

# **ЗБІРНИК ЗАВДАНЬ**

для державної підсумкової  
атестації  
з англійської мови

*Рекомендовано Міністерством освіти і науки,  
молоді та спорту України*

**11**  
клас

Київ  
Центр навчально-методичної літератури  
2012

## ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Матеріали для державної підсумкової атестації з іноземної мови в 11 класі загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів складено відповідно до чинної Програми з іноземних мов, затвердженої Міністерством освіти і науки, молоді та спорту України.

Зміст і формат іспиту враховує головну мету навчання іноземної мови в загальноосвітніх навчальних закладах – формування в учнів комунікативної компетенції, базою для якої слугують комунікативні вміння, сформовані на основі мовних знань і навичок.

Об'єктами контролю визначаються читання, письмо та говоріння як види мовленнєвої діяльності, а також лексичний і граматичний аспекти іншомовної комунікації (використання мови).

Зміст тестових завдань будується на автентичних зразках мовлення, прийнятого у Великій Британії, Франції, Німеччині, Іспанії, та відповідає сферам і тематиці ситуативного спілкування, зазначеним у шкільній навчальній програмі.

Завдання для визначення рівня сформованості компетенції в читанні орієнтується на різні його стратегії: з розумінням основної інформації (ознайомлювальне читання) та повної інформації (вивчальне читання). Джерелами для добору текстів слугують інформаційно-довідкові, рекламні, газетно-журнальні матеріали, уривки з художніх творів, зміст яких узгоджується з навчальною програмою. Тексти для ознайомлювального читання можуть містити незнайомі слова – до 5 %, а для вивчального читання – до 3 %, про їхнє значення можна здогадатись із контексту, за словотворчими елементами, за співзвучністю з рідною мовою (слова-інтернаціоналізми).

Завдання для визначення рівня сформованості компетенції в письмі зорієнтовані на виконання комунікативно-творчих видів діяльності: писати тексти різних видів та на різні теми, пов'язані з інтересами та комунікативними потребами, що узгоджуються із змістом шкільної навчальної програми (зв'язне висловлювання, оголошення, лист, листівка, анотація, відгук).

Контроль лексичної та граматичної компетенції (використання мови) передбачає визначення рівня сформованості мовних навичок: здатності самостійно добирати і формувати лексичні одиниці та граматичні явища відповідно до комунікативних потреб спілкування в межах сформульованих завдань. Основними засадами для вибору видів і змісту тестів слугують завдання комунікативно-когнітивного спрямування: редагування, доповнення, заповнення, трансформація, перефразування.

Державна підсумкова атестація з іноземної мови в 11 класі, на відміну від попередніх років, проводиться за новим форматом і білетами, що містять завдання трьох видів: читання тексту і виконання післятекстового завдання; письмова робота; бесіда за запропонованими ситуаціями.

Підготовлені матеріали враховують профільний рівень навчання, тобто поглиблене вивчення іноземної мови на старшому ступені школи. Тому вчителі мають змогу добирати матеріал для державної підсумкової атестації згідно з рівнем (стандарту чи профільним). Профільний рівень співвіднесений за цілями і, певною мірою, за змістом із спеціалізованими школами з поглибленим вивченням іноземної мови. Цей рівень передбачає більш вільне володіння іноземною мовою, використання її як засобу міжособистісного та міжкультурного спілкування в широкому спектрі ситуацій офіційної і неофіційної взаємодії з носіями мови.

Перше завдання білетів має на меті перевірити рівень сформованості в учнів умінь і навичок читання, розуміння прочитаного тексту, вміння узагальнювати зміст прочитаного, виокремлювати ключові слова та розкривати значення незнайомих слів за контекстом або словотворчими елементами.

Учень розуміє прочитані автентичні тексти різних жанрів і стилів, зокрема художню прозу, що відображають реалії життя і відповідають віковим особливостям. Він уміє знаходити й аналізувати необхідну інформацію, що подається у вигляді оціночних суджень, опису, аргументації; робити висновки з прочитаного; виділяти головну думку/ідею та диференціювати основні факти і другорядну інформацію; аналізувати і зіставляти інформацію, розуміти логічні зв'язки всередині тексту і між його частинами.

Тексти можуть містити до 5 % незнайомих слів, про значення яких можна здогадатися, використовуючи лінгвістичну і контекстуальну здогадку, спираючись на сюжетну лінію, та 2 % незнайомих слів, які не перешкоджають розумінню тексту загалом.

Друге завдання білетів складається з двох частин.

У першій частині «Використання мови» визначається рівень володіння лексичними, граматичними, семантичними та прагматичними знаннями, що передбачає уміння вільно спілкуватися. Учням пропонуються тести з пропущеними лексичними одиницями або граматичними структурами.

Друга частина перевіряє рівень сформованості в учнів писемної мовленнєвої компетенції, тобто володіння функціональними стилями писемного мовлення в межах, визначених Програмою загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів з іноземних мов, що також відповідає Європейському стандарту B1.

Учні вміють писати особисті/електронні листи, а також передавати повідомлення у вигляді записки довільної форми, використовуючи формули мовленнєвого етикету, прийняті в країні, мова котрої вивчається, розповідаючи про окремі факти та події свого життя, висловлюючи власні міркування і почуття, описуючи плани на майбутнє та запитуючи партнера про аналогічну інформацію. Вони вміють розповісти про перебіг подій, описати людину, об'єкт; написати повідомлення відповідно до поставленого завдання, зокрема про побачене, прочитане, почуте, і згідно із запропонованою мовленнєвою ситуацією; уміють обґрунтовувати власну точку зору; складати ділові листи, писати оголошення, заяву, робити запис інформації. Обсяг письмового висловлювання складає 50–60 слів.

Третє завдання білетів перевіряє рівень сформованості навичок і вмінь мовлення за допомогою зв'язного висловлювання.

Учні адекватно, вільно спілкуються зі співрозмовником; чітко реагують на почуте під час спілкування; беруть участь у бесіді та ведуть діалог у межах програмної тематики, реалізуючи необхідні комунікативні функції; адекватно використовують у спілкуванні компенсаторні засоби та найбільш уживані формули, що стосуються лінгвокраїнознавчої сфери, і надають спілкуванню більшої виразності, емоційності та переконливості; використовують у процесі спілкування різноманітні мовні засоби, у тому числі діалогічні єдності і формули мовленнєвого етикету, прийнятого у країні, мову якої вивчають, а саме: для ініціювання, підтримування і завершення спілкування, для аргументації власної точки зору і для висловлювання власного ставлення до предмета спілкування.

Відповідь учнів проходить у формі бесіди-діалогу з членами екзаменаційної комісії (з елементами монологічного повідомлення).

Бесіда-діалог повинна мати характер мовленнєвої взаємодії в межах запропонованої ситуації. Учні реагують на репліки співрозмовника та стимулюють його до продовження. Діалог – обмін інформацією повинен складатись із запитань і відповідей, реплік-реакцій і реплік-спонукань. Монологічні висловлювання учнів повинні відповідати ситуації; бути повними, послідовними, комунікативно спрямованими (містити особистісні оціночні фрази, відображати власне ставлення учня до об'єкта висловлювання), лексично насиченими, правильно фонетично і граматично оформленими.

Державна підсумкова атестація з іноземної мови складається з письмової та усної частин. На виконання письмової (використання мови, читання та письмо) та усної (говоріння) частин передбачено 35 хвилин (див. таблицю).

Письмова частина	Усна частина
Читання 10 хв	Говоріння 10 хв
Письмо 15 хв	
25 хв	10 хв на кожного учня

Державна підсумкова атестація з іноземних мов проводиться на основі матеріалів збірників завдань, виконання яких дає змогу визначити рівень засвоєння Державного стандарту основної школи та змісту і вимог чинної навчальної програми для загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів та спеціалізованих шкіл з поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов 11-річної школи.

Посібники «Збірник завдань для державної підсумкової атестації з іноземних мов. 11 клас» містять по 100 варіантів білетів з англійської мови, 50 варіантів з німецької і французької та 20 з іспанської мов.

Кількість білетів добирається вчителями загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів відповідно до типу навчального закладу (загальноосвітній навчальний заклад чи спеціалізована школа з поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов) та кількості учнів у класі.

Завдання першого та другого питань білетів учні виконують на аркушах зі штампом відповідного загальноосвітнього навчального закладу.

Методичні рекомендації щодо проведення державної підсумкової атестації з іноземних мов видрукувані в Інформаційному збірнику Міністерства освіти і науки, молоді та спорту України та науково-методичному журналі «Іноземні мови в навчальних закладах», № 1, 2012 р.

#### Критерії оцінювання рівня володіння іноземною мовою учнів 11-х класів

Учень отримує середньоарифметичну оцінку за показниками в читанні, писемному та усному мовленні.

#### Читання

Бали	Характеристика відповіді
12 балів	<i>Учень уміє:</i> виділяти загальну та детальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному житті (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню, розклад руху поїздів тощо); детальну інформацію про осіб, факти, події тощо; точну та детальну інформацію в текстах, що стосується повсякденного життя, написаних розмовною мовою; розрізняти точки зору авторів на конкретні та абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; фактографічну інформацію і враження; структуру тексту; розпізнавати зв'язки між частинами тексту; не допускає помилок під час виконання післятекстового завдання
11 балів	<i>Учень уміє:</i> виділяти загальну та детальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню, розклад руху поїздів тощо); детальну інформацію про осіб, факти, події тощо; точну та детальну інформацію в текстах, що стосується повсякденного життя, написаних розмовною мовою; розрізняти точки зору авторів на конкретні та абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; фактографічну інформацію і враження; структуру тексту; розпізнавати зв'язки між частинами тексту; допускає одну помилку під час виконання післятекстового завдання
10 балів	<i>Учень уміє:</i> виділяти загальну та детальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню, розклад руху поїздів тощо); детальну інформацію про осіб, факти, події тощо; точну та детальну інформацію в текстах, що стосується повсякденного життя, написаних розмовною мовою; розрізняти точки зору авторів на конкретні та абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; розпізнавати зв'язки між частинами тексту; плутає фактографічну інформацію з враженнями; допускає одну-дві помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання

9 балів	<i>Учень уміє:</i> виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню і т.д.); детальну інформацію про осіб, факти, події тощо; інформацію в текстах, що стосується повсякденного життя, написаних розмовною мовою; розрізняти точки зору авторів на конкретні та абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; не розпізнає зв'язків між частинами тексту; плутає фактографічну інформацію з враженнями; допускає одну-дві помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання
8 балів	<i>Учень уміє:</i> виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню і т.д.); не розпізнає зв'язків між частинами тексту; допускає помилки, розрізняючи: фактографічну інформацію і враження; точки зору авторів на конкретні та абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; допускає дві помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання
7 балів	<i>Учень уміє:</i> виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню і т.д.); детальну інформацію про осіб, факти, події тощо; точну та детальну інформацію в текстах, що стосується повсякденного життя, написаних розмовною мовою; не розпізнає зв'язків між частинами тексту; допускає помилки, розрізняючи: точки зору авторів на конкретні та абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; фактографічну інформацію і враження; структуру тексту; допускає дві-три помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання
6 балів	<i>Учень уміє:</i> виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню і т.д.); детальну інформацію в текстах, що стосується повсякденного життя, написаних розмовною мовою; не розпізнає зв'язків між частинами тексту; допускає помилки, розрізняючи: точки зору авторів на конкретні та абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; фактографічну інформацію і враження; структуру тексту; допускає три-чотири помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання
5 балів	<i>Учень уміє:</i> виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню і т.д.); загальну та детальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному житті (оголошення, проспекти, меню, розклад руху поїздів тощо); допускає помилки, розрізняючи: точки зору авторів на конкретні та абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; фактографічну інформацію і враження; структуру тексту; розпізнаючи зв'язки між частинами тексту; допускає чотири помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання
4 бали	<i>Учень уміє:</i> виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню і т.д.); допускає помилки, розрізняючи: точки зору авторів на конкретні та абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; фактографічну інформацію і враження; структуру тексту; розпізнаючи зв'язки між частинами тексту; допускає численні помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання

3 бали	<i>Учень не вміє:</i> виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню і т.д.); загальну та детальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному житті (оголошення, проспекти, меню, розклад руху поїздів тощо); допускає помилки, розрізняючи: точки зору авторів на конкретні та абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; фактографічну інформацію і враження; структуру тексту; розпізнаючи зв'язки між частинами тексту; допускає численні помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання
2 бали	<i>Учень не вміє:</i> виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню і т.д.); загальну та детальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному житті (оголошення, проспекти, меню, розклад руху поїздів тощо); допускає помилки, розрізняючи: точки зору авторів на конкретні та абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; фактографічну інформацію і враження; структуру тексту; розпізнаючи зв'язки між частинами тексту; допускає численні помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання
1 бал	<i>Учень не вміє:</i> виділяти загальну інформацію з документів, що використовуються в повсякденному спілкуванні (короткі повідомлення для друзів, оголошення, проспекти, меню і т.д.); допускає помилки, розрізняючи: точки зору авторів на конкретні та абстрактні теми в статтях і доповідях; фактографічну інформацію і враження; структуру тексту; розпізнаючи зв'язки між частинами тексту; допускає численні помилки під час виконання післятекстового завдання

### Письмо

Бали	Характеристика відповіді
12 балів	<i>Учень</i> розкриває мету і основний зміст завдання, аргументує під час викладу свою точку зору, робить власні висновки, дає правильні й повні відповіді до завдань, що стосуються використання мови. Не допускає жодної помилки
11 балів	<i>Учень</i> розкриває мету і основний зміст завдання, аргументує під час викладу свою точку зору, робить власні висновки, дає правильні й повні відповіді до завдань, що стосуються використання мови. Допускає 1–2 орфографічні помилки
10 балів	<i>Учень</i> розкриває мету і основний зміст завдання, аргументує під час викладу свою точку зору, робить власні висновки, дає правильні й повні відповіді до завдань, що стосуються використання мови. Допускає 2–3 орфографічні помилки, робить 1–2 граматичні помилки в приєднаннях чи артиклях
9 балів	<i>Учень</i> розкриває мету і основний зміст завдання, проте недостатньо чітко аргументує свою точку зору, робить власні висновки, допускає 1–2 помилки у завданнях, що стосуються використання мови. Допускає 2–3 орфографічні помилки, 1–2 помилки у вживанні лексики, 1–2 помилки в різних розділах граматики

8 балів	<i>Учень</i> розкриває мету і основний зміст завдання, проте недостатньо чітко аргументує свою точку зору, допускає 1–2 помилки у завданнях, що стосуються використання мови. Допускає 2–3 орфографічні помилки, 2–3 помилки у вживанні лексики, 1–2 помилки в різних розділах граматики, 1–2 стилістичні помилки
7 балів	<i>Учень</i> розкриває мету і основний зміст завдання в цілому зв'язно, але поверхово розкриває тему, допускає 2–3 помилки у завданнях у частині, що стосується використання мови. Допускає 3–4 орфографічні помилки, 2–3 помилки у вживанні лексики, 1–2 помилки в різних розділах граматики, 1–2 стилістичні помилки
6 балів	<i>Учень</i> розкриває мету і основний зміст завдання в цілому зв'язно, але поверхово розкриває тему, допускає 2–3 помилки у завданнях у частині, що стосується використання мови. Допускає 4–5 орфографічних помилок, 3–4 помилки у вживанні лексики, 2–3 помилки в різних розділах граматики, 2–3 стилістичні помилки
5 балів	<i>Учень</i> розкриває мету і основний зміст завдання недостатньо повно і зв'язно, допускає 3–4 помилки у завданнях, що стосуються використання мови. Допускає 4–5 орфографічних помилок, 3–4 помилки у вживанні лексики, 2–3 помилки в різних розділах граматики, 2–3 стилістичні помилки
4 бали	<i>Учень</i> розкриває мету і основний зміст завдання недостатньо повно і зв'язно, допускає 3–4 помилки у завданнях, що стосуються використання мови. Допускає 5–6 орфографічних помилок, 3–4 помилки у вживанні лексики, 2–3 помилки в різних розділах граматики, 2–3 стилістичні помилки
3 бали	<i>Учень</i> не може сформулювати мету завдання, основний зміст завдання викладено незв'язно, поверхово, допускає 4–5 помилок у завданнях, що стосуються використання мови. Допускає 3–4 помилки у вживанні лексики, 6–7 помилок в різних розділах граматики, 3–4 стилістичні помилки
2 бали	<i>Учень</i> не може сформулювати мету завдання, основний зміст завдання викладено незв'язно, поверхово, допускає численні помилки у завданнях, що стосуються використання мови. Допускає 3–4 помилки у вживанні лексики, 6–7 помилок в різних розділах граматики, 3–4 стилістичні помилки
1 бал	<i>Учень</i> не може розкрити тему завдання, допускає численні помилки у завданнях, що стосуються використання мови. Робить численні орфографічні помилки, має труднощі з підбором слів, допускає багато граматичних помилок

#### Говоріння

Бали	Характеристика відповіді
12 балів	<i>Учень</i> логічно будує діалогічне спілкування у відповідності до комунікативних завдань у заданому обсязі; володіє мовленнєвим етикетом; демонструє вміння здійснювати запит інформації, звертатися за поясненнями, підтримувати бесіду, виражати власну думку з теми, що обговорюється, і запитувати думку співрозмовника. Демонструє розмаїття словникового запасу і граматичних структур. Вживає граматичні структури і лексичні одиниці у відповідності до комунікативних завдань; не робить фонематичних помилок

11 балів	<i>Учень</i> логічно будує діалогічне спілкування у відповідності до комунікативних завдань у заданому обсязі; володіє мовленнєвим етикетом; демонструє вміння здійснювати запит інформації, звертатися за поясненнями, підтримувати бесіду, виражати власну думку з теми, що обговорюється. Демонструє розмаїття словникового запасу і граматичних структур. Вживає граматичні структури і лексичні одиниці у відповідності до комунікативних завдань; не робить фонематичних помилок, не завжди адекватно використовує лексичний синонімічний ряд
10 балів	<i>Учень</i> логічно будує діалогічне спілкування у відповідності до комунікативних завдань, але обсяг висловлювання менший заданого, є повторення; володіє мовленнєвим етикетом, демонструє вміння здійснювати запит інформації, звертатися за роз'ясненнями, підтримувати бесіду, виражає власну думку з теми, що обговорюється, але має труднощі із запитом думки співрозмовника. Демонструє розмаїття словникового запасу і граматичних структур. В основному вживає граматичні структури і лексичні одиниці у відповідності до комунікативних завдань (допускає 2–3 помилки у вживанні лексики); не робить фонематичних помилок
9 балів	<i>Учень</i> логічно будує діалогічне спілкування у відповідності до комунікативних завдань, але обсяг висловлювання менший заданого, є повторення; демонструє вміння здійснювати запит інформації, звертатися за поясненнями, висловлювати власну думку з теми, що обговорюється. Демонструє розмаїття словникового запасу і граматичних структур. Вживає граматичні структури і лексичні одиниці у відповідності до комунікативних завдань, проте допускає помилки (2–3 помилки у вживанні лексики, 2–3 помилки в різних розділах граматики); не робить фонематичних помилок
8 балів	<i>Учень</i> логічно будує діалогічне спілкування у відповідності до комунікативних завдань у заданому обсязі, демонструє вміння здійснювати запит інформації, звертатися за поясненнями, висловлювати власну думку з теми, що обговорюється. В основному використовує граматичні структури і лексичні одиниці у відповідності до комунікативних завдань, логічно будує монологічне висловлювання, але обсяг висловлювання менший заданого, є повторення; демонструє вміння висловлювати міркування про факти/події, намагається наводити приклади та аргументи. В основному вживає граматичні структури і лексичні одиниці у відповідності до комунікативних завдань, проте допускає помилки (2–3 помилки у вживанні лексики, 3–4 помилки в різних розділах граматики); не робить фонематичних помилок
7 балів	<i>Учень</i> логічно будує діалогічне спілкування у відповідності до комунікативних завдань у заданому обсязі, демонструє вміння здійснювати запит інформації, звертатися за поясненнями, висловлювати власну думку з теми, що обговорюється. В основному використовує граматичні структури і лексичні одиниці у відповідності до комунікативних завдань, логічно будує монологічне висловлювання, але обсяг висловлювання менший заданого, є повторення; демонструє вміння висловлювати міркування про факти/події, намагається наводити приклади та аргументи, демонструє вміння здійснювати запит інформації, звертатися за поясненнями, але має труднощі у формулюванні власної думки з теми, що обговорюється. В основному вживає граматичні структури і лексичні одиниці у відповідності до комунікативних завдань, проте допускає помилки (3–4 помилки у вживанні лексики, 3–4 помилки в різних розділах граматики); допускає фонематичні помилки



6 балів	<i>Учень</i> не досить логічно будує діалогічне спілкування у відповідності до комунікативних завдань, обсяг висловлювання менший заданого, є повторення; демонструє вміння здійснювати запит інформації, звертатися за роз'ясненнями, але в бесіді неодноразово порушує правила мовленнєвого етикету. Має труднощі у формулюванні власної думки з теми, що обговорюється, і здійсненні запиту думки співрозмовника. Використовує обмежений словниковий запас та елементарні граматичні структури, допускає помилки (4–5 помилок у вживанні лексики, 4–5 помилок у різних розділах граматики, 1–2 фонематичні помилки)
5 балів	<i>Учень</i> не досить логічно будує діалогічне спілкування, відходить від теми або намагається замінити її іншою, якою володіє краще, має труднощі у здійсненні запиту інформації, зверненні за роз'ясненнями, а також у формулюванні власної думки з теми, що обговорюється, обсяг висловлювання менший заданого, є повторення; демонструє вміння здійснювати запит інформації, звертатися за поясненнями, але має труднощі у формулюванні власної думки з теми, що обговорюється; використовує обмежений словниковий запас та елементарні граматичні структури, допускає помилки (4–5 помилок у вживанні лексики, 4–5 помилок у різних розділах граматики, 1–2 фонематичні помилки)
4 бали	<i>Учень</i> не досить логічно будує діалогічне спілкування, відходить від теми або намагається замінити її іншою, якою володіє краще; має труднощі під час здійснення запиту інформації, звернення за поясненнями, а також формулювання власної думки з теми, що обговорюється, використовує обмежений словниковий запас та елементарні граматичні структури, допускає помилки (5–6 помилок у вживанні лексики, 5–6 помилок у різних розділах граматики, 3–4 фонематичні помилки)
3 бали	<i>Учень</i> не досить логічно будує монологічне висловлювання, відходить від теми чи намагається замінити її іншою, якою володіє краще, намагається замінити діалог монологом, не вміє будувати діалогічне спілкування, здійснювати запит інформації, звертатися за роз'ясненнями, не може сформулювати власну думку з теми, що обговорюється. На спроби екзаматора побудувати діалог не реагує. Допускає численні граматичні, стилістичні, лексичні помилки
2 бали	<i>Учень</i> намагається замінити діалог монологом, не вміє будувати діалогічне спілкування, здійснювати запит інформації, звертатися за роз'ясненнями, не може сформулювати власну думку з теми, що обговорюється. На спроби екзаматора побудувати діалог не реагує. Допускає численні граматичні, стилістичні, лексичні помилки
1 бал	<i>Учень</i> розуміє окремі деталі, але не може зв'язно передати основний зміст завдання. На поставлені екзаматором запитання відповідає незадовільно. Мова учня є граматично не оформленим набором слів

## Examination Card #1

### ► I. Reading

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

Can you imagine what our lives will be like in the year 2050? Perhaps you will be flying off for a holiday on the moon, or maybe you will be taking your dog for a walk in the virtual reality. We recently carried out a survey of 1,000 people from different countries to find out what they think life will be like in the future. The results clearly demonstrate both our hopes and fears.

The survey suggests that friendship – one of the most important human relationships – will have changed dramatically. People will make friends through the Internet. What is more, a large number of people will even come across their future husbands or wives in this way! Computers will have become absolutely essential by 2050. Even now, some people describe them as their best friend! Others, however, say that we will become much more isolated from each other because we will have little real human contact.

Education will have changed a lot too. As more and more children will be using computers in schools, certain abilities, such as mental arithmetic, won't be necessary since there will be computer programmes for most calculations. Even writing by hand will have become a thing of the past.

According to the survey, home life will be better. Most people believe that by 2050 robots will be doing the housework and we will be eating ready-made food. A lot of people think that we might only cook for fun in the future.

Space exploration will become increasingly popular. Fifty per cent of the people we talked to believe that man will regularly visit Mars. They also believe that travel on our own planet will probably change. Almost everyone thinks that there will be no cars in the city centres. Some even think that environmentally-friendly electric or solar-powered cars will have replaced the cars we use nowadays.

Pollution is something that seems to worry many people. Some fear that it will continue to get worse, and that our planet will become impossible to live on. Others even foresee that one day we'll have to pay for clean air just like we do now for clean water.

On the other hand, people seem to be quite optimistic about the benefits of genetic engineering, as they think scientists will use it to cure diseases like cancer and AIDS. If scientists manage to find a cure for these, we'll have a much healthier society.

Some people worry about the future, while others are full of hope and enthusiasm.

No matter how dark or bright it may seem, it is up to us to look after our planet and try to make it a better place to live.

1. Many people believe that in 2050...

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A we will not pay for computers. | <input type="checkbox"/> C we will not have any friends.            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B we will never leave our homes. | <input type="checkbox"/> D we will find partners through computers. |

2. The article suggests that in 2050...

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A students won't write by hand.                         | <input type="checkbox"/> C lessons will be very different. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B fifty per cent of people will have travelled to Mars. | <input type="checkbox"/> D everyone will learn to cook.    |

3. As far as cars are concerned, some people believe that...

- |   |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A we will not have any.                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B they won't run on petrol.                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C they will be even more harmful to the environment. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> D people won't be able to afford them.               |

4. Some people believe that pollution will have...

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A disappeared.                   | <input type="checkbox"/> C become an even bigger problem.          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B killed everyone on the planet. | <input type="checkbox"/> D made our planet a better place to live. |



1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- The ..... of smoking can be very harmful.  
 A genes                       B effects                       C moths                       D views
- He ..... the money into my bank account.  
 A transferred                       B created                       C prevented                       D destroyed
- The recent bombing caused ..... concern.  
 A convincing                       B worldwide                       C presumed                       D usable
- Some people claim that he has been kidnapped by a(n) ..... spaceship.  
 A nearby                       B alien                       C outer                       D circular
- He walked to the ..... of the cliff and looked down.  
 A passage                       B walkway                       C edge                       D space
- The hot sun ..... the snow.  
 A refilled                       B sucked                       C rose                       D melted

1	2	3	4	5	6

You are going to spend three days with your friends in London. You've just received an email from your English friend asking you about the time of your arrival and the places you'd like to visit. Write an email of 50–60 words including the following points:

- arrival details and the name of the airport;
- a chosen programme.

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## ► III. Speaking

Scientists have determined that a number of human activities are contributing to global warming. Talk about your attitude towards the issue. Include the following:

- the reasons of global warming;
- the ways to cope with the problem.

## Examination Card #2

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose from the survivors **A** or **B**.

#### A. David

David Franklin was riding his motorbike through the Canadian mountains. It was a cool evening. He loved the quiet, lonely road and really enjoyed the feeling of speeding along in the fresh air.

“As I was turning a sharp corner, the back tyre skidded. That’s the last thing I remember,” says David. David lost control of the bike and when he woke up, he was at the bottom of a hill. He was bleeding and his left leg was broken.

He knew he had to get back to the road for help. Slowly, he began the painful crawl up the hill. He was in agony, but kept going.

Eventually he reached the road. A passing car stopped to help him. David felt extremely relieved. He was exhausted, but he knew he was lucky to be alive.

#### B. Eva

Eva Hart felt excited when, in 1912, she and her family boarded the famous new ship, *The Titanic*. It was the first voyage of this amazing ship, and also the last, as the ship never reached its destination. On the fourth day of its voyage *The Titanic* crashed into a huge iceberg. The engines stopped and water started rushing into the ship.

“All around me, people were screaming and running to the lifeboats. My father lifted me into one of them. ‘Hold your mother’s hand and don’t be afraid,’ he said to me. I was shaking with fear.”

Eva’s father stayed behind to help the other passengers. Tragically, there weren’t enough lifeboats for everyone. Eva never saw her father again.

“He should have come with us,” she kept repeating as the ship disappeared into the sea.

Which survivor(s):

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| nearly died in a famous tragic accident? | (1) ..... |
| suffered great physical pain?            | (2) ..... |
| lost a relative?                         | (3) ..... |
| narrowly escaped by boat?                | (4) ..... |

1	2	3	4

### ► II. Writing

Fill in: **some, any, no, much, many**.

Jenny: Well, Paul, the fridge and the cupboard are almost empty. We need to go shopping.

Paul: Right. It’s my turn this week, isn’t it? Let’s see. What do we need?

Jenny: First of all there’s (1) ..... coffee at all. We need (2) ..... of that. Oh, and we need (3) ..... flour if we want to make that cake.

Paul: Are there (4) ..... eggs left, Jenny?





**Examination Card #3****► I. Reading**

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

**DARYL HANNAH**

The pretty mermaid looked up from the golden sand and the world fell in love with her. The film was *Splash*, and the mermaid was the famous actress, Daryl Hannah, who has also starred in such films as *Roxanne* and *Blade Runner*.

Daryl is tall and slender. She has got long blond hair, large blue eyes and stunning features. She looks fantastic in expensive clothes, but she prefers casual clothes which show off her natural beauty.

She is more than just another pretty face, however. She is a complicated person whose character has many sides. She is often in the public eye, but she is actually a very shy person who dislikes the crowds and noise of Hollywood parties. Her shyness is a problem which she is trying to overcome with her friends' help. She is not the sort of person who expects help without giving anything back, however. Daryl is an extremely caring person, and she says that she forgets her own problems when she is helping others. She is also a romantic who believes in true love, so she wants to find someone very special before she starts a family.

Daryl's lifestyle is quite simple. When she is not working, her favourite activities are gardening, playing the piano and making pottery, all of which reveal the creative side of her character.

Daryl may prefer to sit in the shadows at parties, but when it comes to her beliefs she is not afraid to speak her mind. She has strong views on the environment. She believes that our modern lifestyle is destroying the environment. For this reason, she is currently looking for a place in the countryside where she can build an environmentally-friendly house. She says that she feels most relaxed when she is close to nature.

Underneath the success, shyness and simple lifestyle are Daryl's very strong views on life. As she says, "Find out what is important to you – and don't be afraid to live it!"

It is a pleasure to meet an actress who remains down-to-earth and sincere in a world where fame and success can often harm one's character.

**1. In her everyday life, Daryl Hannah...**

- A is successful and selfish.
- B enjoys big parties.
- C never goes to parties.
- D feels uncomfortable in large groups of people.

**2. One of Daryl's outstanding characteristics is that she...**

- A is always asking her friends for help.
- B is willing to help others.
- C doesn't pay attention to her friends.
- D gets others into trouble.

**3. In her free time Daryl enjoys...**

- A doing creative activities.
- B being with ordinary people.
- C resting in her garden.
- D writing music.

**4. Daryl wants to build her own home because she...**

- A cannot find the one she likes.
- B cares about the environment.
- C wants people to know her views.
- D dislikes old houses.



1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

**Underline the correct word(s) in bold.**

- A: *Can / Will* I make anything for the party on Saturday?  
B: Yes, please. A pasta salad would be great.
- A: *What about / Shall* we invite the Tildons round for lunch on Sunday?  
B: Yes, that's a great idea.
- A: Where *could / shall* I put these books?  
B: On the counter, please.
- A: You look exhausted! I *will / may* do the cooking tonight.  
B: Thanks so much.
- A: What do you want to do today?  
B: *Why don't we / What about* going for a bike ride?
- A: Oh dear. The car has a flat tyre again.  
B: *Would you like me / Do you want* to change the tyre for you?

You have read the letter in the Internet blog in which the person from an English-speaking country is looking for a pen friend. Write a short letter to this person including the following information:

- Give your name, age and nationality.
- Say what you like doing and why you are writing.
- Ask the person to write you about the same things.

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## ► III. Speaking

You are finishing your last year of studies at school. Talk about your plans for the future.

- What profession have you chosen for yourself?
- Where are you going to continue your education?
- What is your parents' advice?

**Examination Card #4****► I. Reading**

**Read the text given below. For questions (1–6), choose from the places mentioned in the tour (A–D) as in the example. The places may be chosen more than once.**

The Pacific Paradise Tour took us to California, on the west coast of the United States, and to the Hawaiian islands in the Pacific Ocean. With beautiful countryside, exciting cities and fantastic beaches, this holiday had everything.

The first place we stopped at was San Francisco, in northern California. This city is famous for its cable cars – and it certainly needs them because San Francisco is extremely hilly and has some very steep roads! By the sea, next to the fishing boats, there are the fish restaurants. Here we enjoyed watching the street actors and musicians as we ate delicious fresh fish. One thing we'll never forget is the Golden Gate Bridge, which is very big and beautiful.

The next city on the tour was Los Angeles. This city is very exciting and has some very famous attractions. The nearby beaches are long and sandy and the mountains outside the city are high and dry. We visited the beach where they were filming Baywatch. We also went to Disneyland where we saw E.T. and shook hands with Mickey Mouse. After that they took us to Hollywood to see the houses of the stars who have made a lot of films – and a lot of money!

The last place we visited in California was San Diego, a city with sun, sand, sea and all kinds of watersports. We went to the San Diego Zoo which is one of the world's largest zoos. We also visited Mexico, which is only a short drive away from San Diego.

Finally, we went to Hawaii. It's paradise! We sat on golden beaches with green palm trees and watched amazing red sunsets. We also saw colourful fish at Sea Life Park and went snorkelling in Hanauma Bay. In the evenings we enjoyed the lively clubs, bars and ice-cream parlours. Best of all, we ate fantastic Hawaiian food while watching Hawaiian people performing traditional Polynesian dances.

This holiday was fantastic. So when you have time, get on the first plane to the west coast of The United States and have the time of your life!

**Which sentences refer to which place(s)?**

- A San Francisco
- B Los Angeles
- C San Diego
- D Hawaii

- 0. The city is built on hills.
- 1. There is a famous theme park.
- 2. It is very close to another country.
- 3. The local food is delicious.
- 4. Entertainers perform as you eat.
- 5. You can see the homes of famous people.
- 6. You can see interesting creatures under the sea.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
A						





## ► II. Writing

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Mrs Thompson (1) ..... (walk) down the street, pushing her baby son in his pram. Suddenly, she (2) ..... (hear) someone calling her name. She (3) ..... (look) all around, but she couldn't see anyone she (4) ..... (know). Puzzled, she (5) ..... (carry on) walking. As she (6) ..... (go) along the street, she glanced behind her and (7) ..... (see) a young woman following her and waving her hand. Mrs Thompson (8) ..... (stop).

You have just received the following email from your English friend.

*Dear...,  
How are you getting on? I haven't heard from you for ages!  
Tell me what's up with you.  
Love,  
Brian*

Write an email of 50–60 words including the following points:

- why you haven't written for so long;
- say a few words about your health and studies;
- ask him/her about his latest news.

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## ► III. Speaking

Describe your perfect day including location and weather.

- What activities would you do?
- How would this day be different from every other day?
- Do you think it's possible to have a perfect day? Explain.

## Examination Card #5

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose from sentences (A–H) the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence you do not need to use.

#### THE WILL TO WIN

Athletes, if they want to reach the top of their chosen sport, have to train hard for hours every day. Their commitment to the sport and their achievements certainly deserve praise. (0) C

"We want to be recognised for our achievements, just like any other top class athletes. We are not interested in hearing how brave and wonderful we are," says Isabel. (1) .....

Another disabled athlete, Chris Holmes, is a swimmer with gold, silver and bronze medals won at the Paralympics.

(2) ..... Competition among swimmers is so fierce that the difference between the record times of the disabled and able-bodied in the 50-metre freestyle swimming event is only four seconds. With results like these, more and more spectators have been attracted to the Paralympic Games.

The opening ceremonies and most of the wheelchair basketball games were sold out long before the start of the Atlanta Games. (3) ..... This new interest is especially pleasing for Bob Steadward, president of the International Paralympic Committee, whose job is to promote greater awareness of and more participation in the disabled version of the Games.

(4) ..... "As a result of the money we had, and the money we received from the IOC (International Olympic Committee), we were able to sponsor more than 100 athletes from 35 countries who would otherwise not have had a chance to come."

More and more sports are being added to the Paralympic Games as the range of the athletes' skills and abilities becomes known. Sailing had not been a Paralympic sport before, but Andrew Cassell, the captain of the British sailing team, helped it to be included. He was born with the lower part of both his legs missing, but he never let this get in his way. (5) ..... So far, there are events for the blind, amputees, and people with cerebral palsy as well as wheelchair sports. Atlanta is the first Games to include mentally disabled athletes competing in swimming, as well as track and field events.

Many of the athletes have suffered accidents and illnesses which would be enough to make most of us want to give up. (6) ..... They are the ones who are catching the public eye and imagination, changing people's perceptions of what "disability" means and what extraordinary abilities the so-called disabled actually possess.

- A He started sailing when he was ten years old and since then he has proven himself time and time again by winning races and even breaking world records.
- B This shows that disabled athletes can only participate in a small number of events, and are unlikely to take on more sports in the near future.
- C This is true for both able-bodied athletes like Carl Lewis or Linford Christie, and for disabled athletes like Isabel Newstead, who carried the United Kingdom flag at the Barcelona Paralympic Games in 1992.
- D He is blind and has to count his strokes to judge when he will reach the end of the pool, but this does not lessen his speed.
- E "I wanted to ensure that developing nations had the opportunity to send athletes to Atlanta," says Steadward.
- F This is quite interesting if you bear in mind that in many past events, tickets had to be given away to attract spectators.
- G "We are demonstrating our abilities in an environment where our disabilities don't count."
- H But they are pushing back the barriers which, until recently, kept the disabled from taking part in sports.



1	2	3	4	5	6

## ► II. Writing

Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words, as in the example (0).

0. A: Why do you want to live in the countryside?  
B: Because the air is ...*much cleaner than*... (clean) in the city.
1. A: The driving test was very easy.  
B: I know. It was a lot ..... (easy) I thought it would be.
2. A: Your dog is really clever.  
B: Yes, she's ..... (intelligent) dog we've ever had.
3. A: How was the comedy festival?  
B: Fantastic! The comedians told ..... (funny) jokes I've ever heard.
4. A: Did you go swimming in Crystal Lake when you were in the mountains?  
B: Of course! And the water was ..... (clear) I've ever swum in.
5. A: I'm 1.60 metres. How tall are you?  
B: I'm ..... (tall) you. I'm 1.64 metres.
6. A: That was ..... (bad) train I've ever travelled on!  
B: Well, at least it was ..... (comfortable) than travelling by bus.

You are planning to celebrate your friend's birthday in a café and are going to come home later than usual. Write a note to your parents in which you:

- explain the reason of coming later tonight;
- ask your parents not to wait for you for supper;
- promise to be at home by 10 p.m.

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## ► III. Speaking

"Life is short, art is long," the saying goes.

- What is art to you?
- Do you appreciate some forms of art over others? In what ways?
- What is your favourite piece of art?

**Examination Card #6****► I. Reading**

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

**CHECKING OUT SECOND-HAND CITY**

Do you love to go shopping, but seem to spend all your hard-earned cash on just one or two items? If so, why not consider hunting around for cheaper, second-hand options? With a little time and patience, it's possible to find some great bargains\*. Take a look at the shopping alternatives we've come up with which are not only lighter on your pocket, but also lots of fun.

**Car boot sales**

People bring unwanted things that they dig out of their attics and garages to a car boot sale. There, in a large car park or on a school playing field, they sell them or swap them with other traders for something else. Anything from children's toys to sports equipment can turn up at these sales, which are usually held at weekends or on Bank Holidays.

**Second-hand shops**

Good second-hand shops can be full of surprises and are often a perfect place to pick up a bargain! Many specialize in certain items such as rare books, designer clothes and antique furniture. Always check things carefully before you buy them as it may be difficult to exchange them and get a refund later.

**Charity shops**

People donate used clothes, shoes, toys and other miscellaneous items to charity shops where you can usually buy them for next to nothing! The money often goes to help people who are hungry, homeless and who live in poor developing countries.

**Christmas Bazaars**

These are wonderful places to buy handmade gifts, Christmas decorations and second-hand items. The beauty of these bazaars is that all the money raised usually goes to charity, so you can shop till you drop knowing that it's all for a good cause! The only problem is they are only held in December!

So, next time you're in the mood to shop head for 'second-hand city'. You won't be disappointed.

\* a bargain – something you buy cheaply or for less than its usual price

**1. This text was written mainly to explain...**

- A why second-hand items are great bargains.
- B how second-hand sales raise money for charity.
- C where you can go to buy second-hand things.
- D which items second-hand shops specialise in.

**2. What does the writer say about car boot sales?**

- A You probably wouldn't want the things on sale there.
- B They are a fun way to spend a holiday weekend.
- C Schools hold them to exchange toys and games.
- D A wide range of things may be found on sale there.

**3. The writer says that second-hand shops...**

- A often sell only one particular type of thing.
- B always sell things that have been carefully checked.
- C are usually surprisingly good.
- D never give you a refund after you buy something.



4. What does the writer say about charity shops and bazaars?

- A They are good places for poor, homeless people to shop.  
 B They are good because shopping there helps poor people.  
 C They sell things that are worth almost nothing.  
 D They give second-hand items to people in poor countries.

1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

**Underline the correct item.**

David (1) *is studying* / *will have been studying* to become a lawyer. He (2) *works* / *is working* as a carpenter during the day and (3) *attends* / *is attending* the local adult education centre in the evenings. After he (4) *will pass* / *passes* his final exams, he (5) *will leave* / *will have left* for London where he hopes he (6) *will have found* / *will find* a good job. David dreams that he (7) *will become* / *will have become* a successful lawyer by the time he (8) *is* / *will be* thirty years old.

You've got an email from your English-speaking friend in which he/she asks you about your favourite school subject. Write a reply of 50–60 words including the following information:

- What is your favourite subject? Why?
- How will the knowledge of this subject influence your future?

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## ► III. Speaking

**Food is an important part of a balanced diet.**

- What role does food play in your life?
- What role does food play in culture?
- Would you rather cook by yourself or eat out? Why?

## Examination Card #7

### ► I. Reading

Read the texts given below. For questions (1–6), choose from the types of music (A–C).

#### THE WORLD OF MUSIC

##### A Бeрoп / Hoп

This was an advanced and experimental form of music developed by jazz musicians in America in the 1940's and 1950's. A whole variety of experienced and talented musicians influenced this new type of music, and led jazz in a new direction. Technically, the rhythm became more important than the actual music, and the musicians used chord structures to invent new ways of playing old tunes. This kind of music was a move away from popular entertainment towards a more complex and demanding style. Joyful yet intense, the music was a statement of black pride during that era.

##### B Reggae

Reggae was influenced by African music and was preceded by rock steady and ska. Reggae expresses the Rastafarian belief in a peaceful struggle for cultural and political identity. It became popular among rock audiences when Bob Marley released his "Catch a Fire" record in 1973. Jamaican producers have shaped the music and its different styles since then. In Britain, punk rockers liked the rebellious style of reggae, while some English bands such as Misty in Roots and Aswad copied Jamaican music and developed a large following.

##### C Jazz

Jazz was created in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century along with blues and gospel by the descendants of black American slaves. From New Orleans it spread to Chicago, Kansas City and New York, which were the major centres of the "jazz age". In the 1930's the swing era of the big band made jazz the leading popular music. After World War II, the music changed again and branched out into "cool" jazz. During the 1950's and 1960's musicians experimented a great deal and created completely new sounds. Since the 1960's jazz has gone in several different directions, each showing what a varied and flexible form of music jazz is.

What kind of music:

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| spread through urban American centres?  | (1) ..... |
| influenced English groups?              | (2) ..... |
| "re-invented" old melodies?             | (3) ..... |
| demands the most concentration?         | (4) ..... |
| changed after the Second World War?     | (5) ..... |
| has a rhythm which dominates the music? | (6) ..... |

1	2	3	4	5	6

### ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. .... of the bad weather, we went to the market.  
 A Despite       B Even though       C In spite       D Nevertheless
2. "I'm hungry." "I ..... make you a sandwich."  
 A going to       B need       C will       D may



3. "How was the film?" "As soon as I take off my coat ..... you."  
 A I'll be telling     B I'll have been telling     C I'll tell     D I'll have told
4. Don't bother offering to help. They ..... everything by the end of the day.  
 A will do     B will have done     C will be doing     D would done
5. "Do you remember ..... that man before?" "I think I met him at Bill's wedding."  
 A met     B to meeting     C to meet     D meeting
6. He usually jogs to the gym, ..... it's quite near to his house.  
 A since     B although     C however     D because of

1	2	3	4	5	6

Your best friend has won a sports competition. You've decided to organise a surprise party for him/her. Write notes including the following information:

- whom you would invite;
- necessary decorations (who is to buy them);
- kinds of food and entertainment you are going to prepare.

