

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Національний університет водного господарства та природокористування
Кафедра іноземних мов

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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

до роботи з тестовими завданнями з іноземної мови (англійська)
для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня 1-3 курсів
усіх освітньо-професійних програм спеціальностей ННІЕМ
заочної форми навчання

Схвалено науково-методичною
радою з якості ННІЕМ
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Методичні вказівки до роботи з тестовими завданнями з іноземної мови (англійська) для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня 1-3 курсів усіх освітньо-професійних програм спеціальностей ННІЕМ заочної форми навчання [Електронне видання] / Зощук Н. В., Шикун А. В. – Рівне : НУВГП, 2023. – 29 с.

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Вступ

Методичні вказівки для роботи з тестовими завданнями підготовлені та укладені з метою допомогти здобувачам вищої освіти підготуватися до складання модульних контролів та підсумкового контролю з англійської мови. Типові завдання включають тестові завдання за рівнями складності.

Завдання *першого* рівня (достатнього рівня складності) пропонують питання із п'ятьма варіантами відповідей, тільки одна відповідь є правильною.

Завдання *другого* рівня (вище достатнього рівня складності) містять питання лексико - граматичного характеру, де тільки одна відповідь є правильною. Цей рівень оцінює вміння здобувачів впізнавати та доповнювати граматичні та лексичні структури.

Завдання *третього* рівня (високого рівня складності) містять короткі автентичні текстові фрагменти, де пропонується здобувачам прочитати текст та вибрати правильний один варіант пропущеного слова чи фрагменту тексту. Текст містить близько 200 слів. У варіантах відповідей два є непотрібними. Ці завдання оцінюють вміння та навички читання та розуміння інформації, основної ідеї тексту здобувачами.

Тестові, лексико-граматичні завдання відповідають тематиці спеціальностей ННІЕМ та включають наступні: 1. Особистісна сфера (Індивідуальність, спосіб життя, хобі, дозвілля); 2. Економічна сфера (поняття економіки, економічні показники, маркетинг, фінанси, менеджмент, оподаткування, управління персоналом); освітня тематика (освіта, навчання, студентське життя); 3. Культурний розвиток (теми культурно-виховного змісту).

ТЕСТОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ



Рівень 1

Завдання *першого* рівня (достатнього рівня складності) пропонують питання із п'ятьма варіантами відповідей, тільки одна відповідь є правильною.

Fill in the gaps

1. *I _____ watch TV at home, I don't like it.*
 - a. never
 - b. once
 - c. usually
 - d. always
 - e. often
2. *Our games are amongst the best out there, and we want _____ to stay that way!*
 - a. them
 - b. their
 - c. our
 - d. their
 - e. theirs
3. *We need an enthusiastic gamer who never _____, and has some programming background.*
 - a. give up
 - b. gives up
 - c. gave up
 - d. given up
 - e. has give up
4. *You should _____ as much training as possible before you apply for a job.*
 - a. get
 - b. got
 - c. getting
 - d. gets
 - e. got
5. *Before she started working in a law firm last year, Maria _____ part-time in a several different offices.*
 - a. has worked
 - b. had worked
 - c. has been working
 - d. works

- e. had working
6. *I was not very good at _____ in public when I was a student.*
- a. spoke
 - b. speaking
 - c. speak
 - d. spoken
 - e. spoked
7. *I _____ on this project for a week now, and I haven't finished yet.*
- a. have been working
 - b. am working
 - c. work
 - d. worked
 - e. has been working
8. *We usually _____ museums on Sundays.*
- a. go to
 - b. go
 - c. with
 - d. go out
 - e. go by
9. *They rented a (an) _____, modern flat.*
- a. young
 - b. expensive
 - c. tall
 - d. food
 - e. crystal
10. *He _____ the embassy.*
- a. told
 - b. contacted
 - c. ran
 - d. went
 - e. booked
11. *We went on a day _____ to the seaside.*
- a. trip
 - b. journey
 - c. way
 - d. tour
 - e. flight
12. *I _____ my passport abroad.*
- a. lost

