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НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ПОДАТКОВОЇ СЛУЖБИ УКРАЇНИ

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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

для вступників до
вищих навчальних закладів

Навчальний посібник

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Мета навчального посібника «Англійська мова» – допомогти вступникам визначити свій рівень підготовки до іспиту з англійської мови та опанувати процедурою тестування.

Посібник призначений для вступників до вищих навчальних закладів, які мають на меті складати іспит з англійської мови.

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ЗМІСТ

ВСТУП..... 5

РОЗДІЛ 1. ПІДГОТОВКА ДО ПИСЬМОВОЇ ЧАСТИНИ ТЕСТУ 18
1.1. Поради щодо виконання тестів учасникам тестування 18
1.2.Тренувальні лінгводидактичні тести з англійської мови 20
1.3. Ключі для самоперевірки..... 192
1.4. Граматичний довідник у схемах і таблицях 208

РОЗДІЛ 2. ПІДГОТОВКА ДО УСНОЇ ЧАСТИНИ ТЕСТУ 248
1. MY FAMILY, MY CLOSE RELATIVES AND MYSELF..... 248
2. MY HOUSE / FLAT 250
3. THE CHOICE OF MY FUTURE PROFESSION 253
4. MY DAY 255
5. / 6. SCHOOL HOLIDAYS AND MY DAY OFF..... 257
7. MY SCHOOL..... 259
8. OUR SCHOOL LIBRARY 262
9. BRIEF INFORMATION ON ONE OF UKRAINE'S PRESENT-DAY WRITERS..... 264
10. BRIEF INFORMATION ON ONE OF ENGLAND'S OUTSTANDING WRITERS..... 267
11. BRIEF INFORMATION ON ONE OF UKRAINE'S OUTSTANDING SCIENTISTS 269
12. HOLIDAYS AND IMPORTANT DAYS OF UKRAINE..... 271
13. KYIV AND ITS PROMINENT MONUMENTS OF CULTURE..... 273
14. THE STATE SYSTEM OF UKRAINE 274

15. THE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION
AND CLIMATE OF UKRAINE 276
16. TIES OF UKRAINE WITH GREAT BRITAIN,
CANADA AND THE USA 279
17. THE STATE SYSTEM
OF GREAT BRITAIN 281
18. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION
AND THE CLIMATE OF GREAT BRITAIN 284
19. LONDON AND ITS CULTURAL
AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS 286
20. THE USA AND ITS CITIES 289
21. LIFE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN BRITAIN 292
22. SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND UKRAINE 293
23. A VISIT TO THE THEATRE 295
24. A VISIT TO THE MUSEUM 298
25. A VISIT TO THE CINEMA 300
26. A VISIT TO THE DOCTOR 301
27. TRAVELLING 304
28. SHOPS AND SHOPPING 306
29. SEASONS AND WEATHER 308
30. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 311
ЛІТЕРАТУРА 314

ВСТУП

В результаті отримання Україною статусу незалежної держави і створення відкритого демократичного суспільства на основі економічної системи, що визначає різні форми власності, у країні постійно зростає попит на спеціалістів різного профілю зі знанням англійської мови. У сучасному багатомовному, полікультурному, інформаційно насиченому світі володіння іноземною мовою стає не лише ознакою освіченої людини, але й необхідною складовою професійної компетенції фахівця будь-якої галузі. Це спричиняє потребу як в якісному навчанні іноземної мови, так і в достовірній перевірці рівня володіння нею, забезпечення об'єктивності, прозорості та надійності результатів оцінювання.

Як свідчить вітчизняний і зарубіжний досвід, найбільш ефективним шляхом у цьому напрямі є використання тестової форми контролю рівня сформованості іншомовної комунікативної компетенції, який, відповідно до Рекомендацій з мовної освіти експертів Ради Європи[1] та вітчизняних нормативних документів[2], має дорівнювати рівню "Незалежного користувача" (B1+). Приєднання України до загальноєвропейської зони вищої освіти надало цьому питанню нового звучання і посилило необхідність у розробці ефективних, методично корисних тестів з іноземної мови, зокрема англійської.

Оскільки, на жаль, тестова форма контролю ще не стала практикою масового шкільного навчання іноземної мови, її

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[1] 1. Загальноєвропейські Рекомендації з мовної освіти : вивчення, викладання, оцінювання. науковий редактор українського видання, доктор пед. наук, проф. С.Ю. Ніколаєва. – К. : Ленвіт, 2003. – 273 с.

2. Стандарти і рекомендації щодо забезпечення якості в Європейському просторі вищої освіти. – К. : Ленвіт, 2006. – 35 с.

[2] 1. Державний стандарт базової і повної середньої освіти. – 2004: [http://www.gov.mon.ua]

2. Англійська мова: програма (рівень стандарту) для учнів 2–12 класів середніх загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів. – 2005: [http: //www.gov.mon.ua]

3. Програма для загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів. Англійська мова 2–12 класи // О.Я. Коваленко та ін. : – К.: Шкільний світ, 2001. – 28 с.

4. Програма з англійської мови для професійного спілкування. Г.Є. Бакаєва, О.А. Борисенко, І.І. Зуєнок, В.О. Іваніщева, Л.Й. Клименко, Т.І. Козимирська, С.І.Кострицька, Т.І. Скрипник, Н.Ю.Тодорова, А.О. Ходцева. –К.: Ленвіт, 2005. – 119 с.

впровадження передбачає не лише розробку якісних матеріалів, але й опанування самою процедурою тестування. Звідси і призначення цього посібника – допомогти абітурієнтам, які будуть складати тестові випробування з іноземної мови, в підготовці до тестування.

Вступне випробування з іноземної мови має на меті визначення рівня підготовки абітурієнтів з іноземної мови.

У межах цього іспиту перевіряється та оцінюється рівень сформованості комунікативної іншомовної компетенції, а сааме: мовної, мовленнєвої, соціокультурної та навчальної.

Для забезпечення максимальної об'єктивності та прозорості оцінювання вступне випробування з іноземної мови буде проведено у формі тесту: лінгводидактичного тесту загального володіння іноземною мовою для відбору абітурієнтів (Selection Tests).

Зміст лінгводидактичного тесту загального володіння іноземною мовою для відбору абітурієнтів визначався такими документами:

1. Загальноєвропейські Рекомендації з мовної освіти: вивчення, викладання, оцінювання. Науковий редактор українського видання, доктор пед. наук, проф. С.Ю. Ніколаєва. – К.: Ленвіт, 2003. – 273 с.

2. Англійська мова: програма (рівень стандарту) для учнів 2–12 класів середніх загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів. – 2005 : [http://www.gov.mon.ua]

3. Державний стандарт базової і повної середньої освіти. – 2004 : [http://www.gov.mon.ua]

4. Програма для загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів та спеціалізованих шкіл з поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов: Іноземні мови: 2–12 класи. – К. : Перун, 2005. – 36 с.

5. Програма для загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів. Англійська мова 2–12 класи / О.Я. Коваленко та ін. – К.: Шкільний світ, 2001. – 28 с.

6. Програма з англійської мови для професійного спілкування. Колектив авторів : Г.Є. Бакаєва, О.А. Борисенко, І.І. Зуєнок, В.О. Іваніщева, Л.Й. Клименко, Т.І. Козимирська, С.І. Кострицька, Т.І. Скрипник, Н.Ю.Тодорова, А.О.Ходцева. –К.:Ленвіт, 2005. – 119 с.

