завдання щодо самостійного написання листів за запропонованою тематикою.

У рамках однієї теми слухачі мають написати одного листа за однією з трьох запропонованих тем. Такий лист перевіряється викладачем и може бути повернутим на доопрацювання щонайбільше два рази до останнього заняття з теми. На останньому занятті з теми обговорюються типові помилки і зауваження, надаються рекомендації, зачитуються вголос і обговорюються листи.

У другому семестрі пропонується інтенсифікувати написання листів та писати лист на кожні два заняття, тобто опрацювати всі три запропоновані варіанти. Це лишається на розсуд викладача.

Кожна тема опрацьовується 7 занять (12 годин), 2 години відводяться для написання тематичної контрольної роботи.

Після закінчення семестру також відбувається підготовка до і написання семестрового тесту у форматі ЗНО.

ТЕМАТИКА ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ

Перший семестр

Тема 1. Здоровий спосіб життя в родині. Відпочинок на природі. Захист прав дитини.

Огляд теми: У лексичному блоці розглядаються завдання 1 (встановлення відповідності між заголовком / узагальнюючим запитанням та частинами тексту) і завдання 3 (пошук специфічної інформації) типового тесту. У рамках писемного завдання опрацьовується написання особистого листа.

Теми для особистого листа:

1. Write a letter to your pen friend describing a film that you enjoyed. Write at least 100 words and follow the plan:

Introduction

Para 1: greeting; a few words about the purpose of your writing.

Main body

Para 2: title, type and actors of the film.

Para 3: summary of the plot; acting; special effects.

Conclusion

Para 4: your overall opinion; closing remarks; your signature.

2. Imagine that you have received some holiday presents. Write a thank-you letter to your aunt according to the plan below:

Introduction

Para 1: greeting; a few words about the purpose of your writing.

Main body

Para 2: describe what a special day it was; what presents you received.

Para 3: which present you liked most; why you liked it.

Conclusion

Para 4: thank your aunt; closing remarks; your signature.

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

3. You are now on holiday travelling around Europe. Write a postcard to an English-speaking friend telling him/her:
 - what places you have already visited;

- what sights impressed you most;
- what you are doing now;
- what is planned for the rest of the tour.

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

Практичне заняття №1

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood Active: **Present Indefinite Tense.**

Джерело: Верба стор.7-15; Барановська:стор.43, 49.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.1 стор.43; впр.3 стор.44-45; впр.11 стор.50-52; впр.15 стор.52.

Верба: впр. 10 стор.225.

Лексичний блок: огляд загальної структури тесту.

Писемний блок: основні характеристики особистого листа англійською мовою.

Практичне заняття №2

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood Active: **Present Continuous Tense; Present Continuous Tense vs. Present Indefinite Tense.**

Джерело: Верба Л: стор.25-28; Барановська:стор.53, 54.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.16 стор.53-54; впр.18 стор.55; впр.19 стор.55; впр.21 стор.56.

Верба: впр. 69 стор.245; впр.71 стор. 245-246.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 1.1 (Planning a Party).

Писемний блок: представлення трьох варіантів тем особистого листа.

Практичне заняття №3

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood Active: **Past Indefinite Tense; Past Indefinite Tense vs. Present Indefinite Tense.**

Джерело: Верба: стор. 15-21; Барановська:стор.45, 71, 72.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.4 стор.45-46; впр.5 стор.46; впр.44 стор.74-75; впр.45 стор.75.

Верба: впр.30, стор.231, впр.39 стор.234.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 7.1 (Vegetarian Diet).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №4

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood Active: **Past Continuous Tense; Past Continuous Tense vs. Past Indefinite Tense**

Джерело: Верба: стор.28-30; Барановська: стор.77, 78.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.48 стор.78; впр.51 стор.80; впр.62 стор.87-88.

Верба: впр.82 стор.249.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 1.3 (Weird Food All Over the World).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №5

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood Active: **Present Perfect Tense.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.32-37.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.66 стор.92; впр.67 стор.92; впр.68 стор.92-93.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 5.1 (Making Wishes Come True).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №6

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood Active: **Present Perfect vs. Past Indefinite**

Джерело: Верба: стор.35-36; Барановська: стор.91.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.71 стор.94; впр.72 стор.94-95; впр.73 стор.95-96.

Верба: впр.100 стор.254.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 7.3 (Mexico Best Places for Family Beach Holidays).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №7

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood Active: **Past Perfect Tense; Past Perfect Tense vs. Past Indefinite Tense.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.37-40; Барановська: стор.100, 101.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.79 стор.101; впр.80 стор.101-102; впр.81 стор.102; впр.83 стор.103-104.

Верба: впр.107 стор.257.

Лексичний блок: повторення вивчених лексичних одиниць.

Писемний блок: остаточне оцінювання листів.

Контрольна робота №1

Тема 2. Плани на майбутнє. Вибір професії. Особистісні пріоритети.

Огляд теми: У рамках лексичного блоку розглядаються завдання 2 (вибір однієї правильної відповіді / детальне розуміння прочитаного) та завдання 4 (на заповнення пропусків у тексті / розуміння структури тексту) типового тесту. У рамках писемного завдання опрацьовується написання ділового листа.

Теми для ділового листа:

1. You are writing your final test in English. You are going to continue mastering a foreign language in the future. Write an e-mail letter to the Students' Web Council according to the plan below:

Introduction

Para 1: greeting; the purpose of your writing.

Main body

Para 2: whether you are for or against school leaving exams.

Para 3: what the advantages of the testing system are.

Conclusion

Para4: whether the testing is a good way to evaluate the students' knowledge; closing remarks; your signature.

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

2. You recently bought a router which does not comply with your network. Write a letter to the company according the plan below:

Introduction

Para1: greeting; the purpose of your writing.

Main body

Para 2: state when/where/how you bought it.

Para 3: explain what the problem is; tell the company you are returning the gadget.

Conclusion

Para 4: ask them to fix it or send you a new one; closing remarks; your signature.

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

3. You have just returned from your holiday abroad and have found that you left some of your belongings in the hotel. Write a letter to the hotel management and:

- state the purpose of your writing;
- tell them when you stayed in this hotel and what your room number was;
- describe the things you left in the room;
- instruct what you want them to do.

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

Практичне заняття №1 (9)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood Active **Present Perfect Continuous Tense; Present Perfect Continuous Tense vs. Present Perfect Tense.**

Джерело: Верба: стор. 42-45; Барановська: стор.121.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.106 стор.121-122; впр.107 стор.122; впр.108 стор.1122- 123.

Верба: впр.118 стор.259, впр.119 стор.260.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 2.2 (What is the History of Teddy Bears?)

Писемний блок: представлення трьох варіантів тем ділового листа.

Практичне заняття №2 (10)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood Active: **Past Perfect Continuous Tense; Past Perfect Continuous Tense vs. Past Perfect Tense.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.45-46; Барановська: стор.125.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.111 стор.126; впр.112 стор.126.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 16.4 (Determination).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №3 (11)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood Active: **Future Indefinite Tense; Future Indefinite Tense vs. Present Indefinite and Present Continuous Tenses.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.21-23; Барановська: стор. 60, 67.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.27 стор.60-61; впр.28 стор.61-62.

Верба: впр.53 стор.239.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 7.2 (Early History of Chocolate).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №4 (12)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood Active: **Present Indefinite Tense in Subordinate Clauses of Time and Condition.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.14; Барановська: стор.62.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.29 стор.62-63; впр.30 стор.63; впр.35 стор.66-67.

Верба: впр.56 стор.240, впр.57 стор.240.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 13.4 (The Lost Art of Facilitating a Discussion).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №5 (13)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood Active: **Future Continuous Tense; Future Continuous Tense vs. Future Indefinite Tense.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.30-31; Барановська: стор.68.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.37 стор.68-69; впр.38 стор.69.

Верба: впр.90 стор.251.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 16.2 (Parents and Teens).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №6 (14)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood Active: **Future Perfect Tense; Future Perfect Tense vs. Future Indefinite and Future Continuous Tenses.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.40-42; Барановська: стор.115.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.99 стор.116; впр.100 стор.116; впр.101 стор.116-117; впр. 102 стор. 117.

Верба: впр.112 стор.258.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 15.4 (Alcatraz Island).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №7 (15)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **The System of English Tenses.**

Вправи: Барановська: впр.118 стор.131-132; впр.120, впр.123 стор.133-137.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 7.4 (The Leviathan Whale)

Писемний блок: остаточне оцінювання листа.

Контрольна робота №2

Тема 3. Міжнародні освітні програми. Досвід навчання за кордоном. Загальні відомості про англomовний світ.

Огляд теми: У рамках лексичного блоку розглядаються завдання 3 (пошук специфічної інформації) та завдання 4 (на заповнення пропусків у тексті / розуміння структури тексту) типового тесту. У рамках писемного завдання опрацьовується написання рекламного оголошення.

Теми для рекламного оголошення:

1. You have been asked to organize a special event as part of the school's English Week. Suggestions include poetry reading, a poster presentation, music and songs, or the chance to meet the native speakers of English.

Write a notice for the school notice board to advertise the event. In your notice:

- describe the kind of event you are planning;
- state exactly where and when it will be held;
- ask for volunteers to help with preparations;
- say how you can be contacted.

Write an advertisement of at least 100 words.

2. Your school teacher is starting an English club to help students improve their communication skills in their free time. You have been asked to write an advertisement about the new club for the school newsletter. In your advertisement:

- tell students about the club;
- outline possible activities;
- give details of the meeting place and time;
- encourage students to join.

Write an advertisement of at least 100 words.

3. You work for an estate agency. Your boss wants you to write an advertisement to the magazine "My House" describing the cottage for sale. In your description write:

- what kind of house it is;
- where it is located;
- what is inside and outside the cottage;
- why the cottage is worth buying.

Write an advertisement of at least 100 words.

Практичне заняття №1 (17)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Passive Voice.**

Джерело: Верба: стор. 49; Барановська: стор.184-185, 189, 191.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.3 стор.186-187; впр.9 стор.190; впр.10 стор.190-191; впр.14 стор.192; впр.15 стор.192-193.

Верба: впр.138 стор.267.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 4.1 (General Guidelines)

Писемний блок: представлення трьох варіантів тем рекламного оголошення.

Практичне заняття №2 (18)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Indicative Mood Passive.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.50-56; Барановська: стор.184-185, 189, 191

Вправи: Барановська: впр.17 стор.193; впр.21 стор.195; впр.28 стор.199.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 12.3 (The Taj Mahal in India).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №3 (19)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood: **Active vs. Passive Voice.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.49-56; Барановська: стор. 184-185, 189, 191.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.4 стор.187; 6 стор.188; впр.22 стор.195-196.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 14.4 (Generation “Y” and Change).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №4 (20)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood: **Indirect Speech: Statements.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.46-49; Барановська: стор.148, 154.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.4 стор.150; впр.5 стор.150-151; впр.7 стор.152.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 16.1 (Student Disinterest: Is It Curable?).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №5 (21)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood: **Indirect Speech: Statements.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.46-49; Барановська: стор.148, 154.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.8 стор.152; впр.9 стор.153; впр.10 стор.153-154.

Верба: впр.128 стор.263.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 3.3 (Wear to Work: Mistakes to Avoid)

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №6 (22)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood: **Indirect Speech: Questions.**

Джерело: Барановська: стор. 160.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.22 стор.162; впр.24 стор.162-163; впр.27 стор.164-165.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 4.4 (Shopping in Shanghai and Beijing).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №7 (23)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Indicative Mood: **Indirect Speech: Questions and Orders.**

Джерело: Барановська: стор.160, 154-155.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.28 стор.165; впр.30 стор.166; впр.34 стор.168; впр.35 стор.168-169.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 11.4 (Generation “Y” Employees).

Писемний блок: остаточне оцінювання оголошення.

Контрольна робота № 3

Тема 4. Загальні відомості про сучасну Україну. Улюблені розваги молоді в Україні та в англomовному світі.

Огляд теми: У рамках лексичного блоку розглядаються завдання 5 (розрізнення значення окремих лексичних одиниць відповідно до контексту) та завдання 6 (використання граматичні форми частин мови та частини мови відповідно до контексту) типового тесту. У рамках писемного завдання опрацьовується написання ділового листа.

Теми для ділового листа:

1. You are looking for an opportunity to study English in some of the European countries. In the newspaper you found the contact details of the

language college in Malta, yet no details about the courses taught were given in the advertisement. Write a letter to the college asking about:

- the English courses available for international students;
- organization of the classes and exams;
- accommodation and leisure opportunities;
- tuition fees and discounts.

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

2. Using the on-line program Travel Cheap you are planning a trip to Manchester with a group of your classmates. You've found a link to a cheap hotel near the University of Manchester. Write them an e-mail:

- explaining your accommodation needs;
- telling them the dates and length of your planned stay;
- asking about conditions, charges and discounts available;
- asking about the opportunity to book places there.

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

3. You have been asked to organize the English language week in your school. You want to attract some native speakers or English to take part in this event. Write an invitation letter to the local British Council office asking them to send their representatives to your school. Mention:

- the purpose of the event;
- its audience;
- the date and place;
- your expectations from the guest speakers.

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

Практичне заняття №1 (25)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Noun: Plural.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.122-123; Барановська:стор.21.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.1стор.21; впр.2 стор.22.

Верба: впр.258 стор.319; впр.259 стор.319; впр.260 стор.320.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 1.5 (The Region Around Corpus Christi).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №2 (26)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Noun: Plural.**

Джерело: Вербa: стор.124-126; Барановська:стор.21-22.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.3 стор.22; впр.4 стор.22; впр.5 стор.22; впр.9 стор.23-24.

Вербa: впр.261 стор.320.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 5.6 (January 26 – 30 is No-Name Calling Week).

Писемний блок: представлення трьох варіантів тем ділового листа.

Практичне заняття №3 (27)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Noun: Possessive Case.**

Джерело: Вербa: стор.126-130; Барановська:стор.25.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.12 стор.25; впр.13 стор.25.

Вербa: впр.262 стор.320; впр.263 стор.320.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 11.5 (Madeira).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №4 (28)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Adjective: Degrees of Comparison.**

Джерело: Вербa: стор.145-148; Барановська:стор.26-27.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.1 стор.26; впр.2 стор.27; впр.3 стор.27.

Вербa: впр.270 стор.323; впр.271 стор.323.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 10.6 (Fountain Pen Makes a Comeback in Scotland).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №5 (29)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Adjective: Degrees of Comparison.**

Джерело: Вербa: стор.145-148; Барановська:стор.26-27.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.4 стор.28; впр.5 стор.28; впр.6 стор.28-29.

Вербa: впр.272 стор.323.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 17.5 (Amelia and Gasparilla Islands, Florida).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №6 (30)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Adverbs: Degrees of Comparison. Adverbs vs. Adjectives.**

Джерело: Вербa: стор.174-176.

Вправи: Вербa: впр.291 стор.328; впр.292 стор.328.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 16.6 (Zoo-goers are Ready to Greet Baby-Panda)

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №7 (31)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Numerals.**

Джерело: Вербa: стор.148-153.

Вправи: Вербa: впр.273 стор.324; впр.274 стор.324; впр.275 стор.324; впр.276 стор.324;

Лексичний блок: Доценко 17.6 (Tusket Islands)

Писемний блок: остаточне оцінювання листа.

Контрольна робота №4

Підсумковий семестровий екзамен

Другий семестр

Тема 5. Культура і види мистецтва. Видатні митці.

Огляд теми: Протягом теми опрацьовуються всі завдання тесту формату ЗНО (6 завдань з блоку читання та три види письмового завдання).

Теми письмових завдань:

1. An English-speaking friend who lives in another town in your country is going to visit your home for a few days. Send an e-mail to your friend telling him/her:
 - how to get to your house by public transport;
 - what time you expect him/her;
 - what you are going to do together during his/her stay and;
 - asking him/her about his/her preferences and plans.Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates and addresses.
2. You are busy organizing a sport event at your college. For this event to be more exciting, you've decided to invite the teams from the other colleges to participate. Write a letter of invitation to sport organizers mentioning:

- what kinds of sport event you are planning;
- when and where it will take place;
- what kind of teams/team-members are invited to take part;
- how they can contact you to confirm their participation and discuss details.

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

3. Write a review of a book you enjoyed. Give information about:

- the title, the author and the type of the book;
- when and where the story took place;
- who the main characters of the story are;
- explain why you find the book interesting.

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

Практичне заняття №1

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **The Subjunctive Mood vs. The Indicative Mood.**

The Subjunctive Mood: Types of Subordinate Clauses.

Джерело: Барановська : стор.261, 271.

Вправи: Барановська : впр.1 стор.262; впр.2 стор.262; впр.3 стор.262-263;
впр.18 стор.271.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 6.1 (Labour Laws for Teens).

Писемний блок: представлення письмового завдання.

Практичне заняття №2

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Present Subjunctive Mood: if-Clauses.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.60-61; Барановська: стор.261.

Вправи: Верба: впр.147 стор.270; впр.148 стор.271; впр.164 А стор.279.
Барановська : впр.7 стор.264.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 1.2 (Common Ways Students Cheat on Exams).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №3

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Past Subjunctive Mood: if-Clauses.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.60-61; Барановська: стор.261.

Вправи: Верба: впр.147 стор.270; впр.149 стор.271.

Барановська: впр.8 стор.265.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 5.3 (Internet Security).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №4

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Present Subjunctive Mood vs Past Subjunctive Mood: if-Clauses.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.60-61; Барановська:стор.261.

Вправи: Верба: впр.142 стор.268-269; впр.150 стор.271-272; впр.152 стор.272 – 273; впр.156 стор.274-275; впр.164 Б стор.279.

Барановська: впр.9 стор.265-266.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 3.4 (Is Dark Chocolate a Good Food?).

Писемний блок: оцінювання особистого листа.

Практичне заняття №5

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Present and Past Subjunctive Mood: Objective clauses with WISH.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.61-62; Барановська :стор.266, 267.

Вправи: Верба: впр.144 стор.269; впр.145 стор.270; впр.164 В стор.278.

Барановська: впр.10 стор.266; впр.11 стор.266; впр.12 стор.267.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 1.5 (Underground Vault Protects World's Seeds).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №6

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Present and Past Subjunctive Mood: Objective clauses.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.64-65.

Вправи: Верба: впр.158 стор.275-276; впр.161 стор.277; впр.164 Д стор.279.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 3.6 (Maio, Cape Verde Islands).

Писемний блок: оцінювання ділового листа.

Практичне заняття №7

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Imperative Mood: Direct and Indirect Speech.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.66-67; Барановська: стор.179.

Вправи: Барановська: впр.53 стор.179.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 8.5 (Giant Smelly Plants Attract Thousands).

Писемний блок: оцінювання рекламного оголошення.

Контрольна робота №5

Тема 6. Музеї і виставки. Молодь і мистецтво.

Огляд теми: Протягом теми опрацьовуються всі завдання тесту формату ЗНО (6 завдань з блоку читання та три види письмового завдання).

Теми письмових завдань:

1. Your family has just moved to a new apartment. As you were busy with relocation you haven't written to your pen-friend for a while. Write a letter to him/her mentioning:

- what the reason of your silence has been;
- where your new flat is situated;
- what you most like (or dislike) about your new place of living;
- what has changed in your life after you have moved there.

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

2. You should book a conference hall with dinner in a conference centre. You have already phoned them and discussed the matter. Write a letter confirming the reservation mentioning:

- the name and location of the conference centre;
- the date of the event and the number of guests;
- additional services you'd like to have;
- any further questions that might arise.

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

3. Some people think that children should begin their formal education at a very early age and should spend most of their time on school studies. Others believe that young children should spend most of their time playing. Compare these two views. Which view do you agree with? Why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer including:

- analyzing pros and cons of both points of view;
- national traditions in Ukraine and abroad;
- explaining your own ideas;

You should write at least 100 words.

Практичне заняття №1 (9)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Modal Verbs. **Modal Verbs: CAN.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.67-72; Барановська: стор.276, 277, 278, 279.

Вправи: Верба: впр.169 стор.281; впр.170 стор.281; впр.171 стор.281-282;
впр.173 стор.282.

Барановська: впр.2 стор.277; впр.3 стор.277-278; впр.6 стор.279;
впр.11 стор.282.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 10.1 (Moving).

Писемний блок: представлення письмового завдання.

Практичне заняття №2 (10)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Modal Verbs. **Modal Verbs: MAY.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.72-74; Барановська: стор.284, 285, 286, 287.

Вправи: Верба: впр.175 стор.283; впр.177 стор.282; впр.181 стор.285.

Барановська: впр.17 стор.285; впр.19 стор.286; впр.20 стор.286-287;
впр.23 стор.288.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 13.2 (Culture Shock).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №3 (11)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Modal Verbs. **Modal Verbs: MUST.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.75-77; Барановська: стор.290, 291, 293.

Вправи: Верба: впр.187 стор.287; впр.189 стор.288.

Барановська: впр.28 стор.291; впр.33 стор.294; впр.34 стор.294.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 14.3 (Vitamins, Minerals and Supplements).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №4 (12)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Modal Verbs. **Modal Verbs: to HAVE, to BE.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.79-81; Барановська: стор.295, 296.

Вправи: Верба: впр.193 стор.289- 290; впр.196 стор.290-291.

Барановська: впр.31 стор.292-293; впр.32 стор.293; впр.36 стор.295;
впр.37 стор.296.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 8.4 (Meet Your Mysterious Relative).

Писемний блок: оцінювання особистого листа.

Практичне заняття №5 (13)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Modal Verbs. **Modal Verbs: SHOULD, OUGHT to.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.77-79; Барановська: стор.300, 301.

Вправи: Верба: впр.200 стор.293; впр.201 стор.293.

Барановська: впр.46 стор.301; впр.47 стор.301; впр.48 стор.302.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 4.5 (Wind Provides Electricity for Homes and Schools).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №6 (14)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: Modal Verbs. **Modal Verbs: SHALL, WILL, WOULD.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.81-83.

Вправи: Верба: впр.204 стор.294; впр.205 стор.294.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 8.6 (Scientists Say Exercise – Food for the Brain).

Писемний блок: оцінювання ділового листа.

Практичне заняття №7 (15)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Modal Verbs: NEED, DARE.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.83-85; Барановська: стор.305.

Вправи: Верба: впр.209 стор.296; впр.210 стор.296.

Барановська: впр.54 стор.305; впр.55 стор.306; впр.56 стор.307.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 15.6 (Japanese Scientists Photograph Giant Squid).

Писемний блок: оцінювання рекламного оголошення.

Контрольна робота №6

Тема 7. Наукові відкриття і досягнення. Техногенні катастрофи.

Огляд теми: Протягом теми опрацьовуються всі завдання тесту формату ЗНО (6 завдань з блоку читання та три види письмового завдання).

Теми письмових завдань:

1. You have learnt that your friend has become a vegetarian. You have heard something about vegetarians but you are not sure it is a healthy way of life and that his/her example is worth following. Write a letter to your friend asking:

- what made her/him change her/his eating habits;
- what products are recommended to vegetarians;
- how difficult it is for her/him to keep to the diet;
- what advice she or he can give you if you decide to become a vegetarian as well.

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

2. You have ordered several books through the Internet. When you opened the parcel, you found out that books were paperbacks, while you ordered hard-covered books. Write a letter to the company mentioning:

- state when/where/how you ordered them;
- explain what the problem is; tell the company you are returning the books;
- ask them send you new books according your order.

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

3. You are a member of a local environmental group. Write a leaflet "Keep Your City Clean!" using the following points:

- draw readers' attention to the problems your neighbourhood is facing;
- tell about the existence of some possibilities to solve the problems;
- invite people to take part in a "clean-up day";
- write the date, the time and the place of the gathering.

Write a leaflet of at least 100 words.

Практичне заняття №1 (17)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Infinitive: forms and their meaning.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.85-88. Барановська: стор.204-205.

Вправи: Верба: впр.214 стор.298; впр.215 стор.2298-299.

Барановська: впр.6 стор.205; впр.9 стор.206-207; впр.10 стор.207; впр.11 стор.207-208.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 11.1 (Natural Pet Medicine).

Писемний блок: представлення тем письмового завдання.

Практичне заняття №2 (18)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Infinitive: usage of particle “to”**

Джерело: Верб: стор.98-100; Барановська: стор.202.

Вправи: Верб: впр.217 стор.299-230.

Барановська: впр.1 стор.202; впр.2 стор.202; впр.3 стор.203.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 15.2 (The US Preventive Services).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №3 (19)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **The Objective Infinitive Complex: structure.**

Джерело: Верб: стор.91. Барановська: стор.209.

Вправи: Верб: впр.219 стор.301.

Барановська: впр.1 стор.208; впр.2 стор.209; впр.3 стор.209.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 15.3 (Super Cell Phones).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №4 (20)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **The Objective Infinitive Complex: usage.**

Джерело: Верб : стор.92-93. Барановська: стор.209, 211,212, 213, 214-215.

Вправи: Верб: впр.220 стор.301.