- b. spend
- c. went
- d. rent
- e. missed

13. *While we _____ thought the park, it started to rain.*

- a. were going
- b. go
- c. goes
- d. went
- e. was going

14. *Lee _____ a new scarf yesterday.*

- a. bought
- b. buy
- c. buys
- d. boughts
- e. was buying

15. *He ___ for a pair of jeans, while Kate was trying on a dress.*

- a. was looking
- b. looking
- c. were looking
- d. looked
- e. looks

16. *She _____ when I called.*

- a. was sleeping
- b. slept
- c. sleeps
- d. sleep
- e. were sleeping

17. *While Angela was reading a book, she _____ a noise.*

- a. heard
- b. hear
- c. hears
- d. was hearing
- e. hearing

18. *He ___ me up and carried inside the house.*

- a. picked
- b. pick
- c. picks
- d. picking

- e. was picking
19. *We were _____ of a boring lesson.*
- a. tired
 - b. happy
 - c. relieved
 - d. sad
 - e. angry
20. *Snow was _____ all night.*
- a. falling
 - b. freezing
 - c. shining
 - d. blowing
 - e. pouring
21. *It was a _____ sunny day.*
- a. bright
 - b. light
 - c. hard
 - d. interesting
 - e. chilly
22. *Students are usually _____ before exams.*
- a. worried
 - b. surprised
 - c. ill
 - d. relieved
 - e. happy
23. *I like _____.*
- a. dancing
 - b. dances
 - c. danced
 - d. to dancing
 - e. dance
24. *We go _____ with my friends on Sundays.*
- a. swimming
 - b. swim
 - c. swimmmed
 - d. swims
 - e. swimming
25. *Rishi is _____ honest man who lives his life by helping the poor people of his community.*

- a. an
- b. a
- c. –
- d. ann
- e. as

26. *The shop's daily _____ is usually around \$500.*

- a. profitable
- b. profit
- c. to lose
- d. to cut
- e. to earn

27. *She sold the business and _____ a farm with the profits.*

- a. buy
- b. buying
- c. buyer
- d. to buy
- e. bought

28. *By the second year, the restaurant began to make a healthy _____.*

- a. losses
- b. profitable
- c. incomes
- d. yielded
- e. profit

29. *The business managed to _____ a small profit last year.*

- a. buy
- b. produce
- c. sell
- d. lose
- e. reduce

30. *We are in business to _____ a profit.*

- a. redo
- b. sell
- c. buy
- d. make
- e. come across

31. *We _____ an income of over \$100,000 a year.*

- a. buy
- b. do
- c. make

- d. sell
- e. draw

32. *She had no money to _____ a ticket.*

- a. sell
- b. produce
- c. release
- d. buy
- e. earn

33. *They can't afford to _____ school books.*

- a. draw
- b. make
- c. buy
- d. pay
- e. read

34. *We offered them a good _____ but they wouldn't sell.*

- a. item
- b. price
- c. demand
- d. items
- e. goods

35. *They never buy _____ more than they can sell at a good price.*

- a. less
- b. more
- c. much
- d. many
- e. few



II Рівень

Завдання *другого* рівня (вище достатнього рівня складності) містять питання лексико - граматичного характеру, де тільки одна відповідь є правильною.

Fill in the gaps in these sentences.

1. *Haller Park in Kenya is a nature reserve, a place where _____ animals are protected.*
 - a. endangered
 - b. dangerous
 - c. under danger
 - d. endangeroused
precarious
2. *This company has _____ friendly policies.*
 - a. environmentally
 - b. environment
 - c. environmentalist
 - d. globally
 - e. environmentally
3. *He was caught in a heavy _____ on the way home and got soaked to the bone.*
 - a. downpour
 - b. drizzle
 - c. mist
 - d. breeze
 - e. gust
4. *A tree's _____ go a long way underground.*
 - a. roots
 - b. twigs
 - c. sticks
 - d. trunks
 - e. branches
4. *If the weather ____ fine we shall go for a walk.*
 - a. is
 - b. will be
 - c. was
 - d. is being
 - e. are
6. *If we invite them to the party they _____.*
 - a. will come