7. Стандарти і рекомендації щодо забезпечення якості в Європейському просторі вищої освіти. – К. : Ленвіт, 2006. – 35 с.

Проведенню лінгводидактичного тесту загального володіння іноземною мовою для відбору абітурієнтів передує кропітка робота щодо планування, складання та випробування тестів, обробки та інтерпретації їх результатів, яка включає *три основні стадії*:

І стадія – розробка передтесту: планування тесту, складання передтесту, обробка результатів передтесту, інтерпретація результатів передтесту;

ІІ стадія – розробка остаточного тесту: перепланування передтесту, складання та оформлення остаточного варіанта тесту, підготовка специфікацій та інструкцій;

ІІІ стадія – реалізація тесту: підготовка тесту до застосування, проведення тесту, обробка результатів тесту, інтерпретація результатів.

За метою застосування – діагностуючий тест. *За статусом контролюючої програми* – локально стандартизований тест. *За характером діяльності, що контролюється,* – тести комунікативної та лінгвістичної компетенції. *За спрямованістю тестових завдань* – глобальний тест (має інтегральний характер і дає уявлення про загальний рівень володіння іншомовною компетенцією).

Основна мета – визначення ступеня загального володіння іноземною мовою. *Можлива мета* – прогностична – показує опосередковано навчальні досягнення з іноземної мови у випускників шкіл.

Формат комплексного тесту передбачає дві частини – письмову частину (комунікативний тест у читанні) та тест лінгвістичної компетенції (визначення рівня сформованості граматичних та лексичних навичок) і усну частину (тест у говорінні й опосередковано з аудіювання).

Частина 1 (Читання) включає 35 завдань, з яких 10 – на вста новлення співвідношення, 15 завдань з вибором правильної відповіді із чотирьох запропонованих, 10 завдань на трансформацію. На виконання частини 1 відводиться 45 хвилин.

Частина 2 (Лексико-граматична) включає 26 завдань з вибором правильної відповіді із чотирьох запропонованих, 2 завдання на

зіставлення, 2 завдання на групування. На виконання Частини 2 відводиться 45 хвилин.

Граматичний мінімум охоплює такі теми:

1. Іменник
    - Рід
    - Число
    - Відмінок
2. Артикль
    - Неозначений артикль
    - Означений артикль
3. Прикметник
    - Ступені порівняння прикметників
4. Займенник
    - Особові
    - Присвійні
    - Зворотні
    - Підсилювальні
    - Вказівні
    - Питальні
    - Відносні (з’єднувальні)
    - Неозначені
5. Числівник
6. Дієслово
    - Особові та неособові дієслова
    - Перехідні та неперехідні дієслова
    - Спосіб дієслова
    - Стан дієслова
    - Основні форми дієслова
    - Дієслово to be
    - Дієслово to have
    - Конструкції There is… There are
    - Модальні дієслова
    - Часи англійського дієслова
    - Неозначені часи (Indefinite Tenses)
    - Тривалі часи (Continuous Tenses)
    - Перфектні часи (Perfect Tenses)

Перфектні тривалі часи (Perfect Continuous Tenses)
Пасивний стан
Узгодження (послідовність) часів
Пряма та непряма мова

Частина 3 (Говоріння) включає два завдання: висловлювання за темою, діалог із екзаменатором за темою. Час усної відповіді – 12 хвилин на одного учасника тесту.

Абітурієнт має навести з розмовної теми не менш, ніж 20 граматично правильно оформлених речень. Тематика, що пропонується для монологічного висловлювання, включає такі тематичні розділи:

1. My family, my close relatives and myself
2. My house, flat
3. The choice of my future profession
4. My day
5. School holidays
6. My day off
7. My School
8. Our school library
9. Brief information on one of Ukrainian present-day writers
10. Brief information on one of English present-day writers
11. Brief information on one of Ukrainian outstanding scientist
12. Holidays and Important Days of Ukraine
13. Kyiv and its prominent monuments of culture
14. The state system of Ukraine
15. The geographical location and climate of Ukraine
16. Ties of Ukraine with Great Britain, Canada and the USA
17. The state system of Great Britain
18. Geographical location and climate of Great Britain
19. London and its cultural and historical monuments
20. The USA and its cities
21. Life of young people in Britain
22. Sports in Great Britain and Ukraine
23. A visit to the theatre
24. A visit to the museum
25. A visit to the cinema

26. A visit to the doctor
27. Travelling
28. Shops and shopping
29. Seasons and weather
30. Environmental protection

Чистий час проведення іспиту на одного тестованого (з урахуванням часу очікування та інструктажу) – 120 хвилин.

Тест проводиться в один день трьома групами тестуючих:

– одна група – інструктаж і проведення тесту;

– друга група – перевірка письмової частини тесту за ключами;

– третя група – проведення усного опитування.

Вступникам рекомендовано виконувати завдання у наданому порядку.

Відповіді під час виконання завдань кожної частини кожен абітурієнт має вносити у Бланк для відповідей.

Варіанти екзаменаційних робіт є рівноцінними за труднощами, однаковими за структурою, паралельними щодо розташування завдань: у всіх варіантах робіт під одним і тим же порядковим номером надано завдання, яке перевіряє один і той же елемент змісту.

За правильне виконання кожного завдання абітурієнт отримує 1 бал. За неправильну відповідь або відсутність відповіді 0 балів. За виправлену правильну відповідь 0,5 бала.

Відповідно до формату лінгводидактичного тесту загального володіння іноземною мовою для відбору абітурієнтів загальна оцінка складється із двох (за письмову й усну частини) і виводиться середнє арифметичне.

Оцінка письмової частини тесту здійснюється за такою шкалою:

Кількість правильних відповідей		**Оцінка**
(бали)	(*кількість правильно виконаних завдань*)	
100	73	(високий рівень)
96–99	70–72	(високий рівень)
95	69	(високий рівень)
94	68	(достатній рівень)
85–93	62–67	(достатній рівень)
75–84	55–61	(достатній рівень)
74	54	(середній рівень)
65–73	47–53	(середній рівень)
62–64	36–46	(середній рівень)
21–61	16–35	(початковий рівень)
11–20	8–15	(початковий рівень)
0–10	0–7	(початковий рівень)

Критерії для оцінювання монологічного мовлення та бесіди за темою є наступними:

І початковий рівень навчальних досягнень

«0–10 бал»

Абітурієнт оперує однотипними простими непоширеними реченнями, які побудовані неправильно. Обсяг висловлювання становить половину або менше норми. На запитання не відповідає, тому що розпізнає на слух тільки найбільш поширені слова у мовленні викладача, які звучать в уповільненому темпі.

«11–20 балів»

Абітурієнт оперує однотипними простими непоширеними реченнями, в яких робить помилки. Обсяг висловлювання становить близько 60 % норми. Думки висловлені на початковому рівні засвоєння, порушена послідовність їх викладу. Розпізнає на слух окремі прості непоширені речення, побудовані на вивченому матеріалі, якщо мовлення викладача звучить в уповільненому темпі.

«21–61 бал»

Абітурієнт оперує однотипними простими непоширеними реченнями. Має місце порушення послідовності викладу думок. Обсяг висловлювання становить до 80 % норми, тема розкрита неповно. Абітурієнт розуміє основний зміст запитань викладача, які звучать в уповільненому темпі. Відповіді на запитання дає вкрай стислі.

II середній рівень навчальних досягнень

«62–64 бали»

Абітурієнт використовує у мовленні прості речення; у його мовленні мають місце суттєві помилки. Словниковий запас обмежений. Абітурієнт може спілкуватись за умови, що екзаменатор готовий повторити або переформулювати повільніше та допомогти йому сформулювати те, що він намагається сказати.