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► III. Speaking

Your family have presented you with a tour organized by a travel agency. Now you are talking with your parents. Tell them about:

- the place where you stay;
- the accommodations you have;
- describe the quality of food and the facilities.

## Examination Card #8

### ► I. Reading

Read the texts given below. For questions (1–5), choose from the cookbooks (A–F).

**A 'Cooking with kindness', by Lisa Stebb.**

This innovative cookbook is an instant classic. It contains over 800 vegetarian recipes, many of which are also appropriate for vegan cooks. You'll also find information on nutrition for vegetarians, and techniques for buying, storing and preparing veggies. Try the Tofu, Tomato and Goat Cheese Quiche, and Grilled Eggplant and Red Pepper Panini.

**B 'Sorbets & Ice Creams', by Mario Gelato.**

From lusciously creamy ice creams to light and fruity sorbets, this dessert book has refreshing treats to delight every palate. Filled with over 200 recipes, the book is a must for ice cream lovers everywhere. From a light Banana Sorbet to a sinful Mocha Almond Fudge Ice Cream, there is a flavour and texture to suit every taste.

**C 'The Complete Guide to Cooking Light', by Jack Handy.**

This cookbook is ideal for the health conscious individual. It is filled with 250 recipes that cut out fat (but not taste). Included are tips for reducing carbohydrate cravings, for losing weight and exercising, and for supplementing the diet with the necessary nutrients. Jack Handy's low-carbohydrate, high protein recipes include Mushroom Stuffed Turkey Breast and Herb-Seasoned Swordfish.

**D 'Shrimps Galore', by Louise Leblanc.**

Dive into this collection of more than 650 shrimp recipes. Whether you love shrimp fried, steamed, baked, or broiled, in cream sauce or garlic sauce, crispy, crunchy, hot or cold, you're about to fall in love with shrimp all over again. For a formal dinner, a quick family meal or a tasty snack, 'Shrimps Galore' has the perfect shrimp recipe for every occasion.

**E 'Authentic Asian Cuisine', by Christine Tran.**

Inspired by local traditions, this book focuses on stir-frying, steaming and the use of fresh vegetables. It opens with an introduction on Chinese ingredients for the pantry (bean curd, daikon, tofu) and tools needed for cooking (a steamer, rice cooker, and wok). This collection features such Asian specialties as Chicken Chow Mein and Stir-Fried Duck with Plum Sauce.

**F 'Tapas Delight', by Roberto Munoz.**

Welcome to a world of mouth-watering finger foods. This edition lets readers import Spain's greatest culinary invention into their own homes with dozens of great tapas recipes, ranging from simple plates of Spanish finger food to a variety of more complex dishes such as Spanish Omelettes, Shrimp with Garlic and Stuffed Tomatoes.

Which cook book would you buy if:

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| you don't eat meat?                          | (1) .... |
| you have high cholesterol?                   | (2) .... |
| you love sweets?                             | (3) .... |
| you want to learn how to cook Oriental food? | (4) .... |
| you love Spanish food?                       | (5) .... |

1	2	3	4	5





## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- ..... she was hungry, she didn't eat lunch yesterday.  
 A Despite       B Because       C However       D Although
- Our Maths teacher always ..... do mental arithmetic.  
 A made us to       B did us       C made us       D had us to
- "We've run out of milk." "I ..... go to the shop and get some."  
 A going to       B would       C will       D have
- I'll write to you as soon as I ..... there.  
 A get       B got       C will get       D am getting
- They gave us ..... useful information that we included it all in the article.  
 A such an       B so       C such a       D such
- If they ..... soon, they'll miss their flight.  
 A aren't leaving       B didn't leave       C don't leave       D won't leave the

1	2	3	4	5	6

You've got a letter from your English-speaking friend in which he/she asks you about your favourite free time activities. Write a reply of 50–60 words. Include the following information:

- What are the most popular free time activities among Ukrainian youth today?
- What are your favourite free time activities?

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## ► III. Speaking

The way people decorate their rooms usually says something about their personality.

- Give a brief description of your room.
- What do you think your room says about your personality?
- How important is the decoration of your room to you?

## Examination Card #9

### ► I. Reading

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

#### CHARACTERS LARGER THAN LIFE

In any book, cartoon or film we all love to see the heroes defeat the villains\*, save the world, win the girl and live happily ever after. But just between you and me, don't we feel a little bit sorry for the villains as well?

Saruman, from *The Lord of the Rings*, is an all-time favourite villain, the type of villain I like. He is a tall wizard with a long white beard and cold dark eyes. He wears a long white robe and carries a magic staff. Once he was a good wizard but the power of a magic ring has made him evil and greedy and now he wants to rule the world. Only Frodo, the small ring bearer, can stop him.

Frodo Baggins, a Hobbit, is small, brave and honest, with bright eyes, curly brown hair and very large hairy feet! His mission is to take the magic ring to Mordor where it will be destroyed. He travels with some friends and together they have to face many dangers. Gandalf a wise wizard, protects them and shows them the way.

Another of my favourite heroes is Peter Pan, a mischievous, daring boy with pointed ears who can fly and never grows older. Peter and his friends, the Lost Boys, have a dangerous enemy called Captain Hook.

With his black moustache, cruel laugh and a sharp metal hook instead of a hand, the cunning Captain Hook is a perfect villain. He always wears a broad-brimmed hat and fine clothes. He lives with a band of pirates on his ship, the *Jolly Roger*, making plans to kidnap the Lost Boys and capture the boy he hates.

Not all villains are men. The Wicked Queen in *Snow White* is one of the most cold-hearted villains ever. Beautiful but vain, the queen asks her mirror every day, "Mirror, mirror on the wall, who is the fairest of them all?" The answer always pleases her, until one day the mirror replies that kind and caring Snow White is even prettier than her. The jealous queen is so angry that she dresses up as an old woman and gives Snow White a poisoned apple.

Whether heroes or villains, these are the characters I admire the most. I love to watch the heroes fight the villains and eventually see good win over evil. I also can't help feeling for the villains and their weaknesses; I just love to hate them! These stories are timeless and the characters are definitely larger than life.

\* a villain – *the main bad character in a film, play, or story*

1. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?

- A to describe how heroes catch villains  
 B to describe some well-known heroes and villains  
 C to tell some well-known cartoon stories  
 D to tell some well-known fairy tales

2. What does the writer say about Saruman?

- A He was not always evil.  C Frodo wants to destroy him.  
 B He is the writer's favourite character.  D He has lost a valuable ring.

3. Which of the statements is true of Captain Hook?

- A He works on his own.  C He has a black beard.  
 B He has a partner called Jolly Roger.  D He takes care of his appearance,

4. What is the writer's opinion of villains?

- A They are more important than the heroes.  
 B He likes them more than the heroes.



- C He is happy to see them lose.  
 D They are just as important as the heroes.

1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- The ..... erupted, destroying the nearby villages.  
 A earthquake     B volcano     C explosion     D flooding
- The children were looking at ..... in the mirror.  
 A itself     B himself     C themselves     D yourselves
- He ..... on his family for help whenever he had problems.  
 A joined     B involved     C depended     D explained
- No one knew the spy's ..... as he was carrying a false passport.  
 A identity     B mission     C experience     D element
- The fire quickly ..... to the nearby buildings.  
 A pulled     B sank     C dragged     D spread
- Quick ..... had to be taken to avoid further damage.  
 A charge     B action     C significance     D intelligence

1	2	3	4	5	6

You have just returned from a school trip, which you enjoyed a lot. You are planning to invite your English friend to the same trip in Ukraine. Write a letter of about 50–60 words to your friend including the following information:

- the place you've visited;
- what the weather was like;
- invite your friend to Ukraine.

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## ► III. Speaking

The Olympic Games are the holiday of sport and talents.

- How do the Olympic Games differ from other sporting events?
- Talk about the famous Ukrainian sportsmen.
- Say what people should do to become the Olympic champions.

**Examination Card #10****► I. Reading**

**Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the most suitable heading from the list (A–D).**

Imagine this scene: a woman inside a cage in the sea, with sharks all around her. Wouldn't you expect the woman to feel terrified? Not Gill Williams – she finds such experiences absolutely thrilling. Gill is an “extreme” sportswoman – an adventurer who takes sport to its most dangerous limits.

(1) .....

“I love scary animals,” says Gill. “I love being near them and touching them. Great white sharks come and attack the bars of the cage. I touch them, but I don't let them bite me!” There are more people like Gill than you might think. They leave their offices and businesses to spend their free time doing extremely dangerous things. Some of them fly jets across deserts or go diving in unexplored caves, while others explore African rivers. All of them want to experience something more than their normal lives can offer. They want adventure.

(2) .....

Bob Card is a skiving trainer. He teaches people to leap out of aeroplanes and let themselves fall through the air without opening their parachutes until the very last minute.

“I believe there is an adventurer inside every one of us,” he says. “It doesn't matter how old or strong you are. The adventurer is there – it's just hidden away somewhere. If you find that spirit, your life will take on new meaning.”

One advantage of doing extreme sports to satisfy your need for adventure is that you can completely forget about your everyday problems. As Bob says: “You can't be concerned about business phone calls or examination results when you're out of a plane.”

(3) .....

How much danger can a person take? According to Sandra Quiggen, panic is rare, even when you come face to face with a bad-tempered hippopotamus on the Zambezi River. “You get scared,” she says. “Those hippos have big teeth. But a little fear makes the brain work faster, as long as you don't let it turn into panic.”

(4) .....

There is an element of risk in all extreme sports. “If you don't do things right, you are asking for trouble,” says Card. But training and proper equipment help to make these sports safer. The difference between extreme sport and “normal” sport is that, although there are organised competitions for these sports, most extreme sports people are more interested in testing their own abilities than in winning prizes. In fact, most of them would agree with mountaineer Sir Edmund Hilary's reply when asked why he wanted to climb Everest: “Because it's there.”

- A Hidden adventurers
- B Positive fear
- C Thrilling free-time activities
- D Risky rewards

1	2	3	4



## ► II. Writing

Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each gap (1–6).

**Beauty is in the eye of the beholder**

How do you react when you (1) ..... at yourself in the mirror? Do you smile (2) ..... do you feel like crying? Does the idea of wearing summer clothes (3) ..... you panic, or does it excite you?

Body image has become a (4) ..... important issue in our society. (5) ..... young women and teenage girls, in particular, are greatly influenced (6) ..... the images they see in adverts, films and magazines.

1.	A watch	B look	C see	D view
2.	A and	B but	C or	D so
3.	A feet	B get	C do	D make
4.	A so	B main	C such	D very
5.	A Many	B Much	C More	D Some of
6.	A by	B with	C from	D about

1	2	3	4	5	6

You have invited your English-speaking friend to spend Christmas holidays with you in Ukraine. Write an email of 50–60 words including the following points:

- weather in December and January;
- Ukrainian Christmas traditions.

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## ► III. Speaking

Talk about the climate in Ukraine and in the UK. Inform about the following:

- the type of climate in both countries;
- the variations of climate in different parts of the country;
- the things that affect the climate and make it changeable.

**Examination Card #11****► I. Reading**

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

**ABOUT BRITAIN'S TEENAGERS****School**

British teenagers can leave school at sixteen after taking their GCSE exams. They study for exams in as many as ten subjects, so they have to work pretty hard! Today's teens spend more time doing their homework than any teenagers in the past, studying for 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>–3 hours every evening.

**Free Time**

It's not all work, of course. What do British teenagers do to have fun? They love watching TV, going out, meeting friends in the Internet cafés and listening to music. Researchers found that 99 % of teenagers questioned in a survey said their favourite activity was watching TV, while 98 % also liked listening to music. Some teens like the UK garage music, but others prefer to listen to hip-hop or nu-metal on their portable stereos, personal stereos and CD players. 89 % spend most of their free time online, e-mailing their 'mates' or making new friends in their favourite chat rooms.

**Technology**

As well as the Internet, teenagers in Britain use their computers to play games and do their homework. They also love their mobile phones, and spend hours texting their friends and chatting. Today, phones are getting smaller and lighter and you can do a lot more with them than just talk. Text messaging has taken over as the coolest and trendiest way to socialise. More than 90 % of 12- to 16-year-olds have a mobile, and experts say that this trend stops teens from spending their cash on sweets and cigarettes. The latest craze, mobile phones with built-in video cameras, is taking the country by storm, as these are digital cameras with which you can take photos that can be sent over the Internet.

1. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?  
 A to describe the social life of British teenagers  
 B to give statistical facts about British teenagers  
 C to describe preferences and trends among British teenagers  
 D to complain about teenagers in Britain
2. What would a reader learn about communication between British teenagers?  
 A that technology plays an important role in it  
 B that they prefer to communicate face to face  
 C that it is unimportant to most of them  
 D that they have difficulty in communicating
3. What does the writer suggest about British teenagers' attitudes to technology?  
 A Mobiles are their favourite items of technology.  
 B They only use technology to play games and socialise.  
 C They are enthusiastic about new trends in technology.  
 D They see technology as cool and fashionable.
4. Which of the following best describes today's British teenagers?  
 A All they can think about is going out and having fun.  
 B They spend more time playing with computers than doing their homework.  
 C They don't meet up with friends any more – they just call, text or email them.  
 D They seem to have more fun, but in fact they work harder than previous generations of teenagers.



1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Read the text and choose the best answer for each gap.

The Vikings were Scandinavian warriors from Denmark, Norway and Sweden. These tall, fair-haired people colonised many (1) ..... of Europe between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries. They were excellent sailors who (2) ..... in long wooden (3) ..... with many oars and large rectangular sails. Erik the Red was one of the (4) ..... famous Vikings. He (5) ..... Greenland and set up a colony there in 982 AD. Leif Erikson, his son, was the (6) ..... European to set foot on the North American continent.

1.	A parts	B pieces	C places
2.	A travelled	B toured	C went
3.	A canoes	B rafts	C boats
4.	A most	B much	C many
5.	A left	B discovered	C invented
6.	A first	B one	C only

1	2	3	4	5	6

Imagine that you are learning English at the language course in Great Britain and are living in a host family. Write a short letter of 50–60 words home. Tell your parents about:

- your accommodations;
- your host family members and their interests;
- your leisure time activities.

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## ► III. Speaking

Talk about friendship in your life. Include the following:

- How do you choose friends?
- Describe the appearance and character of your friend.
- Is it important to be a friend to others?

**Examination Card #12****► I. Reading**

Read the text given below. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentences (1–4).

**NATURE'S FURY**

Mount St Helens, the volcano in Clark County, Washington State, erupted on Monday morning. The disaster has caused at least ten deaths as well as massive destruction in that region of the state. The mountain was hit by two earthquakes just before half past eight. Then, at eight thirty-two, the top of the mountain was blown off by an explosion that was heard two hundred miles away. Huge blocks of ice and rock fell onto the surrounding area and the mountain was left 1,300 feet shorter. Then the tremendous heat inside was released. Hot ash and gas came out of the mountain, causing a lightning storm as it rose into the air. White ash, along with steam and thick mud, continue to pour from the giant crater left by the explosion. At each stage of this dramatic eruption people have been killed. The explosion caused the first casualties; several people were injured or died due to the force and heat of it. Then the hot ash started fires which have burned vast areas of forest, causing more deaths. Fortunately, firefighters have managed to put most of them out. The volcanic cloud was so large and dark that it was said to have turned day into night, forcing airports to close temporarily. One more life was lost as a pilot flew his aeroplane into the cloud and hit electricity cables. Mud from the volcano is running down the mountainside and filling rivers, causing flooding. People living nearby have been forced to leave their homes as the water continues to rise.

Rescue workers have picked up casualties and survivors by helicopter, and are moving them away from the dangerous areas. More victims are expected to be found during the next few days. One witness said that it had been like the end of the world. "I really thought we were all going to die," Jerry Irvine said. "I've never been so terrified in my life."

Scientists say that the top of the mountain had been 'growing' by five feet per day for several weeks before the explosion. They say that ash and mud could continue to pour out of St Helens for up to fifteen years. Meanwhile, the people of Clark County are learning to cope with nature's fury.

**1. When the volcano erupted, the top of the mountain...**

- A grew taller.
- B landed two hundred miles away.
- C turned into mud.
- D was broken into pieces.

**2. The first people to die were killed by...**

- A the forest fires.
- B the explosion.
- C the thick mud.
- D the lightning storm.

**3. The volcanic cloud...**

- A made everything very dark.
- B damaged many aeroplanes.
- C wasn't very big.
- D damaged the forest.

**4. People had to leave their homes as...**

- A their houses were burnt.
- B the mountain fell on their homes.
- C they had no electricity.
- D there was flooding in the area.





1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Fill in the correct tense form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If I ..... (be) a bird, I would be able to fly.
2. I wish I ..... (leave) on time. If I had, I ..... (not / be) late for the appointment.
3. I wish I ..... (not / spend) so much money when I went shopping with Julie.
4. I wish I ..... (have) my car; now I have to take a taxi home.
5. They wish they ..... (service) their car. If they had, it ..... (not / break) down.
6. If I ..... (have) more time, I ..... (take up) a sport.

You have decided to send a postcard to your English-speaking friend with the sights of your hometown on it. Write a brief letter of 50–60 words including the following information:

- name the sights in the pictures;
- write where they are and why they are famous;
- invite your friend to come and visit them one day.

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## ► III. Speaking

Generation gap is not something new. Talk about your family relationships. Say:

- Do you agree that young people should always listen to their parents' advice?
- Do you personally listen to your parents' recommendations?
- What helps you avoid misunderstandings with the adults?

**Examination Card #13****► I. Reading**

Read the text given below. Decide if each statements (1–6) are **T** (true) or **F** (false).

**DON'T ACCEPT BAD SERVICE: HOW TO COMPLAIN****Be polite**

Don't shout! Becoming angry or emotional won't help you. Keep calm, speak slowly but firmly and make it clear that you won't go away until someone listens to you.

**Go to the top**

Shouting at the shop assistant is not a good idea. Go straight to the top and ask to speak to the manager.

**Know what you want**

The law says that if the goods are not working properly or are broken, you should get your money back.

**Go public**

Choose a time when the shop is busy and make your complaint in front of other people. The last thing the shop wants is a bad name.

**Collect information**

Take photos of damaged goods. Keep all receipts and guarantees, and make copies of all letters you have sent or received.

**Set time limits**

Seven days is long enough for the shop to reply to a letter of complaint, so don't wait too long before you make a further complaint.

**Use the system**

Often just saying you will contact your local Trading Standards Authority is enough to make shop owners do something.

**Be reasonable**

If you ask for a fair amount of money, you are more likely to get it than if you ask for too much.

1. Being angry and emotional makes you weak.
2. If you speak loudly, your complaint will be heard clearly.
3. You never get money back for broken goods.
4. It is a good idea to complain when other customers can hear you.
5. Keep copies of all the letters you have sent to the shop.
6. If the shop does not reply to your letter in seven days, you should complain again.

1	2	3	4	5	6



## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- That monument on the top of the hill ..... hundreds of years ago.  
 A was building     B had built     C was built     D have been built
- They got to the airport on time ..... leaving home later than they had planned.  
 A despite     B in spite     C despite that     D in spite of that
- Do you know where the ceremony is .....?  
 A to hold     B been held     C being held     D holding
- They ..... the new building by October.  
 A have finished     C are finished  
 B will have finished     D are finishing
- I can't find my umbrella. I ..... it in Joe's car.  
 A must have left     C had to leave  
 B shouldn't have left     D should leave
- He earns a lot of money. .... , he cannot afford to buy a new car.  
 A Although     B However     C But     D Whereas

1	2	3	4	5	6

Your pen friend's family is coming to Ukraine. They need your advice on how to spend three days. Write a short letter (50–60 words) and recommend some places to go. In your letter:

- welcome their decision to visit Ukraine in summer;
- recommend two places around your city;
- ask them to bring your friend with them.

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## ► III. Speaking

Talk about your school and the teachers that have taught you. Use the ideas given below:

- say something about your school rules and traditions;
- inform about your favourite school subjects;
- your favourite teachers.

**Examination Card #14****► I. Reading**

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

**DON'T CALL ME**

You can't go anywhere these days without hearing the buzz of mobile phones. If that noise isn't enough to drive you mad, have you noticed that people who use mobile phones have louder voices than everyone else? When you shout that loudly, you don't need a phone, the person you are calling will probably hear you anyway!

People who have mobile phones say that they can't live without them, but they managed quite well before they had them. You cannot escape them; you hear them on buses and trains, in the street, at the supermarket, even in places where you expect it to be quiet, like cinemas, theatres and libraries. Is there anything more annoying than having to listen to unnecessarily loud voices talking to people who aren't there, while you are trying to enjoy a pleasant dinner at a 'quiet' restaurant? I find it rude and anti-social.

Even school kids have mobile phones now. A teacher I know told me not long ago that lessons were often interrupted by phones ringing.

More seriously, mobile phones can be dangerous. According to the police, about a quarter of all road accidents are caused by people driving while using mobile phones.

**1. What is the writer's aim in the article?**

- A to give information about mobile phones  
 B to describe the benefits of mobile phones  
 C to express his/her dislike of mobile phones  
 D to say what the police think about mobile phones

**2. What is the writer's main complaint?**

- A mobile phones are very dangerous  
 B mobile phones are anti-social  
 C you cannot have private conversations  
 D we cannot live without mobile phones

**3. How does the writer feel about using mobile phones in public places?**

- A worried  
 B annoyed  
 C excited  
 D sick

**4. What does the writer think?**

- A Children should not talk loudly during lessons.  
 B Children should not talk on the phone.  
 C Children do not go to lessons anymore.  
 D There are interruptions to lessons because of mobile phones.

1	2	3	4

**► II. Writing**

For questions (1–6), read the text on page 38 and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.



## Rolls-Royce

The name Rolls-Royce has been associated with high-quality cars for over a century. The first Rolls-Royce was produced in 1905, as the result of the (1) ..... efforts of Charles Stewart Rolls and Frederick Henry Royce.

Rolls, an upper-class Londoner who was (2) ..... at Eton and Cambridge University, started a company in 1902 to sell motor-cars. Royce, an engineering genius, (3) ..... from a working-class background. He began his apprenticeship in a railway workshop at the age of 14, but by the age of 21 he had (4) ..... up his own engineering business. Royce designed several motor-cars, and his first experimental model (5) ..... in 1903. (6) ..... after that, Charles Rolls and Henry Royce met, forming the Rolls-Royce manufacturing firm in 1904. Royce designed the motor-cars and Rolls sold them.

1.	A connected	B mixed	C combined	C collected
2.	A educated	B schooled	C taught	C trained
3.	A grew	B arrived	C came	C arose
4.	A put	B made	C set	C brought
5.	A appeared	B showed	C presented	C developed
6.	A Early	B Shortly	C Briefly	C Quickly

1	2	3	4	5	6

You have just visited the Art Exhibition in the place where you live. Write an email to your English-speaking friend. Tell him/her about:

- the place where the exhibition is held;
- the artworks which were exhibited;
- your point of view on the best works.

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► III. Speaking

You are going to make a report at the local conference devoted to the questions of environmental protection. Talk about:

- the problems which are caused by the pollution in the place where you live;
- the reasons they are to be solved.

## Examination Card #15

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Match the sentences (A–E) to the gaps (1–4). There is one extra sentence which you do not need.

#### GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

On 5<sup>th</sup> November, which was the beginning of summer in those parts, the seamen suddenly saw a rock close to the ship; but the wind was so strong that we were pushed onto it. Six of the crew, including myself, let down the boat into the sea and tried to get away from the ship and the rock. (1) ..... In about half an hour the boat was overturned by a sudden strong wind from the north. What happened to the men in the boat, as well as those who escaped on the rock, or were left in the ship, I cannot say; but I imagine they were all lost.

(2) ..... I often let my legs drop, and could not feel the bottom; but when I was able to struggle no more, I found myself in shallow waters; and by this time the storm was much calmer. I walked for nearly a mile before I got to the shore, which I guessed was at about eight o'clock in the evening. I then walked on for another half a mile, but could not find any sign of houses or people. I was extremely tired, and with the heat of the weather I needed to sleep.

(3) ..... I slept better than I remembered ever having done in my life, and when I awoke, it was just daylight. I tried to get up, but was not able to for, as I was laid on my back, I found my arms and legs were strongly fastened on each side to the ground; and my hair, which was long and thick, tied down in the same way. I could only look upwards; the sun began to grow hot, and the light hurt my eyes. (4) ..... In a little time I felt something alive moving on my left leg, which, moving gently forward over my chest, came almost up to my chin; looking downwards as much as I could, I realised it was a human creature not six inches high, with a bow and arrow in his hands.

- A As for me, I swam, and was pushed forward by the wind and tide.
- B I lay down on the grass, which was very short and soft.
- C We rowed about nine miles, till we were able to row no more.
- D Puzzled, I tried to discover what this strange sound might be.
- E I heard noise around me; but in the position I was in, I could see nothing but the sky.

1	2	3	4

### ► II. Writing

For questions (1–6), read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

#### Machu Picchu

The city of Machu Picchu, in Peru, South America, was built by the Incas in about 1450, when the Inca Empire was at its most powerful. What makes this city so unusual is that it is (1) ..... 2,430 metres above sea (2) ..... , on the top of a mountain ridge in the Andes Mountains.



Machu Picchu is so remote that the Incas had to take a long, treacherous path through the Andes to get to it. To this day, historians still (3) ..... how the Inca people were able to build this stone city so high up (4) ..... the use of modern technology. The Incas were expert builders, carving the rocks perfectly and (5) ..... them together so well that you cannot slide a knife between the stones.

Astonishingly, the rest of the world only learned of the city's existence after an American historian, Hiram Bingham, (6) ..... it on 24 July 1911. It has now become a popular tourist destination.

1.	A set	B placed	C situated	D settled
2.	A line	B level	C height	D point
3.	A think	B imagine	C doubt	D wonder
4.	A without	B except	C apart	D unless
5.	A fitting	B suiting	C fixing	D mixing
6.	A invented	B discovered	C created	D realised

1	2	3	4	5	6

You are writing a short article to a school newspaper about the famous **British** writer. Include the following information:

- inform about his/her role in the world literature;
- write which literary works enjoyed the greatest popularity.

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### ► III. Speaking

People often develop different stereotypes about foreign countries.

- What stereotypes do people have about **Ukraine**?
- Do you think they are true or not?
- What should be done to change these stereotypes?

## Examination Card #16

### ► I. Reading

Read the texts given below. Decide which activities (A–F) would be the most suitable for each person/couple (1–3).

1. Maria and Angelo, from Italy, have just won a 3-day trip to London in June. They are very excited about it because they haven't seen London and its sights before. However, they are worried because their English is not very good.
2. Ian Johnson is visiting London to do some sightseeing. He's an archaeology student and very keen to see the sites of historical interest.
3. The Elliots love the theatre, especially musicals and comedy shows. They have planned to visit London mainly to see the latest performances, but they haven't got much money to spend.

#### A CANAL BOAT TRIPS

Four different day trips are available. We recommend the London Ring Cruise, a unique 12-hour trip making a circular tour of London on 5 different waterways. All provide an opportunity to explore the industrial history and enjoy views of well-known landmarks.

#### B THE LONDON NOBODY KNOWS

Discover the secret history of London on this guided walk round the old city, whose hidden courts and streets are keyholes into London's past. You'll see everything from the traces of Roman London to a forgotten Norman Crypt; and from the musty cells of an ancient prison to a beautiful, but hidden, 300-year-old courtyard and hall.

#### C THE ORIGINAL LONDON SIGHTSEEING TOUR

Enjoy the sights of London from a traditional double-decker bus (open top in summer). We'll take you to the world-famous Madame Tussaud's and the London Planetarium and you'll also see St Paul's Cathedral, The Tower of London, Nelson's Column and, of course, Buckingham Palace, where the Queen lives. If you are unsure of your English, the tour is given in eight languages.

#### D KEW GARDENS

At Kew we do everything we can to help protect the Earth's environment and bring new benefits from the plant kingdom. We have a large variety of plants from all over the world, housed in spectacular glasshouses and beautiful, peaceful gardens. Every visit to Kew helps to pay for something new – and supports our scientific efforts to conserve the environment.

#### E THE WEST END

No visit to London would be complete without catching a West End show. Prices range from £5 to £35 and afternoon performances are always the cheapest. Or you can join the queue at the half-price ticket booth in Leicester Square – and use the rest of your cash for a meal afterwards in one of the area's many restaurants.

#### F MUSEUM OF THE MOVING IMAGE

Though it is the youngest of the arts, cinema has a rich and varied history – and you can see it all here at the MOM I. From the earliest Lumière Brothers' films up to the present day, every aspect of making moving images, including cartoons, is on show.

1	2	3





## ► II. Writing

Read the text given below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap (1–6).

## Tips for Flying

The number and length of flights has increased sharply in the past few years and the number of passengers on long distance flights is also higher. As the human body was not designed for flying, people can (1) ..... if they are on an aeroplane for a long time. Therefore, it is important to (2) ..... certain measures to increase your comfort. A long-distance journey often (3) ..... travellers feeling stiff, because they have been sitting in one (4) ..... for several hours.

In order to reduce the (5) ..... of this happening to you, there are some exercises you can do while you are flying. (6) ..... this, a hot shower taken after the flight can be an effective way of minimising stiffness. If you wear loose clothing made from natural materials, such as cotton, you will feel more comfortable as your skin will be able to breathe more easily.

1.	A agonise	B endure	C suffer	D tolerate
2.	A have	B take	C make	D do
3.	A results	B makes	C causes	D leaves
4.	A position	B point	C space	D situation
5.	A accidents	B chances	C opportunities	D fortunes
6.	A Apart	B Besides	C Except	D Despite

1	2	3	4	5	6

You have taken part in an English language course at the summer camp. Tomorrow is your Farewell party. Write a 'thank you' postcard to your teacher. Include the following:

- your opinion about the course;
- say that you'd like to take part in a similar course again;
- say 'thank you' for his/her work.

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## ► III. Speaking

English has become an international language. Talk about the importance of learning a foreign language. Use the questions to help you.

- What do you consider to be the most important aspects of learning English?
- What are the best ways to practise it?
- Say if you'd like to learn a few foreign languages and why.

## Examination Card #17

### ► I. Reading

Read text given below. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A–F) for each part (1–4) of the article. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

(1) .....

Most business travellers would turn up their noses at the idea of not travelling because of a simple cold. But colds, sinusitis and inner ear infections all block the tubes which connect each ear with the throat, and reduced cabin pressure in aeroplanes could cause considerable pain or even a burst eardrum. To find out if the tubes are clear, a simple test can be done on the ground. Try to make your ears pop by holding your nose shut and blowing gently. If your ears do not pop, you may be in for a miserable flight.

(2) .....

Apart from problems with the ears, cabin pressure is unfairly blamed for a lot of in-flight problems. If you feel breathless on board, the cause is more likely to be nervousness than lack of oxygen. Dr Peter Barrett of Medical Advisory Services to Travellers Abroad (MASTA) says that even when air pressure is reduced by half there is still enough oxygen to breathe comfortably.

(3) .....

To be on the safe side, take some exercise while flying. Wander around the cabin now and then, and stretch your muscles as often as possible to avoid cramp. It's also a good idea to raise your legs in order to increase circulation and prevent the problem of swollen feet and ankles. Use the footrest or, if there isn't one, rest your feet on a piece of hand luggage.

(4) .....

Jetlag is another problem that affects many regular travellers. This can be blamed on crossing different time zones rather than the actual journey. Jetlag can cause travellers to feel tired and confused for days after a long flight; sleeping during the flight is the best prevention. If you have trouble sleeping on board a plane, it is a good idea to take a mild sleeping pill – but try the drug at home first to make sure it doesn't make you feel worse when you wake up. Long journeys by air are never comfortable, but travellers who follow the right advice can at least make travelling a pleasant, rather than an exhausting, experience.

- A Giving your ears a break.
- B In-flight eating.
- C Exercise on board.
- D Myths about moisture.
- E Time zone trouble.
- F A case of nerves.

1	2	3	4

### ► II. Writing

Read the text given below. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap (1–8).

#### Oxford

Some people say that Oxford is the most attractive city in England. Whether this is (1) ..... or not, it is certainly worth a visit. It is also ideal for a day (2) ..... from London, as there are regular trains and buses at fifteen-minute (3) ..... which only take about an hour to get there.



You should (4) ..... plenty of time to visit Oxford's unique and varied range of historic attractions.

What is probably of most (5) ..... to the visitor is the famous University with its different colleges. You can (6) ..... several of these elegant historic buildings in a day, as the majority of them are within a walking distance of one another. Many of the oldest and most remarkable colleges are centrally (7) ....., and most are open to visitors in the afternoon. It is a good idea to check before visiting, (8) ..... , as opening days and times vary.

1.	A real	B genuine	C honest	D true
2.	A trip	B travel	C journey	D voyage
3.	A gaps	B breaks	C intervals	D spaces
4.	A allow	B permit	C agree	D let
5.	A attention	B notice	C interest	D curiosity
6.	A look round	B see through	C find out	D check up
7.	A placed	B located	C addressed	D positioned
8.	A yet	B despite	C however	D although

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Write an email to your English-speaking friend about the meeting you are going to organize. Include the following information:

- the approximate time and place of the meeting;
- the topic of a discussion;
- the information your friend is to prepare.

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### ► III. Speaking

Holidays are the time to spend with friends and family.

- What is your favourite holiday?
- How do your family and friends celebrate this holiday with you?
- Do you have any special traditions you share with your family?

**Examination Card #18****► I. Reading**

**Read the text given below. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A–H) for each part (1–6) of the article. There is one extra heading that you don't need to use. There is an example (0) at the beginning.**

**(0) C**

The summer holidays are approaching and you your family just can't decide where to go. The kids want lost of sport and activity, while you would prefer a chance to relax in natural surroundings and experience a bit of culture as well. Why not try Swansea, the holiday destination with something for everyone?

**(1) .....**

To start with, the beaches around Swansea are a playtime paradise, with clean sand and sparkling water. There is no end to the things you can do. The little ones can build sandcastles and paddle on the shore, while older children can take part in activities such as windsurfing and sailing. Grown-ups will enjoy lazing on the beach while admiring the beautiful scenery.

**(2) .....**

For those who don't fancy sunbathing or watersports, the surrounding countryside has lots to offer. Picturesque coastal paths and nature trails are ideal for long walks. Moreover, medieval castles, ancient burial sites and spectacular parks and gardens can all be easily reached.

**(3) .....**

If you want to have a fabulous time in town, try the Maritime Quarter. Once the industrial and shipping area of the city, it now has quaint 19<sup>th</sup> century streets alongside newer areas of homes, businesses, pubs, restaurants and museums. Don't miss the Maritime and Industrial Museum, which is full of fascinating relics from the Quarter's working past.

**(4) .....**

We can guarantee that your holiday in Swansea won't be spoilt by rainy weather. The Swansea Leisure Centre, a huge indoor complex, truly has something for everyone with its swimming pool, fitness classes, high-tech gym and, of course, a cafeteria for snacks and drinks. There's an assortment of special activities for the kids, including wild and wacky exercises in Fitkid, and the Fun Club, with team games, arts and crafts and swimming sessions especially for children.

**(5) .....**

The culturally-minded will find plenty to suit their tastes in Swansea. The Swansea Grand theatre has offerings ranging from comedy to opera. There is also an outdoor theatre at Oystermouth Castle, where opera and the plays of Shakespeare are performed. For those interested in the visual arts, Swansea's municipal art gallery houses a variety of works by famous artists such as Dore, Gwen and Augustus John and Graham Sutherland.

**(6) .....**

Finally, for a taste of the exotic, don't miss Plantasia. This is an indoor tropical paradise, packed with beautiful plantlife from the warmest regions of the world. It's not just greenery either. Frogs, snakes, spiders and birds can be seen in their natural surroundings, and the butterfly house, with its colourful creatures from the world's rainforests, is not to be missed. So if your holiday plans are still up in the air, don't hesitate – come to Swansea and have the holiday of a lifetime!

- A Wandering through nature and history.
- B Keeping the arts alive.
- C The perfect place to go.
- D Past and present combined.



- E For the adventurous only.  
 F Weatherproof fun.  
 G Seaside pleasures.  
 H A jungle in the heart of Swansea.

1	2	3	4	5	6

## ► II. Writing

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive form.

1. Polar bears ..... (hunt) for their fur.
2. A lecture ..... (give) in the main hall at the moment.
3. After ..... (award) a medal for bravery, he became a local hero.
4. Her ankle ..... (hurt) when she fell down.
5. She thinks her car ..... (steal) by someone she knows.
6. The apartment ..... (sell) last week.
7. I hate ..... (lie to) by my friends.
8. Nurses really ought ..... (pay) more than they are.

Write a letter to your foreign friend who is planning to visit Ukraine in July. Tell him/her about:

- the possibility to stay in your flat;
- the places you recommend to visit;
- the best places to do the shopping.

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## ► III. Speaking

What is the best present you were ever given?

- Who gave you this present and what made it so special?
- What thoughtful presents have you given to someone? Explain.
- Besides giving presents, what other ways do we show our appreciation for people?

## Examination Card # 19

### ► I. Reading

**Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

Claudio Bonifacio is a treasure hunter who finds most of his bullion (gold and silver) in libraries full of ancient documents. He has spent the past 14 years searching the Spanish naval records in Seville, from which he has located the positions of more than 2,500 sunken galleons – Spanish sailing ships of the 15<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> centuries. For large sums of money, he gives this information to companies with the resources to raise the bullion from the wrecks. Such is his fame as a marine archaeologist that he can demand very large fees for his research work.

Bonifacio, a 48-year old from Italy who now lives in Seville, has worked for several Latin American governments, including Cuba. The Cuban government asked him to discover the location of galleons which sank somewhere off the Cuban coast. He has also carried out survey work for the Spanish government and the Italian national research council.

However, Bonifacio is unwilling to reveal the names of his private clients, or say how much money they have made from the wrecks. They want to remain anonymous due to the uncertainty about exactly who owns the ocean floor. Countries such as Honduras, where Bonifacio has discovered many wrecks, insist on claiming all the treasures found in their territorial waters. One of the richest wrecks Bonifacio has located is the “San Roque”, near an island in Honduran waters, which contains an estimated 180 chests of gold and silver. Honduras itself now plans to recover the treasure from more than 20 Spanish galleons in its territorial waters, including the “San Roque”, in order to pay back some of its huge national debt. This means that the company who hired Bonifacio to locate the “San Roque” will not have a share of the profits.

Bonifacio himself is unsure of exactly how much bullion has been found by others as a result of his research, but he is sure it must be many millions of dollars worth.

**1. Where does Bonifacio look for clues to hidden treasure?**

- A in public offices
- B in archaeological manuals
- C around the Spanish coast
- D in old records

**2. How does Bonifacio make money?**

- A selling his research results
- B raising Spanish wrecks
- C selling bullion to South American governments
- D giving advice on mining techniques

**3. The government of Honduras**

- A shares its treasure with whoever finds it.
- B has recovered all its sunken treasure.
- C claims that it has more treasure than other countries.
- D will use its treasure to solve economic problems.

**4. How much money has been made as a result of Bonifacio's information?**

- A very little, because of taxes
- B he doesn't know the exact figure
- C one million dollars
- D he wants to keep it a secret

1	2	3	4



## ► II. Writing

Read the text given below. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap (1–6).

## Homes

Some of the very first homes were caves, which had walls and ceilings that (1) ..... wind, rain and prowling animals, and floors where people could sit or sleep.

Gradually, as the centuries (2) ....., people learned to build different kinds of homes. They needed homes that were (3) ..... for the place where they lived, and they used (4) ..... that were available locally. In dry places, houses were made of mud or clay. Where there was (5) ..... of wood, people built houses of logs or boards. On grassy (6) ....., they built homes of dry grass. People who lived near rivers made rafts or houseboats, or houses raised above the ground on stilts.

1.	A put away	B held up	C kept out	D carried off
2.	A went by	B passed up	C ran out	D fell behind
3.	A suitable	B fitted	C matching	D agreeable
4.	A supplies	B fabrics	C materials	D objects
5.	A sufficient	B plenty	C enough	D much
6.	A stages	B flats	C levels	D plains

1	2	3	4	5	6

Your English-speaking friend is in hospital. Write an encouragement card to him/her. Include the following:

- say you were sorry to hear the news;
- say that everything is going to be better soon;
- suggest your help.

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## ► III. Speaking

Young people play computer games now more than ever. Some people say that computer games can be harmful for a child's development.

- Do you agree with this opinion?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of playing computer games?
- Do you think parents should limit the amount of time their children play on the computer?

## Examination Card #20

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose from the list (A–H) the sentence which best summarises each part (1–6) of the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### WHAT MAKES THEM BLOW

(0) E

When 15,000 worried Americans were ordered to leave Clark Air Base in the Philippines recently, they didn't know what to think. Were they in real danger or were they victims of a false alarm? Within 48 hours, they had the answer. Nearby Mount Pinatubo, an active volcano that had been resting quietly for more than 600 years, suddenly erupted in a series of explosions that sent steam and ash 30 kilometres into the sky.

(1) .....

Pieces of rock and ash rained down on the surrounding countryside and a giant mushroom cloud was visible 100 kilometres away. Thanks to advance warnings, there were very few casualties but, fearing bigger explosions, tens of thousands of people had to leave their homes. The speedy action of the government showed the improving ability of scientists to detect whether volcanoes are about to erupt.

(2) .....

A week before Mount Pinatubo exploded, Mount Unzen in Japan erupted. This time there were more people killed, but they were mostly journalists and scientists drawn to the mountain by the warnings of an eruption. Residents in the surrounding areas had been taken to safety. They may have to stay away for a long time as Mount Unzen continues to erupt.

(3) .....

Both Pinatubo and Unzen lie along what is known as the Ring of Fire. This is a half-circle that runs around the rim of the Pacific Ocean through Asia, North America and South America. This ring contains three quarters of the earth's 540 active volcanoes.

(4) .....

The number of eruptions these days is not abnormal, but human populations near these active mountains have been growing rapidly. The volcanoes are now becoming a serious threat to people. Some scientists believe that Mount Fuji has entered a period of activity, bringing with it the worrying thought of a giant eruption only 100 kilometres from Tokyo. But scientists are hopeful that they will be able to predict most major eruptions, and their record is increasingly impressive.

(5) .....

Since 1980, Mount St Helens in America has erupted 22 times, and 19 of those were predicted by scientists. There have also been warnings before eruptions of the Redoubt Volcano in Alaska, which roared into life in 1989. Unlike earthquakes, which often happen without warning, approaching volcanic eruptions generally signal their arrival. Before an explosion, instruments can detect a series of tremors in the mountain which tells scientists that liquid rock, called magma, is coming up from deep inside the earth.

(6) .....

The magma rises slowly, forcing open cracks that serve as pipelines to the surface. If the magma is fairly liquid, it produces a gentle, low-speed flow that is rarely a threat to humans. The Ring of Fire volcanoes are much more dangerous because they tend to explode violently. Scientists, therefore, keep a very watchful eye on them.

- A Some people ignored the warnings and died.
- B If the flow is not fast the volcano is not usually dangerous.
- C The earth's plates collide and the friction melts the rock.
- D The majority of these dangerous volcanoes are in a specific area.
- E An ancient, sleeping giant suddenly woke up and exploded.
- F Signs of approaching disaster can be interpreted by scientists.
- G Because of scientists' increased capabilities, many lives were saved.
- H Larger populations mean increased danger, but scientists can help.





1	2	3	4	5	6

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- Modern plays are easy to understand in ..... with those written by Shakespeare.  
 A comparison       B point       C contact       D difference
- She ..... to finish the project without any help.  
 A succeeded       B fulfilled       C managed       D achieved
- The Queen's visit to Rome was very short, so she decided to ..... it by three days.  
 A stretch       B spread       C extend       D shrink
- A(n) ..... agent showed them around the house.  
 A possessions       B insurance       C estate       D property
- The ..... for first class rail passengers will soon increase.  
 A fee       B salary       C fare       D wage
- There's a ..... of dirty clothes in the corner of my bedroom.  
 A collection       B heap       C packet       D match

1	2	3	4	5	6

You've lost your dog and decided to write an advertisement. Include the following:

- describe your dog;
- say where you lost it;
- give your contact details;
- promise a reward.

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## ► III. Speaking

School uniforms are a must in both Ukrainian and American schools, but students don't always seem to like them.

- In your opinion, why are more and more schools requiring uniforms?
- What effects do uniforms have on students, teachers, and education?
- Why do people of some professions have to wear uniforms?

**Examination Card #21****► I. Reading**

**Read the text given below. For questions (1–5), choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

There are few visitors to the countryside around Aix-en-Provence who do not see its dramatic forms through the eyes of its most famous inhabitant, Paul Cézanne. Day after day for the last 20 years of his life the artist set up his easel to paint Mont Sainte-Victoire and the surrounding countryside.