Барановська: впр.21 стор.221-222; впр.22 стор.222; впр.27 стор.225; впр.229

А/Б/В/Г стор.305-306.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 17.4 (Harry Potter's Secrets).

Писемний блок: оцінювання особистого листа.

Практичне заняття №5 (21)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **The Subjective Infinitive Complex: structure.**

Джерело: Верб: стор.94-95. Барановська: стор.226.

Вправи: Верб: впр.222 стор.302-303; впр.223 стор.303.

Барановська: впр.2 стор.227; впр.3 стор.227-228; впр.4 стор.228.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 15.5 (Recycled Vegetable Oil Powers Vans).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №6 (22)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **The Subjective Infinitive Complex: usage.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.95-96. Барановська: стор.226, 229, 230.

Вправи: Верба: впр.224 стор.303; впр.229 Д/Е/Є/Ж стор.305-306.

Барановська: впр.7 стор.229; впр.11 стор.231-232; впр.12 стор.232.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 9.6 (Coming Soon: Sodas with Vitamins).

Писемний блок: оцінювання ділового листа.

Практичне заняття №7 (23)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **The Propositional Infinitive Complex: structure and usage.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.97-98;

Вправи: Верба: впр.225 стор.304.

Барановська: впр.54 стор.305; впр.55 стор.306; впр.56 стор.307.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 9.5 (New Bulbs Provide More Light).

Писемний блок: оцінювання рекламного оголошення.

Контрольна робота № 7

Тема 8. Видатні науковці та наукові премії. Науковий пошук і фантастика.

Огляд теми: Протягом теми опрацьовуються всі завдання тесту формату ЗНО (6 завдань з блоку читання та три види письмового завдання).

Теми письмових завдань:

1. You have recently been to a theatre/movie theatre and got deeply impressed with what you have watched there. Write a letter to your friend mentioning:
 - when and where you have been and what you have seen;
 - what the film/play is about;
 - who is starring in the play/film;
 - what you liked about the play/film and why.

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

2. You are fond of gardening and want to know more about roses that can be grown in Ukraine. Write a letter to David Austin Roses Ltd. and ask for the following information:

- what kinds of roses they offer for the climate like in Ukraine;
- whether they have roses which are easy to care for;
- the price and possible ways of shipping;
- any other further information.

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

3. You have recently visited a place of interest in your country. Write an article for a school paper describing:

- the place you have been to;
- the tourist attractions that are in the place;
- the sights and the places of interest you have visited;
- whether the place is worth visiting and why.

Write an article of at least 100 words.

Практичне заняття №1 (25)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **The Participle: Participle I and Participle II.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.100-102. Барановська Т: стор.233, 236, 237, 239.

Вправи: Верба: впр.230 стор.306.

Барановська Т: впр.1 стор.232; впр.5 стор.234-235; впр.7 стор.235; впр.19 стор.242.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 15.1 (Staying Healthy During Flue Season).

Писемний блок: представлення тем письмового завдання.

Практичне заняття №2 (26)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **Participle I and Participle II: forms and meaning.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.102-105. Барановська: стор.243, 244.

Вправи: Верба: впр.231 стор.307-308; впр.232 стор.308 .

Барановська Т: впр.8 стор.236; впр.10 стор.237; впр.13 стор.238; впр.16 стор.240; впр.21 стор.243.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 8.2 (Albert Einstein).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №3 (27)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **The Objective Participle Complex.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.108-109. Барановська: стор.209.

Вправи: Верба: впр.234 стор.309; впр.235 стор.309-310; впр.237 стор.310-311;
впр.240 стор.311.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 9.3 (Nanotechnology).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №4 (28)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **The Subjective Participle Complex.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.109-110. Барановська: стор.209, 211, 212, 213, 214-215.

Вправи: Murphy: впр.66.1 стор.133; впр.66.2 стор.133; впр.66.3 стор.133.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 12.4 (Good Bookkeeping Saves You Money).

Писемний блок: оцінювання особистого листа.

Практичне заняття №5 (29)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **The Absolute Participle Complex.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.110-112. Барановська: стор.243.

Вправи: Верба: впр.241 стор.311.

Барановська: впр.22 стор.244; впр.25 стор.246; впр.26 стор.246-247.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 14.5 (Farmers Use Falcons to Protect Berries).

Писемний блок: консультація з викладачем.

Практичне заняття №6 (30)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **The Gerund: noun and verbal characteristics.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.113-116. Барановська: стор.248, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 260.

Вправи: Верба: впр.242 стор.312; впр.243 стор.312; впр.244 стор.312; впр.245 стор.313; впр.246 стор.313-314; впр.247 стор.314; впр.248 стор.314-315 .

Барановська: впр.2 стор.249; впр.3 стор.250; впр.4 стор.251; впр.8 стор.253-254; впр.11 стор.255.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 4.6 (World's Largest Cruise Ship).

Писемний блок: оцінювання ділового листа.

Практичне заняття №7 (31)

Граматичний блок:

Теорія: **The Gerund: complexes.**

Джерело: Верба: стор.119-121. Барановська: стор.257.

Вправи: Верба: впр.251 стор.316; впр.252 стор.316-317; впр.253 стор.317;
впр.254 стор.317; впр.251 стор.316; впр.257 стор.318-319.

Барановська: впр.14 стор.257; впр.15 стор.257-258.

Лексичний блок: Доценко 13.6 (Scientists Discover Oldest Mayan Mural).

Писемний блок: оцінювання рекламного оголошення.

Контрольна робота №8

Підсумковий семестровий екзамен

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ТА ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНІ РОБОТИ

Контрольна робота №1

Task 1

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense:

1. My friends, Erika and Stephen, (1. to be) great guys. Erika (2. to be) a business consultant and I (3. to be) happy to have her for my advisor.
2. Listen! These girls (4. to discuss) the film we are going to watch. They already (5. to see) it.
3. Only after my sister (6. to leave) I could finally start to write the answer to Monica's letter. I (7. to try) to be concentrated and matter-of-fact but my mind (8. to be) full of stressful thoughts about the future of the project.
4. It (9. to snow) the whole day yesterday.
5. What you (10. to do) on Friday? If there is nothing special on your mind you can join us. We are having a pizza-party and Alice will cook her famous chocolate cake.

II. Choose the correct answer:

1. Why is she so upset? – She _____ her favourite ring.
a) loses b) has lost c) had lost
2. It _____ hotter and hotter every day.
a) is getting b) gets c) got
3. Martha _____ from the University 2 years ago.
a) graduated b) had graduated c) has graduated
4. Many Londoners _____ to town every day and it takes them from 1 to 2 hours daily.
a) are commuting b) commutes c) commute
5. I knew she would get well in the test. She _____ very hard for it.
a) studied b) had studied c) was studying

Task 2

Read the texts 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.

WHEN CHILDREN LIE

Sometimes children are caught in small lies, of the “I didn't do it” variety. How to stop this behaviour before it starts to escalate. Think about it.

1 _____

They lie to keep their parents happy with them, they lie so they won't get in trouble, they lie to cover the embarrassment or inadequacy, or they lie because they don't make the clear distinction between fact and fiction. Teaching your child the value of telling the truth takes time, skill and patience.

2 _____

Don't ask questions that set your child up to lie. When your child has chocolate on his face and the candy is gone, don't ask, "Did you eat that candy bar that was on the counter?" Instead make a statement of fact, "I'm disappointed that you ate the candy bar without asking. That will be your snack for today." If your child says, "I didn't," – don't play twenty questions, just state the facts, "The candy is gone, and there's chocolate on your face. Why don't you go up to your room for a while and come on back down when you want to talk about it?"

3 _____

Focus on finding an answer instead of laying blame. "Regardless of how it happened, the lamp is broken. What are we going to do about it?"

4 _____

If your child comes to you with the truth, resist the urge to lecture. Thank the child for telling the truth and then focus on finding a solution or imposing a necessary consequence, without anger. Don't make the mistake of saying, "If you tell the truth, you won't be punished." We all make mistakes, and owning up to them can be difficult, but we still need to accept the responsibility for our actions. So avoid the trap of saying, "When you tell the truth, you'll be off the hook," – instead, think of it this way, "If you lie, you'll be in even bigger trouble!"

5 _____

Kids sometimes lie because they feel they're not meeting your anticipation, and they think it's easier to lie than feel like a failure. Take a look at how you respond to your child's mistakes or inadequacies, and make sure you leave room for imperfections.

A Spend time on solutions.

B Review your expectations.

C Don't start the "off the hook" mistake.

D Model truthfulness.

E Children lie for a variety of reasons.

F Be straightforward and honest.

G Find someone to talk to.

H Don't play detective.

Task 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE FUTURE OF READING

Electronic books, or e-books, provide a new, cool, environmentally-friendly, and inexpensive way to read. Differing from their paper cousins only in the binding, e-books are stored and used as computer files rather than as ink on paper.

12 _____

One arena that might soon see the leap to e-book use is the classroom. Students would take their handheld e-book readers to the electronic bookstore, load their texts, carry the lot in their bookbag, and not notice the extra weight of a dozen full-length texts.

13 _____

E-books can be bought directly on the Internet from hundreds of publishers or retail e-bookstores. In either case, pay with your credit or debit card, then download it directly as with a free book, or wait for it to arrive as an e-mail attachment, a disk or a CD.

14 _____

E-books can be viewed on a computer screen or using a book reader. About the size of a large trade paperback, these handheld e-book readers have high-resolution, easy-to-read screens, and a computer or telephone connector to obtain files. Better yet, they have enough memory to store many book files at once.

15 _____

Few conventional bookstores carry e-books yet, but it's a simple matter for a savvy person to find them. The best bet is an Internet search engine, directory, or specialty information centre. There, locate e-books by author, subject, genre, ISBN, or title. The online versions of some giant bookstore chains also have searchable e-book sections.

E-publishers and many of their authors have web pages. These have further information, plot summaries, reviews, pictures and other good stuff. They usually provide several chapters to read free so you can try-before-you-buy, just as in a paper bookstore. Maybe it'll get published on the net with your name and web site attached.

16 _____

If you love paper books to death and just can't imagine reading any other way, don't panic. So far, e-books are an alternative to the traditional ones. They haven't replaced them... yet. However, you don't have to be much of a prophet to note that since distributing books electronically is easier, faster, cheaper, and offers greater variety, we should soon see a lot more of them. Some promise to make the experience better than paper with multimedia readers. Others produce audio versions where the author reads it to you. Keep in mind, you take the same chances buying an electronic book as a paper one.

A Purchasing E-Books

B Providing E-Book Service

C Considering the Priorities

D Innovations in Educations

E Putting a Toe in the E-Book Waters

F Major Electronic Publishers

G Reputable E-Book Authors

H Technical Characteristics of E-Book Readers

Контрольна робота №2

Task 1

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense:

1. Ask him if he (1. to be) ready to help us. If he (2. to agree) I (3. to contact) him tomorrow.
2. Your eyes are red. You (4. to cry) again?
3. He is worried that Annie (5. not to translate) his book by the end of October. His agent insists that she (6. to do) it in time.
4. Before he was offered this position Mark (7. to teach) at Washington State University for 10 years.
5. What your brother (8. to say) when he (9. to learn) about your marriage?
– He is sure to ask when he (10. to meet) the guy.

II. Choose the correct answer:

1. Tomorrow at this time we _____ to Paris.
a) will fly b) will have flown c) will be flying
2. The poor kid _____ the flue for 3 days already when his mom called the doctor.
a) had been having b) had had c) had
3. I will finish the report after Nelly _____ me the information about their bank.
a) brings b) will bring c) will have brought
4. Mom, I don't understand this exercise. Can you help me with it? – Of course, baby. I _____ it to you.
a) am explaining b) explain c) will explain
5. Your friend _____ the tickets by the time you finish typing the documents. No doubts about it.
a) will buy b) will have bought c) will be buying

Task 2

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WHY DON'T MORE PEOPLE SET GOALS

If you are going to set and achieve a new goal, something in your life must change.

In today's hectic, non-stop world we are all extremely busy. Time is a precious commodity and (17) _____. That means setting priorities and that is not easy. We understand that setting goals is important. The media often shows us examples of people who have achieved great things because they set and achieved their goals. So why don't more people set goals?

Setting and achieving goals is not easy. If it were, more people would be doing it.

Setting priorities is the one step most goal-setting programs overlook. In order to free up time to reach your new goal, you'll have to reduce, alter or eliminate a current activity. Many goal-setting programs give you the basics. These programs are good but without fully understanding (18) _____ many people will get sidetracked before reaching their goal.

Let's say your goal is to go back to school and finish the education you were not able (19) _____. You want to start slowly, so you take two courses and you've figured out the time commitment for class and homework activities will be seven hours per week.

What part of your life will you change to reach your new goal? Where will you find those seven hours? Will you watch less TV, see your friends less often, sleep less, spend fewer hours with your friends or eliminate a hobby you really enjoy, etc.? There are only so many hours in a day; something has to give up if you are sincere about (20) _____.

Are you ready to make the necessary lifestyle changes to succeed? Are the people closest to you willing to help you? Will they help you find the courage and determination to reach your new goal? Ralph Waldo Emerson once said: "Whatever you do, you need courage. Whatever course you decide upon, there is always someone to tell you that you are wrong." There are always difficulties arising that (21) _____.

Setting and achieving goals is a wonderful and rewarding experience. It propels us forward in life and challenges us to reach new, (22) _____, heights. But, if it were easy, more people would be doing it. Goal-setting is hard work. It means setting priorities and making some difficult choices. George Matthew Adams said: "In this life we only get those things for which we hunt, for which we strive, and for which we are willing to sacrifice."

- A tempt you to believe your critics are right
- B to complete earlier in your life
- C realistic, attainable goals
- D sometimes unimagined
- E accomplishing your new goal

- F the importance of setting priorities
- G sticking to those choices
- H there is simply not enough of it

Task 3

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

Maria Montessori lived between 1870 and 1952. She was an Italian educator who has left her mark on education today. Her Montessori method of education is widely used all round the world. Many educationalists say it is the best system for child education. Montessori was also a doctor, philosopher and philanthropist. She was nominated for the Nobel Prize three times for her work.

Montessori was the first woman to graduate from the University of Rome Medical School. She trained as a psychiatrist and was interested in educating the “mentally retarded” and others with learning difficulties. She had great success when her class of “problematic” 8-year-old had above-average scores in state reading and writing tests. This was described as “the first Montessori miracle.”

Hearing about Maria’s achievements, Rome’s government asked her to start her own children’s school. In 1907, the *Casa dei Bambini* opened in a poor neighborhood of Rome. Montessori experimented with a philosophy she called “spontaneous self-development”, which meant letting children develop and learn at their own pace. Her methods once again met with great success. More schools opened and she gained worldwide fame.

Montessori was exiled from Italy because she refused to allow her schools to turn children into soldiers. She lived in Spain until the Spanish Civil War broke out in 1936. In 1939 she moved to India and spent ten years working on training courses, which are still seen as innovative today. She travelled around the world lecturing until her death in 1952.

6 Which of the following was not Maria Montessori’s occupation?

- A doctor
- B educationalist
- C philosopher
- D scientist

7 Montessori was the first woman to ...

- A teach children.
- B be nominated for the Nobel Prize.

- C** receive a University of Rome Medical School diploma.
- D** study at University of Rome Medical School.

8 What phenomenon was described as “the first Montessori miracle”?

- A** Educating the “mentally retarded” children.
- B** Teaching children with learning difficulties.
- C** Achieving above-average test results from the class of problematic children.
- D** Teaching 8-year-olds to read and write.

9 What does the method of “spontaneous self-development” mean?

- A** Letting children develop and learn at their own tempo.
- B** Letting children develop and learn at their own program.
- C** Letting children develop and learn at their own homes.
- D** Letting children develop and learn at their own.

10 Why was Montessori exiled from Italy?

- A** Her method turned out to be not really good.
- B** She didn’t let her schools turn children into soldiers.
- C** She worked on training courses all over the world.
- D** She preferred to live in Spain.

Контрольна робота №3

Task 1

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Remember that the verbs are used in their Passive forms:

1. The parcels (1. to deliver) every day. I am sure your present (2. to send) by Tuesday.
2. Last week her new apartment (3. to break) into. She is scared to stay there now.
3. The kittens (4. to feed) at the moment. Just wait, please, and your curiosity (5. to satisfy).
4. Many toys (6. to donate) already and the auction is sure to be a success. Yesterday the Governor (7. to invite) to give the opening speech.
5. The doctor (8. to send) for tomorrow. Till then we must be calm and positive. – Sure. But last time he had that high temperature Granny (9. to inform) before the doctor (10. to call) for. Shall I phone her now?

II. Turn the following sentences into reported speech.

1. “Will you join us next Wednesday?” Polly asked me.
2. Yesterday the veterinary said, “In summer, grazing cows are victims to heat stress.”
3. I didn’t say to you, “I didn’t help Maggie 2 days ago.”
4. My brother asked me, “Why have you left the door open?”
5. “Were you watching this horrible movie the whole day yesterday?” she kept asking him.

Task 2

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.

IS FASHION DESIGN FOR YOU?

I want to be a fashion designer. How do I get started? What should I know and how will I find out? Should I go to school or try to get a job? Do I want to start my own company? So many questions in my head, where do I start and where will I end up? Sounds like you? I remember feeling exactly like that myself!

11 _____

I’ve learned a lot about the industry since I began and I’m still finding out there is always more to know. I’ve worked for giant manufacturers and I’ve made

one-of-a-kind pieces for private clientele. I've had my own label and my own store. I've sold other people's clothes. I've been unemployed and I've had great jobs that I've left for even better ones. I've realized that it's an industry where art is joined and, in fact, led by commerce. Some people have made it in a very short time with no training and others have graduated from university with degrees before climbing their career ladders. I started in fine arts, then fashion design and am now the chairperson and teacher at a fashion design programme.

12 _____

Where are your answers? After witnessing both success and failure, I believe that most importantly you must first discover if this is really what you want to do! Start by getting involved in this industry. Your local mall probably has someone on staff that's involved in fashion show production and fashion promotion. Make an appointment and let them know what you're interested in and volunteer to help on the next project. This is a great introduction to the glitz and glamour side of the business, however, you will still need to get a broader picture.

13 _____

Look for a store in your neighbourhood that makes and sells its own clothes and see if you can meet the owner and a designer. Try to talk your way into a tour of their studio or factory or ask for the opportunity to see what a typical day is like. Ask about the hours they work, how long it took them to get their own store, if they went to school, what were their greatest hurdles, what is the toughest part of the job. Some may be too busy preparing for a show or new clothing line, but don't be discouraged. You really should make every effort to get a feel for the business, not only catwalks and photoshoots. If you still want to be a fashion designer, then dig in some more. Go to your local fabric store and see if they offer any lessons, or try buying some fabric and making something for yourself.

14 _____

Before studying fashion, Alana Berry pursued a career in business and feels it is the best thing she could have done, "When I look at the big picture now, I realize it's not just about being creative: fashion is also a business. If I didn't have a strong understanding of business, it would all be just a hobby". Once she realized that fashion was calling out to her, she enrolled at the Toronto International Academy of Design.

When Alana left school she almost immediately formed "Alana Berry", her own fashion company and label. She has teamed up with one of her former Academy classmates, Diana Calma, and is designing elegant custom-tailored formal wear for her clients. Alana believes owning your own company can be very rewarding if you're prepared for "long hours and hard work!"

Instead of immediately heading out on his own, Alex Labayen decided to apprentice with one of Canada's hottest new labels, "Misura by Joeffer Caoc". Alex feels that becoming an intern has been a valuable stepping stone to one day going out on his own. His experiences at "Misura" have already taught him some of the subtler aspects of fashion, "You have to remember it's not for you, the clothes I mean, you just can't design what you like — you have to adapt to what other people want".

Working as an apprentice has become an extension of school. Alex says, "I have fun, but it's long hours and hard work. I've been able to learn about the business side of the industry, things like production, distribution, custom laws, sourcing and marketing. I think this is a great route I've taken because I can learn from someone else's mistakes, learn the ropes, make great contacts and eventually go out on my own better prepared than ever!"

This paragraph says that _____

- A developing a strong network of contacts is quite necessary nowadays.
- B to start a career isn't an easy task.
- C everybody must practise keeping an eye on modern trends.
- D gaining a real sense of the fashion industry is a must.
- E people pay great attention to the importance of fashion catwalks.
- F designing trendy outfits is an excellent way to gain prosperity.
- G individual approach to fashion is the best thing.
- H people should make some steps in becoming a fashion professional.

Task 3

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.

TWO MONKEYS SEE A MORE COLOURFUL WORLD

For a pair of squirrel monkeys named Sam and Dalton, the world recently got more colourful. Male squirrel monkeys are normally red-green colour-blind, (16) _____. But now, thanks to an experiment by scientists at the University of Seattle, Sam and Dalton see things different – they seem to be able to see red and green.

Animals (including people) are able to see different colours of light thanks to proteins in the eye. Proteins are important building blocks of cells, and different kinds of proteins serve specific purposes in a living organism. When an important

protein is absent or disabled, (17) _____. Male squirrel monkeys normally lack the proteins that detect red and green light, which means they can't tell red and green from other colours. The monkeys can see blue and yellow.

Jay Neitz is the scientist at the University of Washington (18) _____ to give the monkeys more colourful vision. He says the experiment wasn't supposed to work. In fact, when he asked other scientists who study vision if they thought colour vision was possible in colour-blind monkeys, – every single person said, – “absolutely not”, – he says.

Neitz and his team were able to add genes that make proteins for detecting red light in the monkey's eyes. A gene is like a recipe for building a protein, and different genes direct the body how to build different proteins. Almost every cell of a living organism contains DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, which is the set of instructions for how (19) _____. These instructions include all the genes, which are segments of DNA.

A gene is also responsible for building the protein (20) _____. Neitz and his team found male squirrel monkeys that don't have this gene — so for their experiment, they tried to give the gene to the monkeys. They injected the monkeys with a virus that contained the gene. Over the next few weeks, the monkeys began to make the red-detecting protein. After about 20 weeks of this gene therapy, the monkeys were making enough of the protein to be able to tell red from green.

Neitz's experiment is good for monkeys — but what about the rest of the world? They say it's too early to know (21) _____, or to help blind people see. Plus, it may be true that Sam and Dalton aren't seeing red and green as we know them — they may just be seeing other shades of yellow and blue.

Nonetheless, the idea of giving colour vision to a couple of monkeys is capturing the attention of researchers who study vision. “The achievement is technically amazing and conceptually very cool”, says Melissa Saenz, a scientist at Caltech in Pasadena, California.

A and may now see after (right) gene therapy to correct his colour-blindness.

B if genetic therapy could ever be used to help colour-blind people see colours.

C the animal cannot function properly.

D that enables an animal to see the red colour.

E which means they have trouble seeing those colours.

F to make that organism function.

G but the monkeys seemed to be able to see and understand the new colours right away.

H who led the research.

Контрольна робота №4

Task 1

I. Put the noun in brackets into the plural form:

The (1. lady) were young and beautiful, with pearls of white (2. tooth) and bluebells of big curious eyes. They were having their Saturday lunch of meat pudding accompanied with big red fresh (3. tomato). One of them was looking at the (4. child) playing with their toy (5. sheep).

II. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form.

1. Dinosaurs were (big) than some modern houses. Yeah, they were enormous.
2. He is the (tall) boy in our class.
3. The second book I read was even (interesting) than the first one.
4. She is (intelligent) woman I've ever met.
5. By early morning his cough had got (bad).

III. a) Spell the following cardinal and ordinal numerals.

- 1) 49th; 2) 1,287; 3) 430th.

b) Spell the following dates.

- 1) 1.08.2012; 2) 5.01.1928.

Task 2

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.

WHERE DO PASSPORTS COME FROM?

How old are passports? Who invented them? As some of us prepare to travel (22) _____ this summer and are searching for our passports or (23) _____ our first ones, it is worth considering where these all-important pieces of paper (24) _____. They are both much older than we might think, and much younger in their present form.

First, what is a passport? A passport is a paper document that allows its (25) _____ to pass through a border controlled by a (26) _____ entity. Passport officials at a border crossing scrutinise a traveller's passport to make sure the right person is carrying it. A modern passport includes information about the identity of its holder including their name, nationality, birth date, address and, of course, photograph. Border officials also check to see if a traveller has the (27) _____ to enter the country. Sometimes a traveller needs a visa, which they

have to first get from an embassy or consulate of the country to be visited. For example, US citizens who wish to visit China need a visa, as do Chinese visitors to the US. European visitors from many countries who visit the US do not need visas, and vice versa. Border passport officials, after examining a traveller's passport, usually (28) _____ it with the date of entry. These marks help limit the length of stay of a visitor. Most tourists to the US, for example, can only stay in the country for up to six months and are not permitted to work (29) _____ in the country.