- b. would come
- c. wouldn't come
- d. will have come
- e. come

7. *Betty _____ about her teacher's status before she began the course.*

- a. had heard
- b. is hearing
- c. heard
- d. have listened
- e. hears

8. *Come on, or _____ the bus!*

- a. we're missing
- b. we've missed
- c. we miss
- d. we'll miss
- e. we missed

9. *When I _____ from the University I'll start to work.*

- a. will graduate
- b. graduate
- c. graduated
- d. have graduated
- e. was graduating

10. *_____ trees have green flat leaves which come out in spring, and are generally shed in autumn.*

- a. bush
- b. coniferous
- c. deciduous
- d. shrub
- e. outback

11. *After Lilly _____ her dresses, she began to study.*

- a. was washing
- b. washed
- c. washes
- d. had washed
- e. would wash

12. *How do some species of birds in _____ perform their brilliant, graceful, synchronized movements?*

- a. herds
- b. crowds

- c. flocks
- d. swarms
- e. flights

13. *Animals fed when young on milk from the mother's body are _____.*

- a. mammals
- b. reptiles
- c. herbivorous
- d. crustaceans
- e. shellfish

14. *John forgot where he _____ his keys.*

- a. put
- b. puts
- c. will put
- d. had put
- e. has put

15. *After we _____ it on the phone, I wrote him a letter about it.*

- a. discussed
- b. will discuss
- c. were discussing
- d. had discussed
- e. have discussed

16. *I _____ the carpet when the dog came in and shook himself.*

- a. had cleaned
- b. have cleaned
- c. will clean
- d. would clean
- e. clean

17. *My aunt _____ for half an hour before the car came.*

- a. waited
- b. would wait
- c. was waiting
- d. has waited
- e. had waited

18. *We _____ along the street for about 20 minutes when the driver offered us a lift.*

- a. had walked
- b. were walking
- c. have been walking
- d. walk
- e. had been walking

19. *A large international conference was held with the aim of promoting _____ development in all countries.*
- a. biodegradable
 - b. polluterable
 - c. rainforest
 - d. sustainable
 - e. degradable
20. *John _____ a lovely meal for his guests and they all adored it.*
- a. was preparing
 - b. prepared
 - c. has prepared
 - d. prepares
 - e. had prepared
21. *Oil spills are common, as is the dumping of toxic industrial _____.*
- a. wastes
 - b. dids
 - c. rubbish
 - d. litter
 - e. refuse
22. *By 10 o'clock the children _____ their schoolwork and were ready to go to bed.*
- a. did
 - b. were doing
 - c. had done
 - d. have been doing
 - e. have done
22. *We made him _____ this effort.*
- a. to do
 - b. being done
 - c. did
 - d. have done
 - e. do
23. *You had better _____ the fact.*
- a. to tell
 - b. being told
 - c. told
 - d. tell
 - e. have told

24. **Find the right response to the sentence.**

– *I'm sorry, I'm late.*

– _____

- a. So do I.
- b. In 30 minutes.
- c. When is it?
- d. I didn't know.
- e. That's OK.

25. **Find the right response to the sentence.**

– *Do you like pop music?*

– _____

- a. He is going to the disco.
- b. I think it's boring.
- c. She likes music.
- d. That's a good idea.
- e. I don't agree with you.

26. **Find the right response to the sentence.**

– *Who's the boy with dark hair?*

– _____

- a. Mine is brown, not black.
- b. I asked him yesterday.
- c. He will be here in ten minutes.
- d. I don't like it.
- e. He's Ann's brother.

27. **Find the right response to the sentence.**

– *Can you help me carry this?*

– _____

- a. Of course, I can.
- b. Sorry, you are too late.
- c. I think you are right.
- d. I don't know.
- e. I did it yesterday.

28. **Find the right response to the sentence.**

– *That's a strange story.*

– _____

- a. Where is it?
- b. It doesn't matter.
- c. When was it?
- d. It is, isn't it?

- e. Who did it?

29. Find the right response to the sentence.

– We lost the game.

—

- a. What a pity!
- b. It isn't fast enough.
- c. Yes, I'm certain.
- d. I don't like it.
- e. We will do it.

30. Find the right response to the sentence.

– Where do you come from?

—

- a. The park.
- b. Home.
- c. The country.
- d. London.
- e. School.