Sadly, Cézanne's efforts frequently left him dissatisfied as he felt he was not achieving the high artistic goals which he had set himself. Nor was his dedication appreciated by the townspeople of Aix, where Cézanne had been born in 1839.

The painter was very much disliked, and lived alone and isolated – a classic case of the misunderstood, awkward and unconventional artistic genius.

He had retired to Aix partly because he had not done well in the artistic world of Paris. His work took much longer to gain acceptance than that of the Impressionists – an injustice for which Cézanne bitterly resented his former artistic colleagues.

Cézanne had first gone to Paris in 1861. He met Camille Pissaro at the Académie Suisse, and the violent subjects of his early work gave way to the subjects and style of Impressionism. But he soon felt the need to go beyond this, to “make of Impressionism something solid and lasting, like the art of the museums”. He wanted to add intellect to the sensations that lay behind the work of artists like Monet.

Like the Impressionists, Cézanne was part of a movement away from the museums as a source of artistic inspiration and towards the direct observation of nature. “One must make a vision for oneself,” he wrote. “One must see nature as no one has seen it before.”

Cézanne's efforts lasted a lifetime. “I must carry on – I simply must paint from nature,” he wrote in 1906. By this time, his work was beginning to be recognised. He had had his first successful exhibition in 1895, and was beginning to attract a few young followers. Despite this, his death certificate identifies him as a man of private means and not as an artist.

His works were not shown in the town museum until some years after his death. Aix is now embarrassed by this late acceptance of its artistic son, and today one can get a map which leads one to Cézanne's favourite places for painting. Although much has changed, you can still see landscapes which are very much the same as those seen in the paintings. You can also visit Cézanne's studio, where objects made famous in Cézanne's still lifes are on display.

**1. Cézanne was dissatisfied with his work because...**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A it was not popular.                   | <input type="checkbox"/> C it did not satisfy his own ambitions. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B it was disliked by the people of Aix. | <input type="checkbox"/> D it did not make him much money.       |

**2. The people of Aix...**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A accepted the artist.     | <input type="checkbox"/> C behaved awkwardly towards him. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B thought he was a genius. | <input type="checkbox"/> D thought he was odd.            |

**3. Cézanne resented the Impressionists because...**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A they treated him unfairly. | <input type="checkbox"/> C their work was more popular than his. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B they did not accept him.   | <input type="checkbox"/> D they did not understand his work.     |

**4. Cézanne was not satisfied with Impressionism because...**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A it dealt only with feelings, not intelligence. | <input type="checkbox"/> C it was too much like the work in museums. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B it was too solid.                              | <input type="checkbox"/> D it did not inspire him.                   |



5. What did Cézanne have in common with the Impressionists?

- A He worked in museums.  C He was observant.  
 B He painted from nature.  D He saw nature as they did.

1	2	3	4	5

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. They ..... my mother for a famous actress.

- A mistook  B confused  C understood  D misinterpreted

2. When she eats strawberries, she comes out in a ..... .

- A bruise  B lump  C rash  D spot

3. The ..... traffic made him late for work.

- A full  B strong  C thick  D heavy

4. She was driving so carelessly that she ..... the car.

- A cracked  B crashed  C hit  D collided

5. Most people ..... Elvis Presley as the “King of Rock and Roll”.

- A believe  B regard  C think  D suppose

6. In the quiet months, owners of holiday apartments ..... them at a cheaper rate.

- A hire  B borrow  C lend  D let

1	2	3	4	5	6

You have been ill for a week. Write an email of 50–60 words to your friend asking him for advice on doing your homeworks in school subjects. Explain what difficulties you have faced and ask what you can do to improve the situation.

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## ► III. Speaking

Many people play sports (football, basketball, tennis) because they are fun and help us keep fit.

- What do you think are the two best reasons to play sports?
- What can we learn from playing sports, either on a team or individually?
- What life lessons have you learned from playing sports?

## Examination Card #22

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

#### THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY

By *Oscar Wilde*

As soon as it was over, Dorian Gray rushed behind the scenes into the greenroom. When he entered the room, Sibyl Vane looked at him, and an expression of infinite joy came over her. "How badly I acted tonight, Dorian!" she cried.

"Horribly!" he answered, gazing at her in amazement. "Horribly! It was dreadful. Are you ill? You have no idea what I suffered."

"Dorian," she answered, "you should have understood. But you understand now, don't you?"

"Understand what?" he asked, angrily.

"Why I was so bad tonight. Why I shall always be bad. Why I shall never act well again."

"Dorian," she cried, "before I knew you, acting was the one reality of my life. It was only in the theatre that I lived. You taught me what reality really is. Tonight, for the first time in my life, I saw through the silliness of the empty theatre in which I had always played. You had made me understand what love really is. Even if I could do it, it would be an offence for me to play at being in love. You have made me see that."

He threw himself down on the sofa and turned away his face. "You have killed my love," he muttered. "You used to stir my imagination. Now you don't even stir my curiosity. I loved you because you were marvellous, because you had genius and intellect. You are nothing to me now. I will never see you again. Without your art you are nothing."

The girl grew white and trembled. "You are not serious Dorian?" she murmured. "You are acting."

"Acting! I leave that to you. You do it so well," he answered bitterly. [...] "I am going," he said at last in his calm clear voice. "I don't wish to be unkind, but I can't see you again."

He turned and left the room. In a few moments he was out of the theatre.

He hailed a horse carriage and drove home. As he entered his bedroom, his eye fell upon the portrait Basil Hallward had painted of him and he immediately started back as if in surprise. The face appeared to him to be a little changed. He could see the lines of cruelty round the mouth as if he had just done some dreadful thing. He winced and quickly glanced into a mirror. No line like that warped his red lips. What did it mean?

Suddenly there flashed across his mind what he had said in Basil Hallward's studio the day the picture had been finished. He had uttered a mad wish that he himself might remain young, and the portrait grow old; that his own beauty might be untarnished, and the face on the canvas bear the burden of his passions and his sins. Surely his wish had not been fulfilled? Such things were impossible. And yet, there was the picture before him, with the touch of cruelty in the mouth.

Cruelty! Had he been cruel? It was the girl's fault, not his. He had dreamed of her as a great artist, had given his love to her because he had thought her great. Then she had disappointed him.

But the picture? What was he to say of that? It held the secret of his life, and told his story. It had taught him to love his own beauty. Would it teach him to loathe his own soul? Would he ever look at it again?

1. Dorian Gray was angry with Sibyl Vane because...

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A she did not love him anymore.        | <input type="checkbox"/> C his friends were not impressed with her acting. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B she gave a bad performance on stage. | <input type="checkbox"/> D she became ill.                                 |

2. Dorian came into the greenroom to tell Sibyl that...

- A he loves her because she is intelligent.
- B she means the world to him when she is not acting.
- C she should not perform when she is ill.
- D he was no longer in love with her.



3. As soon as Dorian walked into his bedroom he...

- A jumped in disbelief.  C remembered the wish he had made.  
 B saw his face in a mirror.  D admired Basil Hallward's beautiful artwork.

4. Dorian believes that...

- A his portrait will remain the same as he grows old.  C the portrait shows his soul.  
 B his beauty will fade as he grows old.  D the portrait will teach him not to sin.

1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. She liked the house so much that she decided to ..... an offer for it.

- A make  B do  C propose  D put

2. We can't afford a proper aerial for our TV yet, so for the ..... being we are using an indoor one.

- A place  B point  C space  D time

3. That green skirt doesn't ..... your orange jacket.

- A agree  B match  C suit  D fit

4. I'm offering a ..... to anyone who finds my lost cat.

- A tip  B bribe  C change  D reward

5. She complained about a ..... in her left arm.

- A damage  B harm  C hurt  D pain

6. The ..... of interest on our bank loan is 12 %.

- A scale  B degree  C sum  D rate

1	2	3	4	5	6

Write a list of your school library rules.

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## ► III. Speaking

Talk about the way people celebrate Easter in Great Britain.

- What are the most important or interesting parts of this holiday?
- Is the holiday celebrated in Ukraine as well? In what way is it the same or different?

## Examination Card #23

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A–I) for each part (1–6) of the article. There are three extra headings which you do not need to use.

#### DESERT HEAT

(1) .....

Only 80 kilometres to the south of Jerusalem, the Negev desert begins. It covers nearly half of Israel, yet it is largely ignored by the country's visitors, who see it as nothing but endless dust and rock. Traditionally, tourism has only affected the outskirts of the desert: the Red Sea in the south and the Dead Sea in the north.

(2) .....

With temperatures reaching 45°C, this dried-up landscape of dwarfed bushes and threatening mountains will always terrify some travellers. In the total silence it is common for people to believe they hear dogs barking, phones ringing and buses stopping. But these hallucinations soon wear off, and many people who visit the desert discover its wonders.

(3) .....

The Negev is a predominantly rocky desert, with an amazing variety of landscapes: flat, stony plains, canyons, plantless mountains and salt marshes. Steep cliffs rise above dry riverbeds. Here and there are deep holes, the remains of copper mines made by the Egyptians 6,000 years ago. The overall impression is of a prehistoric landscape.

(4) .....

Nowadays, camels, the traditional desert transport, are being replaced by the less stubborn four-wheel-drive vehicle. Desert safaris, whether by car or camel, are now a growing industry. Treks range from an hour on a camel to seven-night journeys on foot or by jeep, with a mattress at night under the stars. How far you travel into the Negev and away from civilisation is your decision.

(5) .....

Despite its potential for tourist development, Israel has always been a little worried by the desert. David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first prime minister, said, "If the State does not put an end to the desert, the desert may put an end to the State."

(6) .....

Ben-Gurion's dream was to turn the desert into agricultural land, using a system of underground water points. Kilometre by kilometre, the green squares of land, worked by Kibbutzim (co-operative farms) are turning dry rock into plantations of fruit. But the survival of the project is heavily dependent on the annual rainfall. Water has always been the most important survival factor for all life in the Negev.

- A Viewing the desert as a threat.
- B Illusions and marvels.
- C Travelling into the wilderness.
- D Dangers beneath the desert.
- E The many faces of the desert.
- F A changing way of life.
- G Land of the Bible.
- H Bringing life to the desert.
- I An undiscovered land.

1	2	3	4	5	6



## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. He is looking for a(n) ..... at the moment.  
 A work                       B task                       C job                       D occupation
2. The train ..... York at 4.45 pm.  
 A came                       B got                       C reached                       D arrived
3. The Mona Lisa is a ..... painting.  
 A valid                       B priceless                       C valueless                       D worthless
4. The boy ..... stealing his friend's pencil case.  
 A refused                       B rejected                       C denied                       D ignored
5. I'd like to thank you all ..... my husband, who can't be here today.  
 A on account of                       B in spite of                       C because of                       D on behalf of
6. The immigration officer checked our passports at the .....  
 A boundary                       B line                       C limit                       D border

1	2	3	4	5	6

You've received the following email from your English-speaking friend.

*Dear ...,  
 I'm glad to tell you that I've been chosen for the International Visitor programme.  
 I'm going to visit your country in April.*

Write a reply of 50–60 words. In your email:

- congratulate your friend on his/her wonderful achievements;
- ask about the programme and the events;
- arrange a meeting (place, time, etc.).

## ► III. Speaking

Books have a positive influence on many people's lives.

- What childhood books influenced you most?
- What is your favourite book?
- If you could be any character from this book, who would you be and why?

## Examination Card #24

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. For questions (1–6), choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

H. G. Wells was born in 1866 in Bromley. He claimed to have a very ordinary brain, but in fact he predicted air attacks and atomic bombs long before they existed. He took no pleasure in being right though. Instead it just added to his growing feeling of pessimism. His last book was *Mind at the End of its Tether*, a work full of despair. In his final year he spent his time painting a mural in his home which showed the process of evolution, ending with the figure of Man. Beneath this figure he wrote “*Time to Go*”.

Wells' parents were, at various times, shopkeepers and servants. Wells was destined to become a shop assistant, but after suffering an accident as a child he was forced to spend a long time in bed. This period of inactivity gave him a love of reading which developed his imagination. After leaving school he first worked in a curtain shop, then trained as a teacher and biologist, but after this decided to write books for a living. At the age of 27, working by candlelight in a room in Kent (his landlady complained he used too many candles), he wrote the book that made his name, *The Time Machine*. It is the story of an unnamed time traveller who meets strange people in the future and witnesses the end of the world. It was a great success with Victorian readers.

Wells went on to produce “scientific romances” and short stories which were serialised in publications like *the Strand Magazine*. Many science fiction themes – aliens coming to earth, planetary disasters and so on – were dealt with in these early stories. Wells' ability to create such original work was amazing. He turned everyday events into incredible fantasies: a conversation about colonialism became *The War of the Worlds* and a walk round London was turned into *The Invisible Man*. Some of the predictions made in his books included the use of aeroplanes and tanks in war, the rise of the middle class, the liberation of women and the need for a world state.

**1. What made Wells become displeased in later life?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A having an ordinary brain | <input type="checkbox"/> C being right about the future |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B making wrong predictions | <input type="checkbox"/> D being a pessimist            |

**2. What type of work was Wells originally destined to do?**

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A administration | <input type="checkbox"/> C cleaning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B writing        | <input type="checkbox"/> D sales    |

**3. What helped his imagination to grow?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A reading                  | <input type="checkbox"/> C making predictions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B listening to his parents | <input type="checkbox"/> D writing books      |

**4. Wells' first book**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A was based on his own experience. | <input type="checkbox"/> C did not interest readers. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B was written in London.           | <input type="checkbox"/> D gained him popularity.    |

**5. What sort of stories did Wells write at first?**

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A romantic   | <input type="checkbox"/> C war     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B futuristic | <input type="checkbox"/> D mystery |

**6. Wells' “incredible fantasies” were developed from...**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A alien invasions of earth. | <input type="checkbox"/> C ordinary incidents.     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B exploring planets.        | <input type="checkbox"/> D scientific predictions. |

1	2	3	4	5	6





## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- He was so interested in his book that he didn't ..... her enter the room.  
 A remark       B notice       C recognise       D realise
- Walking through the field, I caught a ..... of a fox.  
 A view       B glance       C sight       D look
- The teacher made a note in the ..... that Paul was absent from school.  
 A catalogue       B list       C register       D directory
- As far as I'm ..... , the subject is closed.  
 A regarded       B consulted       C concerned       D informed
- His poor sense of balance made him ..... of riding a bicycle.  
 A unable       B impossible       C incapable       D improbable
- ..... , I'd like to say what a pleasure it has been to be talking here tonight.  
 A Lastly       B At last       C Last       D Last of

1	2	3	4	5	6

You exchange homes with an English family, the Smiths, for August. You've agreed that you will inform each other about the house rules. Write a letter of information (50–60 words) to Mr Smith in which you tell him about the following:

- where to collect the keys on the arrival;
- when and how to water the flowers;
- what to do before leaving the house.

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## ► III. Speaking

Many school subjects are considered more important than others.

- What do you think they are?
- Are physical education and art considered to be important? Why or why not?

## Examination Card #25

### ► I. Reading

Read the texts given below. For questions (1–6), choose from the schools (A–D).

#### SCHOOLS

##### A Pembrey Memorial Community Centre

Pembrey Memorial Community Centre continues its tradition of training in the domestic crafts, but this year, for the first time, Pembrey is also offering courses in arts and athletics. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday are reserved for cooking, embroidery and needlework classes. On Wednesdays we offer a break for those who wish to relax and exercise; golf or aerobics classes. There is also a new landscape painting class on offer. The tree-lined hills surrounding the campus are a beautiful area to paint.

##### B Glan-y-mor Comprehensive

Glan-y-mor Comprehensive school offers two exciting new courses this semester, both with guest instructors. A dressmaking course for those interested in designing clothes for the theatre will be offered on Wednesday nights. Teaching it is Madeline Albright, who has won numerous awards for her costumes in London theatres. She has done the dressmaking for Shakespeare's plays as well as contemporary musicals such as *Guys and Dolls*. Also offered for the first time is a course in computer skills. On Wednesdays the focus is on programming, while Thursdays are reserved for beginners wishing to learn word processing and other basic skills. Donald Matthews, a consultant with IBM in New York, teaches.

##### C Pentip Language School

The Pentip Language School teaches German, Spanish and Welsh at all levels. The classes are only offered on Mondays and Tuesdays this year. There's a special two-week programme in the Spanish department during the spring semester. Twelve students will be able to travel to Madrid where they will attend classes, live with Spanish families and be placed in a Spanish company for three working days to observe and learn from the business community in Spain.

##### D The Avenue Learning Centre

The Avenue Learning Centre is for those who need extra help with their reading, writing and communication skills. You can study maths for work or home, work on study skills or gain support while studying. Teachers are in the office at all hours to give private tutoring or answer any questions. For the first time, we are also offering a course in sign language for the hearing-impaired.

Which school(s) would you recommend for someone who:

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| is interested in computer programming?      | (1) ..... |
| wants to improve their writing skills?      | (2) ..... |
| enjoys learning about cookery?              | (3) ..... |
| wants to improve their computer skills?     | (4) ..... |
| wants to take the opportunity to go abroad? | (5) ..... |
| is interested in costume design?            | (6) ..... |

1	2	3	4	5	6



## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. I can't cut my steak. The knife's .....

- A sharp                       B weak                       C dim                       D blunt

2. The plane had to change its ..... and fly over Italy.

- A trip                       B route                       C flight                       D travel

3. If you want to become a professional pianist, you need to ..... every day.

- A practise                       B exercise                       C train                       D coach

4. David won't ..... his son drive his car until he has passed his driving test.

- A permit                       B allow                       C let                       D leave

5. I came across this antique clock quite by .....

- A sight                       B chance                       C heart                       D luck

6. You should look at the ..... in your jumper if you want to know how to wash it.

- A badge                       B mark                       C notice                       D label

1	2	3	4	5	6

You've decided to order an English coursebook online. Write a letter of 50–60 words to the bookshop in which you:

- state what book you want to order;
- ask for a bill and the pay and delivery details;
- ask for their catalogue.

## ► III. Speaking

Many young people have role models they admire.

- Who do you think is a good role model for young people in Ukraine? Why?
- Do you consider your role model to be successful? Why?
- What traits of character would you like to develop in yourself?

## Examination Card #26

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. For questions (1–5), choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).

#### MIND YOUR MANNERS

Do you ever speak with your mouth full of food? Do you forget to cover your mouth with your hand when you sneeze? If you are guilty of these 'crimes', then perhaps you should enrol on an Etiquette and Social Skills course. This is not just an ordinary course, it's a course in manners. You will have lessons in good manners and how to behave in social situations.

The person who teaches these lessons is Maggie O'Farrill at the Petite Protocol School, and her students are aged between six and twelve years old. She thinks this is the best time to teach kids. "At this age they are very easy," O'Farrill says.

"When they get older, it's harder for them to break bad habits. Children at this age want to be polite. You can see that they're trying."

Maggie instructs the children to speak properly on the phone and walk correctly, as well as telling them about basic table manners. These classes have become popular because parents want well-behaved children but they are too busy to teach manners at home.

So, what do the children actually think of this course? The classes have proven to be popular with most of the children, and their teachers at school have noticed that the youngsters are treating each other with more respect. They also feel the skills they have learnt will be useful to them in the future. Danny, aged nine, commented, "If I get invited to the White House, I know I won't spill anything on the President."

Maggie O'Farrill herself believes that such skills can be life-changing. "We'll have children growing up who value manners. Maybe we'll see a change in direction for the better in society." That, however, remains to be seen. Only time will tell.

**1. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?**

- A to talk about pupils' bad habits  
 B to try to change a society  
 C to encourage children to respect each other  
 D to discuss a way to improve children's manners

**2. Maggie O'Farrill thinks you should...**

- A teach manners when children are still young.  
 B give lessons on manners to teachers.  
 C show parents how to teach their children.  
 D instruct parents to be less busy.

**3. What would a reader learn about Maggie O'Farrill from the text?**

- A She cannot teach Maths.                       C She can only teach six-year-olds.  
 B She knows how to be polite.                 D She studies at the Petite Protocol School.

**4. Pupils enjoy these classes because...**

- A they can meet the President.                 C they are helpful for their future lives.  
 B they learn about the future.                 D they learn not to spill things on people.

**5. Which of the following is the best description of the Petite Protocol School?**

- A This is the only school of its kind in the world.  
 B It is a school for children who have broken the law.  
 C It is a regular school with extra courses for young pupils.  
 D Parents like and rely on it to help them bring up their children.

1	2	3	4	5



## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- My brother and I are physically ..... but our personalities are completely different.  
 A like                       B same                       C alike                       D equal
- She is ..... to be an expert on computers.  
 A regarded                       B viewed                       C considered                       D noticed
- We apologise for the ..... in the delivery of the goods.  
 A delay                       B failure                       C lateness                       D absence
- If this problem should ever ....., you are to contact me immediately.  
 A arise                       B rise                       C raise                       D lift
- If we ..... both stereos, we see that they have a lot of similarities.  
 A complete                       B conflict                       C contrast                       D compare
- We have to defend our ideas at all ..... .  
 A expenses                       B costs                       C taxes                       D duties

1	2	3	4	5	6

You're planning a trip to England in spring. Write a letter to your English-speaking friend in which you:

- inform him/her about your visit (month, number of days, place of arrival, etc.);
- say that you would like to meet your friend, if possible;
- ask him/her about the weather at this time of the year and the clothes to take.

## ► III. Speaking

Talk about recycling. Include the following:

- what materials can be recycled;
- what you think happen to recycled waste;
- if you learn about recycling at school.

**Examination Card #27****► I. Reading**

**Read the texts (A–G) given below. Decide if the sentences (1–8) are T (true) or F (false).**

**A** *Dragons* can be found in countless stories around the world. The stories usually involve the slaying of the dragon by a hero. Dragons are symbols of evil, magic and power, perhaps because they often guard a treasure in a cave. Typically described as monstrous, lizard-like creatures that can breathe fire, have big claws, wings and a long spiky tail, it's no wonder they are storybook favourites. **READ MORE>>**

**B** *The Sphinx* is a mysterious creature from Egypt and Greece. It had the body, legs and tail of a lion, a human head (sometimes male, sometimes female) and large, strong wings. The most famous sphinx from Greek legends was in Thebes. It asked travellers a riddle. Those who could answer the riddle were allowed to pass and those who could not were killed. **READ MORE>>**

**C** *The Sirens* come from Greek mythology. They were very attractive creatures who were half woman and half bird, with wings and claws. They lived on an island between Italy and Sicily, and their beautiful voices and haunting songs lured sailors to their deaths by making them steer their ships straight towards the island and crash onto the rocks. **READ MORE>>**

**D** *Unicorns* were magical mythical creatures that looked like horses. They first appeared in ancient myths from Mesopotamia, China and India. They were strong, wild and fierce, with glossy white coats, blue eyes and a horn projecting from their foreheads. People believed that if they drank from a unicorn's horn they would be immune to all poisons. **READ MORE>>**

**E** *The Hydra* was a huge snake-like monster with nine heads. Each head was attached to a long neck, and if one was cut off, two would grow back in its place. They feature in Greek and African mythology. **READ MORE>>**

**F** *Giants* were huge human-like creatures that appeared mainly in European folklore. They were tall, fat and ugly, and some had only one eye. They were feared and hated because of their cruelty, stupidity and fondness for eating people, although friendly giants were not completely unheard of. **READ MORE>>**

**G** *Griffins* were gigantic mythical creatures from the Middle East and the Mediterranean. They had a lion's body and an eagle's head and wings, with pointed ears like a horse. With the speed and sight of an eagle and the strength and courage of a lion, griffins often protected vast treasures. **READ MORE>>**

1. Dragons belonged to powerful magicians.
2. There is only one famous Sphinx, the one from Thebes.
3. The Sirens attracted sailors with their beautiful voices.
4. People believed unicorns could heal the sick.
5. The Hydra had six heads.
6. All giants were mean and nasty.
7. Griffins often protected collections of valuable things.
8. All the creatures in the text come from Greek myths.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- The island's ..... had never seen white men before.  
 A tenants       B occupiers       C citizens       D inhabitants
- The world's most advanced spaceship is expected to ..... into space in the next few weeks.  
 A leave       B arrive       C reach       D head
- You must ..... your seatbelt.  
 A bind       B close       C tie       D fasten
- He had no ..... of winning the race because he had no training.  
 A luck       B chance       C time       D probability
- I've decided not to go to the restaurant. Can you ..... my reservation please?  
 A cancel       B put off       C postpone       D call off
- The officer ..... the men to shoot the enemy.  
 A insisted       B suggested       C demanded       D ordered

1	2	3	4	5	6

You are studying at the language courses in Great Britain. You're going to be late today. Write a message for your roommate. Include the following information:

- where you are;
- write what your friend can have for dinner;
- remind him/her that you are both going to the Helen's birthday party tonight.

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## ► III. Speaking

You have a mobile phone, but your parents probably did not have mobile phones when they were teenagers.

- How has technology changed communication throughout history?
- Do you think that technology is capable of changing personal relationships?

**Examination Card #28****► I. Reading****Read the text given below, then answer questions (1–4).****SELF-DEFENCE**

Picture the scene: a young woman is walking to her car in a multi-storey car park late at night. Suddenly, a man jumps out at her from behind a column. She performs some fancy moves, kicks him where it hurts and while he's on the floor she jumps into her car and drives away unharmed.

Well, that's how they do it in films. Unfortunately, the reality might be something quite different. When the girl tries to kick the bad guy, he grabs her and pulls her off balance and now she's on the floor, defenceless, with nowhere to run. This little scenario should serve to teach you three very important things: real life is nothing like in films; never walk alone at night, whether you are a man or a woman: and, most importantly, use your brain and not your body to defend yourself against an attacker.

Staying safe is all about not putting yourself in a potentially dangerous situation. Avoid a potential attack before it happens by using your common sense. This means don't go out alone at night, stay in well-lit areas, make sure someone always knows where you are, be aware of your surroundings at all times, walk with confidence and carry a mobile phone with you at all times. Basically, don't make yourself a target. Attackers look for people who are vulnerable.

If you do find yourself in a dangerous situation where you are being threatened, try and diffuse it. That is, try not to make the situation worse by getting angry or trying to fight. The best defence is to remove yourself completely from the situation. Calmly walk away if you can, but if you feel you have to run away, then that's what you should do, as fast as you can. If all else fails and physical force is your only choice, then you must fight back. However, the only way to do this effectively is to use the moves you have learnt at a self-defence class. A good self-defence instructor will teach you how to escape an attacker's grasp and how to disable or distract him long enough for you to escape.

**1. What is the writer's purpose in writing the text?**

- A to describe something that happened
- B to say why people are attacked
- C to teach people how to fight
- D to explain how to defend yourself

**2. What would a reader learn about films from the text?**

- A They don't give a realistic message about self-defence.
- B They can make some people very violent.
- C They can be a useful way to learn about self-defence.
- D You shouldn't watch them on your own.

**3. What does the writer say about attackers?**

- A They like to attack people with mobile phones.
- B They prefer to attack confident people.
- C They are aware of their surroundings.
- D They look for easy targets.

**4. What does the writer say about physical force?**

- A You should use it only if you are very angry.
- B You should use it as fast as you can.
- C You must always fight back.
- D You should learn how to use it beforehand.





1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. Madonna has many ..... fans.

- A truthful       B attached       C loyal       D absolute

2. The jumper was very cheap. It was a real .....

- A sale       B price       C profit       D bargain

3. If the argument continues, it will ..... in a fight.

- A cause       B lead       C result       D bring

4. The post office is ..... on the corner at the end of this road.

- A situated       B put       C placed       D stood

5. Please leave me in .....

- A peace       B quiet       C silence       D calm

6. The police tried to make him ..... to committing the crime.

- A inform       B confess       C condemn       D uncover

1	2	3	4	5	6

Your English-speaking friend has asked you about the typical Ukrainian dishes, the type of food you like and your favourite recipe. Write a message of 50–60 words.

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## ► III. Speaking

The Internet has provided the world with a wonderful tool for communication.

- What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet?
- How has the Internet allowed people from different cultures to interact?
- In what ways has the Internet changed a modern society?

**Examination Card #29****► I. Reading**

Read the text given below. Decide if the sentences (1–10) are T (true) or F (false), according to what the text says.

**FOLLOWING THE RULES**

When people are playing a game, they need to follow the rules. If they don't, the game becomes disorganised and unfair, and it stops being fun. If a student ignores a rule against talking in class, the other students can't concentrate. Drivers who don't follow traffic laws can cause serious accidents.

Most things we do are governed by rules. These may be unwritten, like the 'rules' of social politeness, or official laws passed by parliament and backed up by the legal system. Punishment for breaking the rule may vary from being criticised to being put in prison. But all rules and laws have the same purpose – to make it clear what most people agree is right or wrong, and what happens if someone breaks the rule. They are designed to ensure fairness, safety and respect for other people's rights, and in this way they help us work, play and live together peacefully.

If there were no rules and everyone was free to do whatever they wanted, most people would probably behave selfishly. We need rules to help us get along together and show respect for each other.

Having rules doesn't stop people breaking them. We will always need referees and penalties, policemen and prisons. But most of us are basically honest, and knowing the rules means that we usually try to follow them. One reason we do this is to avoid punishment, but the strongest argument for following the rules is, quite simply, that it makes the world a better place for all of us.

1. A game isn't fun if players break the rules.
2. There are rules about most things we do.
3. Anyone who breaks a rule may go to prison.
4. There are different kinds of rules and laws, but they all have something in common.
5. Rules don't mention punishment.
6. Rules and laws are made to improve our lives.
7. Rules stop people behaving selfishly.
8. Good laws make punishment unnecessary.
9. Most people try to follow the rules.
10. The main reason we should follow the rules is to avoid being punished.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

**► II. Writing**

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. I'm really hungry – can I have a second .....

A load

B pile

C helping

D share



2. The leather of these new shoes is rather ..... at the moment, but it will soften eventually.

- A stiff                       B firm                       C strong                       D tight

3. If you don't ..... your plants, they'll die.

- A dampen                       B water                       C wet                       D moisten

4. My aunt doesn't ..... of dogs in the house.

- A admit                       B allow                       C agree                       D approve

5. Many students find it difficult to survive financially as they have ..... any money to live on each week.

- A almost                       B hardly                       C quite                       D nearly

6. Oh, what a .....! I've left my calculator at home.

- A nuisance                       B worry                       C trouble                       D disturbance

1	2	3	4	5	6

You've read the following advertisement in an English-language magazine and have decided to join the course.

#### JOIN NOW

A balanced, four-skills programme for secondary school students or school-leavers. The programme combines a communicative approach with an explicit presentation of learning strategies for academic success.

Write a letter to enquire about the following:

- the place where the course will be;
- time and length of the course;
- registration procedures.

### ► III. Speaking

Imagine that you have been asked to collect material for a travel guide for Ukraine.

- What cities would you recommend, and what attractions should people see in these cities?
- Do you think it is important for visitors to Ukraine also to experience life in a village? Why or why not?

## Examination Card #30

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. For questions (1–6), fill in the missing sentences (A–G).

#### THE LONDON MARATHON

*Michael Scott talks about his success story of going from being a sickly teenager to a London Marathon competitor.*

Growing up with a heart defect was difficult. While other kids my age were going to football practice and on beach holidays with their families, I was in and out of hospital. My only involvement in a sporting competition was watching it on the television.

One of my favourite events to watch was the London Marathon. When I was just 14, a man from London, named Chris Brasher, organised the first London Marathon. It was 29 March 1981 and 7,747 people were involved in the race. (1) ..... Now, there are 46,500 participants each year from all corners of the world and of all levels of ability. Many people say the marathon is the ultimate physical challenge.

I always found it surprising to see how many well-trained athletes did not complete the course each year. (2) ..... Some dropped out because of injury or illness, but most just 'hit the wall', an infamous experience suffered when their bodies simply ran out of fuel. For many runners, by the time they reached the 30 to 35 km point in the race, they just couldn't go any further. Their muscles would cramp and their heart and lungs could not obtain enough oxygen.

Each year, I tried to imagine what it would be like to line up before all the crowds prepared to run the 42.2 kms along roads, up hills and around some of the most famous sights in London. The race started in Greenwich Park, then competitors would race along the River Thames, towards Big Ben, and eventually ending in front of Buckingham Palace.

I decided to talk to my heart specialist and find out if there was any chance that I could train my body to handle running 42.2 kms. At first, he thought I was joking, but soon he realised how important this was to me. (3) ..... At the same time, I started lifting weights to build muscle strength.

Over the course of a year, I progressed from just walking to running. Running became a daily thing for me and I was building more strength and confidence with every step.

Finally, at the age of 19, the time came to apply for the London Marathon. (4) ..... I couldn't believe how far I had come and that finally my dream would come true.

My doctor and I worked together to set out a training schedule that would allow me to safely complete the entire 42.2 kms. Physically, I was fit and my heart appeared to be in good condition. (5) ..... On average most of the runners take four to five hours to complete the race and water is essential to all of the competitors. The year before 710,000 bottles of water had been consumed during the race!

Soon enough it was race day. My family, as well as various friends were all gathered to watch and support me. (6) ..... I finished the race in less than six hours, which was amazing since just a few years before I was barely able to run across the garden.

Today, I am still running. I have not competed in the London Marathon again but I do volunteer each year to assist the athletes in any way I can throughout the race.

- A Over the years, I watched the event grow into the biggest of its kind in the world.
- B Three weeks later, I received my acceptance letter and was over the moon.
- C The London Marathon is the most challenging marathon in the world.
- D Out of the over 46,000 starters, on average, only 33,000 actually crossed the finishing line.
- E It was the most difficult and the most exciting and rewarding experience of my life.
- F I began walking for a few minutes at a time, increasing my intensity until I was able to walk for 10 minutes a session.
- G The biggest problem would be dehydration, as it would be with all of the competitors.





## Examination Card #31

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Decide if the sentences (1–8) are T (true) or F (false).

Killer Bees can be found in North and South America, but originally they came from southern Africa. They are called killer bees because they attack anyone who comes near their hive, and over 1,000 people have died this way in the last 50 years. They become angry easily and are not scared of people. They can even chase their victims for up to half a mile. They only sting once. Female bees die after stinging, but during an attack hundreds and thousands of bees sting at once.

Locusts can be up to 15 cm long and travel alone or in groups. When the population grows, they become more social and fly long distances to different countries. They can travel 200 km a day to find food. Swarms develop when the locusts crowd together in large numbers. When heavy rains are followed by a drought, locusts swarm to find food and become aggressive. A swarm of locusts can eat as much food as 2,500 hungry people!

Jellyfish swarms are quite common to be seen around the coast of Britain, because warm sea currents and strong winds push the jellyfish to shore. They usually disappear when the weather changes again. However, people should avoid touching them, turning them over or playing with them, because their sting is dangerous for anyone allergic to them. The moon jellyfish is the UK's most common species and they grow up to 40 cm in size.

Crickets swarms are not uncommon, because when they travel in large groups they have a better survival rate. About 50 percent of them die when they split up compared to when they don't. However, swarms can be a nuisance, especially for farmers, because they damage their crops. Many crickets are nocturnal and they make a chirping noise by rubbing their wings together. However, the colder it gets, the slower crickets chirp.

Flies appear around when the weather starts to warm up. However, milder weather due to climate change has led to an explosion in the fly population in recent years. Flies transmit around 40 serious diseases and carry the main types of food poisoning germs. Flies often swarm before it rains.

1. Killer bees come from North America.
2. Killer bees can sting people many times.
3. Locusts can travel from country to country.
4. Weather conditions affect jellyfish movement.
5. Jellyfish swarms happen a lot in the UK.
6. Swarms of crickets are uncommon.
7. The hotter it gets, the faster crickets chirp.
8. Flies die when temperatures rise.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8



## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- The Simpsons have just bought a house on the .... of Manchester.  
 A sides       B outskirts       C limits       D boundaries
- Before filling in the answer sheet, ..... a moment to think about the answer carefully.  
 A spend       B take       C pass       D give
- In order to ..... to us that he had a really good voice Joe stood up and sang a song.  
 A prove       B claim       C imagine       D test
- Pupils at *St John's* are known for their politeness and good ..... . It is a joy to work there.  
 A manner       B behaviour       C style       D way
- Increased sugar consumption can cause ..... to your teeth.  
 A suffering       B damage       C loss       D harm
- The theatrical play ended with the two men ..... with each other for the young woman's heart.  
 A contesting       B challenging       C rewarding       D competing

1	2	3	4	5	6

Your friend's parents gave a telephone call while he/she was away. Write a message for your friend. Tell him/her:

- who called;
- what they informed/asked about;
- when they are going to give a call again;
- the contact telephone number.

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## ► III. Speaking

How do you imagine the city life in the future?

- How do you think cities will look in the future?
- What will be the advantages and disadvantages of living in the cities in the future?

## Examination Card #32

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose from the sentences (A–H) the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you don't have to use.

#### CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AT 14

While other boys are playing football or computer games, Paul Woodbury is running his own travel company: Corringham Ferry Travel. (0) C

Paul is only fourteen but he has the very grown-up title of Managing Director. He and his staff of six other fourteen-year-olds organise coach trips, ferry crossings and short weekend holidays from his "office" – a spare bedroom in his parents' Essex home. (1) ..... At the moment, he is busy organising Christmas shopping trips to Dunkirk, and a trip to France for sixty pupils from his school.

Paul's passion for ferries started when his mum and dad took him to France for the day. "When he was very small he was nervous and didn't like boats," says Paul's mum. (2) "....." Surprisingly, Paul became a ferry enthusiast and started writing to different companies, asking for details about their ships.

Paul soon became an expert; he knew everything about each ferry – how big it was, how many passengers it carried and what sort of restaurant it had. (3) .....

"People could ring me up and, for free, I'd tell them all about the ship they were travelling on," said Paul. The service was so popular that he developed it by making people's ferry bookings as well.

Paul's first customers were his neighbours and friends of his parents. His reputation has grown quickly, because he tries to offer a little bit more than similar services. (4) .....

They are also informed about all port facilities. Every trip is led by two of his staff, and he has just hired three new girls to help out. His employees have to work two hours after school, four days a week.

(5) ..... Instead, he hopes to join P & O Ferries, and sail the Channel regularly. He has already entered his name on their waiting list for jobs.

(6) ..... But when Pat hears her son's business voice speaking to a customer on the telephone, she still can't believe it is the same fourteen-year-old boy who leaves his dirty socks on the floor and who disappears when he is supposed to do the washing-up.

- A So when he was six we took him on a sea trip to help him get over his fear.
- B His parents, Pat and David, have now had a few months to get used to the idea of their schoolboy son running a business.
- C He started it in January this year, and it's growing rapidly.
- D However, next year he hopes to expand the company and offer even more holidays to destinations including the Isle of Wight, Ireland and Spain.
- E As a result of this interest he set up a service called *Ferry Information* two years ago.
- F For example, his day-trip customers are given a fact sheet telling them all about the ferry they will travel on.
- G Young Paul hopes to get a computer for Christmas so that he can really improve his company, but he doesn't want to be a travel agent when he leaves school.
- H So far Paul has booked more than fifty trips for individuals and groups, and he is an official agent of many big ferry companies.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
C						





## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- His parents made him ..... his homework before he went to football practice.  
 A done                       B do                       C to do                       D doing
- Alan didn't go to the gym last night because he ..... work late at the office.  
 A would have to                       B had to                       C will have to                       D had had to
- The children crowded around the desk ..... the pictures.  
 A saw                       B seeing                       C to see                       D see
- "Did you make the curtains yourself?" "No, I ..... by a professional."  
 A had made them                       C got made  
 B have made them                       D had them made
- Are you allowed ..... notes during the meeting?  
 A taking                       B to take                       C take                       D to taking
- "I'd really like to go to Egypt." "..... It must be a wonderful country."  
 A So do I.                       C Neither would I.  
 B So would I.                       D Nor do I.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Write a birthday card to your classmate.

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## ► III. Speaking

Celebrities, music and fashion, otherwise known as pop culture, have influenced people for generations.

- Do you think pop culture generally has a positive effect on young people? Why or why not?
- Which celebrities do you think provide the best and worst examples for young people?

**Examination Card #33****► I. Reading**

**Read the text given below and answer the multiple choice questions (1–4).**

When was the last time you wore your country's national costume? These days it seems that national costumes are not a part of everyday life, and are only worn for tourists. In Holland, for example, the tourist organisation hires young Dutch women to walk around in traditional peasant clothing in the tulip fields between Leiden and Haarlem, giving tourists the perfect chance to stop and take photos.

The idea that each country has a national costume comes from the early 1900's. At that time, the various ways the peasants dressed in each region began to go out of fashion. It is this "old" style of dressing which became the traditional costume that we know today.

But sometimes what we imagine to be a country's national costume is influenced by stereotypes which come from old pictures and films, or are still promoted by the tourist industry. For instance, when one thinks of a typical English businessman, one may picture a man wearing a pinstriped suit and a bowler hat, and carrying an umbrella. In reality, one rarely sees men dressed like this in London today. That stereotype has survived partly because Europeans are still watching TV series like *The Avengers*, made in the 1960's, in which the main male character dresses like a typical City gentleman.

Such misunderstandings also occur when one region's dress is especially unique or colourful, so that people automatically assume that it is the country's traditional costume. Some people think the typical Spaniard dresses like a flamenco dancer. This image would certainly seem odd to the people in Spain. Another national stereotype that still exists in northern European humour is that of the typical Frenchman's clothes: black berets, loose striped shirts and strings of onions round their necks. Actually, this was the outfit worn by the onion-sellers of the north coast of France until the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but is not seen anywhere today.

The Germans are divided on the issue of national costume. In the north, they believe that trying to preserve a national costume is ridiculous. In the south, however, traditional clothing is both expensive and fashionable. The department stores there even have a separate section which sells only traditional costumes. They offer items such as leather shorts, knee breeches decorated with colourful patterns, collarless jackets with bone buttons, and green felt hats.

Whether you think that a national costume is important or not, it is true that most of us have different ideas about what the typical traditional clothing of a country is. Nowadays, because of American influence, most young people in Europe prefer wearing jeans and T-shirts. Perhaps future generations will think that jeans and T-shirts are a national costume based on the European tradition and not the fashion statement they are meant to be.

**1. In the tulip fields between Leiden and Haarlem it is common to see...**

- A peasants working.
- B Dutch women wearing traditional clothing.
- C Dutch peasants wearing traditional clothing.
- D tourists taking pictures.

**2. In the early 1900's the peasants in each region...**

- A did not want to wear more modern clothing.
- B had an influence on fashion.
- C gradually stopped wearing clothing which later became the "national costume".
- D all dressed in the same way.

**3. The Germans...**

- A wear different costumes in the north and the south.
- B think all national costumes are silly.
- C have different opinions on national costumes.
- D sell their costumes to other countries.



4. What point is the writer illustrating by mentioning jeans and T-shirts?

- A There are still national costumes in all countries.
- B Everyday clothes may eventually be considered national costumes.
- C Fashion is influenced by traditional costumes.
- D Jeans and T-shirts have always been popular.

1	2	3	4

► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. She is a terrible hypochondriac; she never goes anywhere unless she is ..... with pills and potions.

- A farmed                       B charged                       C filled                       D covered

2. Your doctor can ..... some medicine to ease the pain.

- A offer                       B order                       C give                       D prescribe

3. Junk food has very little ..... value.

- A nutritional                       B dietary                       C healthy                       D medical

4. Children need to be encouraged to brush their teeth until it becomes a ..... habit.

- A customary                       B normal                       C regular                       D typical

5. Anorexia nervosa has both psychological and physical ..... .

- A signs                       B markers                       C symptoms                       D symbols

6. Some people meditate to ..... their stress levels.

- A lessen                       B reduce                       C help                       D lighten

1	2	3	4	5	6

Your English-speaking friend has won a composition contest. Write a congratulation card to him/her.

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► III. Speaking

You are going to participate in an exchange programme. Give some information about yourself.

- What kind of character do you have?
- How do you get along with other people?
- What are your strengths and weaknesses?

**Examination Card #34****► I. Reading**

Read the text given below. For questions (1–8), choose from the people (A–C).

**THE LEGEND OF LOCH NESS**

*While no hard evidence for the existence of the Loch Ness Monster has yet turned up, heaps of sightings have been reported.*

**A Ian**

Well, I'm talking about an incident that happened around 32 years ago, almost to the very day actually, midsummer, June 1965. I was fishing with a friend on the south shore of Loch Ness when I saw something break the surface of the water. I glanced there, and I saw it, and then it wasn't there, it had disappeared. It was a whale-like object that rose up out of the water, submerged, and then reappeared seconds later. However, on this occasion it was now on my left, so I realised immediately that while in the process of surfacing, it had rotated. At that moment I called my friend Willie, who came over and joined me. We sat transfixed for a moment before realising that it was drifting towards us. In fact it came to within, I would say, about 250–300 yards. If I hadn't had the extraordinary experience of seeing it for myself, I just wouldn't have believed it!