«65–73 бали»

Абітурієнт уміє робити короткі повідомлення з вивченої теми, вживаючи в основному прості речення; у його мовленні мають місце помилки. Абітурієнт може майже без зусиль розуміти запитання екзаменатора, які звучать в уповільненому темпі.

«74 бали»

Абітурієнт уміє в цілому логічно і достатньо повно розкрити тему. Слововживання правильне, але словниковий запас обмежений. Розуміє основний зміст запитань екзаменатора, які звучать у нормальному темпі, але відповіді дає стислі. У його мовленні мають місце граматичні і фонетичні помилки.

III достатній рівень навчальних досягнень

«75–84 бали»

Абітурієнт уміє зв’язно висловлюватись відповідно до ситуації. Речення будує в основному правильно. Розуміє запитання екзаменатора, які звучать у нормальному темпі. У його мовленні мають місце помилки.

«85–93 бали»

Абітурієнт уміє чітко і досить повно зробити повідомлення за темою, але у його мовленні мають місце помилки, які не заважають спілкуванню. Уміє підтримувати бесіду, вживаючи короткі репліки.

«94 бали»

Абітурієнт уміє логічно висловлюватись у межах вивчених тем, висловлюючи власне ставлення до предмета мовлення. Дає чіткі та повні відповіді на запитання екзаменатора; у його мовленні мають місце помилки, які не заважають спілкуванню.

IV високий рівень навчальних досягнень

«95 балів»

Абітурієнт уміє логічно і повно висловлюватись у межах вивчених тем, підтримувати бесіду, вживаючи розгорнуті репліки; у його мовленні мають місце незначні граматичні та фонетичні помилки.

«96–99 балів»

Абітурієнт уміє логічно і повно висловлюватись у межах вивчених тем, аргументуючи власне ставлення до предмета спілкування; у його мовленні можуть мати місце незначні помилки. Абітурієнт не має жодних труднощів щодо розуміння усного мовлення в прямому спілкуванні з екзаменатором, дає чіткі та повні відповіді на запитання.

«100 балів»

Абітурієнт уміє чітко і докладно висловлюватись та вести бесіду в межах вивчених тем, без особливих зусиль, гнучко та ефективно користуючись мовними засобами. Не має жодних труднощів щодо розуміння усного мовлення в прямому спілкуванні з екзаменатором, навіть коли мовлення швидке. Абітурієнт уміє легко співвідносити своє мовлення з мовленням екзаменатора, спонтанно і вільно висловитись без труднощів у доборі слів.

Результати лінгводидактичного тесту загального володіння іноземною мовою для відбору абітурієнтів були представлені у вигляді оцінок за стобальною шкалою, які співвідносяться з рівнями

володіння іноземними мовами, визначеними в документах Ради Європи таким чином:

I початковий рівень навчальних досягнень – А 1
II середній рівень навчальних досягнень – А 2
III достатній рівень навчальних досягнень – В1
IV високий рівень навчальних досягнень – В 2

ВИМОГИ ДО ВОЛОДІННЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ

Мовленнєва лінія

Сфери спілкування	Розуміння із слуху (аудіювання)
Особистісна	Уміння розуміти зміст нескладних висловлювань, що стосуються особистісної, суспільної, освітньої сфер, а також нескладні тексти пізнавального та країнознавчого характеру.
Тематичні блоки:	
я, моя родина, друзі;	
відпочинок, дозвілля;	Уміння розуміти повний зміст висловлювання вчителя, учнів що стосуються особистісної, суспільної, професійної і освітньої сфер; розуміти нескладні тексти, виділяти головну думку, використовуючи лінгвістичну та контекстуальну здогадку; розуміти прості пояснення, що стосуються використання різних видів транспорту, пересування в незнайомому місті.
покупки, відвідання магазину;	
природа і погода, охорона довкілля	
Публічна	
Тематичні блоки:	
охорона здоров’я;	Уміння розуміти основний зміст коротких простих повідомлень, оголошень, репортажів; здобувати інформацію з коротких радіо- та телепередач на побутову тематику; узагальнювати інформацію робити на її основі власні висновки.
у бібліотеці, улюблений письменник, книга;	
кіно і театр, телебачення; музика, відвідування концерту;	
	Читання

молодіжна культура; наука, технічний прогрес; життя суспільства; подорож, екскурсії по місту; пам’ятки культури різних країн; спорт, відомі спортсмени Освітня Тематичні блоки: робота і професія, професія та покликання, професійне становлення, вибір професії.	Уміння розуміти зміст нескладних автентичних текстів різних жанрів і стилів, що співвідносяться з особистісною, суспільною, освітньою сферами спілкування; користуватися словником та іншою довідковою літературою. Уміння розуміти основний зміст газетних, журнальних публікацій науково-популярного і публіцистичного стилів, виділяти головну думку. Уміння переглянути значний за обсягом текст (серію текстів) для пошуку необхідної інформації; здобувати інформацію з оголошень, проспектів, меню, розкладів, брошур, коротких офіційних документів. Говоріння Монологічне мовлення Уміння робити зв’язне повідомлення, використовуючи в разі потреби лексичні або зображувальні опори; робити повідомлення за певною ситуацією в межах визначених сфер спілкування; передавати основний

	зміст прочитанного, побаченого або почутого, висловлюючи своє ставлення до осіб, подій, явищ тощо, про які йдеться.
	Діалогічне мовлення
	Уміння безпопередньої підготовки встановлювати і підтримувати спілкування із співрозмовником у межах визначеної тематики і сфер спілкування; ініціювати і завершувати спілкування, використовуючи для цього відповідні зразки мовленнєвого етикету, прийнятого в країні, мова якої вивчається; ініціювати і підтримувати діалоги, доводити співрозмовникові власну точку зору.
	Письмо
	Уміння робити нотатки; складати план; заповнювати анкету, опитувальний лист; писати листа, повідомлення, автобіографію; писати твори в межах визначених сфер спілкування.

Мовна лінія

Активна і пасивна лексика, фразеологічні ідіоми, стійкі вислови; граматична система мови, яка вивчається, категорії, класи і структури нормативної граматики мови, яка вивчається; багатозначність слів, їх зв’язок з контекстом, граматична семантика; системи транскрипційних знаків.	Знання достатньої кількості лексичних одиниць для висловлювання у межах визначеної тематики і сфер спілкування. Уміння свідомо та правильно складати речення, необхідні для використання у найбільш типових ситуаціях. Знання основних правил

	орфографії та пунктуації. Уміння продукувати писемне повідомлення з дотриманням мовних правил.

Соціокультурна лінія

Відомості, що стосуються особливостей культури, звичаїв, традицій, свят; діячів літератури, мистецтва і науки; суспільно-політичних реалій та державної символіки; реалій побуту, культурно-архітектурних пам'яток, музеїв, театрів тощо країни, мова якої вивчається.	Уміння здійснювати мовленнєві функції, вживаючи загальні вирази та висловлювання. Знання основних правил етикету країни, мова якої вивчається. Усвідомлення і толерантне ставлення до традицій, звичаїв, цінностей та ідеалів, характерних для народу, мова якого вивчається.

Діяльнісна (стратегічна) лінія

Стратегії спілкування і навчання.	Уміння сприймати новий досвід (нову мову, нових людей, нові способи поведінки) і застосовувати інші компетенції, для того, щоб на основі спостереження, аналізу, узагальнення, запам'ятовування, адекватно діяти у навчальних та життєвих ситуаціях.