A passport (30) _____ a legitimate authority recognized by officials at the boundary the holder wishes to cross. The oldest passport is said to have been mentioned in the Bible. It mentions an official serving the Persian king having a letter from his ruler that is to allow him to travel freely some 2,500 years ago! Early passports are largely of this (31) _____: a letter from an official asking that the holder be given the right to move safely and freely. Before written letters, tablets, seals or other forms of communication may also have been used. It is likely that the concept of a passport is even older than Biblical times. The higher the authority signing the letter or tablet, the more (32) _____ it gave to the holder. In medieval times, passports issued by local authorities were used to enable access to towns and cities for trade (33) _____.

22	A broad	B abroad	C border	D frontier
23	A applying into	B applying for	C applying at	D applying with
24	A resulted	B rose	C finished	D originated
25	A carrier	B bearer	C partner	D holder
26	A politician	B policy	C political	D polite
27	A right	B rule	C law	D receipt
28	A offset	B stamp	C hammer	D print
29	A where	B as long	C while	D whereas
30	A represents	B depicts	C substitutes	D epitomizes
31	A character	B colour	C stripe	D nature
32	A path	B access	C route	D approach
33	A wills	B ideas	C purposes	D hopes

Task 3

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.

PARENTS HAND OUT UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS

What happens when you do something wrong at school? Maybe your teacher hands out a punishment. You might even (34) _____ to the principal's office or given detention. When you (35) _____ home, will your parents hand out another punishment for doing wrong?

After one 8-year-old Florida boy acted up in class, his mother decided she needed to teach him a lesson. She made him (36) _____ on the sidewalk for three hours with a sign that read, "I was rude to my teacher. I can't come to school. I am sorry". The other side of the sign read, "I will make good choices".

The boy's mother said she did not want to embarrass her son. She just wanted to send him a clear message that (37) _____ up was not acceptable. "It was a way of getting him back on track", the mother said. "I want him to be (38) _____ in life".

In Oklahoma, another mother was tired of her (39) _____ low grades in school. She made her daughter stand aside a busy street (40) _____ a sign that said she (41) _____ harder to get good grades. The girl said she (42) _____ by the punishment, but it helped her see that she could do better in school.

In California, a 12-year-old girl was suspended from school for bullying. She had (43) _____ outside local schools with signs that read, "I engaged in bullying behaviour. I got suspended from school... Don't be like me. Stop (44) _____".

Some people agree with the way those parents punished their children. They say the kids probably (45) _____ more about their behaviour in the future. Others say that the punishments were too embarrassing for kids.

34	A sent	B be sent	C being sent	D were sent
35	A will get	B get	C getting	D got
36	A standing	B stand	C to stand	D to be standing
37	A action	B acts	C acting	D to act
38	A successful	B success	C successfully	D succeed
39	A daughters	B daughters'	C daughter	D daughter's
40	A to wear	B wore	C to be wearing	D wearing
41	A will try	B try	C tries	D would try
42	A was embarrassing	B was embarrassed	C embarrassed	D had embarrassed
43	A stand	B stood	C to stand	D have been standing
44	A bullying	B to bully	C to be bullying	D bully
45	A think	B are thinking	C is going to think	D will think

Контрольна робота №5

Task 1

A. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense:

1. If my sister (1. to let) me know about the accident last Monday, I (2. to be) here the next day, honey, I swear.
2. Peter (3. to be) much happier now if his mother (4. to be) with him.
3. If you (5. not to eat) so much ice-cream yesterday, you (6. not to get) sick. Don't you even think of arguing with me now, young lady!
4. The infrastructure of the town (7. to develop) faster if the City Council (8. to work) more affectively.
5. At school I felt rather miserable because I couldn't go in for basketball with my best friends. Instead, I spent hours playing the piano which I really hated. If I (9. to be) taller I definitely (to choose) sports.

II. Choose the correct answer:

1. I wish you _____ home more often.
b) would be b) were c) had been
2. Looking into her sad eyes Jonathan wished he _____ to London without her. Then she would be happy now.
b) never went b) would never go c) had never gone
3. Martha insisted that we _____ finish the project as soon as possible.
b) should b) would c) must
4. Everybody knows that it is important that school kids _____ enough vitamins.
b) would get b) should get c) should have got
5. I was afraid lest the group _____ lost in the mountains.
b) should have got b) should get c) would get

Task 2

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.

CHARLES DARWIN'S 10 MISTAKES

1 _____ : There is no solid evidence of life arising spontaneously from a chemical soup.

Simplicity of the cell theory: Scientists have discovered that cells are tremendously complex, not simple.

Theory about the cell's simple information: It turns out cells have a digital code more complex and lengthy than any computer language made by man.

Theory of intermediate fossils: Where are the supposed billions of missing links in the evolutionary chain?

2 _____ : Genetic adaptation and mutation have proven to have fixed limits.

Theory of the Cambrian Explosion: This sudden appearance of most major complex animal groups at the same low level of the fossil record is still an embarrassment to evolutionists.

3 _____ : Similarity of structures does not mean the evolution of structures.

4 _____ : Chimpanzees have not evolved into anything else. Neither has man.

5 _____ : Rather than all life branching from a single organism, evidence has revealed a forest of life from the very beginning.

Rejection of an intelligent designer: This opened the door for many to reject God, the Bible and Christianity.

- A Theory of homology
- B Theory of gender selection
- C "Warm little pond" theory
- D Theory of the tree of life
- E Theory of divine design in nature
- F Theory of organism formation
- G Theory of ape evolution
- H Theory of the variation of species

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (6 – 11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

"OBAMA EFFECT" LURES BRITISH SCHOOL-LEAVERS TO US UNIVERSITIES

1. More British school-leavers are heading to American universities to avoid a culture that produces exam junkies, according to a leading headmaster. The "Obama Effect" has also been credited for encouraging record numbers of British teenagers to begin studying in the United States this autumn.
2. America is the most popular foreign destination for British school-leavers but Britain is also the No 1 choice for American teenagers studying abroad.
3. The British Council has just announced that it will contribute \$500,000 (£300,000) to facilitate partnerships between universities in the two countries because of the Obama Administration and a change in US foreign policy.

4. A spokesman for the council said: "In recent weeks, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has emphasised education and higher education partnerships on her visits."
5. New figures show that 8,700 students from Britain studied in America in the last academic year, a 4 per cent rise on last year, and a 3 per cent increase in those taking undergraduate degrees. The most popular universities were Harvard, Central Florida, New York, Columbia and Pennsylvania.
6. The data, which was released by the Fulbright Commission, showed that more than 33,000 American students were studying in Britain in 2008-09 — one in seven of all those at a foreign university.
7. Lauren Welch, the commission's head of advising, said: "With attendance soaring at our USA College Day fair in recent years and a record number of applications for our UK Fulbright Awards, we have anticipated this increased interest in US study for some time.
8. "In addition to improvements to the US visa application process and expanding international recruitment efforts by US universities, we suspect there has been a so-called "Obama Effect" on international student interest in the US and a growing recognition among UK students and parents of the value of a more international education."
9. Wellington College, an independent co-educational school in Berkshire, organises conferences on applying to American universities. Anthony Seldon, the head teacher, said: "The attractiveness of US universities is becoming more and more apparent to British families and students. The US system is appealing because it's better resourced, has a lower pupil-teacher ratio, and there's far greater celebration of achievement.
10. "[It mirrors] our best state and independent schools, which try to educate the whole child rather than turning out exam junkies. US universities celebrate you playing the clarinet or being a netball star whereas British universities couldn't care tuppence about it, with some exceptions. The courses are very attractive, they're not so narrowly focused, nor dictated to by universities' research interests.
11. "British universities, for all their success in international tables, are increasingly perceived by students to be places that are underfunded. They read stories about lecture halls containing 300 students.
12. "US universities clearly celebrate a far more rounded version. If students win full scholarships, for example, if they are a wonderful musician or sportsperson, it can be very lucrative."
13. Dr Seldon said that the figures were a "wake-up call" for British universities. He added: "Rather than getting annoyed, they should be looking to themselves."
14. He said that the election of President Obama had increased numbers. "There's a form of idealism that hasn't been seen in America since the early Sixties, a calling on the US to have a leading moral role. It's making it a more exciting and liberal country again, after the comparatively hard-nosed and anti-intellectual Bush years. I think students everywhere are attracted by what they believe to be sincere ideals."

6 In stating that British school-leavers try "to avoid a culture that produces exam junkies" (paragraph 1), the author means that _____ .

- A** British universities are too dependent on testing
- B** British universities make students exam-resistant

- C** American universities have more efficient exams
- D** American universities ignore British tests results

7 According to paragraphs 3 and 4, what is true of the higher education partnership between the UK and the US?

- A** University partnership development will influence the foreign policy.
- B** University partnerships need to be facilitated by government officials.
- C** University partnerships are allocated additional funding to develop.
- D** University partnerships have been debated on the government level.

8 Lauren Welch mentions the “USA College Day fair” in paragraph 7 in order to show _____ .

- A** the procedure of collecting applications for UK Fulbright Awards
- B** that students’ growing motivation to study in the US wasn’t a surprise
- C** that it has effectively informed the UK applicants about the US study
- D** that the record number of applications has resulted from this activity

9 Among the causes of international student growing interest in the US the author mentions all of the following except _____ .

- A** improvements in the new president’s international policy
- B** students’ motivation to get an international perspective
- C** the international student enrolment procedures simplified
- D** the universities’ policy to attract international students

10 According to Anthony Seldon, what makes American education system more attractive to British applicants?

- A** Small groups.
- B** Modern facilities.
- C** Experimental study.
- D** Creative teamwork.

11 In stating that “the figures were a “wake-up call” for British universities” (paragraph 13), Dr Seldon means that British universities _____ .

- A** might get annoyed with the US challenge
- B** need to revisit their academic practices
- C** should pick up their leading moral role
- D** should offer more scholarships to students

Контрольна робота №6

Task 1

I. Fill in the gap with the proper modal verb:

1. _____ come in? I am sorry. I am late. 2. Good Christians _____ help their brothers who are in need. 3. In the morning, I realized that I had no money left. So, I _____ to check out from the hotel and look for some den to spend the night. 4. Where are you going? – To the Blues Cafe. My sister will be there to give me some of her old dresses. We _____ to meet in 10 minutes. I'd better hurry up. 5. You are too pale. I think you _____ eat more fresh fruit and vegetables. 6. Her brother is as strong as a bull! Just think! He _____ raise a huge sack of potatoes and run to the track with it! 7. You _____ not chat when your teacher is explaining a new rule! 8. Could you phone your friend who is working for that huge gadget supermarket? – I _____ buy a new microwave oven. Maybe, he can consult me or something. 9. _____ a doctor be so uneducated? Unbelievable! 10. I _____ not be present at her party on Friday. So, I decided to call on her next week and bring her some chocolates which she adores.

II. Choose the correct answer:

1. You could _____ a great dancer but you have wasted your talent for this miserable wife of yours!
a) become b) be becoming c) have become
2. Where is your brother? – Well, I have no idea. He might _____ in the garden, but I am not quite sure.
a) be reading b) read c) have been reading
3. Martha mustn't _____ home after midnight! It's absolutely unacceptable!
a) come b) have come c) be coming
4. Just look at her! She is shining with happiness. Her daughter must _____ the first prize.
a) have won b) win c) have been winning
5. I was furious yesterday. You should _____ me before inviting friends to my home.
a) warn b) have warned c) be warning

Task 2

Read the text below. Match choices (A – H) to (12 – 16). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A Fish Court, Hampton Court Palace, Surrey

Residents staying in the former home of King Henry VIII are free to explore the grounds when they are closed to the general public. The apartment was originally used by “Officers of the Pastry”; now it is comfortably furnished and sleeps six.

Book it: 01628 825925; landmarktrust.org.uk, from £1,657 a week

B Laundry Cottage, Ightham Mote, Kent

This 15th-century cottage in the grounds of Ightham Mote, one of the most picturesque medieval manor houses in the UK, has its own picturebook garden and views across the lawns of the manor house. Sleeping four, it also has a woodburning stove.

Book it: 0844 800 2070; nationaltrustcottages.co.uk, from £1,049 a week

C Tower of Halbar, Braidwood, Scotland

Built in the late 16th century to protect against English raiders, the tower is four storeys high and has retained original features such as a dovecote, two gargoyles and an oriel window. It sleeps seven, is decorated in medieval style and welcomes families, but is unsuitable for the elderly.

Book it: 0845 090 0194; vivat.org.uk, from £925 a week

D Medley Court, Hever Castle, Kent

In the grounds of Hever Castle, Medley Court was built by William Astor in 1903, and has been restored to the luxurious standard of that time. It has four bedrooms, three bathrooms and an elegant kitchen and lounge, and residents have the grounds of Hever to themselves after the gates close to the public.

Book it: 01386 701177; ruralretreats.co.uk, from £2,623 a week

E Dartmoor Longhouse, Chagford, Devon

Grade I-listed and surrounded by 130 acres of farmland, the house was once besieged by the Roundheads. It has an open fire and uneven stairs that lead up to four bedrooms.

Book it: 01647 433593; helpfulholidays.com, from £693 a week

F The Laird’s Apartment, Brodie Castle, Moray

Furnished with antiques, the luxurious rooms here include a grand dining room and elegant bedrooms. The apartment sleeps up to 14 and is surrounded by woodland.

Book it: 0844 493 2108; ntsholidays.com, from £2,200 a week

G Hardcragg Hall, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria

Dating back to 1563, this Grade II-listed country manor house full of huge fireplaces has seven bedrooms, many with four-poster beds. Previous visitors include Beatrix Potter and Oliver Cromwell.

Book it: 01228 599960; cumbrian-cottages.co.uk, from £2,150 a week

H The Rocket Carthouse, Pembrokeshire, Wales

This Grade II-listed building near Angle was once the coastguard's watchtower. The bedrooms have sea views, while outside there's an enclosed garden. The Pembrokeshire Coastal Path is across the road, and there are beaches within walking distance. Sleeps eight.

Book it: 01437 772760; coastal-cottages.co.uk, from £632 a week

This place _____

12 offers the opportunity to enjoy sea swimming and coastal walks.

13 offers the opportunity to live in and explore the royal mansion.

14 is not recommended for guests advanced in years.

15 boasts celebrities who used to stay there as guests.

16 preserves old fashioned heating facilities.

Task 3

Read the text below. Choose from (A – H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THIS WINTER RAIN

We're all looking forward to a grey Christmas, but life in Britain really wouldn't be the same without its wet weather

November may have broken national rainfall records, much of the country resembles a paddy field, and any day now a wise old man could start loading animals two by two on to a big wooden boat.

Maybe it comes as a rude shock to discover that we live in a rain-sodden country, but Britain lies in the firing line of an Atlantic battlefront between cold polar air from the Arctic and warm, wet air from the sub-tropics. Rain is what makes Britain a special place. Natural selection has given the population eyes **(17)** _____, and ears tuned to weather forecasts. This is a nation that invented the umbrella, mackintosh, macadamised road surfaces and, of course, Burberry. Our houses have steep roofs and big gutters to cope with buckets of rain.

OK, it's also depressing. But let's look on the bright side. Rain has been a huge inspiration, from Shakespeare's *Tempest* to Constable's awesome

cumulonimbus clouds and Turner's psychedelic storms. And when Christopher Wren wasn't building cathedrals he invented the tipping bucket rain gauge, the instrument **(18)** _____.

November's rainfall hasn't been a total washout. Water companies can't moan about us wasting water **(19)** _____.

And the rain has made the air a lot cleaner, because it washed out tonnes of muck from the atmosphere. For our trees it's been like living on cloud nine. After years of crippling drought, trees were so stressed out **(20)** _____, but now they've become rejuvenated with a thoroughly good soaking. And many other plants thrive on rains, which is why we have some of the best peatbogs in the world – they may look utterly bleak, but bogs actually store phenomenal amounts of waste carbon dioxide. The planet needs more bogs to survive climate change.

Which brings up the inevitable question, is all this rain a sign of climate change? If it is any crumb of comfort, things were just as bad 80 years ago, when deluges of rain lasted throughout November, December and well into January, **(21)** _____.

It may be pelting down outside, but maybe our wet climate has made this such a great country for enjoying indoor things, from museums and art galleries **(22)** _____. It's a source of inspiration and perhaps deep down we even enjoy it. Somehow Britain just wouldn't be the same without its rain.

- A** that measured the record-breaking rainfall at Seathwaite, Cumbria just over a week ago
- B** that they shed their leaves early and succumbed to virulent pests and diseases
- C** despite a brief respite today, there's plenty more rain this week and for the foreseeable future
- D** to enjoying a good read with tea and crumpets
- E** that rain is coming down in more violent downpours
- F** which was just one of nature's freak outbursts in our wonderfully chaotic climate
- G** when their reservoirs are brimming full
- H** that instinctively glance upwards for dark clouds

Контрольна робота №7

Task 1

I. Define the Infinitive Construction:

1. We wanted the driver to help us with the suitcases.
a. Objective Infinitive b. Subjective Infinitive c. Prepositional Infinitive
2. They were known to be good sportsmen.
a. Objective Infinitive b. Subjective Infinitive c. Prepositional Infinitive
3. She is sure to call when I am out.
a. Objective Infinitive b. Subjective Infinitive c. Prepositional Infinitive
4. It was hard for him to fix the house alone.
a. Objective Infinitive b. Subjective Infinitive c. Prepositional Infinitive
5. Henry didn't see them enter the room.
a. Objective Infinitive b. Subjective Infinitive c. Prepositional Infinitive

II. Translate into English:

1. Моя сестра хоче, щоб я допомогла їй на кухні. 2. Минулого тижня вони змусили мене купити новий холодильник. 3. Говорять, що зараз Ганна живе у Лондоні. 4. Ось тобі книжка, щоб читати вечорами. 5. Після заняття їм наказали вийти з кімнати.

III. Fill in particle "to" where necessary:

1. My friend made me _____ start dieting. At first I was feeling edgy but now I am really grateful for it. 2. He is said _____ have 5 companies in shipping business. 3. I didn't hear the clock _____ strike 5 p.m. 4. Don't let the kid _____ watch cartoons for hours. 5. Well, I am afraid I have _____ go now. I can miss the last bus.

Task 2

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23-34). choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

NEWS THAT'S ANYTHING BUT

WHY PRINT ISN'T DEAD AFTER ALL

By Victor Rudo

This article expresses my opinion. It is not a (23) _____ of fact. It is not meant to be interpreted as such. And it is our responsibility to say so up front.

Unfortunately, most of the news media does not seem to (24) _____ this sentiment. A growing number of global citizens, young and old, are beginning to turn to the internet and television for their daily news updates. Some have declared print dead, a medium slowly being phased out in (25) _____ of others.

But what a print newspaper provides is something few television stations and websites do: tangible sections of news, sports, lifestyles, and an entirely separate one for opinions. Editorial (26) _____ are separate from the staff that writes and edits the news, and the people responsible for revenue do not play a (27) _____ in the paper's content decisions (or, at the very least, they're not supposed to).

This separation of powers, as equally important in the media as the separation of church and state is to the preservation of a nation's religious freedom, is something that simply doesn't exist (28) _____ of most print newspapers and their respective web editions. The same people who read the news are often the ones interpreting it for the viewer, a simple fact often lost on the millions who turn to CNN, Fox News, and other outlets each day.

People like Lou Dobbs and Glenn Beck are not newscasters. They are not reporters. They are people, like you and I, who have opinions. Their flaw is that they share them in a way that (29) _____ or even eliminates the facts. They do so not on the editorial pages of "*The New York Times*" or through impassioned political commentary on the morning news, but rather, on their own daily broadcasts to millions.

The political opinions of Dobbs, Beck, and others aside, this seems like an obvious farce. Their analysis is portrayed as purely factual, and if debate is offered on the (30) _____, the host is quick to (31) _____ the opposition and make their guest look like the fool. Of course, the reality is the opposite.

It seems that, in yet another aspect of public life, the truth has taken (32) _____ to the political agendas and sensationalism of the major cable (33)

_____. The preceding text was an opinion, and I'm not (34) _____ to label it as such. Why are they?

23	A account	B statement	C announcement	D speech
24	A divide	B contribute	C share	D split
25	A favour	B instead	C spite	D location
26	A councils	B panels	C commissions	D boards
27	A part	B character	C game	D record
28	A above	B beyond	C outside	D exterior
29	A deforms	B distorts	C bends	D warps
30	A information	B item	C copy	D issue
31	A quiet	B peace	C silence	D extinguish
32	A a backseat	B aback	C notice	D control
33	A frameworks	B networks	C associations	D connections
34	A afraid	B anxious	C terrified	D troubled

Task 3

Read the text below. For each of the empty spaces (35—46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

JOBS FOR TEENS 15 AND YOUNGER

By Randall S. Hansen, Ph.D.

Okay, you're somewhere between (35) _____ your own neighborhood lemonade stand and working at a real job, so what should a young teen do? Many states have laws that limit when teens can get a job and how long they (36) _____ to work per week, so how are you expected (37) _____ the money you need for clothes, dates, cars, etc.? The answer: Go into business for yourself!

Let's go over a few rules you need to follow to ensure some level of success:

1. You must be able (38) _____ the business to potential customers and clients – thus, you need to be able to talk with people and be able to try to sell them something. Without customers, of course, you do not have a business.

2. You must be able to make a profit with your business. Sounds kind of obvious, right? But it is sometimes (39) _____ than you might imagine. You need to be able to set prices — and stick to them (and be able to collect them) — above your costs.

3. You must know one of the **(40)** _____ rules of marketing – you have to satisfy the customer! You must do a good job in your business or you are going to lose customers. Also, **(41)** _____ you are at satisfying customers, the more likely that they **(42)** _____ to recommend others to you – so you can actually increase your customer base just by doing a good job.

4. You must avoid serious errors – in actions of judgment – in running your business. If you do something wrong, regardless of whose fault, it can **(43)** _____ anger, disappointment, bad publicity, and at the ultimate — a lawsuit. You are running a business, so make sure an adult family member knows exactly what you are doing in your business, and if anything bad **(44)** _____, make sure you face it immediately and deal with it.

5. You must **(45)** _____ to work long hours at establishing the business – and then even more hours running the business. They call it work for a reason – you need to be truly dedicated and determined to establish your own business.

Okay, so those are the rules. They **(46)** _____ to scare you off, just to help you do a better job at it.

Running a business can be a great experience for you. You can make money, you can gain valuable experience, and you can use the business on your resume and college applications.

35	A to have	B having had	C having	D to have had
36	A are allowed	B allowed	C allow	D are allowing
37	A to have made	B making	C make	D to make
38	A to be promoted	B be promoted	C promoting	D to promote
39	A the hardest	B harder	C the harder	D hard
40	A most important	B important	C more important	D importantly
41	A much better	B the better	C the best	D better
42	A are going	B go	C will be going	D will go
43	A to be caused	B cause	C have caused	D to cause
44	A should ever happen	B ever happen	C ever happened	D had ever happened
45	A be preparing	B to prepare	C be prepared	D have prepared
46	A are not meant	B not mean	C are not meaning	D will not mean

Контрольна робота №8

Task 1

I. Open the brackets using Present Participle or Perfect Participle:

1. (to find) the keys, we were finally able to open the door.
2. (to go) down the street, she was thinking about John and his offer.
3. (to buy) some bread and cheese, they decided to move to the butcher's department and buy some chops.
4. (to write out) all the new words, I started to translate the text.
5. I had no doubt that the gray-suited guy (to sit) near the window was the top manager of a big company.

II. Translate into English Participle I or Participle II:

1. Дівчина, яка виглядає із вікна, – це моя старша сестра.
2. Книжку, яку він написав, було перекладено сімома мовами.
3. Цей фільм варто подивитися.
4. Живучі у Китаї, вона вивчила культуру цієї країни.
5. Він засмутився, коли побачив розбиту чашку.

III. Define if the sentence contains Gerund or Participle I:

1. They were afraid of my coming back.
a) Gerund b) Participle I
2. She couldn't forgive him for being rude to her mother.
a) Gerund b) Participle I
3. Early in the morning a young boy was seen running along the street.
a) Gerund b) Participle I
4. I was watching the boys staring at each other in silence and I was not sure if they wouldn't start fighting in a second.
a) Gerund b) Participle I
5. Mother insisted upon John's staying in bed.
a) Gerund b) Participle I

Task 2

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23-34). choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

HOBBY TO BUSINESS

By Mandy Abrahams

Having a hobby to (23) _____ you busy in your spare time is one thing, but being able to take the activity you love and turn it into your full-time, money-

making job is something very different – and entirely possible. Let us track down “happy hobbyists” who turned their hobbies into full-time work – creating successful, money-making businesses out of what they love to do (24) _____.

Barbie’s Basement Jewellery is the place to go for funky, colourful pop rings, pendants, chokers, broaches and belt buckles; all inspired by a variety of cult movies and pop icons. Robin Woodward, founder and creative energy behind this new-age pop art, shaped her long-time hobby into a real (25) _____ when she lost her full-time job and had to find something else to (26) _____ the bills. “I realized I wanted to make jewelry when a friend of mine turned to me and asked, “If you could do anything, what would it be?”” Robin confesses. “It was all I wanted to do.” So she started to make the rounds at small craft shows and outdoor fairs, showcasing and selling her work.

