

Міністерство освіти і науки України  
Національний університет водного господарства та  
природокористування

Кафедра іноземних мов

**06-09-111М**

## **МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ**

та навчальні завдання  
для практичних занять та самостійної роботи  
з навчальної дисципліни

«English Exam Strategies»

для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня  
усіх освітньо-професійних програм спеціальностей НУВГП  
усіх форм навчання

Схвалено  
науково-методичною  
радою НУВГП  
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Методичні вказівки та навчальні завдання для практичних занять та самостійної роботи з навчальної дисципліни «English Exam Strategies» для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня усіх освітньо-професійних програм спеціальностей НУВГП усіх форм навчання [Електронне видання] / Купчик Л. Є. – Рівне : НУВГП, 2025. – 76 с.

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## Вступ

Методичні вказівки та навчальні завдання мають на меті допомогти студентам вдосконалювати рівень іншомовної професійної компетентності та підготуватися до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання при вступі до магістратури. Розробка передбачає комплексне навчання основним видам мовленнєвої діяльності, які лягли в основу завдань ЄВІ, відповідно до вимог, визначених у Загальноєвропейських рекомендаціях з мовної освіти. Особлива увага приділена опануванню студентами необхідними іншомовними компетентностями та стратегіями виконання типових завдань, вокабуляром і граматичними конструкціями на рівні B2 в межах академічного, професійного та побутового дискурсу, що необхідні для складання вступного іспиту з англійської мови для здобуття ступеня магістра.

**Метою** методичної розробки є удосконалення лінгвістичної, комунікативної, соціокультурної компетентності студентів в рамках компетентнісно-орієнтованого підходу до навчання, формування інтерактивних навичок і вмінь усного та писемного мовлення з послідовним удосконаленням кожного окремого виду мовленнєвої діяльності; забезпечення практичного володіння англійською мовою як засобом ефективної світової інтеграції, а також формування екзаменаційних стратегій, необхідних для виконання тестових завдань.

У результаті опрацювання методичної розробки студент повинен в межах опрацьованого навчального матеріалу рівня B2:

– **знати:** особливості вступного іспиту з англійської мови для здобуття ступеня магістра; стратегії виконання завдань вступного іспиту з англійської мови; граматичний і лексичний матеріал рівня B2; будову граматичних конструкцій мови на рівні B2; фразеологічні сполуки та ін.

– **вміти:** застосовувати стратегії виконання завдань вступного іспиту з англійської мови; читати і розуміти знайомий і незнайомий тексти, які містять лексичний і граматичний матеріал рівня B2; виконувати різнотипові завдання з читання англійських текстів рівня B2; працювати з англійськими текстами рівня B2, виокремлювати лексичні одиниці і граматичні конструкції задля їхньої активізації; порівнювати явища англійської мови з рідною мовою.

## **ПРОГРАМА ЄДИНОГО ВСТУПНОГО ІСПИТУ**

Програма єдиного вступного іспиту (ЄВІ) з іноземних мов для вступу на навчання для здобуття ступеня магістра на основі здобутого ступеня вищої освіти створена з урахуванням Загальноєвропейських рекомендацій з мовної освіти (рівень B1-B2). Зміст завдань для здійснення контролю якості сформованості іншомовної комунікативної компетентності уніфіковано за видами і формами завдань. Об'єктами оцінки є мовленнєва компетентність у читанні, а також мовні лексичні та граматичні компетентності. Зміст тестових завдань ґрунтується на автентичних зразках літературного мовлення та відповідає сферам спілкування і тематики текстів, визначених цією Програмою.

**Загальна характеристика складових тесту.** Частина I (читання) має на меті виявити рівень сформованості вмінь кандидатів самостійно читати і розуміти автентичні тексти за визначений проміжок часу. Завдання для визначення рівня сформованості іншомовної компетентності в читанні зорієнтовані на різні стратегії: з розумінням основної інформації (ознайомлювальне читання), повної інформації (вивчальне читання) та пошук окремих фактів (вибіркове читання). Для створення тестових завдань використовують автентичні тексти з друкованих періодичних видань, інтернет-видань, інформаційно-довідкових і рекламних буклетів, художньої літератури. Тексти для ознайомлювального читання можуть містити до 5% незнайомих слів, а для вивчального та вибіркового читання – до 3%, про значення яких можна здогадатися з контексту за словотворчими елементами та за співзвучністю з рідною мовою (слова-інтернаціоналізми). Загальний обсяг текстів становить до 2 500 слів. У предметних тестах оцінюють уміння кандидатів розуміти прочитаний текст, виокремлювати ключову інформацію, узагальнювати зміст прочитаного, робити висновки на основі прочитаного.

Частина II (використання мови) націлена на виявлення рівня сформованості мовленнєвих і мовних граматичних і лексичних компетентностей кандидатів. Завдання перевіряють уміння кандидата аналізувати й зіставляти інформацію, правильно вживати лексичні одиниці та граматичні структури, встановлювати логічні зв'язки між частинами тексту. Лексичний мінімум вступника

складає 2 500 одиниць відповідно до сфер спілкування і тематики текстів, визначених цією Програмою.

## **СФЕРИ СПІЛКУВАННЯ І ТЕМАТИКА ТЕКСТІВ ДЛЯ ЧИТАННЯ ТА ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ**

### **I. Особистісна сфера**

Повсякденне життя і його проблеми.

Сім'я.

Родинні стосунки.

Характер людини.

Помешкання.

Режим дня.

Здоровий спосіб життя.

Дружба, любов.

Стосунки з однолітками, у колективі.

Світ захоплень.

Дозвілля, відпочинок.

Особистісні пріоритети.

Плани на майбутнє, вибір професії.

### **II. Публічна сфера**

Погода. Природа. Навколишнє середовище.

Життя в країні, мову якої вивчають.

Подорожі, екскурсії.

Культура й мистецтво в Україні та в країні, мову якої вивчають.

Спорт в Україні та в країні, мову якої вивчають.

Література в Україні та в країні, мову якої вивчають.

Засоби масової інформації.

Молодь і сучасний світ.

Людина і довкілля.

Одяг. Покупки. Харчування.

Науково-технічний прогрес, видатні діячі науки.

Україна у світовій спільноті.

Свята, пам'ятні дати, події в Україні та в країні, мову якої вивчають.

Традиції та звичаї в Україні та в країні, мову якої вивчають.

Видатні діячі історії та культури України та країни, мову якої вивчають.

Визначні об'єкти історичної та культурної спадщини України та країни, мову якої вивчають.

Музеї, виставки. Живопис, музика. Кіно, телебачення, театр.

Обов'язки та права людини.

Міжнародні організації, міжнародний рух.

### **III. Освітня сфера**

Освіта, навчання, виховання.

Студентське життя.

Система освіти в Україні та в країні, мову якої вивчають.

Робота і професія.

Іноземні мови в житті людини.

## **ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ІНВЕНТАР**

**Іменник.** Граматичні категорії (однина та множина, присвійний відмінок). Іменникові словосполучення. Лексичні класи іменників (власні та загальні назви: конкретні, абстрактні іменники, речовини, збірні поняття).

**Артикль.** Означений і неозначений. Нульовий артикль. Прикметник Розряди прикметників. Ступені порівняння прикметників. Числівник. Кількісні, порядкові та дробові числівники.

**Займенник.** Розряди займенників.

**Дієслово.** Правильні та неправильні дієслова. Спосіб дієслова. Часо-видові форми. Модальні дієслова. Дієслівні форми (інфінітив, герундій, дієприкметник). Конструкції з дієслівними формами (складний додаток, складний підмет, складний присудок).

**Прислівник.** Розряди прислівників. Ступені порівняння прислівників.

**Прийменник.** Типи прийменників.

**Сполучники.** Види сполучників.

**Речення.** Прості речення. Складні речення. Безособові речення. Умовні речення (0, I, II, III типів).

**Пряма й непряма мова.**

**Словотвір.**

## ➤ *GENERAL EXAM TIPS AND STRATEGIES*

Виконуючи тест множинного вибору, скористайтеся такими стратегіями:

### **Чітко окресліть часові рамки.**

- Розділіть загальний час, який виділено для виконання даного тесту, на кількість запитань, на які потрібно відповісти.
- Контролюйте свій час, щоб не витратити занадто багато часу на якесь одне питання.
- Не витрачайте багато часу на одне питання.

### **Прочитайте уважно питання, щоб визначити правильну відповідь.**

- Позначте питання, у яких ви не впевнені, знаками питання, які слугуватимуть вам нагадуванням, що до них треба повернутися пізніше.
- Іноді подальші запитання допоможуть вам відповісти на попередні запитання.

### **Уважно прочитайте варіанти відповідей.**

- Навіть якщо відповідь (А) видається правильним вибором, не пропускайте інші варіанти відповідей. Відповідь (В), (С) або (D) може бути ще кращою.
- У завданнях на заповнення пропусків будьте надзвичайно уважними до одиниць, які передують пропуску, або ж ідуть за ним.
- Багато завдань можна швидше вирішити, якщо не шукати відразу правильну відповідь, а послідовно виключати ті, які явно не підходять. Метод виключення дозволяє концентрувати увагу всього на одній-двох відповідях (а це легше), а не відразу на п'ятьох-сімох (що набагато складніше).

### **Після того, як ви спробували відповісти на всі запитання, поверніться до запитань, відмічених знаком питання.**

- Якщо ви все ще не знаєте відповіді на запитання, спробуйте здогадатися.
- Дайте відповіді на всі запитання.

Сплануйте середній час на кожне завдання таким чином, щоб за дві третини (максимум три чверті) тестування пройти всі завдання «за першим колом». Тоді ви встигнете набрати максимум балів на легких для вас («своїх») завданнях, а потім зможете подумати й добрати щось на важких, які вам спочатку довелося пропустити.

## ЄВІ: СТРУКТУРА ТЕСТУ

(час виконання – 45 хв.)

### READING

- TASK 1 : 1-6
- TASK 2: 7-11

### USE OF ENGLISH

- TASK 3: 12-21
- TASK 4: 22-30

## ЄВІ: РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО ВИКОНАННЯ ЗАВДАНЬ ТЕСТУ

### ЄВІ: READING

#### TASKS 1: ПИТАННЯ 1-6

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

- Завдання містить 6 коротких текстів та 8 варіантів відповіді. Потрібно знайти відповідність між кожним текстом та правильним варіантом відповіді. Два варіанти відповіді є зайвими. Кожен текст містить від 50 до 100 слів.

- Оцінюються: вміння та навички читати та розуміти детальну інформацію.

- Прочитайте варіанти відповідей (A-H), наведені в екзаменаційному завданні, щоб зрозуміти, яку інформацію потрібно шукати у текстах (7-11).

- Прочитайте уважно кожен текст, звертаючи увагу на основний зміст

- Прочитайте запитання екзаменаційного завдання та знайдіть відповідну інформацію у текстах

- Запитання повинні повністю відповідати реченню або секції у тексті

- Після обрання усіх відповідних варіантів потрібно переконатися у тому, що решта варіантів не відповідають жодному абзацу.

- Пам'ятайте: два варіанти відповідей є зайвими!



## TASKS 2: ПИТАННЯ 7-11

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

- Завдання містить текст більшого обсягу, до якого пропонуються 5 запитань із множинним вибором. Потрібно вибрати правильну відповідь (A, B, C чи D) для кожного запитання. Текст містить від 350 до 400 слів.

- Оцінюються: вміння та навички читати та розуміти основні ідеї тексту та детальну інформацію.

- В даному текстовому завданні є два типи запитань – на знаходження фактів і на визначення відсутньої інформації.

- Питання на знаходження фактичної інформації стосуються окремих фактів з тексту, а не тексту загалом. Часто правильна відповідь виглядає як парафраз частини тексту. Це означає, що правильна відповідь висловлює таку саму ідею, яка знаходиться в тексті, але передається іншими словами.

- Питання на знаходження фактів можуть виглядати так:

- According to the paragraph / according to the author, .....

- It is stated in paragraph one that .....

- What is said about ..... in paragraph two?

- Which of the following is TRUE .....

- Не варто намагатися відповісти на запитання, покладаючись на загальні знання. Потрібно переконатися, що у тексті є підтвердження вибраного варіанту відповіді.

**ПРАВИЛЬНИЙ ВАРИАНТ ВІДПОВІДІ ПОВИНЕН УЗГОДЖУВАТИСЯ З ТЕКСТОМ!**

- Якщо у питанні просять пояснити, до чого відносяться такі слова як *it*, *that*, тощо, варто уважно прочитати речення, щоб дізнатися, що мається на увазі.

- Питання на визначення відсутньої інформації стосуються пошуку інформації, якої немає в тексті, не згадана, або яка не відповідає дійсності. Даний тип запитань означає, що три варіанти відповідей (з чотирьох), що згадані в тексті, відповідають дійсності, в той час, як одна відповідь – ні. Це означає, що три відповіді є згадані у тексті, і їх потрібно відшукати, а та, котра не згадана, і є правильною відповіддю.

• Питання на визначення відсутньої інформації можуть виглядати так:

➤ Which of the following is NOT TRUE about .....

➤ All of the following are true EXCEPT .....

• Варто спробувати виключити явно неправильні варіанти відповідей. Усунення неправильних варіантів допомагає зробити ПРАВИЛЬНИЙ вибір.

### GENERAL EXAM STRATEGIES

• Варто виділяти у текстах/абзацах ключові слова та співвіднести їх з ключовими словами у варіантах відповідей.

• Не звертайте увагу на незнайомі слова, якщо вони не заважають розумінню основної думки.

• Кожен варіант відповіді, зазвичай, передає ідеї відповідного тексту іншими словами. У варіантах відповідей і текстах екзаменаційного завдання можуть міститися одні й ті ж слова чи фрази, але, відповідь, обрана тільки на підставі наявності спільних слів чи фраз, не обов'язково є вірною.

### CEBI: USE OF ENGLISH

#### TASKS 3: ПИТАННЯ 12-21

**Read the text below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

• Завдання містить текст з 10-ма пропусками. Потрібно вибрати правильну відповідь (A, B, C чи D) для кожного пропуску. Текст містить від 150 до 200 слів.

• Оцінюється: знання лексичних структур.

• Варто уважно проаналізувати слова, розташовані перед пропусками і після них, та визначити, яке слово потрібно для заповнення кожного пропуску.

• Пропущені слова у тексті зазвичай є частиною певної сталої конструкції

➤ phrasal verbs

➤ collocations

➤ set expressions

- Намагайтеся занотовувати та запам'ятовувати сталі вирази, які вам зустрічаються.

#### **TASKS 4: ПИТАННЯ 22-30**

**Read the texts below. For questions (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

• Завдання містить 2 тексти з 5-ма пропусками у кожному тексті. Потрібно вибрати правильну відповідь (A, B, C чи D) для кожного пропуску. Кожен з двох текстів містить від 90 до 100 слів, загальна кількість – 200 слів.

- Оцінюється: знання граматичних структур.

• Варто уважно проаналізувати слова, розташовані перед пропусками і після них, та визначити, яке слово потрібно для заповнення кожного пропуску.

• Для спрощення вибору правильної відповіді варто спершу виключити усі явно неправильні варіанти.

• У завданні цього типу всі варіанти відповідей є граматично правильними, але тільки ОДИН із них має сенс у даному контексті і є граматично і логічно правильним.

➤ Для вибору коректної форми дієслова варто перевірити, у якому числі (однині чи множині) виступає у реченні підмет. Для того, щоб зрозуміти, який дієслівний час вибрати, варто звернути увагу на те, які обставини часу використовуються.

➤ Якщо потрібно вибрати форму з *-ing* чи інфінітив з *to*, варто звернути увагу на дієслово, що вживається безпосередньо перед пропуском.

• Після вибору відповідей, варто прочитати увесь текст, щоб переконатися, що доповнення є логічними.

## GRAMMAR NEEDED:

✓ Tenses: 16 часів активного стану (Active Voice) і 10 пасивного (Passive Voice). Власне, є чотири групи (Simple/Indefinite, Continuous/Progressive, Perfect, Perfect Continuous/Progressive) для Active Voice і три групи (Simple/Indefinite, Continuous/Progressive, Perfect) для Passive Voice

✓ Words and phrases, які вимагають після себе *-ing* чи інфінітив з *to*.

✓ Phrasal verbs (напр. з *look*: *look for*, *look at*, *look after*, *look up to*, *look down on* ...)