РОЗДІЛ 1. ПІДГОТОВКА ДО ПИСЬМОВОЇ ЧАСТИНИ ТЕСТУ

1.1. ПОРАДИ ЩОДО ВИКОНАННЯ ТЕСТІВ УЧАСНИКУ ТЕСТУВАННЯ

Шановні абітурієнти!

Добіг кінця шкільний курс з англійської мови. Але закінчення школи на означає завершення вивчення іноземної мови, тим більше англійської, яка є найбільш розповсюдженою у світі. Адже англійська мова – це мова дипломатії, бізнесу, спорту, високих технологій, масової культури, особливо молодіжної. Ось чому знання англійської мови є потрібні для життєвої орієнтації в сучасному мобільному, інформаційно розвиненому і багатомовному просторі професійно спроможної, освіченої та культурної особистості.

Сподіваємося, ви вже усвідомили цінність засвоєння англійської мови. Тому посібник, який ви тримаєте в руках, допоможе вам визначити рівень власного володіння цією мовою, а також удосконалити його в ході виконання тестових завдань і опрацювання довідкових матеріалів, що пропонуються.

На сьогодні тестування стає все більш поширеною формою контролю і діагностики рівня володіння іноземною мовою. Поступово традиційний формат іспиту з іноземної замінюється на більш сучасний – тестовий. А це означає, що впевнене володіння технологією тестування є певним чином запорукою успіху у майбутньому професійному житті.

Практика свідчить, що не завжди той, хто добре володіє іноземною мовою, показує високі результати під час тестування.

Як зробити так, щоб виявити якомога краще свої можливості? Сподіваємось, що наші поради допоможуть вам у цьому.

Зрозуміло, що будь-який екзамен завжди викликає певне хвилювання. Але намагайтесь опанувати себе і налаштуватись на роботу. Не дозволяйте собі захопитися емоціями. Це всього лише один із багатьох іспитів у вашому житті!

Уважно слухайте інструкції тестологів – тих, хто проводить тестування, оскільки велика кількість помилок у тестах пов'язана з тим, що той, хто виконує тести, неправильно зрозумів завдання. Не соромтеся перезапитати або уточнити у разі якихось непорозумінь. Переконайтеся, що ви правильно зрозуміли, яким чином і куди вносити відповіді на завдання, як оформлювати їх письмово.

Після інструктажу зосередьтесь на виконанні тесту. Перш за все, передивіться всі завдання. Зазвичай рекомендується виконувати завдання у поданому порядку. Але, якщо на початку завдання здаються досить складними, пропустить їх і виконайте більш легкі для вас. У разі невпевненості, вагань напишіть відповідь на чернетці (якщо вона є) або пропустіть це завдання. Інколи досить легке завдання може здатися від хвилювання складним. Не втрачайте такого цінного часу. Краще зосередитись на тому, в чому ви впевнені.

Уважно заповнюйте Бланк для відповіді. Перш ніж вносити записи, переконайтесь, що зазначене місце відповідає тому тестовому завданню, над яким ви зараз працюєте.

Стежте за часом! Не поспішайте, але й не уповільнюйтесь. Розрахуйте його таким чином, щоб виконати половину завдань за половину часу або навіть раніше (аби залишити певний час для перевірки тесту).

Після виконання всіх завдань не забудьте повернутися на початок і перевірити весь тест або виконати ті завдання, які здалися вам спочатку складними.

У разі помилки, яку ви помітили під час перевірки, не поспішайте її виправляти. Ще раз передивіться уважно завдання і переконайтесь, що це дійсно помилка, а не результат паніки та хвилювання. І якщо це дійсно помилка, не вагаючись виправте її. Інколи півбала можуть бути дуже важливими і позначитись на остаточному результаті.

А загалом, вірте у себе! У вас все вийде! Тест – це не так страшно, як здається. Щорічно сотні тисяч студентів, учнів по всьому світу вже не одне десятиріччя беруть участь у тестуванні.

Бажаємо всім успіху!

1.2. ТРЕНУВАЛЬНІ ЛІНГВОДИДАКТИЧНІ ТЕСТИ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Шановні абітурієнти!

Призначення цього розділу – познайомити зі структурою і змістом можливих лінгводидактичних діагностичних тестів загального володіння англійською мовою і допомогти опанувати технологію виконання тестів такого типу.

Опрацювавши тести цього посібника, **ви навчитесь**:

- уважно читати інструкцію з виконання тесту і вилучати з неї максимум необхідної інформації;
- швидко переглядати текст (декілька текстів), знаходити необхідну інформацію і фіксувати на ній свою увагу;
- розуміти ключові слова у тексті, необхідні для розуміння основного змісту і не звертати уваги на слова, від яких не залежить розуміння основного змісту;
- читати перший і останній абзаци, які зазвичай містять тему тексту, у разі, якщо завдання вимагає зрозуміти тему уривка;
- зосереджувати увагу на пошуку лише необхідної інформації, а також на засобах логічного зв'язку;
- правильно вживати граматичний і лексичний матеріал відповідно до контексту і ситуації спілкування.

Почніть вашу роботу з ознайомлення із зразком виконання тесту.

ЗРАЗОК ВИКОНАННЯ ТЕСТІВ

Тест 1

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

Прочитайте тексти 1–5 і встановіть їх відповідність рубрикам A–F, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. **Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика.**

ТЕКСТИ	*РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ*
1. United States Secretary Condoleezza Rice visited some European countries. She promised	**A . CULTURAL EVENTS** **B . MENU**

to support them on condition that they defended democracy. 2. Starters York ham and potato rosti with mushrooms and sour cream Warm Whitby crab and leek tart Main Courses Scott's Yorkshire sausages with spring onion mash and tomato relish Parmesan and red onion souffle with roast asparagus Puddings Cream cheese mousse with raspberries Watermelon and red summer berry salad 3. I'm very worried because the lessons at school are too difficult for me. I don't understand them, but the others in the class know what the teachers are talking about. Who should I talk to? 4. In May this year the Tate and National Galleries exchanged paintings in an agreement to make the year 1900 the dividing line between the two collections. Over fifty 19th-century paintings have come to the National Gallery from the Tate, while fourteen 20th-century works have been lent to the Tate. 5. Now open in the evening as a bistro restaurant in the magnificent 15th Century building. Our menu is based on a combination of traditional English food using only fresh ingredients.	**C . POLITICAL NEWS** **D . TEENAGE ADVICE** **E . ADVERTISEMENT FOR A RESTAURANT** **F . WEATHER FORECAST**

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання 1–5 і тексти (A–F). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. **Використовуй те одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст.**

EARLY HISTORY OF LONDON

ЗАПИТАННЯ

In which passage can you read about ...

1. the first bridge in Londinium?
2. the territory occupied by the earliest settlers?

3. the Roman Wall?
4. the live mode of first settlers?
5. the most important part of Londinium?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

London's Beginnings

The earliest prehistoric settlers in the London area lived along parts of the Thames Valley. Some of their flint tools have been found in river gravel. At this time it was mostly wild forested countryside.

-B-

First Inhabitants

In later prehistoric times the settlers became more organized. They lived in villages of huts made of timber, branches and clay. They hunted, fished and fanned.

-C-

Early Roman Londinium

Roman soldiers arrived to conquer Britain in AD 43, and founded Londinium, now called London. They built a bridge over the Thames, and there has been a «London Bridge». in the same area ever since. Roman Londinium grew up on the northern side of the bridge.