“Starting small is important,” she advises, “especially when you (27) _____ experience; that’s how you learn.” Starting small, but determined to make her business bigger, Robin realized that she had to take a self-employment (28) _____ to learn more about how to run a real company. “The small business course taught me business basics and gave me a headspace to take (29) _____ seriously as a business.” In only seven years, Robin and her partner, Ange Beever, have hundreds of products sold in independent stores across Canada, the United States, Hungary and Japan.

Sarah Gold, a custom crystallization designer and president and founder of NYC Peach, started her successful accessories design company in 2003. She took everyday objects like cell phones, cameras and business card holders, and made them expressions of (30) _____ style by painstakingly applying individual Swarovski lead crystals in a variety of unique designs and colours.

Originally, Sarah's idea of designing personal items with coloured crystals was just a hobby and a great personal (31) _____ idea for her friends, but soon A-list celebrities like Mischa Barton, Lindsay Lohan, Sarah Jessica Parker and J.Lo were seen sporting the trendy designs on and off on the red (32) _____. “My business exploded faster than I could have ever imagined,” Sarah declares in disbelief. In order to keep up with the demand, she found herself working really hard and staying up late, night after night, filling requests from new customers. “I don’t have a business background,” Sarah explains, “but I have always tried to run my business the way I believe all businesses should: rewarding those people who help you with a little bit extra, cutting back on your own salary to get the best product out there, and making it accessible to everyone by putting it online.”

Sarah also believes that taking (33) _____ is the key to turning your hobby into a business. “Your ideas are as good as anyone else’s. If you think you have a good idea, move on it and make it (34) _____,” she urges. After all, Sarah points out, “Someone out there is going to make something cool, so it might as well be you.”

23	A keep	B remain	C stay	D take
24	A well	B best	C better	D good
25	A calling	B livelihood	C career	D promotion
26	A compensate	B receive	C give	D pay
27	A lack	B need	C short of	D have
28	A studies	B course	C classes	D line
29	A myself	B me	C mine	D my
30	A own	B delicate	C private	D personal
31	A award	B gift	C contribution	D talent
32	A rug	B carpet	C mat	D flooring
33	A action	B act	C advice	D samples
34	A follow	B ensue	C turn out	D happen

Task 3

Read the text below. For each of the empty spaces (35—46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

NEXT STEP AFTER HIGH SCHOOL? SOME ALTERNATIVES TO COLLEGE

By Randall S. Hansen, Ph.D.

As a college professor, I see the drive for most students (35) _____ a college education. I’m not sure how many would be in college if not for the pressure and expectations from family members, and while that is good for some students, others obviously might be better off (36) _____ options other than college. The reality is that college is not for everyone — nor is it truly needed for everyone – and forcing teens (37) _____ college only to have them flunk out is doing a disservice to them.

A generation or two ago high-school graduates rarely (38) _____ on to college, yet somehow through the years, college (39) _____ almost a rite of passage for teens to pass into adulthood and a good career. But teens do not need to attend college to become adults and they certainly do not need to attend to land a good career.

Education is critical; college is not. There are numerous careers – in healthcare, technology, operations, transportation, and the building trades – that do not require a four-year degree. And as you advance in these careers, there is also nothing stopping you from pursuing a college degree at a later age – when it better (40) _____ you; some people are just not ready for college until a little (41) _____ in life.

So, if you (42) _____ not college-bound after high school, what are some of your alternatives?

Apprenticeships, at one time, (43) _____ the only way for young people to get a foot in the door to their careers. If you have an interest in a particular trade, such as technology or construction, seek out jobs in the trade that will not only give you valuable experience but guide you toward advancement by (44) _____ you with the certifications or licenses you need to succeed. For example, one high-school graduate worked for a pool construction company for several years, learning every aspect of the business before earning her swimming pool contractors' license and starting her own business. Another tool to learning a trade is (45) _____ your certification in that field.

Nothing helps more with that transition to adulthood than holding down a full-time job. Your goal should be to move away from the companies that typically hire teens for part-time work to employers that can provide a future.

While you are trying to find your place in the world, why not (46) _____ those first few years after high school making a difference?

35	A complete	B completing	C to complete	D completed
36	A pursuing	B pursue	C pursued	D to pursue
37	A attending	B be attended	C to attend	D attend
38	A have gone	B had gone	C go	D went
39	A became	B has become	C become	D will become
40	A suits	B will suit	C suited	D is suiting
41	A less	B later	C bit late	D latest
42	A have been	B are	C will be	D were
43	A would have been	B would be	C were	D had been
44	A being helped	B to be helped	C help	D helping
45	A have obtained	B be obtaining	C to obtain	D obtain
46	A to spend	B be spending	C have spent	D spend

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНА РОБОТА ЗА ПЕРШИЙ СЕМЕСТР

ВАРІАНТ 1 (2, 4, W)

Task 2

Read the texts below. For questions (6 – 11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

EXPRESSING YOURSELF WITH FASHION

I have a disorder. It's called, obsessed-with-matching-my-outfits disorder. You may think, "What's the matter with that? You just like to match your outfits." I take that to a whole new level. Yesterday, I even matched my earrings to my clothes for gym! I bet you're starting to see the problem now. I have an outfit diary!! I keep track of all the outfits I wear, so that I rarely repeat and have a pretty good memory of my closet. You're probably thinking, "Wow, that might just be the dumbest thing I've ever heard." But I do have a "method" to my madness.

My motto is: you can look pretty without being pretty. You're probably super confused by that, but just hear me out for a few minutes. I'm actually super insecure about my appearance. That's pretty rare for someone who cares about their clothes as much as I do. Everyday, I wake up and think something along the lines of, "Wow, I don't know anyone uglier than me." Then I put on a good outfit and feel a little bit better about myself. I can't believe I'm telling you all of this, but, as I've only just recently learned, everyone is insecure. I would rather have everyone know something embarrassing about me, than live my whole life as a lie.

Just because an outfit looks super-cute doesn't mean it's super-pricey. I'm not saying you should go to cheap stores that sell tacky clothes that fall apart. But, you can buy chic and cheap clothes without sacrificing the quality. Most stores have a clearance section. If you're just buying something basic then it doesn't matter if it's last season's. The clearance racks are still your favorite brands, just more in your budget. Also, many big-name designers have lines that are more affordable.

Now, that you own your fabulous wardrobe, you need to figure out what to do with it! A great rule to use is that you can wear fake as long as something is real. There is no point in busting your money on something you'll wear twice before it goes out of style, unless, of course, you're super-loaded like we all wish we were.

You may think all I care about is clothes, which is so not true. Yes, I do really like clothes, but I have other passions, too! I play field hockey and lacrosse nearly everyday all year round. I also care about my grades. I actually did better than my sister's best friend, who is 25, on the SATs! I also like writing a lot (I talk an awful lot which explains why I write so much). I believe that every life needs balance. That people should be well-rounded and appreciate diversity. You should be all jack-of-all trades, master-of-some. (And yes, I know it's actually master of none.) You should feel comfortable expressing yourself, which is really what fashion is all about.

Some people say that clothes don't matter. That inner beauty is more important than outer. We all would like to think that people care more about what's on the inside, but that's pretty far from the truth. How you dress says a lot about you. If you wear cheaply-made clothes that never match, then you probably don't care too much about yourself. You should respect

your body, even if you don't like it. I feel very strongly that fashion is the easiest and most effective way to express yourself. One great outfit can change the world! Okay, maybe that took it a little too far. But fashion can bring lives together!

6 The author mentions that she matched her earrings to her clothes for gym in paragraph 1 in order to illustrate her _____ .

- A** freak
- B** accuracy
- C** taste
- D** trendsetting

7 Which of the following can be inferred about the author from paragraph 2?

- A** She is rather self-confident.
- B** She is confused about fashion.
- C** She is sincere in her speech.
- D** She doesn't care of her looks.

8 According to the author, which of the following should be taken into account when buying clothes?

- A** An outfit should be expensive.
- B** An outfit should be high-grade.
- C** An outfit should be elegant.
- D** An outfit should be all the rage.

9 The word "*super-loaded*" in the text is closest in meaning to _____ .

- A** extremely rich
- B** full of things
- C** extremely fancy
- D** carrying a lot

10 The author uses SATs as an example of _____ .

- A** a grade
- B** a college
- C** a pass-time
- D** an exam

11 What is the author's overall attitude to fashion?

- A** Actually, fashion doesn't matter much.
- B** Fashion makes our life more beautiful.

C Fashion means respecting one's body.

D Fashion is great for self-actualization.

Task 4

Read the texts below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

ARE YOU READY TO ROCK?

Have you ever gazed upon a long, jagged mountain of rock and got so scared about what it would take to reach the top of it, (17) _____ ?

Well, fear not amateur adventurers; rock climbing is a safe, invigorating sport that can be done by anyone looking to tackle a new challenge. The best part about this activity is that it's no longer such an intimidating endeavour. Why, you ask? Because you no longer have to drive out to the middle of nowhere and deal with Mother Nature's temper tantrums, all you have to do is search the internet for one of many indoor rock climbing facilities. Within such buildings you'll find numerous climbing apparatuses set up for anyone, (18) _____ .

"We teach teens the same introductory lesson as adults," explains Karen McGilvray, owner of The Rock Oasis in Toronto, and rock climbing instructor of 12 years. "We teach the basic safety techniques required to climb in the gym – (19) _____. After the lesson, climbers get to climb anywhere in the gym and try harder routes as they progress," she says.

Most facilities offer a variety of lessons, including Introductory Lessons, Climbing Techniques, Lead Climbing and several other diverse programs depending on your needs. Which means you too can participate — and for an affordable rate.

While each lesson itself usually has a separate fee from the membership costs, don't be too concerned, (20) _____, you'll often receive a discounted rate. (At The Rock Oasis one visit will cost you \$12, ten visits cost \$107, or if you choose to stick it out for 365 days, it'll run you \$404.)

Prices and such aside, the true benefit of indoor rock climbing is the experience of it all. Not only will you be the talk of the town for your willingness to scale tall walls, (21) _____ .

Rock climbing is a great form of exercise that is actually fun. It develops strength, flexibility and balance. "Rock climbing is challenging, but manageable for everyone," says Karen.

“Rock climbing is (also) great for self-esteem. Especially (22) _____, climbing is a great alternative. It does not require brute strength or a large body. It requires thought and finesse as much or more than strength.”

Why not get your workout from climbing some walls? It’s either that or shovelling the driveway – which would you rather do?

- A that you know absolutely nothing about indoor rock climbing
- B but you’ll also become mentally, physically and psychologically sharper
- C that even climbing a flight of stairs afterward seemed like a daunting task
- D because if you’re a student and you possess a valid student ID card
- E from experts to those who are looking to strap on a harness and a helmet for the first time ever
- F putting on the harness, tying into the rope and belaying (holding the rope for the climber)
- G if you’re not great at team sports such as soccer or football
- H if you have the time, energy and a risk-taker within you

Writing

46 You have called your friend and found out that s/he has caught a cold. Write an e-mail letter to your friend mentioning

- express your sympathy and ask your friend when she caught a cold;
- whether the doctor has examined her;
- what medicine she or he is taking;
- give her/him advice what to do until she or he is well.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information.

BAPIAHT 2 (3, 6, W)

Task 3

Read the texts 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.

SPRING SHOES TRENDS FOR WOMEN

The hottest spring shoe trends for 2010 are really a bit of an updated mashup of what we’ve seen the past few years, the notable exception being that wedge heels have completed their comeback after a hiatus of a few years.

11 _____ Wedges Make Their Comeback

After a couple of years on the back burner, wedges started to make their return last spring, and this year, their comeback is complete. In addition to the fact that many women find wedge heels easier to wear than stilettos, they're also great for showcasing some of the season's other top trends like rope and cork accents.

12 _____ Woven, Gladiator and Booties

Heavier sandals are edging out their skimpier counterparts for the third year running, with woven sandals, wide-collared sandals and bootie sandals all making the fashion pages again this year.

News that will come as a relief to many of you is that gladiator sandals won't be nearly as prevalent as they were last year. Another subtle difference in this year's sandal styles is that instead of all-over heaviness, we're going to be seeing shoes that combine a hefty element with other thinner ones. For example, a thick ankle collar with a skimpy vamp strap, or a wide t-strap with lots of skinny woven straps attached to it. It's all in the details, ladies.

13 _____ Platform Sandals

If you were hoping that platform sandals were going the wayside this year, I'm sorry to inform you that that's not the case. In fact, I'm seeing a lot of spring and summer styles that have even thicker platform soles than we've seen in the past few years. The funny thing is, platform shoes have been one of the hottest shoe styles for several years running, so it's difficult to still consider them a trend. But the fact of the matter is, they're a very divisive style, with as many critics as they have fans, so they'll never be as universally acceptable as a pair of classic pumps.

14 _____ Cage Shoes and Collar Sandals

Cage sandals also started popping up last year, and the trend is still alive and well, although this year it's been passed by collar sandals and shoes. Not sure what a collar sandal is? Don't feel bad, I'm pretty sure the term hasn't made any of the major dictionaries yet. Simply put, a collar sandal is a sandal with a wide collar in place of an ankle strap – but some of these so called collars go way beyond just being wide ankle straps, and actually extend several inches up the leg. The taller the collar, the tougher this trend is to pull off, but if you want to have a crack at it, you'll have plenty of opportunity, as these sandals seem to be taking over the shoe store shelves.

15 _____ Women's Pumps with Open Toes

Women's pumps range from conservative to sexy and the right pair of pumps is one of the most versatile items you can have in your closet. But just because they're a footwear staple doesn't mean they have to be boring. As for the favourite women's pumps of the season, they are opened-toed pumps. There's something about them that is so feminine and classy. I think it's mostly due to the

partially-concealed platform soles, but the pretty colours and finished are helpful too. Ideal for paring with nearly any dressier item in your closet.

You should wear these shoes if you _____

A are going to have a swim.

B are not sure about the occasion.

C want to display latest heels trends.

D prefer a bit of colour on your feet.

E dream of a first-class trendy footwear.

F like to mix different kinds of shoe elemnts.

G have decided to be a ballerina.

H are not sure whether they are in fashion or not this year.

Task 6

Read the texts below. For each of the empty space (34–45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

TURN DOWN MUSIC TO SAVE HEARING

Do you spend a lot of time (34) _____ to songs on a (35) _____ music player? If you do, you should turn down the sound so you don't harm you hearing.

Experts are (36) _____ that portable music players are (37) _____ the hearing of kids and adults. A recent survey found that most teenagers have one or more signs of hearing loss. Signs of hearing loss (38) _____ : asking people to repeat what they (39) _____, having to turn up the sound on a television, and having a "ringing" sound in the ears.

Experts think some of the reasons teens are having trouble hearing are that they are spending too much time listening to music on their portable music players and they are playing the music (40) _____ loud. Most people don't realize how loud the volume on music players can be. One expert said the sound can be as (41) _____ as a jet engine!

The small "earbud" earphones that come with many music players might be one of the (42) _____ of hearing loss. Those earphones fit tightly into the ear and send sound (43) _____ into the ear canal.

To protect hearing, experts say kids should turn down the volume on their portable music players, use bigger earphones that (44) _____ the whole ear, and spend less time (45) _____ their music players.

34	A listen	B listened	C listening	D to listen
35	A portability	B porthole	C portable	D portholes
36	A worrying	B worried	C worry	D worries
37	A harm	B harmed	C harmful	D harming
38	A include	B included	C includes	D have included
39	A say	B said	C saying	D says
40	A enough	B too	C much	D also
41	A loud	B louder	C loudest	D loudly
42	A causes	B cause	C causes'	D causes's
43	A direct	B directed	C directly	D directing
44	A covers	B covered	C will cover	D cover
45	A use	B used	C usage	D using

Writing

46. You would like to study in the US. Your teacher of English has given you the address of her old friend you have never met. Write a letter to the American contact to:

- introduce yourself and refer to your teacher's help;
- say why you want to go to America;
- ask if she or he can help you to organize your stay there;
- ask about language schools situated next to her/his place.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write your own name or address.

BAPIAHT 3 (1, 5, W)

Task 1

Read the texts 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.

CREATING INVITATIONS

Creating do-it-yourself invitations can be an easy way to add a personal touch for a special occasion.

1 _____

Invitations are used to announce a party, get-together, celebration or some other type of special event. Purchasing premade invitations is one option, but it is not very personalized. Designing invitations specifically for the occasion creates a

tailor-made invitation just for it. Customize the invitations to perfectly fit your theme, your guests, guest of honour or whatever you want.

2 _____

Match your invitations to the theme of the party or get-together. If it's a birthday party, is it for a special birthday, like "sweet 16", 21st birthday or someone's 40th? Or does the birthday recipient have a favourite thing or sport, like they really like cats, trains or are into basketball or football? If so, create invitations to highlight the theme.

3 _____

Look over the various invitation templates offered in programs like Microsoft Word and Microsoft Publisher. Do not worry if you cannot find the exact layout you want. The main idea is to decide on one that can be edited and adjusted to fit your occasion. Get one you like that has a workable layout. Make sure you check at Microsoft Office Online for a number of additional do-it-yourself invitations templates. Check that the templates you choose will open in the same program you have, because some of the invitations are for specific software versions.

4 _____

Create a distinctive invitation by adding personalized touches to it. If appropriate, use your own pictures, graphics or other illustrations. Simply replace the ones in the templates with the ones you want. Click on the pictures or text with your mouse and insert your new pictures or type in your new wording. Change the colours of the invitation to match your theme and try various types of font sizes, colours and styles until you find ones that you like. Using the Microsoft programs (or similar ones) makes it easier to do it all yourself.

5 _____

Choose the paper for printing your invitations on carefully. Creating a professional-looking do-it-yourself invitation can be accomplished by using special paper for it. If cost is a problem, you can still use white paper with lots of brightly coloured ink to dress up the invitation. Match the colour, style or type of paper with the occasion. You do not want to print on a colour or background that does not blend with the theme. Use paper that already has a graphic of some type on it if it complements the invitation's theme, such as wedding bells or doves for a wedding theme or balloons or presents for a birthday. Always do a test run of printing the invitation on a single sheet prior to using all of the paper. Check the

alignment and overall look, make adjustments and then print on the rest of the paper.

A Invitation Writing Guide

B Personalize the Invitations

C Invitation Background

D Print on the Best Paper

E Order Your Template with Designs

F Decide on a Theme

G Select the Text Colour

H Use Templates for Ideas

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.

Calendale Castle

Calendale Castle, often called one of the finest castles in England, is built on a hill overlooking the (22) _____ of Calendale in West Bassetshire. On approaching Calendale village, the twin (23) _____ of the castle suddenly loomed through the mist, giving the village a (24) _____ appearance.

Calendale Castle (25) _____ many stories, and many secrets. A quick read through the (26) _____ gave me a colourful image of the way of things must have been inside these forbidding stone walls all those years (27) _____. A secret meeting between (28) _____ Henry the 5th and a French ambassador took (29) _____ here during the 100 years war. In 1814, the castle narrowly escaped being burnt to the (30) _____ when a lazy kitchen boy left a pig roasting on the open (31) _____ unattended. The castle (32) _____ took me to a dark dank dungeon, complete with gruesome instruments of torture. Hidden in one corner is a tiny cell, little more than a hole, where countless prisoners were left to rot away. It's hard to imagine how a grown person could fit (33) _____ a place so small.

22	A cottage	B country	C city	D village
23	A towers	B rooms	C windows	D terraces
24	A mysterious	B clear	C particular	D modern

25	A creates	B reads	C reveals	D holds
26	A tour guide	B excursion	C guidebook	D handout
27	A before	B ago	C after	D since
28	A Queen	B King	C Knight	D Owner
29	A participation	B seat	C easy	D place
30	A earth	B mud	C ground	D globe
31	A water	B fire	C air	D earth
32	A voyage	B trip	C journey	D tour
33	A on	B into	C at	D onto

Writing

46. Imagine that you visited La Monte restaurant last Friday, but you didn't like the food there. Write a letter of complaint in which you

- to be polite, describe what you liked about the restaurant (service or prices);
- state what you didn't like (service, food or prices) and motivate your complaint;
- state your expectations about their apology for spoiling your evening;
- give suggestions what they need to do not to their customers;

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНА РОБОТА ЗА ДРУГИЙ СЕМЕСТР

ВАРІАНТ 1

Task 1

Read the texts 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.

SECRETS TO SUCCESS

The top dogs know a thing or two about reaching and surpassing your goals. Here are a few words of advice from the best of the best on how to get ahead.

1 “In life, lots of people know what to do, but few people actually do what they know. Knowing is not enough! You must take action.” — Anthony Robbins, life coach and author of Unlimited Power.

2 “My new motto is: When you’re through changing, you’re through.” — Martha Stewart, host of The Martha Stewart Show.

3 “It takes 20 years to build a reputation and five minutes to ruin it. If you think about that, you'll do things differently.” — Warren Buffet, investor, company owner, and third-richest person in the world.

4 “Your most unhappy customers are your greatest source of learning.” — Bill Gates, chairman of Microsoft, from his book Business @ The Speed of Thought.

5 “You miss 100 percent of the shots you don’t take.” — Wayne “The Great One” Gretzky, retired NHL player, winner of nine MVP Awards and head coach of the Phoenix Coyotes.

This person believes that the key to success is your ability to

A make conclusions from failures.

B be devoted to pursuing your goals.

C undergo constant transformations.

D keep up good name and decency.

E recover after a crash.

F take real steps to reach your goals.

G grab any opportunity available.

H set high objectives to yourself.

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

YOUR BIGGEST FANATICS

Celebrity obsessives are not new. But Twilight's star and boyband JLS face a new, Twitterfied breed

For those interested in the derivation of language, the word "fan" has never been much fun. You guess that it must be a shortening of "fanatic", and this proves to be right. But, for observers of culture, the term is lengthening again. Two showbiz targets of teenage admiration have expressed horror at the level of passion they raise.

Robert Pattinson, the young actor who plays the cute vampire in the Twilight movies, has revealed that some of his fans have gone as far as cutting their necks and inviting him to drink their blood. And the blood of fans of the boy band JLS was involuntarily spilled when an appearance in Birmingham had to be abandoned, a surge towards the stage resulting in one serious crush injury and dozens of minor wounds.

The objects of this demented affection have been reported as saying that these events have left them reconsidering their profession. Pattinson — who was also left shaken on another occasion when a portion of his audience mobbed his car — is apparently questioning whether he should act in any more Twilight movies, or even retire completely. JLS have also worried aloud about the viability of future live concerts, although the commercial rules of music suggest that the band will be persuaded to accept a solution involving better crash barriers rather than cancellation.

These examples of potentially deadly celebrity are merely the latest in a long catalogue of stars becoming alarmed by their success in being loved. During the first decades in which performing a song could leave a star requiring presidential levels of security, there were also several incidents in which fans were killed or injured in the scrum. But those crushes — and similar disasters at football games — resulted in such changes to the organisation of stadium events that bands were often lucky if they could even see their fans from the stage, let alone be threatened by them.

And, though crowds can be unsettling, what the famous have always feared more is the loner: the figure at the gates of the mansion or the bottom of a letter who has failed to understand that the relationship between fan and idol is a fantasy of friendship or connection rather than a plausible relationship. John Lennon and Jodie Foster both became the prey of deranged male individuals: him fatally.

So what's unsettling about what has happened to the vampire actor and the band created by reality TV is that the danger came not from a solitary aberration but from packs of fans who would be called normal. Both Pattinson and JLS are victims of a change in the shape and practicalities of fame.

Fame is becoming bigger and quicker and, therefore, more alarming to those it hits. And, as usual when a disturbing trend develops, social networking technology needs to be taken in for questioning. The problem for today's big names is that electronic access, such as blogs and Twitter, encourage a fantasy of accessibility, and fans communicating online stoke each other's

fires: a very bad idea, such as inviting an actor who plays a vampire to drink your blood, can spread fast into minds which might consider it a good idea.

We thought, by now, we understood celebrity and how to deal with it. But, as these frightened young performers have found, fame, like any virus, mutates to evade the attempts to contain it.

6 The author discusses the origin of the word “fan” in paragraph 1 in order to _____.

- A** prove the horror it expresses
- B** prove it does not mean “fun”
- C** show it derives from “fanatic”
- D** stress its modern connotations

7 According to the paragraph, why is Pattinson thinking of acting no more in Twilight movies?

- A** He decided to give up his acting career at all.
- B** He feels deeply stressed playing the vampire.
- C** He has been alarmed by his audience’s reaction.
- D** He has had enough fame to raise self-esteem.

8 What does the author mean saying that “bands were often lucky if they could even see their fans from the stage?”

- A** Bands did not influence the organization of mass events.
- B** Bands missed close communication with their admirers.
- C** Bands enjoyed the highest level of security at stadiums.
- D** Bands became alarmed by fans’ being killed or injured.