31. Read the paragraph below and find the best heading to it.

From 2002 to 2014, the wild red wolf population consistently numbered over 100 animals. But starting in 2012, the population began to decline due to actions taken by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC). By 2015, the population had declined to between 50 and 75 animals, and by 2016 it had dropped to between 25 and 48 animals. It is widely believed that there are now fewer than 30 red wolves living in the wild. Scientists have warned that if current management practices continue, red wolves could once again be extinct in the wild by 2024.

- a. The malpractice of the environmental agency
- b. The legislative battle for the red wolf recovery
- c. The causes of the red wolf species becoming endangered
- d. Significance of female species for the whole population of the red wolf
- e. The current population of the red wolf

32. Read the paragraph below and find the best heading to it.

Throughout most of the recovery program's history, shooting by hunters was the leading cause of red wolf deaths, a fact attributed to the similarity in appearance between coyotes and red wolves. Despite this, in 2012 the NCWRC approved a temporary rule allowing the hunting of coyotes at night using artificial lights on public and private lands throughout North Carolina, including in the recovery area. In 2013, the NCWRC adopted a permanent rule that allowed coyote hunting without a permit during the daytime and with a permit at nighttime in the recovery area. In response, in

2012 and 2013, AWI and others filed two lawsuits that successfully canceled both these rules.

- a. The malpractice of the environmental agency
- b. The legislative battle for the red wolf recovery
- c. The causes of the red wolf species becoming endangered
- d. Significance of female species for the whole population of the red wolf
- e. The current population of the red wolf

33. Read the paragraph below and find the best heading to it.

The threat connected with gunshot mortality (deaths) soon became less important than the numerous threats related to the US Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS's) own shifting red wolf management practices. In 2013, the recovery program was transferred from the jurisdiction of the National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS) to the Ecological Services Program, 600 miles away from the recovery area.

- a. The malpractice of the environmental agency
- b. The legislative battle for the red wolf recovery
- c. The causes of the red wolf species becoming endangered
- d. Significance of female species for the whole population of the red wolf
- e. The current population of the red wolf

34. Read the paragraph below and find the best heading to it.

As a result, starting in 2014, the USFWS not only began to neglect its red wolf recovery and management duties, but also started issuing permits allowing landowners to kill red wolves on private land. In 2015, one of the animals killed was a female red wolf, known to be exhibiting denning behavior, who had previously mothered a total of 16 pups through four separate litters.

- a. The malpractice of the environmental agency
- b. The legislative battle for the red wolf recovery
- c. The causes of the red wolf species becoming endangered
- d. Significance of female species for the whole population of the red wolf
- e. The current population of the red wolf

35. Read the paragraph below and find the best heading to it.

Given the small and declining number of red wolves, losing even one wolf has a huge influence on the species. The impacts are particularly dire when a mother wolf is lost, because it not only orphans her pups and likely leads to their deaths, but also eliminates the possibility for that particular wolf to contribute more litters to the population. Although red wolves tend to form pair-bonds for life, red wolves may

interbreed or hybridize with coyotes, particularly when an adult is lost from a breeding pair close to the mating season.

- a. The malpractice of the environmental agency
- b. The legislative battle for the red wolf recovery
- c. The causes of the red wolf species becoming endangered
- d. Significance of female species for the whole population of the red wolf
- e. The current population of the red wolf

36. Read the paragraph below and find the best heading to it.

Two hundred years ago the English poet William Wordsworth wrote a poem that expresses a basic spirit of early English Romanticism. It was Thursday, 15 April 1802. William and Dorothy Wordsworth, the poet's devoted, journal-writing sister, were walking home to Dove Cottage in the Lake District. The wind was fierce, but the Wordsworth siblings were used to striding long distances in foul weather. They were in the woods close to the water side when they first clapped eyes on a field of daffodils 'fluttering and dancing in the breeze'.

Who was William Wordsworth? _____

- a. English poet
- b. Spanish novelist
- c. British Realist
- d. Italian poet
- e. German writer

37. Read the paragraph below and find the best heading to it.

What makes this poem an example of Romantic thinking? It isn't just that Wordsworth chooses to write about a natural scene: it is the way he describes the scene as if it had human emotions. For him, nature is not merely a neutral mixture of scenery, colors, plants, rocks, soil, water and air. It is a living force that feels joy and sadness, shares human pain and even tries to educate us human beings by showing us the beauty of life.