**B Richard**

Right, I'm driving along not far from the Loch, glancing out of the window and I see this boiling in the water. I thought, "No, it can't be anything," and I carried on for a while longer. Then I looked again, and I saw three black humps. I didn't want to lose the sight of the thing, so I pulled over to the side of the road, and grabbed my camera. I was trying to remain very cool and nonchalant as I focused the camera to take two or three pictures. In fact, I had taken nine or ten photos without realising it. There was another couple watching it from their car too, but I was just so excited that I forgot to get their name and address. I saw what I saw, and I'm not going to be dissuaded.

**C Dan**

The day that I saw the monster was the end of September 1990, and I was driving back from Inverness. I drove up the hill and when I came in sight of the bay, I glanced out across it, and saw this large lump. I know it sounds absurd but it's the only way I can describe it! The nearest I can tell you is, that it looked like a boat that had turned upside down. I'd say it was about 30 feet in length, and nearly 10 feet in height from the water to the top of its back. It was a clear, sunny day, the water was bright blue, and it really showed up against it. It was a mixture of browns and greens, sludgy sort of colours. I looked at it on and off for a few seconds, because I was driving. Must have seen it three or four times, and the last time I looked, it was gone!

Of which of the people (A–C) are the following true?

1. He was alone when he saw the monster.
2. The monster came quite close to him.
3. He managed to photograph it.
4. He was already at the Loch when he saw it.
5. At first he ignored what he saw.
6. He did not stop to watch it.



7. He describes how he felt that day.

8. He saw the monster twice.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

## ► II. Writing

Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions from the list below.

### My Neighbourhood

through • outside • from • opposite • on • near • in

My flat is (1) ..... the fifth floor of a high-rise block which is (2) ..... a busy road. During the day we can hear the traffic passing (3) ....., which can be quite disturbing, but fortunately there is a park just (4) ..... our building, so we have a pleasant view of grass and trees (5) ..... our living-room windows. I often walk (6) ..... the park to get to the bus stop (7) ..... the other side. The centre of town is quite (8) ..... my flat, so it's convenient for both shopping and entertainment.

Your friend is going to participate in a sports competition. Write a postcard to him/her wishing good luck. Use the relevant style and vocabulary.

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## ► III. Speaking

Music influences different people in different ways.

- What type of music influences you the most? How?
- Which musician has had the greatest impact on you? Why?
- How is the music of your generation different from the music your parents listened to?

## Examination Card #35

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose from the sentences (A–H) the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

#### THE SEARCH FOR THE TRUTH

How can the truth be discovered? Is there a reliable and safe way to make sure others are telling the truth?

(0) *F* According to the story, King Solomon, who was renowned for his wisdom, was once faced with two women both claiming to be the mother of the same baby. He threatened to cut the baby in half in order to settle the disagreement. The truth was revealed instantly when the real mother offered to give up her baby rather than see it die. Of course, interrogators who lack Solomon's legendary wisdom have to rely on other methods to discover the truth.

(1) ..... In the past, the basic techniques used to get prisoners to reveal the truth varied. They included physical torture, depriving prisoners of sleep, making them stand for hours with their arms stretched above their heads, and putting them in solitary confinement, a practice which is still employed today.

In modern times the techniques commonly used cause psychological rather than physical suffering. These methods may be effective in making prisoners or suspects talk, but when people are forced to confess do they always tell the truth? (2) ..... Obviously, the problem of distinguishing between lies and truth remains.

(3) ..... Stress creates physical symptoms which can be recorded when trying to decide whether a person is telling the truth or not. The device used to record these symptoms is called a lie-detector or polygraph. It is widely used by police and other agencies. It indicates whether the person questioned is being honest as it records changes in the heart rate, blood pressure and other physical factors during questioning.

Most polygraph experts now admit that the method is not perfect: even an innocent person will feel under stress when faced with a serious accusation. As a result, a more accurate technique has been developed. (4) .....

Since most people would be guilty of this to some extent, the polygraph will show some stress caused by the denial of the truth. For innocent people, this will be the highest stress they show, while a murderer will become even more stressed when denying a question about his or her involvement in the murder.

Recently, it has been shown that people can be trained to trick lie-detecting machines. (5) ..... The fact remains, however, that some people make better liars than others.

(6) ..... The basic problem with all methods is that if the person is in control, they can easily mislead their questioners, while if the person is not in control due to pain or drugs, what they say may not be true at all.

- A Perhaps the best-known scientific method relies on the fact that lying causes stress.
- B The questions remains: is there really a foolproof way of finding the truth?
- C With this technique, the person being questioned is instructed to deny questions like "Before 1990, did you ever do anything dishonest?"
- D Pain is no longer used to make people talk.
- E Even clues like body language, tone of voice and eye contact can be controlled by a good deceiver.
- F One of the best-known and cleverest solutions was that used by a king in ancient times.
- G By biting their tongues or counting backwards, guilty people can make themselves appear under stress when answering innocent questions, and this often makes the results inaccurate.
- H If a prisoner, for example, is made to suffer a lot, it seems obvious that false confessions may be given just to satisfy the interrogator.



1	2	3	4	5	6

► **II. Writing**

**Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.**

1. Tony ..... (watch) TV when the lights went out.
2. They ..... (play) tennis with the Smiths yesterday.
3. He ..... (live) in London for two years before he moved to Paris in 2004.
4. He was happy because he ..... (win) the lottery.
5. Harry ..... (make) up his mind and then let us know his decision.
6. When I saw Jane, she ..... (buy) a gift.

**Your class is having a picnic next Sunday. Write an email to your classmate who was absent at the meeting. Inform him/her about:**

- the class plans for the weekend;
- the meeting point and the time;
- say what things to take;
- give him/her your new mobile number to keep in touch with you.

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► **III. Speaking**

**You would like to invite your English-speaking friend to visit Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine.**

- Tell your friend a few facts from the history of Kyiv.
- What places would you like to visit?
- How would you travel around the city?

## Examination Card #36

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose from the list (A–G) the paragraph which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

#### SHARON STONE

In the space of a few years, Sharon Stone has gone from being regarded as just another pretty face on the Hollywood scene to being considered a serious – and talented – actress. Her performance in the recent films *Casino* and *Last Dance* have proven her talent beyond doubt.

(1) ..... *Last Dance* deals with an even darker subject. Stone plays the part of a woman who has been sentenced to death, and most of the action takes place in a prison cell on death row in an American prison.

In order to play the role, Stone had her hair dyed about twenty times to get the right shade of dirty brown.

(2) ..... Surprisingly, she didn't feel ugly at all. In fact, she found it liberating not to have to worry about messing up her hair or ruining her make-up.

(3) ..... She proved that she no longer had to rely on her looks to play a part effectively.

In another attempt to get rid of her "glamour girl" image, she turned up at the Academy Awards ceremony in Los Angeles wearing an old T-shirt and skirt. Why did Stone decide to turn her nose up at the Establishment at one of the biggest international displays of designer fashion on earth?

(4) ..... She enjoyed rocking the fashion world. "It was cool," she said.

Stone's determination to succeed can be seen in the way she deals with the nasty rumours that cheap newspapers print about her.

(5) ..... She has learned to keep quiet about her personal relationships, and to separate her public and private lives.

(6) ..... Her efforts to keep her private life to herself and preserve her energy for professional pursuits show how much she wants to keep on growing as an actress. She also plans to try her hand in other areas. "I'm going to direct some music videos later this year, and if that goes well, I might try directing something bigger." Whatever she does, she's determined to do it right – and she's definitely succeeding.

- A After her performance in *Basic Instinct*, people came to expect Stone to project the same glamorous image in all her roles. She turned all that around in *Last Dance*.
- B "I don't even go to events with men I'm dating," she said. "I usually go alone, with friends or with my father. I just don't need the drama."
- C In *Casino*, which is set in the dark world of gambling and violence, she plays the wife of a casino owner. Her fine performance earned her an Oscar nomination for Best Actress.
- D She has a notice-board in her office where she pins up the most ridiculous stories concerning her private life. "Some of them are hilarious," she said. But in her view, as long as people are talking about her, she's still in the public eye.
- E She also had her hairdresser give her a really bad haircut so that her hair would look untidy and badly kept. When she walked on to the movie set, people were shocked at how plain she looked.
- F Stone is also very close to her sister, but admits to having problems with her brother. He was recently released from prison for committing an offence.
- G Her explanation is that trying to find the perfect outfit to wear to such an event can drive you crazy. "I just wanted to wear my favourite, most comfortable clothes," she said. "Why shouldn't I dress simply if I want to?"

1	2	3	4	5	6





## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. "Can I go out tonight, Mum?" "You ..... ask Dad."  
 A need       B have to       C ought       D must have
2. Philip ..... to be an excellent pianist.  
 A is saying       B is said       C says       D who said
3. "I wanted to go out tonight." "Well, you ..... told me."  
 A shouldn't have       B would have       C wouldn't have       D should have
4. I forgot ..... the window before I came to work this morning.  
 A to close       B closing       C closed       D to closing
5. He wishes he ..... so he could be a basketball player.  
 A would be taller       B were taller       C is taller       D had been taller
6. "Why didn't you phone me at the weekend?" "Sorry. I spent the whole weekend ..... for an exam."  
 A to study       B study       C studying       D for studying

1	2	3	4	5	6

Write an advertisement about the coming sports competitions in your school. Include the following:

- the dates of the events;
- who is invited to take part;
- the places where the sporting events are going to be held;
- whom to address to sign up to participate.

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## ► III. Speaking

Household chores are to be shared with other family members.

- What are your household chores?
- How often do you do the shopping (the cleaning, etc.)?
- Do you like to work inside the house/flat more or outside? Why or why not?

**Examination Card #37****► I. Reading**

**Read the text given below. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A–F) for each part (1–5). There is one heading you do not need to use.**

*We have spent thousands of years fighting for our survival. Yet now we have discovered that our planet is under threat and, to make matters worse, it's all our fault.*

(1) .....

The rainforests are dying, rare plant and animal species are disappearing, rivers and seas are being contaminated, crops are failing to grow, people are dying of hunger and the air is being polluted. It's time we woke up to these problems and started repairing the damage.

(2) .....

One of the major problems is the destruction of the rainforests in South America. They are home to half the world's species and to millions of people. Moreover, the rainforests clean the air by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen. The trees are being cut down for paper or to make room for cattle farms. As a result, birds and animals lose their homes and die. This destruction is also bringing about changes in the climate, air pollution, flooding, drought and famine. If we continue to burn and cut down the rainforests as we are doing now, the earth will never be the same again.

(3) ....

Another big problem is water pollution. Do you like swimming in the sea or drinking a cool glass of water on a hot day? These simple pleasures may soon become a thing of the past. Factories are polluting our rivers and lakes with dangerous chemicals. Oil tankers are releasing thick, black oil into our oceans. Tons and tons of industrial and domestic waste are poured into our seas. Consequently, sea life is threatened with extinction.

(4) .....

Air pollution is another important issue. The cars and factories in and around our cities are giving off dangerous fumes. In the past few years, more and more people than ever before have developed allergies and breathing problems. If we don't do something now, our cities will become impossible to live in.

(5) .....

Fortunately, it is not too late to solve these problems. We have the time, the money and even the technology to prepare the way for a better, cleaner and safer future. We can plant trees and adopt animals. We can create parks for endangered species. We can put pressure on those in power to take action. Together we can save our planet. All we need to do is open our eyes and act immediately.

- A A watery grave.
- B Running out of time.
- C Choking to death.
- D Nature can heal.
- E No trees – no life.
- F We can do it!

1	2	3	4	5



## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- Mary decided to consider the proposal that was put ..... to her a few days ago.  
 A forward       B front       C first       D ahead
- The book discusses how we could be more ..... in managing our time.  
 A effective       B adequate       C energetic       D able
- The young boy ..... to taking the bicycle.  
 A agreed       B denied       C accepted       D confessed
- Alison ..... most of her pocket money on CDs.  
 A throws       B exploits       C spends       D buys
- Air pollution has ..... to an increase in breathing disorders.  
 A directed       B brought       C guided       D led
- This year's winter fashion ..... to women of all ages.  
 A attracts       B appeals       C takes       D calls

1	2	3	4	5	6

Write your CV. Include the following information:

- your personal details;
- education;
- your skills (computing, driving, etc.);
- your work experience (if any).

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## ► III. Speaking

Talk about the place where you live. Include the following:

- Where do you live (a house, a flat)? What modern conveniences do you have?
- What is your room like?
- Describe your favourite place in your house/flat.

## Examination Card #38

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. For questions (1–6), choose from items (A–F). Each item may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### EAT, DRINK ... AND DON'T BE SORRY

In ancient Greek times, Epicurus lived by the philosophy, "Eat, drink and be merry, and let tomorrow take care of itself!" Sadly, nowadays our instinct to enjoy ourselves has been replaced with feelings of guilt about what we should or shouldn't eat. But just how damaging are all those 'harmful' foods we find so tempting? Let's look more closely at the good and bad sides of some of our favourites. Chocolate contains mild stimulants which help concentration and boost the brain's level of serotonin, a chemical that makes us feel good. Chocolate is also rich in iron, magnesium and potassium. On the down side, it is high in fat and calories and can interrupt sleep if eaten in the evenings. Sugar is converted into energy more quickly than any other food, so it is hard for the body to store it as fat. Studies have shown that it makes you feel full more quickly, so you are less likely to overeat. Eating sugar at breakfast time has been shown to improve concentration and memory in the morning. The bad news is that sugar causes tooth decay and contains no useful nutrients.

Meat is an important food as it is a major source of protein, vitamin B and essential minerals. However, it also contributes a quarter of our daily fat intake. A high intake of red meat can lead to colon cancer, and beef is blamed for Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, an illness which affects the brains of humans.

Cheese and cream are rich in calcium and vitamin D, which help protect the system against osteoporosis, a bone disease affecting a third of all European women over 60. Unfortunately, butter is almost pure saturated fat, and is very high in calories. Eating it is thought to lead to hardening of the arteries, which is known to cause heart attacks and strokes.

Coffee and tea contain caffeine, which increases alertness. Tea contains tannin and flavanoids which help prevent heart disease. On the other hand, since they are stimulants they can interrupt sleep and relaxation and therefore shouldn't be drunk in the evenings.

It seems, then, that we can feel free to enjoy all of these types of food, keeping in mind that moderation is the key to good health.

So eat small amounts of these foods and forget about feeling guilty!

Which type(s) of food or drink:

- |   |           |                    |
|---|-----------|--------------------|
| is quickly turned into energy?                  | (0) B     |                    |
| can keep you awake if consumed late in the day? | (1) ..... | A Chocolate        |
| can improve your mood?                          | (2) ..... | B Sugar            |
| can help to prevent a disease of the bones?     | (3) ..... | C Meat             |
| may cause a type of cancer?                     | (4) ..... | D Cheese and Cream |
| help you to concentrate?                        | (5) ..... | E Butter           |
| may lead to heart problems?                     | (6) ..... | F Coffee and Tea   |

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
B						



## ► II. Writing

Underline the correct item.

1. James went to the interview and expects *to hear* / *hearing* about the job soon.
2. You are fortunate *to pass* / *to have passed* all the exams this year.
3. Charles claims *to have met* / *to meeting* the President, but I don't believe him.
4. Annie hates *garden* / *gardening*, but the rest of her family enjoy it.
5. I would love *having* / *to have* a party, but my parents won't let me.
6. We regret *to inform* / *informing* you that you have not passed the test.
7. *Joining* / *To join* a club is a great way of meeting new people.
8. *To tell* / *Telling* you the truth, I don't like watching horror films.

You've received the following email from your friend:

*Dear ...,**My family is thinking of spending a year in Ukraine and my sister is going to study at school there. I'm sure you know how secondary education works in Ukraine.**Please, write me a few lines.**Kind regards,**Emily*

Write a letter of information (50–60 words) to Emily. Include the following:

- how the school year is scheduled;
- what languages the students learn;
- what Ukrainian students are like.

## ► III. Speaking

Talk about the time when you fell ill.

- What was the problem?
- What did the doctor recommend you to do?
- What medicine you took.

## Examination Card #39

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), fill in the sentences (A–E). There is one sentence that you don't need.

#### LOST IN THE JUNGLE

The shadows were growing longer and the sky was getting dark as we walked through the jungle. My two friends and I felt hot and exhausted. We were heading for a small village in northern India. (1) .....

As the last of the daylight disappeared, we began to feel very lost and afraid. We tried to find our way to the village, but it was hard to tell which path we should follow in the darkness. All around us, strange creatures made terrifying noises as they woke up and began to hunt for food. We hoped they wouldn't want to eat us!

Then George, who was in front, stopped suddenly in his tracks.

(2) ..... We froze in horror. George was right. We could see the black stripes and shining yellow eyes of the most dangerous animal in the jungle. We stared at the tiger, too scared to move.

After a few seconds that felt like hours, there was the sound of branches breaking, and the tiger leapt at us, roaring loudly. (3) .....

Strangely, though, the tiger stopped – and then I noticed that it had six legs, two of them human!

(4) ..... "Hello!" he said, smiling broadly. "I'm Abi, from the village. When you didn't arrive, we were worried, so I came to look for you," he explained. "It's traditional for us to wear the tiger skin to greet new guests ... and I couldn't resist playing a trick on you! I hope you don't mind." Recovering from the shock, we began to laugh with relief.

We followed Abi to his village, where the villagers gave us a warm welcome. After a delicious meal we sat around the fire, listening to our new friend's fascinating stories about the *real* tigers in the jungle. It was a great end to a day full of adventure.

- A We screamed, because we were sure it would kill us.
- B The villagers were expecting us, but we were already four hours late.
- C The 'tiger' stood up, and a young man took off the striped skin covering his head and shoulders.
- D He ran towards us, pointing desperately at a large, dark shape moving through the trees.
- E "Tiger!" he whispered urgently, pointing at a large dark shape moving silently toward us through the trees.

1	2	3	4

### ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item.

1. The dog was so ..... that everyone was afraid of it.
 

<input type="checkbox"/> A tame	<input type="checkbox"/> B fierce	<input type="checkbox"/> C violent	<input type="checkbox"/> D wild
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2. The ..... in the stadium really enjoyed the match.
 

<input type="checkbox"/> A spectators	<input type="checkbox"/> B audience	<input type="checkbox"/> C onlookers	<input type="checkbox"/> D viewers
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3. Some people lack the ..... to excel at sport.
 

<input type="checkbox"/> A capability	<input type="checkbox"/> B suitability	<input type="checkbox"/> C quality	<input type="checkbox"/> D ability
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4. We usually play a ..... of chess after tea.

- A game                       B set                       C sport                       D match

5. Nothing could keep him ..... taking part in the game.

- A off                       B outside                       C from                       D out of

6. The match was ..... out so we couldn't get any tickets.

- A bought                       B given                       C put                       D sold

1	2	3	4	5	6

You've found a letter on the Pen Friends International website and decided to write a reply to it. Include the following information:

- introduce yourself and write a few words about your hometown;
- youth activities in the area;
- ask the person to send the same information to you.

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### ► III. Speaking

Talk about the role of languages in modern life.

- Which language would you suggest as the common language?
- What are the disadvantages of having a universal language?
- How do you think knowing more than one language can affect your life?

## Examination Card #40

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Fill in the missing sentences (1–5) from the list (A–F). There is one sentence which you do not need to use.

#### AIR ADVENTURE

Kate felt very excited as she climbed the steps and boarded the plane. It was the first time she had ever travelled alone and she was looking forward to the adventure. (1) .....

She found her seat and made herself comfortable. She felt a little nervous when the air hostesses told the passengers what to do in an emergency, but once the plane had taken off, she soon forgot her worries. She gazed out of the window in amazement as the English countryside grew smaller and smaller beneath her. (2) .....

She closed her eyes and, before long, she was fast asleep.

Suddenly, a loud roaring noise woke her. She opened her eyes and looked around in panic. (3) .....

They looked scared, but they spoke calmly to the passengers and told everyone not to be afraid. "What's happening?" Kate asked. "There's a small problem with one of the engines," replied one of the air hostesses. "It's nothing to worry about."

Nevertheless, Kate was worried. The roaring sound grew louder and louder and the plane began to rock from side to side. Some of the passengers screamed. (4) .....

Kate fastened her seatbelt and gripped the edge of her seat tightly as the plane went down.

The plane hit the earth with a loud bump and raced along the ground. Kate saw trees and plants rush past her window. (5) .....

Everyone was relieved that the worst was over. Kate smiled as she got onto the bus which would take her to the nearest airport.

"Travelling alone really is an adventure!" she thought.

- A Then, the pilot announced that they would have to make an emergency landing.
- B She was going to visit her aunt and uncle in Spain.
- C Kate smiled and went back to sleep.
- D When the plane finally stopped, the passengers cheered.
- E Soon, the plane was high above the clouds and Kate felt relaxed and happy.
- F The air hostesses were walking down the aisle.

1	2	3	4	5

### ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

It is easy to believe that rich and famous people are (1) ..... but if you do, think again. Both money and fame can (2) ..... serious problems.

To start with, when you are successful you never (3) ..... who your real friends are, which (4) ..... it difficult to trust people. Another problem is the lack of privacy. (5) ..... you are famous, the public wants to know everything about your personal life. Journalists are always after you, photographers always try to take photos of you, even during the most (6) ..... moments, and your life becomes a nightmare. Famous people do have lots of







## Examination Card #41

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Label the paragraphs (1–5) with the correct headings (A–F). One heading does not match.

#### FULL STEAM AHEAD FOR THE TRIP OF A LIFETIME!

(1) .....

Have you ever wanted to stay in a luxurious hotel, travel on a beautiful steam train, visit one of the natural wonders of the world or go on an African safari? Well, now you can do all this and more on board the Pride of Africa.

(2) .....

The Pride of Africa is one of the world's most luxurious hotel trains. It takes you on a wonderful twelve-day journey across Africa, following in the footsteps of such great explorers as Livingstone and Stanley. This unforgettable trip from Cape Town to Dar es Salaam is one of many on offer and includes a five-day safari in Kruger Park Game Reserve. It stops at beautiful sites along the way, including the diamond town of Kimberley, the capital city of Pretoria and the spectacular Victoria Falls.

(3) .....

The train itself offers elegant accommodation that has been perfectly restored to its 1930's splendour. There are four Royal Suites and thirty-two Deluxe Suites to accommodate up to 72 passengers. The Royal Suites are elegant and have a private lounge and en-suite facilities. The Deluxe Suites are comfortable and spacious as well as stylish. Passengers can also enjoy delicious food prepared by first-rate chefs in the dining car, and admire and photograph the breathtaking scenery from the observation car. All meals, unlimited drinks, 24-hour room service and a laundry service are included in the price. Also available to guests are the services of a doctor, a hairdresser and a historian.

(4) .....

During the journey there are plenty of opportunities to take part in a wide variety of activities. You can choose to play a round of golf, go on a visit to a crocodile farm, go on a rafting trip, take a trip through the rainforest and even take a flight over Victoria Falls. Alternatively, you can simply relax, take photographs and enjoy the scenery and wildlife. Cultural events along the way include a visit to a craft village and an evening of traditional tribal dancing. The cost of all sightseeing tours, excursions, tour guides, game park entrance fees and safari drives is included in the price.

(5) .....

With so much to offer, a steam safari on the Pride of Africa is really not to be missed. What is a better way to experience the heart of Africa and the golden age of rail travel? So, all aboard and full steam ahead for the holiday of a lifetime!

- A Spoilt for choice
- B A Journey to remember
- C A dream come true
- D In the lap of luxury
- E An offer you can't refuse
- F A natural wonder

1	2	3	4	5



## ► II. Writing

Put the verb in brackets into the **Past Simple**, **Present Perfect** or **Present Perfect Continuous**.

Life on the tiny Carribean island of Antigua (1) ..... (be) the same for centuries. The few hundred inhabitants of the island (2) ..... (always / live) a quiet life, growing their own vegetables and catching fish.

This nearly (3) ..... (change), however, when a group of hotel developers (4) ..... (visit) the island. They (5) ..... (offer) to buy the houses and land of the locals so as to build a huge resort. The Antiguans (6) ..... (refuse) to sell. When the hotel developers (7) ..... (realise) that the islanders wouldn't change their minds, they (8) ..... (leave) and the Antiguans (9) ..... (enjoy) their peaceful lifestyle ever since.

**This is part of a letter you have received from your pen friend James.**

*In your next letter, please tell me about the music you like. What's your favourite kind of music? Do you play the musical instrument?*

**Write a letter of 50–60 words, answering your pen friend's questions.**

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## ► III. Speaking

You are presented with the opportunity to correspond with a pen friend from an English-speaking country.

- What kind of person would you most like to correspond with (age, interests, etc.)?
- What questions would you most like to ask this person?
- What would you want to tell your pen friend about yourself and your country?

**Examination Card #42****► I. Reading**

Read the text given below. Decide if the sentences (1–7) are T (true) or F (false).

**THE MAGIC OF INDIA**

Have you been having trouble deciding whether to go on a beach or a city holiday? The best solution is to combine the two and go to India.

Why not begin your holiday in New Delhi, the nation's busy capital? As a first-time visitor, you can expect to be shocked by your first impressions of this fascinating city. The noisy mixture of car horns and street sellers loudly advertising their goods, as well as the sight of street children begging at the traffic lights, often puts tourists off. However, there is much more to New Delhi than this.

New Delhi is rich in historic sights. One of the most famous of these is the Red Fort, where you can visit the bazaar at the entrance and gaze at the beautiful red sandstone architecture of the fort itself. Another building which you certainly shouldn't miss is the Rashtrapati Bhavan. This presidential home with 340 rooms is surrounded by acres of attractive gardens. If you want a break from sightseeing, the best thing you can do is visit Connaught Place. In this shopping centre, you can buy beautiful clothes in the many boutiques or have a delicious meal in one of the restaurants.

When you have tired yourself out exploring New Delhi, you can spend the second half of your holiday in Goa. Don't forget to head for Palolem Beach, as this is the ideal spot for enjoying the spectacular Goan sunset. The beach is on a quiet island, so you will be guaranteed a peaceful and relaxing time. If you want to check out the local wildlife, there are a number of sanctuaries around the resort. Visit the Bondla Sanctuary and see lions and snakes. You can even have an elephant ride!

India's major cities and beach resorts offer many truly magical experiences. Travel to India and enjoy a holiday with a difference.

1. A lot of companies film advertisements in New Delhi.
2. There are a lot of old buildings in New Delhi.
3. The bazaar outside the Red Fort is made of sandstone.
4. Rashtrapati Bhavan has 340 acres of gardens.
5. Connaught Place is the best place for sightseeing.
6. Palolem Beach is the perfect place to get a tan.
7. You can get close to wild animals in Goa.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**► II. Writing**

Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or Present Perfect.

- a) – (1) ..... (you / be) to Blackpool recently?  
 – Yes. It (2) ..... (change) a lot since the last time I (3) .....  
 (be) there.





**Examination Card #43****► I. Reading**

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

**MIRACLE OIL**

Did you know that there is a fruit juice that you can cook with, wash with and preserve things with? Well, there is. It has been used for thousands of years in countries such as Greece, Italy and Spain. What is it? It's olive oil, of course, and it's fast becoming the most popular oil in the world.

Although people in Mediterranean countries have been using olive oil for over 4,000 years, it has only recently become popular in other parts of the world. In fact, people beyond the Mediterranean once saw olive oil as little more than an exotic but expensive luxury. However, recent studies linking an olive oil-rich diet with low rates of heart disease have made the rest of the world sit up and take notice. As a result, more and more people have come to realise the many health and nutritional benefits of giving up other oils and using olive oil instead.

As well as tasting delicious and being the healthiest cooking oil available, olive oil has many other uses. It is a major ingredient in many cosmetics, hair conditioners and soaps. It also has a wide variety of lesser known uses, such as fixing squeaky doors and even polishing diamonds. It's also a preservative, and will keep fish and cheese fresh for years.

Perhaps more important, though, is olive oil's value as a medicine. Not only can eating olive oil lower the risk of serious diseases, such as cancer and heart disease, it can also have a healing effect on many stomach disorders. On top of this, Mediterranean people have traditionally used it to treat minor wounds and illnesses. This could explain why people in Mediterranean countries tend to live longer. So the next time you go shopping, don't forget to add olive oil to your list. It will make your food taste better and your life last longer!

**1. Olive oil...**

- A is not well-known.
- B is gaining popularity.
- C is a fruit.
- D is used only in the Mediterranean.

**2. The people of the Mediterranean...**

- A have been using olive oil for a very long time.
- B think olive oil is too expensive.
- C have recently discovered olive oil.
- D have a high rate of heart disease.

**3. Olive oil is not used...**

- A to wash with.
- B to cook with.
- C to polish wood.
- D to keep food fresh.

**4. Olive oil can...**

- A cure heart disease.
- B heal serious injuries.
- C cause stomach problems.
- D help you live longer.

1	2	3	4



**► II. Writing****Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.**

1. Alex ..... (practise) for three months before the concert.
2. The girls ..... (study) for their exams since Easter.
3. By six o'clock everyone ..... (go) home.
4. Carrie ..... (finish) the work before her boss returned.
5. Mark ..... (write) for six years before his work was published.
6. After my dad ..... (drive) for two hours, we stopped for a break.
7. Everyone ..... (finish) eating by the time Mr and Mrs Jones arrived.
8. Tom ..... (wait) for a phone call since he returned from school.

**Your class is organizing a school-leaving party. Write an email to your class leader in which you:**

- ask if you can be of any help;
- suggest to organize the music and invite a DJ;
- arrange the meeting with him/her to discuss the details.

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**► III. Speaking****Talk about the last time you visited a museum.**

- Where did you go, whom did you go with and what did you see?
- What was the most impressive exhibit there? Why do you think so?
- What kind of museum do you find most interesting? Why?

## Examination Card #44

### ► I. Reading

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

#### LIVING STATUES

*Many of Europe's biggest cities have found they have a new tourist attraction in the form of living statues. Whether you consider them an art form or just a nuisance, these new crowd pleasers certainly deserve a second look!*

*Rachel Allchin talks to performers and spectators on the streets of Milan, where living statues are no longer a novelty.*

#### Paula Burns – Professional Living Statue

I really don't see how anyone can think of me as a public nuisance! I'm a professional performer – art galleries and organisers of special events and exhibitions usually hire me for private functions. I work very hard at what I do.

I spend hours practising my movements – or should I say, my lack of movement! I have to stand incredibly still for hours on end in all kinds of situations – usually rounded by crowds of people. It takes me two hours just to make myself up and get dressed. I have to paint my skin very carefully and arrange the folds of my costume so I look like I'm made of marble.

So why do I do it? Well, I enjoy watching the reactions of the audience when I suddenly move – they can't believe their eyes! If you ask me, living statues are an art form – there aren't many people who could do what I do for a living!

#### Mark Sorby – Tourist

I'm not usually a fan of street performers. I never stop to watch jugglers or acrobats – they're boring – but I think living statues are brilliant! It takes a lot of patience and skill to stay completely motionless for such lengths of time. I've seen some stand for hours even in the boiling hot temperatures of summer. I'm sure I'd get cramp if I tried it! The best living statue I ever saw was here in Milan. It was a guy on a pedestal dressed as an Egyptian mummy with the gold mask and all. It was fantastic, although I suppose the mask was cheating a bit. Anyway, he looked fantastic and he was pulling a huge crowd who were giving him an amazing amount of money! He deserved it, though, he was very convincing!

#### Toni Moreno – Amateur Living Statue

I don't actually make a living as a street performer. I just do it in my spare time or during the summer to make some extra cash. You'd be surprised how generous people can be! I usually dress up as a Greek god and I find that spectators admire my make-up and costume as much as my performance. It's a real challenge to stay still when someone – usually a child – tries to touch you to see if you're real or not! I've never had a bad experience, though, people are usually really nice and I enjoy making them happy too, even if it is just for a few minutes. However, I have known people to stand looking at me for hours. No, I don't think I'm bothering anyone. People don't have to watch me if they don't want to, no one's forcing them. All they have to do is keep walking!

#### 1. How does Paula Burns feel about her job?

- A She thinks it takes too much preparation.       C She is proud of what she does.  
 B She only does it for the money.       D She thinks anyone can do it.

#### 2. What does Paula say about the audience?

- A They think she's a nuisance.       C They are entertained by her sudden movements.  
 B She likes to frighten them.       D They believe she is a real statue.

#### 3. Why does Mark Sorby talk about an Egyptian mummy?

- A Because it was the best living statue he had ever seen.  
 B Because it was the first living statue he had ever seen.  
 C Because he earned a lot of money.  
 D To explain how convincing living statues can be.





4. What does Toni Moreno say about children?

- A They think she's a real statue.  
 B They always want to touch her.  
 C She doesn't want them to touch her.  
 D They make it difficult for her to stand still.

1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

**Underline the correct word.**

1. She nearly *dropped* / *fell* the expensive vase on the floor.
2. The boat's passengers were *relieved* / *refreshed* to see land after the frightening storm.
3. This house *remembers* / *reminds* me of my childhood home.
4. The old lady had deep *freckles* / *wrinkles* around her eyes.
5. We had *reached* / *arrived* Brighton by 2 o'clock.
6. The builder climbed up the *ladder* / *staircase* which was leaning against the side of the house.
7. Terry told me that I was *welcome* / *accepted* to visit him anytime.
8. I don't *realize* / *understand* why he spoke so rudely to you.

**You're going on holidays to another city/town and have decided to ask your friend to look after your flat. Write an email in which you:**

- thank your friend for help;
- give instructions on how often to water the flowers;
- inform when you come back and where to leave the keys for you.

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## ► III. Speaking

**What is your idea of a 'dream holiday'?**

- When and where would you go?
- How long would you be away from home?
- What is your dream based on?
- Have you seen it in a film, read about it, etc.?

## Examination Card #45

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose the best heading (A–F) for each paragraph (1–5). There is one heading which you do not need to use.

#### FUNCTIONAL FOODS

(1) .....

For most of us, the idea of soup which stops us getting ill, or crisps which relax us seems like something from a science-fiction film. However, these are not foods of the future. In fact, they are part of a new group of food products known as 'functional foods', and they may already be on your supermarket's shelves.

(2) .....

In today's world, we all know that our diet affects our health and more people are watching what they eat. Food companies are taking advantage of this fact. They have already started to use ingredients in their products which will offer extra health benefits to their customers. For example, orange juice already contains vitamin C, but now you can buy orange juice with added calcium to strengthen your bones and teeth, so it's even better for you than ever before.

(3) .....

However, food companies are not only producing foods which improve our health. They are also adding ingredients to their products which are designed to make our daily lives easier. For instance, there is now a chewing gum which can improve your memory and help your brain to process information more quickly. Also, if you lead a busy life, try St John's Wort crisps. They make you feel relaxed and less stressed!

(4) .....

Of course, there are people who believe that functional foods are a bad idea. They claim that products such as these can be dangerous, as people may end up taking more vitamins than they need and may damage their bodies as a result. Health experts recommend that people check the labels on these products carefully to ensure that they do not take more than the recommended doses of vitamins and minerals.

(5) .....

Nevertheless, functional foods are becoming increasingly popular and supporters feel that it won't be long before there are foods which prevent cancer, protect eyesight and much more. With hundreds of different products already available, it looks as though we will all soon be eating the food of the future.

A New food types

D Towards a healthier life

B Possible dangers

E Added goodness

C The future is here

F The easy way

1	2	3	4	5

### ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

Few towns have their very own sea monster, but Lyme Regis, a small seaside town on the south coast of England, certainly does! The history of this creature (1) ..... back to the time of the dinosaurs, and it was found (2) ..... a local woman, Mary Anning, in 1823.



Mary Anning and her brother Joseph used to (3) ..... fossils (ancient plants and animals (4) ..... have turned to stone). Joseph found the head of a large 'crocodile' on the beach at Lyme, and a year later Mary found the rest of the skeleton. It turned out to be a dolphin-like reptile called an Ichthyosaurus. She also found many other (5) ..... fossils.

In 1823, Mary found a complete 2.7 metre (6) ..... fossil of a sea animal with a long neck and a little head. It had four wide flat feet for swimming and it was called a Plesiosaur. It was the first complete skeleton of this sea creature to be found.

Her discoveries helped many scientists at that time learn (7) ..... about the huge dinosaurs that used to live in the sea and on the land millions of years (8) ..... .

1.	A starts	B runs	C goes
2.	A with	B by	C from
3.	A complete	B collect	C hold
4.	A which	B who	C whom
5.	A costly	B expensive	C valuable
6.	A lengthy	B large	C long
7.	A some	B more	C many
8.	A then	B ago	C after

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Write a letter (50–60 words) to the tourist information office in the town of your choice requesting information about any special events or programmes during your stay. Include some information about yourself and your interests.

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### ► III. Speaking

What is your favourite thing to do when you're not in school?

- Is it important for people to have free time? Why?
- Do you choose physical outdoor activities or things to do inside? Why?
- Do you like to be alone or with friends and family? When do you choose which?

**Examination Card #46****► I. Reading**

Read the texts given below. For questions (1–6), tick (✓) the correct box.

**ZOOS****A The Wildlife Time Capsule**

Think of a zoo and images of animals imprisoned in cages is what usually comes to mind. Fortunately, a revolution has been taking place in zoos across Europe, and it looks as though things will never be the same again. This is fantastic news for the animals, who are seeing their concrete cages gradually disappear and are enjoying greatly improved living conditions which are as close to their natural habitats as possible.

A new set of guidelines, called Union Zoo Directive, is coming into effect. It has already forced zoos to review their role in animal welfare. Recently British zoos have created natural environments where the animals are happy to live. They use water and other natural barriers as well as hidden fences to separate the animals from each other and from the visitors.

The new conservation role of zoos involves the breeding of endangered species in captivity. This is carried out in cooperation with other zoos. Together they try to maintain the animals' health as well as increase their numbers.

This is an exciting time for Europe's zoos. Their new roles mean that they can become a time capsule, preserving and increasing the numbers and life expectancy of much of our wildlife.

**B Greenhouses for the Future**

How can we encourage people to understand and care for nature now and in the future? The Eden Project at St Austell in Cornwall is a magnificent example of how nature can be protected and appreciated at the same time.

The project is mostly made up of three separate domes, or biomes. These biomes are like special greenhouses and contain plant life and ecosystems from around the world.

The Humid Tropic Biome contains plants from hot, wet places such as the Amazon region, West Africa, Malaysia and Oceania. The Warm Temperate Biome houses plants from warm, dry areas such as California, South Africa and the Mediterranean. The third biome has no roof because it contains plants that are suitable for the cool, wet British climate. All of the plants in the biome are grown from seeds and cuttings that are collected from plants all over the world.

Only certain birds, insects and reptiles that fit within each environment have been included in the ecosystems. Together with other schemes, the Eden Project carries out breeding programmes to try to preserve endangered species.

With its strange glass structures, the Eden Project looks more like a space station than anything you would expect to see in Cornwall. However, it is an exciting new look into the natural world.

**Which article...**

- |  |                            |                            |                               |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. ... is mainly concerned with plant life?          | A <input type="checkbox"/> | B <input type="checkbox"/> | Both <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. ... is mainly concerned with animal life?         | A <input type="checkbox"/> | B <input type="checkbox"/> | Both <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. ... mentions preserving endangered species?       | A <input type="checkbox"/> | B <input type="checkbox"/> | Both <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. ... mentions the breeding of various species?     | A <input type="checkbox"/> | B <input type="checkbox"/> | Both <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. ... mentions the controlled selection of animals? | A <input type="checkbox"/> | B <input type="checkbox"/> | Both <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. ... mentions new rules introduced?                | A <input type="checkbox"/> | B <input type="checkbox"/> | Both <input type="checkbox"/> |



## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. The train to Paris ..... at 6.45 am.  
 A leaves                       B is leaving                       C leave
2. He ..... TV when the phone rang.  
 A watches                       B has watched                       C was watching
3. Mary ..... for four years before she became a lawyer.  
 A has studied                       B is studying                       C had been studying
4. Anna is from Paris but ..... in London for two years.  
 A lives                       B is living                       C has lived
5. I ..... Julie yet.  
 A haven't seen                       B didn't see                       C don't see
6. Tommy is sweaty; he ..... football for hours.  
 A played                       B has been playing                       C had played
7. While Mum was cooking dinner, Julie ..... the house.  
 A was cleaning                       B has cleaned                       C cleans
8. He went to bed after the film .....  
 A has ended                       B had ended                       C ends

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Your pen friend's brother will have the 5<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary soon. Write a greeting postcard to him and his wife.

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## ► III. Speaking

You're planning a party for your next birthday. You have a lot of plans to make.

- Where will the party take place? How long will it last?
- Who will be invited? What will be on your menu?
- What would you most like to receive as a gift? Why?

**Examination Card #47****► I. Reading**

Read the text given below. For questions (1–6), tick **O** (for Oxfam), **V** (for VSO) or **Q** (for Queen Elizabeth's Foundation).

**HELPING HANDS**

Oxfam is a charitable organisation that helps save millions of lives every day by providing food, shelter and medical supplies for victims of famines, floods and civil war in the developing world. It works to improve the lives of the less fortunate all over the world.

Oxfam first began development work in 1962 in Ethiopia. During the famine of the 1980's it played a major role in the international relief effort, organising food and water distribution.

Today, much of Oxfam's work is still in Africa, where it tries to help communities to find long-term solutions to their problems. Oxfam still gives money to the needy, but it also teaches them to grow their own food, dig wells for clean water and even to become health workers. It also gives advice on education and on how to prepare for droughts and famines by storing water and food.

Nowadays, thanks to Oxfam, people in over seventy countries are living better lives.

Voluntary Service Overseas is a charity that is committed to helping improve the quality of life for people living in poor countries. It does this by sending expert volunteers to places where they can share their skills with the local people and therefore help them to help themselves.

VSO was set up in 1958 and since then it has placed over 29,000 volunteers overseas. At present, there are about 2,000 qualified and experienced volunteers working in places such as Mozambique, Laos and Rwanda.

VSO volunteers are men and women of all ages and all backgrounds. They go overseas for a minimum period of two years and they are given accommodation and a basic wage. Many volunteers form lasting friendships abroad and establish themselves as useful and valued members of the community.

Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for Disabled People is a charity that is dedicated to helping people with physical disabilities. It provides many different services such as employment, training and housing as well as advice and support through its eight specialist disability centres.

The foundation has been helping disabled people since 1934. Although it relies heavily on donations and volunteers, it manages to support over 100,000 disabled people every year. Its main priority is to help people with disabilities to live a normal life. It does this through the Development Centre where it teaches the life skills disabled people need to achieve as much independence as they are capable of.

The centre is home to 52 young people who all have the ability and determination to stand on their own two feet. Recently, work was completed on 16 new self-contained independent living flats for residents, which contain all the special equipment they need.

**Which organization:**

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| doesn't employ people for less than two years? | (1) .....           |
| cares for the disabled?                        | (2) .....           |
| provides accommodation for its workers?        | (3) .....           |
| only helps people in Britain?                  | (4) .....           |
| trains local people?                           | (5) ..... (6) ..... |

1	2	3	4	5	6



## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- She has been eating a lot lately; I think she ..... weight.  
 A puts on                     B put on                     C has put on
- He usually ..... by train.  
 A has traveled             B travels                     C is travelling
- He filled in his name, signed the contract and ..... it to the secretary.  
 A gave                         B has given                 C had given
- He was soaked to the skin because he ..... in the rain.  
 A walked                     B is walking                 C had been walking
- She took her raincoat as it .....  
 A was raining             B is raining                 C has been raining
- Her eyes are red because she ..... onions.  
 A peeled                     B has been peeling         C has peeled

1	2	3	4	5	6

Your English language teacher asked you and your friends to come to school on Saturday to decorate the classroom. Unfortunately, you can't come. Write a note for your teacher. Include the following information:

- apologise for being not able to work on Saturday;
- explain the reason of your absence;
- say that you'll keep your promise in future.

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## ► III. Speaking

Talk about the school rules.

- What are some of the rules you have to follow at your school?
- Which rules do you think are necessary and which do you think are unfair?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of having rules?

## Examination Card #48

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Match the headings (A–F) to the paragraphs (1–4). There is one extra heading which you do not need.

#### A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

(0) E

Health, wealth and happiness are what we all aim for in our lives. Unfortunately, many of us are lucky if we achieve one or two out of the three. Worse still, there are many more people around the world who have little chance of achieving any, but there are some things we can do to change this.

(1) .....

One of the things we can do is sponsor a child who is poor or hungry. Sponsoring a child helps to break the cycle of poverty, despair and hopelessness they and many other children in the Third World face today. If just one person decides to help another person, he or she can make a world of difference. For as little as £16 a month (that's 50p a day) we can give a child a future full of hope. This money helps provide food, clean water, medical care and education for boys and girls who really need it.

(2) .....

Investing in a child's life in this way will not only help the child, but also the family and the community in which they live. It's obvious that clean water, decent healthcare and educational opportunities will benefit everyone in the area.

(3) .....

Child sponsorship is different from other kinds of aid programmes because it focuses on the personal relationship between the giver and the receiver. They exchange letters, gifts, photos and more. The journey to see your adopted child is certainly worth the effort.