✓ Conditionals 0, 1, 2, 3

✓ Nouns (однина/множина, злічувані/незлічувані, присвійний відмінок)

✓ Personal pronouns vs Personal Adjectives

✓ Determiners (*other/another*, *this/that/these/those*, *each/every*, *either/neither*)

✓ Adjectives (*-ing/-ed*, ступені порівняння прикметників)

✓ Modals (*must*, *have to*, *should*, *can*, *may*, etc.)

## PEOPLE AND SOCIETY

*The weapons were conceived and created by a small band of physicists and chemists; they remain a cataclysmic threat to the whole of human society and the natural environment.*

*Barry Commoner*

*Every human society has its lights and its shadows. That's the reality of existence.*

*Sebastian Leilo*

*All that is valued in human society depends upon the opportunity for development accorded the individual.*

*Albert Einstein*

## FIRST PRACTISE

**Task 1.** Fill in: *attractive, beard, beautiful, blond(e), chubby, curly, elderly, fair, freckles, glasses, good-looking, handsome, medium-height, medium-length, middle-aged, mustache, old, ordinary-looking, oval, overweight, pretty, round, slim, straight, teenager, thin, toddler, wavy, well-built, young*

Age:

Hair:

Face:

Build:

General appearance:

**Task 2.** Find a photo of your friend/a celebrity, etc., and describe the person's appearance and the clothes he/she is wearing.

The person I'm describing is (rather/quite) ...

He/She has got ....

He/She is wearing ... / is dressed in ... is in his/her ....

**Task 3.** Match the adjectives (1-10) with the definitions (a-j) that describe people's character.

1	reliable	a	someone who uses their imagination and can produce something new
2	sensitive	b	someone who trusts, is sure about, and

		believes in their ability to do things
3	honest	c someone who is easily hurt and/or understands other people's feelings or needs
4	self-confident	d someone who likes spending time with other people
5	lazy	e someone relaxed and happy to accept things without worrying or getting angry
6	selfish	f someone who is very kind and helpful and gives a lot of attention to other people
7	caring	g someone who always tells the truth and never steals or cheats
8	easy-going	h someone whom you can trust and rely on
9	creative	i someone who does as little as possible
10	sociable	j someone who cares more about themselves than other people

**Task 4.** Use an appropriate word from the list below to complete each sentence.

*unpredictable, irresponsible, flexible, rebellious, stubborn, independent, patient, shy, punctual, reserved*

1. It was very \_\_\_\_\_ of the babysitter to sit inside watching TV while the children were outside playing in the swimming pool.
2. You never know what Pete is going to do. He is totally \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Susan, like most teenagers her age, is very \_\_\_\_\_. She doesn't listen to anybody and it is very hard to make her obey the rules.
4. Ted is \_\_\_\_\_. He doesn't show his emotions or talk about his problems.
5. Young people today must be \_\_\_\_\_ if they want to get a good job. They need to be able to adapt to new situations.
6. When Mark turned twenty-one, he got a good job and became financially \_\_\_\_\_.
7. He was too \_\_\_\_\_ to talk to anyone at the party so he left early and went home.
8. I am not particularly \_\_\_\_\_, which is my biggest flaw. I find it really hard to get anywhere on time.
9. It's difficult to be \_\_\_\_\_ when you are stuck in traffic.
10. Meg is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a mule; although she knows she's wrong, she refuses to change her mind.

**Task 5.** Match the words (1-10) to the people (a-j) they describe.

- |                        |                         |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>1</b> conservative  | <b>5</b> gullible       | <b>8</b> self-righteous |
| <b>2</b> impatient     | <b>6</b> reliable       | <b>9</b> sentimental    |
| <b>3</b> moody         | <b>7</b> self-confident | <b>10</b> sociable      |
| <b>4</b> perfectionist |                         |                         |

- \_\_\_\_\_ **a** George always wants things to be done without mistakes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **b** Katie loves going out and meeting new people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **c** Angie is very tender-hearted and likes to remember nice moments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **d** Mr. Lyons is a trustworthy neighbor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **e** Joe is always in a rush and can never wait for anything.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **f** It's easy to plan jokes on Elaine; she believes everything you tell her.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **g** Mrs. Cook hates the idea of anything changing in the world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **h** Chris never has any doubts about himself or what he is capable of.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **i** My sister is really temperamental – one minute she's happy and the next she's sad.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **j** Sarah is so proud of her beliefs that it annoys everyone who knows her.

**Task 6.** Describe a person. Use the words in the box to complete the blanks.

handsome	short	sociable	casual	cheerful
admire	long	ambitious	wavy	talkative

This boy is my friend Michael. He is quite \_\_\_\_ (1). He is now in his late teens. He is of medium height, with brown eyes and \_\_\_\_ (2), \_\_\_\_ (3) hair. His face is rather \_\_\_\_ (4). He loves \_\_\_\_ (5) clothes. His face is rather \_\_\_\_ (6) as he smiles a lot and is usually quite \_\_\_\_ (7). What I \_\_\_\_ (8) most about him is the fact that he is so \_\_\_\_ (9). If he wants to achieve something, he'll work hard to make it happen. What's more, he is very \_\_\_\_ (10); he enjoys meeting friends and going out with them. Michael is also a person I can always rely on!

**Task 7.** a) Read the text and underline adjectives describing character traits.

There are 12 zodiac signs. They can be divided into four sub-groups that refer to the four zodiac sign elements, of which there are three zodiac signs in each group: Fire Signs (Aries, Leo, Sagittarius), Earth Signs (Taurus, Virgo, Capricorn), Air Signs (Gemini, Libra, Aquarius), and Water Signs (Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces). Generally speaking, fire signs are passionate and exuberant, earth signs are practical and grounded, air signs are intellectual and curious, and water signs are intuitive and emotional.

*Aries* (March 21 – April 19). The first sign of the zodiac, Aries loves to be number one. Naturally, this dynamic fire sign is no stranger to competition. Bold and ambitious, Aries dives headfirst into even the most challenging situations – and they’ll make sure they always come out on top.

*Taurus* (April 20 – May 20). What sign is more likely to take a six-hour bath followed by a luxurious Swedish massage and decadent dessert spread? Why Taurus, of course! Taurus is an earth sign represented by the bull. Like their celestial spirit animal, Taureans enjoy relaxing in serene, bucolic environments surrounded by soft sounds, soothing aromas, and succulent flavors.

*Gemini* (May 21 – June 20). Have you ever been so busy that you wished you could clone yourself to get everything done? That’s the Gemini experience in a nutshell. Spontaneous, playful, and adorably erratic, Gemini is driven by insatiable curiosity. Appropriately symbolized by the celestial twins, this air sign was interested in so many pursuits that it had to double itself. You know, NBD!

*Cancer* (June 21 – July 22). Represented by the crab, Cancer seamlessly weaves between the sea and shore representing Cancer’s ability to exist in both emotional and material realms. Cancers are highly intuitive and their psychic abilities manifest in tangible spaces. But just like the hard-shelled crustacean, this water sign is willing to do whatever it takes to protect itself emotionally. In order to get to know this sign, you’re going to need to establish trust.

*Leo* (July 23 – August 22). Roll out the red carpet because Leo has arrived! Passionate, loyal, and infamously dramatic, Leo is represented by the lion and these spirited fire signs are the kings and queens of the celestial jungle. They’re delighted to embrace their royal status:



Vivacious, theatrical, and fiery, Leos love to bask in the spotlight and celebrate...well, themselves.

*Virgo* (August 23 – September 22). You know the expression, “If you want something done, ask a busy person?” Well, that definitely is the Virgo anthem. Virgos are logical, practical, and systematic in their approach to life. Virgo is an earth sign historically represented by the goddess of wheat and agriculture, an association that speaks to Virgo’s deep-rooted presence in the material world. This earth sign is a perfectionist at heart and isn’t afraid to improve skills through diligent and consistent practice.

*Libra* (September 23 – October 22). Balance, harmony, and justice define Libra energy. As a cardinal air sign, Libra is represented by the scales (interestingly, the only inanimate object of the zodiac), an association that reflects Libra’s fixation on establishing equilibrium. Libra is obsessed with symmetry and strives to create equilibrium in all areas of life – especially when it comes to matters of the heart.

*Scorpio* (October 23 – November 21). Elusive and mysterious, Scorpio is one of the most misunderstood signs of the zodiac. Scorpio is a water sign that uses emotional energy as fuel, cultivating powerful wisdom through both the physical and unseen realms. In fact, Scorpio derives extraordinary courage from its psychic abilities, which is what makes this sign one of the most complicated and dynamic of the zodiac.

*Sagittarius* (November 22 – December 21). Oh, the places Sagittarius goes! But...actually. This fire sign knows no bounds. Represented by the archer, Sagittarians are always on a quest for knowledge. The last fire sign of the zodiac, Sagittarius launches its many pursuits like blazing arrows, chasing after geographical, intellectual, and spiritual adventures.

*Capricorn* (December 22 – January 19). What is the most valuable resource? For Capricorn, the answer is clear: time. Capricorn is climbing the mountain straight to the top and knows that patience, perseverance, and dedication are the only way to scale. Capricorn, the last earth sign of the zodiac, is represented by the sea goat, a mythological creature with the body of a goat and the tail of a fish. Accordingly, Capricorns are skilled at navigating both the material and emotional realms.

*Aquarius* (January 20 – February 18). Despite the “aqua” in its name, Aquarius is actually the last air sign of the zodiac. Innovative, progressive, and shamelessly revolutionary, Aquarius is represented by the water bearer, the mystical healer who bestows water, or life, upon the

land. Accordingly, Aquarius is the most humanitarian astrological sign. At the end of the day, Aquarius is dedicated to making the world a better place.

*Pisces* (February 19 – March 20). If you looked up the word “psychic” in the dictionary, there would definitely be a picture of *Pisces* next to it. *Pisces* is the most intuitive, sensitive, and empathetic sign of the entire zodiac – and that’s because it’s the last of the last. As the final sign, *Pisces* has absorbed every lesson – the joys and the pain, the hopes and the fears – learned by all the other signs. It’s symbolized by two fish swimming in opposite directions, representing the constant division of *Pisces*’ attention between fantasy and reality.

*(Retrieved from <https://www.allure.com/story/zodiac-sign-personality-traits-dates>)*

b) What is your zodiac sign? Does the information in the text match your personality? Describe yourself, using as many words and expressions from the text as possible.

c) Describe your best friend by relating their personality to the description of zodiac signs provided in the text.

**Task 8.** Complete the text about zodiac signs using words in italics.

*millions, with, traits, profound, divided, seeking, choices, view, known, proof, consists, to, period, explore, grounded, insights*

Zodiac signs have long been a source of fascination and intrigue for many people around the world. Originating in ancient Babylon, the zodiac \_\_\_\_ (1) of 12 signs, each corresponding to a specific \_\_\_\_ (2) of the year. These signs are based on the position of the sun relative \_\_\_\_ (3) certain constellations, and they are commonly associated with particular personality \_\_\_\_ (4) and characteristics.

Each zodiac sign is \_\_\_\_ (5) into four elements: fire, earth, air, and water. Fire signs (Aries, Leo, Sagittarius) are \_\_\_\_ (6) for their enthusiasm and energy, often seen as bold, adventurous, and passionate. Earth signs (Taurus, Virgo, Capricorn) are \_\_\_\_ (7), practical, and reliable, \_\_\_\_ (8) a strong focus on stability and material success. Air signs (Gemini, Libra, Aquarius) are intellectual, communicative, and curious, often \_\_\_\_ (9) knowledge and new experiences. Water signs (Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces) are emotional, intuitive, and compassionate, deeply connected to their feelings and the world around them.

People often turn to their zodiac signs to gain \_\_\_\_ (10) into their behavior, relationships, and life \_\_\_\_ (11). Some believe that the alignment of stars at the time of their birth has a \_\_\_\_ (12) impact on their lives, while others \_\_\_\_ (13) zodiac traits as a fun and light-hearted way to reflect on their personalities.

While there is no scientific \_\_\_\_ (14) linking zodiac signs to behavior, the symbolism and descriptions associated with them continue to resonate with \_\_\_\_ (15) of people. Whether taken seriously or seen as a bit of fun, the zodiac offers a unique way to \_\_\_\_ (16) human nature and connect with others.

**Task 9.** Choose the correct word to complete the sentences (1-8).

1. Some elderly people move *to care/caring* homes when their families can't look after them.
2. Are you going to *donate/present* any money to charity this month?
3. Some British schools support talented children from *underprivileged/undeserving* backgrounds, whose families can't afford tuition fees.
4. This organization is *advertising/campaigning* to raise awareness about child trafficking.
5. The government has introduced new social *reforms/rules* to address unemployment.
6. We are currently *funding/raising* money to build a new homeless shelter.
7. Will Sam *offer/volunteer* as a teaching assistant at the primary school this year?
8. Corporate *encouragement/sponsorship* is a major source of revenue for many charities.

**Task 10.** Match the words in bold in the sentences (1-6) with their definitions (a-f).

1. Deputies will strongly **oppose** these plans.
2. Our discussion **focuses on** three main issues.
3. No one was **persuaded** by the arguments put forward by the president.
4. The main **objective** of this health policy is to improve public hospitals.
5. Education is a top **priority** for our government.

6. Two politicians will **face** tough questions in the TV interview today.

- a) make somebody do something by giving them good reasons for doing it
- b) accept and deal with something that is difficult or unpleasant
- c) disagree strongly with somebody's plan, policy, etc., and try to change it to prevent it from succeeding
- d) give attention, effort, etc. to one particular subject, situation, or person rather than another
- e) something that you think is more important than other things and should be dealt with first
- f) something that you are trying to achieve

**Task 11.** Use the Internet to research charities that help people in Ukraine and other countries. Discuss the different ways these charities help people.

## THEN DO TESTS

### TEST 1

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

1. Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac, is all about home. Those born under this horoscope sign are "roots" kinds of people, and take great pleasure in the comforts of home and family. Cancers are maternal and domestic to nurture others.
2. Aries is the first sign of the zodiac, and that's how those born under this sign see themselves. Aries are the pack's leaders, first in line to get things going.  
Whether or not everything gets done is another question, for an Aries prefers to initiate rather than complete.
3. Scorpio-born are passionate and assertive people. Scorpions are known for their calm and cool behavior, and their mysterious appearance. People often say that Scorpio-born are fierce, probably because they understand very well the rules of the universe.
4. Taurus Sign. The typical Taurus personality loves the rewards of the game. Think physical pleasures and material goods, for those born

under this sign revel in delicious excess. This zodiac sign is also tactile, enjoying a tender, even sensual, touch.

5. Gemini. Expressive and quick-witted, Gemini represents two different personalities in one and you will never be sure which one you will face. They are sociable, communicative, and ready for fun, with a tendency to suddenly get serious, thoughtful, and restless.
6. Leo is the fifth sign of the zodiac. Making an impression is Job#1 for Leos, and when you consider their personal magnetism, you see the job is quite easy. Leos are an ambitious lot, and their strength of purpose allows them to accomplish a great deal. They love to be in the limelight, which is why many of them make a career in the performing arts.

People of which sign

- A are intellectually inclined, forever probing people and places in search of information?
- B adore comfort and like being surrounded by pleasing, soothing things?
- C are secretive by nature, bring us to shadowy and hidden places that we don't usually dare to face?
- D are peaceful, and fair, and hate being alone.
- E have a burning desire to start things off, and make things happen?
- F are the biggest travelers among all zodiac signs?
- G care deeply about matters of the family and their home?
- H are warm, action-oriented, and driven by the desire to be loved and admired, have an air royalty about them?

**Task 2.** Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the best answer (A,B, C, or D).

### **How to develop leadership skills**

In today's competitive student world, the ability to work harmoniously with other people is a good way of marking yourself out from everybody else. While teamwork may offer the chance to blame others for your mistake, you can never blame **them** for your failings as a teammate. Instead, get to know one another to build up a shared identity and combine your strengths. Find out about each other's priorities, values, weaknesses, past achievements, and names.

Don't shy away from conflicts but work out how to deal with them, preferably without resorting to anything physical. Humour can be a good glue, so have a laugh together – but not at a team member's sticking out ears.

Before setting down to business, it's important to establish ground rules. First, make sure you all share the same concept of time. Then, work out how you are going to make and communicate decisions. These are probably best made at a formal meeting and communicated by email. You must also agree on who will be responsible for making decisions. Will they need to be made unanimously or by the vocal young man who has already mentioned the project on his CV under "leadership skills"? If you have decided that decisions don't have to be unanimous, it is important that every team member is kept involved, including those who always disagree with the majority view, rarely say a word, or have a weird haircut.