9 The author uses Jodie Foster as an example of _____.

- A** an idol assaulted by a brainsick fan
- B** a celebrity who feared a relationship
- C** a loner who avoided meeting her fans
- D** an individual worshiped by admirers

10 The word “contain” in the last line of text is closest in meaning to _____.

- A** control
- B** include
- C** enclose
- D** comprise

11 What is the author's main point?

- A** Growing fame of some celebrities develops into a disturbing trend.
- B** Social networks encourage fans to communicate with celebrities.
- C** Fame has destructive influence on both idols and their followers.
- D** Normal fans can be manipulated by social networking technology

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A — H) to (12—16). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING WITH ALICE COOPER

The rock star – and flea market fan – lists his favourite places for a seasonal splurge

12 Afflecks, Manchester

I live in Arizona but I come to Britain maybe five times a year — so I've really just got to know all the good places to shop. Kensington Market in London used to be the greatest rock'n'roll place in the world to shop but it shut down a few years back. Afflecks in Manchester is like what Kensington used to be, with loads of stalls over several floors. It feels like it's in a timewarp — you can even buy platform boots.

13 The Arcades, Cardiff

Cardiff has these great arcades — like alleyways with little shops on both sides — and you can lose yourself in them. There is a little silver place, some good clothes shops and a couple of antiques shops. I'm very into antiques, and I collect watches. I've got about 300 of them, but that doesn't even come close to Elton — he's got about 300 Frank Mullers alone.

14 Grays Antiques, London

I love Grays. I go there so often that I'm a regular, like Norm in Cheers — when I walk in the door they shout: "Hey, Alice!" There are 200 dealers in the one building selling a huge range of antiques. It's just off Oxford Street and close to New Bond Street. Oxford Street is hard to beat but I'm not really a New Bond Street type of guy, except for watch shops. There's one there that's really good for old Rolexes — I bought one from 1948, because that's the year I was born.

15 The Bullring, Birmingham

It's got such variety — I can easily spend five hours going from store to store, sitting down and eating. It's great at the moment because I can rationalise it by saying it's Christmas shopping, but the truth is I'd still be doing it if it was July.

They've got Selfridges, too. The men's section is fabulous: last time I was there I got a great leather jacket from All Saints.

16 Camden Market, London

It's really rock'n'roll and bohemian: there's everything from crafts to goth or industrial clothing, plus antiques and vintage clothes. I also go to the flea market by St James's on Piccadilly on a Saturday. It sometimes has good Victorian jewellery, which my wife collects – she's got me fully trained in what to look for.

This place _____

A attracts a buyer as an area for shopping and relaxing.

B enjoys the fame of the best-selling shop of watches.

C offers every conceivable item of clothing for all tastes.

D resembles another one which no longer exists.

E boasts the great variety of vintage jewellery.

F is advised to find antique watches of a special brand.

G offers a labyrinth of small outlets to wander around.

H sells various branded footwear and fashion accessories.

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A — H) the one which best fits each space (17—22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

BORING TEACHERS OR LAZY STUDENTS?

Why do we have to sit in these boring classes, listen to boring old people tell boring stories and learn about things that aren't going to affect us on a daily basis
(17) _____?

The attitude of many seems to be that education is a burden. But why does school have to be so bad? Is it the teacher? The school? The material?

Every day in my college classes I sit next to students **(18)** _____ or how horrible the teacher is to listen to. Yet these people chose these classes, these teachers and this school! Is school that bad or are students just lazy?

School = hard work

A simple Google search on "lazy students" brings up links like "how to be a lazy college student" and www.lazywaytobettergrades.com. Seriously?

(19) _____, I know there is a natural desire to take it easy. This may be tough to hear, but the truth is that education is supposed to be challenging!

Really learning well requires a willing ear and a hardworking spirit. We can make up excuses about why we don't like a class or why we don't want to read a textbook, (20) _____!

What kind of student are you?

Like nearly all recent U.S. presidents before him, President Obama spoke to an audience of students saying, "Whatever you resolve to do, I want you to commit to it. I want you to really work at it."

(21) _____, a few students just might pursue success.

Why take the easy way out by not turning in assignments on time, racing mindlessly through homework (22) _____ like a lifeless blob staring at the clock? Why not follow the wise advice of doing everything with all of your might, effort and ability?

A who often complain about how boring a class is

B But without genuine hard work and proper timing

C Because of the advice of the president of the United States

D but the bottom line is we can't be lazy

E Although I get the sarcasm in the text of these sites

F once we're finally out of this place

G that enables you to put more effort into each activity

H without really gaining anything from it or sitting in class

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.

A SIMPLE WAY TO CREATE A MORE PEACEFUL WORLD

As there are many conflicts in our world today and many problematic regions are facing war-threats, I believe we need a new peace 176 movement: Peace Messengers (PM). There should be (23) _____ one PM in every city and minimum 100 in every country. Any person between 14 and 100 years can become a PM, yet there will be a hierarchy according to the volunteer's experience. However, they should all have the right to vote at their monthly meetings. Besides these meetings, PM will keep (24) _____ by emails and special mobile phones. These special mobile phones will allow them to send 24/24 hours messages of peace and friendship in every corner of the world, which will be posted on giant screens placed in the center of every capital. Before posting them, a special PM team will check these messages.

PM will have the **(25)** _____ to denounce their government and ask for an international inquiry at the International Committee for Peace on Earth (ICPE).

The authorities should meet PM and **(26)** _____ to their proposals.

In the case of war threat, PM will follow these **(27)** _____ : (1) they will meet at national level and vote an action plan (2) they will discuss (possibly by video-conference) with PMs from other countries and work together for finding peaceful solutions (3) they will meet the Government and its members will have the obligation (established by law) to consider their suggestions and do everything to **(28)** _____ war.

In case of war, PM will **(29)** _____ funds and needed things for the affected countries, and organize protests all over the world. PM from the countries in war will broadcast non-stop **(30)** _____ war images on the giant screens so that everybody around the world could see what's happening. They will also vote for a leader who, in case of war, will become by law the Minister of Peace, full member of the Government, with the single mission and duty to end war. The international airlines should **(31)** _____ free tickets for the refugees who, after crossing the border, would like to fly to another country, no **(32)** _____ the distance. Every country of the world should build a shelter and be ready to take care of a number of refugees from any continent.

As a **(33)** _____ of hope and solidarity, everyone should also send a little plant from his/her country, a specific flower or a seedling tree, so that people will understand the war has ended and that the world will help them rebuild their country.

With these simple **(34)** _____ in place, and by creating a new international body called the Peace Messengers, it is my firm belief that we can truly make this world a better place.

23	A maximum	B lest	C at least	D any
24	A abreast	B contact	C a grip	D mind
25	A duty	B right	C claim	D task
26	A listen	B appeal	C hear	D discuss
27	A patterns	B movements	C steps	D examples
28	A avoid	B refrain	C evade	D wage
29	A increase	B rise	C lift	D raise
30	A lives	B life	C alive	D live
31	A issue	B offer	C bid	D hand

32	A use	B difference	C matter	D sense
33	A icon	B figure	C mark	D symbol
34	A suggestions	B beliefs	C plans	D advice

Task 6

Read the text below. For each of the empty spaces (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

TIME TO CHANGE THE VOTING AGE

Last time the voting age (35) _____ in 1971 with the passing of the 26th Amendment, it was (36) _____ ratified Amendment in US history. The age was lowered from twenty-one to eighteen because eighteen and nineteen year olds were dying for this country in the Vietnam War, but weren't allowed to cast a ballot. Now sixteen-year-olds want to vote, too.

At sixteen, a teenager can drive a car, can have a job, pays taxes, can (37) _____ as an adult for a crime, and in some states even get married with parents' consent. So why can't a sixteen-year-old vote? Teenagers have to follow the laws (38) _____ by the government, but in no way can influence them. Politicians don't try to attract the youth vote; they don't need to, therefore we have no political representation. Yet the laws the government (39) _____, we must abide by. Even though we can't vote like adults can, we can still be charged as an adult for adult crimes. Teenagers can hold adult jobs and pay taxes. Teens pay an estimated 9.7 billion dollars in sales taxes alone.

In the year 2000, only forty-two percent of young adults voted. This isn't a reason to not let sixteen-year-olds (40) _____. This generation should be given a chance as did the generation of eighteen-year-olds in 1971. The habit of voting needs to be enforced at a young age. If teenagers are exposed to politics, let's suggest in school, for example, they will become more likely to become active in elections as adults. The same thing (41) _____ if they were given the opportunity to vote at sixteen; then they'd more likely to stick with it throughout life.

The stereotypical teenager who doesn't care about politics wouldn't vote. That applies to adults who don't care, as well. If teenagers can't vote because supposedly our maturity, intelligence or life-experience isn't substantial enough to matter, then everyone should be required (42) _____ to see if their maturity, intelligence or life-experience is substantial enough (43) _____.

In the 2008 election, I will be seventeen. I'll have to wait to vote for the first time until 2012. By then, I'll be in college, preferably out of state, and voting will

become a hassle. I'll be preoccupied with school, living on my own, and so forth. I'll probably never get in the habit of (44) _____ because I'll miss out on my window of opportunity, like the other fifty-eight percent of young adults who didn't vote in 2000. There are plenty of teenagers who will have a problem similar to this. Politicians always criticize the citizens of this country for not (45) _____ involved, though it lies within their hands to give teenagers, like me, that window of opportunity (46) _____ in something as important and influential as politics are in this country.

35	A has been lowered	B was lowered	C lowered	D has lowered
36	A faster	B fast	C much faster	D fastest
37	A have been charged	B have charged	C be charged	D charge
38	A being imposed	B be imposed	C imposing	D imposed
39	A were passed	B passes	C pass	D passing
40	A voting	B vote	C to vote	D to be voting
41	A would happen	B happen	C happened	D had happened
42	A to have tested	B to be testing	C to be tested	D to test
43	A to have mattered	B matter	C mattering	D to matter
44	A having voted	B voting	C be voted	D voted
45	A got	B to get	C getting	D being gotten
46	A to involve	B to be involved	C involved	D involving

BAPIAHT 2

Task 1

Read the texts 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.

COLD WEATHER RUNNING TIPS

Running is great exercise since it's an effective cardio workout, but when winter rolls around most runners head indoors. However, with preparation, the right attitude and the proper equipment you can run in almost any kind of weather. If you follow these useful cold weather tips, and add a little determination, you'll soon find yourself enjoying the fresh and crisp winter weather... instead of sweating it out in a stuffy room on a treadmill.

Dress in Layers

To stay warm and dry, wear an outer windbreaking layer over lightweight wicking fabrics. Dress for temperatures warmer than it feels outside because your

body warms up quickly during exercise. Avoid wearing wool and cotton since they absorb and retain moisture, which will make you colder.

Wear the Right Shoes

To avoid injuries wear sport-specific shoes. Look for running shoes designed for your foot type that are well cushioned, and have a tread that will reduce skidding. Be sure to shorten your strides to compensate for slipping and save speed for indoor exercises.

1 _____

Wear a toque while running since about 40 % of body heat is lost through your head. Keep your fingers toasty by donning mittens (they are warmer than gloves). Wear sunglasses so you don't become "snow blind" from the glare.

2 _____

Wear reflective gear so drivers can see you. Run close to home and change your route often. Don't listen to music while you run outdoors: you should be aware of your surroundings at all times. Always carry identification, and make sure someone knows where you are running and approximately when you'll be back.

3 _____

You should drink water before, during and after a run. Although you might not be sweating, your body is still losing water.

4 _____

Although it's not possible for your lungs to freeze, be conscious that the cold air can irritate the respiratory tract. If you can't carry on a normal conversation while running – slow down – you're running too fast.

5 _____

Before beginning a run you should limber up properly for a few minutes. Start running into the wind at a comfortable pace and gradually go faster. Finish with the wind at your back to make it easier to get home if you're tired.

A Preserve Heat

B Warm Up and Cool Down

C Stay Safe

D Just Breathe

E Keep Covered

F Choose Short Routes

G Stay Hydrated

H Don't Talk While Running

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WHAT DO YOU THINK? IS ANIME A BAD INFLUENCE?

The Oregon Daily Emerald posted an interesting editorial by Elon Glucklich, the paper's resident Opinion Editor. I say "interesting" because in the article, Glucklich raises the issue of the effects that anime shows have on our youth and makes some alarming allegations as to the future of our society.

Citing shows such as Dragon Ball Z, Pokemon and Yu-Gi-Oh!, Glucklich suggests that the mass popularity of these and other anime series are "chipping away at our collective moral fiber".

The reasoning behind such a statement is the content of the shows themselves, complaining that they lack any solid life lesson to be passed on to the kiddos. "Unless something is done to reverse this trend, we're going to be looking at millions of high school dropouts who don't see the point in going to college unless it teaches them to capture magic crystals," he says.

But if we're going to go to that extreme with anime shows, then let's also take a trip back to the days of Tom & Jerry. Was there a life lesson there? Nope, not a one. What about Popeye and Brutus? Yogi Bear? The Flintstones, Woody Woodpecker or my all-time fav, The Wacky Racers? Hmm... entertainment and comedy, yes. Moral life lessons? No.

The truth is, television has always been for the most part, an entertainment tool and not a babysitter, as Glucklich suggests. Sure, there are exceptions – Sesame Street, The Discovery Channel and Animal Planet are certainly good educational programs that come to mind, but again, they're the exception not the rule. Even today's prime time shows are willing to sacrifice education for entertainment and our own news media will focus on Brittney's latest scandal before they'll talk about Darfur. Not to say that I necessarily agree with all of it but I do have a choice: if I want to learn more about Brad and Angelina, I'll stay tuned to the major media stations. Looking for something with a bit more substance? Well, then I know where to find that information too.

Now, I know Mr. Glucklich is not alone in his assessment, just as there were those who thought all rock music was satanic. But they were wrong and, sorry Mr. Glucklich, so are you. To follow this line of thinking is to assume that the American public (or any "public" for that matter) is devoid of any independent thinking. This theory requires society to be painfully dumb and even more naive, so much so that we'll believe anything that's put in front of us, no matter how ridiculous, incredible or imaginary it might be.

And I'll admit, I know a few folks that would fit that bill but I don't think it's a fair stereotype to paint broadly across the board. We have always had imaginary friends, pretend play and a good dose of daydreaming. It's called "creativity" and to be honest, I tend to encourage it in my kids. From our classic superheroes with otherworldly superpowers to Harry Potter, Star Wars and yes, even Dragon Ball Z, imagination is a wonderful, powerful thing that can be used for good or for evil.

The point is that anime, like any and every other television show is not responsible for the "fiber" of our society, moral or otherwise. That responsibility falls to us, as parents, as

individuals and as part of the human race and personally, if we weren't always so ready to play the victim so that we could blame our shortcomings on someone else, we might actually have to stand up and be a better "people" collectively – cartoons, anime and all.

As the anime guide, you can bet that my kids see a ton of anime. In fact, we watch it together and just like any other television show, I limit and supervise everything that goes into their little brains. That's how it's supposed to be and I can assure you, my kids are doing just fine. Because despite the fact that they might do it with magic crystals or hidden powers, characters in these shows remind us that it's okay to be different and your strength comes from being true to yourself. The good guys always win in the end and evil is ultimately sent packing. They show us that you can't always judge a book by its cover, no matter how different that cover might be from your own and that it doesn't matter how small you think you are – you should always stand up for what's right, no matter how mean or corrupt the bully might be.

Come to think of it, those are some pretty good lessons to learn... even if they are from an anime show.

6 Why does the author quote the article by Elon Glucklich?

- A** to attract the readers' attention to anime shows
- B** to stress the growing popularity of anime shows
- C** to prove the alarming influence of anime shows
- D** to show existing concerns for the anime impact

7 The author mentions Tom & Jerry and Woody Woodpecker in order to

_____.

- A** compare classical cartoons with modern anime
- B** prove that classical heroes were educational
- C** stress the amusing nature of these cartoons
- D** give an example of the classical moral cartoons

8 What is the author's opinion of the actual role television plays in the society?

- A** It exists mainly for fun and pleasure.
- B** It is primarily our own news media.
- C** It is an exceptional tool for education.
- D** It is a source of substantial information.

9 What does the author mean saying that "I know a few folks that would fit that bill but I don't think it's a fair stereotype to paint broadly across the board?"

- A** Majority of people are able to take independent decisions.
- B** Majority of people exaggerate the impact of the anime shows.
- C** Majority of people aren't naive to be blindly influenced by shows.
- D** Majority of people have their stereotypes about the anime shows.

10 The author's reasoning mentions which of the following?

- A** Parents should watch anime shows together with their kids.
B Kids should watch the restricted number of anime shows.
C Adults should not escape their parental responsibility.
D Kids can become victims of the anime shows' influence.

11 According to the author, anime shows teach how to _____.

- A** tell good from evil
B send the bully packing
C defend what is right
D use one's creativity

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A - H) to (12-16) There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

HOROSCOPES

WHAT THE STARS SAY

A Capricorn (DECEMBER 22-JANUARY 20)

At this time of year you are working harder than ever, but you don't have your heart in it since it's party season. Fight the urge to give up; hang in there and show the world what you are made of! It doesn't have to be a drag, because you never know who you are going to impress along the way. A new friendship or romance could be just around the corner if you are getting yourself out there and not hiding out at home.

B Aquarius (JANUARY 21-FEBRUARY 19)

Are you still working too much and neglecting your social life? Lighten up, and remember you can definitely have it all. Aquarians have the unique ability to do many things at once but tend to neglect certain areas of their lives, so try and get out there and have some fun! How about auditioning for that new school musical? You know you love to perform and be the centre of attention.

C Aries (MARCH 21-APRIL 20)

If flirting with a certain someone at school still has not resulted in a date to the next dance, then it's time to cut your losses. Pay attention to your friends and try focusing on your classes for a change, and you will be surprised at how good you will feel on the inside — which is important too!

Taurus (APRIL 21-MAY 22)

Get off the couch, turn off the computer and start moving! Your lack of energy (or dare I say laziness?) is worrying everyone around you. You used to be the life of the party, or do you even remember that? Where did you go, and how can you find your way back to earth? Everyone is missing the go-getter, entertaining person you used to be.

E

Cancer (JUNE 22-JULY 22)

You may feel like reinventing yourself right now, and this is the perfect time to do it! Change is good for you, Cancerians, so for once, take a chance and try something new — whether it's a new class, a new sport or trying out for the school play — just do it and you will be happy you did.

F

Leo (JULY 23-AUGUST 22)

Always known for your great taste and style, your original thinking can help a friend right now. Start listening more to your friends and give much-needed advice, because they can use your help. Try to do it in a nice way though, because nobody likes a snob or a know-it-all, so try to remember their feelings and be there for them.

G

Libra (SEPTEMBER 23-OCTOBER 22)

You want to be taken more seriously right now and are overly concerned about your future and where you are going. Even your closest friends test your patience because you have so much on your mind. Step back, relax and know that it will all work out if you stay calm and don't alienate all your friends — you will need them one day!

H

Scorpio (OCTOBER 23-NOVEMBER 21)

Moody and intense? That's what you Scorpions are known for, so get out there and mingle. Spread out your razorsharp wit, because everyone deserves to hear how smart and funny you are. Living inside your head all the time can be a lonely place, so get out there and make some new friends. You may be surprised that someone else might understand you and be fun to be around!

This sign is advised to _____

12 stop being a workaholic and enjoy life.

13 stop doing something that is failing.

14 pay attention to your nearest and dearest.

15 control negative emotions and be tolerant.

16 become more easy-going and communicative.

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A - H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

YOUNG PEOPLE MUST PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Environment protection is a very serious concern in today's world. It is not a secret anymore that the Earth is in danger. (17) _____.

In order to avoid this to happen, young people should get more involved and fight against the destruction of our planet. I believe young artists from all over the world could create a global movement for environment protection with the help of modern technology. In every big city parks should be transformed into giant opened-air art expositions. (18) _____. Youth should use their imagination in order to create original art objects and discuss on environment protection issues with specialists and members of the authorities. There should also be internet access points where youth could get in contact with their partners from other countries. (19) _____. For example, the traditional jewels created by a indigenous youth group from the Amazon region should reach the Parisian public, while the pictures of French youth, should be exposed somewhere in the middle of the jungle. (20) _____.

Photography and clips should also be used as a way of promoting a nation's natural beauty. Youth could send their original pictures through the internet and, in the partner country the pictures could be printed on T-shirts, cups, etc. These small objects could offer the public a different perspective on our planet. It is known that people are more sensitive when it comes to saving "exotic places", than protecting their own country's natural richness. (21) _____.

Another idea would be to use the modern technology developed by France Telecom and other companies of "communicating clothing", which displays animated graphics on the wearer; in order to present nature in a new and modern light. (22) _____. After watching a few beautiful images, people might be more eager to donate money for supporting nature.

Small acts like these will eventually help stop the decline of our planet. We must act now for once we lose nature, we will never get it back.

A Therefore, I believe the international community should discover, one by one, all the countries of the world and their beauties and, as a feed-back, make their citizens understand how important it is to fight for environment protection in the place where they live in.

- B** Therefore, younger children collaborated with teenagers in creating very original artworks, some inspired by books, movies, real monuments, holiday places, persons or more abstract ideas like childhood, happiness, wisdom, and peace.
- C** Although multinational companies and influential people try to deny it, the deforestations, pollution, and intense urbanization's effects on our planet will be devastating.
- D** All the drawings and photos were then re-distributed around the group and the children were asked to create a story or a poem starting from that image.
- E** Stone, paper, glass, ceramics, wood, metal, or any other materials that could be used in order to create an art-object should be available.
- F** Youth could make short, but attractive video presentations on nature themes to be put on clothes, mobile phones, or even to be presented on small screens in the public transport.
- G** The artworks should be then exchanged between the different youth groups from all over the world, exposed and/or sold in a different country in order to attract the public and raise funds for supporting environment protection.
- H** In order to achieve this, a free transport network should be created in order to make sure that youth can afford expedition fees for sending their artworks to different destinations.

Task 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

MAJOR CITIES AT RISK FROM RISING SEA LEVEL THREAT

Sea levels will rise by twice **(23)** _____ as previously predicted as a result of global warming, an important international study has concluded.

The Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) calculated that if temperatures continued to increase at the present **(24)** _____, by 2100 the sea level would rise by up to 1.4 metres – twice that predicted two years ago.

Such a rise in sea levels would engulf island nations such as the Maldives in the Indian Ocean and Tuvalu in the Pacific, devastate coastal cities such as Calcutta and Dhaka and force London, New York and Shanghai to **(25)** _____ billions on flood defences.

Even if the average global temperature increases by only 2°C – the target **(26)** _____ for next week's Copenhagen summit – sea levels could still rise by 50 cm, double previous forecasts, **(27)** _____ to the report.

One of the world's (28) _____ experts on climate science has called for the world to (29) _____ efforts to control global warming by actively removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

In an interview with "The Times", Dr Rajendra Pachauri, chairman of the IPCC, said that geo-engineering, where carbon is stripped from the atmosphere using specialist technologies, would be necessary to control runaway (30) _____ to the climate. "At some point we will have to cross over and start sucking some of those gases out of the atmosphere."

The IPCC report predicted that the (31) _____ of ice sheets would contribute about 20 per cent of the total rise in sea levels, with the majority coming from the melting of glaciers and the expansion of the water as it warms. It said that it was not able to predict the impact of melting ice sheets, but suggested this could add 10–20 cm.

The SCAR report uses detailed climate observations over the past century linking temperature to sea levels to produce a more sophisticated estimate. It puts the likely contribution from ice sheets at more than 50 per (32) _____.

The calculations were (33) _____ out by Stefan Rahmstorf, Professor of Physics of the Oceans at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany. Sceptics seized upon his figures as further evidence of the unreliability of climate change predictions.

"It's 50 cm, 60 cm, 100 cm – 60 m if you ask James Hansen from NASA," said Benny Peiser, director of the Global Warming Policy Foundation. "The predictions come in thick and fast, but we take them all with a pinch of salt. We look (34) _____ the window and it's very cold, it doesn't seem to be warming. We're very concerned that 100-year policies are being made on the basis of these predictions".

23	A as much	B as well	C as long	D as many
24	A degree	B level	C rate	D time
25	A waste	B spend	C cost	D charge
26	A set	B placed	C taken	D applied
27	A due	B according	C thanks	D owing
28	A leading	B foremost	C primary	D chief
29	A increase	B strengthen	C intensify	D reinforce
30	A injury	B loss	C damage	D prejudice
31	A dissolving	B melting	C freezing	D softening
32	A cent	B day	C ton	D year
33	A done	B added	C counted	D carried
34	A at	B of	C out of	D after

Task 6

Read the texts below. For each of the empty spaces (35—46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

MIDEAST TEENS PLANT SEEDS OF PEACE

Seeds of Peace is a non-profit, international organization that (35) _____ understanding and co-existence among teenagers from regions of conflict. Participants are encouraged (36) _____ about each others' cultures and religions in a neutral surrounding, in hopes they can (37) _____ obstacles they have grown up with.

The program sponsors a Middle East delegation which (38) _____ Jewish and Arab teenagers from Israel and the Palestinian territories as well as young people from India, Pakistan, Greece, Turkey, the Balkans, and other regions of conflict.