(4) .....

World poverty and hunger are huge problems that will not go away by themselves. Many things will have to happen to make any changes, but I believe that if each of us starts now by doing something to help, then these changes will start to take place.

Sponsoring a child is an easy and cheap way for each of us to make a difference in the life of a poor and hungry child.

- A Make a new friend.
- B The lucky ones.
- C Every little helps.
- D A little goes a long way.
- E Three wishes.
- F Make a difference.

1	2	3	4

### ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. He ..... in this house for five months.

A is living

B was living

C has been living





2. Joseph ..... in the garden since eight this morning.

- A has dug                       B has been digging                       C is digging

3. She ..... the news when I saw her.

- A didn't hear                       B hasn't heard                       C hadn't heard

4. John ..... as a waiter until he finds a better job.

- A is working                       B works                       C has worked

5. .... this new film yet?

- A Do you see                       B Have you seen                       C Are you seeing

6. Tim was ironing while Marie ..... television.

- A had been watching                       B was watching                       C watched

1	2	3	4	5	6

Your English-speaking friend has invited you to visit him/her in June, but you have got other plans. Write a letter of 50–60 words to your friend in which you:

- apologise for having no possibility to come in June;
- explain the reason of postponing your meeting;
- ask your friend if it is OK to come later.

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► III. Speaking

Talk about your city, town or village.

- What is it like?
- Are there any interesting facts from history?
- Are there any local traditions?

**Examination Card #49****► I. Reading**

**Read the texts given below. Match each person (1–4) to the activity which is most suitable for them (A–F). There are two options which you don't need.**

1. Lucy is very energetic and she's looking for a lively activity which she can do three times a week to help her to stay fit. She loves exercising to music.
2. Jessica wants to go on a mountaineering holiday. She wants to get in plenty of practice before she goes.
3. Chris really needs to get fit, but he hates exercising in groups and he isn't motivated enough to go to the gym on his own.
4. Helen and Josie are looking for a weekend activity which will be good for their social lives as well as their figures. They like dancing, listening to music and meeting people.

**A Indoor Climbing**

If you love a challenge, but you're not quite ready for Everest, then perhaps our indoor climbing centre is the place for you! You don't have to be an experienced climber, as our instructors are always on hand to help you. Climbing is great fun! Equipment is provided, so come and have a go!

**B Ice Disco**

The coolest disco ever! On Friday and Saturday evenings from 7–10 pm, you can party on ice at our indoor skating rink. Skate to the latest releases under colourful disco lights. Make new friends and have a great time while you keep fit! Children and adults are welcome.

**C Aerobics Classes**

Tired of sitting behind a desk all day? This is the perfect way to burn off that extra energy after work. Our experienced aerobics instructors will keep you in shape and keep you entertained with energetic workouts to lively music. Classes are held every evening from 7–8 pm.

**D Personal Trainers**

Having trouble getting started on the road to fitness? Why not hire one of our trainers to help you shed those extra pounds? Our dedicated personal trainers know exactly how to bring out the best in you. Book your own trainer for a week, a month, or even a year! You'll soon notice the difference!

**E Time to Relax**

When you've been exercising hard, there's nothing more relaxing than a steamy sauna or a bubbling Jacuzzi. Give your aching muscles a break in Bluewater's 'Relax Zone'. Even if you haven't exercised, there's no reason why you can't have a rest! The 'Relax Zone' is the place where everyone can wind down and forget their troubles.

**F Swim for Fitness**

Our outdoor heated pool is the ideal place for those who like to go it alone! Swimming is great for every part of the body, so it's a perfect, peaceful way to exercise. This training pool is for serious swimmers only – no playing here, please! Open 7 days a week, 10 am–10 pm.

1	2	3	4





**Examination Card #50****► I. Reading**

Read the texts given below. For questions (1–8), write **A**, **B** or **C** in the correct box.

**A Yuri Gagarin**

"I see Earth. It's so beautiful!" These are the first words ever spoken by a human in space. The speaker was 27-year-old Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin.

Yuri Gagarin was born on 9 March 1934, in Smolensk, Russia. When he left school, Yuri decided to train as an engineer, so he enrolled at a technical college on the outskirts of Moscow. While he was a student, he became interested in aircraft and took lessons at a local flying school. Soon it became obvious he was a talented pilot, so when he finished his studies in 1955, he joined the Soviet Air Force. This proved to be a turning point in his life. He was chosen to be a test-pilot, flying new and experimental aircraft. Yuri was selected to join a special group of the country's best test pilots and went on to further training to be a cosmonaut. His instructors described him as very calm and confident with very quick reactions.

Yuri's epic one-hundred-and-eight-minute flight into space on 12 April 1961, made headline news all over the world. It was man's first venture into space and the beginning of his journey to the stars. As the pilot of the spaceship, Gagarin proved that a human could survive lift-off, re-entry and weightlessness and return safely to Earth. What's more, he was able to record important data which future astronauts would use.

Yuri Gagarin became a national hero. Unfortunately, he was tragically killed seven years later in a plane crash. He was thirty-four years old.

**B Albert Einstein**

Albert Einstein is one of the most gifted scientists of all time. He is best known for his theory of relativity, which he developed when he was only twenty-six and which changed the way scientists looked at space and time.

Einstein was born on 14 March 1874, in Ulm, Wurttemberg, Germany. He studied Mathematics and continued to live in Switzerland, worked in an office, but spent his spare time doing scientific research and experiments.

He became professor at Zurich University in 1909, but even before that his research had made him an important force in the world of physics. In 1921, he won the Nobel Prize in Physics. Einstein's genius changed the course of history, since it was central to the development of atomic energy. Einstein was an outspoken believer in world peace, however, and he was deeply-saddened when he realised the outcome of his research would be an atom bomb. He said at the time, "If only I had known, I'd have become a watchmaker."

In 1933, Einstein accepted a position for life as a professor at Princeton University. He lived there, dedicated to the study of physics, until his death in 1955.

**C Steve Jobs**

In 1975, Steve Jobs founded Apple Computer, a company that revolutionised the personal computer. Born in 1955, Steve grew up in Silicon Valley, California. He dropped out of college after the first term and took a job as a video game designer. Here he met up with an old friend, Steve Wozniak, and together they founded Apple.

The pair built their first computer in Jobs' parents' garage. A local electronics shop bought fifty of these computers and the company was on its way to success. The company's second model, Apple II, changed the computer industry forever by making computers smaller and more user-friendly, so they could be used by ordinary people. Both charming and demanding, Jobs managed to push Apple Computer to the head of the computer revolution.

Steve Jobs' visionary designs changed people's idea of computers. "We started out to get a computer in the hands of everyday people, and we succeeded beyond our wildest dreams," he once said.



Who:

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| was disappointed with how his work was used?             | (1) .....           |
| made something that could be used by the average person? | (2) .....           |
| developed something new?                                 | (3) ..... (4) ..... |
| became famous overnight?                                 | (5) .....           |
| paved the way for others?                                | (6) ..... (7) ..... |
| did something that could have been dangerous for him?    | (8) .....           |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

## ► II. Writing

Fill in: *never, by the time, already, yet, since, before, ago, after.*

- Many years ....., this town was just a small village.
- She has ..... accepted our offer and will start working with us next Monday.
- Tim has been playing the violin ..... he was a boy.
- I have ..... heard such a stupid joke.
- Have you seen Mel Gibson's new film .....?
- Jill went to bed ..... she had watched the news.
- All the fresh vegetables had been sold ..... I reached the market.
- She had packed their suitcases just ..... the taxi came.

You're planning a New Year party and want to invite your English-speaking friend for it. Write a letter of invitation (50–60 words). Include the information:

- Where will the party take place?
- How long will it last?
- Give him/her the details of the journey and the means of transport.

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## ► III. Speaking

Zoos and safari parks are popular in many countries of the world with both children and adults.

- What do you think the purpose of a zoo is?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of keeping animals there?
- Why are safari parks becoming more popular than zoos nowadays?

**Examination Card #51****► I. Reading**

Read the text given below. For questions (1–3), choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

**REACH FOR THE STARS**

What is success? It could be many things and often means different things to different people. For example, money, fame, academic achievement, overcoming a physical disability or discovering the secrets of the universe. A person who has achieved any of these could be considered successful, so if one person has accomplished all of them, what word would you use to describe him? Well, there are two actually – Stephen Hawking.

Stephen Hawking is a theoretical physicist. This means that he works on the basic laws that rule the universe. He has made some remarkable discoveries and has published his findings in books and magazines. Stephen has received numerous awards and medals and is a member of many Royal Societies. He is highly educated and has twelve honorary degrees. He even holds the post of Lucasian Professor of Mathematics which previously belonged to Isaac Newton. All this by someone who has motor neuron disease, is confined to a wheelchair and can't speak without the aid of a computer!

When talking about his illness, Stephen describes it as little more than an inconvenience. Recently, when asked if he would still have been involved in Physics if he hadn't been disabled, he simply said that the only difference would be that he would have worked more with numbers and equations.

When we consider how one man has excelled in all areas of life despite being severely disabled, we learn that we can overcome almost any difficulty to achieve our goals.

Success is within our reach, we just have to go for it!

**1. What is the writer trying to do in this text?**

- A explain what success is  
 B show how disabled people can live a full life  
 C show how people can overcome misfortune with determination  
 D show how Hawking's illness has destroyed his life

**2. Why would somebody read this text?**

- A to learn about what can be achieved  
 B to learn about physics  
 C to learn about disabled people  
 D to learn about success

**3. What does the writer think of Hawking?**

- A he pities him  
 B he admires him  
 C he doesn't understand him  
 D he envies him

1	2	3

**► II. Writing**

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form.

1. Tom didn't go out until he ..... (finish) all his homework.  
 2. We can leave as soon as the taxi ..... (get) here.



3. Someone broke into his house while he ..... (sleep).
4. He will look for a job after he ..... (find) somewhere to live.
5. He was cleaning the house while his wife ..... (work) in the garden.
6. By the time Sarah ..... (leave) work it was too late to go to the play.
7. She made the sauce after she ..... (put) the meat in the oven.
8. They left the building just as the bomb ..... (explode).
9. By the time Sally ..... (get) here there will be no food left.
10. Don't do anything until you ..... (receive) a copy of the contract.

**Write a message for the 'You and your hobby' notice board. Include the following:**

- what your hobby is;
- what you do;
- what you like/don't like about it.

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► **III. Speaking**

**Some people say that they can't live without their mobile phone. Give example of an item you can't live without.**

- Why is this so important to you?
- What was your life like before you had this item?
- What would you do if you lost it one day?

## Examination Card #52

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose from the sentences (A–H) the one that best fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use.

A Swiss family of four have decided to take part in an experiment in order to test an innovative high-tech house so smart it can even do the shopping.

An idyllic village with old farm-houses and grazing cows may not seem like the typical setting for high-tech innovation, but in Hunenberg the lifestyle of the future is being tested to the full.

It is here, one hour's drive from Zurich, that a young family has spent a year living in Europe's first inhabited 'smart house', where the latest technology is being put to the test in a fully automated 'Internet home' known as Futurelife.

Ursi Steiner and her husband Daniel were a selected couple to live in the home with their two children. (1) ..... The house looks after them so well it can even check their health by taking samples to test every time they use the bathroom and warns them if a trip to the doctor is advisable.

(2) ..... "We are testing the devices, discovering their weaknesses and making suggestions for improvements," says Daniel Steiner. "Whatever did not prove its worth, goes."

Ursi says: "The house looks like a normal house from the outside, which shows that you can have a normal life with top technology and for me it's simply our home. (3) .....

All household appliances are connected to a server in the cellar by a wireless local area network. They can be operated by computers, mobile phones or touch pads from all around the house and practically anywhere in the world, as it is connected to the Internet 24 hours a day.

The technology means they never have to worry if they have left the oven on. They just get the house to check. (4) ..... Bar codes of empty food packets are read in the bin and put on the shopping list which is forwarded to the nearest supermarket.

A few hours later, a courier arrives with the food, and if nobody is at home, the products are left in the 'Skybox' – a large-scale post box with special compartments for food products that need to be kept cool or frozen. The family receives a text on the mobile phone or an e-mail informing them that the shopping has been delivered.

"Lots of things are much simpler in this house than in my old home," says Ursi, "and I got used to it all really quickly, without reading instruction booklets. (5) ..... And because of the Skybox, I don't need to rush home to pick up the shopping."

The Futurelife house is owned and operated by Otto Beisheim Holding, in co-operation with another 60 partner firms that supply the devices, computers and software. (6) .....

Despite all the ultra-modern appliances, Ursi admits she misses one thing about her old home – the open fire.

- A Technology doesn't control our lives, we direct the technology in the house."
- B The devices in the house let me know when they are finished.
- C His wife, who is visiting a friend, makes a mobile phone call to the house to order the cooker to start heating up the evening meal.
- D The project is expected to run for three years with the technology being updated constantly.
- E It is a move they say they have not regretted.
- F And if shopping seems like too much of a chore, the house can do that too.
- G The project, initiated by Otto Beisheim, is designed to see how people live with and react to new technology.
- H With online shopping, for example, I don't just save time but can avoid the crowds.

1	2	3	4	5	6





**► II. Writing****Fill in each gap with only one word.****The Tomb of Tutankhamen**

Cleopatra was perhaps Egypt's most famous queen, but Tutankhamen was one of its best known kings. He was a young man (1) ..... ruled between 1333 and 1323 BC. Tutankhamen was only about 18 years old (2) ..... he died. Today, he is known (3) ..... his magnificent tomb, which was discovered in 1922. Unlike many other tombs, it had not been touched (4) ..... robbers.

Inside the small tomb archaeologists found the king's coffin which was (5) ..... of gold. The king's head was covered with a wonderful gold mask which is now (6) ..... display in a museum in Cairo. The mummy was wearing beautiful jewellery. There were other rooms in the tomb (7) ..... archaeologists found furniture, clothes, a chariot and weapons. The ancient Egyptians believed Tutankhamen would use these after his death in the next life.

Hieroglyphics were found on the walls which have told archaeologists a lot about life in Egypt at (8) ..... time.

**Your class is to design a homepage for a website about a famous city in Ukraine. Write name, location, what to see/do there. (50–60 words)**

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**► III. Speaking****Many people are fond of travelling nowadays.**

- Are you one of them?
- What would you prefer: to travel abroad or to explore your own country?
- Which countries would you like to visit? Why?

**Examination Card #53****► I. Reading**

Read the text given below. For questions (1–6), choose from the places (A–C).

**WELCOME TO MEXICO**

Mexico is one of the most beautiful and diverse countries in the world with a wide variety of landscapes and ecosystems. Mexico has it all: deserts, swamps, snowcapped mountains, volcanoes, tropical forests and even deserted beaches. The traditions of dozens of cultures still remain in Mexico making it an exciting holiday destination. There is something for everyone from ancient ruins and camping to luxury hotels. Mexico is pleasant at any time of the year, but the most popular time to visit is between May and October. Whatever time of year you decide to visit, get ready to enjoy one of the most memorable holidays of your life.

**A Mexico City (Days 1–4)**

The tour begins in this crowded city of over 20 million people. It is the country's capital and was built on the ruins of Tenochtitlan, dating back to Aztec times. In the centre of city lies the Plaza de la Constitucion, which was built from stones taken from this ancient city. A short walk will take you to The Alameda, one of the largest parks in Mexico City. Originally an Aztec marketplace, it is now surrounded by museums, bustling markets, shops and restaurants. If you want a quick bite to eat, street vendors can be found virtually everywhere selling good food at reasonable prices. If you're ready for a night out on the town, then head to the Zona Rosa where you can enjoy lively performances of traditional music and dance.

**B Puerto Vallarta (Days 5–7)**

Situated at the foot of the imposing Sierra Madre Mountains, romantic Puerto Vallarta is little more than an hour's flight away from the capital. You will fall in love with the quaint charm of the Mexican village atmosphere with its cobbled streets, fine old buildings and beautiful squares. Puerto Vallarta's white sandy beaches stretch for over a hundred miles of unspoilt coastline so you will certainly be able to find a peaceful spot to relax.

**C Guadalajara (Days 8–10)**

Guadalajara is located in the heart of the country and is the second largest city in Mexico. It has a rich history and has maintained its Spanish colonial atmosphere. Guadalajara is where 'mariachi' music, the Mexican Hat Dance, the sombrero and the Mexican rodeo originated. If you're lucky enough to be in the city during the October Festival, you will have the opportunity to see the rodeo and witness breathtaking displays of horsemanship.

Which place(s) ...

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| is the second largest city in the country? | (1) .... |
| is the home of a special kind of music?    | (2) .... |
| was built on the site of an ancient city?  | (3) .... |
| is like a traditional village?             | (4) .... |
| is the capital of the country?             | (5) .... |
| is an hour away from the capital by plane? | (6) .... |

1	2	3	4	5	6



**► II. Writing****Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.**

1. Ann ..... an hour ago.

 A had called B has called C called

2. How long is it since he .....?

 A had left B left C leaves

3. She ..... two rooms so far.

 A cleans B has cleaned C cleaned

4. The bomb exploded as they ..... the road.

 A were crossing B cross C has crossed

5. She has been in New York ..... May.

 A after B since C for

6. It's 12 o'clock. They ..... by now.

 A will have arrived B will arrive C will be arriving

7. By the end of this year, he ..... in Sweden for ten years.

 A will live B will be living C will have lived

8. He ..... a bath at the moment.

 A has B has had C is having

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Imagine you are on holiday. Write a letter (50–60 words) to your English-speaking friend. Write:

- where you are;
- who you are with;
- what you have/haven't done.

**► III. Speaking****Talk about the styles of clothes teenagers wear.**

- What is your attitude to fashion?
- What styles of clothes do you prefer?
- Where do you usually buy clothes?

## Examination Card #54

### ► I. Reading

Read the texts given below. For questions (1–6), mark the sentences **A** or **B**.

#### A *Quebec Winter Carnival*

Since its beginning in 1954, the Quebec Winter Carnival has grown to become the world's biggest winter festival. From the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 17<sup>th</sup> of February every year, visitors come from all over the world to enjoy more than 300 events and activities on offer. One of the highlights is the famous canoe race on the St Lawrence River. Thousands of people gather to watch and cheer as brave teams cross the river, battling their way through ice floes and powerful currents. Other popular events are the Grand Viree, a dog sled race through the streets of Old Quebec, and the International Snow Sculpture competition. Visitors can participate in many activities, including snowshoe racing, ice skating, ice fishing and sleigh rides, or visit the Ice Castle, a medieval castle that is built every year out of ice and snow. The whole city is transformed into a magical winter fantasy, providing both adults and children with the opportunity to rediscover the wonders of winter.

#### B *The Edinburgh Military Tattoo*

The Edinburgh Military Tattoo is one of the most spectacular shows in the world. It takes place annually, as it has started since 1950, at Edinburgh Castle, in Scotland, at the beginning of August. Today, more than 200,000 people attend the festival, while millions watch it on TV. It begins late every evening, with bands from more than thirty countries marching across the castle's drawbridge, playing in harmony.

Apart from the nightly displays of traditional Scottish music, the Tattoo also features the best of Scottish highland dancers wheeling and swirling across the esplanade. Every year, a variety of international guest performers also appear and thrill the crowd with motorcycle stunts, Chinese dance and much more. For the grand finale, all 1,000 or more performers gather on the esplanade; column after column of marchers, dancers and bandsmen. As the applause of the audience dies down, a hush falls as the Lone Piper begins to play the tunes that signal the end of the show. Fireworks burst forth into the night sky and the audience joins in a chorus of singing. The perfect end to a memorable event full of colour and tradition.

Which festival:

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| has a race on the river?                 | (1) ..... |
| features traditional music and dance?    | (2) ..... |
| takes place in a castle?                 | (3) ..... |
| has sculptures made of snow?             | (4) ..... |
| has a castle that is rebuilt every year? | (5) ..... |
| ends with a single performer?            | (6) ..... |

1	2	3	4	5	6

### ► II. Writing

For questions (1–8), read the text below and fill in the gaps with one word. The first has been done as an example.

The twentieth century has (0) **B** many spectacular technological developments, but nowhere more so than in transport. Up until the 1820's when the steam engine was invented, transport on land (1) ..... on human or animal (2) ..... and its efficiency depended



on the development of a decent road (3) ..... . Similarly, sea travel depended upon muscle (4) ..... and unpredictable winds. The nineteenth century relied (5) ..... on steam to power trains and boats, and these were used for the (6) ..... of both goods and passengers, but it wasn't until the invention of the motor car that road transportation (7) ..... important once again. But of course the most important (8) ..... has been in air transport.

0.	A viewed	B witnessed	C felt	D watched
1.	A relied	B based	C fixed	D supported
2.	A muscle	B ability	C strength	D force
3.	A structure	B diagram	C plan	D system
4.	A energy	B drive	C vigour	D power
5.	A hardly	B strongly	C heavily	D seriously
6.	A movement	B passage	C motion	D bringing
7.	A became	B seemed	C came	D started
8.	A gain	B breakthrough	C discovery	D break

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B								

Write an email (50–60 words) to a friend who has moved away, about what has/hasn't changed in the place where you live.

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### ► III. Speaking

Talk about Ukrainian cooking traditions.

- What was Ukrainian cuisine influenced by?
- What are the main dishes in the Ukrainian cuisine?
- Which of them are among your favourite? Can you cook any of them?

## Examination Card #55

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. For questions (1–6), fill in the missing sentences from the list (A–G). There is one sentence that you do not need to use.

#### WHEN 'HOME' IS TO ROAM

*Jonathan Smith is an English gypsy. He talks to 'Lifestyle' magazine about his home.*

I live in a trailer. 'Gorjias', as we call non-gypsies in our language, sometimes refer to our homes as caravans, but we prefer to use the word 'trailer'. My horse Jezi pulls ours along. (1) ..... It's very important for us gypsies to have reliable horses because of all the travelling that we do over different terrains.

My trailer was built back in 1933, by my uncle. I changed the canvas roof only last year.

(2) ..... Now it has a well-made beige roof and the beautiful wheels are painted bright red! We've had many good times in our home on wheels, but we've had some tough moments too.

I grew up in this wagon, with my brother Jess and my parents who have since passed away. Now it's just Nelly and I, but we travel with company or 'kumpania' as it's known in our language. (3) .....

Of course it's not like in the old days before the war. My grandparents used to tell stories of gypsy wagon trains that were so long they stretched from one horizon to the other. They were a travelling community. There were a lot more travellers in those days, though. (4) ..... It's hard to make a living these days.

Although we do still travel around a lot, living in a chilly and damp climate like that of Britain, means that we're forced to stay put through the winter. (5) ..... Even though some of these aren't very pleasant, we make the most of our temporary home by singing and dancing and knowing that we have the freedom to move on when we please.

Our life is about being on the move, and we're not interested in owning land or having our own country. We don't care about owning or living in a house. (6) ..... For me, home is my trailer, home is being outside with nature. Basically 'home' is where you feel that you belong, or as Gorjias would say, 'home is where the heart is'.

- A Our 'kumpania' consists of my two sons and their families, which include our four little grandchildren.
- B You see, 'home' has more than one meaning.
- C It used to be in a bright shade of yellow, and my mother had decorated it with lovely brass bells and ribbons.
- D The children like playing outside and have a lot of fun.
- E It is then that we stop at the council-run gypsy sites.
- F She's a strong and sturdy creature, with a calm and gentle nature.
- G I wish I'd lived back then.

1	2	3	4	5	6

### ► II. Writing

For questions (1–8), read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### Living a Healthier Life

Keeping fit and healthy may be difficult, but there are a few easy-to-follow guidelines.

Firstly, a balanced diet is absolutely essential. This (1) ..... selecting food that is (2) ..... in salt and sugar. Experts recommend (3) ..... the amount of fat in our diet, as too much can



lead to heart problems. They also suggest increasing the amount of high fibre food we eat. This comes in the (4) ..... of fresh fruit, vegetables, wholemeal bread and pasta. As well as being packed (5) ..... vitamins and minerals, they are delicious too.

Secondly, it's important to fit exercise into your daily (6) ..... . This can be done by simply walking as much as (7) ..... and climbing stairs instead of taking the lift. Exercise is necessary to (8) ..... a healthy body, as well as increasing energy levels and making you feel generally fitter and happier.

1.	A contains	B points	C means	D suggests
2.	A poor	B short	C small	D low
3.	A declining	B dropping	C cutting	D reducing
4.	A form	B way	C look	D means
5.	A from	B by	C with	D of
6.	A routine	B custom	C time	D manner
7.	A possible	B probable	C able	D capable
8.	A keep	B maintain	C support	D manage

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

You work for a school newspaper. Write a short article about your last visit to a local café. Write:

- name, address, atmosphere;
- dishes you ate;
- phone number and your recommendations.

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### ► III. Speaking

Music is 'a universal language of the planet'.

- What styles of music do you know?
- Which of them are you interested in?
- What concert would you like to attend?

## Examination Card #56

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A–G) to label each paragraph (1–6). There is one extra heading you do not need to use.

#### FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE: THE LADY WITH THE LAMP

(1) .....

Florence Nightingale was a pioneer in the field of nursing. She founded the profession of nursing and reformed sanitary practices in hospitals. These great achievements are more amazing when you consider that most Victorian women could not attend university or pursue a professional career.

(2) .....

She was born in Italy in 1820 and was named Florence after her birthplace. She was the daughter of a wealthy landowner, William Nightingale, who was a well-educated and open-minded man. He believed that all people should receive an education and both Florence and her sister Parthenope were taught Greek, Latin, Italian, German, History, Philosophy and Mathematics.

(3) .....

At the age of twenty-five Florence had already made up her mind to follow a career in nursing. Her parents were totally opposed to this, but Florence's devotion and determination managed to convince them and she eventually got her father's permission to study as a nurse. She studied nursing in Kaiserwerth, Germany, and two years later she was appointed superintendent of a hospital for women in Harley Street, London.

(4) .....

In 1854, Britain, France and Turkey were at war with Russia. The public were shocked by reports of the disgraceful conditions that the sick and wounded British soldiers had to endure. Florence decided to help, and immediately went to Turkey, in charge of a group of thirty-eight nurses, to work in military hospitals. The conditions in the army hospitals were appalling. The soldiers were filthy, there were lots of rats and fleas, and supplies were limited.

(5) .....

Initially, she received very little help from military officers and doctors. However, her assistance was greatly needed and they soon changed their minds. Florence quickly managed to organise the hospital, improve sanitation and greatly increase the survival rate of her patients. Every soldier she cared for respected and admired her.

(6) .....

In 1856, Florence returned to England as a national heroine. She was known as 'The Lady with the Lamp', a name the wounded soldiers gave her because of the way she watched over them in hospital at night. On her return, she began to campaign for improvements in the standards of hygiene and health care in military hospitals. A Royal Commission was appointed and, following Florence Nightingale's detailed reports, the Army Medical College was later established in 1857.

A Fame and Influence

E Her Twilight Years

B A Great Achiever

F Her Chosen Career

C A Time of Need

G Solving Problems

D Her Early Years

1	2	3	4	5	6





## ► II. Writing

Fill in each gap with either the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

I have always enjoyed (1) ..... (go) skiing, so when I saw some people (2) ..... (snowboard), I decided (3) ..... (give) it a try.

It was more difficult (4) ..... (do) than I had expected. At first I found that I could not (5) ..... (keep) my balance on a board as easily as on skis, and it was almost impossible for me (6) ..... (go) any distance without (7) ..... (fall). I hate (8) ..... (fail) at any sport, so I continued (9) ..... (try) and I finally managed (10) ..... (go) all the way down a slope without an accident. It was then that I realised what a great sport it is, and now I'd rather (11) ..... (go) snowboarding than skiing any day.

This is a part of a letter you've received from your friend. Write a letter of advice to Cindy.

*I want to go camping this summer with some classmates. My parents are not happy about me going because they don't know my friends. What should I do?*  
Cindy

## ► III. Speaking

Many forms of communication, such as mobile phones, letters and emails, are now available worldwide.

- What forms of communication are available in your community?
- What is your preferred form of communication?
- Do you believe that certain types of communication will become obsolete?
- Which forms and why?

**Examination Card #57****► I. Reading**

**Read the text given below. For questions (1–6), choose the most suitable heading from the list (A–H). There is one extra heading you do not need to use.**

**TRADITIONAL FOLK MEDICINE**

(1) .....

Long before modern medicine came along, people relied on traditional healing methods to protect and restore their health. These methods consisted largely of the use of various herbs and other naturally occurring products. Some serious illnesses were thought to be caused by evil spirits, so the treatments used by traditional healers were often a mixture of spiritual remedies as well as more practical herbal mixtures. Although traditional folk healers can still be found in most cultures of the world, nowadays the majority of people prefer to rely on modern medical treatment.

(2) .....

Folk medicine and beliefs differ from culture to culture and reflect the history and traditions of each culture. All these practices, however, have one thing in common; they are passed on from generation to generation by word of mouth and imitation and represent a system of practices rather than a collection of unrelated remedies.

(3) .....

The curanderos are folk healers who have been providing remedies along the Texas-Mexico border for almost 500 years. They are a highly respected group and are frequently called upon for their services, particularly in Northern Mexico, where there are few doctors. Their ability to heal is regarded as a special gift, so they do not charge a fee for their services, although they will accept small gifts. This is one reason why they are so highly valued; many rural Mexicans cannot afford to pay a conventional doctor for treatment.

(4) .....

Modern medical practitioners have largely replaced folk medicine in many parts of the world, but in Mexico it continues to flourish. Even in urban areas such as San Antonio there are a number of curanderos. Many of these have extensive knowledge of the healing properties of plants and can deal with all types of illnesses. Researchers have discovered that many Mexican Americans will consult a curandero first before trying conventional medicine.

(5) .....

Mexico, however, is not unique in its preservation of such ancient medical practices. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has estimated that traditional midwives assist in up to 95 per cent of rural births in the developing world and 70 per cent of urban births. Traditional healing methods are still an important part of primary health care in many Asian countries. China's sophisticated system of health care is based on age-old herbal remedies and acupuncture, while Japan has the highest level of consumption of traditional herbal medicine in the world.

(6) .....

Many modern doctors have shown interest in traditional remedies. At the same time, curanderos and other traditional healers are beginning to accept and use modern medical technology. Over the last ten years, there has been a growth of interest in alternative remedies in developed countries. The majority of the population of Great Britain for example, believes that traditional and herbal remedies should be available via the National Health Service. Many modern doctors share this belief and increasingly use a combination of traditional folk remedies and conventional medicines.



- A Health Care Products
- B Healing around the World
- C A Mixture of Ancient and Modern
- D Keeping the Traditions Alive
- E North American Healers
- F Traditional Medicine Preferred
- G The First Healers

1	2	3	4	5	6

## ► II. Writing

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive form.

- The music must ..... (turn down) by 12 o'clock at the latest.
- Your free gift ..... (send) to you in the next few days.
- I wish I ..... (teach) how to use a computer when I was at school.
- Human bones ..... (find) by archaeologists yesterday.
- My car ..... (repair) at the moment, so I can't give you a lift.
- New York ..... (say) to be one of the most dangerous cities in the world.

Write a short article (50–60 words) for your school magazine. Tell the readers how you spend your free time.

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## ► III. Speaking

Many animals are becoming extinct or endangered.

- Which three animals do you think are the most important to protect?
- What can you do to help save animals from extinction?
- If you could bring any one animal back from extinction which would you bring back? Why?

## Examination Card #58

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose a sentence from the list (A–H) which best fits each paragraph (1–6). There is one extra sentence you do not need to use.

#### BIRDS IN DANGER

Even if you have never been to Central or South America, you are sure to have seen a macaw, one of the most beautifully plumed members of the parrot family. These magnificent birds have been admired for centuries. (1) ..... The first macaw to be seen in Europe was brought back by Christopher Columbus, and it attracted more attention than the other treasures he brought with him! There are eighteen recognised species of macaw, but two of these have become extinct in the last hundred and fifty years. (2) .....

Macaws range in size from little larger than a sparrow to about one metre in length. People admire them for their beauty, intelligence and ability to mimic speech. Their heavy bills and long tails, which often exceed their body length, make them unique among parrots.

The Hyacinth macaw is the largest of the macaws.

(3) ..... The brilliant blue of its feathers is broken only by a rich golden ring around its eyes. Today, the Hyacinth macaw can only be found in the tropical rainforests and swamps of Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay. The Hyacinth macaw eats a variety of seeds, nuts, fruits and vegetables. Today, this species is threatened by the loss of its habitat and hunting.

Of all the macaws, the Indigo macaw, or Lear's macaw, is probably the most endangered. There are only 130 birds left. This macaw is found only in Lollia, Brazil. It is a large bird, about 75 cm from the tip of its bill to the end of its tail. It is deep blue in colour with yellow markings around the eyes. (4) ..... One of the problems this bird faces is the shortage of these nuts because of deforestation and the regular droughts that parch the area.

Apart from habitat loss, mostly due to deforestation, macaws are endangered by illegal hunting for food and feathers as well as the multi-billion pound pet trade. (5) ..... The rarity of Lear's macaws makes them even more expensive. This trade is probably its biggest threat.

Luckily, it is not all bad news for the macaw. In recent years, there have been a number of programmes aimed at increasing the numbers of macaws found in the wild.

(6) ..... There are also attempts to protect the feeding and breeding areas of these beautiful birds. Let's hope these and other schemes will be successful.

- A It grows to one metre in length and has a wing span of nearly 120 cm.
- B As far back as 1988, a Hyacinth macaw was highly sought after by collectors and would sell for between £3,400 and £6,800.
- C It is illegal to own a captive Lear's macaw.
- D Even today we can see their exotic, colourful feathers reproduced in ancient tapestries at the Gold Museum, in Lima.
- E Its main source of food is a type of palm nut.
- F Today, there are sixteen known species in the world, and at least nine of these are in danger of extinction.
- G These programmes include efforts to restrict the activities of hunters by imposing heavy fines and even prison sentences.

1	2	3	4	5	6





**Examination Card #59****► I. Reading**

Read the text given below. Decide if the statements (1–6) are **T (true)** or **F (false)**.

**EMBRACING BRACES**

Having a 'lovely' smile is a desired part of our appearance, and it usually means being the proud owner of gleaming and straight set of 'pearly whites' – or teeth. What happens when our teeth aren't that well-aligned, or are, in other words, just plain crooked? That's when an orthodontist comes in, with orthodontic treatment that includes dental braces. There are many horror stories about teenagers who wear braces being given a hard time at school and being taunted as 'metal mouth'. However, today's braces can be much more subtle in appearance, and the end result is actually about more than a beautiful smile.

Straightening crooked teeth isn't just about beauty and vanity. It's also about good health. Irregularly positioned teeth are hard to clean and this can cause tooth decay as well as promote gum disease. Speech problems and damage to the jaw can also occur as a result of very crooked or crowded teeth. The ideal age for braces to do their desired job of straightening teeth is during childhood and adolescence, from the ages of about ten to sixteen. People as old as sixty years of age can also have successful results with braces, although those over the age of eighteen won't have as good an end result as younger people whose jaws, bones and teeth are still developing.

What about the man or woman behind the fitting of braces? What is he or she all about? An orthodontist has studied orthodontics, an advanced and specialized area of dentistry. Apart from the four years of university training needed to become a dentist, orthodontists need a further two years of study in subjects ranging from genetics to human development. The medical writings of ancient Greece and Rome refer to practising orthodontics, which is an ancient Greek word meaning correcting or straightening teeth. The first braces as we know them today, were designed by a French man, Pierre Fauchard, in 1728. They consisted of a flat metal strip that was connected to teeth by pieces of thread.

Now, braces come in many variations. They don't have to be metal or metallic-coloured. They can be made of a special softer substance and be either clear in colour, colourful or even resemble the colour of teeth. You can get removable braces or the more effective fixed type. The latter include metal bands that are cemented onto the teeth and metal brackets which are then glued to the front teeth. A wire connects the bands and sometimes rubber bands are used. Orthodontists gradually tighten the wires so that teeth slowly move into their correct position. The treatment lasts for about two years. Braces are not only for humans, as dogs can get them too, to correct crooked jaws and other dental disorders. So if you or a friend needs braces, brace yourself to embrace the wonderful health and beauty aid that they are!

1. In the past, braces used to be less obvious than they are today.
2. Crooked teeth can lead to gum disease.
3. All teenagers should wear braces.
4. The older you get, the better results you get by wearing braces.
5. It takes six years for someone to become an orthodontist.
6. Ancient Greeks were familiar with the science of orthodontics.

1	2	3	4	5	6



## ► II. Writing

Read the text given below. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

**The Man in the Iron Mask**

The 'Man in the Iron Mask' lived three hundred years ago in the Bastille, a prison in Paris notorious for its bad conditions. He was (1) ..... to the prison in 1698 and (2) ..... the rest of his life there, dying at the age of 60 in 1703. To this day we are still not (3) ..... of his true identity. The famous writer Voltaire was the first to write about this mysterious prisoner, who was never actually seen (4) ..... when his face was hidden by an iron mask.

In 1789, when angry citizens forced their (5) ..... into the Bastille, they came (6) ..... an unusual iron mask.

The Bastille record books showed the mask belonged to prisoner number 64389000 – '*Man in the Iron Mask*'.

Anyone who had read Voltaire's story would already have (7) ..... about this mysterious prisoner. After further investigation, it was found that he had been buried under the name of Marchioli.

1.	A transferred	B removed	C replaced	D put
2.	A settled	B passed	C spent	D finished
3.	A certain	B secure	C definite	D right
4.	A unless	B except	C beside	D apart
5.	A path	B road	C route	D way
6.	A against	B across	C over	D by
7.	A known	B understood	C believed	D recognised

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

You have to write an article about someone you know. Include the following:

- first name and surname – where he/she lives – the person's job;
- morning/afternoon/evening activities;
- if the person likes their daily routine.

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## ► III. Speaking

People usually play music that reflects their mood.

- What genre of music do you usually listen to?
- What type of music do you listen to in different emotional states?
- Do you think music allows you to deal with your emotions? Explain.

## Examination Card #60

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose the sentences from the list (A–H) which best fit each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

#### SDR-4X: KING OF THE DANCE FLOOR

The figure moves in perfect time with the music, using fancy footwork and waving its arms above its head. Whether the music is rock and roll classics, disco hits or slow romantic ballads, the dancer never misses a step or stops to rest.

(0) *D* This is, in fact, a state-of-the-art, human-shaped robot which has recently been developed by Sony. The robot, which goes by the name of SDR-4X, is 60 centimetres tall, with a shiny silver body and large, friendly-looking round eyes. (1) ..... At the moment, though, few homes will be able to afford one, as this miracle of robotics costs about the same as a luxury car.

The SDR-4X is certainly entertaining – it is, quite literally, an ‘all-singing, all-dancing’ robot. (2) ..... It can be programmed with so much music and so many lyrics that it can outperform a jukebox. The SDR-4X can really work the dance floor, as it not only moves to the beat of the music, but also shakes its hips and moves its arms and legs to the rhythm. Its two built-in cameras enable it to dodge any obstacles in its path. (3) .....

The SDR-4X also has a great sense of balance, so it rarely falls over, no matter how energetic its dance routine becomes. (4) ..... This is because its feet contain special sensors which allow it to walk and dance on uneven surfaces such as carpets and rugs. Even the most agile dancers take a tumble sometimes, but you can be sure that even if the SDR-4X does fall over, it will not fall apart. Instead, it gets back on its feet as gracefully as possible to continue its performance and make its owners proud.

It has the ability to talk and, with a vocabulary of 60,000 words, it is much chattier than previous home robots. It can recognise as many as ten people by face and voice, and is able to greet them by name and even have a conversation with them.

(5) ..... Its built-in cameras take digital images of people’s faces and store them in its memory, while its seven microphones pick up people’s voices and file them away, too.

The SDR-4X is the most advanced robot ever produced for home use, but experts believe that this is only the beginning. (6) ..... In the meantime, the SDR-4X is ready to dance the night away in living-rooms around the world. Who knows – it might even teach you some of its moves!

- A Perhaps its most entertaining talent, though, is its dancing.
- B Demonstrations have shown that it can even balance itself on a surfboard while it is being tilted in various directions.
- C As technology progresses, home robots will become more and more high-tech and will be able to perform a greater variety of functions.
- D But this is no ordinary dancer.
- E The SDR-4X can even take photographs.
- F This means that it can avoid all sorts of accidents.
- G It was designed to live with people in their homes and to entertain them and keep them company.
- H The makers of SDR-4X believe that the robot will be popular because of its personality.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>D</i>						





**► II. Writing****Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: infinitive or gerund.**

Scotland was the perfect place (1) ..... (grow up). My parents had spent years (2) ..... (save up) because they wanted (3) ..... (buy) a small farmhouse in the Scottish Highlands. Shortly after I was born, their dream came true and our new life in the country began. I was probably too young (4) ..... (appreciate) the fresh air and breathtaking views, but as I grew up, I began (5) ..... (enjoy) exploring the unspoilt countryside. I soon got used to (6) ..... (have) to walk miles to the shops, and since it was too far (7) ..... (travel) to the nearest primary school, my parents did their best (8) ..... (educate) me at home.

**This is part of an email you have received from your pen friend.**

*So, how's your house like? Is your neighbourhood quiet? How do you like the town? Write soon and tell me all about it.*

**Write your email (50–60 words).**


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**► III. Speaking****Imagine you had the skills to do any job for one day.**

- Which job would you choose? Why?
- Is this a career you could see yourself pursuing in the future? Explain.
- What steps have you taken in order to make that goal a reality?

**Examination Card #61****► I. Reading**

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

**HAND-ON SCIENCE DOWN UNDER**

*Scienceworks* is a museum with a difference. It's an educational, adventure playground that aims to explain to visitors the workings of science and technology by allowing them to look, touch, and play with the exhibits.

One of the main differences between *Scienceworks* and other museums, is its location. While most museums are generally located in the city amongst modern office blocks, this one is in a working class suburb of Melbourne, Australia. Factories surround the museum like an industrial theme park. There's even a disused sewerage processing plant within the *Scienceworks* complex.

The museum is home to both temporary and permanent exhibitions. The four permanent exhibitions are called *Inventions*, *Energy*, *Travel and Materials*. The displays in each section are accompanied by information about how the technology works, the story behind its invention and the ways in which it has affected people's daily lives both at home and at work. The museum's curator, Richard Gillespie, believes the museum works because its exhibits are well-chosen examples of technology that are familiar to visitors. "Having this kind of connection with exhibits, helps simplify science instead of complicating it like so many other science museums do," says Richard.

*Scienceworks* also encourages its visitors to interact with the exhibits. The *Inventions* exhibition is real 'hands-on' stuff. You can press buttons, pull levers and watch in amazement as engines start and models come to life. The *Energy* exhibition challenges you to provide the energy for a hand-powered washing machine and an old-fashioned hand saw. If that doesn't tire you out, move on to *Sports Works* where you can have your physical fitness levels tested while racing a virtual Olympic sprinter.

When your body wants a rest, but your mind's hungry for more, head to the *Scienceworks* Planetarium. A unique digital computer and projection system takes you on a journey through space and time. From the comfort of a reclining chair you will travel to the moon and stars and beyond to other galaxies and the dawn of the universe. The planetarium also hosts a special sleepover package for kids during school holidays where they get to go on a scary ghost tour and observe the stars through telescopes.

Whether you're five or ninety-five, a visit to *Scienceworks* is definitely a must. It's fun, it's informative, and everyone should go!

- 1. The museum's location is unusual because...**
  - A it is inside a factory.
  - B it is surrounded by office blocks.
  - C it is not in the city centre.
  - D it is next to a sewerage plant.
- 2. The curator believes the museum is popular because...**
  - A the exhibitions change often.
  - B the exhibits were invented by ordinary people.
  - C visitors understand how the technologies work.
  - D other science museums are boring.
- 3. At the Sports exhibition visitors can...**
  - A have a rest.
  - B do their washing.
  - C get some exercise.
  - D touch the exhibits.



4. If you get tired, the writer recommends...

- A going home and sitting in a comfortable chair.
- B taking a virtual tour of the galaxy.
- C eating something at the Planetarium café.
- D leaving your children overnight at the museum.

1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future forms.

Charles (1) ..... (start) university next month. He is rather nervous but hopes he (2) ..... (meet) some nice people there. He (3) ..... (study) law and he hopes he (4) ..... (graduate) after three years. Of course he (5) ..... (have to) work hard but he hopes he (6) ..... (have) time to enjoy himself too.

Write a short article (50–60 words) about a famous person you admire.

Include the following:

- full name – date of birth/death;
- what the person is famous for;
- what he/she could/couldn't do.

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## ► III. Speaking

Technology is changing the way people read and access books. Today most books can be read in a digital format.

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of electronic books?
- Do you prefer reading electronic or printed books? Explain.

**Examination Card #62****► I. Reading**

Read the texts (A–C) given below. For questions (1–6), write **A, B** or **C**.