-D-

Life in Londinium

Products such as olive oil and wine were brought by ships from different parts of the Roman Empire and unloaded onto wooden quays along the river. In AD 61 Londinium was burnt to the ground by Queen Boudicca.

-E-

The town rebuilt

Roman armies eventually defeated Boudicca. Londinium was rebuilt and was gradually surrounded with a wall of stone and brick which lasted for many centuries. Inside the Roman wall low houses were built with bright red tiled roots. There were probably temples, bath houses, shops and market stalls. You can still walk along part of the route of the old wall. The area once inside it is now the business district of modem London, called the City.

-F-

The Basilica and Forum

The most important part of Roman Londinium was the Basilica and Forum. The Basilica was a business centre, and the Forum was a market place. Excavations have revealed the old Roman foundations. Gracechurch Street in the City now runs through the middle of this area.

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

This is really my mother's love story. I asked her to tell you, but she's too shy. It's too good not to pass on. It explains why my brother and I say we owe our existence to peanuts.

When she graduated from high school my mother had everything going for her but one. She was pretty, smart, and came from a well-to-do family, but she was terribly shy, especially around men. Boys didn't like to take her out because she was so quiet. She went off to the same college her mother went to and to please her mother, she agreed to join her mother's sorority. At the first sorority party, she sat out of sight at one end of a room in a corner by a table that had snacks on it. She ate a lot of peanuts out of nervousness.

She began to notice a waiter, who seemed to be as shy as she. He never said anything, but he was taking care of her. He kept her glass filled with nonalcoholic punch and kept her peanut bowl full. From time to time their eyes met and they smiled at each other.

When the dancing started and the party got rowdy, she walked into the kitchen and out the back door to escape. As she was going down the alley, she heard someone calling, «Wait, wait, please wait.» It was the waiter, running down the alley after her with a paper bag in his hands. They stood in awkward silence, just smiling. Then he reached into the bag, pulled out a whole can of peanuts and offered them to her and said, «I only wish these were pearls.»

He ran back up the alley and into the sorority house. Well, one thing led to another. Twenty-five years later, on the silver wedding anniversary of my mother and the waiter (my father), he gave her a sterling silver jar marked «peanuts.» She thought that was the gift and was really pleased.

But there was more. When she lifted the lid, inside was a string of pearls. No gift ever pleased her more. She wore those pearls as her only jewelry for years.

1. When the mother graduated from high school she was
A. unemployed and worried.
B. nice and doing fine.
C. intelligent and modest.
D. timid and reserved.

2. She studied at college and decided to join
A. a sports society.
B. a girls' club.
C. a drama club.
D. a literary circle.

3. She noticed a waiter who didn't say a word but
A. he asked her to dance.
B. he smiled at her and introduced himself.
C. he offered her alcoholic drinks.
D. he was all politeness and looked after her.

4. When she tried to escape he called her to say that
A. he wished to present her with pearls.
B. he loved her very much.
C. she had forgotten her peanut bowl.
D. he wanted to give her a can of peanuts.

5. On their silver wedding anniversary she was pleased because
A. he gave her a silver jar.
B. he bought her a car.
C. he realized her lifelong dream.
D. he still took care of her.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами 1–10. Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями 1–10, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (A–D) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

HE WAS AFRAID

A nervous man who lived in one of the suburbs of London **1)_____** on his way home from the railway station. The roads were dark and lonely. He heard footsteps behind him and had an uncomfortable feeling that he **2)_____**. He **3)_____** his speed. The footsteps **4)_____** accordingly. The man became frightened and **5)_____** down a lane. The footsteps still pursued him. In desperation he jumped over a fence and, rushing into a churchyard, **6)_____** himself panting on one of the graves.

«If he follows me here», he **7)_____** fearfully, «there can be no doubt as to his intentions».

That one behind **8)_____**, he was already scrambling over the fence. Visions of robbers, maniacs and the like flashed through the frightened man's brain. Quivering with fear he **9)_____** and faced his pursuer.

«What do you w-want?» he demanded, «wh-why are you following me?»

«I say», asked the stranger, mopping his brow, «do you always go home like this? Or are you giving yourself a special treat tonight? I **10)_____** Mr. Brown's, and the man at the station told me to follow you, as you lived next door. Excuse my asking you, is there much more to do before we get there?»

1. A) will be
B) is being
C) was
D) were

2. A) was being followed
B) will be followed
C) followed
D) were followed

3. A) has increased
B) had increased
C) was increasing
D) increased

6. A) threw
B) has thrown
C) had thrown
D) will throw

7. A) was thinking
B) to think
C) thought
D) had thought

8. A) followed
B) has followed
C) had followed
D) was following

4. A) will quicken
B) quickened
C) has quickened
D) was quickening

5. A) to dart
B) was darting
C) had darted
D) darted

9. A) to arise
B) arose
C) was arising
D) will arise

10. A) am going up to
B) went up to
C) was going up to
D) had gone up to

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера (1–10) у Бланку для відповідей.

Once a **1** ____ (SAIL) went **2** ____ (SHORE) on the coast of South America. He had a number of blue **3** _____ (WOOL) caps with him which he wanted to sell. On his way to the town at some **4** _____ (DISTANT) from the coast, he had to pass through a forest, in which there were a great number of monkeys.

At noon, as the sun was right overhead, the sailor **5** _____ (DECIDE) to have a rest as it was very hot. He lay down under the shade of a large tree, took one of the caps out of his bundle, put it on his head, and soon fell asleep.

When he **6** _____ (AWAKE), he found, to his surprise, that the caps were all gone!

Soon he heard a loud noise among the thick branches above him, and he looked up. He saw the trees alive with monkeys, and on the head of each monkey there was a blue woollen cap!

The monkeys had watched his actions, had **7** _____ (STEAL) his caps, while he slept and had put them on, and now they did not pay **8** _____ (ATTENTIVE) to his shouts.

When the sailor saw that he could not get his caps back, he pulled off the one which he had on his head, and **9** _____ (THROW) it on the ground, crying out, «If you want to keep the rest, you may take this one too!»

10 _____ (FORTUNE) the little animals did the same. Each took the cap off its head and threw it on the ground. The sailor got his caps back and went away in triumph.

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання B1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (**A, B, C, D**). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. What is your hobby? Do you collect _____stamps?
A. a
B. some
C. a lot of
D. «–» (no need of insertion)

2. We have bought _____lovely new bed.
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. «–»

3. You can see the church from _____.
A. the living room's window
B. the window of the living room
C. the living rooms' window
D. the living room window

4. The acoustics in this room _____very good.
A. is
B. are
C. have
D. has

5. I / children / like / very much.
A. I like children very much.
B. I like very much children.
C. Very much I like children.
D. I very much like children.

6. My car was _____ than yours.
A. expensive
B. expensiver
C. the most expensive
D. more expensive

7. How many brothers and sisters _____?
A. are you having
B. do you have got
C. have you got
D. you have

8. _____ Gloria last week?
A. Have you seen
B. Were you seeing
C. Have you been seeing
D Did you see

9. Don't worry. I _____ be here to help you.
A. not
B. shall
C. will to
D. won't

10. Tom said : «I'm feeling ill».
A. Tom says that he was feeling ill.
B. Tom said that he was feeling ill.
C. Tom said that he is feeling ill.
D. Tom said that he feels ill.