Dodi Shulman, a participant from Israel says, "Seeds of Peace (39) _____ us that even if we (40) _____ on things, we can still understand each other's opinions and points of view. And through those perspectives we can help each other and support each other."

35	A promote	B is promoting	C was promoted	D promotes
36	A to have learnt	B to be learnt	C to learn	D learning
37	A be overcome	B overcoming	C overcame	D overcome
38	A includes	B is included	C include	D are including
39	A to teach	B teaching	C has taught	D is taught
40	A disagree	B will disagree	C disagreeing	D to disagree

TEENS MUST PAY FOR BOMB THREAT PRANKS

Two teenagers, 15 and 16, from Virginia, USA, have been ordered to cover the cost of their prank. They (41) _____ of writing a note warning a bomb would go off at their Amherst County High School during the first lunch break.

Officials estimate the school division spent more than US\$9,000 in overtime for teachers, who (42) _____ officers and police dogs, and administrators, who worked the phones trying (43) _____ parents and other officials abreast of the situation.

"What I'm hoping is that [suspects] realize they can (44) _____, and if they (45) _____ they will be dealt with," said Gerald Higgenbotham, an investigator with the Amherst County Sheriff's Office.

Should the youths be unable to pay, the costs (46) _____ by their parents.

41	A convicted	B have been convicted	C to convict	D convict
42	A were guided	B guided	C guiding	D guide
43	A keeping	B to have kept	C to keep	D keep
44	A get catching	B have caught	C catch	D get caught
45	A have done	B did	C do	D will do
46	A will bear	B will be borne	C bear	D are being borne

BAPIAHT 3

Task 1

Read the texts 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.

HATE IT? CHANGE IT!

How to make it happen!

Change can begin and grow from a single person, a single idea, a single hope for a better future. There exist limitless possibilities for change that have not yet been explored. Every person has the potential to come up with a unique solution, with a new way to make a difference. What will yours be?

1 _____ Select one that is close to your heart. This is the key to unlocking your passion, and to starting a project that you are committed to seeing through.

2 _____ Use a variety of sources of information, such as newspapers, libraries, the Internet and community organizations. Share your knowledge with your friends, family, classmates and community. Educate others during class discussions, lunchtime conversation, speeches at schools, and community or city assemblies.

3 _____ When you are working with people who are committed to your cause, you are sure to accomplish more. Start creating your network by encouraging your friends, teachers, and family members to join your effort. Publicize your cause at school, religious gatherings, community centers, malls etc.

4 _____ It is a forum for the exchange of different ideas about the issue, as well as possible solutions and action plans.

5 _____ This will be your guide to making a difference. It should define your goal, how you plan to get there, and how you will finance your project.

Choose an action that reflects your values. Common actions include using pamphlets, letters, petitions, and holding demonstrations, rallies, street theatre, speeches, visits to a public official, press conferences, volunteering, etc.

Have fun! Getting involved in social issues is a way to bring the best of yourself to the world. Celebrate your efforts and victories!

- A Do your research.
- B Hold a meeting.
- C Make a plan of action.
- D Take action and then review.
- E Choose an issue.
- F Talk to your teachers.
- G Build a team.
- H Find a financial support.

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

YOUR NEXT BIG VACATION

How about a trip to the moon?

Have you ever had that fantasy to visit the moon, grab a rock and throw it into space so it would float forever? Soon, if you've got the cash, you can!

Enter the Artemis Project. This new and bold project is a private venture that will “establish a permanent, self-supporting manned lunar base,” which translates into a community on the moon for people to live in.

According to Gregory Bennett, the founder of the Artemis Project, “It’s not a question of whether it’ll work, but rather how long it will take.”

On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first man to set foot on the moon. That moment became a crowning achievement in both the space community and for humanity itself.

Despite the significance of the occasion, almost certainly when viewers saw images of his weightless, bouncing figure they thought, “That looks like fun!”

So, the Artemis team is taking a realistic approach to a human fantasy: they are marketing the project of a lunar base as purely entertainment. One small step for man, one giant leap for entertainment!

They plan to pay for the initial stages of the project through commercialism. After all, Kurt Cobain summed up the state of our nation when he sang, “Here we are now, entertain us!” And the records show that we will pay to be entertained.

Veronis, Suhler & Associates are investment bankers for the communications and media industries. Their research found that Americans spent over 40 billion dollars (all amounts in US\$) to be entertained at the movies, through home videos and television in 1999.

California investor, Dennis Tito, recently took a trip to the International Space Station, after donating 20 million dollars to the Russian Space program. Wealthy celebrities like Canadian director James Cameron and the brothers of rock band Oasis have also voiced their interest to visit the big ball in the sky.

In the same report by Veronis, Suhler & Associates, consumers spent close to 4 billion dollars on video-game software alone. So, for a mere 1.42 billion dollars the Artemis Project is a drop in the entertainment bucket.

The project expects to pay for the initial lunar base primarily by exploiting the fun factor of the grand adventure of space flight. Planners expect to make the experience so much fun that net revenues from the entertainment value of the project, through its first flight, will be more than US\$5 billion. These revenue estimates are based on comparisons to similar mass-marketing ventures which tie movies and television shows in with associated merchandise and services.

Clearly, the real challenge of the program is to make it fun!

Although the United States government does not encourage this project, there are those at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), who support the program. "I wish commercial enterprise would be more commercial, and stop running to Uncle Sugar every time they want to do something," says NASA Administrator Dan Goldin.

So, what will a two-week vacation to the moon cost? Apparently, the price you would expect to pay for a luxury-class European capital tour, or probably less than \$10,000. For that, you would play in zero gravity, sightsee for the few days it takes to get to the moon, of course, moon walk and if you're in the mood, perhaps take a bus tour.

At first, the expedition-class flights would be for rugged explorers, the sort of trip that will appeal to safari-goers, mountain climbing types and perhaps hidden cave adventurers. Eventually, the lunar tourism industry will grow into luxury-class trips suitable for the casual sightseer.

University bound student, Al Dharsee says, "I would certainly go to the moon, if given the opportunity, so that I could look at the Earth and laugh. But with the way we treat our own planet, I don't think we deserve for that matter."

However, if you are one of those ready to book a flight, don't pack your bags quite yet, your flight is not scheduled to depart for at least a couple of decades.

6 The author mentions viewers' reaction to seeing Neil Armstrong move on the moon in order to _____.

- A** stress the purely entertaining nature of the lunar touristic trips
- B** explain the origin of the idea to create a lunar base for tourists
- C** prove that everyone may be dreaming of going to the moon
- D** show that the Artemis Project is as bold as Armstrong's deed

7 How does the Artemis team plan to raise funding for the moon project to start?

- A** They will exploit the people's readiness to pay for enjoyment.
- B** They will ask commercial organizations to invest into the trip.
- C** They will appeal to the government officials for financing.
- D** They will guarantee huge revenues to everyone who chips in.

8 In stating "I wish commercial enterprise would... stop running to Uncle Sugar every time they want to do something", NASA administrator means that _____.

- A** this project cannot succeed without the government support
- B** this project can be run successfully only by space experts
- C** this project as a commercial venture is too risky to succeed
- D** this project has huge commercial potential to be a success

9 For their money the lunar tourists will be provided with various opportunities except _____.

- A** enjoying weightlessness
- B** throwing a rock into space
- C** seeing sights on the way
- D** wandering around the moon

10 Which of the following best reflects Al Dharsee's attitude to the moon travel opportunity given to the people?

- A** All people should use their chance to look down at the Earth.
- B** The people are too irresponsible to be sent to the lunar trip.
- C** All people are sure to enjoy this opportunity if given a chance.
- D** The people may learn much about the Earth after the lunar trip.

11 The text supports which of the following conclusions?

- A** Lunar tourist trips take too long to organize.
- B** The lunar tourism is suitable for everyone.
- C** The tourist trip to the moon is not impossible.
- D** The moon discovery can be funded by tourists.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A - H) to (12-16) There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

TOP MONEY-MAKING JOBS

A Chief Executive Officer (C.E.O.)

What you do: C.E.O.s are the leaders of a company. They plan, develop, and establish the company's policies and objectives in accordance with the corporation charter and board of directors' mandate. C.E.O.s are responsible for the profitability of the entire organization.

Education: You'll need a Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Marketing, plus you'll likely put in a number of years working up the corporate ladder to this lead position.

Salary: Up to \$2 million (the national average is \$264,000)

Perks: Yearly bonuses, stock options, power.

B Surgeon

What you do: Surgeons perform operations on patients to prevent disease, repair injured tissue and bone, and correct deformities. Surgeons often specialize in a specific area, such as neurological (brain) surgery.

Education: A four-year Bachelor degree with courses taken in mathematics, chemistry, and biology, and then four years of medical school. Wait, you're not done yet – you'll still need to do a residency and internship, lasting between three and eight years.

Salary: \$190,000

Perks: Surgeons are always in high demand, so you'll continue to draw hefty pay cheques throughout a long and stable career.

C Rock Star

What you do: Craft your musical talents into your unique sound and sell your musical soul to the devil. You'll tour, record in top studios, and do back-to-back interviews and guest appearances between shows.

Education: Larger-than-life rock stars usually start out playing for chump change for small — and often inattentive — audiences. They keep rehearsing and working the scene (often for years) until something catches.

Salary: Millions! (If you hit the big time)

Perks: Besides the freedom, creativity, travel, and adoration, you'll also make royalties any time your song is played on the radio or is used on television or in movies.

D

Airline Pilot

What you do: Airline pilots fly large carrier planes with loads of passengers.

Education: First you'll need to earn your private license (after 45 hours of flight time), and then your commercial license (add 200 hours of flight time). There is also extensive ground school to instruct in the mechanics of the engine and airframe, air regulations, meteorology, and navigation. Lastly, you'll need to pass a comprehensive medical exam.

Salary: \$150,000 (for captains employed by a major airline)

Perks: This is one of the highest paid, stable, non-unionized jobs out there. Also, you get free flights when you're off duty!

E

Investment Advisor (Stockbroker)

What you do: Investment advisors follow the financial market to determine what the trends will be, then advise clients as to where to invest their cash.

Education: A Bachelor of Commerce degree with a specialization in finance will serve you well. You'll also need to complete the Canadian Securities Course.
Salary: \$120,000

Perks: Because you've got the knowledge to successfully build your own investment portfolio, you'll be swimming in benefits.

F

Film Actor

What you do: Actors convincingly pretend to be other people on camera. A typical day – off set – might include rehearsing lines, auditioning, going to callbacks, interviews/guest appearances, and networking, networking, networking.

Education: A Bachelor of Fine Arts (BFA) acting program will instruct you not just in acting techniques, but also in how to break into the biz. Many private courses are also offered outside of a school setting. It may take years of hard work to get noticed (if at all), but it helps if you have a good agent and you're a member of ACTRA (Alliance of Canadian Cinema, Television and Radio Artists).

Salary: \$20M a film (if you're one of the Hollywood elite)! Most other actors live below the poverty line.

Perks: Once you're in demand, you'll have your pick of roles – very satisfying for the creative soul. But the attention-getter in you will enjoy the constant spotlight.

G

Professional Athlete

What you do: Professional athletes specialize and excel in one sport.

Education: Many pro athletes get their start by taking scholarships to American colleges and playing on their teams – professional sports recruiters will scout these teams for players good enough to go pro.

Salary: You can make millions, even tens of millions of dollars. (Shaquille O'Neal makes upward of \$20M a year!)

Perks: You get paid to play something you love. Plus, product endorsements on the side keep those fat cheques coming.

H Dentist

What you do: Dentists are responsible for giving patient checkups, filling cavities, performing root canals, and other minor surgeries. They also remind patients to floss, and give them that awful fluoride treatment.

Education: A Bachelor of Science degree will help you get into a dentistry graduate program. Dentistry school is another four years.

Salary: \$190,000 (for a specialist owning their own practice)

Perks: You get to ask your patients questions they can't possibly articulate clear answers to while their mouths are cranked open. Come on, wouldn't it be nice to be on the other end of this equation for once?

In this job _____

12 formal education must be supplemented with in-company hand-on training.

13 the labour results bring money every time they are made use of.

14 except schooling there are required additional permits from the authorities.

15 one should make and keep a lot of social contacts to be successful.

16 one can get additional money by taking part in advertisement.

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A — H) the one which best fits each space (17—22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

BEAUTY & SOUL

Business of Body Shop with Anita Roddick

Anita Roddick, founder of The Body Shop states her principle belief is built into the rationale of her business, "If young people today become passionate and persuasive about something, then they become confident. **(17)** _____"

Anita believes strongly in developing confidence and establishing a high self-esteem in young women. **(18)** _____

As a teen, Anita had a lot of confidence, even though she considered herself an outsider. Born into an Italian immigrant family in a small town in England, Anita was certainly different to the people around her and this set her apart from the norm. Although she gained a high level of energy, spontaneity, and confidence from her mother, it wasn't until she went travelling that she began to see things

differently. Anita says her travels were like, “University without borders. I traveled everywhere and then everything became possible.” (19) _____

“Everywhere I went I saw that the idea of beauty was different. In Asia, they really value white skin so they would gather nightingale droppings and use that to whiten their skins. In Ghana, to be beautiful, is to have a magnitude of flesh, which represented the world. In Japan, the neck is the most beautiful part of a woman. In Moslem societies it is the hands. (20) _____.”

This had an astounding effect on Anita, who as a teenager was more influenced by the culture of the theatre than fashion magazines, and was never really focused on applying make-up and dressing herself up to look like the women in those glossies.

Today, Anita sees glossy fashion magazines as the culprits who are causing the self-esteem around the body to be eroded away, something she takes on as a personal battle to rectify. “You know,” she says, “(Those magazines) have it right. (21) _____.”

After her travels, Anita saw the body as something special and completely different to what was portrayed by the media. (22) _____ The store started with only 25 products in stock, “The bottles were really cheap and there were things floating in some of our products — we had this beeswax treatment and there were pieces stuck inside and we’d tell the people that it was fresher that way.” So what made the idea such a success?

“Everything we made had a story attached, and because of that that we were forgiven for every mistake we made.”

“I think that (entrepreneurs) are pathologically optimistic and will always make things happen,” says Anita. Her strong entrepreneurial character and rebellious spirit, tied together with a strong conviction that, “if anyone tells you that you can’t, don’t listen!” have helped her become one of the most successful women in the world.

A And there is nothing more engaging than that.

B I even believe that by going to business school you are conforming, because in the end you just become another employee to the system.

C After all, people who feel good about themselves do good things for the world.

D This inspired her to open a small beauty supply shop in her garage while her husband was travelling.

E They know that if they can control your mind, they can control your body.

F It was these adventures in countries like Tahiti, Madagascar, New Caledonia, and South Africa — countries that she considers 'heroes' — where she began to see the beauty of the human form.

G So everywhere I travelled the definition of beauty changed; especially to that of England.

H They wanted to make changes and so aligned themselves with organizations like Amnesty International and Greenpeace.

Task 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C OR D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Running a business can be a great experience for you. You can (23) _____ money, you can gain valuable experience, and you can use the business on your resume and college applications.

So, what are some ideas for a business beyond a lemonade stand or babysitting? Here goes:

A cleaning service. Maybe you hate doing your (24) _____ at home, but getting paid for doing them is completely different! You could offer complete housecleaning (25) _____, or specialize in one or more areas, such as attic/basement/garage cleanups.

A yard maintenance service. There is always something that (26) _____ to be done... mowing lawns and weed control in the spring and summer, raking leaves in the fall, and shoveling snow and planting for the spring in the winter.

A car-detailing business. With so many people working multiple jobs and having much busier lifestyles, very few people have the time to really take (27) _____ of their cars – and you could offer a weekly or monthly service of washing, waxing, vacuuming, etc.

A pet sitting service. Typically more of a summer business when people tend to go (28) _____ vacation, but you might be able to have a year-round business by offering pet walking, bathing, cleaning, etc. services.

A PC tutor/Web site development service. Are you a (29) _____ with computers and the Web? Well, many adults are not, and you could make a good business helping people learn to use PCs and develop Web sites for their families — or for their businesses.

A catering service. Do you enjoy cooking and baking? In these busy times, if you can provide a service that offers well-cooked (30) _____, you could do quite well.

A painting service. If you have some experience – or there is a few of your friends that want to go in business with you – you might consider a painting

business. People are always renovating... and you could paint exteriors in the nicer months and interiors during the (31) _____ months.

An errand, messenger, or delivery service. This idea works best in larger cities where there are more people and (32) _____ transportation, but these are busy times and people need help with all sorts of errands.

An educational tutoring service. If you have (33) _____ in one or more areas – music, foreign language, math and science, or others – you could offer tutoring sessions to children, teens, and adults in your neighborhood.

A freelancing service. If you are truly (34) _____ in a certain field, such as writing, drawing, or photography, consider starting a freelancing business where you sell your wares to various businesses and media outlets.

23	A make	B produce	C do	D create
24	A jobs	B chores	C lunch	D lots
25	A services	B overhaul	C jobs	D duties
26	A necessary	B calls for	C needs	D wants
27	A pride	B advice	C part	D care
28	A off	B out	C on	D to
29	A talent	B whiz	C expert	D intelligent
30	A meals	B products	C courses	D nutrition
31	A fresher	B inferior	C colder	D worse
32	A civic	B public	C private	D social
33	A possibility	B know-how	C expertise	D interest
34	A peculiar	B outgoing	C expert	D gifted

Task 6

Read the text below. For each of the empty spaces (35—46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

GADGETS TO GO

It's All Coming Together

It has been said that technology is making the world a smaller place thanks to faster transportation and communication. Well, technology is also making all of our gadgets smaller and companies have (35) _____ them all together into a single handheld device. And it's changing the world and the way we live.

There was a time not long ago when we (36) _____ wake to our alarm clock, turn on the radio or TV, put on our watches and on our way out grab our

CD or cassette Walkman and maybe a camera. Toss in video games, calculators, walkie-talkies, answering machines, voice recorders, video cameras, computers with email and Internet and you're looking at fifteen gadgets, thousands of dollars, and maybe a hundred pounds of gear. Now all of that can often (37) _____ in the pocket sized and affordable cell phone.

Sure, some components, like cameras, video, gaming, radio and MP3 players will take another year or two but most cell phones (38) _____ them at all a few years ago. At the same time a whole bunch of other digital devices are combining products into one affordable gadget. Take for example the Zen Vision from Creative Labs, it has a large hires colour screen (39) _____ downloaded movies, videos, TV, photos and is combined with an impressive MP3 player, radio, Outlook calendar and contact lists, clock and 30 GB hard drive. It can also (40) _____ into a TV screen to play videos or photo slide-shows (with music playing in the background).

The new all-in-one gadgets are definitely making a lot of things obsolete very quickly. It's tough (41) _____ who will still be buying CDs in a year or two, as they go the way of LP records and cassettes before them. During a recent trip to a Best Buy to replace an old and (42) _____ CD player the salesman told us that they didn't really sell CD players anymore, although the DVD players could still handle the old CD format.

Even the much-hyped iPod will struggle as MP3 and video cellphones improve in quality and capacity. Why carry an all-in-one cellphone and a redundant iPod? People won't if they (43) _____ the option. As for the oldest of personal devices, the watch, at the M3 music/technology festival in Miami (sponsored by Motorola) the international club crowd in attendance had the latest cell phones but a large percentage (44) _____ a watch. Most said they just got the time from their phones.

The interesting question is what other things can (45) _____ into these all-in-one devices. In the next few years look for much better voice recognition, global positioning systems, digital radio services and before long phones (46) _____ towards replacing the other things in your pocket or purse... money and keys.

35	A been bundling	B bundling	C to bundle	D bundled
36	A had	B would	C did	D were
37	A have found	B be found	C find	D be founded
38	A didn't include	B haven't included	C not included	D weren't including
39	A to displaying	B to have displayed	C to display	D to be displaying

40	A plug	B to be plugged	C have plugged	D be plugged
41	A to have figured out	B to figure out	C figured out	D figure out
42	A having broken	B being broken	C broken	D breaking
43	A would have	B will have	C had	D have
44	A hadn't worn	B didn't wear	C wouldn't wear	D hasn't worn
45	A have stuffed	B be stuffing	C be stuffed	D stuff
46	A are moved	B will be moving	C have moved	D are being moved

КЛЮЧІ ДО КОНТРОЛЬНИХ Й ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИХ РОБІТ

Контрольна робота №1

Task 1

I

1. are
2. is
3. am
4. are discussing
5. have seen
6. had left
7. tried
8. was
9. was snowing
10. are doing

II

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. b

Task 2: 1E, 2H, 3A, 4C, 5B

Task 3: 12D, 13A, 14H, 15B, 16C

Контрольна робота №2

Task 1

I

1. is
2. agrees
3. will contact
4. have you been crying
5. will not/won't have translated
6. will do
7. had been teaching
8. will say
9. learns
10. will meet

II

1. c
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. b

Task 2: 17H, 18F, 19B, 20E, 21A, 22D

Task 3: 6D, 7C, 8C, 9A, 10B

Контрольна робота №3

Task 1

I

1. are delivered
2. will have been sent
3. was broken
4. are being fed
5. will be satisfied
6. have been donated
7. was invited
8. will be sent
9. had been informed
10. was called

II

1. Polly asked me if/whether I would join them the following Wednesday.
2. Yesterday the veterinary said that in summer grazing cows are victims to heat stress.
3. I didn't say to you that I hadn't helped Maggie 2 days before.
4. My brother asked me why I had left the door open.
5. She kept asking him if he was watching/had been watching that horrible movie the whole day the day before/the previous day.

Task 2: 11H, 12D, 13E, 14G, 15C

Task 3: 16E, 17C, 18H, 19F, 20D, 21B

Контрольна робота №4

Task 1

I.

1. ladies
2. teeth
3. tomatoes
4. children
5. sheep

II.

1. bigger
2. tallest
3. more interesting
4. most intelligent
5. worse

III a)

1. forty-ninth;
2. one thousand two hundred and eighty-seven;
3. four hundred and thirtieth.

Task III b)

- the first of August two thousand twelve;
- the fifth of

Task 2: 28B, 29C, 30A, 31D, 32B, 33C

Task 3: 34B, 35B, 36B, 37C, 38A, 39D, 40D, 41D, 42B, 43C, 44A, 45D

Контрольна робота №5

Task 1 (*Maximum score: 15*)

I

1. had let
2. would have been
3. would be
4. were
5. hadn't eaten
6. wouldn't have got
7. would develop
8. worked
9. were
10. would have chosen

II

1. a
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. b

Task 2: 1C, 2H, 3A, 4G, 5D

Task 3: 6A, 7C, 8B, 9C, 10A, 11B

Контрольна робота №6

Task 1 (*Maximum score: 15*)

I.

1. a 4. c
2. b 5. a
3. b

II

1. My sister wants me to help her about the kitchen.
2. Last week they made me buy a new refrigerator/fridge.
3. Anne is said to be living/to live in London now.
4. Here is the book for you to read at night.
5. After the class they were ordered to leave the room.

III.

1. _____
2. to
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Task 2: 12H, 13A, 14C, 15G, 16B

Task 3: 17H, 18A, 19G, 20B, 21F, 22D

Контрольна робота №7

Task 1 (*Maximum score: 15*)

I.

6. can
7. must

1. may
2. ought to
3. had to
4. are to
5. should

8. need
9. can
10. could

II

1. c
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. b

Task 2: 23B, 24C, 25A, 26D, 27A, 28C, 29B, 30D, 31C, 32A, 33B, 34A

Task 3: 35C, 36A, 37D, 38D, 39B, 40A, 41B, 42A, 43B, 44A, 45C, 46A

Контрольна робота №8

Task 1 (*Maximum score: 15*)

I.

1. having found 4. having written out
2. going 5. sitting
3. having bought

II.

III.

1. The girl who is looking out of the window is my elder sister. 2. The book written by him has been translated into 7 languages. 3. This film is worth watching. 4. Living in China she has learnt/learned the culture of the country. 5. He got upset when he saw the broken cup.