Author describes nature as _____?

- a. living force
- b. neutral mixture
- c. colour
- d. plants
- e. rocks

38. Read the paragraph below and find the best heading to it.

Wordsworth's home. Dove Cottage is now one of the most popular destinations in the Lake District. You can go on a tour of the garden which William planted with

wildflowers and which survived in his backyard even after they disappeared from the area. ‘He always said that if he hadn’t been a poet, he would have been a terrific landscape gardener,’ says Allan King of the Wordsworth Trust, the organization that looks after the cottage and gardens.

What was Wordsworth’s home?

- a. Dove Cottage
- b. Oxford Cottage
- c. Cresswell College
- d. Cambridge Cottage
- e. Doncaster College

39. Read the paragraph below and find the best heading to it.

The Lake District in the north-west of England becomes particularly crowded during the summer months with tourists and ramblers eager to enjoy the region’s majestic valleys, hills and sparkling lakes. Wordsworth himself was far from keen on tourists, which was quite apparent. He wanted outsiders to admire the local sights he enjoyed so much, but was afraid the district might be ‘damaged’ by too many visitors. He opposed the coming of the trains, and campaigned in the 1840s against a plan to link the towns in the area - Kendal, Windermere and Keswick – by rail.

Where is the Lake District situated?

- a. east of England
- b. west of England
- c. south of England
- d. north-west of the USA
- e. north-west of England

Complete the sentences with a word or expression that best fits.

40. *A large international summit was held with the aim of promoting _____ development in all countries.*

- a. biodegrade
- b. fossil fuel
- c. rainforest
- d. sustainable
- e. desertification

41. *Many species of plants and animals are threatened with _____.*

- a. natural resources
- b. solar energy
- c. greenhouse gas
- d. recycle

- e. extinction
42. *We installed panels on the roof so that we can use _____ to make electricity.*
- a. greenhouse effect
 - b. natural resources
 - c. solar energy
 - d. greenhouse gas
 - e. recycle
43. *If oil pollution happens in the ocean, it remains; it does not _____ as rapidly as it would in a warmer climate.*
- a. biodegrade
 - b. made
 - c. recycled
 - d. examined
 - e. laid
44. *We need a global scheme for restrictive _____ emissions.*
- a. greenhouse effect
 - b. natural resources
 - c. solar energy
 - d. greenhouse gas
 - e. recycle
45. *Do you think that these higher-than-average temperatures are attributable to _____?*
- a. sustainable globe
 - b. greenhouse effect
 - c. natural resources
 - d. global war
 - e. global warming
46. *Their work contains restoring and recreating _____ habitats all across the country.*
- a. wildlife
 - b. global warming
 - c. greenhouse effect
 - d. natural resources
 - e. solar energy
47. *The law obliges us to _____ paper products, glass bottles, soda cans, and some kinds of plastic.*
- a. recycle
 - b. extinctions
 - c. wipe
 - d. dig

- e. destroy
48. *Economists study that the region is rich in _____ but has suffered from years of under investment.*
- a. naturalists
 - b. natural resources
 - c. wild lie
 - d. global warming
 - e. global news
49. *Anyone caught _____ will be immediately excluded from the exam.*
- a. looking at
 - b. examining
 - c. cramming
 - d. thinking
 - e. cheating
50. *Students have a lot of reading _____ to complete before the end of term.*
- a. assignments
 - b. assessments
 - c. duties
 - d. grades
 - e. deeds



III Рівень

Завдання *третього* рівня (високого рівня складності) містять короткі автентичні текстові фрагменти, де пропонується здобувачам прочитати текст та вибрати правильний один варіант пропущеного слова чи фрагменту тексту.

1. Read the text and fill in the gaps with words given below! There are two extra options you do not need to choose.

1) _____ the beginning of civilization, water has been used to carry away unwanted refuse. Rivers, streams, canals, lakes, and oceans are currently used as receptacles for every imaginable kind of pollution. Water has the capacity (2) _____ down or dissolve many materials, especially organic compounds, which decompose during prolonged contact with bacteria and enzymes. Waste materials that can eventually decompose in this way are called biodegradable. They are less of a long-term threat to the environment than are (3) _____ persistent pollutants such as metals, plastics, and some chlorinated hydrocarbons. These substances remain in the water and can make it poisonous for most forms of life. Even biodegradable pollutants can damage a water supply for long periods of time. As any

form of contamination (4)_____ , life within the water starts to suffer. Lakes are especially vulnerable to pollution because they cannot cleanse themselves (5)_____ rapidly as rivers or oceans.