**A Otavalo Indian Market, Ecuador**

The small town of Otavalo, in the mountains of northern Ecuador, is famous for its Indian Market. This market dates back to pre-Incan times and is without doubt the biggest and most spectacular in South America. Although the market is open every day, it is Saturday which is the most important day, for locals and tourists alike.

Every Saturday, the whole town becomes an enormous marketplace. It opens at around 5.30 and continues all day. You can visit the animal market, which is alive with the sounds of chickens, geese, sheep, horses and many other animals. As you move closer to the centre of town, you will see pyramids of colourful fruits and vegetables. There are stalls selling everything from meat, sweets and herbal remedies to armadillo shell guitars! It's hard to hear about the voices of traders and buyers trying to agree on a final price.

The Poncho Plaza, in the centre of town, is the main craft market. This is where the Indians from the surrounding villages come to sell the handicrafts, textiles, wood carvings, silver emeralds and leather goods, for which the area is famous.

So, if you want a taste of tradition, make sure you visit the Otavalo Indian Market. It's an experience not to be missed.

**B San Lorenzo Market, Italy**

The city of Florence, in north-western Italy, is home to one of the world's most famous markets specialising in leather goods, the San Lorenzo Market. Florence has been a European centre of craftsmanship for more than 500 years. Today, the city is still famous for its high quality leather products, which are produced in workshops all over the city.

The market is located in San Lorenzo Square, which is in the centre of the city. Hundreds of stalls compete with each other to sell leather articles such as handbags, wallets, gloves, belts and even leather masks! You will also find lots of other souvenirs as well as silk scarves and clothing. Bargain hunters are sure to find something to suit their taste – and their budget! San Lorenzo Market is open from Tuesday to Saturday, as well as on the first Sunday of the month.

The soft sheen of the leather goods, combined with the rich aroma of genuine leather, make a visit to this market an unforgettable experience.

**C Oriental Medicine Market, South Korea**

Korea, with its long and successful history in the use of traditional herbal remedies, is the perfect place to discover the world of ancient medicines. Seoul, located in the north-western corner of South Korea, is home to the country's most famous medicine market. The Oriental Medicine Market has over 1,000 stalls that sell various Asian herbs, as well as vegetables and Korean spices. Walking through the narrow streets, you will be overwhelmed by the fragrance that fills the air. Here you can find many rare and expensive herbs like ginseng as well as special medicinal mushrooms. You will be amazed by the many strange plants and herbs on display. There are more than 3,000 different herbs on sale in the Medicine Market. The vendor not only sells them, but also grows them and prepares them for use. If you describe your symptoms to him, he will be able to give you a remedy on the spot.

The market is easy to get to by bus or underground. It is open daily from 8.00 am to 6.30 pm, although it is closed on the first and third Sundays of the month. If you should ever visit Korea, a visit to the Oriental Medicine Market is something you must do. It will introduce you to an exotic world of ancient traditions, and make for a unique shopping experience.

Which market(s):

- are sometimes open on Sunday?  
requires you to agree on a price?

- (1) ..... (2) .....  
(3) .....



are located in the centre of the city or town? (4) ..... (5) .....  
has many animals for sale? (6) .....

1	2	3	4	5	6

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- I'm sorry I'm late. .... long?  
 A Have you waited       B Did you wait       C Have you been waiting
- He ..... to Rome every month.  
 A is travelling       B travels       C travelling
- Paul ..... in Munich for two weeks by next Monday.  
 A will be       B will have been       C is going to be
- The man's clothes were covered in paint because he ..... his flat.  
 A paints       B had been painting       C had painted
- She ..... her grandparents this month.  
 A wasn't visiting       B hadn't visited       C hasn't visited
- This time next week he ..... in the Caribbean.  
 A will be sailing       B will sail       C is sailing

1	2	3	4	5	6

Imagine you were an eyewitness to one of the natural disasters. Write your account for the local magazine. Write:

- when it happened;
- how people were feeling;
- what you were doing;
- what was happening.

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## ► III. Speaking

Reality TV is designed to look like reality. Most Reality TV focuses on people and their everyday lives.

- What kinds of Reality TV programmes have you seen or heard about?
- Do you think Reality TV accurately represents society? Explain.

## Examination Card #63

### ► I. Reading

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

#### A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER?

Can you imagine a day when you will be able to buy a tomato the size of a grapefruit or a strawberry the size of a tennis ball? Believe it or not, that day is much closer than you may think. Nowadays, with so much research being done into Genetically Modified foods, or GM foods, it's very possible that in the very near future our whole way of eating will change.

Research and development into GM foods is not merely concerned with increasing the size of food products. It is also aimed at producing foods which will help fight disease, be resistant to insects and parasites, and boost the medicinal qualities already found in fruits and vegetables. In the US, for example, potatoes have been modified in such a way that they now contain a protein from the Hepatitis B virus. Similar research is being conducted on bananas in the fight against cholera.

Some developments have already had very successful results. For instance, it has been found that by using modified crops as animal feed, the animals are not only healthier, but are far better protected against deadly parasites. Other GM foods help people fight disease and live longer. There is a margarine made from genetically modified corn which helps reduce the risk of heart attack by lowering cholesterol in the blood.

If the advantages of GM foods are so obvious, why is it that so many people in the West, especially in Europe, object to the idea of GM foods? Could it be that many people feel that nature is being interfered with and believe it is harmful to do so? Or, could it simply be fear? Many people think that GM foods have been insufficiently tested and are unwilling to put their faith in them until evidence shows that they present absolutely no health risk.

It must be said, however, that the majority of those who are against GM foods are neither living in countries which suffer from food shortages, nor facing starvation. Many scientists believe that without GM foods, the Third World will never overcome its food problems. At present, over one billion people live on less than one dollar a day. The United Nations hopes that within the next fifteen years this number will be cut in half.

There are still people that believe that agricultural research should be moving in a different direction. They accept that there is no real proof that GM foods are dangerous, however, they believe that the solutions that GM foods provide are short-term and that it is necessary to find longer-lasting and natural means to solve the world's food problems.

It is well-known that people are resistant to change. It may sound silly now, but in the nineteenth century it was believed that tomatoes were poisonous and in New York people were not allowed to eat them. When a man named Colonel Robert Johnson announced he was going to eat a whole bag of them, two thousand people came to watch what they thought would be his certain death. As we know, Johnson proved them wrong and we now enjoy tomatoes as a delicious part of our diet. Perhaps the same will happen with the negative opinions about GM foods and they too will come to be accepted, even by those who are so actively campaigning against them.

#### 1. Scientists hope GM foods will...

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A cure illnesses.    | <input type="checkbox"/> C help fight disease.         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B destroy parasites. | <input type="checkbox"/> D be a source of animal feed. |

#### 2. Some people are not in favour of GM foods because they...

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A aren't natural.            | <input type="checkbox"/> C spoil quickly.         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B require more cooking time. | <input type="checkbox"/> D create food shortages. |

#### 3. The majority of people who do not agree with GM foods...

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A live in poor countries. | <input type="checkbox"/> C are starving.       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B have plenty of food.    | <input type="checkbox"/> D have food problems. |



## 4. The writer believes that in the future...

- A people will have a delicious new diet.  
 B people will be allowed to eat GM foods.  
 C people may change their minds about GM foods.  
 D more people will campaign against GM foods.

1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future forms.

A. Janet has just bought an old house, and for the next year or so she (1) ..... (fix) it up. The first thing she (2) ..... (do) is have the roof repaired, and then she hopes she (3) ..... (be able) to live there. She is afraid she (4) ..... (not / finish) by next Christmas, but she (5) ..... (plan) to invite her friends to come and celebrate with her anyway.

B. By the end of the year Sally (6) ..... (work) for the same company for thirty years. She hopes that she (7) ..... (be able) to retire after two more years. After she retires, she imagines that she (8) ..... (travel) most of the time, and she believes she (9) ..... (visit) at least fifty countries by the time she is seventy years old.

You ordered a shirt and a pair of trousers from a catalogue. When your order arrived, you realised that the shirt had no buttons, and when you tried on the trousers, the zip broke. Write a letter of complaint (50–60 words), stating that you are returning the clothing and asking for a full refund.

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## ► III. Speaking

Talk about your favourite film or TV hero(ine) / villain. Include the following:

- the character's name;
- where he/she appears;
- character and appearance;
- what happens in the story.

**Examination Card #64****► I. Reading**

Read the text given below. Choose the best heading (A–F) for each paragraph (1–4). There is one heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**A ROYAL HOBBY****(0) F**

Stamp collecting has an image problem. Let's face it, the thought of it as rather 'boring' or as a hobby for 'nerds' has probably at one point or another crossed the minds of even the most polite and tolerant of us. This is not to say that many of us haven't collected stamps at some stage of our lives, even if it meant commencing an interest that didn't progress beyond soaking a few of our overseas relatives' letters in water to try to get those interesting, exotic-looking stamps off. A stamp album or two from days gone by, tucked away or probably hidden in the back of a closet somewhere, isn't unusual either.

**(1) .....**

How times have changed! Stamp collecting was a hobby that important figures, such as England's King George V proudly admitted to participating in. It has been referred to as 'the hobby of kings and 'fief king of hobbies', and at the mere mention of the word 'hobby', stamp collecting is the most popular one that comes to mind. A word of ancient Greek origin – 'philately', has even been given to the practice. 'Philos' meaning friend and 'afelos' referring to free of tax, as stamps are basically signs meaning that postage, or tax has been paid. So there you have it – in ancient Greek, stamps are friendly and functional!

**(2) .....**

Stamps haven't been around since the Parthenon though. The first postage stamps were issued in Britain in the year 1840. The United States followed a few years later while the idea caught on so well, that by 1860 almost every country had a stamp. Catalogues of each country's stamps were then published, and stamp enthusiasts and collectors could pore over these pages with curiosity and delight.

**(3) .....**

Things that may seem rather weird to the lay-person, can be normal practice amongst stamp collectors. Looking at the way the edges of each stamp are cut is one of these 'inside' activities. Others include looking at different paper that some stamps are printed on, as well as the type of ink used and the printing method. In fact, printing errors on stamps can make them collector's items. Generally, stamps that are hard to find, means that they are rare, which in turn means that they're worth quite a bit of money.

**(4) .....**

Monetary values aside, stamps can be seen as representations of art. They serve as social and historical indicators of a country, and its culture. What is more, people of all ages and from all walks of life can enjoy stamp collecting. In these days of emails, mobile phone text messages and faxes, letters seem to be becoming less frequent. As a result, perhaps those colourful, little postage marks known as stamps may start to fascinate people once again. Who knows, stamp collecting might boom, and be once again placed on its former pedestal, as the 'king of hobbies'.

- A Tricks of the Trade
- B Royalty and Philosophers
- C A Special Bookcase for Stamp Albums
- D National Symbols
- E A 19<sup>th</sup> Century Global Trend
- F A Bad Reputation





0	1	2	3	4
F				

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item.

- David doesn't mind ..... his mum with the housework.  
 A help                       B helping                       C to help
- Susan ..... as a waitress until she finds a better job.  
 A is working                       B works                       C has worked
- I ..... all the work by six o'clock.  
 A will be finishing                       B am finishing                       C will have finished
- Sheila ..... French for the past six years.  
 A has been studying                       B studied                       C studies
- She locked the door, picked up her suitcase and ..... into the car.  
 A got                       B had got                       C was getting
- Sarah thinks she ..... herself in Leeds.  
 A will have enjoyed                       B will enjoy                       C will be enjoying

1	2	3	4	5	6

Write a review of your favourite book. Include the following:

- Who are the main characters?
- What main ideas do you take from this book?

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## ► III. Speaking

Talk about a car of the future. Explain how the car will help the environment. Can you imagine the day when you will no longer need to stop for fuel at patrol stations? Or how about flying to work in your own car?

**Examination Card #65****► I. Reading**

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

**MY MEALS ON WHEELS**

Looking back on things now, perhaps my being a 'van-vendor' or a mobile canteen owner was meant to be. I've pretty much always been on the road. My father's work involved moving around a lot, so by the time I was fifteen, I had been to six different schools! When I was at college studying Hospitality, I began to work part-time for a programme called 'Meals On Wheels'.

I was a volunteer who drove a van stocked with prepared food. I handed out the food to various elderly or ill people who couldn't prepare meals for themselves. The meals were really good. All well prepared, with hygiene and nutrition taking priority, and people even had choices of vegetarian, diabetic or particular types of ethnic cuisine.

I had to stop working there when I got a full-time job for a catering business. I learnt many tricks of the food trade there as well, but my goal was to become my own boss. I didn't have enough money to open up a restaurant though, and I was still young and unsure of exactly what I wanted to do.

A trip to Japan was the inspiration for my current mobile food business. I loved trying the variety of foods at the 'yatai' or street stalls. One of the owners told me that 'yatai' actually means 'a cart with a roof', and I even saw some of these traditional food pushcarts being towed around. What I also saw were the modern equivalents, large vans that had been converted into mobile kitchens with a large serving window in their side. Customers would line up by the dozens to buy their range of offerings.

When I came back home, that was it – I finally knew exactly what I was going to do. I bought an old van, got it customized by a carpenter friend of mine and then by a plumber. My van ended up with benches, cupboards, a microwave, fridge and sink and a huge sign proudly sporting 'Fred's Food to You'. I applied to the council for the relevant permits and in no time my business was up and running!

I visit large companies and factories from early morning through to the afternoon selling sandwiches, fish and chips, cakes and more. I don't even advertise, as 'word of mouth' has my business flourishing. At night, I double up as a burger and pie stand in front of clubs. I open when I please and close when I want. My customers know me by name and I know most of them. Good food and service, that's what people want and that's what I'm about.

**1. What is the writer's main purpose for writing the article?**

- A To talk about his travels to Asia.  
 B To explain how he got a college diploma.  
 C To explain how he got into the food trade.  
 D To advertise the services of his carpenter friend.

**2. What was Fred's goal?**

- A To work independently.  C To have a good employer.  
 B To learn more about preparing food.  D To own a restaurant and make money.

**3. What does the reader learn about Fred from the article?**

- A He would like to own a street stall.  C He prefers to work night shift.  
 B He wants to travel again.  D He is proud of his business.

**4. How did he put his business ideas into practice?**

- A With money loaned by his friends.  
 B Through purchasing and renovating a van.  
 C By enrolling in a cooking course.  
 D By redesigning his kitchen.



1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Fill in each gap with only one word.

The explorer David Livingstone was (1) ..... in Scotland in 1813. At the (2) ..... of ten, he was sent (3) ..... work in the local cotton factory. His working day began at six o'clock in the morning and didn't end (4) ..... eight o'clock in the evening. (5) ..... Livingstone was a young man, he became interested in missionary work. On November 20, 1840, he sailed (6) ..... Africa to work in a settlement. Once there, he became very popular (7) ..... the natives, treating them (8) ..... equals. With their help, he travelled across the great continent of Africa. On his travels, he made many discoveries. On one exciting journey, he (9) ..... across the great Victoria Waterfall. (10) ..... the end of his life, Livingstone was overworked and in poor health. He died in April 1873, in a small village in Africa.

Imagine you are watching the sports competition. Write a postcard to your friend. Include:

- information about the competition;
- what the weather is like;
- how you feel.

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## ► III. Speaking

Imagine that you are lost in the woods.

- What five things would you like to have with you in your rucksack?
- If you could have one other person with you, who would you choose and why?
- What is the first thing you would do once you got out of the woods?

**Examination Card #66****► I. Reading**

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

**CORAL ISLAND**

by R.N. Ballantyne

“Well, we must hurry and rejoin Peterkin,” said Jack. “It’s getting late.” And, without further remark, we threaded our way quickly through the woods towards the shore. When we reached it, we found wood laid out, the fire lighted and beginning to burn, but Peterkin was nowhere to be found. We thought this rather strange, but Jack suggested that he might have gone to fetch water. He gave a shout to let him know that we had arrived, and sat down upon a rock, while I threw off my jacket and seized the axe, intending to split up one or two pieces of wood. I had hardly moved from the spot when, in the distance, we heard a loud shout. “Hurrah!” shouted Peterkin. We turned quickly towards where the sound had come from and soon saw Peterkin walking along the beach towards us with a little rabbit.

“Well done, my boy!” exclaimed Jack, slapping him on the shoulder when he came up, “you’re the best shot amongst us.” “Look here, Jack!” cried Peterkin. “Do you recognise that hole?” “And are you familiar with this arrow, eh?” “Well, I say!” said Jack. “Yes, you always do,” interrupted Peterkin; “but, please, be quiet for a while, and let’s have supper, for I’m terribly hungry, I can tell you.” We now set about preparing supper; and, truly, a good variety of food we had, when it was all laid out on a flat rock in the light of the blazing fire.

There was, first of all, the rabbit; then there was the taro-root, and the yam, and the potato, and six plums. To these Peterkin added a bit of sugar-cane, which he had cut from a little patch of it that he had found; “and,” said he, “the patch was somewhat in a square form, which convinces me it must have been planted by man.” “Very likely,” replied Jack. “From all we have seen, I’m beginning to think that some of the savages must have lived here long ago.” While the food was cooking, we scraped a hole in the sand and ashes under the fire, into which we put our vegetables, and covered them up.

The taro-root was of an oval shape, about ten inches long. It was of a grey colour, and had a thick rind. We found it somewhat like an Irish potato, and really very good. The yam was roundish, and had a rough brown skin. It was very sweet and tasty. The potato, we were surprised to find, was delicious, as were the plums; and, indeed, the meat too, when we came to taste them. Altogether this was decidedly the most luxurious supper we had enjoyed for many a day; and Jack said it was out-of-sight better than we ever got on board ship. Peterkin said he feared that if we should remain long on the island he would surely become either a glutton or a gourmet: whereas Jack remarked that he need not fear that, for he was Both already! And so, having eaten our fill, not forgetting to finish off with a plum, we laid ourselves comfortably down to sleep upon a couch of branches under the overhanging ledge of a coral rock.

**1. What has Peterkin been doing?**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A hunting        | <input type="checkbox"/> C fetching water          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B splitting wood | <input type="checkbox"/> D walking along the beach |

**2. Why does Peterkin think that other people have lived on the island?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A He found some sugar-cane.        | <input type="checkbox"/> C He saw some savages.                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B The sugar-cane patch was square. | <input type="checkbox"/> D He saw some men planting sugar-cane. |

**3. The yam was...**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A an oval shape.    | <input type="checkbox"/> C like an Irish potato. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B a greyish colour. | <input type="checkbox"/> D almost round.         |



## 4. Peterkin said that

- A the food was better on the ship.  
 B the supper was better than the food on the ship.  
 C he was worried about becoming greedy.  
 D Jack was greedy.

1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Fill in the gaps in the text with a suitable word derived from the word in brackets.

Neil Armstrong was born on August 5<sup>th</sup>, 1930 in Ohio, America, and was the first man to set foot on the moon. His studies at university were (1) ..... (sudden) interrupted in 1950 by the Korean War, in which he served as a pilot and was shot down. (2) ..... (consequence) he was awarded three Air Medals. In 1955 he became a pilot for NASA, flying more than 1,100 hours while testing (3) ..... (vary) supersonic fighters and planes. A couple of years later, he joined the space programme and, in 1969, blasted off in the rocket, Apollo II, with two other astronauts. Landing on the moon's (4) ..... (dust) surface, Armstrong uttered those (5) ..... (forget) words, "That's one step for man, one giant leap for mankind." The astronauts collected samples from the Moon and took (6) ..... (number) photographs.

You are planning a dinner party. Write an email to your friend, Daniel, inviting him to the party. (50–60 words) Include the details about:

- the date, time, place of party;
- who else will be there;
- how he should dress.

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## ► III. Speaking

Imagine that you are the owner of a new museum.

- What type of museum would you like to own?
- From which time period would you gather most of your materials?
- Who would be the most interested in visiting your museum?

**Examination Card #67****► I. Reading**

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

For thousands of years comets have been a mystery to a man. They travel across the sky very fast and have a bright 'tail' of burning gas. The comet Tempel 1 has an orbit far outside the orbit of the furthest planet in our solar system, Pluto. It has been there for 4.6 billion years, 133 million kilometres from Earth. Last week a little American spacecraft crashed into Tempel 1. The spacecraft had a camera and it took a photograph of the comet every minute before it finally crashed into its surface.

The space mission to Tempel 1 cost \$335 million and was called Deep Impact. The spacecraft was travelling at 37,000 kilometres per hour when it hit the comet and the crash completely destroyed the spacecraft. But before it hit the comet, the spacecraft took some amazing photographs. The last one was a close-up picture which the spacecraft took just 3 seconds before it crashed into the comet.

"Right now we have lost one spacecraft," said a delighted NASA engineer. Deep Impact was like an American Independence Day fireworks display. It took many years to plan and ended in an enormous explosion.

Comets like Halley's Comet which visit the Earth frequently are not so interesting for scientists. But comets like Tempel are so distant that they could hold the secrets of the planets, the Earth's oceans and even of the original organic chemistry from which life developed. "If you are thinking of comets as possible sources of organic material, then you are looking for the organic elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen," said John Zarnecki of the Open University.

Taken from "NASA Gladly Loses a Spacecraft" by Tim Radford, The Guardian Weekly, 2005

**1. Why wasn't NASA disappointed after losing a spacecraft?**

- A The craft was not very expensive.
- B The craft was very far away from Earth.
- C The craft gave scientists new information.
- D The scientists have many other crafts.

**2. The comets near Earth aren't interesting to scientists because they...**

- A reveal little new information.
- B have small tails of burning gas.
- C are not very large.
- D do not contain carbon.

**3. Scientists think that comets may...**

- A contain water.
- B hold the key to understanding the origin of all life.
- C never be understood.
- D be fragments of planets from other solar systems.

**4. The scientists' mood can be described as...**

- A enthusiastic.
- B disappointed.
- C confused.
- D pessimistic.

**5. The scientists will study this distant comet by...**

- A analyzing contents of the gaseous tail.
- B viewing pictures that the spaceship took before it crashed.
- C sending a new space craft into space.
- D studying carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen.



1	2	3	4	5

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. *However / Despite* the cost he decided to buy a new PC.
2. *In spite of the fact that / Despite* she doesn't like him, she is nice to him.
3. He took the bus, *although / no matter* it would have been quicker to walk.
4. She knew the children weren't listening to her, *despite / yet* she kept on talking.
5. I'm going to the party, *even though / in spite of* I'm tired.
6. Brilliant *though / although* he may be at Maths and Science, he has problems with all the other subjects.
7. *Although / However* hard he tries, he can't get a promotion.
8. She studied hard, *despite / yet* she didn't pass her test.

Your friend has asked your advice on the ways to learn a foreign language. Write a letter of advice. (50– 60 words)

Include the following:

- what course you recommend him/her to enrol;
- if you are for individual tutoring or group studies.

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## ► III. Speaking

Ukrainian teenagers often have responsibilities at school and at home.

- What are some of your responsibilities at home? At school?
- Discuss some of the advantages and disadvantages of working hard at school and home.
- How does age affect your responsibilities?

**Examination Card #68****► I. Reading**

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

When farmers began using DDT to kill crop-eating bugs in the 1940s, the government and the chemical industries assured everyone that the insecticide was safe. Biologist and science writer Rachel Carson didn't agree. Her research showed that widespread use of toxic chemicals was poisoning the earth. In 1962, she published her observations in *Silent Spring*. The book sold over 100,000 copies in four months and helped launch the modern environmental movement.

Rachel received a master's degree in zoology from Johns Hopkins University in 1932. Three years later, she became an aquatic biologist and then editor-in-chief at the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. She devoted what little extra time she had to writing books that would "take the seashore out of the category of scenery and make it come alive." Her 1951 book, *The Sea Around Us*, did just that. It won the National Book Award, stayed on the bestseller list for 86 weeks, and was translated into 32 languages.

Around 1957, a friend in Duxbury, Massachusetts, told Rachel that when the state sprayed DDT nearby to kill mosquitoes, birds and insects in the area also died. Carson investigated, devoting her life and resources to researching the effects of DDT and other chemicals on plants and animals, including people. She reported what she found in *Silent Spring*. The chemical industry attacked Carson's conclusions and tried to discredit her. Rachel publicly defended her ideas, despite the fact that she was battling cancer. She testified before Congress about the harmful effects of pesticides, and President John F. Kennedy ordered a study of the issue. Many of Carson's findings were found to be true. *Silent Spring* inspired a re-examination of government policy toward the environment. In 1963, Rachel Carson received the Conservationist of the Year award of the National Wildlife Federation for her brave and tireless work.

Taken from "A Biography of Rachel Carson" by Shelia Keenan, Scholastic Encyclopedia of Women in the United States

1. Rachel Carson is most known for her work as a/an...
  - A environmentalist.
  - B writer.
  - C scientific researcher.
  - D all of the above.
2. *Silent Spring* is...
  - A the time in Massachusetts when pesticides were killing many birds and insects.
  - B the study ordered by President John F. Kennedy.
  - C the name of Rachel Carson's book, which published her research about DDT in Massachusetts.
  - D the name of Rachel Carson's environmental organization.
3. Why are insecticides dangerous compounds?
  - A They are intended for insects but ultimately harm and kill much more.
  - B They threaten the existence of birds.
  - C They only kill mosquitoes in Duxbury, Massachusetts, but no where else.
  - D They kill insects that may be beneficial for crop growth.
4. Which of the following does NOT describe Rachel Carson's talents and background:
  - A She worked as an aquatic biologist.
  - B She held several different degrees.
  - C She worked diligently as a writer and researcher.
  - D She worked to prove insecticides were non-hazardous.





5. What was one of the effects of *Silent Spring*?

- A The American government re-assessed its environmental policy.  
 B Carson met President John F. Kennedy.  
 C *Silent Spring* was translated into 32 languages.  
 D Carson won an award from the Department of Environmental Protection.

1	2	3	4	5

## ► II. Writing

**Underline the correct verb form in bold.**

- If they *were looking* / *had looked* at the map before they left, they wouldn't have got lost.
- If they *eat* / *are eating* dinner, I won't disturb them.
- If Sue has invited us to her party, we *should buy* / *buy* her a gift.
- If I don't feel well tomorrow, I *couldn't* / *won't* go to work.
- If the car alarm *goes off* / *is going off*, press the button on my keyring to stop it.
- I wonder if she *is remembering* / *will remember* to post the letter.
- If the mayor *should* / *would* call, tell him I'm busy.
- If you *don't* / *haven't* finish your homework, you can't watch your favourite programme.

**You've got a computer as a birthday present from your parents. Write an email to your friend (50–60 words). Tell him/her your wonderful news. Write what you are going to use computer for. Ask your friend how you can join a social network site.**

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## ► III. Speaking

**What extreme sport would you most like to try?**

- Describe the sport, including the equipment required, uniform and rules.
- Why is it considered an extreme sport?
- What potential dangers exist when participating in extreme sports?

**Examination Card #69****► I. Reading**

**Read the text given below. Decide if the statements (1–10) are T (true) or F (false).**

There could be one hundred billion Earth-like planets in our galaxy, a United States conference has heard. Dr. Alan Boss of the Carnegie Institution of Science said many of these worlds could be inhabited by simple life forms. He was speaking at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Chicago. So far, telescopes have been able to detect just over 300 planets outside our Solar System. Very few of these would be capable of supporting life, however. Most are gas giants like our Jupiter, and many orbit so close to their parent stars that any microbes would have to survive roasting temperatures. But, based on the limited numbers of planets found so far, Dr. Boss has estimated that each Sun-like star has on average one “Earth-like” planet. This simple calculation means there would be huge numbers capable of supporting life.

“Not only are they probably habitable but they probably are also going to be inhabited,” Dr. Boss told BBC News. “But I think that most likely the nearby ‘Earths’ are going to be inhabited with things which are perhaps more common to what Earth was like three or four billion years ago.” That means bacterial life forms. Dr. Boss estimates that NASA’s Kepler mission, due for launch in March, should begin finding some of these Earth-like planets within the next few years.

Recent work at Edinburgh University tried to quantify how many intelligent civilizations might be out there. The research suggested there could be thousands of them.

Taken from “Galaxy Has Billions of Earths” [www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk)

1. According to the text, there could be one hundred billion Mars-like planets in our galaxy.
2. Scientists’ telescopes have seen fewer than 300 planets outside our galaxy.
3. According to the text, each Sun-like star in the galaxy has about one “Earth-like” planet.
4. Very few Earth-like planets are capable of sustaining life.
5. Most gas-giants orbit so close to their parent stars the heat from the stars makes life on gas-giants impossible.
6. Research at London University suggests there could be huge numbers of other Earth-like planets.
7. Dr. Boss reports that many Earth-like planets could be inhabited by simple life forms.
8. Dr. Boss thinks NASA’s Kepler mission will begin finding some of these planets in the next few months.
9. Dr. Boss told BBC News, “Not only are they probably habitable but they probably are also going to be inhabited.”
10. Edinburgh University quantified that there are thousands of intelligent civilizations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



**► II. Writing****Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.**

Tornadoes are an example of just how unpredictable and destructive the weather can be. The winds of a tornado are the (1) ..... violent that occur on the earth, reaching speeds of up to 300 mph. (2) ..... year, in spring and summer, hundreds of tornadoes cause millions of pounds' worth of (3) .....

For those who might find (4) ..... caught in a tornado, there are some common safety (5) ..... to follow. Firstly, if you are outside and in an open area, lie down and cover your head with your hands for protection. Secondly, if you are in a house or small building, go to the cellar, or the smallest room (6) ..... the house and find shelter under a large piece of furniture or cover yourself with a heavy blanket. Thirdly, if you are in a school or shopping centre, make your way to the lowest level of the building, but avoid large, open spaces like gymnasiums. Finally, never ever try to outrun a tornado!

1.	A most	B many	C much
2.	A Per	B A	C Each
3.	A damage	B harm	C danger
4.	A theirs	B themselves	C them
5.	A rules	B orders	C laws
6.	A lengthy	B from	C of

1	2	3	4	5	6

**Write a short article about the national costume of your country. Include:**

- a description of it;
- who wears it today/when.

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**► III. Speaking**

Art, literature, poetry, music, and theatre are among some of the most popular ways for people to express their emotions.

- In which of the previously mentioned ways do you best express yourself? Explain.
- Is it any different from how your friends express themselves?
- In which other ways do you express your emotions?

## Examination Card #70

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Decide if the statements (1–10) are T (true) or F (false).

#### BRITAIN IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CLASS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Britain has been proved to be the dunce of Europe when it comes to learning foreign languages, according to a recent report by the European Commission. More than half of other Europeans can speak at least one foreign language, and often two. However, 66 % of the British population has absolutely no knowledge of any language apart from English and 51 % thought that it would just be 'too difficult'.

Not everyone seems to have such a negative attitude. Compare these figures with Luxembourg, where only 2 % could not speak a foreign language. Or Sweden, Denmark and Holland, where 80 % of the population claims to speak English. To be fair, not all the other European countries were as good at languages. Fifty-six percent of the Portuguese, 53 % of the Spanish and 51 % of the French spoke only their own languages. According to the report, 18 % of Britons claimed some knowledge of Spanish and 10 % some German. None of this was in evidence recently when the British Tourist Centre (BTC) carried out a little experiment.

BTC hired researchers to pretend to be monolingual Spanish and German speakers. They had to contact hotels to ask questions about accommodation. Eighty-five per cent of the hotels contacted were unable to answer even one question in Spanish, and 90 % were unable to answer anything in German. Even more embarrassingly, many of the hotel staff thought 'Deutsch' meant the same as 'Dutch'.

Unsurprisingly, the representative from the BTC was not pleased. The European Commission report found that 69 % of people across the EU believed that everyone in the Union should be capable of speaking English as a foreign language. Is that really an excuse for our ignorance?

*Taken from Premium Learning*

1. Britain has proved to be the leader of Europe when it comes to learning foreign languages.
2. Less than half of other European countries cannot speak another foreign language.
3. Not all other European countries were as good at languages as Sweden, Denmark and Holland.
4. Two percent of people in Luxembourg speak a foreign language.
5. The BTC experiment concluded that less than 18 % of Britons spoke Spanish or German.
6. Besides England, Portugal speaks the lowest number of foreign languages.
7. Ninety percent of the hotel staff contacted could not answer questions in German.
8. Many of the hotel staff in Britain thought Deutsch meant Dutch.
9. The representative from the BTC was not pleased that a minority of people speak English in the EU.
10. At the end of this text, 'our' is a pronoun referring to the Britons.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

### ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

The ancient Greeks were the first people to hold organised athletic (1) ..... and in around 776 BC, they held the first Olympic Games at Olympia.



In the (2) ..... of the second century BC, the Romans took (3) ..... of Greece and the emperor Theodosius I banned the Olympic Games. Historians believe that he probably did this (4) ..... of the connection between the Games and the ancient Greek gods.

In 1887, Baron Pierre de Coubertin had the idea of bringing back the Olympic Games in (5) ..... to promote amateur athletics around the world and peace among nations. The first modern Games were held in Athens in 1896.

(6) ..... then, the Olympic Games have continued to (7) ..... in popularity, and today they are seen (8) ..... the most important amateur athletics event in the world.

1.	A parties	B competitions	C matches
2.	A end	B centre	C middle
3.	A rule	B control	C power
4.	A because	B due	C part
5.	A addition	B fast	C order
6.	A Since	B For	C By
7.	A lift	B increase	C raise
8.	A as	B such	C like

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

You recently went shopping online. On delivery, some of the products were damaged. Write a letter of complaint to the manager. (50–60 words)

In your letter:

- state the problem (date, products damaged);
- ask for a replacement or refund.

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### ► III. Speaking

Television can have both a positive and negative influence in someone's life.

- In which ways has television influenced your life?
- Do you think there should be a limit to how much television a person can watch?
- Do you think television has had a negative influence in your community? Explain.

**Examination Card #71****► I. Reading**

**Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

Millions of people tune into the weather forecast each evening on television. Most of them imagine that the presenter does little more than arrive at the studio a few minutes before the broadcast, read the weather, and then go home.

In fact, this image is far from the truth. The two-minute bulletin which we all rely on when we need to know tomorrow's weather is the result of a hard day's work by the presenter, who is actually a highly-qualified meteorologist.

Every morning after arriving at the TV studios, the first task of the day is to collect the latest data from the National Meteorological Office. This office provides up-to-the-minute information about weather conditions throughout the day, both in Britain and around the world. The information is very detailed and includes predictions, satellite and radar pictures, as well as more technical data. After gathering all the relevant material from this office, the forecaster has to translate the scientific terminology and maps into images and words which viewers can easily understand.

The final broadcast is then carefully planned. It is prepared in the same way as other programmes. The presenter decides what to say and in what order to say it. Next a "story board" is drawn up which lays out the script word for word. What makes a weather forecast more complicated than other programmes are the maps and electronic images which are required. The computer has to be programmed so that the pictures appear in the correct order during the bulletin.

The time allocated for each broadcast can also alter. This is because the weather report is screened after the news, which can vary in length. The weather forecaster doesn't always know how much time is available, which means that he/she has to be thoroughly prepared so that the material can be adapted to the time available.

Another related complication is that the weather forecast has to be a live broadcast; it cannot be pre-recorded. Live shows are very nerve-racking for the presenter because almost anything can go wrong. Perhaps the most worrying aspect for every weather forecaster is getting the following day's predictions wrong. Unfortunately for them this is not an unusual occurrence; the weather is not always possible to predict accurately.

The job of a weather forecaster is certainly far more complicated than just pointing at a map and describing weather conditions. It's a job for professionals who can cope with stressful and demanding conditions.

**1. What perception do most people have of weather forecasters?**

- A They have many qualifications.
- B They do a hard day's work at the studio.
- C They work very short hours.
- D They always tell the truth.

**2. Creating a weather report is complex because...**

- A maps have to be drawn.
- B a lot of data has to be interpreted.
- C radar pictures are technical.
- D the information includes unreliable predictions.

**3. The computer has to be carefully programmed...**

- A so that the visuals are sequenced correctly.
- B so that the script is visible to the presenter.
- C because the script has to be written on a story board.
- D because electronic maps are used.



4. Weather forecasters have to know the material well because...

- A the broadcast is pre-recorded.
- B the forecast may be incorporated into the news broadcast.
- C the content of the report may have to change.
- D the length of the report may have to change

1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Read the text below and fill in the correct form of the adjectives in brackets (comparative or superlative).

Tennis and skiing are two very popular sports which are both enjoyable and good for you. Skiing is the (1) ..... (expensive) of the two as you have to buy a lot of equipment and you usually have to travel quite far to get to a ski resort. Tennis, on the other hand, is much (2) ..... (cheap) as you only need a racquet and some balls. It's also a lot (3) ..... (easy) to find a tennis court as most towns have at least one which the public can use. Tennis is a lot (4) ..... (safe) than skiing, as you are less likely to fall and injure yourself seriously. I think that skiing is the (5) ..... (exciting) and (6) ..... (interesting) sport as it gives you the opportunity not only to exercise in beautiful surroundings, but also to visit different countries.

Health is essential to a high quality of life. Write a short letter to your friend. (50–60 words)

In your letter, discuss the following:

- What is the most important thing to remember about healthy living?
- What could he/she do to help improve the health of others?

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## ► III. Speaking

School teachers influence our futures in many ways.

- Which teacher has been most influential to you?
- What makes an influential teacher?
- Explain why teaching is a valued profession.

## Examination Card #72

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose from the sentences (A–F) the one which fits each gap (1–4). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### AUDREY HEPBURN

Dream of your ideal wardrobe. Think of ballet pumps, little dresses and narrow black trousers. Dream further of black polo necks, simple raincoats, full skirts gathered at the waist ... and suddenly you're thinking of Audrey Hepburn. From the moment she burst onto the screen, her elf-like face and ballerina-thin figure became the envy of a new generation of women, fed up with the blondes who went before her.

Audrey not only looked like a girl's girl, she dressed like one. Her natural fashion sense and passion for clothes turned her into the last word in chic.

(0) C Designers nowadays, are plundering Hepburn's movies for inspiration, re-viving everything from black trousers worn with shiny loafers, to superbly tailored suits with boxy jackets and calf-length skirts. In the original 1954 film, *Sabrina*, Hepburn was dressed for the role (and for the rest of her life) by the French designer Hubert de Givenchy, who made the most of her tiny size 8 figure with clinging black evening dresses. Audrey looked so breathtakingly beautiful that she became an A-list star.

(1) ..... In the film she played a princess who, fed up with the royal protocol, runs away with a commoner (Gregory Peck) to dance on canal boats and skip through the back streets of Rome in frilly skirts. The film was a godsend to Hollywood costume designer Edith Head, who won an Oscar for her efforts.

(2) ..... Head used flat shoes, gathered cotton skirts and plain blouses with the sleeves rolled up to try and make Audrey look dowdy. However, if Head was trying to make Audrey plain, she failed. After *Roman Holiday* women rushed out to buy full skirts, tailored blouses and wide belts.

By the time Head and Hepburn were ready to begin work on *Sabrina*, Hepburn realised she was a star and wanted a bigger say about what she wore. She decided that she wanted the 26 year-old Givenchy to work with her in the film.

(3) ..... The bare-shouldered evening dress he designed for Hepburn became one of the most famous dresses ever worn by Audrey, and was copied around the world.

Despite the success of *Sabrina* and the fact that Audrey became a life-long friend and follower, Givenchy did not work on an Audrey Hepburn film again until she starred in what is probably the best fashion film ever made, the 1957 musical *Funny Face*. (4) ..... For this film, Givenchy designed Audrey's fashionable wardrobe while Head dressed her in the bookshop clothes. The wardrobe took months to design and make. Audrey loved to try things on. At fittings, she would put on the whole outfit, from underwear to hat and gloves, and dance, walk and sit until she was sure the clothes worked perfectly. After the success of *Funny Face* the names Hepburn and Givenchy were cast in stone. The pair worked together again on *Breakfast at Tiffany's* in 1961, turning Audrey's character Holly Golightly into a decadent creature in figure-hugging silk dresses dripping with jewels.

Hepburn's fashion sense was effortless and elegant. It will remain forever timeless. Although she died in 1993 at the age of 63, her style lives on.

- A In 1954 the young Audrey Hepburn starred in her first big film, *Roman Holiday*.
- B In *Funny Faces* Audrey was cast again in a Cinderella role.
- C Today her style is as much in tune with the times as it was then.
- D Other notable outfits designed by Givenchy for the film included a perfectly fitted black suit with a tiny hat and a magnificently embroidered evening dress.





- E While Head found it easy to make Audrey look like a princess, she found it much more difficult to make her look ordinary.
- F Givenchy's clothes were revolutionary for the era, simple yet feminine and beautifully tailored.

1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- A: I wish I ..... (know) how to cook.  
B: Don't worry, I'll teach you.
- A: If only you ..... (be) here, Mum!  
B: Don't worry, I'll be there tomorrow.
- A: Will Sue be going with you to New York?  
B: She wishes she ..... (come), but unfortunately she's very busy at the moment.
- A: If only people ..... (not / throw) their rubbish in the streets.  
B: Fortunately, the town council is setting up a campaign next month.
- A: I wish he ..... (explain) exactly what he wants me to do every day.  
B: Why don't you ask him to be more clear?

Imagine you were invited to speak to American students about Ukrainian culture. Write notes for your presentation.

- What aspect of your culture would you be most proud to share?
- What do you think they would be most surprised by?

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## ► III. Speaking

Your school is having a competition in which students are designing a new school uniform.

- What colours and styles would you choose?
- Why do you think your design should be chosen?
- What are advantages and disadvantages of school uniforms?

**Examination Card #73****► I. Reading**

Read the text given below. For questions (1–8), choose from the cars (A–C).

**BEST CARS OF THE YEAR****A 4-Wheel Drive**

The latest 4-wheel drive combines the best features of an off-road vehicle with the styling and smooth drive of a sports car. The new suspension system ensures a comfortable ride, no matter how bad driving conditions are. The 4-seater model has divided rear seats that fold down for increased storage space. The two front seats can be folded back to form a bed. The new features of this model make it a much better buy than last year's, and the improved fuel performance of 12.6 kilometres per litre makes it far more economical to run.

**B P**

P, the Malaysian automobile manufacturer, is bringing its new line of cars to continental Europe for the first time at the Paris Auto Show. P cars were introduced in the UK in 1989 and some 70,000 are already on the road. Malaysia, like the UK, is a right-hand drive country. The cars selling in Britain, called the 400-series, are a line of mid-size family cars with Mitsubishi technology. The engine is light and very economical on petrol. Features the car offers include generously padded seats with good back support and a device to reduce engine noise for peaceful motoring.

**C The F.P. Range**

The F.P. range of super minicars has been expanded to include 3 new versions, the P.C., the P.S. and the P90. All have powerful engines with a top speed of 170 kph and feature fog lights. If the weather is on the bright side, the roof folds down electronically. The F.P. range is being marketed as easy-to-drive city cars and is available in a variety of bright colours. Power-steering is useful for fitting into tight corners in the city. However, for long journeys the lack of space might be an inconvenience.

Which car(s) would you recommend for someone who:

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| wants a vehicle that maximises its internal space?  | (1) ..... |
| wants to drive on rough ground?                     | (2) ..... |
| wants a vehicle that is new to the European market? | (3) ..... |
| wants to take advantage of sunny weather?           | (4) ..... |
| wants a quiet car?                                  | (5) ..... |
| wants to sleep in their vehicle?                    | (6) ..... |
| is interested in reducing fuel costs?               | (7) ..... |
| wants a vehicle for short shopping expeditions?     | (8) ..... |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**► II. Writing**

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

Between the years 1664 and 1666, England suffered one of its (1) ..... tragedies – the Great Plague. The plague was (2) ..... to the city by rats from cargo ships. It started in a suburb of London and quickly (3) ..... to other parts of the city, and was especially bad in overcrowded (4) .....



People who (5) ..... the plague first developed small spots all over their bodies, followed by a high fever and finally death. Out of a population of (6) ..... 460,000, at least 75,000 died.

It is believed that the plague (7) ..... from London because of the Great Fire in 1666, but there is no evidence to (8) ..... this. A popular nursery rhyme, which is actually a description of the symptoms of the disease – “Ring a ring of roses, a pocket full of posies” – is still sung by children today.

1.	A most	B greatest	C largest
2.	A brought	B lifted	C given
3.	A spread	B extended	C scattered
4.	A spots	B lands	C areas
5.	A caught	B took	C grabbed
6.	A near	B about	C close
7.	A disappeared	B left	C passed
8.	A show	B prove	C tell

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Physical education and art are considered to be important subjects in many schools. Write an email to your English-speaking friend. Tell him/her about sports activities in your school:

- What benefits do students receive by participating in these activities?
- Ask your friend to tell you about PE lessons in his/her school.

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### ► III. Speaking

People enjoy decorating their room in a way that reflects their personality.

- Describe your favourite room.
- How does this room reflect your personality?
- If you had the money to decorate your room as you wish, what would you change?