Once you've got your rules of engagement, define what you want to achieve, and the deadline. Work out what you have to do before the time is up to do it.

Now comes brainstorming. The important thing here is a fully open mind. Write everyone's ideas down without sniggering. If you tell someone their idea is stupid, you may stop them coming up with something fantastic later. Once the brainstorming is over, you can strike out the suggestions that won't work. Remember that ideas can sometimes be good even if they're not yours. And don't take it personally if yours are ditched – you will still have lots to contribute.

The team must assign roles according to everyone's individual skills. Whatever your role, it is important to keep record of what has been decided at each stage and what each member has contributed. Then, when the task is over, you can review how well it went. It is popularly known as covering your back.

1. Why is it important to enable effective teamwork skills?

- A to get excellent marks
- B to stand out from other fellow students
- C to accuse others of mistakes
- D to share your strengths

2. What does them in the fourth line mean?

- A arguments

- B** your groupmates
  - C** your bosses
  - D** mistakes
3. As to conflicts, what does the author recommend students?
- A** not to be shy and fight away
  - B** to avoid them when they are on vocation
  - C** to develop their conflict-resolving skills
  - D** never use humour
4. What is recommended so as to take decisions effectively?
- A** to lay down basic rules
  - B** to vote as long as it takes till the last team member accepts the decision
  - C** to listen to the team member who possesses the strongest voice
  - D** to delegate responsibilities to subordinates
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?
- A** Everyone knows their function and the progress of the project be tracked.
  - B** The team must assign roles according to everyone's individual skills.
  - C** The roles of team must be assigned according to individual skills of the team mates.
  - D** You should be good at manipulating your mates.

**Task 3.** Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

In 1999, Shaquille O'Neal happened to overhear a conversation between two Google employees in a hotel. Intrigued by what he heard, he decided to invest in the company before it went public. That decision turned out to be a \_\_\_\_\_(1) one, as those shares have grown tremendously in value, and he still owns some of them to this day.

But Shaq savvy \_\_\_\_\_(2) didn't stop there. He has also backed innovative companies like Ring, Vitamin Water, Uber, and Lyft, solidifying his reputation as not just a legendary athlete but also a forward-thinking \_\_\_\_\_(3).

Beyond his investments in tech and startups, Shaq has built an impressive \_\_\_\_\_(4) of businesses. He owns 155 Five Guys Burgers and Fries locations, 17 Auntie Anne Pretzels outlets, 150 car washes, 40 24-hour fitness centers, and even several high-profile nightclubs in Las

Vegas. His \_\_\_\_ (5) portfolio is a testament to his strategic mindset and willingness to explore various industries.

Today, Shaq is steadily \_\_\_\_ (6) billionaire status, proving that his success on the basketball court was just the \_\_\_\_ (7) of his incredible journey. With a mix of determination, curiosity, and a \_\_\_\_ (8) eye for opportunity, Shaq has transformed himself into a \_\_\_\_ (9) in the world of business and \_\_\_\_ (10).

- |    |                    |                |                 |                |
|----|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1  | A misguided        | B brilliant    | C risky         | D ordinary     |
| 2  | A moves            | B strategies   | C investments   | D plans        |
| 3  | A businessman      | B leader       | C visionary     | D celebrity    |
| 4  | A empire           | B selection    | C business      | D company      |
| 5  | A growing          | B diversified  | C innovative    | D stable       |
| 6  | A reaching         | B approaching  | C achieving     | D imagining    |
| 7  | A end              | B highlight    | C beginning     | D peak         |
| 8  | A trained          | B unique       | C focused       | D keen         |
| 9  | A competitor       | B leader       | C powerhouse    | D professional |
| 10 | A entrepreneurship | B partnerships | C opportunities | D investments  |

**Task 4.** Read the texts below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Giuseppe D’Anna, a \_\_\_\_ (1) social media influencer from Italy, shared on his platforms that he got engaged to his 76-year-old fiancée, who is reportedly a billionaire. He proposed on Valentine’s Day and posted several videos of the proposal on Instagram.

Giuseppe expressed his love with captions like “Cause I love you for infinity ” and “Love has no age because the heart has no wrinkles,” \_\_\_\_ (2) their deep affection for each other.

The woman’s identity \_\_\_\_ (3) fully disclosed, but she is said to be a billionaire.

Their engagement \_\_\_\_ (4) attention after Giuseppe shared a heartfelt video on TikTok, showcasing their moments together, including the proposal where he asked for her hand in marriage. TikTok users reacted differently to the video, with some commenting \_\_\_\_ (5) the age gap, while others celebrate the couple’s happiness.

- |   |                |               |                |                 |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A 19 years old | B 19-year-old | C 19-years-old | D 19 years olds |
| 2 | A reflecting   | B reflected   | C reflects     | D to reflect    |



- |   |                |          |              |                |
|---|----------------|----------|--------------|----------------|
| 3 | A has not been | B is not | C was not    | D had not been |
| 4 | A gained       | B gains  | C has gained | D is gaining   |
| 5 | A in           | B about  | C of         | D on           |

As OpenAI, Google and Adobe vie with startups like Runway to make Hollywood-ready AI video tools, one British startup is taking a very different tack. It wants to help corporates make training videos that people will actually watch.

That's a dull but lucrative niche for Synthesia which just raised \$180 million in a round led by NEA which \_\_\_\_ (6) the London-based startup at over \$2.1 billion. Chemical giant DuPont, printer-maker Xerox and airline Spirit are now using Synthesia's avatars \_\_\_\_ (7) safety briefings and other training videos in over 20 languages with just one click.

"People are taking text and slide content and turning it into video now," \_\_\_\_ (8) Victor Riparbelli, Synthesia's CEO and co-founder. "You can think of it \_\_\_\_ (9) Powerpoint 2.0 with the same type of user and use case." Synthesia's ability to deliver videos quickly and in multiple languages makes it (10) \_\_\_\_\_ essential tool for global businesses.

- |    |            |              |              |             |
|----|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 6  | A valuing  | B values     | C valued     | D value     |
| 7  | A delivers | B to deliver | C delivering | D delivered |
| 8  | A says     | B saying     | C said       | D say       |
| 9  | A about    | B like       | C as         | D of        |
| 10 | A an       | B -          | C the        | D a         |

## TEST 2

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

**1. Cancer.** Water sign ruled by the Moon. It is the Moon which determines Cancereans' "lunatic" behaviour: a continuous alternation of melancholy and joy. They are sweet, conservative, capricious, enigmatic, and fanciful. They fear the uncertainty of what's new and of future things, and hate violence in all its forms. They are extremely shy and romantic.

**2. Leo.** Fire sign ruled by the Sun, symbol of strength and pride. Leoneans are independent, free, authoritative, active, passionate and very generous. Due to their determination, they are usually good workers able

to range easily between different kinds of jobs: the only important thing is to excel!

**3. Pisces.** Water sign ruled by Jupiter and Neptune. Pisceans are subtle, patient, sweet and tolerant. However, they can also be touchy and treacherous. Their typical features are a complex character, a great fantasy and an extraordinary learning ability. Pisceans are irresolute and prefer being led by others, both in private and in professional life.

**4. Gemini.** Air sign ruled by Mercury. The main characteristics of this sign are its dualism and its contradictory nature. Gemini find it difficult to bind for a long time to other people, things or activities. They can be brilliant and fanciful lovers, but their freedom and independence are always in the foreground. Gemini are extremely impatient, often change their interests and activities.

**5. Taurus.** Earth sign ruled by Venus. Taurus represent art, beauty in all its forms, and strength (not only physical). Taureans are realistic and security loving (both on the material and psychological levels). In order to obtain this kind of security, they use all their qualities: resistance, quietness and practical intelligence.

**6. Virgo** is a very independent zodiac sign. They are fully able to put their intelligence to use and get things done for themselves. It is possible however that their narrow mindedness causes their creativity to suffer and they may lead regular routine lives. They may dwell too much on the past and over complicate things and this may limit their ability to move forward.

People of which sign \_\_\_\_\_?

- A** look for a compromise?
- B** try to achieve perfection?
- C** may become good students?
- D** should think of the future more?
- E** have a very changeable mood?
- F** like to feel safe in any situation?
- G** prefer different pastime and often choose new hobbies?
- H** prefer dreams to real life?

**Task 2.** Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

## LIVING YOUR PRIORITIES

To live according to your priorities, create a schedule that put them at the forefront. Make a to-do list each day with deadlines, and set priorities by giving a number to each task on your list, putting the most important things first, Elmore suggests. “It’s not fun things first, quick things first, or easy things first – but first things first,” he says. For many of us, our true priorities are personal, such as family, says Clayton. “When someone is concerned with whether or not they have placed a high enough priority on family, I ask them why they work,” he says. “More times than not, the answers I hear are that people work to have a bigger or nicer house, or to take really nice vacations. The answers tend to come back to family, but are rooted in materialism.”

Manage interruptions by putting margins in your calendar for unexpected people, but don’t get distracted, adds Elmore. Question everything: “Don’t let sacred cows keep you from eliminating unnecessary or unproductive tasks,” he says. “Aim for excellence, not perfection. Trying to be perfect can prevent progress.”

Learn to be “strategically selfish” at work, says Clayton. “Try to identify scenarios in which you can say ‘no’, saving time by being more productive,” he says. For example, saying “no” to a side project at work can free up time for you to work on primary objectives. Or make a plan to work hard today so you can be in a position of more leverage later. “There are times in your careers when you need to say ‘yes’ a lot and earn social capital with supervisors and colleagues,” says Clayton. “I firmly believe that. But I also believe there are things we can say ‘no’ to as well without consequences.”

Schedule regular “time outs” in your week to check in with your priorities, says Kennedy. It can be as simple as a five-minute walk or a day off to do something you enjoy. “We can often put our own needs last in our effort to meet the needs of everyone else,” says Kennedy. “We might not ask for help because we think that admitting we have too much on our plate might be seen as a weakness. We could also believe that we are already maxed out.”

But forgoing the opportunity to recharge your battery will continue the cycle of exhaustion, which can have damaging circumstances, says Kennedy. “It is important to proactively address **it** before we have to, unfortunately, react to **it**,” she says. “If we utilize the resources around us, we are not weak; we are being real with ourselves. That is self-

awareness, and it is a strength that can continue to be developed throughout our lives.”

1. What is correct according to the first passage?
  - A It's not a fun to make a to-do list.
  - B You should put your priority things list for every day.
  - C Some people work hard because they put they families their priorities.
  - D Think carefully and choose between family and materialism.
2. What can you assume from the second paragraph?
  - A You should always leave some time for unexpected people.
  - B You should presuppose some time for definite unexpected things.
  - C You should eliminate unexpected people from your schedule list.
  - D You should interrupt and get distracted from unexpected people.
3. What does it mean to be “strategically selfish,” according to the third paragraph?
  - A Being concentrated on something more important.
  - B Making a plan how to work harder.
  - C Being able to say ‘no’.
  - D Earning social capital with the colleagues and supervisors.
4. According to the fourth paragraph, we ...
  - A may ask ‘time outs’ because we might be weak.
  - B need some time for helping others.
  - C sometimes should put our needs before the needs of others.
  - D need ‘time outs’ not be exhausted.
5. What does the pronoun **it** in bold in the last passage stand for?
  - A the opportunity to have some rest
  - B the condition when you are exhausted
  - C recharged battery
  - D charged battery

**Task 3.** Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

### **PUNCTUALITY**

Most American and British people would agree that it is good manners to be punctual (to arrive the right time) for an appointment. Arriving on time for formal \_\_\_\_ (1) such as business meetings or an interview is considered important. If somebody arrives late for a job interview, it may

\_\_\_\_(2) that they are not reliable or not interested in the job. Many people try to arrive a few minutes early for an appointment to \_\_\_\_ (3) the risk of rushing in at the last minute. Even in less formal situations people are generally expected to think about the person they are meeting and not to \_\_\_\_ (4) them waiting unnecessarily.

People are also expected to arrive on time for social events, especially weddings. Traditionally only the bride is allowed to be late. People are \_\_\_\_ (5) more relaxed about the time they arrive for more informal social occasions. When meeting s friend for lunch at a restaurant people try to arrive at the time \_\_\_\_ (6), or no more than five minutes late. If they are later than this the person they are meeting will start to think they are not going to come at all. However, when invited to dinner in somebody’s home it is actually considered polite to arrive a few minutes late. Under no \_\_\_\_ (7) should guests arrive early. At a party, however, people may arrive an hour or more after the start time written on the invitation.

If somebody does arrive late, they are expected to \_\_\_\_ (8). Depending on the circumstances and how late they are, people may say ‘I’m sorry I’m late’ or ‘Sorry to keep you waiting.’ If they are very late, they may feel obliged to give an \_\_\_\_ (9) as well, e.g. ‘I’m sorry I’m so late, but the traffic was bad.’

People \_\_\_\_ (10) concerts, plays, etc. to start at the time advertised, and if they are made to wait a long time they may start a slow handclap to show that they are impatient.

- |    |             |               |                 |                  |
|----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1  | A incidents | B accidents   | C events        | D episodes       |
| 2  | A suggest   | B offer       | C recommend     | D propose        |
| 3  | A avoid     | B escape      | C run           | D experience     |
| 4  | A make      | B hold        | C stay          | D keep           |
| 5  | A largely   | B generally   | C firstly       | D principally    |
| 6  | A agreed    | B arranged    | C organised     | D prepared       |
| 7  | A points    | B situations  | C circumstances | D states         |
| 8  | A excuse    | B justify     | C forgive       | D apologise      |
| 9  | A account   | B explanation | C answer        | D interpretation |
| 10 | A expect    | B believe     | C imagine       | D trust          |

**Task 4.** Read the texts below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

### **Tesco is trying to make customers happy**

The supermarket giant Tesco is a major supermarket in \_\_\_\_ (1). Its managers say that from the end of this year, there will be \_\_\_\_ (2) sweets or chocolates next to customers waiting to pay for their food. This is because they want their customers to be healthier.

Tesco did a lot of research on the best place to put things in its stores. It said that two-thirds of its customers thought it \_\_\_\_ (3) a good idea to remove candies and chocolates from \_\_\_\_ (4) front of the checkouts.

Britain's Public Health Minister Jane Ellison welcomed Tesco's idea. She said: "This initiative \_\_\_\_ (5) people to make healthier choices, which all contributes to reducing the long-term cost to our nation of obesity and ill-health."

- |   |         |           |             |              |
|---|---------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | A UK    | B a UK    | C an UK     | D the UK     |
| 2 | A any   | B every   | C no        | D not        |
| 3 | A is    | B was     | C were      | D been       |
| 4 | A on    | B in      | C off       | D to         |
| 5 | A helps | B helping | C will help | D would help |

### Public Transport

Most big cities \_\_\_\_ (6) long before the heyday of the private car. \_\_\_\_ (2) they rarely have enough space for moving traffic or parked vehicles, and long queues of stationary vehicles are a common sight. Indeed, some cities end up being almost permanently congested during the day. Those that have a relatively free flow of traffic at non-peak periods of the day \_\_\_\_ (3) either. The rush hour of early morning or early evening can easily see traffic brought to a standstill. The effects of exhaust fumes on air pollution in cities \_\_\_\_ (4). Buses \_\_\_\_ (5) as the solution, but they move slowly because of the sheer volume of other traffic, thus encouraging more commuters to abandon public transport.

- |    |                 |                   |               |                    |
|----|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 6  | A built         | B were built      | C have been   | D were being built |
| 7  | A As a result   | B Due to          | C In addition | D Finally          |
| 8  | A do not escape | B will not escape | C escape      | D escaped          |
| 9  | A was           | B documented      | C have been   | D has              |
|    | documented      |                   | documented    | documented         |
| 10 | A could see     | B must be seen    | C may see     | D might be seen    |

## TRAVELLING AND TOURISM

*If you reject the food, ignore the customs, fear the religion and avoid the people,  
you might better stay at home.*

*James Michener*

*I'm in love with cities I've never been to and people I've never met.*

*Melody Truong*

*Travel is like knowledge, the more you see, the more you know you haven't seen.*

*Mark Hertsgaard*

## FIRST PRACTISE

**Task 1.** Put the words/phrases in italics below in the correct category of transport below. Some words/phrases may be used more than once.