11. His new secretary ___ on Friday.
A. are starting
B. is starting
C. starting
D. be starting

12. When you arrive, I _____ dinner.
A. cooks
B. is cooking
C. will be cooking
D. cooked

13. I'll leave as soon as it ___ raining
A. stop
B. is stopping
C. stopped
D. stops

14. When I came home, she _____ the piano.
A. is playing
B. was playing
C. played
D. will be playing

15. It _____. The streets are still wet.
A was been raining
B has been raining
C has being raining
D has been rained

16. I _____. That's why my hair is wet.
A. have been swimming
B. has been swimming
C. has been swum
D. have been swam

17. My wallet wasn't there. I _____ it behind.
A. have left
B. had leave
C. had left
D. had been left

18. It was 2:00 p.m. The runners _____ since 10:48 a.m.
A. had been running
B. have been running
C. had ran
D. had been run

19. She _____ school last year.
A. has left
B. left
C. had left
D. leave

20. Where _____ to school?
A. you went
B. you did go
C. you go
D. did you go

21. _____ Pam Marshall's latest book? I like it very much.
A. Did you read
B. Have you read
C. Do you read
D. Read you

22. She walked into the station only to find that the train _____.
A. had left
B. left
C. lefts
D. leave

23. Our baby Jack ___ now.
A. are walking
B. am walking
C. walk
D. is walking

24. I didn't _____he was at home.
A. to think
B. thinking
C. think
D. thought

25. Roger _____ me at 9:00 last night.
A. called
B. calls
C. used to called
D. calling

26. The butterfly _____ be recognised by the orange streaks on its wings.
A. may to
B. can
C. have to

D. must

Завдання B2

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. ancient	**2**. love	**3**. outstanding	**4**. many	**5**. tired
A. a lot of	**B**. prominent	**C**. old	**D**. exhausted	**E**. like

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланку для відповідей.

1. work	**2**. together	**3.** summer	**4**. same	**5**. stay
A. rest	**B**. winter	**C**. alone	**D**. move	**E**. different

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (A–E) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
Living-room, study, kitchen, bedroom, bathroom.
A. school **B**. flat **C**. theatre **D**. museum **E**. cinema

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть «зайве», тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (A-E) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
A. gas **B**. oil **C**. wheat **D**. coal **E**. iron

Тест 2

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

Прочитайте тексти 1–5 і встановіть їх відповідність рубрикам A–F, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика.

ТЕКСТИ	РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ
1. Birmingham. Mist or fog patches at first, then brighter, most windy and mostly dry. Max. temperature 10–2 C **2.** Starter – Summer vegetable rissolo Main course – Chicken in a cream sauce with vegetables Dessert – Rum baba Cheese selection **3.** Two people died in fire yestreday. A 23-year-old woman was pulled from a building in Dumfries by firefighters but died before reaching hospital **4.** A senior adviser to Tony Blair has been sent to America to meet Democratic Senator John Kerry ahead to the election **5.** Liverpool forward Djibri Cisse will not play again this season after breaking his leg against Blackburn on Saturday	**A . SPORTS NEWS** **B . POLITICAL NEWS** **C . TV PROGRAMME** **D . WEATHER FORECAST** **E . CURRENT EVENTS** **F . MENU**

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання **1–5** і тексти (**A–F**). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

ЗАПИТАННЯ

In which place can one find ...

1. King Arthur’s story painted on the walls?
2. green seats?
3. the symbol of England’s chief source of wealth?
4. the roof decorated with massive carved angels?
5. the main reception area?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

British Parliament

The Houses of Parliament are the seat of British Government. Members of Parliament are elected to sit in its Commons Chamber, where they propose and pass new laws. In the Lords Chamber Peers discuss and amend these laws.

-B-

The House of Lords

The Lord Chancellor is in charge of the House of Lords. He sits on the Woolsack. It is a cushion stuffed with wool to symbolise what was once England’s chief source of wealth.

-C-

The House of Commons

The House of Commons is decorated in a simple style with tiers of green seats. The Government sits on one side of the room with the Opposition on the other. There are stripes on the floor in front of each side. the distance between the stripes is the distance between two drawn swords.

-D-

The Central Lobby

The Houses of Parliament has over 1000 rooms, and over 3 km of corridors. Laid out they would stretch from Parliament to Saint Paul’s Cathedral. The Central Lobby is the main reception area, decorated with brightly coloured mosaics. On his way to debates the House of commons Speaker walks in procession through here with the Mase, the symbol of royal authority.

-E-

The Robing Room

In the Robing Room the monarch puts on the Robes of State and the Imperial State Crown before opening Parliament. The room has its own throne, and decorations based on ancient tales. The walls are painted with scenes from the story of King Arthur.

-F-

Westminster Hall

Westminster Hall is one of the few remaining parts of a medieval royal palace once built on today's site. It has an impressive hammerbeam roof decorated with massive carved angels. It has been used for royal Christmas feasts, coronation banquets, and State trials.

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

On a warm January morning, Joel Gonzalez kissed his wife goodbye. Joel is a fisherman, and he was going on a short fishing trip. «I'll see you in a week», he said. But Joel did not see his wife in a week. He did not see his wife again for a long, long time.

Joel left his house and went to the harbour. He got on a fishing boat. Four other fishermen were on the boat, too. The boat left the harbour and the men began to fish. The first few hours on the ocean were not unusual.

Then there was a terrible storm. The storm lasted for 22 days. When the storm finally stopped, the men checked their boat. Their fishing nets were gone. The engine and the radio didn't work. There was no food, and there was no fresh water. For the next few hours, the men talked and planned. «How can we survive on the ocean?» they asked one another.

Without their nets, the men couldn't fish. But they could reach out of the boat and catch big turtles. The men didn't want to eat raw turtle meat, so they needed a fire for cooking. They tore down the boat's wood cabin and made a fire with the wood. They needed protection from the sun and rain, so they built a simple roof. The roof held rainwater, too. The men could drink rainwater from the roof. For the next five months the men ate turtles – when they caught them. They drank rainwater – when it

rained. Often there was no food and no water, and the men were hungry and thirsty.

Sometimes they thought, «We are going to die soon». Joel wrote a letter to his wife. «My dear Edith», Joel wrote. «If I die, I hope someone will send you this letter. Then you will know how I died. I had the best in life – a great woman and beautiful children. I love you, Edith. I love you».

In June it didn't rain for a long time, and the men ran out of water. They were thin and weak, and they thought, «We are going to die now». They put on their best clothes, lay down, and closed their eyes. After a while it began to rain. The men stood up and licked the water from the roof. Then all five men began to cry.

Ten days later, on June 15, a Japanese fishing boat found the men. Nobody sent Joel's letter to his wife. He showed it to his wife himself. Joel will always keep the letter. The letter, he says, helps him remember. «On the ocean I realized that I love my wife and children very, very much. My family is everything to me. I don't want to forget that».

1. Joel Gonzalez was a fisherman and he was going
A. on a trip with his friends.
B. on a fishing trip to the ocean.
C. to the harbour.
D. to the ocean for cruise.

2. The first few hours on the ocean were ordinary but then
A. it began to rain cats and dogs.
B. it became too hot and stuffy.
C. the wind was violent.
D. the ocean became rough.

3. For the next several months the fishermen had to
A. find the way home.
B. ask for help.
C. try to survive.
D. support each other.

4. They thought they were going to die because
A. they were hungry and thirsty.

B. they said good-bye to all hopes.
C. it didn't rain for a long time.
D. they missed their relatives very much.

5. Joel said that on the ocean he realized that
A. he wanted to live.
B. he adored his family.
C. he tried to help his friends.
D. there was no hope to survive.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами **1–10**. Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями **1–10**, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді **(A–D)** є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

There was a fire in the middle of the night at a country-house where there **1)**_____ many guests. They all **2)**_____ outside when they heard the alarm. They did not even wait **3)**_____ on their clothes. Dressed in blankets and overcoats, they **4)**_____ watching the flame when «another guest joined them».