## Examination Card #74

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose a sentence from the list (A–H) which best summarises each part (1–4) of the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### WINTER IN VENICE

(0) F

February in Venice is carnival season, where things are far from what they seem, and it is impossible to distinguish between the performers and the spectators. Revellers flit through the alleys, and ghostly masks hang from the ceilings and walls of tiny shops. It is easy to get caught up in the crowds of people who have flocked to Venice for the carnival, to munch on fritelle, small doughnuts made only during carnival season, and to forget that there is more to Venice than just entertainment.

(1) .....

Venice is a working, modern city, not a museum and certainly not a theme park. Rubbish collectors moor their dust carts at jetties every morning as people emerge from their houses to buy groceries from floating shops. They go to work by boat and walk along the waterfront eating icecream on Sundays.

(2) .....

One place to find the real city is in the black mud of the Rio di San Luca, a canal which was drained over a year ago. An archaeological rubbish dump has been revealed, made up of the remains of centuries of ordinary Venetians' lives. Among other things, ancient chicken bones, shopping trolleys and coins from Byzantine, Ottoman and Napoleonic times have been uncovered. Regrettably the destruction of La Fenice, the city's glorious opera house, was partly caused by the fact that several nearby canals had been drained. Because they were dry, firefighters had no water to pump onto the blaze.

(3) .....

Of course, the real Venice is not just humdrum daily life or the remnants of history. Its churches house some of Europe's finest art, including Tintoretto's "Paradise" which is the largest oil painting in the world. For many visitors there is just too much to take in – too many works of art tucked away in too many churches. Crowds are thickest in Piazza San Marco, where children caught up in the excitement queue to have their faces painted, and tourists and revellers alike gather in the Café Florian, making it seem like a curiosity shop into which passers-by peer.

(4) .....

Should the crowds become too much for you, it is easy to escape to one of Venice's outlying islands, which are barely visible across the lagoon in the chilly winter mist. After the cemetery island of San Michele you come to Murano, where glass is still being made. It is blown, rolled and twisted in ways that have not changed since the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Fine Murano glass is found in museums everywhere, but the workshops where it is made are filling the surrounding water with arsenic, meaning that the lagoon is becoming severely polluted. But apart from the traditional July dip in the Adriatic after the fiesta del Rendetore fireworks, and the occasional hapless visitor who slips on slimy steps, no one swims in the lagoon.

- A You can escape from the crowds and witness the creation of beautiful objects – but beware of the water!
- B Everyday life takes place on and near the water.
- C Emptied canals have revealed layers of history – and caused a great tragedy.
- D This is not a city for the faint-hearted, as there are dangers around every corner.
- F It may seem to be exclusively a place of magical excitement, but there is more to it than that.



H From viewing great masterpieces to catching glimpses of café life, there is no end of things to see and do.

1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. Do you fancy ..... to Ann's party?

- A go                                       B to go                                       C going

2. York is the town ..... I was born.

- A at which                                       B which                                       C where

3. If you ..... clearly, she would have understood.

- A explain                                       B had explained                                       C were explained

4. He's lost ..... much weight that I hardly recognised him.

- A so                                       B such                                       C such as

5. She was killed ..... a knife.

- A by                                       B from                                       C with

6. This time next month I ..... in Cannes.

- A will sunbathe                                       B will be sunbathing                                       C will have sunbathed

1	2	3	4	5	6

Write a short article (50–60 words) about teenagers in Ukraine. In your article:

- write about their school life;
- things they do at their leisure.

## ► III. Speaking

Many people dream about the perfect vacation. Describe your trip to London.

- Who would you take with you?
- How long would your vacation there last?
- What places of historic interest would you like to see?
- Name five things that could ruin your perfect vacation. Explain.

**Examination Card #75****► I. Reading**

**Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

“Happiness is not having what you want but wanting what you have,” according to James Stewart. Although scientists now understand the roots of depression more clearly than they used to, happiness still remains a mystery. Recently, however, some interesting discoveries have been made.

Those who say they are happy, for example, tend to be less self-centred, less hostile and abusive, and are less prone to disease and general ill health. Interestingly, the affluent are not notably happier than their less-well-off counterparts, and seemingly, no particular time of life is significantly happier than any other. Even though some people see life as a tragedy, when questioned, most people said they were generally happy – painting a much rosier picture regarding people’s general moods and dispositions.

Research has shown that people have two basic reward centres in their brains that are stimulated by two different chemicals which cause happiness. The first, dopamine, is triggered by activities like exercise, relaxation and the quieter pleasures. The second comprises a set of adrenaline-type chemicals which are triggered by exciting or frightening activities. Dopamine provokes a response of passive happiness, while the second set of chemicals provokes a high-energy state of happiness, the feeling one might get from public speaking or mountain climbing.

While understanding the chemical process behind happiness is important, it does not explain why only some people are consistently happy. The answer may lie in people’s perceptions of happiness.

One of the reasons we have such a problem with happiness is that many confuse it with a life untouched by anxiety, rage, doubt and sadness. The belief that happiness means that nothing ever goes wrong is naive; in order to be happy, we must know not how to avoid disturbing events, but how to deal with them.

People tend to think about all the things they want and haven’t got rather than how good their life is. It seems the key to happiness lies in having an active and challenging lifestyle.

The scientific study of happiness will help us understand how to build a world that improves human well-being and self-esteem, and how to get the most satisfaction from their goals and circumstances.

**1. Studies have shown that happiness...**

- A is positively influenced by wealth.
- B is not influenced by wealth.
- C is negatively influenced by wealth.
- D does not influence wealth.

**2. A common misconception about happiness is that...**

- A rich people are happier.
- B happy people perceive things differently.
- C happiness implies never having problems.
- D happiness stems from being naive.

**3. In reality, consistent happiness lies in...**

- A not feeling anxious.
- B being able to handle problems.
- C not having problems.
- D not confusing our feelings.



4. According to the writer, what is the key to happiness?

- A to be more positive about life events
- B to learn to cope with life's unpleasant aspects
- C to have the things you want
- D to fill your life with new experiences

1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Fill in the correct preposition.

1. Mary traveled ..... Reading to London to attend some interviews as she was in search ..... a new job.
2. In order to be able to protect yourself ..... attackers ..... any difficulty, you should take self-defence lessons.
3. Stephanie has always dreamed ..... becoming an international athlete, and now she has been told that she has a chance ..... being chosen for the British team.
4. I dreamt ..... Alex last night, which is strange because I haven't heard ..... him for ages.
5. We heard ..... my brother Max ..... the right moment; my mother was beginning to get worried about him.

You've watched a new film recently. Write an email to your English-speaking friend. Include the following:

- Do you agree with what people say about the film?
- Recommend your friend to watch this film. Give your reasons why.

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## ► III. Speaking

Our parents greatly influence our personalities.

- Which personality traits do you share with your mother and father?
- What makes you different from them?
- Who has had more of an impact on you, your mother or father? Explain.

## Examination Card #76

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose from the sentences (A–I) the one which fits each gap (1–4). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### FOOTBALL MAKES HISTORY

The late Bill Shankly, one-time manager of Liverpool, insisted that football wasn't a matter of life and death – it was more important than that. Looking back at the history of football matches one would tend to agree with him. The history of football, in particular the World Cup, is marked by fights, bad sporting behaviour and even murder. (0) *E*

The year was 1914 and World War I had transformed much of Western Europe into a mass of battlefields and trenches. The area between the two sides at war was known as “no-man’s-land” because if a soldier left a trench and walked into this area, he would be shot by the enemy. (1) .....

The soldiers put down their weapons, met in the middle and played a game of football. The Scottish Seaforth Highlanders were positioned on the Franco-Belgian border with the enemy, the 9<sup>th</sup> Royal Saxon Infantry opposite. They were preparing to celebrate Christmas day. Next to the trenches they had put up simple trees decorated with candles.

(2) ..... The Germans did not return the gunfire. The Scots in turn stopped shooting and silence followed. Then the sound of German soldiers singing Silent Night could be heard.

(3) ..... At midnight, silence fell until the next morning when a few of the Saxon Infantry wandered into “no-man’s-land”. The Scots responded and went out to meet them. One report states that cigarettes, watches, rings and tins of meat were exchanged and photos of loved ones were shown.

(4) ..... An unorthodox match of football followed. Goal posts were marked with caps and teams were established. Finally the men shook hands and went back to their trenches and to war.

Since then there have been other matches that have made history.

- A A few of the British soldiers started singing too, and slowly soldiers up and down both lines began to join in.
- B Football has been invaluable in crossing cultural boundaries throughout the years.
- C Then a Scotsman produced a football and kicked it to one of the Germans.
- D However, one Christmas day, that changed.
- E However, one particular incident showed how football can also cross national frontiers and unite people at a time of great disunity.
- F The Highlanders reacted to this with gunfire, as they feared it was a trap.

1	2	3	4

### ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. If you ..... skiing, you wouldn't have broken your leg.

A didn't go

B hadn't gone

C don't go







**Examination Card #77****► I. Reading****Read the texts (A–F) given below. Answer the questions (1–5).****A LOUVRE Museum**

Built in the 13<sup>th</sup> century as a fortress, it was turned into a museum in 1973. This is thought to be the world's largest museum with the biggest collection of art from around the world. Once you go through its glass pyramid entrance, you can see such relics as Egyptian mummies, parts of the Greek Acropolis and many more sculptures and paintings that date back to BC. Must-sees are the Mona Lisa, Venus de Milo and Winged Victory.

**B Notre Dame Cathedral**

Completed in 1345, it is one of the greatest achievements of Gothic architecture. Its massive interior can accommodate over 6,000 worshippers. Spectacular rose windows and an organ with 7,800 pipes dominate the interior. The exterior is decorated with many gargoyles and sculptures of various biblical figures.

**C EIFFEL TOWER**

Named after its designer Gustave Eiffel, the tower was built for the World Fair of 1889 to commemorate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the French Revolution. It is 320 m (1050 ft) high, built of structural iron, and held the record as the world's tallest structure until 1930. You can use the lift or its many stairs to access its three public levels and take in a breathtaking view of Paris.

**D CHAMPS-ELYSEES AVENUE**

This 2 km (1 mile) long, 70 m (235 ft) wide stretch is the ideal place for a promenade. Bordered by chestnut trees and municipal flowerbeds, it is dominated by brightly light shopping arcades, car showrooms and high priced cafes. You can find all the expensive brand name shops on this strip. It's a shopper's paradise.

**E OPERA HOUSE GARNIER**

Designed by the young architect Charles Garnier, it was finally completed in 1875. It is the largest opera theatre in the world staging up to 450 performers. The massive opera house was constructed above an underground river and it is believed that the Phantom of the Opera, created by Gaston Leroux, continues his sinister activities down below. The theatre is richly decorated, and hanging in the center is an immense chandelier weighing more than eight tones.

**F ARC DE TRIOMPHE**

A triumphal arch in classical style, it was completed in 1836 by architect Jean-Francois Chalgrin. It was built at the request of Napoleon Bonaparte to celebrate his "Grande Armee" (big army). Beneath the arch lies the "tomb of the unknown soldier" where a "flame of remembrance" is continually burning. Regular military ceremonies are held at this location.

**Where can you:**

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| see a play in an elaborately decorated building? | (1) ..... |
| have a beautiful view of Paris?                  | (2) ..... |
| see various works of art?                        | (3) ..... |
| shop to your hearts desire?                      | (4) ..... |
| admire gothic art?                               | (5) ..... |

1	2	3	4	5



**► II. Writing****Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past tense.**

A: How long (1) ..... (you / live) in Sydney before you (2) ..... (move) back to London?

B: We (3) ..... (live) in Sydney for ten years when the company that Richard (4) ..... (work) for (5) ..... (offer) him a position at the London office.

A: (6) ..... (you / want) to come back to London?

B: Yes. We (7) ..... (be) both excited about coming home so Richard (8) ..... (accept) the job immediately.

**Your friend is doing a survey about teenage fashion. Write an email to him/her. Discuss the following:**

- What article of clothing best represents your personality?
- What can you tell about a person based on their clothing choices?

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**► III. Speaking****Ukraine has been chosen to host Euro-2012.**

- In which cities are the competitions hosted? **Why?**
- Would you like to visit one of the football matches? **Explain.**
- What additional activities would you recommend to tourists?

## Examination Card #78

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose from the paragraphs (A–E) the one which fits each gap (1–4). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### THE INTERNET

If you think of all the information people have been given about the increasing use of the Internet system, you could be forgiven for thinking that youngsters all over the world are using it. But you would be wrong.

(0) C

A specialist company called Research Machines (RM) develops and supplies information systems, software and services to junior and secondary schools, colleges and universities.

(1) .....

Although schools can be expected to use the Internet responsibly, some individuals cannot. This can have disastrous results. Internet users communicate with one another by using telephone circuits, and, like RM, most Internet systems charge a standard fee with no time charges. This could lead to heavy Internet users taking advantage of this standard fee, and spending hours on the net. This jams local telephone circuits and may prevent ordinary bill-paying telephone users from making calls, even in emergencies.

(2) .....

Not only do the Internet users jam telephone circuits and create inconvenience and possible danger to telephone users, but they also cost the telephone companies a great deal of money.

(3) .....

The problem is that while it is costing the telephone companies money, it is quite legal. Telephone companies claim that the Internet users are abusing their networks and this is fast turning into war. But it is a war that will have to be fought on an international scale.

(4) .....

At an international conference in Salt Lake City, the former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher warned that the Internet might be abused by corrupt governments and evil individuals. She also expressed concern at the harm that is being caused to children who have access to offensive information on the Internet.

Of course, it is inevitable that there will be drawbacks to something as powerful as an international communications system. But with RM, the benefits that young people stand to gain will certainly be to their advantage.

- A This has already happened during snowstorms on the east coast of America. It has become a nightmare for telephone companies, who are campaigning to have the Internet system regulated by laws.
- B Now, thanks to the Internet, anyone can offer such services; there is no advantage in owning the telephone lines. Worse, the Internet is already starting to embrace more traditional telephone services.
- C It isn't as though they wouldn't want to, given the opportunity, but there isn't the time or the money in many junior schools to let them. Although computers are now used widely in schools, most lack the funds and teachers with enough technical expertise to be able to successfully install or operate an Internet system.
- D The companies frequently have to replace and install expensive new circuits. This is a result of the fact that Internet users are continually overloading their systems.
- E Another international battle is looming on the horizon. This time it is going to be over what is allowed to be transmitted on the Internet.



- F It specialises in the British education system and offers some very comprehensive packages. RM sets a fixed annual fee and this means that users have the advantage of spending a longer time on the Internet without continually having to worry about the cost.

0	1	2	3	4
C				

## ► II. Writing

Fill in the correct prepositions.

1. When I first arrived ..... Rome I was unsure ..... how to get to my hotel, but luckily a policeman gave me directions.
2. Helen put the blame ..... her brother for breaking the teapot even though she had done it, which is typical ..... her.
3. Jack was not there to meet me when I arrived ..... Victoria Station, and it occurred ..... me that he might have forgotten I was coming.
4. After sitting in traffic for two hours yesterday I was so fed up ..... being delayed that I decided to turn around and head ..... home.
5. They were so bored ..... the film that they decided to leave the cinema.
6. Last week I was ..... the train to Birmingham when I realised that I had left my briefcase at home.

Think of a market in your area and write a short article describing it.

Include the following:

- where it is;
- what the opening hours are;
- what you can buy there.

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## ► III. Speaking

Fast food restaurants offer customers affordable convenience.

- What are some other advantages and disadvantages of fast food restaurants?
- If you were to open a fast food restaurant, what type of food would you serve?
- How do you think fast food affects the society?

**Examination Card #79****► I. Reading**

**Read the texts given below. For questions (1–8), choose from the attractions (A–D). Some of the attractions may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.**

**FUNFAIR ATTRACTIONS****A Whoppie Whizzer**

This thrilling ride, which is guaranteed to have you holding onto your seats in fear, attracted more visitors than any other single attraction last year. The ride starts with a few gentle spins that gradually increase in speed, so that after thirty seconds you're whizzing round at 15 miles per hour! Suitable for anyone over 14 years of age, this ride is open throughout the season. It's one you certainly don't want to miss, so make sure you have a go early on in the day to avoid disappointment.

**B Spooksville**

This is a haunted house with a difference – come and visit if you dare! As you walk around this ghostly palace, our resident spooks will literally reach out and grab you! A hired team of professional actors perform stunts to try and scare you senseless, and be warned – they will! Still, you have to judge for yourselves, so bring all the family along to this attraction. Enter alone at your own risk!

**C Aladdin's Magic Maze**

Our Magic Maze is Europe's biggest, as you will realise as soon as you try to find your way out! The walls of our corridors are either transparent or covered with mirrors so that when you start walking through, it can be pretty confusing – we're still waiting for someone to beat the record exit time of twenty-two minutes. If you think you can do it, come along and try! Afterwards, why not relax with a drink and something to eat in Aladdin's Restaurant where a variety of refreshments are available. As the genie would say, "Your wish is our command!"

**D Pirate Ship**

This huge pirate ship has been specially designed just for kids – it's made of inflatable plastic so they can't hurt themselves! During our thirty-minute sessions they can climb through the portholes and up the mast, swing off the sails and jump up and down on its bouncy deck in perfect safety. Around the ship is the Slippery Scales swimming pool which they can splash around in – its new wave-machine will make them believe they're really at sea! Teams of qualified attendants supervise their activities so parents can relax and enjoy themselves too!

**Which attraction or attractions:**

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| had the most visitors last year?            | (1) .....           |
| will mix you up?                            | (2) .....           |
| is only for people over fourteen years old? | (3) .....           |
| provides fun for children only?             | (4) .....           |
| tests your sense of direction?              | (5) .....           |
| last for thirty minutes?                    | (6) .....           |
| will frighten you?                          | (7) ..... (8) ..... |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8



## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. It's 10 o'clock. He ..... his office by now.

- 
- A reached
- 
- B will have reached
- 
- C reaches

2. I'll do the shopping before I ..... to the hairdresser's.

- 
- A will go
- 
- B have gone
- 
- C go

3. He ..... for this firm for three years before he was given a promotion.

- 
- A had been working
- 
- B has been working
- 
- C is working

4. Have you ..... visited Malta?

- 
- A still
- 
- B yet
- 
- C ever

5. If she ..... rich, she would buy a seaside cottage.

- 
- A will be
- 
- B is
- 
- C were

6. I wish I ..... to him like that. I think I hurt his feelings.

- 
- A didn't speak
- 
- B hadn't spoken
- 
- C isn't spoken

1	2	3	4	5	6

Your teacher has asked you to write a short article on how to make your city a better place to live in. Write your article (50–60 words) for the school magazine.

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## ► III. Speaking

Many pupils participate in clubs and sections after school.

- Which activities do you participate in?
- Which after-school activities are important for pupils? Why?
- What is your favourite after-school activity?

## Examination Card #80

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose from the sentences (A–H) the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### THE WORLD'S LARGEST REFRIGERATOR SNOW SKIING IN THE GREAT INDOORS

It's summer in Japan – the perfect time to pull on a designer winter jacket and gloves and head off to a ski-slope. (0) **B** Well, convinced that Tokyo residents are tired of expensive, over-crowded winter excursions, the country's top real estate developer has built the world's largest indoor ski facility. The SSAWS ski building opens this week in Funabashi, Chiba Prefecture, a town 30 minutes east of Tokyo by train.

(1) ..... "I have long been wondering what this strange-looking building was going to be," says Makiko Saito, a 29-year-old department store employee in Tokyo. "When I heard that it's a skiing centre with real snow, I knew I'd have to check it out."

The ski building is actually a \$364 million refrigerator. (2) ..... Twenty centimetre thick glass-wool insulation helps keep out exterior heat. The building's snow-making system is said to be unique: 94 nozzles, spread across the ceiling, spray a mix of compressed air and misty water.

(3) ..... It's a unique combination of scientific achievement and the leisure industry. "It's not just any snow that is produced by the machine", claim officials at Mitsui Fudosan Co., the developers. These crystals are powdery and small – 80 microns in diameter. "To get the same high-quality snow", asserts SSAWS manager Ryosuke Uematsu, "one would have to travel to the mountains of Japan's northern island of Hokkaido."

The ski building has two slopes – one for beginners and the other, slightly steeper, for experienced skiers.

(4) ..... Two high-speed chairlifts will whisk skiers back up to the top after they have completed a run. "We didn't want to make a fake ski resort," says Uematsu of his fake ski resort, "but it just seemed to happen that way. The ski-run has become popular in a way that we never dreamt possible." Visitors to the new ski hall are charged \$54 for two hours of skiing. To avoid over-crowding, only 2,000 people will be allowed in at one time.

(5) .....

Those who don't like the idea of summer snow skiing need not miss out on the fun.

(6) ..... sandy beach, fake palm trees and 2-metre high waves – the last courtesy of a huge wave machine. The entrance fee is \$35.

- A Those waiting can eat, watch TV, swim or sit in a sauna until their numbers are called.
- B You may be wondering how this is possible.
- C The building also includes a race track.
- D When the water particles are exposed to cold air, they crystalize into snow.
- E From the outside, the steel and concrete structure looks like a giant piece of cheese.
- F Japan also has a massive indoor water resort called Wild Blue Yokohama.
- G Inside, the temperature is maintained at a chilly two degrees Celsius.
- H As might be expected, the slopes are short – only 500 metres long.

1	2	3	4	5	6





## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. Tom suggested ..... at Pierre's.

- 
- A meeting
- 
- B to meet
- 
- C to meeting

2. If you promise to behave yourself, I ..... you go to the party.

- 
- A will let
- 
- B would let
- 
- C let

3. You ..... talk with your mouth full.

- 
- A mustn't
- 
- B needn't
- 
- C must

4. I'll be ready by the time you ..... home.

- 
- A come
- 
- B will come
- 
- C would come

5. That's Steve ..... brother works with me.

- 
- A which
- 
- B who's
- 
- C whose

6. You ..... wear a suit. It's an informal meeting.

- 
- A mustn't
- 
- B needn't
- 
- C must

1	2	3	4	5	6

You have received an email from one of your relatives. Write an email of 50–60 words to answer him/her. Include the following:

- explain why you haven't answered sooner;
- state that you are going to visit them at the beginning of August;
- ask them about their plans.

## ► III. Speaking

Your friend has fallen ill and asks you to do the shopping for him/her. Talk about your shopping:

- what things you should buy;
- which shops you should visit;
- how much money you have to spend.

**Examination Card #81****► I. Reading**

**Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

Recently I was offered the chance to travel by train through the channel tunnel between England and France. I went on the shuttle that carries cars. The site is not beautiful. There is a huge railway complex with tracks disappearing into a large hole, and a brand-new exhibition centre.

The location of trains is indicated by signs saying “France”. Cars must stop at the toll booths and French immigration points, where passports are shown. (Dealing with formalities here means you can drive straight off the train at the other end.)

The double-decker carriages are brightly lit, air-conditioned and very hi-tech. Loud-speaker announcements from the “Chef de Train”, an Englishman speaking very slow French, welcomed us aboard. A crew member with a walkie-talkie said the crossing would take about 35 minutes and passengers were expected to stay in or by their cars. He told me the shuttle employed several female drivers. “The most important requirement for the job is that they know about computers and learn French, especially the numbers. They practise by playing bingo.”

Then we started. We slid into the tunnel and hit our travelling speed of 80 mph. The ride was so smooth one was barely aware of any movement. It was, predictably, about as interesting as a ride round the London underground. Somewhere to sit and have a coffee would have been welcome, but a crew member said: “With the numbers we expect to carry, it just wouldn’t be practical.”

After half an hour we shot back into the French daylight, had lunch, then came back. The return trip, however, did not go so smoothly. Halfway across, a fire alarm went off. We were all moved to a neighbouring carriage. Moments later, a young man appeared and said calmly: “Just practising. You can all go back!”

Then without warning, the train stopped. We found out that a lorry had fallen over during boarding. After half an hour we were still waiting. People were becoming mildly irritated, and the only person still smiling worked for a cross-channel ferry company.

Then, all at once, we moved off. Disembarking was swift and easy and, within minutes, we were driving on the left again through a wet English night. It had been an interesting day. I had enjoyed the experience of what will undoubtedly become routine in the 21<sup>st</sup> century; but for me, the attractions of the sea and the cry of gulls will always win in the end.

**1. Why did the writer make the trip?**

- A Because he was given the opportunity.
- B Because he wanted to go to France.
- C Because he had an important date.
- D Because it was the only method available.

**2. Why is the French Immigration office in England?**

- A So passengers can get straight on to the train in England.
- B So passengers can drive off the train as soon as they get to France.
- C So non-European citizens can be separated from Europeans.
- D So French citizens don’t have to show their passports.

**3. What was the crossing to France like?**

- A It was alarming.
- B It was calm.
- C It was impractical.
- D It was interesting.



4. What does the writer think will happen to channel travel in the future?

- A The trains will stop running.  
 B The trains will not be used by the very rich.  
 C There will be a lot of technical problems.  
 D The trains will become the usual method of transport.

1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- A: If only the children ..... (stop) yelling.  
B: I'll ask them to be quiet.
- A: I wish John ..... (listen) to my advice.  
B: You should try talking to him again.
- A: I wish you ..... (pay) more attention to your teacher's instructions yesterday.  
B: But I did, Mum.
- A: If only we ..... (attend) the performance of Romeo and Juliet yesterday.  
B: We could go on Saturday if you like.

Your classmate has informed you about his/her plans to design a school e-newspaper. Write an email of 50–60 words to answer him/her. Support the idea and offer your help.

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## ► III. Speaking

Think of one particular day/event in your life: either a good one or a bad one. What made you remember this day? Talk about the following:

- when the event happened;
- who you spent the day with (or you were alone);
- what kind of memories you've kept for years;
- what life lessons you got from it.

## Examination Card #82

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. For questions (1–7) choose from the performances (A–D).

#### PERFORMANCES

##### A Let's Face the Music

Ria Jones, the sensational star of *Evita*, *Cats*, and *Les Miserables*, returns home to Wales for two special concerts. Proving that there is more to her than an incredible gift for singing the great show songs, Ria invites you on a memorable journey that goes from musical to classical and from classical to pop. Songs from *Miss Saigon* blend with Disney favourites from *Aladdin* and *Beauty and the Beast* along with some marvellous popular standards for a great evening in the company of a very special vocal talent. Ria Jones will appear with special guests.

##### B Blood Wedding

The Swansea University players will be performing this play by F. Garcia Lorca, which is based on a true story. On 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 1928, in the dusty heat of Andalucia, a young bride abandoned her groom to be with her secret lover. The consequences of overflowing passion and revenge are terrible. After the groom searches out her lover, both men die in a duel. Although the ugliness of death is evident, the celebration of passionate life also plays a major role.

##### C African Voices

Formed in 1988, Britain's premier female a *cappella* group has climbed high on the ladder of success with numerous performances, as well as radio and television appearances, nationally and internationally. *African Voices'* repertoire is extremely varied, with songs reflecting the joys and sorrows, hopes and dreams of all nationalities, ages, and sections of our society. Contemporary songs are delivered with a creative understanding of the international African community.

##### D Song Recital

This comprises American music for voice and piano. Judy Coe performs widely as a soloist in America and is also a vocal coach. The programme includes songs from *Porgy and Bess* with special solo piano arrangements by Katherine Morris. Judy ends the concert with songs whose texts are by Shakespeare, Yeats, Eliot, Oscar Wilde and Emily Dickinson. The concert will be framed by the singing of Welsh and American music by the popular Gyrlais Male Voice Choir, directed by Meirwyn Thomas.

Which performance(s) would you recommend for someone who:

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| likes dramatic love stories?   | (1) ..... |
| would like to listen to some songs<br>whose words have come from famous writers? | (2) ..... |
| likes songs from musicals?   | (3) ..... |
| likes dramatic action?   | (4) ..... |
| likes live groups of singers?  | (5) ..... |
| likes Welsh singers and songs?   | (6) ..... |
| would like to see a group of rising stars live?                                  | (7) ..... |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7



## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- My brother ..... a huge party for his birthday last Saturday.  
 A threw                       B is throwing                       C throws
- He ..... for London tomorrow morning.  
 A has been leaving                       B has left                       C is leaving
- Peter was angry because he ..... the bus.  
 A has missed                       B had missed                       C misses
- It was ..... dreadful weather that we didn't go anywhere.  
 A such a                       B so                       C such
- "..... bicycle is blocking the driveway?" the children's father asked.  
 A Whom                       B Who's                       C Whose
- Carl is ..... athletic than David.  
 A more                       B most                       C least

1	2	3	4	5	6

You have watched a new cartoon recently. Write an email of 50–60 words to your friend. Share your impressions and recommend him/her to watch this cartoon.

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## ► III. Speaking

'Friend' is a word that can be related to all generations, age groups, and all types of people.

Talk about the way you choose friends for yourself.

- Is it easy or difficult to be a good friend?
- What features of character does a reliable friend have?

## Examination Card #83

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. For questions (1–6) choose from the performances (A–D). Some of the performances may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.

#### PERFORMANCES

##### A Pep Bou

Pep Bou is a unique performer, combining a delightful sense of comic timing with breathtaking skill of manipulating sound, light and soap bubbles. Bufaplanetes tells the story of an eccentric professor and his admiring but envious assistant. The comic interplay between the two, along with their subtle involvement with the audience, provide much of the fascination of the show. But the real stars are the bubbles. Pep plays with them, tames them, swallows them and makes them dance together. They become multi-coloured, opaque, filled with smoke; they twinkle like stars; they move to the music's rhythms in a universe of dreams.

##### B Mayte Martin

Mayte Martin is easily the best-known Catalan flamenco singer. Her powerful voice captures the beauty and anguish that lies at the heart of flamenco. She has been very popular since her early twenties, when she won a string of prizes. She has taken part in Barcelona's WOMAD festivals and in the Gipsy Kings' celebrated festival Mosaïque Gitane (Gipsy Mosaic) at Nimes. She will be accompanied by her regular troupe of solo guitarist, two dancers and a "clapper".

##### C The Adventures of Malic

This is a family show about two episodes in the fantastically dangerous life of an imaginary Iberian character called Malic, whose aim in life is to pursue adventure. In this show he visits China and gets into fights with dragons and then travels to Barcelona where he encounters numerous dangerous characters. The show is told using Chinese shadow puppets, beautifully handled, with a live narrator-musician who animates the show in English.

##### D Carmen

This is a new look at the myth of Carmen, in which she is seen as a goddess who manipulates and plays with her men from the safety of a distant hiding place. This show uses objects, live figures and shadows, all beautifully interchanged. The soundtrack is a lively combination of Bizet's opera, with street noises and other effects. Skilfully changing moods between the coarse, the funny, the sensitive and the poetic, the show is a masterpiece of modern puppet theatre.

Which performance(s) would you recommend for someone who:

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| would like to see an unusual show?                        | (1) .....           |
| likes dancing?  | (2) .....           |
| likes plays that aren't performed entirely by actors?     | (3) ..... (4) ..... |
| likes dramatic action?                                    | (5) .....           |
| would appreciate a new interpretation of a classic story? | (6) .....           |

1	2	3	4	5	6





## Examination Card #84

### ► I. Reading

**Read the text given below. For questions (1–6), choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

Shirley was preparing to leave her friend Caroline for the night when Caroline's guardian and uncle, Mr Helstone, entered. He seemed to be upset. "I'm glad you haven't gone, Shirley," he said. "I need a favour from you." Caroline joined them, expecting a lecture on their absence from church that morning.

"I shall not sleep at home tonight," her uncle continued. "I have just met an old friend and promised to go to his home. I shall return about noon tomorrow. Now..."

Shirley interrupted him, pleased that Mr Helstone was ready to place his trust in her. "I understand," she said. "Do you want me to stay in the house and watch over your niece and maids while you are away?"

As it was growing late, the arrangements were made quickly, and the girls agreed not to separate. Mr Helstone's reason for making these arrangements was that he knew riots were possible that evening. "If there should be any trouble in the night, if you should hear the picking of a lock, the breaking of glass or the sound of steps in the house, what would you do? I am not afraid to tell you, that such incidents are very possible in the present time. So tell me, how would you behave?"

"I don't know," replied Shirley light-heartedly. "Perhaps I would faint – fall down and have to be picked up again!" She laughed, then requested and received the loan of a pair of pistols, and Mr Helstone went on his way.

The two girls ate supper, then moved to some seats in the bay window. They were silent, listening for any noise or disturbance. Every window and door was locked and bolted, but Shirley kept the pistols by her side, and gave Caroline a small, sharp knife. The two girls did not want to go to bed, and sat silent for half an hour in a state of nervous excitement. The night was very still, and the air was clear.

Towards midnight the barking of the house dog disturbed their quiet wait. Shirley put out the candle so as not to be seen and leant cautiously out of the window.

There was a louder noise than the dog's barking – the sound of marching feet. They approached steadily. It was not the tread of two or even a dozen men; it was the tread of hundreds. The march stopped at the gate. There was silence.

From the angry voices, the girls realised that the group were planning some kind of attack on the house. Caroline trembled. She doubted if she would have the courage to use her weapon even if the need arose.

There was a pause. Then someone in the group dropped a weapon. The sound rang out on the stone drive and the dog barked again, furiously, fiercely. Alarmed, the troop resumed their march. Shirley turned calmly to Caroline and suggested that it was time for bed.

**1. Mr Helstone appeared to be worried because...**

- A Caroline and Shirley had not been to church that morning.
- B he feared that Shirley had already gone.
- C Caroline and Shirley were leaving.
- D he had met an old friend.

**2. Why was Shirley pleased?**

- A Mr Helstone was going away.
- B Mr Helstone would return the following day.
- C Mr Helstone had met an old friend.
- D Mr Helstone believed he could depend on her.

**3. Mr Helstone believed that...**

- A there might be serious trouble that night.
- B the girls should leave the house.





- C the house was safe.
- D there was someone in the house.

4. Shirley was...

- A likely to faint that night.
- B aware of and prepared for the possible danger.
- C unprepared for the danger.
- D unsure of what she would do.

5. Why did Shirley put out the candle?

- A To stop the dog barking.
- B So that no one would see her.
- C Because she wanted to close the window.
- D Because she wanted to go to bed.

6. Why did the troop march on?

- A Because of the dog's angry barking.
- B One of them had dropped a weapon.
- C Shirley said it was time for bed.
- D An alarm sounded.

1	2	3	4	5	6

► II. Writing

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past tense.

A: Where (1) ..... (be) you yesterday afternoon? I (2) ..... (call) you all afternoon but there (3) ..... (be) no answer.

B: I (4) ..... (be) at home but you (5) ..... (probably / ring) me when I (6) ..... (rake) the leaves outside in the garden. Why?

A: I (7) ..... (finish) all my errands and I (8) ..... (think) we could see a film.

You want your friend to join you for a football match. Write an email of 50–60 words.

- Inform your friend about the match (teams, place, date, time).
- Say that you've already bought three tickets.
- Ask if your friend's brother would also like to come with you.

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► III. Speaking

It has become common recently to make friends online.

- Do you think it's a good practice? Why?
- Have you got any friends online? Talk about one of them.

**Examination Card #85****► I. Reading**

Read the text given below. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A–H) for each part (1–6) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**TOURISM IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

A steady increase in tourism has resulted in prosperity and change in Prague.

**(0) E**

The Czech Republic is enjoying a tourist boom that has become increasingly important to the country's economy. In 1994, tourism accounted for £1.5 billion which is expected to soon rise by ten per cent. "Tourism, one of our top foreign exchange earners, is very important to the country," says Jiri Cech, director of the Tourism Department.

**(1) .....**

More than 17 million tourists came to explore the various sights of Prague, known as the "Golden City", in 1994, and the boom continues. Private business people have improved the Czech capital with new shops, restaurants and cafés.

**(2) .....**

Although plans to build a luxury hotel were opposed, the capital has attracted several of the world's leading hotel groups – including Hyatt, Hilton International and Holiday Inn. These hotels bid for sites and contracts in the Czech capital. "We are optimistic about the prospects in Prague, especially for conventions and meetings," says Daniel Durand, manager of the Prague Hilton Atrium located near the city centre.

**(3) .....**

What makes Prague special, however, are small friendly hotels like the Villa Voyta. This quiet and architecturally beautiful hotel, built in 1921, has become the first in the country to be accepted into the exclusive Small Luxury Hotels of the World Association.

**(4) .....**

Foreign tourists are also beginning to discover attractions outside the capital, pouring cash directly into the farthest corners of the country. "It is very important for us to expand the options available for visitors exploring the Czech countryside," observes Jiri Cech.

**(5) .....**

The most popular site after Prague is the south Bohemian town of Cesky Krumlov, situated above the Austrian border. Its castle houses the oldest surviving baroque theatre in the world, complete with stage sets, costumes and a library of opera libretti. Thousands of such castles and chateaux, many in excellent condition, cover the Bohemian and Moravian landscapes, and many historic towns are renovating their ancient squares. Those looking for unspoilt nature can explore the Sumava region close to the Austrian and German borders, an area still rich in wildlife.

**(6) .....**

There are many destinations to explore in the Czech Republic, which is busy restoring pre-war greatness. Whether the country gets full benefit from the still growing influx of tourists depends on how successful it is in offering more facilities while preserving its old world atmosphere.

A Revival attracts business.

B Tourists starting to move beyond Prague.

C The ideal solution.

D A cheap place for a holiday.

E Tourism brings big money.

F Small but luxurious.

G Countless castles and old towns.

H Sustained growth in tourism.



0	1	2	3	4	5	6
E						

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- That's the man ..... son is a famous runner.  
 A which                       B who                       C whose
- If Tim ..... the lottery, he would buy a yacht.  
 A wins                       B won                       C had won
- It was ..... good film that I want to see it again.  
 A such                       B so                       C such a
- If I had known about the meeting, I .....  
 A would come                       B would have come                       C will come
- Jim was exhausted because he ..... all day.  
 A was walking                       B had been walking                       C had walked
- Joe said he ..... there for two years.  
 A was living                       B had been living                       C lives

1	2	3	4	5	6

You are asked to write an article to a school newspaper about the influence of advertisements on our everyday life. Express your opinion on the subject in 50–60 words.

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## ► III. Speaking

Have you ever met students from other countries? Talk about your experience of interaction with them.

- What things do you find different in their characters?
- What did you learn as the result of your interaction?
- What helps people understand each other?

## Examination Card #86

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to text.

“A rainy day can be a blessing in disguise” was the judgement of one of the organisers of this year’s sweet-chestnut fair in the tiny French village where I live. Because of almost uninterrupted rain “only” about 10,000 people turned up. Had it been sunny, there would have been total traffic chaos.

Some visitors came out of curiosity – the fair is only five years old. For others, it has become an annual journey down memory lane; until fairly recently, the chestnut was a central part of the diet here in Chataigneraire (literally, the chestnut grove).

The air was fragrant with the smell of roasting chestnuts – at least until the downpour soaked the grill. There were stands selling cakes made with chestnut flour and open sandwiches of mashed chestnuts, cheese and bacon. There were also articles made of chestnut wood such as baskets, furniture and walking sticks.

One of the highlights of the fair was a cookery competition for original recipes incorporating chestnuts. The president of the panel of judges was the chef Michel Bras who owns the best restaurant in the region. Bras has written a massive cookbook of inventive recipes, many of which call for the wild plants and mushrooms he comes across as he goes on his daily jog.

People packed into the village hall as the competition started, partly because they wanted to see the famous Bras, and partly because it was pouring down outside.

The crowd watched calmly as the judges sampled mouthfuls of seven dishes and gave them marks for appearance, taste, balance and so on. The winning recipe was a delicious charlotte of chestnut puree and cream, served with a bitter orange sauce.

At that point, the audience, already deeply frustrated at not being allowed to taste the dishes themselves, stared in amazement as Bras made a harsh summing-up speech. “I couldn’t find the taste or texture of the chestnuts of my youth,” he said, before running off to his car.

There was a jollier atmosphere at the *aligot* evening. *Aligot* is a local dish consisting of cheese, mashed potatoes, cream, butter and garlic. A huge iron pot of the kind used for cooking pig food was carried in. Three well-built young men stirred the mixture vigorously with what looked like canoe paddles, then, to cheers from the 340 diners, they announced it was ready.

An hour later, after everyone had eaten their *aligot* (made from 145 kg of potatoes, 42 kgs of cheese, 12 litres of cream and 4 kg of butter) the waltzing began. It was a proper village dance where anyone was free to invite anyone else for a spin round the floor.

1. Some visitors came out of curiosity while others came because...

- A they enjoyed the trip through the country roads.
- B the chestnut fair brought back memories of the past.
- C they wanted to go on a diet.
- D chestnuts are healthy.

2. Why did the smell of roasting chestnuts disappear?

- A There were no chestnuts left.
- B People were selling other things.
- C The heavy rainfall put the fires out.
- D It was late in the day.

3. The cookery competition was for recipes which...

- A Michel Bras had written in his book.
- B were very old.
- C included chestnuts.
- D were used in the best restaurants.



4. The village hall was packed because some people wanted to see Bras and some wanted to...

- A take shelter from the rain.                       C learn the recipes.  
 B have a rest.     D cook chestnuts.

1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Fill in *must*, *may* / *might* or *can't* and the correct form of the infinitive.

A: Do you think it was Brown who robbed the National Bank?

B: He (1) ..... (be) the one; people saw him running out of the bank.

A: That doesn't tell me anything. He (2) ..... (be) in a hurry.

B: Yes, but the security guard there gave us a description and Brown fits it perfectly. The guard (3) ..... (not / lie) to us.

A: We still haven't caught the person who robbed the Merchant Bank last month. Do you think Brown had anything to do with that robbery?

B: It crossed my mind too, so I checked. He was out of the country last month so he (4) ..... (not / rob) the Merchant Bank.

A: Are you sure? He (5) ..... (plan) everything so that it looked like he was out of the country.

B: You (6) ..... (have) a point there. There are some similarities between the two robberies. You see, in both cases the robber spoke with a foreign accent and had dark, curly hair.

You attended a party in your friend's house last night. Write a thank-you email to your friend. Include the following:

- thank your friend for his/her hospitality;
- say that you liked the food very much;
- ask your friend to give you a recipe of the dish you liked most.

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## ► III. Speaking

Talk about the role of sport in your school.

- Which kinds of sport are popular in your school?
- Are there any traditional sporting events?
- Have you ever participated in sports competitions?

## Examination Card #87

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose from the sentences (A–H) the one which fits each gap (1–4). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### WEATHER FROM THE WEST

by Colin Luckhurst

For many years I used to think that the national interest in weather was as much a British obsession as the state of their lives was a French one, but I've realised it's not really like that.

(0) **B** When other subjects could be controversial, embarrassing or too personal, the British prefer to resort to unimportant observations: "Rather cold today, isn't it?" they say. In these damp and misty off-shore islands, the weather and its comparative unpredictability is quite an interesting subject. (1) .....

Tony Targett, our regional television weather presenter, showed me around. He is, like other forecasters, actually an employee of the Meteorological Office. Doing the televised forecast, although a high profile activity, is only part of the work of those employed by the Met Office.

A wide variety of people have a serious interest in the weather and will pay for an early insight. It's not just the obvious ones like the National Rivers Authority, which can usefully learn about rainfall, but the police, the highway authorities, the airports, and also some less likely groups.

(2) .....

The power generators and the fuel industries take advice on expected temperatures which dictate demand and, for the gas industry, the need for storage capacity. I was intrigued by the range of information inputs which provide the basis of the forecast from the Bristol Weather Centre. (3) .....

There are other satellites, either orbiting the earth or in a fixed position. Weather stations, wireless operators on ships in the Atlantic, radar – which shows exactly where the rain is – and computer modelling add to the flow of information.

At the Met Office we were able to look at readings from weather stations in eastern Canada and the United States. There, it was the middle of the night. (4) .....

We watched as the computer graphic zoomed into a weather station in Vermont to take a reading of temperature, cloud cover and wind direction.

Most of the British weather comes from the west, so knowing what is happening on the eastern seaboard of North America will often prove relevant more than 24 hours later.

- A Would you believe that supermarkets buy weather advice in order to change their window displays on the basis of what will sell more?
- B The British use the weather as a support in conversations.
- C Seeing these readings felt almost like eavesdropping over a silent, still-sleeping continent.
- D The Weather Centre provides a computer prediction of when precisely ice will form.
- E So when I was invited to visit the Bristol Weather Centre, I was pleased to accept.
- F Two satellites provide on-screen information direct to PCs.

1	2	3	4



## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- By December I ..... as a teacher for ten years.  
 A will have been working       B will be working       C am going to work
- John will have finished his homework ... 6 o'clock.  
 A by       B until       C by the time
- "How long have you been married?" "..... 3 years."  
 A Since       B Ago       C For
- When I was younger I ..... swimming every day.  
 A used to go       B had gone       C have gone
- Mr Smith ..... an hour ago.  
 A is leaving       B has left       C left
- How long ago ..... taking driving lessons?  
 A have you started       B did you start       C had you started

1	2	3	4	5	6

Your English-speaking friend is staying in Ukraine. He/She is organizing a party on the weekend. Write an email of 50–60 words in which you:

- advise him/her to take the guests to a café;
- inform him/her about your favourite place to eat out.

## ► III. Speaking

Talk about the importance of exercise for our health.