*runway traffic jam motorway platform cruise take off board  
station get on passport control voyage have a bump  
get out of rush hour seat belts*

**rail/train**

**sea/ship**

**air/plane**

**road/car**

**Task 2.** Match the announcements to the means of transport.

**coach**

**train**

**aeroplane**

**boat**

- 1 'Please ensure your seatbelts are fastened, your tray tables are folded away and your seat backs are upright.'
- 2 'Passengers with third class tickets must sit out on deck.'
- 3 'We will be making a one-hour lunch stop here.'
- 4 'The captain has now switched off the seatbelts sign.'
- 5 'The dinner car is located in the front carriage.'
- 6 'There are five lifeboats on board this vessel.'
- 7 'We will be pulling into the station in five minutes.'
- 8 'Please do not talk to the driver whilst the vehicle is in motion.'

**Task 3.** Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

1. The train now standing at \_\_\_\_ 3 is for Berlin.  
a) station      b) stop      c) platform      d) runway
2. Flight number BA 768 had to be \_\_\_\_ due to thick fog.

- a) changed                      b) cancelled                      c) booked                      d) set off
3. The first thing you should do when getting into a car is to \_\_\_\_ your seat belt.  
a) press                      b) undo                      c) fasten                      d) get
4. Today the most popular \_\_\_\_ of transport are the plane and the car.  
a) processes                      b) means                      c) ways                      d) methods
5. Speeding was the main \_\_\_\_ of the accident that happened last week.  
a) reason                      b) problem                      c) advantage                      d) cause
6. What I really dislike about camping holidays is putting \_\_\_\_ a tent.  
a) up                      b) away                      c) off                      d) on
7. I'm looking for accommodation for two people for three nights. Do you have any \_\_\_\_ here?  
a) places                      b) vacancies                      c) openings                      d) free seats

**Task 4.** Complete the sentences with the words in italics.

*direct emergency resort book collision included hit sunbathe*

1. Last year we spent Christmas in a ski \_\_\_\_ in the Alps.
2. When Ann was on a package holiday in Italy, she found out that the day trips she wanted to go on were not \_\_\_\_ in the price.
3. It's dangerous to \_\_\_\_ between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. especially for young children.
4. Although there was a very serious \_\_\_\_, nobody was hurt.
5. Excuse me, is there a(n) \_\_\_\_ train to Leeds? I've had enough of changing trains!
6. If it's a(n) \_\_\_\_, call for an ambulance immediately.
7. Brian lost control of his motorbike, \_\_\_\_ a tree and broke his arm.
8. If you want to fly to Dublin cheaply, you have to \_\_\_\_ a ticket at least four months in advance.

**Task 5.** Fill in the gaps with the words in italics.

*anchored bumpy ring express travel  
first-class rear-view crossing turbulent*

1. It was such a(n) \_\_\_\_ flight that the passengers all got scared.
2. The port was full of \_\_\_\_ ships.
3. We had a really smooth flight, but we did experience a bit of a(n) \_\_\_\_ landing.
4. You should always check the \_\_\_\_ mirror before you reverse the car.
5. It was a very rough \_\_\_\_ and many people got sea sick.



6. Take the \_\_\_\_ road north, and at the roundabout take the 2<sup>nd</sup> exit onto the M23.
7. My train ticket was really expensive as they only had seats in the \_\_\_\_ carriage.
8. You get to airport quickly if you take the \_\_\_\_ bus from the city centre.
9. I suffer from \_\_\_\_ sickness so I always take medicine to prevent it when I go on a trip.

**Task 6.** Choose the correct word.

1. I'll meet you **on/at** deck in five minutes.
2. Our flight's boarding **at/in** gate 25. Let's go before we miss it!
3. I can give you a lift **at/to** work in the morning.
4. Is this the right platform **to/for** the eastbound train?
5. The airport has two terminals; which one will we arrive **at/from**?
6. The car won't start because you forgot to fill it **out/up**.
7. The passengers got **off/from** the train when it arrived at the station.
8. Although the museum is **within/between** walking distance, it's much easier to hop on a bus.

**Task 7.** Choose the correct word.

1. I'd like to **keep/book** three seats to Los Angeles, please.
2. Will that be a one-way or **back/return** ticket, Sir?
3. He got his luggage from the **conveyor/moving** belt?
4. Additional pieces over the allowance will be subject to airport **excess/extra** baggage charges?
5. He went through passport **control/check**.
6. Prices are steep because you want to travel in **high/hot** season.
7. We stayed at a coastal town last winter, but everything was closed as it was the **off/high** season.
8. When you book a holiday with a **guide/tour** operator, they can arrange everything from the flights to the accommodation.
9. Let's check the airline's website for the latest **flight/flying** offers.
10. You can find maps and **travel/tourist** guides for the city at the airport's location/information centre.

**Task 8.** Fill in the gaps with: *basic, bridal, country, full, self-catering, twin.*

1. You can book a room with \_\_\_\_ board for only an extra 10 per night.
2. All our \_\_\_\_ apartments have new fully-fitted kitchens for you to prepare meals in.
3. The couple will stay in the \_\_\_\_ suite at the hotel after the reception.
4. Most youth hostels offer \_\_\_\_ accommodation at low prices.
5. We would like a \_\_\_\_ room for two nights, please.
6. We rented a really nice \_\_\_\_ cottage near the Lake District last summer.

**Task 9.** Choose the correct verb.

1. You must be a guest at the hotel to be able to **run/work** out in the gym for free.
2. Guests must **check/look** out at the reception by 12 pm on the day of their departure.
3. I **slept/went** over at a friend's house when I last came to London.
4. All the hotels were fully booked, but we found a bed and breakfast that **placed/put** us up for the night.

**Task 10.** Fill in: *taste and budget, thrill-seeking, crystal-clear, inclusive, tropical jungle, nightlife, ruins, relaxation, special deals.*

### SPECIAL WINTER DEALS

Fabulous all-\_\_\_\_(1) package holidays to Cancún – starting from just \$1000!

Escape the British chill this winter by travelling to beautiful Cancún. Cancún's white sandy beaches and \_\_\_\_ (2) waters make it a paradise for beach lovers. Add to this a vibrant \_\_\_\_ (3) proximity to spectacular Mayan \_\_\_\_ (4) and lush \_\_\_\_ (5) and you have Mexico's most popular tourist spot!

We have deals to suit every \_\_\_\_ (6) - whether you're a luxury traveller just looking for a little \_\_\_\_ (7), or a(n) \_\_\_\_ (8) backpacker in search of your next adrenalin rush.

Call one of our agents today on 0492 9432 0002 to find out more about this – and other – \_\_\_\_ (9).

**Task 11.** Complete the following news snippets with these words: *jackknifed, rescue operation, fatalities, skidded, control, oncoming, emergency landing, brakes, control tower, overtaking, error.*

1. 'According to reports, the driver lost \_\_\_\_ of his vehicle and ploughed into \_\_\_\_ traffic after suffering a heart attack at the wheel.'
2. 'The A249 was blocked for more than two hours this evening after a lorry \_\_\_\_.'
3. 'There were five hospitalisations but no \_\_\_\_ in the 3-car pile-up.'
4. 'A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ has been launched to evacuate workers from an oil tanker in the North Sea.'
5. 'Current indications are that the accident resulted from human \_\_\_\_ and a machine malfunction.'
6. 'A flight carrying 120 passengers made a(n) \_\_\_\_ at Mumbai airport this afternoon.'
7. 'The driver who hit the pedestrian claims his \_\_\_\_ failed.'
8. 'Despite lasting contact with the \_\_\_\_ for more than 60 seconds, the pilot managed to land the plane safely.'
9. 'The accident occurred when a driver \_\_\_\_ on an oily surface as he was \_\_\_\_ another vehicle.'

**Task 12.** Choose the correct particle.

1. I was lucky to escape serious injury after I was run **over/up** by a car.
2. We got stuck in the middle of nowhere when we ran **down/out** of petrol.
3. The engine gave **away/out** just before I could get off the motorway.
4. I pulled **through/over** onto the hard shoulder when I got a flat tyre.
5. I had to walk to the town centre after the bus broke **up/down** on the dual carriageway.
6. The road is very icy. If you don't slow **out/down**, we'll crash.
7. I was held **up/down** in a traffic jam after a truck crashed on the motorway.
8. She leaned out of the window and waved goodbye to us as the train pulled **out/away** of the station.

**Task 13.** Choose the correct item.

### **In Search of Fresh Air**

The summer heat \_\_\_\_ (1) since early June. As newcomers to Greece, we had heard of the intense summer temperatures, but we had never imagined it would be so bad. Back home, in Bristol, our summers were warm and sunny, but the temperature rarely went above the mid-

twenties. We had moved to Crete to enjoy the climate, but after a week of suffering, we \_\_\_\_ (2) that the heat \_\_\_\_ (3) unbearable.

That was when Tom and I decided to buy a ceiling fan. We went into the town and after hours of looking, we \_\_\_\_ (4) across a beautiful wooden fan which we bought on the spot. The shop assistant offered to send an electrician to install it, but my husband refused. You see, he \_\_\_\_ (5) for an electrician doing odd jobs when he was a student years ago, so he believed he could do it himself.

As soon as we got home, Tom \_\_\_\_ (6) working on the fan and I went to the kitchen to prepare dinner. I had just put the food on the table when he called me. We looked up and saw that the fan \_\_\_\_ (7) overhead and blowing cool air into the bedroom. We sat down to eat, but a few minutes later we heard a terrible noise. We rushed into the bedroom and saw that the fan \_\_\_\_ (8) onto the floor. My poor husband \_\_\_\_ (9) as white as a sheet.

When we \_\_\_\_ (10) from the shock, we picked up the pieces and Tom promised me that we could go back and get another one. We went the next day and this time we agreed to have an electrician come and install it!

- |           |                    |                     |                      |                       |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>1</b>  | A had started      | B start             | C were starting      | D use to start        |
| <b>2</b>  | A were realising   | B had realised      | C had been realising | D realised            |
| <b>3</b>  | A became           | B had been becoming | C had become         | D used to become      |
| <b>4</b>  | A were coming      | B came              | C had come           | D had been coming     |
| <b>5</b>  | A would be working | B used to work      | C would work         | D was working         |
| <b>6</b>  | A had started      | B was starting      | C started            | D had been starting   |
| <b>7</b>  | A had been working | B was working       | C worked             | D had worked          |
| <b>8</b>  | A had crashed      | B was crashing      | C had been crashing  | D crash               |
| <b>9</b>  | A was going        | B went              | C had been going     | D used to go          |
| <b>10</b> | A were recovering  | B had recovered     | C would recover      | D had been recovering |

**Task 14.** Read the text and answer the questions to the text.

**Reality Check: When is a train on time?**

*A Japanese railway company made headlines after it apologised for sending a train off 20 seconds early.*

The idea of “deeply apologizing” for the “severe inconvenience” of a lost 20 seconds seemed almost alien to commuters who have to put up with much greater disruption in other countries.

In Japan, the average high-speed bullet train arrives at its final stop just 54 seconds behind schedule, and that includes delays caused by uncontrollable factors such as natural disasters.

If a Japanese train is five minutes late or more, its passengers are issued with a certificate. They can show this to their boss or teacher as an excuse for being late. But what if other countries’ rail networks wanted to compare themselves with Japanese punctuality? It turns out to be a far harder task than you might imagine.

*When is a train on time?* Most countries in the world publish statistics that show what percentage of their trains arrive “on time”. You might think that a train is “on time” if and only if it isn’t late. But it isn’t quite that simple. The problem is that, unbelievable as this may sound, there is no consensus on what counts as “on time”.

Here’s an example. The Swiss railway claims to be the most punctual in Europe. It says 89.7% of its trains were “on time” between January and October. Great Britain does not have the same reputation. But during the past 12 months, 88.3% of its rail services were “on time”.

*Does that mean British trains are almost as punctual as the Swiss?* Not necessarily. First, the two countries have different ideas about when a train is “on time”. For the Swiss, a train is late if it arrives at the station more than three minutes after the advertised time. In Great Britain, it can be up to five minutes late and still count as “on time” (or up to 10 minutes if it’s a longer journey). When you look at how many British trains were no later than three minutes, the figure is 83.7%. Secondly, the two countries aren’t measuring the same kind of punctuality. In Great Britain, the regulator looks at when the train arrives at its final destination. In Switzerland, they don’t monitor the trains, they look at the punctuality of individuals – how late did each passenger arrive at whichever station they wanted to get off at? Network Rail, which is responsible for British rail tracks and other infrastructure, says it’s

working to be able to measure punctuality at every stop, not just the terminus.

*Whose time?* It seems almost as though no two countries have the same standards for punctuality. A US train is allowed 10 minutes leeway for journeys up to 250 miles – but that increases to 30 minutes for journeys of more than 550 miles. In Ireland and Northern Ireland, a train is “on time” if it’s less than 10 minutes late (five minutes for Dublin’s Dart network). Australia’s rail companies each have their definitions of punctuality. In Victoria, trains have between 5- and 11-minute leeway, while Queensland’s trains have either four or six minutes, depending on the route. Meanwhile, Sydney Trains measures punctuality during only peak periods. In Germany, there are two kinds of “on time”. So far this year, 94.2% of trains have reached their final destination within six minutes of the scheduled time, and 98.9% within 16 minutes.

“Comparing the numbers is close to an impossible task,” says Ben Condry, associate director of the Railway and Transport Strategy Centre at Imperial College London. “Even if you consider only the percentage of trains on time, there are some very significant differences in measurements and definitions.”

*Force majeure.* “Are cancelled trains counted as ‘late’ or excluded from the data altogether? What about trains that are partly cancelled? What if a replacement bus is provided?” “Are some types of delay excluded from the data – such as extreme weather, ill passengers, strikes?” For example, Taiwan’s High-Speed Rail Company says 99.66% of its trains were on time in 2015 – but that excludes trains that were delayed by factors outside the company’s control. And, as Mr Condry says: “The scale of the impact of some of these factors can easily outweigh any real differences in punctuality.”

*What else to measure?* Nor should we stop at counting the trains that arrive on time. Umit Bititci, a professor of business performance at Heriot-Watt University asks: “When you are late, how late are you?” Imagine two rail companies, both running 95% of services on time. What about the other 5%? “Imagine in the first company those trains are seconds late, but in the second they’re hours late. You want to see distribution as well.” We might also want to look at the start of the journey, as well as the end. “Leaving early might be problematic - you leave people stranded – but is arriving early problematic? It’s not.”

(Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-42024020>)

1. Why do you think Japanese railway companies feel the need to apologize publicly for a 20-second delay, and how does this reflect cultural attitudes toward punctuality compared to other countries?
2. The text highlights significant differences in how countries define “on time.” How do these varying standards impact our perception of railway performance and efficiency?
3. Given the differences in measurement methods (e.g., terminal vs. individual station punctuality), how reliable or fair is it to compare railway systems’ punctuality across countries?
4. Should factors like extreme weather or strikes be excluded when calculating punctuality statistics? Why or why not?
5. In addition to punctuality, what other metrics (e.g., passenger satisfaction, safety, or delay duration) should be considered when evaluating the performance of a railway system?

**Task 15.** Match the words with their definitions.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>1</b> commuter    | <b>a)</b> a plan or timetable that outlines the expected times for events, such as the arrival and departure of trains                    |
| <b>2</b> disruption  | <b>b)</b> the act of traveling from one place to another, often implying a single trip.   |
| <b>3</b> schedule    | <b>c)</b> the place to which someone or something is traveling or being sent  |
| <b>4</b> destination | <b>d)</b> the busiest time of day for transportation systems, typically corresponding to morning and evening rush hours.                  |
| <b>5</b> terminus    | <b>e)</b> a person who travels regularly between home and work or school, typically using public transportation                           |
| <b>6</b> journey     | <b>f)</b> the final stop or station on a railway or bus route   |
| <b>7</b> rush hour   | <b>g)</b> an allowed margin of variation or flexibility, such as the amount of time a train can be late and still be considered “on time” |
| <b>8</b> leeway      | <b>h)</b> a disturbance or interruption to normal operations, such as delays or cancellations in transportation services                  |

**Task 16. *Discuss:*** Some holiday companies promise to take you ‘out of your comfort zone’ (do unfamiliar things that you are afraid of). Why do some people want to step out of their comfort zone on holiday? Would you want to? Why? Why not?