«Why **5)**_____ you, people, get so excited?» he asked. «Now look at me. When I heard the alarm, I got out of bed, lighted the cigarette and quietly **6)**_____ myself. In fact I **7)**_____ on my tie when I thought it was not the best tie to wear with a shirt I had on. So I **8)**_____ it off and put on another. I **9)**_____ my head at all. I never **10)**_____ excited in a difficult or dangerous situation».

«That's good», said one of his friends, «but why didn't you put on your trousers?»

1. A) to be
B) were
C) was
D) has been

2. A) has rushed
B) will rush
C) had rushed

6. A) had dresses
B) dressed
C) being dressed
D) was dressed

7. A) will be put
B) were putting
C) was putting

D) rushed
3. A) putting
B) being put
C) were being put
D) to put

4. A) were standing
B) was standing
C) will stand
D) stood

5. A) did
B) do
C) does
D) doing

D) had put
8. A) taking
B) will take
C) had taken
D) took

9. A) didn't loose
B) won't loose
C) hadn't lost
D) haven't lost

10. A) will get
B) get
C) am getting
D) don't get

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера (**1–10**) у Бланку для відповідей.

In the last fifty years, a lot of people have left Europe and have gone to live in Australia. One of them was a **1** ____ (HUNGARY) man. He lived in Australia for a long time, and after that, he **2** ____ (HAVE) a lot of good friends. He always said to them, «Australia's **3** ____ (BEAUTY), but Hungary's beautiful too».

Then one year he said, «I'm going to go back to Hungary now to visit my old home». One of his new friends said to him, «We want to go with you, because Hungary's a beautiful country, and we want to see it too».

The Hungarian Australian took all his friends from Sydney to Rome in a big plane, and then they went from Rome to Budapest in a train, because they **4** ____ (WANT) to see the **5** ____ (PICTURE) mountains, and the villages, and the towns.

They stayed in Budapest for four days, and they liked it very much. One day they went to the zoo in Budapest and saw two kangaroos there.

The Australians **6** ____ (BE) very happy, because kangaroos **7** _____ (COME) from Australia. They said to the animals, «Come here, old friends! Come and see your Australian brothers!» But the kangaroos did not move.

But the Hungarian Australian **8** ____ (SPEAK) to the animals in Hungarian. «Come here!» he said, and both the kangaroos **9** ____ (RUN) to him.

The other Australians **10** ____ (LAUGH) and said, «Look at that! They're Australian, but they only know Hungarian!»

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання B1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (**A, B, C, D**). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. _____ birds, for example the penguin, cannot fly.
A.a
B. some
C. a lot of
D. «–» (no need of insertion)

2. We took some photos outside _____ church.
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. «–»

3. This crossroads _____ dangerous.
A. is
B. are
C. have
D. has

4. This is _____ film I've ever seen.
A. the most boring
B. the bored

C. boring
D. more boring

5. She's taking to Monica Davis, her _____ teacher.
A. childrens's
B. childrens'
C. children
D. children's

6. Norman / yesterday / see / Did you?
A. Did you Norman see yesterday?
B. Did you see Norman yesterday?
C. Yesterday did you see Norman?
D. Did you yesterday see Norman?

7. John cooks dinner _____.
A. now
B. every Sunday
C. just now
D. yesterday

8. I really enjoyed the disco. It was great, _____ it?
A. is
B. isn't
C. wasn't
D. was

9. I wonder if John _____ this evening.
A. phone
B. phoning
C. phones
D. will phone

10. This semester Helen _____ on the project with video camera.
A. is not working
B. isn't work
C. hasn't work
D. am not working

11. They got married while they ____ at London University.
A. was studying
B. were studying

C. were studed
D. were studeing

12. Tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the morning we ___ a composition.
A. will be not writing
B. will not be writeing
C. not shall be writing
D. shall not be writing

13. Sorry, I ___ .
A. am not understanding
B. do not understand
C. not understand
D. doesn't understand

14. Jim said: «Ann has bought a new car».
A. Jim says that Ann bought a new car.
B. Jim said that Ann has bought a new car.
C. Jim said that Ann had bought a new car.
D. Jim says that Ann had bought a new car.

15. I _____ this doll for years.
A. have owned
B. has owned
C. has been owned
D. have been owned

16. A strong wind _____ all day.
A. has been blowed
B. has been blown
C. has been blow
D. has been blowing

17. The match was over. United _____ .
A. had win
B. had won
C. had been won
D. has won

18. One runner fainted. She _____ enough water.
A. hadn't been drunk

B. hasn’t drunk
C. hadn’t been drinking
D. hadn’t drink

19. Yesterday I heard that my friend _____.
A. is coming
B. came
C. has come
D. had come

20. While Tom _____ the dinner, the telephone rang.
A. was cooking
B. cooked
C. is cooking
D. will be cooking

21. Congratulations! When _____ married? – Last Friday.
A. have you got
B. did you get
C. do you get
D. had been

22. Claude didn’t _____in Canada.
A. lived
B. use to live
C. used to live
D. used to living

23. The old cross _____ on top of the hill as long as anybody can remember.
A. has stood
B. stood
C. did stand
D. had stood

24. I was just about to leave when I _____ my briefcase.
A. remember
B. remembered
C. have remember
D. had remembered

25. Many species of moth _____ disappeared.
A. is
B. are
C. have
D. has

26. Infections _____ sometimes actually be made worse by taking antibiotics.
A. may
B. must
C. have to
D. can

Завдання В2

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. occupation	**2**. attractive	**3**. class	**4**. begin	**5**. knowledgeable
A. pretty	**B**. profession	**C**. start	**D**. lesson	**E**. wise

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. interesting	**2**. leave	**3**. short	**4**. up	**5**. body
A. long	**B**. arrive	**C**. boring	**D**. down	**E**. spirit

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
Telephone, electricity, gas, central heating, hot water.
A. household conveniences **B**. cinema **C**. library **D**. theatre **E**. museum

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть «зайве», тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
A. detective stories **B**. psychological dramas **C**. science fiction
D. life stories **E**. library

Тест 3

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

Прочитайте тексти **1–5** і встановіть їх відповідність рубрикам **A–F**, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика.

ТЕКСТИ	РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ
1. 6.00 BBC News 6.30 Reporting Scotland followed by weather 7.00 Teen Commandments. New series. 7.30 Wildlife on One. 8.30 Changing Rooms. Programme about fashion. 10.00 BBC News followed by Scottish News and Weather. **2.** The Edinburgh Eye Clinic. Have you ever been told you cannot wear contact lenses? Let us take the challenge of it. Call Free 8000 852 254 **3.** German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer said that he was confident that Iraq could be disarmed without military action. **4.** Memphis. Myke Tyson's fight with Clifford Etienne was postponed on Monday. The former-champion said he had the flu and was not fit to fight. **5.** Please help me, because I'm in terrible trouble. There are bullies at my school who hit me, and they say I have to give them money or they really hurt me. I'm frightened of them. I haven't got any money to give them. Please tell me what to do.	**A . SPORTS NEWS** **B . TEENAGE ADVICE LETTERS TO A MAGAZINE** **C . OLITICAL NEWS** **D V PROGRAMME** **E . ADVERTISEMENT FOR A MEDICAL CLINIC** **F . CRIME NEWS**

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання **1–5** і тексти (**A–F**). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. **Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст**.