- Why are physical exercises useful for people?
- What are your favourite sports activities?
- Would you like to start playing sport one day? Which one would you choose?

**Examination Card #88****► I. Reading**

Read the text given below. For questions (1–6), choose from the inventions (A–D).

**INVENTIONS****A The hideway safe on a coathanger**

Stowaway is a great new security idea – a fully portable travel safe that doubles as a coathanger. Put your valuables inside, lock it firmly to the wardrobe rail then hang up your coat or jacket on it. Its main purpose is hidden by the clothes, but if a thief should take a closer look, he'll find Stowaway is securely locked in place. Ideal for use in hotels, sports changing rooms and at home, too. There is plenty of space for your passports, tickets, money, cheque book and several items of jewellery. Two keys supplied. Stowaway £24.99.

**B New one-step tooth whitening system**

Developed by an American dentist and made in Britain, Dental White is the effective way to whiten stained and discoloured teeth. Unlike other products, the effect is achieved in one simple process. The system comes with applicator trays for upper and lower teeth; when heated the trays mould to the exact shape of your teeth. Now squeeze a thin line of Whitening Gel into the tray and “bite” into it. The results can be dramatic, especially with yellow tea-stains. Complies with European safety standards. Dental White (250g kit) £9.99.

**C The cleanest sweep of all**

Now you only need one broom to cope with every cleaning chore, indoors or out – carpets, vinyl and wood floors, patios, the garden and the driveway. Incredibly, the Wonder Broom will sweep, clean and rake them all. Made of durable rubber and fibres that are completely washable, it will even remove the finest particles like pet hair, salt and sugar – but won't damage furniture or surfaces. You can use it as a mop on tiles, windows and on the car, yet it's also perfect for raking outdoors. And in normal use, it will last a lifetime. This really is a cleaning revolution! Guaranteed for 10 years. Wonder Broom £16.99.

**D Micromix stirs while it cooks**

This beautifully simple British invention stirs food while it cooks in the microwave. Perfect for dishes like scrambled eggs, sauces, porridge or custard. The Micromix stirring action not only keeps the food at the right consistency but also eliminates health concerns over uneven heating. Better still, it prevents “hot-spots”, which reduces the likelihood of boiling over and means you don't need to cover the dish! Why not get on with something else while the Micromix does the stirring for you? Fits all microwave ovens with a turntable. Micromix £6.99.

Which invention(s) might be useful for:

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| someone who does not like to spend time cooking? | (1) ..... |
| someone who keeps a clean and tidy home?         | (2) ..... |
| someone who is concerned about their appearance? | (3) ..... |
| someone who worries about food-poisoning?        | (4) ..... |
| someone who travels a lot?                       | (5) ..... |
| someone who drinks a lot of tea?                 | (6) ..... |

1	2	3	4	5	6





## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item.

Up until 1900, fishermen caught around 150,000 salmon a year in the Rhine, but by 1920, that number had dropped to 30,000. Six years (1) ..... the last few fish in the river were wiped out completely. This ecological disaster occurred when toxic pesticides (2) ..... into the river from a burning chemical factory in Switzerland.

Almost immediately, however, ecological (3) ..... along with the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine, started the Salmon 2,000 programme. Their (4) ..... was to make the river clean enough for (5) ..... types of fish to live in once more.

Today, their task is almost complete and (6) ..... laws prohibit the dumping of waste into the river. Moreover, thousands of young salmon will be released there to encourage the redevelopment of the Rhine's fishing industry. In fact, it is hoped that by the end of this century, there will be up to 2,000 salmon living and breeding there.

1.	A before	B ago	C then
2.	A poured	B jumped	C felt
3.	A members	B groups	C people
4.	A reason	B want	C aim
5.	A none	B every	C all
6.	A new	B recent	C first

1	2	3	4	5	6

Your school is organizing a sports competition in a month. Write an advertisement about the event. Include the following:

- when the competition will take place;
- who can participate;
- where to register for the event;
- contact details.

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## ► III. Speaking

Talk about food around the world.

- Why do eating habits and food differ in different countries?
- Which cuisines have become popular recently?
- Why do you think dishes like *pizza* and *sushi* have become international?

**Examination Card #89****► I. Reading**

Read the text given below. Choose from the list (A–H) the sentence which best summarises each part (1–6) of the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**EUROPE'S TREES IN DANGER****(0) E**

Forestry experts have called on the European Union to use its powers in order to protect the continent's woodlands. This follows the publication of a recent report showing that one quarter of Europe's trees showed signs of severe damage. The experts are asking for wide-ranging action as it now seems clear that Europe's forests are reaching crisis point.

**(1) .....**

The study examined trees across the whole of Europe and found that they were being damaged throughout the continent. Twenty-six per cent of Europe's trees had lost significant numbers of leaves, while more than ten per cent showed signs of discoloration.

**(2) .....**

The report also put forward factors such as air pollution and climate change as causes of this environmental problem. Responding to the report, however, a European spokesman said it was too early to be certain about what was causing the widespread damage. The European Commission has now begun a more detailed 20-year study which will hopefully produce clearer answers.

**(3) .....**

Francis O'Sullivan, senior forestry officer at the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF), pointed out: "While Europe is quick to condemn tropical countries over their forestry policies, it has been ignoring the crisis in its own backyard. Europe now has fewer forests than any other continent except Antarctica, and has less protected woodland than any other region in the world."

**(4) .....**

"Less than one per cent of our ancient forests remain," he added. "If this is allowed to continue, the damage to our forest systems will result in a reduction in water quality and will cause a crisis in the fishing, tourist and timber industries, as well as threatening the ecological balance in Europe".

**(5) .....**

Nigel Dudley, a specialist forestry adviser, says that the forestry industry has made substantial progress in organising a programme of forest management, but in his opinion European governments have not been acting quickly enough. Dudley believes that there is a need for further European action on commitments made at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992.

**(6) .....**

Next month the WWF will be reporting on how well governments around the world have kept their Rio summit promises. Most governments are expected to get poor reports. The situation in Europe may, however, be about to improve as the European Parliament is to begin investigating forest protection and may ask for new safeguards to protect the health of Europe's trees.

- A More research is needed to find out the reasons for tree damage.
- B The situation in Europe may soon get better.
- C Environmental damage is threatening certain European industries.
- D Planting more trees is only part of the solution.
- E Threatened trees need European protection.
- F Europe's trees have been harmed in a variety of ways.
- G The forestry industry has acted more quickly than European governments.
- H Europe should pay more attention to its own environmental problems.



1	2	3	4	5	6

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item.

- The ..... statement reported the survival of fifty people.  
 A high                       B official                       C legal                       D top
- His yacht and mansion have been ..... at £6 million.  
 A valued                       B cost                       C prized                       D counted
- She nearly ..... on her sandwich as she was eating very fast.  
 A suffocated                       B drowned                       C fainted                       D choked
- The secretary corrected all the ..... in the computer printout.  
 A errors                       B drawbacks                       C gaps                       D prints
- Fortunately, he suffered no ..... in the accident.  
 A wounds                       B pains                       C injuries                       D damages
- The use of unleaded petrol has ..... in recent years.  
 A grown up                       B enlarged                       C increased                       D extended

1	2	3	4	5	6

You've read an advertisement about yoga classes in your school gym and decided to attend. Write an email of 50–60 words to your friend.

- inform him/her about your decision;
- say what influenced it;
- invite your friend to join you.

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## ► III. Speaking

Talk about Ukrainian eating habits.

- What everyday meals do people have in Ukraine?
- What traditional dishes are popular?
- What kinds of food do you prefer?

## Examination Card #90

### ► I. Reading

**Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

Half a mile from home, at the far edge of the woods where the land was highest, a great pine tree stood. The top of this ancient tree towered above all the others and made it visible for miles and miles. Sylvia had always believed that whoever climbed to the top of it could see the ocean. Now she thought of the tree with a new excitement. Why, if she climbed at dawn, would she not be able to see the whole world, and discover where the white heron flew, and find its hidden nest?

What an adventure! As she lay awake in her bed, she thought of the glory and triumph of telling everyone the secret of where the heron hid. Sylvia knew her mother and her guest were fast asleep, so she crept out of the house and followed the path through the woods. The air was filled with the sleepy songs of half-awakened birds.

There was the huge tree, seeming to sleep in the fading moonlight. Sylvia bravely began to climb, the blood racing through her veins, her bare hands and feet gripping the bark. First she had to climb the oak tree that grew alongside. Sylvia felt her way easily. She had often climbed there before, and knew that higher up one of the oak's upper branches rubbed against the pine trunk. When she reached it, the way was harder than she had thought. The sharp twigs scratched her, and the sticky pine sap made her little fingers clumsy and stiff.

The tree seemed to grow taller as she climbed, and she began to doubt if she could reach her goal before dawn. But Sylvia passed the last thorny branch, her face shining with triumph as she stood at the very top, weak and shaking with exhaustion.

There was the sea, dazzling in the first morning light. Two hawks flew east, so far below her she felt she, too, might fly away among the clouds. The birds sang louder and louder until the sun came up.

This beauty almost overwhelmed little Sylvia, but she did not forget her mission. Where was the white heron? She looked down to the green marsh where she had seen him before. There he was, rising and sweeping towards the great pine tree. He landed, and Sylvia froze as she watched the heron, perched two branches below, calling to his mate, cleaning his feathers for the new day.

**1. Where was the pine tree located?**

- A at the bottom of a hill
- B next to Sylvia's house
- C at a high point near Sylvia's house
- D in the middle of a forest

**2. Why did Sylvia decide to climb the pine tree?**

- A Because it seemed an easy thing to do.
- B Because she had climbed it before.
- C Because it was next to an oak tree she used to climb.
- D Because she wanted to know where the white bird hid.

**3. How did she feel when she reached the top?**

- A She was so frightened of falling that her body shook.
- B She was delighted but felt very tired.
- C She was delighted, but disappointed that the bird's nest was not there.
- D She was so delighted that she did not feel tired.

**4. What did the bird do when he reached the tree?**

- A He sat down next to her.
- B He shouted for help.
- C He settled on a lower branch.
- D He flew past her.



1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- He was covered in oil because he ..... the car.  
 A has repaired                       B had been repairing                       C will be repairing
- I'm sure he ..... to your birthday party.  
 A will come                               B comes                                       C will have come
- Next year Jack ..... at Oxford University.  
 A would study                           B will have studied                       C will be studying
- If you don't want to continue your studies, you ..... find a job.  
 A might                                       B must     C can't
- Mum ordered me ..... to my room.  
 A go     B going     C to go
- She would love ..... a gold medal in the Olympics.  
 A to win     B winning                                       C won

1	2	3	4	5	6

You are on holiday in a seaside town. Write a postcard of 50–60 words to an English friend of yours. In your postcard, you should:

- describe where you are staying;
- say what facilities the town has got;
- tell you friend what you are going to do these days.

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## ► III. Speaking

Your English-speaking friend is staying with you for the New Year. You are having a holiday meal in your house/flat. Now you're talking to your friend. You:

- recommend something that you also like;
- tell him/her what some dishes are like;
- help him/her choose the dish that he/she would like.

**Examination Card #91****► I. Reading**

Read the texts given below. For questions (1–6), choose from the cottages (A–D).

**COTTAGES IN BRITAIN****A Fenton Farmhouse**

Virtually everything about Fenton Farmhouse is spacious – from its lovely sunny garden to its farmhouse kitchen. There are some of the country's best beaches within easy reach, and for the energetic, the village of Little Haven is one mile away by footpath. A menu is supplied in the farmhouse and you may order yourselves a real treat to pop in the oven or microwave. There is a large grassy play area for the children. (No pets are allowed.)

**B The Grange**

The Grange is perfectly situated in the tiny village of Walton West. There are many sandy coves along this part of the coastline, just waiting to be explored. You are only half a mile's walking distance, down a hill, from the pretty coastal village of Little Haven, and a mile from a sandy bay at Broad Haven. There is also a sunny rear garden with a small orchard containing apple and plum trees.

**C Hoopers Cottage**

Hoopers Cottage is a most attractive stone cottage in a sheltered position overlooking Orlandon village green. It is about a mile and a half from the sailing and windsurfing harbour at Dale. Martin's Haven is nearby, from where you can catch the boat to the puffin island of Skomer. Hoopers Cottage is large and very comfortably furnished. It has a small garden which is both sheltered and sunny. (No pets).

**D Nutshell Cottage**

This is a delightful cottage offering an extremely high standard of accommodation. The double bed is luxurious, and a ship's ladder takes children (aged 6 and over) to their cabin in the sky. Home-cooked meals can be provided after a day spent on one of the nearby beaches or a hectic game of cricket in the excellent grounds. (Pets are not allowed).

Which cottage(s) would you recommend to someone who:

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| enjoys strolling along the sandy beaches?                           | (1) ..... |
| likes watersports?  | (2) ..... |
| enjoys home-made food?  | (3) ..... |
| likes visiting islands?   | (4) ..... |
| would like a house that has plenty of room both inside and outside? | (5) ..... |
| enjoys ball games?  | (6) ..... |

1	2	3	4	5	6

**► II. Writing**

Choose the correct word.

1. She felt a great ..... of achievement when she qualified for the national championships.

- A sensation       B spirit       C sense       D feeling





**Examination Card #92****► I. Reading**

**Read the texts given below. For questions (1–6), choose from the cottages (A–D).**

**COTTAGES IN BRITAIN****A The Coach House**

This superb conversion of an original coach house has its own private gardens. The property also has a sheltered patio with a barbecue and garden furniture. It is a 5 minute woodland stroll to Comrose Brook, and River Cleddau, where trout and salmon are regularly caught (private fishing is available to guests). Newgate beach is 10 minutes' drive away and many other beaches are within easy reach. Haverfordwest's castle, colourful shops and restaurants are just three miles away. Pembrokeshire's oldest pub is a 15-minute walk away. (No pets allowed).

**B Potters Cottage**

Potters Cottage lies right next to a trout stream that winds its way to nearby Wolfscastle. Squash and tennis courts, a "Good Food Guide" restaurant, pub and shop are all within walking distance. The central location makes Wolfscastle easily accessible to the wide sandy beaches of St Brides Bay and the rocky coves of the north coast. Potters Cottage is extremely spacious and very well furnished. There is a picturesque terrace and further extensive grounds are shared with the owners who have a working pottery and live in the adjoining houses. The pottery workshop is available to guests in the evenings. (No pets, please).

**C Stone Lodge**

An attractively restored stone cottage in the village of Nolton, half a mile from the sandy cove at Nolton Haven. Stone Lodge is next door to a working dairy farm and families are welcome to watch the cows being milked. Horse riding is available nearby. A large enclosed rear yard and small lawn at the front of the cottage provide parking and recreation areas. Nearby, Celtic Corner's traditional Welsh evening has proved to be one of the most popular forms of entertainment with people staying in our cottages. (No pets, please).

**D Wishing Well Cottage**

Situated one mile inland from Little Haven, with footpath access to the coastal path, this is the centre one of three adjoining cottages, beautifully maintained by the owners. Meals are available in your cottage if so desired, and you are well situated for a trip to Dale, Marloes Sands or Martin's Haven, from where you can take the boat to the puffin islands of Skomer and Stokholm. There are extensive shared grounds ideal for exploring and also providing secluded sitting-out areas. (You can bring up to two dogs if you wish and other pets are also welcome.)

**Which cottage(s) would you recommend to someone who:**

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| has children who love horses?                                | (1) ..... |
| would like to try a traditional craft?                       | (2) ..... |
| wants to bring a cat?  | (3) ..... |
| likes cooking outdoors?                                      | (4) ..... |
| would like to experience traditional forms of entertainment? | (5) ..... |
| likes visiting islands?                                      | (6) ..... |

1	2	3	4	5	6





## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

- Since the environmental group could not sway the politicians to help, it decided to focus its efforts on the film ..... .  
 A business       B industry       C actors       D releases
- The film was successful because it appealed to a wide of viewers.  
 A range       B extent       C span       D group
- His decision to sing only sad or depressing songs has had a very negative ..... on his album sales.  
 A impression       B burden       C impact       D result
- He thought that just because he was famous, he couldn't get into ..... for breaking the law.  
 A hardship       B problems       C trouble       D difficulties
- Even the reign of some of the greatest entertainers of all time, like Elvis Presley, eventually came to a(n) ..... .  
 A end       B finish       C close       D stop
- Even though the two teenagers were ..... entrance to the rock concert, they could still hear it.  
 A restricted       B forbidden       C barred       D denied

1	2	3	4	5	6

You are on a seaside holiday. Write a postcard of 50–60 words to your Granny about your rest. Include the following:

- ask your Granny about her health;
- inform her about accommodation, weather conditions and everyday activities;
- promise to visit her as soon as you come back home.

## ► III. Speaking

Talk about different types of weather.

- Which type of weather is your favourite?
- What activities do you usually do if the weather is fine (bad)?
- Describe today's weather.

## Examination Card #93

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A–H) for each part (1–6) of it. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### INVENT YOUR WAY TO RICHES

(0) D

“All you have to do is make a better mousetrap and the world will come running to your door,” said the American writer, Ralph Waldo Emerson.

(1) .....

Sadly this isn't true, as thousands of inventors in the United Kingdom find out every year. Making a financial success out of your initial ideas can be a complicated and time-consuming process. But for some, the rewards make the effort well worthwhile. Dr Ruben Rausing, inventor of the modern cardboard drinks carton, made a fortune from his invention, and the creators of Trivial Pursuit also became multi-millionaires.

(2) .....

However, when it comes to inventing, a number of difficulties stand in the way. For example, obtaining a “patent” can be complicated – a company must be found to develop and market the product, and of course international sales must be considered as well. The first step, ideally, is to look for a gap in the commercial markets and then invent something to fill that gap.

(3) .....

The company Inventorlink receives over a thousand ideas every year and helps about 300 inventors to take their ideas further. Their inventions range from small developments in everyday tools to a giant £300,000 oil separator for the use in the North Sea to clean water which has become mixed with oil.

(4) .....

According to Richard Payne, marketing manager of Inventorlink, inventors come in two different types. Half of them are experts who have seen a use for their product, the other half are talented amateurs who have just had an idea.

(5) .....

For most inventors with a good idea the first thought is to get a patent. This is vital, but Richard Payne says he prefers to talk to inventors before they've applied for one. “Patents are expensive, and we like to give the inventor some idea of whether the invention has a chance of being successful before they spend money.”

(6) .....

What are the characteristics of a successful invention? “It's original and it's wanted,” says Richard Payne firmly. “There are three things that inventors all too often overlook. Firstly, you have to sit down and ask yourself whether there's a market for it. Secondly, can it be made economically? There has to be a really big profit margin to persuade a manager to take it up. And finally, if you really want to make money, is it a one-time product or can it be developed to keep sales going on for years?”

In reality the chances of coming up with a total success are very small. It's very difficult for new ideas to be accepted. Yet still some ideas make it through all the barriers and end up making millions for their inventors.

- A The wide range of successful inventions.
- B The need for market, commercial and developmental research.
- C Consultation is essential before patenting.
- D The way to fame.
- E The complicated road to success.
- F Producing a successful invention with ease.



G Professional inventors and amateurs may succeed.

H Commercial success is difficult but possible.

1	2	3	4	5	6

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- The magician obviously has a lot of ....., but I think he needs some new tricks!  
 A genius       B brilliance       C talent       D gift
- Huge ..... are expected at the premiere of Cameron Diaz' new movie.  
 A viewers       B spectators       C audiences       D onlookers
- The new leisure centre has excellent sports .....  
 A appliances       B resources       C conveniences       D facilities
- The game will be ..... for an hour because the other team is stuck in traffic.  
 A postponed       B cancelled       C transferred       D suspended
- You need to have lots of ..... and be able to take criticism if you want to become a top sportsman.  
 A conduct       B discipline       C attitude       D manner
- Could you tell me what time the plane to Nicosia ....., please?  
 A goes up       B goes off       C takes up       D takes off

1	2	3	4	5	6

Your friend has been ill for a week. Write an email of 50–60 words to him/her. Include the following:

- what help you may offer;
- time and place to meet and explain your friend new school material;
- what books and Internet resources you would recommend him/her to use.

## ► III. Speaking

Talk about the natural disaster you've read in the news.

- How did the disaster influence life in the region?
- What measures were taken?
- Which types of weather are the most dangerous for people?

## Examination Card #94

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Julie Lewis from Oregon, in the United States, is wearing an expensive-looking pair of boots. They are durable yet fashionable. To look at them you would never know that they were made entirely of recycled materials. Julie owns her own shoemaking company and has achieved a long-term ambition to turn waste into something useful. The shoes are made from all sorts of otherwise useless materials, including textile scraps, rubber from tyres, and plastic bags. Julie knows that she cannot solve the world's environmental problems single-handed, but nonetheless she feels she is doing good at a local level.

Recycling has become extremely popular in the US, particularly in recent years when the number of recycling schemes has increased by 500 percent. 65 percent of aluminium cans are recycled plus a quarter of paper and 20 percent of glass. The enthusiasm for re-using materials has come from the realisation that Americans produce far more waste per person than most Europeans; a total of 200 million tons a year. This is twice as much peris capita as Germany, for example, and it would be enough to fill a line of dustbin lorries stretching eight times around the world.

America even exports its waste. Taiwan buys used paper to make more paper and Japan uses American scrap metal and makes it into new cars, which it then sells back to the US. Two thirds of the remaining waste is buried in landfill sites. Disposal of waste poses a major problem. Landfill sites can cause pollution of water supplies. And as sites fill up, new ones need to be found. Some rubbish is burnt but this pollutes the atmosphere. The obvious answer, then, is to recycle more. Recycling is already big business – Julie Lewis being a perfect example. Her company has already attracted millions of dollars worth of investment. Recycled products are no longer seen as poor quality goods but as desirable alternatives.

A hugely successful scheme has been operating in Palm Beach County since 1988. Rubbish is sorted into different categories. Paper, glass and plastic are sold to recycling firms. Kitchen waste is used to power a generator which supplies electricity to 30,000 houses. Other materials are used to make soil, which is then used for growing fruit and vegetables.

There are of course economic arguments against recycling. It can be expensive to run the schemes. And as Lynn Scarlett, a government adviser from Los Angeles argues, it does not make economic or environmental sense to transport materials for recycling from areas which still have plenty of landfill space.

In a time when newspapers and TV news bulletins are filled with depressing stories of environmental disasters, it is important to remind people, especially children, that they can make a difference. After all, they can recycle their waste every day of their lives.

1. Julie Lewis has always wanted...

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A to run her own business.     | <input type="checkbox"/> C to look fashionable.     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B to be involved in recycling. | <input type="checkbox"/> D to wear expensive shoes. |

2. Americans now recycle far more than they used to because...

- A they are competing with Germany.  
 B they want to make a profit from recycling.  
 C they need more aluminium.  
 D they produce more rubbish than other countries.

3. What does the Palm Beach County scheme involve?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A making energy out of waste              | <input type="checkbox"/> C producing plastic bottles        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B selling fruit and vegetables for profit | <input type="checkbox"/> D opening new recycling businesses |

4. One of the arguments against recycling is that...

- A it makes no sense using landfill sites.  
 B it damages the environment.



- C no one is interested in running the schemes.  
 D it can be uneconomical to ship waste products cross-country.

1	2	3	4

## ► II. Writing

Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. John ..... (be) in his office. He ..... (talk) to Mr Harris.
2. It ..... (seem) that package holidays ..... (become) more and more popular.
3. You ..... (always / use) my shampoo!
4. They ..... (be) so busy with their new house they ..... (not / visit) us for ages.
5. I'm very tired. I ..... (walk) all morning.
6. John ..... (drive) the same car for six years now.
7. I'm afraid that bus ..... (not / stop) here.
8. How much ..... you ..... (earn) in your current job?

You're studying at the language courses in the USA and live in the dormitory (студентський гуртожиток). You have to share a room with a person from another country. Write a list of household chores you are to share.

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## ► III. Speaking

You are going to participate in the conference devoted to the mass media. Express your point of view on the following questions.

- What is the role of the mass media in the modern society?
- What is your reaction to the information you read / listen to?

## Examination Card #95

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose from the sentences (A–H) the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### FIGHT TO FREE THE SAD WHALE

Ulysses, a sixteen-year-old killer whale, has been the top attraction at Barcelona Zoo for nine years. Winning the hearts of millions of visitors with his good nature, he even allows keepers to put their heads and hands inside his giant jaws. (0) *H* They are also the most intelligent animals in the oceans.

However, Ulysses has recently been showing signs of unhappiness and frustration. (1) ..... He is under stress, bored, lonely and desperate for a mate.

He has already begun to show sudden mood changes and signs of aggression. (2) ..... As a result keepers no longer risk their heads among Ulysses' 50 teeth.

A team of scientists has warned that Ulysses could turn dangerous because of constant stress and being on show in his tiny pool. Despite the warnings, zoo administrators only intend to send him on a three-year rest treatment to a marine show in the United States.

(3) ..... They are also going to ensure that he returns to Barcelona with a mate.

However, British experts have recommended that Ulysses should be returned to his native Icelandic seas. The regional government believes that the good publicity generated such an action would benefit Barcelona and the zoo itself. On the other hand, zoo authorities have said they will fight animal protection groups to keep their star attraction.

The recommendation to return the huge animal to the sea has caused problems between the zoo and the local government. (4) ..... Ulysses, however, would be the perfect candidate as he seems capable of adjusting to life in the wild.

The procedure of his release is very simple. First he would be taken to an Icelandic bay and taught how to catch live fish. (5) ..... When they have been located, Ulysses will be released and an attached electronic device will follow his progress.

The recommendation to free Ulysses, made by the British Society for the Protection of Whales and Dolphins, seems quite logical. (6) ..... His future will now be decided by a commission of scientists.

- A Ulysses' dissatisfaction in captivity makes releasing him the obvious thing to do.
- B Zoo authorities, aware of the possible dangers, have increased safety measures.
- C The problem has arisen because there is the possibility that Ulysses would be unable to adjust to sea life and eventually die.
- D Scientists believe that this behaviour could have been caused by the fact that he has outgrown his pool.
- E Then his "family" will be located, which should not be difficult as Icelandic whales are well-monitored.
- F No captive whale has ever been returned to the sea.
- G While he is away, they can build a new, bigger pool by the sea.
- H This proves that, contrary to popular belief, killer whales are not necessarily aggressive.

1	2	3	4	5	6



► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. I'm sorry, sir, you're too late. The bus ..... twenty minutes ago.  
 A was leaving     B had been left     C had left     D left
2. I think it's ..... to read a book than watch a movie.  
 A good     B better     C well     D best
3. She ..... on her computer all morning.  
 A has worked     B has been working     C is working     D works
4. They ..... to meet up with old friends next weekend.  
 A going     B go     C are going     D have gone
5. A: Jimmy doesn't like sailing at all!  
 B: I can see that. He ..... he's going to be sick!  
 A looking like     B look like     C is looking as if     D looks as if
6. A: What do you think about going to see the new Michael Moore documentary?  
 B: To be honest, I'm not ..... on documentaries. I prefer comedies!  
 A keen     B good     C eager     D enthusiastic

1	2	3	4	5	6

You are going to have the 'end of the school year' party. Write an invitation card of 50–60 words to your friend. Include the following:

- time and place where the party will be held;
- necessary arrangements for it.

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► III. Speaking

"Art washes away from the soul the dust of everyday life," Pablo Picasso wrote.

- Which forms of art do you like most?
- Which forms of art have you ever tried?
- Do you think art is an important part of general education?
- What forms of art appeal to you?

## Examination Card #96

### ► I. Reading

**Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

As the water reached her waist Helen felt herself starting to panic. It was ridiculous, she told herself. Here she was a fully grown woman wearing armbands and a buoyancy aid around her waist and grasping a float. But she was still terrified of water.

At 43, and married with two children, Helen was deeply ashamed of the fact she couldn't swim. She hadn't had swimming lessons at school as there had been no facilities. As she'd got older, her natural distrust of water turned into a phobia.

"I was okay as long as my feet were touching the bottom, but the moment I floated free, I'd panic. My heart began racing, my stomach would tighten and I couldn't bear anybody near me."

In 1975 when she enrolled for lessons at her local swimming pool it was a disaster. The instructor did get her to do a few strokes but she remained absolutely terrified.

When her two children – Daniel, now 19 and Laura, 17 – were young, Helen tried again but her progress was slow and she soon gave in, thinking there was no point carrying on.

And that was exactly how things would have stayed if it hadn't been for the Splash school of swimming in Leeds, near Helen's home. When one of the school's leaflets dropped through her letterbox one day last March, Helen was inspired to give swimming one more go.

"In the past, whenever I said I was starting lessons the whole family would say "Oh no, not again" so this time I didn't tell anybody. I just phoned up Splash and booked a course."

At first Helen was as scared as ever but gradually, with the teacher's help, she began to make progress. The school taught Helen as part of a small group and the instructors stayed in the water with her. They were very patient and that was what she needed. Other instructors at other schools had bullied her and so she'd become discouraged. At Splash, however, they were very understanding.

After a few months, Helen was able to take off the armbands and started going to another class at her local sports centre. Soon she could swim a whole length of the swimming pool.

Then, just when things were looking up and Helen was able to swim half a dozen lengths, she suddenly lost her nerve again. One day, out of the blue, she had a panic attack and started shaking and shivering with fear.

Determined not to let this defeat her after she'd come so far, Helen went to a hypnotherapist who gave her subconscious suggestions to help her overcome her fears. She was soon back in the water with renewed assurance.

And now Helen can swim 64 lengths of her local swimming pool, which is much more than a mile. To celebrate her success she hired the pool at her local sports centre for a birthday celebration. Helen shows the rest of us anything can be achieved if you want to do it badly enough.

#### 1. Why hadn't Helen learnt to swim?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A She had always been terrified of water. | <input type="checkbox"/> C She had distrusted her instructor at school. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B She hadn't had the opportunity.         | <input type="checkbox"/> D The school pool had been too deep.           |

#### 2. What happened the first time Helen had lessons?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A She didn't get over her fears.  | <input type="checkbox"/> C She managed to swim a reasonable distance. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B She was afraid of the teachers. | <input type="checkbox"/> D She nearly drowned.                        |

#### 3. At the Splash school the instructors...

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A made her learn at the group's pace. | <input type="checkbox"/> C didn't rush her.            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B bullied her.                        | <input type="checkbox"/> D explained her fears to her. |







**Examination Card #97****► I. Reading**

**Read the text given below. For questions (1–4), choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

**THE SPIRIT OF LONDON**

London often gives the impression of being more comfortable with its past than its present. From the world-famous landmarks of St Paul's Cathedral, Buckingham Palace and the Tower of London to the traditional and well-loved double-decker buses, the theatres and the many grand hotels, England's capital offers visitors a journey through centuries of history. This journey is even better now that the building works, which covered many historic sites, have been taken down. Newly cleaned and restored buildings are revealed, and the city looks as if it has been revitalised.

The city has also rediscovered its river. The area between the South Bank Arts Centre, which includes the National Theatre and Tower Bridge, has been brought back to life, and the city has found a new heart along the forgotten riverside. As you walk eastwards along the river from Westminster, you will discover that old warehouses have been transformed into galleries, shops and clubs.

Across the river from London Bridge is 'the City of London', the financial district of the capital. The City has its own historic delights, such as the 15<sup>th</sup> century Guildhall and churches designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The best way to explore the City is on foot. For instance, you can "walk through the ages", starting from Fournier Street and ending at the modern Lloyd's building on Lime Street. Remember, however, that in London you are never far away from the past; the old-fashioned red telephone boxes are becoming popular again, and many London pubs – where a visitor might ask for a pint of bitter – have been restored to their original Victorian beauty.

But the capital is not a historical theme park. It is a lively and exciting metropolis which is well-known for its popular culture, music, clubs, street fashion and visual arts. Today, many of its wide variety of restaurants claim to be as good as in any other European capitals. For example, Marco Pierre White's highly recommended restaurant at the Hyde Park Hotel is a perfect example of new English cuisine – unusual, sophisticated and extremely expensive. When it comes to shopping, Covent Garden and King's Road in Chelsea offer a mixture of reasonably priced chainstore clothing and unique boutiques selling everything from rave gear to skateboards. Shoppers with full wallets and more sophisticated tastes should head for Knightsbridge, where Harrods and Harvey Nichols compete to be the most exclusive department store in London.

Much of London's energy and originality is now centred in Soho, the city's liveliest and most bohemian area. Today, it has become a meeting place for all kinds of people from all over the world, whatever the hour of day or night.

So, even if you are new to the city, you don't have to try hard in order to experience the real London. Despite its heavy traffic and shaking underground railway, it is still one of the world's greatest and most cosmopolitan cities.

**1. According to the first paragraph, what is the most outstanding characteristic of London?**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A the number of hotels         | <input type="checkbox"/> C the number of landmarks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B the number of historic sites | <input type="checkbox"/> D the number of theatres  |

**2. The City of London...**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A was built by Sir Christopher Wren. | <input type="checkbox"/> C is a museum of architecture.               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B is mainly made up of churches.     | <input type="checkbox"/> D contains different styles of architecture. |

**3. The new English cuisine is...**

- |  |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A well represented by White's restaurant. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B only available at the Hyde Park Hotel.  |



- C available in all London restaurants.
- D not worth the price the diner is expected to pay.

4. What does the writer think of London's shopping facilities?

- A They are too expensive for most people.
- B They provide for a variety of tastes.
- C They are all quite reasonably priced.
- D They don't have enough customers.

1	2	3	4

► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. Noodles are a common ingredient in Chinese ..... .  
 A cuisine       B menu       C eating       D consumption
2. John needed ..... to remove his appendix.  
 A help       B attention       C medication       D surgery
3. A balanced diet is ..... for you.  
 A nice       B good       C right       D necessary
4. Damien is a very ..... chef.  
 A wise       B expert       C intelligent       D talented
5. Smoking is a ..... hazard.  
 A medical       B lifestyle       C health       D human
6. You should have a flu ..... as soon as possible.  
 A vaccination       B inoculation       C immunisation       D preparation

1	2	3	4	5	6

Write a 'thank you' letter of 50–60 words to the host family you were staying with during your language course abroad. State how grateful you are for their hospitality, express your respect and appreciation.

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► III. Speaking

Talk about the ways of reducing pollution.

- What kinds of pollution make our environment dangerous for living?
- What can people do to reduce pollution?
- What do you do to make our environment cleaner?

## Examination Card #98

### ► I. Reading

Read the text given below. Choose from the sentences (A–H) the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you don't need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### COOPERATIVE KIDS

If you took a doctor from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and put her in a modern operating theatre, she would have no idea what to do, but if you put a teacher from the 19<sup>th</sup> century into a modern classroom, she would be able to carry on teaching without pause. (0) *D*

The idea remains that students are empty containers which the teacher fills with knowledge, and that all students have to do is listen and write.

Education consultant Alyce Miller says: "This approach does not work in today's changing world. We are not teaching creative problem-solving. We encourage competition, believing that this brings out the best in people." But this is not so. (1) ..... She goes on to say that the teacher's role is no longer to feed students with information. "What students need today are the skills to find information, to use it and to think creatively in order to solve the problems of our world."

Miller believes that cooperative learning is the future of education, and thinks of it as the best way to encourage responsibility, tolerance and helpfulness towards others. (2) .....

In cooperative learning classes, the traditional classroom physical layout is abandoned. (3) ..... Pupils learn to work first in pairs, then in threes, and finally in teams of four. Students are required to participate actively in discussing and shaping their own knowledge. The teacher, who is still very important to the process, becomes the helper rather than the master.

Aarnout Brombacher, head of the Mathematics department at Westerford High School, says: "The incorrect assumption that many people make about cooperative learning is that it is merely group work. It is much, much more. (4) ..... With this technique, most of the time in the classroom is spent teaching them these skills – life skills."

Brett Melville, a 17-year-old pupil at the school, agrees. "You learn the same material as you would using the normal method, but this way you learn how to work with others at the same time. In our class, we are given enough time to discuss issues and problems in detail." (5) .....

One teacher, Lynne Gedye, has been using cooperative learning in her classes for two years. She says: "This year, we have several pupils in the class who can hardly speak a word of English. I was tearing my hair out, wondering what to do, but I need not have worried. The children's response was amazing. (6) ....."

All in all, it seems that cooperative learning turns the classroom from a competitive arena into a place where learning facts and life skills is both more fun and more effective for pupils and teachers alike.

- A Children do not sit in straight rows of desks facing the teacher, but rather face one another to make it easier to share ideas.
- B The strong ones coached the weak ones endlessly, so that they could participate in the classroom discussion too.
- C However, she believes that this method is not suitable for all pupils.
- D Teaching methods have hardly changed in one hundred years.
- E She says that good relationships are the key to effective learning.
- F Encouraging children to concentrate on getting the best marks destroys motivation and takes the fun out of learning.
- G He adds that it might take longer than simply listening to the teacher lecture, but the students remember much more afterwards.
- H It recognizes that pupils do not have the skills to work together.



1	2	3	4	5	6

## ► II. Writing

**Underline the correct item.**

1. The footballer's behaviour *caused* / *produced* a lot of disapproval.
2. Many of his views changed as he *turned* / *grew* older and wiser.
3. The farmer knew rain was coming because of the clouds over the *distant* / *far* hills.
4. She often turns to the *older* / *elder* of her two sisters for help.
5. I wish I had *kept* / *taken* his advice in the first place.
6. The police are keeping a *sharp* / *pointed* eye on the suspect.
7. His *habit* / *custom* of coming in late is very annoying.
8. He took it for *certain* / *granted* that he would be promoted.

**You are having a holiday at the moment. Write an email of 50–60 words to your friend. Share your impressions of the rest, places of interest you have been to and your plans for the next few days.**

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## ► III. Speaking

**Talk about hobbies of modern teenagers.**

- What kinds of hobbies do you know?
- Which of them are popular among your peers?
- Say about your hobbies and interests.

**Examination Card #99****► I. Reading**

**Read the text given below. For questions (1–6), choose from the places (A–C).**

**PLACES TO VISIT****A York**

The history of York stretches back to Roman times. Few cities look as completely medieval as York as many buildings have remained more or less unchanged for centuries. With its ancient wooden houses and narrow winding streets, the whole city gives off an atmosphere of history. Today, these streets contain a fascinating variety of shops. York has been called “the City of churches” for there are no fewer than 17 pre-Reformation churches within the city walls. The pride of York is the huge and magnificent Minster which towers over the whole city. It is thought to contain the largest area of medieval coloured glass in the world. If you don't want to join a group tour, there are cassettes – complete with Sony Walkman – which will tell you all about the city.

**B Dover**

The white cliffs of Dover are familiar to millions of travellers. Dover, the gateway to Britain, is the busiest ferry port in Europe. In times gone by, the town has been host to kings, armies, pilgrims and all kinds of travellers. Ancient monuments and ruins testify to Dover's long and fascinating history and today the town offers a great deal to interest visitors all the year round. On a fine day, the harbour itself offers excellent walks. Particularly recommended is the Prince of Wales Pier at the end of which you will find a viewing place with a splendid outlook over the entire port, the white cliffs and Dover Castle. With two direct trains each hour from London Victoria and London Charing Cross, Dover is ideal for a day-trip from the capital.

**C Llangollen**

For six days every July, Llangollen becomes the cultural centre of the world, attracting choirs, musicians, folk singers and dancers from all continents. Over 40 different countries are represented with colourful national costumes, taking part in daily competitions and performing in evening concerts. But if you are more of the outdoor type, why not try riding the rapids? Experience the excitement of white water rapids on the River Wild. All equipment can be hired. Llangollen is also a centre for outdoor clothing and equipment for climbing, walking, mountain biking and camping. From Llangollen wharf you can embark on a 45-minute horse-drawn boat trip along the river or, on certain days, you can go for a longer journey on the Thomas Telford, which has refreshments on board to add to your enjoyment.

**Which town would you recommend to someone who:**

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| would like to attend an international festival? | (1) ..... |
| likes shopping?                                 | (2) ..... |
| wants to buy sporting equipment?                | (3) ..... |
| likes to be given information as they tour?     | (4) ..... |
| wants a day out while staying in London?        | (5) ..... |
| enjoys outdoor activities?                      | (6) ..... |



1	2	3	4	5	6

## ► II. Writing

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

- Perhaps Jenny ..... to go to the doctor's.  
 A should       B must       C ought       D need
- Felicity felt sick after drinking some milk that had ..... off.  
 A been       B gone       C remained       D left
- Mark ..... ten years' experience working as a paramedic.  
 A is having       B has had       C have       D was having
- Health professionals advise that we should eat five portions of fruit or vegetables ..... day.  
 A every       B most       C some       D all
- Alina has been ..... with pneumonia.  
 A diagnosis       B diagnosing       C diagnosed       D diagnose
- My mother worked ..... to get the meal finished in time.  
 A hardly       B hard       C hardness       D hardened

1	2	3	4	5	6

Write a short paragraph (50–60 words) about a seasonal or weather-related festival. Include:

- when/where it takes place;
- what activities/food/etc there are;
- how long it lasts.

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## ► III. Speaking

You have recently watched a film. Talk about:

- the title/actors/director of the film;
- your description of the plot;
- your comments on the music/atmosphere etc;
- your positive or negative opinion.

**Examination Card #100****► I. Reading**

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

**IN SEARCH OF THE REAL KING KONG**

A day earlier I'd been examining a map of the Impenetrable Forest in Uganda. Then I flew out to the capital, Kampala, and after a 10-hour drive to Bwindi I was in the heart of Africa. The forest lies next to the Rift Valley, 15 miles north of the Virunga Volcanoes. It's a place of incredible biological diversity, but I was there to take pictures of mountain gorillas. They are an endangered species and half of the 660 mountain gorillas in the world live in the Impenetrable Forest. I was in search of the real King Kong.

My journey into the forest was organised by a guide called Caleb. As we cut our way through the jungle, we glimpsed red-tailed monkeys in the trees above us – then Caleb suddenly stopped.

The gorillas were close, and we continued forward slowly through some bushes. I could make out a young gorilla sitting in a tree a few metres away. He stared at us while lazily stripping leaves from the branches around him. When he finished, he jumped to the ground and we followed him along a little path.

His family were taking a late lunch and two youngsters were play-fighting under a tree. The leader of the family glanced at them before he disappeared into the darkness of the forest. The black eyes of the rest of the family were watching me through the low branches. I sat next to a mother who was breaking branches for her baby to chew. They let me take pictures of them for about an hour until they left.

No matter how many films you've seen, nothing compares to looking into the eyes of a real mountain gorilla. I wanted to photograph these creatures before they disappear. Mountain gorillas have had their habitat destroyed because of deforestation and many have been killed for meat or souvenirs by poachers. Today they face extinction, and soon we might only see them when movie makers have created them on computers.

*Kelly Phillips*

- What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> A to explain her job	<input type="checkbox"/> C to describe an encounter
<input type="checkbox"/> B to talk about a holiday	<input type="checkbox"/> D to give her opinion
- What do we learn about Kelly's journey?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> A It was dangerous.	<input type="checkbox"/> C It was easy.
<input type="checkbox"/> B She flew to Bwindi.	<input type="checkbox"/> D It had an exact purpose.
- What would a reader learn about mountain gorillas from reading the text?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> A They live alone.	<input type="checkbox"/> C They have bright eyes.
<input type="checkbox"/> B They have red tails.	<input type="checkbox"/> D They might disappear soon.
- How does Kelly describe her experience with the gorillas?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> A It was very frightening.	<input type="checkbox"/> C It was better than seeing them in films.
<input type="checkbox"/> B The gorillas didn't like her.	<input type="checkbox"/> D She enjoyed playing with the gorillas.
- Which of the following is the best description of the writer?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> A An environmentalist who likes taking pictures.
<input type="checkbox"/> B A traveller who cares about nature.
<input type="checkbox"/> C A photographer who cares about gorillas.
<input type="checkbox"/> D A journalist who writes about animals.





1	2	3	4	5

## ► II. Writing

Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Jason's uncle, who was a sailor, (1) ..... (travel) around the world for years. On his return, he (2) ..... (come) to the house with presents for everyone. To Jason, he gave an old lamp which he (3) ..... (buy) in Saudi Arabia. Jason tried (4) ..... (hide) his disappointment at such a dirty old gift, but thanked his uncle for (5) ..... (bring) it anyway. When his uncle (6) ..... (go), Jason's mother wanted (7) ..... (take) the lamp to an antique shop and (8) ..... (it/clean). "That's OK," said Jason. "I (9) ..... (do) it myself." So he took it away and started (10) ..... (polish) it. As he (11) ..... (rub) away the dirt some smoke (12) ..... (come) out of it and, out of the smoke, appeared a large, rather frightening man.

You've decided to invite your friend to visit an exhibition in the art gallery. Write an email. Include the following:

- what kind of exhibition it is;
- where it is organized;
- when you are planning to visit it;
- invite your friend to join you.

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## ► III. Speaking

You have invited your friends to a 'house-warming party'. Tell them about your new flat (house). Include the following:

- describe your flat and its conveniences;
- say how you helped your parents with arranging your flat (house).

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