## THEN DO TESTS

### TEST 1

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

#### NEW YORK CAFES

Scattered throughout the city of New York are dozens of 'secret' gardens, quiet corners, terraces, and rooftops where you can escape the urban rush and dine amidst tree and flowering plants.

1. **TOVERN ON THE GREEN.** Some call it a tourist trap, but the architecture and woodland setting guarantee a long and healthy life for this Central Park restaurant. Dinner in the garden on a summer's night, wrapped in the scent of a thousand flowers and lit by Japanese lanterns, is truly an affair to remember. And the extravagant desserts are a luscious way to celebrate a birthday or other special occasion.

2. **BOATHOUSE CAFÉ.** While tourists are queueing up for tables at Tavern on the Green, New Yorkers head deeper into central Park for lunch at this charming, relatively inexpensive café. The main attraction here is the setting, which overlooks the park's Boathouse Pond with the skyscrapers of midtown in the background. The food at the Boathouse is admittedly unimpressive although you won't go wrong with the pasta dishes or burgers.

3. **COURTYARD CAFÉ & BAR.** Located in the heart of midtown near Grand Central Terminal, this eatery in the Doral Court Hotel qualifies as one of New York's best-kept secrets. The garden here, though small, is one of the city's finest with umbrella-shaded tables next to a sparkling waterfall.

4. **AMERICAN FESTIVAL CAFÉ.** 'Golden Boy,' the famous statue, oversees the festivals at this restaurant situated in the shadow of New York's Art Deco architectural masterpiece. In winter, the outdoor section of the café is transformed into the Rockefeller Center Skating Rink; in summer, the shaded, linen-draped tables make an inviting prospect after a hard morning of shopping.

5. **RIVER CAFÉ.** New York City's best outdoor dining experience is across the Brooklyn Bridge at this boat-restaurant moored in the East River. In an informal survey, six out of seven New Yorkers picked the River Café as the best place in the city to propose marriage. Positive



features: stunning views of the Manhattan skyline, and of picture-perfect sunsets; inventive contemporary cooking with an American accent.

6. YAFFA CAFÉ. When the western half of Greenwich Village changed into a center for tourists, the area's artists and musicians moved east to the neighbourhood known as Alphabet City. For a glimpse of arty New York, 1990s style, take a seat in Yaffa's uniquely urban garden; order a plate of food and a pot of herb tea and watch the world go by.

Which of the cafes \_\_\_\_\_?

- A offers two outdoor options
- B doesn't have interesting food
- C appeals particularly to tourists
- D is floating
- E is known by few people
- F may offer you the chance of some physical exercise
- G is good at sitting and watching people
- H is hardly worth being recommended

**Task 2.** Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

### ACROSS EUROPE

On 1 May 1997, 27-year-old Londoner Andrew Terrill began a 7,000-mile walk from the south of Italy to the northernmost tip of Norway. The aim of his walk was to raise £100,000 for homeless people in England's capital. Here he reports on his experiences at the start of his adventure.

'WHEN I stood on a deserted beach at the southern tip of Italy on 1 May, I didn't know quite what to expect. Perhaps that was just as well. If I had known, I might never have left that pleasant Mediterranean beach. As I walked north into the foothills of the Apennines, it seemed impossible that I would ever reach my final destination, North cape at the top of Norway. I was both excited and nervous. My 35-kilo rucksack contained food for up to seven days. It also held my home – a small lightweight tent – and everything else I needed for wilderness travel.

The Apennines were certainly a challenge. The mountains were covered in dense forest, and there were few footpaths. The maps were wonderfully imaginative. Valleys, mountains and lakes were marked, but didn't exist. Those that did exist often weren't marked. As a result, I was frequently lost – once for two and a half days. It wasn't a very promising

start. The wildlife kept me on the toes. There were many evil-looking snakes, a million lizards, deer and wild boar. Wolves were said to be hidden away in the deepest forests.

Walking in the southern Apennines was very tough. It was also fascinating, with ramshackle mountain villages along the way. The locals were friendly and helpful. It was great to be out in the hills with the freedom to travel and live life at my own slow pace.

It was also very hard, though. In May and June, the temperatures reached the mid-thirties, and there was little water. I finished each day bathed in sweat. I was footsore and exhausted. I rarely had a chance to recover. Mosquitoes and barking dogs kept me awake at night, as did the heat. I felt like a tramp, and I looked like one, too.

Sometimes, in great need of a shower and a chance to relax, I tried hotels. On many frustrating occasions, empty-looking hotels suddenly became full when I arrived. At times, in the southern Apennines, I wasn't at all happy.'

1. Andrew Terrill started his expedition
  - A with enough food for the whole trip.
  - B in London, the capital of England.
  - C on a Mediterranean beach.
  - D well aware of what lay ahead.
2. While walking through the mountains, Andrew
  - A remained alert to wild animals.
  - B had reliable maps.
  - C came across wolves.
  - D followed established footpaths.
3. Walking in the southern Apennines was hard because
  - A Andrew couldn't keep up a fast enough pace.
  - B the people villages were unfriendly.
  - C it was hot and Andrew couldn't have a shower.
  - D Andrew got seriously ill.
4. The thing Andrew did not complain about was
  - A the lack of sleep.
  - B high temperatures.
  - C the standard of hotels.
  - D aching feet.
5. How did Andrew deal with his physical exhaustion and need for a break?

- A He took a week off from walking to rest.
- B He relied on local villages for shelter and food.
- C He sought relief by trying to stay in hotels, but they were often full.
- D He walked faster to finish the journey sooner.

**Task 3.** Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

### Travel with a purpose

The rise of package holidays in the 20<sup>th</sup> century made us believe that travelling was about jetting off to beach resorts for two weeks of sun, fun, and sand. And, more recently, due to the advent of \_\_\_\_ (1) airlines, it has been a race to tick off experiences and destinations. Books with helpful titles, \_\_\_\_ (2) *1000 Wonders of the World*, are bestsellers. Many holidaymakers set out with the \_\_\_\_ (3) of crossing off all the must-see sites they have read about.

When you book a holiday today, the first thing you \_\_\_\_ (4) yourself is, *Where shall I go?* But isn't the why and how just as important as the where?

Don't we also go on holiday to \_\_\_\_ (5) out batteries and to meet interesting people? As the cost of flying increases and *carbon guilt* sets in, the purpose of travel will \_\_\_\_ (6) become more important than ever. The new of travelling could be described as *deep travel*. It will be about getting under the skin of a place. We will \_\_\_\_ (7) real experiences rather than artificial culture packaged up for tourists. It will be about the \_\_\_\_ (8) of local character and the detail. It will be about the things that make a place \_\_\_\_ (9). It will be as much about the particular smell of a place, for example fresh spices in Turkey, as it is about exploring \_\_\_\_ (10) shops and restaurants. So get away from the crowds, and see what you can find!

- |   |                |            |            |             |
|---|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | A low-charge   | B low-hire | C low-cost | D low-prise |
| 2 | A like         | B so       | C such     | D as        |
| 3 | A prospect     | B end      | C scheme   | D intention |
| 4 | A say          | ask        | C question | D tell      |
| 5 | A remake       | B recharge | C refill   | D restore   |
| 6 | A safely       | B surely   | C firmly   | D solidly   |
| 7 | A search       | B attempt  | C seek     | D hunt      |
| 8 | A appreciation | B opinion  | C regard   | D judgement |

- 9 A alone                      B independent      C unique                  D separate  
 10 A community              B public              C district                  D local

**Task 4.** Read the texts below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

### **Coping with Traffic**

Many large cities around the world have struggled to keep up with the increase in traffic in recent times. Densely populated areas, growing car ownership, as well as narrow roads \_\_\_\_ (1) for much lower volumes of traffic all contribute to this. In 1975, Singapore decided to introduce a congestion charge – a fee paid \_\_\_\_ (2) drivers entering the most traffic-heavy zones of the city. London introduced a congestion charge in 2003. Public opinion was initially opposed to \_\_\_\_ (3) idea, but people soon became more supportive of the scheme. Despite this, its first decade \_\_\_\_ (4) mixed success, and the number of cars in the city fell by only 10%. However, the scheme proved massively profitable, \_\_\_\_ (5) allowed the city council to invest in other measures aimed at improving traffic conditions in London. These included cycle lanes, pedestrianized areas and better road surfaces.

- 1 A build                      B built                      C building                  D are building  
 2 A by                          B for                          C of                          D at  
 3 A the                          B an                          C such                          D some  
 4 A has been                  B was                          C brought                  D had been  
     bringing                  bringing                          brought  
 5 A who                          B which                      C what                          D that

### **A MELTING POT**

The term melting point is \_\_\_\_ (6) associated with the United States. The United States is a melting pot of people from different cultures and races. While American English is generally standard, American speech can \_\_\_\_ (7) according to what part of the country you are in. certain traits and personalities are connected with certain regions. Westerners are known as \_\_\_\_ (8) traditional of Americans, and the most tolerant of change and differences. Midwesterners are known for \_\_\_\_ (9) honest, straightforward people of traditional values. The southwest has had the least influence by European immigrants. Much of its culture \_\_\_\_ (10) by native Americans and by Spanish. Southerners are known for their hospitality. The Northeast is well known for its culture with excellent theatres and museums.

- |    |                     |                |             |               |
|----|---------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 6  | A strong            | B stronger     | C strongest | D strongly    |
| 7  | A be differed       | B be differing | C to differ | D differ      |
| 8  | A least             | B the least    | C the less  | D little      |
| 9  | A to be             | B be           | C being     | D been        |
| 10 | A has been defining | B had defined  | C defined   | D is defining |

## TEST 2

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

### AIRPORTS

The choice of where to fly from has never been greater, particularly for those flying a package holiday. For each airport, we looked at the facilities (e.g., restaurants, waiting areas, etc.) offered before going through passport control (land-side) and after going through passport control (air-side).

**1. Heathrow.** The check-in hall is spacious and modern. There are few land-side shops but the essentials are available. A café with pine seating and a medium range of hot dishes and salads is situated upstairs. There are more facilities air-side. The shops are clustered into the central part of the 500-metre-long hall, and expensive ranges are well represented. There's plenty of natural light from the windows that overlook the runway and lots of seating away from the shopping area.

**2. Manchester.** The check-in hall has a high glass roof which lets in natural light. The café is at the one end and slightly separated from the rest of the facilities, which makes it much more pleasant. There's also an up-market coffee shop. Hundreds of seats – little used when we visited despite the passengers crowded below – are available upstairs. The departure lounge is bright and has plenty of space, the cafeteria is pleasant.

**3. Stansted.** Passengers can walk in a straight line from the entrance, through the check-in to the motorail that takes them to their plane. Land-side, there's a cluster of fast-food outlets that sell baked potatoes, American burgers, and filled rolls. All seating is in the same area away from the check-in and shops. There's a surprisingly small number of shops considering Stansted's claims to be a major London airport, although basic stores like a chemist and bookshop are here. The large

departure lounge has blue seats and grey carpet. There's a large tax-free and luxury goods shopping area and a café.

**4. Heathrow.** Avoid travelling from here if you can. The check-in area is unpleasant with a claustrophobic low roof and scores of pillars.

The upstairs café is noisy because it is next to the music shop. The departure lounge is also too small with illuminated advertisements hanging from its low ceiling.

**5. Manchester 1.** The large, low check-in hall is the least impressive part of the terminal. Beyond that is a pleasant shopping mall with a wide range of shops and snack bars. The self-service eating area has a good range of foods from steak and chips to salads. There is also a more formal restaurant mostly used for business lunches. The departure lounge is large and bright.

**6. Edinburg.** The eating options range from a coffee shop to a self-service restaurant, and a reasonable variety of shops are scattered around the land-side area rather than being collected in one area. The air-side food arrangements are mainly limited to rolls and buns.

Which airport \_\_\_\_\_?

- A** does not sell anything to read
- B** most conveniences are upstairs
- C** makes it very easy for passengers to find their way through
- D** has its shops spread out
- E** has a departure lounge which is not very impressive
- F** has facilities for people who are travelling for work
- G** has a good view of the planes
- H** needs modernising

**Task 2.** Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

In 1989, a young, intrepid Australian was travelling around Europe and found himself at his British hotel after closing time – at 10 in the morning. Most of us might take this as an opportunity to find a cozy bed and breakfast or at least a dry bench in a railway station. Matt Lassiter spotted a business opportunity. Knowing that he was not alone and that thousands of backpacking youngsters were wandering the world with heavy bags and fat wallets. Lassiter came up with a plan to start his own

hostels that made young visitors feel at home whenever they arrived. “I to show canyon!”

A couple of years later, Lassiter formed his own company, which he called Roamers. He intended to focus on creating hostels, which would provide accommodation for the dynamic youth tourism market. “The average backpacker, around 18-21, is likely to be highly educated, often taking time off between school and university and usually has quite a lot of money to spend and these are the people Roamers sets out to attract,” says Lassiter.

Today, Roamers operates in more than 20 countries, has 70 hostels, and provides 1.5 million bed nights each year. Lassiter says that each hostel is like a kindly aunt or uncle looking after young people. Backpackers like that and their parents like it even more, not because Roamers is a fun environment, but because Roamers offers safe and secure accommodation.

A typical hostel has showers and toilets on each floor, a “chill out” room with television, food, bar, and drink facilities, a laundry room, and internet access with free email usage. Lassiter was very aware that his young, bright customers would all be familiar with the internet and that it would play an important part in marketing his company.

Part of Lassiter’s success is knowing that backpackers want to feel like explorers. “We have to be very careful how we market our products – it must be their decision and not seen as a package holiday – we make them think they are independent.” The Roamers technique is to offer pre-booked two- or four-day tours, a couple of nights recovering from jetleg, a welcome pack, clean sheets – no sleeping bags – and a free call home. The formula is certainly working, which just goes to show that Lassiter’s instincts are exactly right for his growing holiday market.

1. What did Lassiter think would help young travellers?

- A To be less spoiled financially by their parents.
- B To find more welcoming accommodation.
- C To be more aware of looking after their money.
- D To accept that accommodation can vary.

2. Why are parents in favour of Roamers?

- A They don’t have to worry about their children’s safety.
- B They approve of the entertainment on offer.
- C They can pay extra for secure arrangements.
- D They like the fact that their children have fun.

3. Lassiter is successful because
- A explores benefit from his hostels.
  - B travelers can depend on his advice.
  - C he operates a very fair formula.
  - D he has researched his market.
4. How did Matt Lassiter react to the British hostel closing in the morning?
- A It gave him an idea of the future.
  - B He looked for alternative accommodation.
  - C It put him off travelling in Europe.
  - D He decided to continue his journey.
5. Lassiter's use of the internet
- A attracts business partners.
  - B saves him time and money.
  - C shows good business sense.
  - D helps him market computers.

**Task 3.** Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

### A Good Souvenir

There are some objects that remind me of places I've attended. These objects include a model boat that I saw being \_\_\_\_ (1) from a piece of wood on a Caribbean island, a piece of lava that \_\_\_\_ (2) hot from a volcano in the year I was born, and a shell \_\_\_\_ (3) on my favourite childhood beach.

\_\_\_\_ (4) everything else, from which memory and detail fades, it is as if the longer you hold on to certain objects, the \_\_\_\_ (5) their associations with the past become, and the sharper the recollections that gather around them. They are, \_\_\_\_ (6), real souvenirs, encapsulations not only of the place, but of your time in the place. But these days, the term "real souvenirs" sounds like a contradiction in \_\_\_\_ (7), and this is because the objects sold to tourists as souvenirs are often cheap mass-produced imports that have nothing to \_\_\_\_ (8) with the place at all.

It's often the \_\_\_\_ (9) that the best souvenirs, like my shell, are found rather than purchased, but \_\_\_\_ (10) for souvenirs can also be a fun holiday activity. But if you are buying souvenirs on holiday this summer, make sure they pass the reality test.

- 1    A sketched                      B carved                      C thrown                      D scratched



- |    |             |               |               |             |
|----|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 2  | A developed | B raised      | C emerged     | D arrived   |
| 3  | A found out | B bumped into | C come across | D picked up |
| 4  | A opposite  | B dissimilar  | C unlike      | D different |
| 5  | A wider     | B greater     | C larger      | D harder    |
| 6  | A albeit    | B otherwise   | C whereas     | D therefore |
| 7  | A terms     | B sounds      | C letters     | D nicknames |
| 8  | A gain      | B do          | C make        | D get       |
| 9  | A reason    | B statement   | C case        | D true      |
| 10 | A browsing  | B seeking     | C surfing     | D pursuing  |

**Task 4.** Read the texts below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

### Golden Gate Bridge

The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World. On its opening day, 27 May 1937, thousands of people \_\_\_\_ (1) across the bridge, and the next day it was opened for vehicles. Today, about 112,000 vehicles pass over the bridge daily, while pedestrians can walk on the pavements during the day. The bridge is a very popular tourist attraction, and visitors \_\_\_\_ (2) photos of it for years and years.