- a. accumulates
- b. to break
- c. more
- d. since
- e. as
- f. contains
- g. the

2. Read the text and fill in the gaps with words given below! There are two extra options you do not need to choose.

The climate crisis is also a health crisis. The same emissions that cause global warming are also largely responsible for polluting the air we (1)_____ , causing heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, and infections, and (2)_____ every organ in our bodies. Air pollution is the new tobacco, causing as many deaths as cigarettes. And (3)_____ it (4)_____ us all, children, the elderly, pregnant women, and adults with weakened immune systems are the most (5)_____ risk.

- a. breathe
- b. threatens
- c. at
- d. besides
- e. attracts
- f. community
- g. go

3. Read the text and fill in the gaps with words given below! There are two extra options you do not need to choose.

It is now common knowledge that smoking tobacco severely harms you and those around you. That is why the tobacco industry's lobbying and advertising campaigns have been regulated around the world. We have (1)_____ steps to safeguard existing health policies, and to force these companies to tell the truth: that their product kills. The choice between phasing out fossil fuels and continuing on the current path is black and white – it is a matter of life or death. We either will decide to prevent seven million premature deaths per year by (2) _____ our air and providing people (3)_____ clean energy sources, or we won't. We either will decide to prevent four million childhood asthma cases per year (4)_____ traffic fumes, or we won't. In any case, the lifetime health of a child born today will be (5)_____ affected by the decisions we make about climate change now and in the years to come.

That is why the World Health Organization has made climate change a top institutional priority.

- a. taken
- b. cleaning up
- c. with
- d. from
- e. profoundly
- f. however
- g. under

4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with words given below! There are two extra options you do not need to choose.

Incan Bridges

When the Spanish came to South America, they tried to build bridges. But they tried to construct the (1) _____ of bridges they used in Europe. These bridges were made of stone. And they always (2) _____ and broke. The Inca people were very (4) _____ with stone. They knew that stone would not (3) _____ for bridges like this. The river canyons were too large. So, the Incan engineers used other resources they knew: they used grass, cloth fibers, and animal hair. Their rope bridges stretched more than 50 meters across large canyons. This was farther than any European stone bridge of that time around the globe

- a. fell down
- b. skilled
- c. kind
- d. work for
- e. checking out
- f. pasta

5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with words given below! There are two extra options you do not need to choose.

The ancient Olympics were rather different from the modern Games. There were (1)_____ events, and only free men who(2)_____ Greek could compete, instead of athletes from any country. Also, the games were always held at Olympia instead of moving around to different sites every time. Like our Olympics, though, winning athletes were heroes who made their (3) _____ towns proud. One young Athenian nobleman defended his political reputation by(4)_____ how he entered seven chariots in the Olympic chariot-race. This high number of entries made both the aristocrat and Athens (5)_____ very wealthy and powerful.

- a. some
- b. look
- c. spoke
- d. few
- e. home
- f. mentioning
- g. looked

6. Read the text and fill in the gaps with words given below! There are two extra options you do not need to choose.

In Britain someone helping children cross the street is called “lollipop person”, because their sign looks like a lollipop. The job of a lollipop person is to walk to the middle of the road at a suitable time, (1) _____; it is a legal requirement for traffic (2) _____. The lollipop man/ lady will signal that it is all right (3) _____. Traffic may only move once the sign has been lowered. Generally speaking, school crossings are manned for approximately 3 hours a day or less. As a result, the work has always appealed more to people who were just seeking (4) _____ such as the retired. The earliest lollipops were red and black rectangles printed with “Stop, Children Crossing”. In 2001 in Europe patrollers were given extra powers allowing them (5) _____. The most recent change in the history of the School Crossing Patrol saw the word “children” replaced with a symbol to bring the UK in line with the rest of the EU. to stop at this command