1. a 4. b
2. a 5. a
3. b

Task 2: 23A, 24B, 25C, 26D, 27A, 28B, 29A, 30D, 31B, 32B, 33A, 34D

Task 3: 35C, 36A, 37C, 38D, 39B, 40A, 41B, 42B, 43C, 44D, 45C, 46D

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНА РОБОТА ЗА ПЕРШИЙ СЕМЕСТР

ВАРІАНТ 1

Task2: 6A, 7C, 8B, 9A, 10D, 11D

Task4: 17C, 18E, 19F, 20D, 21B, 22G

ВАРІАНТ 2

Task 3: 11E, 12C, 13B, 14F, 15H

Task 6: 34C, 35C, 36B, 37D, 38A, 39B, 40B, 41A, 42A, 43C, 44D, 45D

ВАРІАНТ 3

Task 1: 1C, 2F, 3H, 4B, 5D

Task 5: 22D, 23A, 24A, 25D, 26C, 27B, 28B, 29D, 30C, 31B, 32D, 33B

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНА РОБОТА ЗА ДРУГИЙ СЕМЕСТР

ВАРІАНТ 1

Task1: 1F, 2C, 3D, 4A, 5G

Task2: 6D, 7C, 8C, 9A, 10A, 11D

Task3: 12D, 13G, 14F, 15A, 16C

Task4: 17F, 18A, 19E, 20D, 21C, 22H

Task5: 22H, 23C, 24B, 25B, 26A, 27C, 28A, 29D, 30D, 31B, 32C, 33D

Task6: 34A, 35B, 36D, 37C, 38D, 39B, 40B, 41A, 42C, 43D, 44B, 45C, 46B

ВАРІАНТ 2

Task1: 1E, 2C, 3G, 4D, 5B

Task2: 6D, 7C, 8A, 9C, 10C, 11C

Task3: 12B, 13C, 14F, 15G, 16H

Task4: 17C, 18E, 19G, 20H, 21A, 22F

Task5: 22F, 23A, 24C, 25B, 26A, 27B, 28A, 29C, 30C, 31B, 32A, 33D

Task6: 34C, 35D, 36C, 37D, 38A, 39C, 40A, 41B, 42B, 43C, 44D, 45C, 46B

ВАРІАНТ 3

Task1: 1E, 2A, 3G, 4B, 5C

Task2: 6B, 7A, 8D, 9B, 10B, 11C

Task3: 12B, 13C, 14D, 15F, 16G

Task4: 17A, 18C, 19F, 20G, 21E, 22D

Task5: 22D, 23A, 24B, 25A, 26C, 27D, 28C, 29B, 30A, 31C, 32B, 33C

Task6: 34D, 35A, 36B, 37B, 38A, 39C, 40D, 41B, 42C, 43D, 44B, 45C, 46B

ЗОВНІШНЄ НЕЗАЛЕЖНЕ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ЗА ПОПЕРЕДНІ РОКИ

Зовнішнє незалежне оцінювання
з англійської мови 2009 року

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.

(0) Cinda Wood

I really love working with flowers and also have loved learning Photoshop CS2 and InDesign. My first book was created just for florists, with a CD for their web sites' images. Most people do not realize that 95% of all images online for florists belong to wire services and so the book filled a niche. I now have been creating floral cookbooks for people who are not florists with simple instructions to help the beginner.

(1) Donna Hardyman

I am trying to learn as much as I can about the fauna. I love writing about my dogs, be it training, or the unconditional love they give. I am also exploring the dream of selling everything I own, packing up the dogs and seeing the US in a recreational vehicle. Any suggestions to sites, forums, etc that will help me fulfill my dream of travelling with my dogs will be appreciated!

(2) Alex Mayer

I absolutely adore horseback riding. I own three horses here in the UK. A stallion named "Perseus" who is insane and I think that's why I prefer to ride him and a new stallion named "Disraeli". He's even a bit more crazy than the other. It's always a fight of wills and I love the fight. The other is a mare named "Seripho" who is an absolute sweetheart. Besides riding, I play tennis and just started taking boxing lessons; it's a killer workout.

(3) Jerry E. Spencer

I have travelled all over the world and have seen a lot of things in my life, and I have loved all of it. I am a people person, I like talking with people from all over the world. My wife says that I talk more than ten women put together. I would like to help as many people as I can with my writing. I feel if I can help you out with something, then I have done some good out here in this world. And that is a good feeling.

(4) Tim Bennett

Although I am English I have been living in the Philippines for the last 10 years and contrary to what you may have heard about all the bad things in the Philippines it is a wonderful country with loads of opportunities. I believe very heavily in taking action rather than just talking about things and my programs are based around weaving the principles of wealth into our lives rather than living superficially. If you would like to be part of my team in any way or if you would like any help you can contact me anytime.

(5) Mike Bova

I am an Advertising Director and Business Columnist for a chain of newspapers in the Fingerlakes Region. I also own The Upstate New York Shopping And Business Directory. Please feel free to email me whether you are into business or not. Networking is a very good thing! Let's talk about whatever....

This person _____

- A** writes guidelines for newbies.
- B** enjoys sports and animals.
- C** is ready to discuss various topics.
- D** invites other people to participate in his/her activity.
- E** is interested in becoming a travel agent.
- F** adores communicating with other people.
- G** wants to travel with his/her pets.
- H** wants to start his/her own business.

Task 2

Read the text below. For (6-10) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, or F if it is false. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

Sailing into History

By Cesar G

Imagine yourself on a boat looking out at the horizon and all you can see is the water meeting the sky with no land in sight and you are sailing straight ahead to meet the world. Jesse Martin does not have to imagine: he is living it.

On Dec. 7, 1998, at 17 years old, Jesse departed from Melbourne, Australia on his boat Lionheart to attempt to become the youngest person to sail solo and nonstop around the world. He sailed south of New Zealand, through the South Pacific, around South America, north on the Atlantic, back south past Africa, through the Indian Ocean and back to Melbourne.

Even as a young child, Jesse had been an adventurer who travelled all over Europe and Asia with his parents. Born in Munich, Germany in 1981 he moved to Australia with his family when he was only two years old. They moved close to a rainforest in Cow Bay, about 3,500 kms north of Melbourne, where they built a small house with no electricity or running water. Jesse grew up at the beach enjoying the outdoors to its fullest.

At 14, he sailed for the first time with his father and brother, Beau. It was after this trip that he began to dream about sailing around the world. But first, Jesse catamaraned from Cairns to Cape York, then he and his brother kayaked in the rivers of Papua New Guinea. From there, he went on to join a yacht crew to sail from Belize to Tahiti. These experiences kept his dream alive.

Jesse's family played an important role. "I was made to believe I could do anything," he says. Although, he says, there were others that were not so encouraging or supportive, "People that I looked up to, respected and trusted told me I couldn't. Thankfully, I trusted myself. There were people that said that the boat couldn't be ready by the time I had to leave." However, through perseverance and belief in himself he was able to do what many told him was impossible.

On Oct. 31, 1999, more than 10 months after he set sail, Jesse Martin went down in history as the youngest person to sail around the world solo, nonstop and unassisted.

Jesse remained on dry land only long enough to document his voyage in a book called *Lionheart: A Journey of the Human Spirit*, and to plan his next adventure. He is now off on what has been named "The Journey of Kijana," a two year around the world excursion crewed by five young people.

At one point on his solo trip, as Jesse overcame the obstacles that faced him, he says, "I started thinking not of what I could do after this trip, but more like what couldn't I do! Yeeehaaaaa!!!"

0 Jesse Martin began his travelling when he was a little child. (T)

6 Jesse had lived in Munich, the city he was born, until he was 14 years old.

7 The boy had already been a skilled sailor when he began his round-the-world voyage.

8 Jesse's brother Beau didn't approve of his idea about an unassisted world tour.

9 Jesse Martin dreamt of becoming famous and getting world-wide recognition.

10 Jesse's dream had come true because of his self-confidence and purposefulness.

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (11-15) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

DEATH of the Classroom The New Wave of Online Education

By Scott Reekie

- 1 Picture a society where learning can happen at any time, in any place and can be completed without ever going to class. This could be the new wave of education and the Internet technology now exists to support such a system.
- 5 The virtual classroom is here. If you are interested in English, or Civil Engineering, then head to the university and click yourself a degree. Well maybe it's not that easy, but you would be on the right track. The flexibility of studying at your own pace, and the money you save with online courses are two of the main attractions.
- 10 The Web is a powerful educational tool. Yet some feel that virtual classrooms will isolate students from each other, which will result in problems developing interpersonal relationships and that these skills are much more important than computer skills. Should teachers teach kids how to behave in society, how to respect others and how to co-operate or should kids have already learned this from their parents? No one is saying that social skills aren't important, however, virtual classrooms are far about more than just computer
- 15 skills. Some strongly believe that education can be taught via the Web and social skills can be gained from joining sports teams, summer camps, or just hanging out! Others argue that this virtual classroom may place pressure on students: to become computer literate or be left behind in life. Is this undue pressure or reality? Maybe being left behind in life is a little dramatic, but the reality is that the computer age is here.
- 20 Whether you want to pay for your new jeans with your debit card, or check to see if the library has the book you want, you're going to need some computer skills. The development of flexible, inquiring minds has rarely been the main concern in the design of educational systems. After all, if you have over thirty inquiring minds and only one teacher, flexibility could be a problem. It seems that developing students' proper
- 25 social behaviour has always exceeded the concern to develop students' creativity. Computer technology can make individualized attention a real possibility. At the Institute for the Learning Sciences, systems are being developed to allow people to try out things in simulated worlds. This technology will allow for the individual creative growth in students.
- 30 The Web will provide amazing opportunities for the education of our society. Anyone with a phone line and a computer has access to unlimited amounts of knowledge and programs designed to help them learn and understand. The teachers and parents involved with these programs will be given the job of making sure that students lead well-balanced lives that combine Web based education and positive social interaction with their friends and neighbours. Imagine your recreation room has now become your classroom, and your

parents seem to be doing as much homework as you are! So, be prepared as the virtual classroom may find its way to a computer screen near you!

0 What is the author's overall attitude towards a virtual classroom?

- A** He is enthusiastic.
- B** He is skeptical.
- C** He is indifferent.
- D** He is disapproving

11 Why are people attracted to online education?

- A** Because it is cheap and flexible.
- B** Because it is fashionable and new.
- C** Because it is powerful and easy.
- D** Because it is unlimited and fast.

12 What do the advocates of online education maintain?

- A** It increases students' social skills.
- B** It develops computer skills.
- C** It complements education at home.
- D** It will boost students' creativity.

13 What do the opponents of online education maintain?

- A** The virtual classroom will result in dramatic changes.
- B** The virtual classroom will place a burden on students.
- C** Students' academic performance will suffer.
- D** Students cannot ignore the reality of the computer age.

14 Why does the author mention "over thirty inquiring minds and only one teacher" (line 23)?

- A** To prove that inquiring minds have been the main concern of the educational system.
- B** To prove that teachers overestimate the value of students' social behaviour.
- C** To prove that individualized attention is hardly possible in a traditional classroom.
- D** To prove that teachers feel no special concern for developing students' flexibility.

15 What role are parents supposed to play in the web based education of society?

- A** They will have to do home assignments together with their kids.
- B** They will have to balance social activities and learning of their kids.

- C They will have to control the virtual and real-life activities of their kids.
D They will have to help their kids get access to the virtual classroom.

Task 4

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (16-20). There are two choices you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

Making the Most of Your College Applications

By Melissa Algranati and Jennifer Gioia

You can't believe that after 12 years of education your future depends on what pearls of genius you can cram onto a handful of pages – or that complete strangers will sit in a room and determine if you will be "worthy" of attending their institution.

This can be a stressful time. Below are real questions answered by real college admissions professionals in the United States.

0 _____ **A** _____

Really concentrate on your extra-curricular resume and essay. These are the two areas that will make you noticed. Take time to think about why you are involved in the activities that you are doing. What do they mean to you? How have they shaped you? How might they be of value to the university or college you will be attending?

16 _____

Absolutely! A number of colleges and universities give scholarships and awards to those who have been involved in leadership or community service projects. Include your involvement in extracurricular activities, and make sure to highlight any honors or awards you have received. You can also include it in your college essay, and talk about the skills you learned and opportunities you had.

17 _____

It often depends on the school. Big universities and state schools get thousands and thousands of applicants each year, so they tend to focus on your grade average, scores, and class ranking. Smaller universities and colleges will have more time to focus on things like the essay, recommendations, and extracurricular activities.

18 _____

Think about who knows you best. Who can talk about your academic achievements and aspirations, as well as your character and qualities? Most students ask teachers, club advisors, coaches, and mentors. To get the best letters possible, make sure you identify people who are supportive of you.

When you ask them, let them know where you are applying and why. The goal is to choose someone who will stress the strengths you have already highlighted, or provide an opportunity to add something new about you that the admissions officer does not yet know.

19 _____

It definitely has an impact. You should always pay attention to your grades, especially those in your junior year of high school. But don't fret. What universities look for most is an upward trend, someone who is constantly getting better and improving. If there is an unexpected event that caused your grades to drop, that will also be taken into consideration. And, if you have only done well in a particular subject, you can highlight that strength, stressing that you will use college as a way to really hone in and excel at your strengths and your passions.

20 _____

Each university and college has a specific application fee, which can be found on the school's website. A lot of times fee waivers are available. Check with your guidance counselor. In addition, some schools will waive the fee if the student comes to visit the campus and takes a tour or completes the school's online application.

A How do I create a power-packed application that stands out from all the other applications?

B My grades haven't been consistent throughout high school. Is that a problem?

C What do colleges look for most? Grades, extracurricular activities, volunteerism, or something else?

D Where can I note any special needs or disability on my application?

E How much do I have to pay for my study once if I am enrolled?

F Lots of the colleges I am applying to ask for recommendations. Who should I ask?

G How much do application fees cost? What if I can't afford to pay them?

H Is my out-of-school activity something noteworthy to put down on the paperwork?

Task 5

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (16-20). There are two choices you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

Native English Animals

By Nicola Jane Soen

Now England has hardly any predatory animals in the (0) A, but has it always been that way? Not according to ancient rhymes. England was once a country where predatory animals freely roamed and so danger lurked.

Many centuries ago bears, wolves, lynx, etc, ranged the forests and woodlands. Also wild boar, Elk and Aurochs (wild bulls) were (21) _____. However, although some of these species hung on till medieval times, most of these animals were long gone by that time.

The last English wolf in England was (22) _____ killed and the population extinct by the 16th century, although in Wales it is thought to have lasted a few centuries (23) _____. The great Auroch herds did not last nearly as long and were sadly gone as early as the 9th Century, although on the continent it lasted for many, many (24) _____ centuries.

There was an even bigger size herding animal in Britain in the early centuries. The Giant deer species called Megaloceros, with an antler span of up to 3 meters; it was possibly (25) _____ by the time Neolithic man was making wooden stockades. But the antlers were often found, and perhaps used for digging with.

Lynx is thought to have gone by the 10th Century, in England at least. It is thought that the Neolithic settlers mingling with peoples already present or taking over, came from the continent and brought their own animals; cattle, (26) _____ dogs and cats, pigs and also goats with them and built the wooden stockades to protect them.

In Saxon England land was cleared (27) _____ the forest and a large communal area was used for farming; this was divided into strips called furrows.

However by Medieval times the rich landlords had claimed a lot of land and planted hedges (28) _____ their boundaries. This may have meant farming was easier, but for the poor it meant they were beggared and starving, (29) _____ the loss of their land meant the loss of their livelihoods.

Land by the Thames was taken from the people in medieval times and given over to sheep farmers for the trading of wool, which by then had become an important industry that provided (30) _____ for the crown.

So by now most of the original predatory or herding wild animals had been (31) _____ by non-native species. Thankfully there is now a program that is re-releasing our original, surviving animals back into their own natural habitat. We (32) _____ desperately that this is successful.

0	A wild	B nature	C wood	D plain
21	A rich	B plentiful	C many	D brimful
22	A credible	B maybe	C possible	D probably
23	A longer	B later	C more	D earlier
24	A more	B past	C less	D last
25	A dead	B obsolete	C extinct	D vestigial
26	A schooled	B captured	C educated	D domesticated
27	A to	B from	C out of	D of
28	A to mark	B to show	C to exhibit	D to label
29	A like	B as	C that	D so
30	A pay	B fee	C income	D rent
31	A survived	B transferred	C carried	D replaced
32	A dream	B hope	C think	D sure

Writing **Task1**

Read the text below. Complete the story with the correct forms of the words in brackets (33 – 44). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

The Bermuda Triangle

The Bermuda Triangle, or Devil's Triangle, is the name (0) **given** (give) to an area that has been at the centre of many unexplained disappearances. It lies between Bermuda, Miami and San Juan, Puerto Rico. Within this area of water, numerous planes and ships have mysteriously vanished.

The mystery of the Bermuda Triangle (33) _____ (begin) in 1950. A small article appeared outlining the strange disappearances of ships and planes. The area was given the name The Devil's Sea. In a feature in 1964, Vincent Gaddis christened the area the Bermuda Triangle.

One of the most famous disappearances occurred in 1945. Flight 19 was a squadron of five naval bombers that supposedly disappeared while they (34) _____ (fly) over the Bermuda Triangle. The two planes that set out to rescue

Flight 19 also disappeared and were never found. Naval ships such as the USS Cyclops also disappeared without a trace. A large ship (35) _____ (carry) ore also mysteriously vanished after only three days at sea. An official statement by the US Coastguard stated that repeated search attempts were made, but no traces (36) _____ (can) ever be found of the missing planes or ships.

Popularity of the Bermuda Triangle phenomenon reached a peak in 1974 with the publication of Charles Berlitz's book. The (37) _____ (author) book was called The Bermuda Triangle. At around the same time, a film with the same name (38) _____ (release) as well. Numerous articles and books (39) _____ (publish) since then to try to give scientific explanations to the mystery. Some of the explanations have been (40) _____ (much) than credible.

There (41) _____ (be) a number of discrepancies in the reports of the Flight 19 disappearance. Flight 19 was reported to have been manned by (42) _____ (experience) pilots flying in calm weather. In fact, the flight was a training exercise for students and the weather had turned stormy. The last contact with the flight stated that they were running low on fuel. The flight would no doubt have crash-landed, and no one could have survived the stormy seas of the triangle.

For all credible explanations of the disappearances, one mystery (43) _____ (remain). None of the crashed planes were ever recovered. As a mystery, the Bermuda Triangle is one that may never (44) _____ (solve).

Task 2

You've received a letter from your English pen-friend. He/she wrote that he/she had problems with the study of French at school and thought that French lessons were tiresome and not interesting. He/she likes Maths and History better than French. Write a letter to your pen-friend in which you write

- why studying foreign languages is important
 - about the foreign language lessons in your school
 - about your foreign language teacher/teachers
- and
- advise him/her how to make the study of foreign languages easier and more interesting.

Write an informal letter of at least 100 words.

Do not write any dates and addresses.

**Зовнішнє незалежне оцінювання
з англійської мови 2010 року**

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.

You're Amazing, So Make Sure People Know It

When it comes to telling the world how wonderful you are, there's a fine line between having other people think, "Wow! She's got so much more about her than I thought" and "Blimey! I wish she'd shut up about herself". It's easy enough to let everyone around you know you're something special – the trick is doing it without trying too hard or looking like an attention seeker.

So here's how to get the attention you deserve without screaming, "Look at me!"

(1) _____

Being loud isn't a good way to get noticed. Quietness and a smile can be more interesting than someone who blurts everything out constantly. Be cool instead, and show people what you're really about, rather than shouting it in their faces.

(2) _____

It may be tempting to try to bluff your way through a conversation. But if you don't know much about the subject being discussed, you'll get more kudos if you shut up and listen. You can't lose – get your facts right and people will respect your wisdom, or stay quiet if you're unsure and people will appreciate your honesty.

(3) _____

Toning down your gossip factor will show there's much more to you than people may think. Your mates will trust you and your reputation will sky-rocket. Gossiping gives negative vibes to other people.

(4) _____

Choose things to do that you love doing and not because everyone else is doing them. If you are passionate about something, and enjoying it, you'll have more energy and people will be attracted to you – and you might even be the person who starts a new trend.

(5) _____

We may not be superhuman beings, but remember, each and every one of us has something going on that's worth shouting about. It's a fact – everyone is an individual and that's what makes you who you are. Be proud of why you're different. If you love who you are, people are more likely to love you too.

- A We are talented!
- B Accept yourself for what you are.
- C Don't pretend you know everything.
- D Idle talk is a bad habit.
- E Try to act in good faith.
- F Don't talk behind people's back.
- G Keep your voice down.
- H Be original.

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6 – 11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

10 Ways to Improve Your Memory

A good memory is often seen as something that comes naturally, and a bad memory as something that cannot be changed, but actually there is a lot that you can do to improve your memory. However, it does mean taking responsibility and making an effort. Here are the experts' top tips.

- 5 1. We all remember the things we are interested in and forget the ones that bore us. This no doubt explains the reason why schoolboys remember football results effortlessly but struggle with dates from their history lessons! Take an active interest in what you want to remember, and focus on it consciously. One way to make yourself more interested is to ask questions – the more the better.
- 10 2. Repeating things is the best way to remember things for a short time, e.g. remembering a phone number for a few seconds. 'Chunking' or grouping numbers would be impossible for most of us to remember: 1492178919318483. But look at them in 'chunks', and it becomes much easier: 1492 1789 1931 8483.
- 15 3. Another way to make something more memorable is to think about something visual associated with it. Design a mental picture and the stranger the picture the better you will remember it! If an English person studying Spanish wanted to remember the Spanish word for duck, 'pato', he/she could associate it with the English verb 'to pat' and imagine a picture of someone patting a duck on the head.
- 20 4. To remember long lists, try inventing a story which includes all the items you want to remember. In experiments, people were asked to remember up to 120 words using this technique and when they were tested afterwards, on average they could remember ninety

percent of them.

5. If we organize what we know in a logical way then when we learn more about that subject we understand that better, and so add to our knowledge more easily. Make well-
25 organised notes. Be sure things are clear in your mind. If not, ask questions until you understand!
6. Many experts believe that listening to classical music, especially Mozart, helps people to organize their ideas more clearly and so improves their memory. Sadly, rock music does not have the same effect.
- 30 7. If you do not want to lose your memory as you get older you need to keep your brain fit, just like your body: ‘use it or lose it’ is the experts’ advice. Logic puzzles, crosswords and mental arithmetic are all good ‘mental aerobics’.
8. Physical exercise is also important for your memory, because it increases your heart rate and sends more oxygen to your brain, and that makes your memory work better. Exercise
35 also reduces stress, which is very bad for the memory.
9. The old saying that ‘eating fish makes you brainy’ may be true after all. Scientists have discovered that the fats found in fish like tuna, sardines and salmon – as well as in olive oil – help to improve the memory. Vitamins C and E (found in fruits like oranges, strawberries and red grapes) and vitamin B (found in lean meat and green vegetables) are all good ‘brain
40 food’, too.
10. Caffeine may not be too good for you, but like exercise, it increases your heart rate and sends more oxygen to your brain. A cup of coffee really does help you concentrate when you sit down and study. And if you don't like coffee, don't worry – experts believe that chewing gum has the same effect!

45

6 According to the first paragraph a good memory is _____.

- A** a “gift” of nature at birth
- B** something inherently invariable
- C** a result of your self-perfection
- D** something that changes from time to time

7 What does the author mean by saying that “you need to keep your brain fit” (line 31)?

- A** You need to attend a gym.
- B** You need to go on a special diet.
- C** You need to undergo special medical treatment.
- D** You need to exercise your mind regularly.

8 Which of the following can be inferred from the text?

- A** To be in good shape means to have a good memory.
- B** For improving your memory you need to make some efforts.
- C** You have to follow the experts’ ten tips to improve your memory.
- D** Listening to any kind of music helps you to improve your memory.

- 9 According to the text, which of the following is true of ways to improve your memory?
- A There are only ten ways to improve your memory.
 - B You need to use special associations to improve your memory.
 - C You can follow your own program to improve your memory.
 - D “Mental aerobics” is the best way to improve your memory.
- 10 When discussing the ways of improving the memory, the author mentions all of following EXCEPT _____.
- A Eating high-calorie food makes your memory better.
 - B An excellent memory is not a God-given talent, it’s hard work.
 - C You can choose the most suitable way to improve your memory.
 - D Brainwork and physical exercise are both important for improving the memory.
- 11 According to the text, which of the following statements is true?
- A To help your memory eating tuna is better than eating tomatoes.
 - B Chewing gum is not advisable if you want to improve your memory.
 - C Fatty meat is a good “brain food” as it sends oxygen to your brain.
 - D Reducing stress is very bad for the memory.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A – H) to (12 – 16). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Watching the Detectives

12 Columbo (1968-2003)

The untidy American detective, played by Peter Falk, first appeared in a TV movie before the first series of Columbo began in 1971. His apparent absent-mindedness and shambolic style lulled his suspects into a false sense of security, but he was always quick to guess who the culprit was. With each episode unfolding from the criminal’s point of view, we saw them trying to cover their tracks as the net closed in on them.

Columbo was a huge success and a host of famous names appeared in cameo roles, including Janet Leigh, Faye Dunaway, Dick Van Dyke and Johnny Cash, while Steven Spielberg directed an episode of the first series.

13 Hercule Poirot (1989-present)

This fussy Belgian sleuth first appeared in Agatha Christie's novel *The Mysterious Affair At Styles* in 1920. Christie didn't like her character, describing him as an "egocentric little creep", but when Dave Suchet brought him to life in TV's *Poirot*, the detective found a whole new audience and gained fans across the world.

Starting life as policeman, Poirot retired and became a private investigator in England, where he met Hastings, who narrated his most successful cases, the most famous being *Murder On The Orient Express*. Although Christie "killed" Poirot his popularity outlived him and he returned to our TV screens with four new stories.

14 Miss Marple (1984-1992)

Jane Marple was an elderly spinster and amateur detective in the village of St. Mary Mead. An Agatha Christie creation, she appeared in 12 novels, starting with *Murder in The Vicarage*. Although Margaret Rutherford made her famous on the cinema screen during the 1950s and 60s, it is Joan Hickson's portrayal of her in the classic 1980s BBC series that is closest to the books.