The colour of the Golden Gate Bridge, which is known as International Orange, \_\_\_\_ (3) the bridge stand out even on foggy days. However, \_\_\_\_ (4) 1937, the bridge has been closed three times because of the weather.

Lots of films feature the Golden Gate Bridge – in recent years, it \_\_\_\_ (5) in superhero and sci-fi films, like *Ant-Man* and *Bumblebee*. It has also made regular appearances in Star Trek films and TV series, starting with *Star Trek IV* in 1986!

- |   |                     |                      |               |                |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | A have walked       | B have been walking  | C walking     | D walked       |
| 2 | A have been talking | B took               | C were taking | D are taking   |
| 3 | A helping           | B has helped         | C helped      | D been helping |
| 4 | A for               | B ever               | C since       | D in           |
| 5 | A has appeared      | B has been appearing | C will appear | D appeared     |

## Christopher Columbus

Italian mariner Christopher Columbus was widely believed to be the first European \_\_\_\_ (6) across the Atlantic Ocean and successfully land on the American continent.

Columbus began working at sea early on and made his first considerable voyage in 1475. A year later, he survived a shipwreck off Cape St. Vincent and \_\_\_\_ (7) ashore, after which he moved to Lisbon. He met pilots and navigators who believed in the existence of islands \_\_\_\_ (8) to the west.

In 1484, Columbus asked King John II of Portugal to back his voyage west, but \_\_\_\_ (9). In January of 1492, after being twice rebuffed, Columbus obtained \_\_\_\_ (10) support.

Columbus would make four voyages to the West Indies, which resulted in numerous discoveries.

- |    |                          |                              |                            |                            |
|----|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6  | A sailing                | B to sail                    | C sail                     | D sailed                   |
| 7  | A swam                   | B swim                       | C swims                    | D swum                     |
| 8  | A farthest               | B father                     | C far                      | D furthest                 |
| 9  | A has been refused       | B had refused                | C refused                  | D was refused              |
| 10 | A Ferdinand and Isabella | B Ferdinand's and Isabella's | C Ferdinand and Isabella's | D Ferdinand's and Isabella |

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

*Science is organized knowledge. Wisdom is organised life.*  
Immanuel Kant

*The science of today is the technology of tomorrow.*  
Edward Teller

*There are in fact two things, science and opinion; the former begets knowledge, the latter ignorance.*  
Hippocrates

## FIRST PRACTISE

**Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the words:** *uncovered, published, conducting, provide, announced, invented.*

1. It is important to thoroughly research a topic before \_\_\_\_ an experiment.
2. Scientists have \_\_\_\_ new evidence that life could exist beyond Earth.
3. Yesterday, scientists \_\_\_\_ a major breakthrough in the fight against malaria.
4. The scientist was asked to \_\_\_\_ evidence to support his hypothesis.
5. The archeologists \_\_\_\_ their findings in the journal.
6. Who \_\_\_\_ the microwave?

**Task 2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the brackets.**

1. Galileo was the first \_\_\_\_ (astronomy) to use a telescope to view the stars and moon.
2. We wanted to study the \_\_\_\_ (relation) between atoms and molecules.
3. The \_\_\_\_ (science) evidence for biological evolution is overwhelming.
4. The research indicates that drinking coffee in \_\_\_\_ (moderate) could have a beneficial effect.
5. After successfully booking my plane ticket online, I received a \_\_\_\_ (confirm) email.

**Task 3. Complete the quiz questions with *online, surf, write, wi-fi, skip, purchase, looking*. Then answer the questions for you.**

1. Do you usually have your meals while \_\_\_\_ for information online?
2. Have you ever chosen holiday accommodation simply because it had \_\_\_\_ access?
3. Do you contact \_\_\_\_ friends more often than people you actually see in real life?
4. Do you \_\_\_\_ products online that you could buy in shops in person?
5. Do you often \_\_\_\_ meals because you get carried away on the internet?
6. Do you read or \_\_\_\_ blogs while doing your homework?
7. Do you \_\_\_\_ the Internet for more than four hours a day?

*How many 'yes' answers?*

*0-2. You're still in the real world.*

*3-5. You should spend less time online.*

*6-7. You are an internet addict!*

#### **Task 4. Choose the correct word.**

1. Facebook and Skype make it much easier to **keep/hold** in touch with friends in other countries.
2. I **posted/sent** a video clip on YouTube for you.
3. He **uploaded/loaded** pictures from the party onto Facebook.
4. Send all your friends an email to **update/upgrade** them on your news.
5. It's quicker to **research/search** a project online.
6. Be careful not to **contaminate/get** a virus on your computer when you're **downloading/taking** files from the Internet.
7. I use a touchscreen on my personal organiser to **input/put** data.

#### **Task 5. Choose the appropriate word.**

1. Tanya couldn't believe she had **accomplished/succeeded** her goal of passing all her final exams.
2. Diana finally **managed/achieved** her ambition of becoming a marine biologist.
3. Terry had **triumphed/earned** over the other entrants in her design contest.
4. he has **won/gained** a reputation as a brilliant scientist.
5. Scientists claim they have **managed/succeeded** in detecting life on other planets.
6. She **fulfilled/won** her lifelong dream of winning the Nobel Prize in Physics.

#### **Task 6. Choose the correct word.**

1. You need to plug the USB cord **into/onto** the computer to transfer your files.
2. I rely **of/on** my personal organizer to organize my life.
3. Does the radiation emitted from mobile phones have an effect **on/of** people's brains?
4. He shows a lot of interest **in/for** marine biology.
5. This resource can be of great help **to/of** those who want to learn about computer science.

#### **Task 7. Choose the correct word.**

1. It turns **up/out** that Nicole cheated in the Chemistry test.
2. Scientists want to find **out/of** more about Mars.

3. You need to slow **down/up** and read all the research material thoroughly.
4. Bill needed to come **down/up** with a new idea for his biology assignment.
5. I had to turn **off/down** my friend's invitation because I wanted to finish my project.
6. He carried **away/out** an experiment on dolphins.
7. The presentation went **off/out** as planned.
8. My computer broke **off/down** and now I have to take it to a specialist to be repaired.

**Task 8. Fill in the gaps with the words in their correct form:**  
*challenge, role, contain, honour, come up.*

1. Katie is a positive \_\_\_\_ model for aspiring young scientists.
2. They couldn't \_\_\_\_ their laughter when they saw Bill's crazy invention.
3. Researchers are invited \_\_\_\_ with inventive ideas for conserving energy.
4. We decided that \_\_\_\_ the product was a good idea because it would be profitable.
5. They discussed the many technological \_\_\_\_ facing developing countries.
6. "It's a real \_\_\_\_ to be representing my country," he said.

**Task 9. Choose the correct preposition.**

1. The scientist's brilliant lecture made a strong impression **to/on** the students.
2. We should get it **at/into** the hands of our customers as soon as possible.
3. Not everyone has the luxury of cooking **by/on** electric stoves.
4. "I'm relying **at/on** you to come up with a great idea," he said.
5. Please explain **to/for** the judges your reasons for entering this competition.
6. Many smokers die **from/by** lung cancer.

**Task 10. Fill in:** *the moment, until/till, when, before, or as.*

\_\_\_\_(1) Jim Davis introduced his new comic strip in 1978, little did he know how popular he would be even today, over thirty years later. Even

though Garfield was just the main character's friend at first, it wasn't long \_\_\_\_ (2) he became the star of the strip. This fat, lazy cat, which lies in his basket all day \_\_\_\_ (3) it's time for lunch, has become famous. hands \_\_\_\_ (4) time went by, he gained many loyal fans and now has over 260 million people worldwide who read the strip every day. Garfield is a charming and witty cat, and although he sometimes plays tricks on his owner, Jon, deep down he loves him and is his friend. Above all, he has one weakness, that make him special and so lovable; lasagna! \_\_\_\_ (5) he sees freshly baked lasagna, he is putty in anyone's hands.

**Task 11. Complete the text with the words below.**

*according to forget changed remembering Interestingly  
It's being suggested the get hold of might on*

**Has Google made us stupid?**

The rise of Google and other search engines has \_\_\_\_ (1) the way we remember information, \_\_\_\_ (2) to research. Because we now have access to all \_\_\_\_ (3) information we could possibly want at the touch of a button, we no longer need to store so much information in our heads. \_\_\_\_ (4) that this is actually changing the way our brains store and recall information. We're quite likely \_\_\_\_ (5) information that we believe we can find online and more likely to remember something which we \_\_\_\_ (6) not be able to access on the internet. We are now better at remembering where we can \_\_\_\_ (7) the information than we are at \_\_\_\_ (8) the information itself. \_\_\_\_ (9) the brain is a malleable organ, which changes according to our circumstances. So, it's not just Google that can change the way we remember things. We have always looked to 'experts' to remember things for us. And even in more informal ways, long-term couples also learn to rely \_\_\_\_ (10) each other for remembering information. Now, where did I put my keys?

**Task 12. Read the text and complete the gaps with the words derived from the words in brackets.**

Whether there is life on other planets has always been one of the \_\_\_\_ (1 GREAT) questions in science but it remains difficult to prove. In 2010, a group of NASA scientists made a \_\_\_\_ (2 DISCOVER) that aroused a lot of \_\_\_\_ (3 EXCITE). Using the Kepler, a telescope that is mounted on a satellite in space, they spotted a planet that is very similar to Earth. They called it Kepler 10b. After eight months of \_\_\_\_ (4 OBSERVE), they

were able to estimate the size of the planet and concluded that Kepler 10b is the smallest, known planet outside our solar system and the only one that is \_\_\_\_(**5 ROCK**). This means that Kepler 10b is like Mars or Earth; it has a solid surface as opposed to one formed \_\_\_\_(**6 ENTIRE**) of gases. However, scientists think that Kepler 10b is \_\_\_\_(**7 LIKELY**) to support any form of life. They came to this \_\_\_\_(**8 DISAPPOINT**) conclusion because temperatures on its surface can rise to around 1,300 degrees Celsius. Nevertheless, the discovery can be described as an important \_\_\_\_(**9 SCIENCE**) breakthrough.

**Task 13. Choose the correct answer.**

- Life on other planets still \_\_\_\_\_ a mystery.  
a) maintain      b) remains      c) keeps      d) proves
- You should always \_\_\_\_\_ new files on your PC.  
a) support      b) back up      c) justify      d) hold
- Genes help us \_\_\_\_\_ with illnesses.  
a) fight      b) win      c) face      d) cope
- How many planets comprise our solar \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) system      b) circle      c) panel      d) way
- The company \_\_\_\_\_ a new mobile phone on the market.  
a) presented      b) launched      c) revealed      d) started
- Who \_\_\_\_\_ in winning a Nobel Prize in Physics in 1964?  
a) succeeded      b) managed      c) achieved      d) accomplished
- That was a great breakthrough in scientific \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) investigation      b) process      c) research      d) trial
- Check your PC's recycle \_\_\_\_\_ for the lost document.  
a) basket      b) bin      c) box      d) bag
- The Internet is a rich \_\_\_\_\_ of information.  
a) model      b) power      c) source      d) link
- Mobile phones may adversely \_\_\_\_\_ our brains.  
a) influence      b) control      c) injure      d) affect

**Task 14. Read the text and discuss the questions below.**

- Why was Geoffrey Hinton awarded the 2024 Nobel Prize in Physics, and who did he share the prize with?*
- What significant contributions to artificial neural networks are attributed to Geoffrey Hinton?*

3. *How did Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau describe Geoffrey Hinton's impact on the field of AI?*

4. *What other notable achievements and recognitions has Geoffrey Hinton received during his career?*

### **Geoffrey Hinton wins 2024 Nobel Prize in Physics**

October 9, 2024 by U of T Celebrates

Geoffrey Hinton, a University Professor Emeritus of the Department of Computer Science at the University of Toronto, has been awarded the 2024 Nobel Prize in Physics.

Awarded since 1901, the Nobel Prize in Physics is one of five prizes established by the will of Alfred Nobel and honours individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the field.

Hinton, widely regarded as the “godfather of AI,” shared the prize with John J. Hopfield of Princeton University for foundational discoveries and inventions that enable machine learning with artificial neural networks.

Hinton was recognized for his use of the Hopfield network – a neural network invented by his co-laureate – as the foundation for a new network called the Boltzmann machine that can learn to recognize elements within a given type of data.

“On behalf of the University of Toronto, I am absolutely delighted to congratulate University Professor Emeritus Geoffrey Hinton on receiving the 2024 Nobel Prize in Physics,” said U of T President Meric Gertler. “The U of T community is immensely proud of his historic accomplishment.”

Prime Minister Justin Trudeau lauded Hinton for being both “a stalwart in the field” of AI and an “outspoken advocate” for its responsible use. “Canada is at the forefront of AI technology thanks to trailblazers like Dr. Hinton,” Trudeau said in a statement. “His curiosity for discovery and contributions to innovation will inspire generations to come. On behalf of all Canadians, I congratulate him on his remarkable achievement.”

Hinton, who joined U of T as a professor of computer science in 1987, said he was “flabbergasted” at the accolade. “I had no expectations of this,” said Hinton, who is also chief scientific adviser at the Vector Institute, which he co-founded. “I am extremely surprised and I'm honoured to be included.”



Hinton's Nobel Prize is the latest in a long list of honours which includes the Association for Computing Machinery's A.M. Turing Award in 2019 – widely considered “the Nobel Prize of computing” – alongside collaborators Yann LeCun and Yoshua Bengio, election to the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, a Royal Medal from the Royal Society, Companion of the Order of Canada and Fellow of the Royal Societies of Canada and London.

(Retrieved from <https://www.artsci.utoronto.ca/news/geoffrey-hinton-wins-2024-nobel-prize-physics>)

**Task 15. Read the summary of the text and complete it with the words in brackets in the correct forms.**

Geoffrey Hinton, University Professor Emeritus at the University of Toronto's Department of Computer Science, \_\_\_\_ (1 receive) the 2024 Nobel Prize in Physics. Since 1901, this prestigious award \_\_\_\_ (2 recognize) individuals making groundbreaking contributions to the field, as established by Alfred Nobel's will.

Hinton, often called the “godfather of AI,” \_\_\_\_ (3 share) the prize with Princeton University's John J. Hopfield for their pioneering work in machine learning and artificial neural networks. Hinton \_\_\_\_ (4 utilize) the Hopfield network – a neural framework developed by his co-laureate – as a basis for creating the Boltzmann machine, a system capable of learning to identify patterns in specific datasets.

University of Toronto (U of T) President Meric Gertler \_\_\_\_ (5 express) immense pride in Hinton's achievement, saying, “The U of T community is absolutely thrilled to celebrate this historic accomplishment.” Prime Minister Justin Trudeau also \_\_\_\_ (6 praise) Hinton, acknowledging his groundbreaking contributions to AI and advocacy for its responsible development. “Thanks to innovators like Dr. Hinton, Canada \_\_\_\_ (7 lead) in AI technology. His curiosity and dedication to innovation \_\_\_\_ (8 inspire) future generations,” Trudeau remarked.

Hinton, who \_\_\_\_ (9 be) with U of T since 1987 and \_\_\_\_ (10 co-found) the Vector Institute, admitted he was “flabbergasted” by the recognition. “I am extremely surprised and honored,” he said.

This Nobel Prize \_\_\_\_ (11 add) to Hinton's impressive accolades, which \_\_\_\_ (12 include) the A.M. Turing Award in 2019 (the “Nobel Prize of computing”), election to the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, a Royal Medal from the Royal Society, and titles such as

Companion of the Order of Canada and Fellow of the Royal Societies of Canada and London. Hinton's contributions \_\_\_\_\_ (13 continue) to shape the field of artificial intelligence and inspire global innovation.

**Task 16. Read the text and complete it with the prepositions below.**

*for in to for into for on by into of in for to*

The 2024 Nobel Prize \_\_\_\_\_ (1) literature has been awarded \_\_\_\_\_ (2) South Korean novelist Han Kang \_\_\_\_\_ (3) her “intense poetic prose that confronts historical traumas and exposes the fragility of human life.” Known \_\_\_\_\_ (4) works such as *The Vegetarian*, *The White Book*, *Human Acts*, and *Greek Lessons*, Han is celebrated for exploring themes of patriarchy, violence, grief, and humanity.