- a. to enable policemen
- b. awarding the lollypop lady
- c. holding up the sign
- d. to cross the road safely
- e. to assist adults with crossing, too
- f. to supplement their income
- g. looking for the chance

7. Read the text and fill in the gaps with words given below! There are two extra options you do not need to choose.

Truancy has become a serious problem in many schools in recent years. In an attempt to tackle this problem one school introduced a new scheme to (1) _____ students to attend as many classes as possible. Pupils who (2) _____ a 100% attendance record throughout the whole academic year were (3) _____ with an all-inclusive weekend school trip to an activity centre where they would be able to have a go at (4) _____ activities such as climbing, abseiling and white-water rafting. One student

was so (5)_____ to qualify for this free weekend away that he even went to school with a broken wrist.

- a. encourage
- b. achieved
- c. rewarded
- d. outdoor
- e. keen
- f. indoor
- g. interesting

8. Read the text and complete it with the word or phrase which best fits each space.

Most teens love mirrors and spend hours in front of them (1)_____ with hairstyles, makeup and fashion. An increasing number of them each year (2)_____ trying to change the image they see through plastic surgery. In (3)_____ United States alone, the number of teenagers undergoing plastic surgery (4) _____ since 2002 with the most popular procedures being rhinoplasty, also known as a “nose job”, and breast enlargements. (5)_____ openly discuss what procedures they have done.

- a. experiment
- b. are
- c. the
- d. have doubled
- e. celebrities

9. Read the text and complete it with the word or phrase which best fits each space.

(1) Teens _____ even proud of it. They are actually famous just for how good they look or for their number of plastic surgeries. Parents are more accepting of such procedures as many of them or their friends have undergone cosmetic improvements. For those parents who can't afford it, many go into debt to finance the surgery by taking a loan. (2)_____ most adults have plastic surgery to improve their looks, young people tend to have surgery to fit in with their peers. When they don't and have a body part that is different such as a large or unusually shaped nose, they are often (3)_____ and even bullied for (4)_____ different. Usually the social problems come from their low self-esteem and how they feel about themselves rather than how they look. In pursuit of happiness many young people are

prepared to go under the knife and put (5)_____ with often terrible pain, not to mention the risks associated with surgery.

- a. are
- b. while
- c. teased
- d. being
- e. up

10. Read the text and complete it with the word or phrase which best fits each space.

Although it's known as the Mona Lisa, (1) _____ famous painting was (2) _____ titled La Gioconda. Painted on wood, it's a portrait of Lisa Gherardini, the wife of a Florentine merchant. X-rays (3) _____ that Leonardo sketched three different poses before (4) _____ on the final design. The painting of Lisa has no eyebrows because it was the fashion of the time for women.

- a. to shave
- b. setting
- c. originally
- d. revealed
- e. looked
- f. impressed

11. Read the text and complete it with the word or phrase which best fits each space.

If we look around us at the things we have purchased at some point in (1)_____ our lives, we would no doubt notice that not everything we own is being put to good use: the thick woolen coat which we thought looked trendy despite the fact that we live (2) _____, the smartphone that got put away when we bought ourselves the newest model, the car that only gets used at the weekends, or even (3) _____ in our house that somehow got turned into a storeroom.

Those items may seem useless to some, but could be an asset to others. With the advent of the internet, online communities have figured out a way (4) _____ from the sharing of those underused assets. Using websites and social media groups

that facilitate the buying and selling of (5) _____, it is now easier than ever for peer-to-peer sharing activities to take place. And this is known as the sharing economy.

- a. second-hand goods
- b. the guest room
- c. in a tropical country
- d. to generate profit
- e. our lives
- f. originated

12. Read the text and complete it with the word or phrase which best fits each space.

Martin Lewis said, ‘What you have got to understand is banks are trying (1) _____ as much money as they can out of you. All businesses are trying to get (2) _____ as they can out of you. That’s how (3) _____ and you are trying to pay them as little money as possible for the services they supply. That’s what I teach all my children. That’s what we’ve all got to understand and the whole of the rest of this discussion everybody is having makes no sense.’ I just thought, ‘Yes! That’s thinking like an economist.’ There is, to some extent, an adversarial relationship (4) _____, but it doesn’t necessarily work out badly. You can make better decisions as a shopper. You can make (5) _____ as a citizen, as a voter, possibly you can even make – since I once used to write a personal advice column – better decisions as a husband or wife or on the dating scene using economic ideas, too.