Though she often seemed to be nothing more than a gossipy old woman, Miss Marple was quicker to get information out of suspects than local copper inspector Slack, and her willingness to put herself in dangerous situations meant that she always caught the criminal.

15 Kojak (1973-1978)

This sleuth is famous for his love for sweeties and his catchphrase, "Who loves you baby?" Kojak starred Telly Savalas as the bald-headed, lollipop-sucking New York City policeman Lieutenant Theo Kojak. The reason that Kojak loved lollipops was because Savalas was a heavy smoker, and in the face of growing anti-smoking feeling in the USA he decided to suck on a lollipop instead. This became his trademark and, along with charisma and humour, it lightened the gritty storylines.

The show was a huge worldwide hit and featured unknown actors who later found fame, including Sylvester Stallone and Richard Gere.

16 Jane Tennison, Prime Suspect (1991-2006)

Created by TV dramatist Lynda La Plante, Jane Tennison first appeared in *Prime Suspect* as a detective Chief Inspector surviving in a male world. Played by Helen Mirren, Tennison was as far away from cuddly Miss Marple as it was possible to get.

Obsessive and determined to succeed, Tennison battled gender bias, alcohol and men whilst tracking down muggers and fighting off serial killers. Dark and hard-hitting, *Prime Suspect* was an instant success. Last year's *Prime Suspect 7*

was Tennison's final case and it saw her hunting a killer and fighting for her career. She'll be remembered for breaking the mould of female detectives.

The main hero of this detective series _____.

A can currently be seen in new TV episodes

B was an unpleasant person and asked strange questions

C appeared to be inexperienced and inattentive

D had an innocent appearance but always got to the bottom of things

E tried to solve the problem of women's occupational discrimination

F fights against criminals and against gender stereotypes

G developed a characteristic new habit while giving up an old one

H was famous for always putting work before personal life

Task 4

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (16-20). There are two choices you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

100 Years Old and Still Doing Her Bit for Others

100-year-old woman who is still an active volunteer at her local hospital has vowed to keep going.

Betty Lowe, (17) _____, was awarded the Member of the Order of the British Empire 12 years ago for her contribution to the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, a charity that provides a range of services for vulnerable people who might otherwise feel lonely.

She still helps out at her local WRVS shop at Hope Hospital, Salford, (18) _____ so that it can offer services from meals on wheels for elderly people to welfare centres for soldiers in the Army.

The active lady, (19) _____ and had to attend an open-air school, is also still involved with the Girl Guides, 89 years after she first joined.

Miss Lowe said: "I've been in the guides since I was 11. I was very interested in it and I used to go camping and walking. I was a bit of an outdoor girl when I was younger."

She progressed to being a guide leader, a role in which she introduced hundreds of teenage girls to the organisation, running annual camping trips, and is still a member of the Trefoil Guild, an organisation of more than 20,000 members (20) _____.

She said: "I've been involved with the WRVS for 34 years and I still do half a day a week."

She never married or had children, but her nephew Peter Lowe says (21) _____ and bakes dozens of cakes for relatives.

Mr. Lowe said: "She has a massive circle of friends and we all think she is marvellous. I think she loves being active. She doesn't like sitting around doing nothing."

Miss Lowe had a run of accidents before her birthday, spending a week in hospital after a fall at home and suffering whiplash in a car accident while being driven to her nephew's house.

But (22) _____ and more than 100 friends and relatives turned up to congratulate her on her centenary.

She said: "I think it's very good to be 100. I've enjoyed all my life."

A which raises money for the charity

B she had a party to celebrate

C she always liked children very much

D who has spent her life volunteering

E who was considered a sickly child

F who is known for her delicious cakes

G who have been involved with the Guides or Scouts

H she spends lots of time with the family

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23 – 34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Match Made It in Heaven

As I sat sipping a cup of tea at my sister Doris' house, my husband, Brian, (23) _____ my eye and flashed me a wide smile. Brian's eyes had lit up when he saw Michael, our nephew, playing with a pile of craft matchsticks, attempting to make a house.

"How about a (24) _____?" he said to Michael. "You make a house and I'll make a little boat". In a couple of hours the pair had cut, crafted and glued the matchsticks together and the task was complete. "I'm going to call the boat Hazel," Brian said proudly. That was when his (25) _____ really started.

We found a hobby shop that sold modelling matchsticks, and we soon became their best customers. "I'm going to get bags of them," Brian said. "I'll

start a new project when I get home.” He got to work on a larger boat, swiftly followed by an (26) _____ copy of a Second World War torpedo boat. Brian was never happier than when he was sat in front of the TV with his matchsticks and PVA glue. It was a great way to keep his mind (27) _____ as he’d retired from his refrigerator factory job years before with health problems, so I was pleased he’d found a hobby he loved.

Soon he decided to build a giant grandmother clock. The project was (28) _____ well; it just would have been nice to clear up my living room floor occasionally. Brian would make sections of the clock and then he’d (29) _____ it together. It took around seven years and 210,000 matchsticks to complete the grandmother clock. It now has pride of place in our living room, and chimes to the tune of Big Ben every 15 minutes.

As the pieces (30) _____ up, the space in our house disappeared. “We’re going to have to find new homes for some of your models,” I said to Brian one day. The loft was crammed full of pieces and I hadn’t seen the coffee table in years. He’d made a beautiful rocking horse, complete (31) _____ a saddle made from one of my old bags, which we gave to Brian’s sister. He’d also built a huge windmill that played Tulips from Amsterdam, which we (32) _____ to his aunt.

The craziest idea Brian ever had was to row from Dover to Calais in a giant boat made of matchsticks. He actually got as far as constructing the 5ft (33) _____. It took nearly a month and 216,000 matchsticks to build, but thankfully that idea was shelved.

Instead, he contented himself with making yet another old wartime boat. There were working lights, tiny lifeboats and even the propellers worked. But hopefully the latest boat won’t be here for much longer.

“Do you think the maritime museum would (34) _____ the boat?” Brian asked recently. “That’s a lovely idea,” I said. It would be great if they did – then at least I might get my living room back.

23	A detected	B held	C caught	D captured
24	A challenge	B strife	C rivalry	D wager
25	A entertainment	B amusement	C pastime	D diversion
26	A clear	B exact	C strict	D plain
27	A completed	B occupied	C charged	D filled
28	A developing	B making	C unrolling	D designing
29	A use	B cling	C fasten	D piece
30	A grew	B formed	C ascended	D mounted

31	A with	B in	C by	D of
32	A favoured	B conferred	C bestowed	D donated
33	A rack	B stamina	C grate	D frame
34	A admit	B accept	C appropriate	D seize

Task 6

Read the texts below. For questions (35 – 46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Homing pigeons (35) _____ for their uncanny internal compass, yet a new study reveals that sometimes the birds get home the same way we do: They follow the roads. Tim Guilford and Dora Biro at (36) _____ Oxford University followed pigeons in Oxford over a three-year period, using tiny tracking devices equipped with global positioning system technology (37) _____ by Swiss and Italian colleagues.

What they discovered was surprising. Within ten kilometers of home, the pigeons relied less on their well-known talents for decoding the sun's position or deciphering the Earth's magnetic field (38) _____ them navigate. Instead they opted for a habitual route that followed linear features in the landscape, such as roads, rivers, railways, and hedge lines – even when it wasn't the most direct way home. “It was almost comical,” says Guilford. “One pigeon followed a road to a roundabout, then exited onto a major road that led to a second roundabout. Others flew down the River Thames, only to make a (39) _____ turn at a bridge.” Guilford suggests that sticking to a (40) _____, linear route may actually make homing more reliable – and easier. “It made me smile to see it,” says Guilford. “You can imagine yourself flying along a road doing the same thing.”

35	A were known	B known	C are known	D knowing
36	A England's	B the England's	C the England	D England
37	A developing	B is developed	C developed	D was developed
38	A helping	B to help	C helps	D helped
39	A distinct	B distinction	C distinctly	D distinctive
40	A memories	B memorably	C memorial	D memorized

Why Does Red Mean Stop?

The 19th-century Scottish engineer Robert Stevenson, who was active in designing early lighthouses, (41) _____ for an alternative colour to white – most lighthouses had a white beacon – when he built a lighthouse near to one that

already existed, because he was afraid ships (42) _____ be able to tell which was which.

Of the light sources and (43) _____ glasses available at the time, he found that red was a particularly intense light, meaning it (44) _____ from the greatest distance. So in maritime signalling red became an alternative to white, and was later adopted by the Admiralty in 1852 (45) _____ the port-side on steam vessels. Green was adopted for the starboard-side, and vessels seeing the green light on other ships had the right of way.

When train tracks were developed, engineers adopted this system as (46) _____ stop and go – and the same system continued with cars.

41	A has looked	B looked	C looks	D looking
42	A haven't	B won't	C hadn't	D wouldn't
43	A colourful	B colours	C colourfully	D coloured
44	A could see	B being seen	C could be seen	D can see
45	A to mark	B marked	C mark	D was marked
46.	A means	B meaning	C meant	D to mean

Writing

Task 1

The Whole World in One Building

A journey (47) _____ the world, all along the 8-th degree of longitude, starting and ending in Bremerhaven. Through countries and climate zones, (48) _____ the glaciers of Switzerland to the swamps of Cameroon to the desert heat of the Sahel. This unique experience can be had at the Klimahaus Bremerhaven, which opened in summer 2009. For a few hours the visitors become globetrotters in deceptively real-(49) _____ landscapes in an exhibition covering 11.500 square metres. You can hike through the tropics and across the Antarctica ice cap. Interactive exhibits show how the climate determines the daily lives of people around the globe – and demonstrate how climate change (50) _____ transform life on the continents.

Task 2

51. You have found out that the local council is planning to build a new supermarket not far from your school instead of a sports centre. You have decided with your friends to write about this plan to the major newspapers published in

your city/region. Write a letter to the editor of an English language newspaper in which you:

- say why you are writing
- explain why sport is important to people
- explain why a supermarket should not be built in your area
- give your reasons why a sports centre would serve your city/region well

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

**Зовнішнє незалежне оцінювання
з англійської мови 2011 року**

**Reading
Task 1**

Read the texts 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.

Central European University

1 _____

Central European University (CEU) is looking to attract students with a sense of social responsibility who are dedicated to contributing to the public good, who are transnationally-inclined, and who have the potential to work for open and democratic societies. They must in addition possess the highest academic achievements and have the potential for intellectual development. Another of the main characteristics of CEU's student body is the lack of a dominant national culture. Students are admitted on the basis of merit, without any specific country quotas or preferences.

2 _____

CEU encourages and supports a lively university atmosphere and a sense of community that extends beyond the classroom. As the majority of students come to CEU as international students, the university seeks to build upon the multicultural diversity of its constituents and to enrich the overall student experience. Student activities at CEU are organized directly by the students, by their academic departments or by the Student Life Office of Student Services. Some activities support specific interests, talents and academic pursuits, while others are open to the entire university community and bring together students, faculty and staff.

3 _____

The CEU Residence and Conference Center is a modern residence complex located in District 10 of Budapest. It provides air-conditioned single rooms for up to 180 students; each room is equipped with a personal computer and a private bathroom. The dormitory is run as a hotel-type service and students can find many other services such as a small shop for various personal articles, a cafeteria, a restaurant and a pub. There is a sports center with a swimming pool and a fitness room, basketball and tennis courts, etc. On every floor there is a quiet lounge with a coffee machine, a microwave oven and a refrigerator; as well as a TV room, and a laundry room. Bed linen is provided, but not towels and toiletries. Cooking or keeping food in rooms is not permitted.

4 _____

With over 250,000 documents in various formats, the CEU Library holds the largest collection of English-language materials in the social sciences and the humanities in Central and Eastern Europe. New materials are constantly acquired, particularly within the disciplines of CEU's academic departments and programs. Recently published English-language monographs and serials in economics, environmental policy and sciences, history, international relations and European studies, law, and political science can be found in the collection: many are unique to the region. The basic literature of specialized fields such as gender studies or nationalism is also richly represented.

5 _____

CEU maintains an internal academic data network. Course registration and grading are computerized, and students are responsible for conducting all necessary procedures in connection with registration. This continually developing service integrates most of the administrative functions students have to deal with during their stay at CEU.

A Information System

B Food Services

C Student Profile

D Admission Instructions

E Information Resources

F Housing and Facilities

G Extracurricular Activities

H Student Orientation

Task 2

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

Forget What You Know About Good Study Habits

BY BENEDICT CAREY

Every September, millions of parents try a kind of psychological witchcraft, to transform their summer-glazed campers into fall students, their video-bugs into bookworms. Advice is cheap and all too familiar: Clear a quiet work space. Stick to a homework schedule. Set goals. Set boundaries. Do not bribe (except in emergencies).

And check out the classroom. Does Junior's learning style match the new teacher's approach? Or the school's philosophy? Maybe the child isn't "a good fit" for the school.

Such theories have developed in part because of sketchy education research that doesn't offer clear guidance. Student traits and teaching styles surely interact; so do personalities and at-home rules. The trouble is, no one can predict how.

Yet there are effective approaches to learning, at least for those who are motivated. In recent years, cognitive scientists have shown that a few simple techniques can reliably improve what matters most: how much a student learns from studying.

The findings can help anyone, from a fourth grader doing long division to a retiree taking on a new language. But they directly contradict much of the common wisdom about good study habits, and they have not caught on.

For instance, instead of sticking to one study location, simply alternating the room where a person studies improves retention. So does studying distinct but related skills or concepts in one sitting, rather than focusing intensely on a single thing.

"We have known these principles for some time, and it's intriguing that schools don't pick *them* up, or that people don't learn them by trial and error," said Robert A. Bjork, a psychologist at the University of California, Los Angeles. "Instead, we walk around with all sorts of unexamined beliefs about what works that are mistaken."

6 In the 1st paragraph the author advises parents NOT to _____.

- A** behave in a dishonest way in order to get an advantage
- B** offer a child something in return for studying
- C** deliberately tell a child something that is not true
- D** make a child feel guilty for something he/she has done

7 According to the text which of the following is the main problem parents face in September?

- A Trying to educate children with little money
- B Looking for ways to make children read more
- C Choosing a suitable school for their children
- D Turning their children's attention to studying

8 The author mentions all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A education research is fragmentary
- B improving learning styles is quite easy
- C teachers often ignore research on good study habits
- D elderly people rarely benefit from new learning techniques

9 By saying "Maybe the child isn't a 'good fit' for the school", the author implies that _____.

- A the student isn't talented enough to be accepted by the school
- B the child is not highly motivated to study as required by the school
- C the student's learning style differs from the teaching approach at school
- D the child lacks the physical strength necessary for intensive studies at school

10 The word "them" in line 25 refers to _____.

- A principles
- B people
- C trial and error
- D schools

Task 3

Read the texts 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.

National Geographic invites you to join a variety of thrilling expeditions. Accompanying each expedition is a diverse team of experts – from naturalists to regional specialists – who will share their knowledge and insights on the wildlife, landscapes, and local culture. See some of the members of our extraordinary team below.

11 Jay Dickman

Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer Jay Dickman has worked in photojournalism for more than 30 years, covering topics as diverse as the war in El

Salvador, the Olympics, national political conventions, the Super Bowl, and the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. He lived for three months in a village in Papua New Guinea and spent a week under the Arctic ice in a nuclear attack sub on assignments for National Geographic magazine. His work has also appeared in publications around the world, including LIFE, Time, and Sports Illustrated.

12 Kitty Coley

Kitty Coley is a geologist, naturalist, and avid birder who serves as a consultant to National Geographic magazine and has led expeditions for National Geographic for more than eight years. She worked as a geologist for 15 years before becoming involved full-time in expedition travel. Through her work, she has spent extensive time in remote rain forests and rugged geologic settings around the world. Her love of nature has led to exploration through scuba diving, backpacking, white-water and sea kayaking, and mountain biking. Kitty shares her in-depth knowledge about the fascinating aspects of the geology, flora, and fauna in a very interactive, enthusiastic approach.

13 Michael Melford

National Geographic photographer Michael Melford has produced over 30 stories for National Geographic Traveler magazine, including eight covers. Some of Michael's recent assignments have focused on America's national parks, and the need to preserve them. Michael has produced photography for eight books for National Geographic, including three on Alaska, his favorite being Treasures of Alaska, for which he spent four months traveling to every corner of the state. When not shooting for National Geographic, Michael enjoys giving seminars and workshops on photography, and sharing both his love of nature and his extensive knowledge.

14 Tierney Thys

National Geographic Emerging Explorer, Tierney Thys, is a marine biologist and documentary filmmaker whose work explores the breadth of animal diversity from pole to pole and chronicles global environmental change. Tierney is a world authority on the giant ocean sunfish, *Mola mola*, and has led numerous expeditions worldwide from Africa to Baja, Japan, Indonesia and the Galápagos Islands to study these bizarre jelly-eating behemoths. Tierney has also developed and guided National Geographic student marine biology expeditions in Monterey Bay.

15 Kurt Westenbarger

Writer and wilderness guide Kurt Westenbarger has led camping and backpacking trips in the Rocky Mountains for more than thirty years. His articles on natural history have appeared in *Bicycling*, *Outdoor Life*, *Montana Magazine*,

West Yellowstone News and Big Sky's Lone Peak Lookout. An instructor at Western Montana College, Kurt is well-versed in the region's diverse geology, flora, and fauna, as well as the history of the Lewis & Clark expedition and the 1877 Nez Perce flight.

This team member _____.

A is an underwater world expert

B used to work at the planetarium

C uses sports activities for his/her work

D specializes in mountain expeditions

E explores the underground world of caves

F has got an award for his/her work

G is interested in ancient civilizations

H teaches people about his/her profession

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.

Introduction to sleep

When you're in a rush to meet work, school, family, or household responsibilities, do you cut back on your sleep? Like many people, you might think that sleep is merely a "down time" when **(16)** _____. Think again.

What is sleep?

Sleep was long considered just a uniform block of time when you are not awake. Thanks to sleep studies done over the past several decades, it is now known that sleep has distinctive stages that cycle throughout the night. Your brain stays active throughout sleep, but **(17)** _____. For instance, certain stages of sleep are indeed for us to feel well rested and energetic the next day, and other stages help us learn or make memories.

In brief, a number of vital tasks carried out during sleep help maintain good health and enable people to function at their best. On the other hand, not getting enough sleep can be dangerous - for example, **(18)** _____ if you drive when you are tired.

How much sleep is enough?

Sleep needs vary from person to person, and **(19)** _____. Most adults need 7-8 hours of sleep each night. Newborns, on the other hand, sleep between 16 and 18 hours a day, and children in preschool sleep between 10 and 12 hours a

day. School-aged children and teens need at least 9 hours of sleep a night. Some people believe (20) _____. But there is no evidence to show that older people can get by with less sleep than younger people. As people age, however, they often get less sleep or they tend to spend less time in the deep, restful stages of sleep.

Why sleep is good for you and skimping on it isn't

Does it really matter if (21) _____? Absolutely! Not only does the quantity of your sleep matter, but the quality of your sleep is important as well.

- A they change throughout the lifecycle
- B that sleep is needed for creative problem solving
- C different things happen during each stage
- D it can lead to daytime sleepiness
- E the brain shuts off and the body rests
- F that adults need less sleep as they get older
- G you get enough sleep
- H you are more likely to be in a car crash

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.

From the History of Moving Pictures

Many believe that the story first began in America in 1877, when two friends were (22) _____ over whether a horse ever had all four feet or hooves off the ground when it galloped. To settle the bet, a photographer was asked to photograph a horse galloping and the bet was settled because you could see that all the hooves were (23) _____ the ground in some of the photos. What was even more interesting was that if the photos were shown in quick succession the horse looked (24) _____ it was running – in other words ‘moving pictures’.

The person who became interested in (25) _____ the moving pictures to its next step was the famous American inventor Thomas Edison. Actually, he didn't do the work (26) _____ but rather asked a young Scotsman in his employ to design a system, which he did. Now this young fellow was clever because the first thing he did was study other systems-primitive as they were – of moving pictures and then put all the existing technologies together to make the first entire motion picture system. He (27) _____ a camera, a projection device and the film. The system was first shown in New York in 1894 and was really very popular. Apparently people (28) _____ around the block to see

the wonderful new invention. There were, however, a couple of problems with the system. The camera weighed over 200 kilograms and only one person at a time could see the film.

Well now, news of the new system in America (29) _____ fast and a number of rival European systems started to appear once people had heard about it. The single problem with all the systems was that they couldn't really (30) _____ the film onto a screen – you know, so more than one person could see it. Then in 1895, three systems were developed, more or less at the same time and independently of each other. I guess the most famous of these was (31) _____ the Lumiere Brothers from France, and they called their system the cinematograph which of course is where the word cinema comes from.

Well now, once the problem of projection had been solved, the next (32) _____ for the inventors was to make the films longer and more interesting. A continuing problem at the time was that the films had a (33) _____ to break when they were being played – a problem which was caused by the tension between the two wheels, or 'reels' as they are called, which hold the film.

22	A conflicting	B discussing	C arguing	D speaking
23	A up	B off	C upon	D of
24	A such	B as	C same	D like
25	A taking	B receiving	C giving	D capturing
26	A herself	B themselves	C himself	D ourselves
27	A designed	B did	C performed	D conducted
28	A out	B up	C off	D ahead
29	A applied	B travelled	C ran	D extended
30	A play	B show	C plan	D project
31	A of	B with	C by	D on
32	A challenge	B opportunity	C rivalry	D fight
33	A intention	B tendency	C possibility	D motive

Task 6

Read the texts below. For each of the empty space (34–45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Male Birds Belt out Their Song by Putting a Little Muscle into It

Some male songbirds can sing (34) _____ notes than females because they have stronger muscles to make the sounds. Some scientists used to think it

was all about how well the birds could force air out of their lungs, but new research says it has more to do with muscles in the (35) _____ throats.

There's a reason the boy birds are better singers. They have (36) _____ a mate. The more varied their songs, (37) _____ it will stand out from other boy birds who are also singing in hopes of finding a mate. Varied songs also are easier to hear over noises, like a rushing stream or the noisy calls of other birds.

Although all birds (38) _____ knowing certain calls, songbirds learn how to sing from their parents. That ability is only found in songbirds, humans and a few other mammals like dolphins, whales and bats.

So think about muscles the next time you hear a bird singing. Muscles (39) _____ just in your arms and legs, or in a bird's wings. They also help us make a variety of sounds.

34	A much	B the most	C more	D many
35	A songbird	B songbirds'	C songbird's	D songbirds
36	A attracted	B attracting	C been attracted	D to attract
37	A better	B the better	C best	D the best
38	A are born	B will be born	C to be born	D born
39	A weren't found	B weren't finding	C aren't finding	D aren't found

Why do songs get stuck in our heads?

Having a song, tune, or commercial jingle stuck in one's head is a phenomenon (40) _____ as having an earworm. Most people have had an earworm at one time. The experience is harmless and unrelated to both obsessive-compulsive disorder and endomusia, the (41) _____ of music that is not really there. Certain songs – simple, repetitive, or oddly incongruous – have properties that act as mental mosquito bites in that they produce a cognitive “itch.” The condition also arises when people struggle (42) _____ forgotten lyrics or how a song ends. To scratch a cognitive itch, the brain repeats the song, which then traps the hapless victim in a repeated cycle of itching and scratching. Everyone has his or her own list of demon tunes that haunt. Earworms occur more often among women, musicians, and individuals who (43) _____ to worry. Earworms also vary across situations, striking when people (44) _____ or under stress. How can you make an earworm go away? Thinking of something else or actually listening to the song in question are thought to help, but there is presently no research evidence showing what works best. Fortunately, (45) _____ episodes eventually dissipate on their own.

40	A knew	B known	C has known	D knows
41	A hears	B heard	C hearing	D is hearing
42	A remember	B remembers	C remembered	D to remember
43	A tend	B tending	C tended	D tends
44	A tiring	B have tired	C are tired	D tired
45	A much	B most	C the most	D more

Writing

46. Last month you took an active part in the TV quiz show “Around the World”. And you’ve won a prize – two tickets for a tour of Ukraine. Write a letter to your friend in which you

invite him/her to join you

- describe the means of travel and accommodations
- describe two special places you are going to visit
- give suggestions what he/she will need to take with him/her

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

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Навчально-методичне видання

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Зіноватна Олександра Миколаївна**

**Англійська мова:
підготовка до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання**

методичні рекомендації
для викладачів і слухачів підготовчих курсів університету

у власному редагуванні

Комп'ютерна верстка *О. М. Зіноватна*

Підписано до друку 19.12.2011. Формат 60x84/16. Гарнітура Таймс
Папір офсет. Ум. друк. арк. 8,0 Тираж 50 пр. Зам №4073.

Видавець і виготівник – видавничий відділ
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Свідоцтво про внесення до державного реєстру
суб'єктів видавничої справи ДК № 3427 від 17.03.2009 р.