Swedish Academy permanent secretary Mats Malm announced the award, revealing that Han, surprised and honored, had been having dinner with her son when informed. “I hope this news is meaningful \_\_\_\_\_ (5) Korean literature readers and writers,” Han shared.

Following the announcement, Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol praised Han for transforming the painful wounds of Korea's modern history \_\_\_\_\_ (6) powerful literature. Online bookstores saw surges \_\_\_\_\_ (7) traffic, and government officials paused to celebrate the news. Han is the first South Korean and 18th woman to win the prize, earning accolades \_\_\_\_\_ (8) her innovative and empathetic prose.

Han's novel *The Vegetarian*, translated into English in 2015, won the 2016 International Booker Prize, propelling her \_\_\_\_\_ (9) global fame. Other works, like *Human Acts*, examine events like the 1980 Gwangju massacre, exploring the lingering impact \_\_\_\_\_ (10) victims and survivors. Her forthcoming novel, *We Do Not Part*, translated \_\_\_\_\_ (11) E Yaewon and Paige Aniyah Morris, delves \_\_\_\_\_ (12) the 1948-49 Jeju uprising and is set for an English release in 2025.

Literary figures worldwide celebrated Han's achievement. Anders Olsson, chair of the Nobel committee, highlighted her “metaphorically charged prose” and unique insight into the connections between body and soul. Writer Max Porter called her work “a gift to us all,” while novelist Eimear McBride described Han as “a voice for women, truth, and the power \_\_\_\_\_ (13) literature.”

Han's visionary writing continues to inspire, cementing her place among the world's greatest contemporary authors.

**Task 17. Read the text and decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fits each gap.**

### **The Ig Nobel Prize**

Most scientists dream of \_\_\_\_ (1) a Nobel Prize. It is the greatest award a scientist can be honoured \_\_\_\_ (2) and often comes after decades of careful research. Most often, winners are scientists who have answered important questions about existence or made discoveries that have helped advance \_\_\_\_ (3) human race. But not every scientist works on research projects that, for instance, try to cure diseases or discover life on other planets. There are also scientists who spend their time on the simpler, more mundane questions of science. Take, for example, the group of scientists from Newcastle, UK, who worked \_\_\_\_ (4) the fact that cows with pet names produce more milk than cows without pet names; or the team of Australian mathematicians who studied how many times you have to take a group photograph to make sure \_\_\_\_ (5) has their eyes open. Both of \_\_\_\_ (6) research projects were awarded not Nobel Prizes, but Ig Nobel Prizes. The Ig Nobel Prizes began in 1991 to honour scientists who first make people laugh and then make them think. They are organized by a magazine called \improbable Research and, since 1995, the awards have been presented at a ceremony in Harvard University, USA. The committee that chooses the winners often includes former Nobel Prize winners as well as university lecturers and sci-fi writers. And \_\_\_\_ (7) the fact that the ceremony often involves \_\_\_\_ (8) of fun and laughter (including the tradition of throwing paper aeroplanes onto the stage), the organisers always emphasise that the prizes are not meant to \_\_\_\_ (9) fun of the winners. In fact, most winners thoroughly enjoy the occasion and fly across the world \_\_\_\_ (10) their awards.

- |           |             |              |            |              |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| <b>1</b>  | A winning   | B gaining    | C earning  | D acquiring  |
| <b>2</b>  | A by        | B with       | C to       | D at         |
| <b>3</b>  | A a         | B an         | C the      | D -          |
| <b>4</b>  | A out       | B off        | C around   | D towards    |
| <b>5</b>  | A all       | B either     | C everyone | D each       |
| <b>6</b>  | A them      | B theirs     | C this     | D these      |
| <b>7</b>  | A although  | B even       | C despite  | D though     |
| <b>8</b>  | A lots      | B much       | C many     | D lot        |
| <b>9</b>  | A play      | B make       | C show     | D do         |
| <b>10</b> | A collected | B collecting | C collect  | D to collect |

## THEN DO TESTS

### TEST 1

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

#### **Awesome Cool Products You've Probably Never Heard of**

With so many new products and gadgets coming to market every day, it's no wonder you have not heard anything about them. These fantastic products come with a fun guarantee and will impress you and your friends. So, test them out!

**1. DroneX Pro.** Always been interested in drones but don't know where to start? This is the perfect beginner-entry to the world of the drone. Charge the battery, install the app and in less than 10 seconds you will be ready to go. Control the drone's flight with the ease of your smartphone. Show this off to your friends as you capture amazing photos and videos from impossible angles! Become a drone expert without committing to the big price tag of other devices today!

**2. Muama.** Speaking multiple languages is without a doubt a huge advantage both in your personal and professional life. However, it might take years to become fluent, not to mention hundreds spent on language courses... There's now a solution that allows you to forget all this and become multilingual... in seconds!

**3. ClearView.** Did you know that the vast majority of car accidents happen at night and right before dawn? A lot of that has to do with glare and the problems with vision which many people experience in the dark. Maybe that's the reason why these driving glasses are selling by the truckload. ClearView promises to reduce night driving glare as well as eye strain, and it will dramatically improve your vision at night during snow in rainy conditions.

**4. TapNCharge.** If you're like me and you don't upgrade your phone every year, you need to buy the TapNCharge device. Before I used to charge my phone for the entire night only for it to drain back to 0% after a few hours. Without getting the latest expensive phone, I purchased this thin adapter that turned my phone into a wireless charging device.

**5. Mosquitron.** It's no surprise this anti-mosquito gadget is a viral seller. With more and more extremely painful and potentially fatal diseases and viruses being spread by mosquitos every year, it's time you protected

yourself properly from those flying killers! Mosquitron uses clever harmless UV lights to attract insects near enough. Then a powerful vacuum sucks them into a prison where they are dried to death.

**6. Ultraboost.** Do you hate having slow internet and losing connectivity in some parts of your home? Nothing is worse than having your videos constantly buffer and waiting forever for your websites to load. Calling your internet provider never helps and they always want you to pay more to upgrade your always expensive service... and even then, things don't get better! With this device, you can make sure your entire home is covered no matter how far away you are from the modem!

*Which of the products enables you ...*

- A** to make great pictures of the landscape?
- B** to destroy all pests?
- C** to see better when you drive at night?
- D** to clean your glasses from oily fingerprint smudges?
- E** to understand and say something in a foreign language?
- F** to relieve your backache?
- G** to change your phone with my battery lasting much longer?
- H** to improve your WiFi signal strength throughout your house?

**Task 2.** Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

### **It's All in the Genes**

*Our genes affect everything from how susceptible we are to certain diseases to how well we respond to medicines. It's little wonder that genes are the hottest topic in medical research today!*

Our genes help to determine everything about us, from our physical appearance, to how we behave, to what diseases we are likely to get.

In 1990, scientists embarked on an ambitious project: to identify every single one of the 25,000 or so genes that make up the human genome. This project – known as the Human Genome Project – is now complete. Scientists now know the identity of all of our genes (although they have yet to figure out what most do). Scientists say this knowledge brings them much closer to developing effective treatments for hundreds of illnesses. The reason why? Defects in genes can cause disease in humans.

Take the gene that scientists call 'HTT'. When a person has a defect in this gene, they develop a terrible, incurable disease when they hit middle

age. This disease – known as ‘Huntington’s disease’ – ultimately leaves sufferers unable to walk, talk, and even swallow. People who don’t carry a defect in the HTT gene (the majority of the population) never develop Huntington’s disease.

Scientists are confident that one day they will be able to cure diseases like Huntington’s disease by introducing healthy copies of genes into the bodies of people who have faulty genes. This is called ‘gene therapy’.

So far about 10,000 diseases have been identified that are caused by faulty genes. With luck, many of these diseases will one day be cured using gene therapy. However, this day is still a long way off, as tremendous technical difficulties must be overcome before gene therapy becomes a reality. In the meantime, doctors will have to continue treating diseases with conventional medicines.

Interestingly, this is where the Human Genome Project comes in again. Why? Because our genes not only determine our susceptibility to various diseases. They also determine how we respond to medicines!

Doctors have long known that different patients respond differently to the same medicine. A particular drug may cause side effects in some people, not work for others, while with yet others, it will even make the illness worse! Now scientists know the reason why: people respond to medicines differently because of variations in their genes. Today, on average, any given medicine on the market only works for about half of the people who take it! Among cancer patients, the rate of ineffectiveness jumps to 75 percent. Even worse, every year over 100,000 people die from the adverse effects of medicines, and another 2.2 million experience serious reactions.

Doctors wish they could be certain how a patient would respond to a medicine before they give it to them. Well, one day they may be able to. Scientists say that once they understand how specific gene variations respond differently to medicines, doctors will be able to prescribe medicines based on an individual’s unique genetic profile.

What does this actually mean for you? It means you would never have to worry about a doctor giving you a medicine that would not work on you, or worse, could do you harm!

1. After the 1990 study, scientists still don’t know
  - A the relationship between genes and disease.
  - B the functions of all our genes.
  - C the approximate number of genes we have.

- D** when they will finish identifying all our genes.
2. Huntington’s disease
- A** is unlikely ever to be cured.
  - B** does not affect children.
  - C** is not uncommon.
  - D** causes defects in the HTT genes.
3. According to the article, gene therapy
- A** is now being used to treat thousands of diseases.
  - B** is a technique for fighting faulty genes.
  - C** is only in the early stages of development.
  - D** won’t ever be as effective as conventional medicine.
4. People who take the same drug
- A** may experience a variety of reactions.
  - B** usually suffer from a number of side effects.
  - C** have a 75 percent chance of being cured.
  - D** all recover, but at different rates.
5. It is possible that doctors in the future will
- A** no longer need to write prescriptions.
  - B** have one medicine that is effective for everyone.
  - C** use medicines to change patients’ genetic profiles.
  - D** be able to assess patients’ drug needs precisely.

**Task 3.** Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

**‘5 million Pinoys may lose jobs to AI’**

Around five million Filipinos could lose their jobs this year due to the \_\_\_(1) of artificial intelligence and climate change on local industries, labor group Federation of Free Workers (FFW) reported yesterday.

Employment to be generated by the coming elections in May could not \_\_\_(2) the projected job losses in different sectors, particularly the agriculture sector, FFW chair Sonny Matula said.

“By mid to end of the first quarter, extreme weather is expected to \_\_\_(3) havoc and destroy crops. This will \_\_\_\_ (4) in the displacement of workers in the agriculture sector,” FFW vice president Julius Cainglet warned.

Job losses are also expected in the business process outsourcing and manufacturing sectors as AI becomes mainstream in business operations, he noted.

Citing the International Monetary Fund, Cainglet said up to 14 percent of the country’s workforce is at \_\_\_\_ (5) of being replaced by AI.

In 2024, about 2.3 million Filipinos lost their jobs following successive tropical \_\_\_\_ (6), he noted.

“It is almost certain that super typhoons will hit the country again and result in the same job losses, adding to risks to employment posed by heat \_\_\_\_ (7) by the end of the first quarter,” Cainglet said.

Direct foreign investments did not help in job \_\_\_\_ (8) last year, the group said.

Foreign investors are reluctant to establish businesses in the country due to the high \_\_\_\_ (9) of electricity compared to neighboring countries, Matula said.

The government, he said, refused to \_\_\_\_ (10) a higher budget to the agriculture sector to generate employment.

Women workers are likely to be severely affected by job losses, the FFW said.

- |    |               |            |              |               |
|----|---------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1  | A impact      | B force    | C reason     | D progress    |
| 2  | A estimate    | B offset   | C improve    | D resolve     |
| 3  | A spread      | B cause    | C wreak      | D start       |
| 4  | A impact      | B cause    | C result     | D lead        |
| 5  | A possibility | B danger   | C risk       | D problem     |
| 6  | A tsunami     | B cyclones | C floods     | D droughts    |
| 7  | A exhaustion  | B stress   | D suffering  | D exposure    |
| 8  | A creation    | B strategy | C foundation | D consumption |
| 9  | A costs       | B prising  | C cost       | D value       |
| 10 | A increase    | B allocate | C propose    | D require     |

**Task 4.** Read the texts below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Masako Wakamiya is an \_\_\_\_ (1) woman from Japan who proves that age does not matter. She started her career using an abacus, a simple counting tool. But she always wanted \_\_\_\_ (2) new things.

When she saw that many elderly people found technology difficult, she decided to help. She started learning programming, even though it was new to her. It was not easy, but she worked hard and never gave \_\_\_\_ (3).

After learning, she created an iPhone app for older people. Her app makes using technology fun and simple for them. She became one of the \_\_\_\_ (4) oldest app developers!



Masako's story has inspired millions. She shows that learning has \_\_\_(5) age limit. Her goal is to help elderly people feel confident with technology. She encourages everyone to try new things, no matter how old they are.

- |   |                |                |               |                |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | A 81-years-old | B 81-year-olds | C 81-year-old | D 81 years old |
| 2 | A learning     | B to learn     | C to learning | D to learned   |
| 3 | A on           | B up           | C in          | D upon         |
| 4 | A world's      | B world        | C worlds      | D worlds'      |
| 5 | A not          | B none         | C doesn't     | D no           |

Bluetooth technology derives its name \_\_\_(1) Harald Bluetooth, a \_\_\_(2)Viking king who played a significant role in uniting Norway and Denmark. Known for his diplomatic and unifying efforts, King Harald earned a reputation for \_\_\_(3) communication and collaboration among diverse groups. This historical connection inspired the creators of Bluetooth, as the technology's purpose mirrors Harald's legacy by facilitating seamless communication between devices. The name \_\_\_(4) in the 1990s by Jim Kardach, an engineer involved in the development of the technology, during discussions with Scandinavian colleagues. The Bluetooth logo is a combination of Harald's initials in runic symbols, further tying the technology to its \_\_\_(5) roots. Much like Harald Bluetooth bridged divides in his era, the wireless standard aims to connect devices across different platforms, making it an apt and symbolic choice for a technology that unites the modern world through connectivity.

- |    |              |                |                 |                 |
|----|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 6  | A from       | B for          | C on            | D wirh          |
| 7  | A 10-century | B 10s centure  | C 10 centuries  | D 10th-century  |
| 8  | A foster     | B fostered     | C fosters       | D fostering     |
| 9  | A suggested  | B is suggested | C has suggested | D was suggested |
| 10 | A historical | B historic     | C history       | D histories     |

## TEST 2

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

1. Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system and the one closest to the sun; however, it isn't the hottest planet. NASA's *Mariner 10* was the first spacecraft to explore it, from 1973 to 1975. In 2018, an eight-

year mission to Mercury called *BepiColombo* was launched by the European Space Agency and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency.

**2.** Mars has been visited by several missions. It has been discovered that it has seasons, weather, polar ice caps, and volcanoes – just like Earth does. NASA’s robotic mission Mars 2020 aims to look for signs of past life on the planet. It will also give scientists information they will use to prepare to send human explorers to the Red Planet in the 20230s.

**3.** Venus is the second-closest planet to the sun, but its atmosphere makes it the hottest planet in our solar system. Since the 1960s, it has been visited by more than thirty spacecraft. Japan’s *Akatsuki* mission, which was the country’s first successful mission to explore another planet, was launched in 2010. It aims to study Venus’s weather and search for active volcanoes.

**4.** Neptune is the farthest planet from the sun. In 1612, Galileo observed Neptune with his small telescope, but thought it was a star. In 1846, scientists predicted the location of the planet with the help of mathematics. *Voyager 2* is the only spacecraft to have ever flown past Neptune, but it provided scientists with lots of information about this planet.

**5.** Jupiter, the biggest planet in our solar system, has been visited by nine spacecraft. People could observe the planet’s Great Red Spot through their telescopes more than a hundred years ago. Now we know that this is actually a gigantic storm. The European Space Agency’s *JUICE* mission, planned to arrive at Jupiter in 2019, is going to explore the planet further.

**6.** Saturn is the second-largest planet in our solar system, and it is famous for its beautiful rings. People have known about it since ancient times because it is visible even without advanced telescopes. The international Cassini-Huygens mission – the fourth spacecraft to visit Saturn – studied the planet from 2005 to 2017 and gave scientists information about its rings and moons.