- a. as much money
- b. in the marketplace
- c. to get
- d. better decisions
- e. it works

13. Read the text and complete it with the word or phrase which best fits each space.

When we hear the term economy, it is usually in the context of how the economy “is doing”: Is inflation soaring or under control? Is the economy growing or (1) _____? Is unemployment rising, declining, or remaining stable? Are new college graduates finding (2) _____ easily or not? All these questions concern the economy, but sociologists define economy more broadly as the social institution that organizes the production, (3) _____, and consumption of a society’s goods and services. Defined in this way, the economy touches us all. Keep (4) _____ that the economy is not the same as government, which is the social institution through

which power is distributed and exercised. Economy and government are social (5) _____ that are certainly intertwined, but conceptually they are distinct.

- a. jobs
- b. distribution
- c. shrinking
- d. institutions
- e. in mind

14. Read the text and complete it with the word or phrase which best fits each space.

The economy is composed of three sectors. The primary sector is the part of the economy that takes and uses raw materials directly from the (1) _____ environment. Its activities include agriculture, fishing, (2) _____, and mining. The secondary sector of the economy transforms raw materials into (3) _____ products and is essentially the manufacturing industry. Finally, the tertiary sector is the part of the economy that provides (4) _____ rather than products; its activities include clerical work, health care, teaching, and (5) _____ technology services.

- a. information
- b. services
- c. finished
- d. forestry
- e. natural

15. Read the text and complete it with the word or phrase which best fits each space.

The two major economic systems in (1) _____ societies are capitalism and socialism. In practice, no one society is purely capitalist or (2) _____, so it is helpful to think of capitalism and socialism as lying on opposite ends of a continuum. Societies' economies mix elements of both capitalism and socialism but do so in varying degrees, so that some (3) _____ lean toward the capitalist end of the continuum, while other societies lean toward the socialist end. For example, the United States is a capitalist (4) _____, but the government still regulates many

industries to varying degrees. The industries usually would prefer less regulation, while their critics usually prefer (5) _____ regulation.

- a. socialist
- b. societies
- c. modern
- d. more
- e. nation

16. Read the text and complete it with the word or phrase which best fits each space.

Capitalism is an economic system in which the means of (1) _____ are privately owned. By means of production, we mean everything—land, tools, (2) _____, and so forth—that is needed to produce goods and (3) _____. As outlined by famed Scottish (4) _____ Adam Smith (1723–1790), widely considered the founder of modern economics, the most (5) _____ goal of capitalism is the pursuit of personal profit (Smith, 1776/1910). Smith, A. (1910).

- a. technology
- b. important
- c. production
- d. philosopher
- e. service

17. Read the text and complete it with the word or phrase which best fits each space.

Of those who are currently employed, approximately 2.4 million people (1) _____ sector, and a much larger number, 138 million, work in nonagricultural (2) _____ industries. Of the latter number, 109 million work (3) _____, 21 million work in government, and almost 9 million are self-employed. Most of the currently employed work full-time, but more than 26 million work (4) _____ part-time. Of this number, 69 percent work part-time for noneconomic reasons; for example, they have childcare or other family obligations, or they are in school. Another

31 percent work part-time for economic reasons: They are unable (5) _____ a full-time job, or they may have lost a full-time job because of the faltering economy.

- a. to find
- b. only
- c. work
- d. in private industry
- e. in the agricultural

18. Read the text and complete it with the word or phrase which best fits each space.

Microeconomics studies the behavior of (1) _____ people and businesses in order to (2) _____ why they make the economic decisions they do and how (3) _____ affect the larger economic system. Microeconomics (4) _____ how a particular value is attached to a product or service. It examines how individuals coordinate and cooperate with each other in business. Microeconomics tends to focus on (5) _____ tendencies, such as how individual choices and actions impact changes in production. Clearly, principles of psychology and marketing influence microeconomics.

- a. understand
- b. individual
- c. economic
- d. these decisions
- e. studies

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