*Which planet .....?*

- A** was first identified by people thousands of years ago
- B** got its rings because of a volcanic eruption
- C** has been approached by one mission only
- D** shares some similarities with our planet
- E** is characterised by an extreme weather phenomenon
- F** has the highest temperatures

- G** was first explored by a Japanese mission  
**H** is being explored by a joint mission of two space agencies

**Task 2.** Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

### **The Royal Observatory, Greenwich**

In London's Greenwich Park, next to the Thames, you'll find the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, a building which has an important place in the history of astronomical research. It is best known for marking the location of the prime meridian, a line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole.

The observatory was commissioned by King Charles II and the building was completed in 1676. Designed by Sir Christopher Wren, it was the first scientific research facility built in Britain. The first director of the observatory was John Flamsteed and the first building was named after him. Flamsteed was in charge of studying and mapping the stars, mainly so they could be used by sailors to avoid accidents at sea. In 1957, scientific work was moved to a different location; since the 1960s, the Greenwich site has been used as a museum.

Visitors to the museum can see a metal line on the ground which shows the path of the prime meridian. Between the years 1848 and 1972, all the world's major countries started using time zones which were based on Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), which is the local time at the prime meridian. For example, people in the UK often say GMT+1 for the time zone which is one hour ahead of the UK. However, it is more common in the rest of the world to use the term Universal Time, which is written UTC+1. To help people in London set their clocks and watches a time ball was installed on the observatory roof, which still drops every day at exactly 1 p.m.

It is popular for visitors to take pictures of each other with one foot on either side of the prime meridian line – that is, with one foot in the east and the other foot in the west. Since 1999, a green laser has shone across the London night sky, following the prime meridian north across the city. If you continued the line south, it would pass through the UK, France, Spain, Algeria, Mali, Burkina Faso, Togo, and Ghana and end in Antarctica.

1. What happened to the observatory in 1960?

- A** It was closed to the public.

- B It became a place for scientific work.
  - C It was used to help prevent accidents.
  - D It was turned into a museum.
2. What is the time difference between GMT and UTC?
    - A GMT is one hour ahead.
    - B GMT is one hour behind.
    - C UTC is one hour behind.
    - D There is no difference.
  3. Why does a ball drop every day on top of the observatory?
    - A To remind people of the history of the observatory.
    - B To help people know the correct time.
    - C To remind people to eat lunch.
    - D To show people why GMT is important.
  4. What do the countries mentioned in the last paragraph have in common?
    - A They are considered part of the east and the west.
    - B They are lit by a green laser.
    - C They all share the prime meridian line.
    - D They are in the GMT+1 time zone.
  5. What is the significance of the green laser light shining across London?
    - A It presents the prime meridian line.
    - B It reminds people of the presence of the observatory.
    - C It helps people determine their location.
    - D It leads people to the observatory from whenever they are in the city.

**Task 3.** Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Was the moon once \_\_\_\_ (1) by furry, winged batlike humans? Today, we'd \_\_\_\_ (2) at such an idea, but in 1835 people believed it was true.

The eminent British astronomer Sir John Herschel traveled to South Africa to \_\_\_\_ (3) a new telescope. In August 1835, the *New York Sun* ran a series of articles \_\_\_\_ (4) that Herschel had discovered life on the moon, \_\_\_\_ (5) pygmy bison, beavers that walked on two legs, and the furry batlike humans. By the time the fourth installment had \_\_\_\_ (6), the *New York Sun* boasted the largest circulation of any newspaper in the world.

It was all a hoax perpetrated by a British journalist who was trying to \_\_\_\_ (7) a name for himself in the United States by boosting the circulation of the floundering *New York Sun*.

When Neil Armstrong walked on the moon, \_\_\_\_ (8) circulated that the event was nothing more than a deception contrived by the US government. Some time after the walk on the moon, the movie *Capricorn One* showed how such a hoax could be \_\_\_\_ (9). They say that history repeats itself, but that's not always true. It's \_\_\_\_ (10) that furry batlike people walked on the moon, but it's a fact that Neil Armstrong did.

- |    |                  |              |               |                 |
|----|------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1  | A described      | B reached    | C populated   | D shared        |
| 2  | A laugh          | B depress    | C speculate   | D excite        |
| 3  | A test           | B analyse    | B investigate | D explore       |
| 4  | A characterising | B expressing | C stating     | D demonstrating |
| 5  | A involving      | B including  | C covering    | D adding        |
| 6  | A appeared       | B come       | C happended   | D passed        |
| 7  | A support        | B make       | C sponsor     | D issue         |
| 8  | A concepts       | B plans      | C rumors      | D projects      |
| 9  | A designed       | B started    | C formed      | D created       |
| 10 | A doubtful       | B lucky      | C amazing     | D definite      |

**Task 4.** Read the texts below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

In \_\_\_\_ (1), Robert Kearns, an inventor and engineer, created the intermittent windshield wiper, drawing inspiration from the periodic blinking of the human eye. After perfecting his invention, Kearns \_\_\_\_ (2) to sell the technology to major automakers, but his idea was rejected. However, when large companies \_\_\_\_ (3) Ford and Chrysler began using similar systems in their vehicles without obtaining his permission, Kearns took legal action. He spent years battling these corporations in court, arguing that they had infringed upon his patent. \_\_\_\_ (4) the immense power and resources of the automakers, Kearns persisted in his fight for justice. Eventually, after a lengthy legal struggle, he won several settlements and judgments, securing over \$30 million in compensation. His victory highlighted individual inventors' challenges when trying to protect their ideas from being exploited by larger, \_\_\_\_ (5) corporations, serving as an important case in patent law history.

- |   |            |             |                        |             |
|---|------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | A 1960s    | B the 1960s | C a 1960 <sup>th</sup> | D 1960      |
| 2 | A sought   | B seek      | C was sought           | D seeking   |
| 3 | A like     | B as        | C such                 | D so        |
| 4 | A However  | B Despite   | C In spite             | D Regarding |
| 5 | A powerful | B most      | C the most             | D more      |
|   |            | powerful    | powerful               | powerful    |

### Fixing a wobble

The London Millennium Bridge \_\_\_\_ (6) not only for its engineering but for its beauty as well – it \_\_\_\_ (7) to resemble a ‘blade of light’. However, the completion of the 320-metre-long bridge was not without its difficulties. When the Millennium Bridge was opened to the public in June 2000, more than 160,000 pedestrians crossed during the opening weekend. Unfortunately, no one \_\_\_\_ (8) what the effect of that much traffic would be. The bridge began to wobble, which means that it moved alarmingly from side to side. As a result, it was closed a few days later.

The problem wasn’t the weight of such a large number of pedestrians (which could easily be supported \_\_\_\_ (9) the bridge’s design), but their movements. When the bridge moved slightly in the wind, all of the walkers moved their feet at the same time to maintain their balance. This added energy to the natural movement of the bridge, making it sway even more.

Studies were carried out and the Millenium Bridge Trust \_\_\_\_ (10) money to make alterations to the bridge. After successful walking tests were carried out, the Millenium Bridge was finally safe to public use.

- |    |                 |                 |                    |                     |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 6  | A has praised   | B praised       | C has been praised | D has been praising |
| 7  | A was designed  | B was designing | C designs          | D designed          |
| 8  | A had predicted | B was predicted | C was prediciting  | D is predicted      |
| 9  | A from          | B by            | C for              | D with              |
| 10 | A raised        | B raising       | C was raised       | D has been raised   |

## FINAL TEST

**Task 1.** Read texts (1-6) below. Match choices (A-H) to texts (1-6). There are two choices you don’t need to use.

## **Chinese cities cracked down on Christmas celebrations**

Chinese authorities are cracking down on Christmas. Several cities, schools, and government institutions have ordered citizens not to celebrate the holiday and to instead focus on promoting traditional Chinese culture.

1. In the northern city of Langfang in Hebei province, city officials ordered all Christmas decorations to be cleared and forbade shops from selling Christmas-themed goods. Officials said the measure was aimed at “maintaining stability” and controlling street hawkers.

2. In Changsha, in central Hunan province, the education bureau last week issued a directive to schools not to celebrate “western festivals” such as Christmas, including putting up decorations, posting related messages or exchanging gifts. At least four Chinese cities and one county have issued a ban on Christmas decorations, according to Associated Press.

3. Chinese citizens are allowed to practice any of the five religions officially recognized by the government, which includes Protestantism and Catholicism. However, religious activities outside of officially sanctioned institutions is banned.

4. Observers say the restrictions are less about an attack on Christianity and more about how local governments are interpreting a directive from the ruling Communist party to promote traditional Chinese culture. The Chinese Communist party is officially atheist and, over the past year, has emphasized the need for party cadres to abandon religious attachments.

5. “Many other countries have already accepted China’s spring festival, which is reported in China as a victory of cultural export. By that logic, there should be no problem with Christmas in China,” Wuyue Sanren, a popular Chinese commentator, wrote online, referring to China’s new year celebration.

6. “It’s an issue of cultural confidence. As long as we are confident about our culture, we won’t be afraid of your ‘western festivals.’ If it’s fun, we’ll accept it,” he wrote.

For many in China, Christmas has little to do with religion. In Beijing, shopping centres were still decorated with Christmas decorations on Christmas Eve. As in western countries, the holiday is also a shopping event, with discounts on games, makeup, and other goods.

Which of the following describes \_\_\_\_\_?

- A** Christmas shopping in China
- B** the official version of ban
- C** governmental order for educational establishments
- D** misapprehension of bans by local authorities
- E** influence of a Chinese holiday on other cultures
- F** difference of Chinese Christmas from traditional on
- G** a controversial policy of the Chinese government
- H** traditional religious practice in China

**Task 2.** Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

### **A Revolutionary Space Plane**

EADS Astrium, Europe's largest space company, has designed a plane that will carry passengers into semi-orbit, about 100 kilometres above the Earth. The plane will be able to take off from a normal airport and will use normal jet engines to climb to 12 kilometres. From there rocket engines will ignite, which will give sufficient acceleration to reach its destination. In only 80 seconds the plane will have climbed a further 64 kilometres.

At the top of the climb the pilot will 'stop' the plane so that it could *hover* in space and the passengers will be allowed to undo their seatbelts and float around the cabin, experiencing zero gravity for three minutes. The whole trip will last about an hour and a half. The space plane, which doesn't have a name yet, looks just like a business plane from the outside. The windows are similar to an ordinary plane, but 33% bigger. More importantly, there are 15 windows, but only four passengers, so people will be able to float around the cabin and get a spectacular view of space, the stars, the Moon, and the Earth. Because the plane will be outside the Earth's atmosphere, passengers will see the Earth as a spherical object and everything else around them will be back.

The plane has special hi-tech seats that balance themselves, which reduces the powerful effects of acceleration and slowing down and makes the journey safer and more comfortable. Luxury, however, will not be as important as comfort and safety. Passengers can have a drink on the way up and down, but eating and drinking in zero gravity will be prohibited. Tickets are expected to cost up to 200,000 euros, which will include a week's training, so only very rich people will be able to afford the flights.



Astrium is going to be in direct competition with Sir Richard Branson, the British Billionaire, whose Virgin Galactic company is already taking bookings for space flights which will begin in the next few years. However, the plane that Virgin Galactic will be using will be different to the Astrium plane. It will not be able to take off and land like a normal plane. It will have to be taken up by another plane before it uses its rocket engine to go into space. Astrium predicts that around 20,000 space tourists will have gone on a space trip by the year 2030 and they hope to serve a third of them.

1. How will the space plan be powered?
  - A with only jet engines
  - B with only rocket engines
  - C with both jet engines and rocket engines
  - D with solar energy
2. What does *hover* in paragraph 2 mean?
  - A stay in the same position
  - B advance at a steady pace
  - C stay in a place for longer than necessary
  - D slowly move from one place to another
3. How are the windows in the space plane different from a regular plane?
  - A They are a different shape and size.
  - B They are larger, but there are fewer of them.
  - C They are a similar shape, but not the same size.
  - D They aren't as big, but there are more of them.
4. What must the customers NOT do in zero gravity?
  - A use any electronic technology
  - B look out of the window
  - C consume food or liquids
  - D leave their seats
5. What is TRUE about space flights?
  - A It isn't possible to reserve tickets yet.
  - B 20,000 people will travel in space in 2030
  - C Virgin Galactic will be the only company offering flights in 2030.
  - D Different companies will use different types of planes.

**Task 3.** Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

### Who thought of it first?

When you think of inventors, what names usually come to mind? You might think of people like Alexander Graham Bell, Charles Babbage, Tim Berners-Lee – the men who \_\_\_\_ (1) up with the idea of the telephone, the computer, and the Internet. However, recent research has shown that it is women who were behind many other \_\_\_\_ (2) used devices, even though they may not have received any public recognition. Why is this? The explanation partly lies in the fact that in the past it was \_\_\_\_ (3) for women to apply for a patent or licence. As they were unable to \_\_\_\_ (4) the invention as their own, their husbands often ended up being registered officially as the inventors. Now we know that it was a woman, Josephine Garis Cochrane, who thought of making the first ‘modern’ dishwasher.

Her invention basically involved \_\_\_\_ (5) a simple wire crate with a motorized wheel. The plates were loaded into the crate, and the wheel turned the crate around and around while hot soapy water was \_\_\_\_ (6) over the dishes. Modern versions of this relatively simple domestic \_\_\_\_ (7) are, of course, still very popular today. Another woman, Mary Anderson, invented windscreen wipers in 1903. Anderson noticed that New York City tram drivers had to stop and get out \_\_\_\_ (8) few minutes to clear snow from their screens. So she thought of a rubber blade connected to a handle inside the driver’s cabin, to allow drivers to do this more \_\_\_\_ (9). Today, these are a legal \_\_\_\_ (10) for all road vehicles. Coffee filters, dipped headlights for cars, or the world’s first computer program – and we have women to thank for them all!

- |    |                |               |               |               |
|----|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1  | A put          | B brought     | C came        | D took        |
| 2  | A commonly     | B daily       | C averagely   | D normally    |
| 3  | A illegal      | B inadequate  | C irregular   | D offensive   |
| 4  | A insist       | B protest     | C claim       | D state       |
| 5  | An adjusting   | B fitting     | C gripping    | D holding     |
| 6  | A rushed       | B shot        | C soaked      | D sprayed     |
| 7  | A tool         | B aid         | C appliance   | D instrument  |
| 8  | A each         | B every       | C any         | D all         |
| 9  | A thoughtfully | B securely    | C confidently | D comfortably |
| 10 | A conviction   | B requirement | C certainty   | D result      |

**Task 4.** Read the texts below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

**Why Has Switzerland Traditionally Been a Neutral Country?**

Today, Switzerland is a peace-loving, perennially neutral country. \_\_\_\_\_(1) Swiss have not always been such a docile people. During \_\_\_\_\_(2), Switzerland \_\_\_\_\_(3) one-third of its population due to wars and the death of many of its mercenary soldiers. The decision to become a nation of pacifists \_\_\_\_\_(4) more by self-survival than by altruism. In fact, the Swiss government is so concerned with the survival of its people that they still have a program to build enough bunkers to protect the entire population of 6.8 \_\_\_\_\_(5) people in the event of a nuclear attack, even though the cold war has finally ended.

- |   |                          |                   |                |                     |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 | A A                      | B -               | C The          | D An                |
| 2 | A 1700                   | B 1700ieth        | C the 1700ieth | D the 1700s         |
| 3 | A has lost               | B had lost        | C lost         | D is lost           |
| 4 | A may have been prompted | B may be prompted | C may prompt   | D may have prompted |
| 5 | A millions               | B million's       | C million      | D millions'         |

**Entering the Blogosphere**

The explosive \_\_\_\_\_(6) the Internet over the past decade \_\_\_\_\_(7) by a rise in new ways of interacting and communicating in cyberspace. First came emails and then chat rooms. Now, \_\_\_\_\_(8) in popularity at an incredible rate, is something known as blogging. For those \_\_\_\_\_(9) have never heard of it, a blog, which is short for web log, is a kind of journal or diary that people write \_\_\_\_\_(5) "post" online.

- |    |                        |                   |                         |                   |
|----|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 6  | A via                  | B over            | con                     | D of              |
| 7  | A has been accompanied | B was accompanied | C has been accompanying | D had accompanied |
| 8  | A having grown         | B is growing      | C growing               | D being grown     |
| 9  | A who                  | B these           | C which                 | D whose           |
| 10 | A so that              | B to              | C in view of            | D because of      |

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