THE CITIES OF THE UK

ЗАПИТАННЯ

Which city of Britain is famous for being ...

1. the historic centre of coal and mining industry?
2. the home of the Beatles?
3. the centre of English cutlery industry?
4. the capital of the UK?
5. the most important city of Scotland?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

London

The largest and most important city in Britain is, without a doubt, London. It is the capital of the United Kingdom. It has an average population of nearly eight million. It is one of the largest cities in the world.

-B-

Birmingham

Birmingham is Britain's «second city», its population is over a million. Thirty years ago it was one of the most important coal and metal mining centres. It is the heart of an area known as «black county», a name thought to derive from the industrial pollution of this time.

-C-

Glasgow

Glasgow in Scotland is situated on the Clyde river which flows into the Atlantic. Today Glasgow's leading industries are shipbuilding, iron and steel working, marine and aero engines. The city also produces a variety of cottons, woollen carpets and hosiery.

-D-

Liverpool

Liverpool is situated on the rivers Mersey and Pee. It has a population of three quarters of a million. It is an important import and export centre for international trade, especially to the other side of the Pond. Liverpool was the home of Britain's most famous export, The Beatles, and many items of memorabilia can be found in the museums and shops of the city.

-E-

Manchester

Manchester has a population of slightly more than Liverpool but is geographically less important. Its main industries are electrical and heavy engineering. Many years ago the cotton industry was vital here and employed nearly third of the city's workforce, today however modern technology means that fewer and fewer workers are needed.

-F-

Sheffield

Sheffield, situated in South Yorkshire, is still today the centre of the famous English cutlery industry and is an important steel working area. Its population is around six hundred thousand. Sheffield also has many new industries.

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

Percy Ross was a rich man. But he didn't want his money. He gave it all to other people, because when he was a boy, he was very poor. He worked hard and became a successful businessman. But he remembered the time when he was poor. He wanted to help poor people. «I want to give all my money away before I die», he said.

People wrote him letters. In their letters, people told Mr. Ross why they needed money. Mr. Ross and his assistants read all the letters. (He got 12,000 letters a week). Then Mr. Ross decided to give money to some people. He usually sent money to old people, sick people, and poor children. A mother wrote Mr. Ross, «I have two daughters, ages one and eight. I give the baby one bottle of milk every day. I want to give her two bottles of milk every day, but I don't have enough money. I also want to

give my older daughter ice cream sometimes. Can you help me?» Mr. Ross sent the woman a check. «This will buy much more than ice cream», he wrote.

Sometimes Mr. Ross didn't send people money. He sent them things they needed – shoes, a bicycle, a smoke alarm, a hearing aid, new pots and pans, or a sewing machine. Ross usually didn't send money to young, healthy people. A 16-year-old boy wrote, «I need $900 to buy a good used car. I really need it because I like a girl. She doesn't like me because I don't have a car». Mr. Ross wrote the boy, «You don't need a car. You need a new girlfriend». Some people were angry when Mr. Ross didn't send them money. One man wrote, «I asked you for $20,000, and you didn't send it. What's $20,000 to a rich man like you? You are a horrible man! Now I have no chance to become something».

For twenty years, Percy Ross gave money to people. Then, in 1999, he stopped, because all his money was gone. «I gave $30 million away», he said. «That's all I had. Now I have no money. But in many ways, I am a rich man».

1. Percy Ross gave people money because
A. he thought he didn't need it as he was very rich.
B. he was going to die.
C. once he lived from hand to mouth and wanted to support poor people.
D. he could earn more money.

2. Mr. Ross gave money to the people who
A. were old and sick.
B. were cheated by their relatives.
C. were his relatives.
D. sent him letters.

3. But sometimes he didn't send people money. Instead
A. he sent them what they needed.
B. he phoned and talked to them.
C. sent his secretary to them.
D. offered them a new job.

4. For many years he gave money to people but then he stopped, he said that
A. he was a rich man and he also needed some money.

B. he had spent all money .
C. he had no money for charity.
D. he was tired.

5. Mr. Ross seems to be
A. a kind man.
B. a rich man.
C. a generous man.
D. a lonely man.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами **1–10**. Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями **1–10**, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді **(A–D)** є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

HER WISH TO BECOME YOUNGER WAS TOO STRONG

This is a story about an old man and an old woman. They lived near the fine green woods. One summer day the old man **1)**_____ to the woods to pick mushrooms. It was a hot day and the old man soon got tired and thirsty, but there **2)**_____ no water in the woods. So he **3)**_____ down under the tree to rest.

Everything around him was so fresh and fine, but he **4)**_____ so old and sad. He wanted to return the days when he was young and fine. Suddenly he **5)**_____ a little spring near him. He was very glad, as he was very thirsty. He **6)**_____ to drink the water. Soon he felt that he became younger and in a few minutes he was a fine young man again.

He **7)**_____ home to tell his wife about the spring. When his wife heard the story, she ran to the woods quickly, though she was very old.

It was very late, but the old woman **8)**_____ home. So the man went to the woods to meet her. When he **9)**_____ up to the spring, he saw a little girl. She was very glad to see him as she didn't know how to get home. It was his wife. The man **10)**_____, «My wife wanted to become young so much that she drank too much water».

1. A) will go	**B)** has gone	**C)** went	**D)** will be going to
2. A) were	**B)** will be	**C)** has been	**D)** was

3. A) sat	**B)** was sitting	**C)** was being sat	**D)** had sat
4. A) was	**B)** were	**C)** has been	**D)** was being
5. A) will see	**B)** saw	**C)** had seen	**D)** has seen
6 A) was beginning	**B)** began	**C)** will begin	**D)** had begun
7. A) has run	**B)** was running	**C)** ran	**D)** will run
8. A) doesn't return	**B)** hasn't return	**C)** didn't return	**D)** wasn't returning
9. A) came	**B)** will come	**C)** has come	**D)** to come
10. A) to think	**B)** will think	**C)** has thought	**D)** thought

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера **(1–10)** у Бланку для відповідей.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown had two daughters and two sons. Both the **1** ___ (DAUGHTER) married, and then both the sons married too. Soon Mr. and Mrs. Brown **2** ____ (HAVE) a granddaughter, and then they had two grandsons. They 3 ____ (BE) very happy.

Then one of their daughters had another baby, and she telephoned her mother, «Please come and help with your new granddaughter». Mrs. Brown went **4** ____ (QUICK), but Mr. Brown **5** ____ (STAY) at home, because he was nearer his job there. But he said, «I'll come on Friday evening, and I'll stay till Monday morning».

On Friday evening, after work, Mr. Brown **6** ___ (GET) into a train. He was very happy. «I'm going to see my new granddaughter now», he said.

There were three empty places in the train. There was an old man beside one empty place, and Mr. Brown went to him and said **7** ____ (NICE), «Are you a grandfather?»

«Yes», the man answered, «I have three granddaughters».

Mr. Brown went to the second empty place. There was an **8** ___ (ATTRACT) woman beside that. Mr. Brown said to her, «Are you a grandmother?»

The woman answered, «Yes, I have two granddaughters and two grandsons».

Mr. Brown went to the **9** ____ (THREE) empty place. There was a man beside that, and Mr. Brown said to him, «And are you a grandfather?»

«No, I'm not», the man answered.

Mr. Brown smiled **10** ___ (HAPPY) and said, «That's good». He sat down in the empty place and said to the man kindly, «Now I'll tell you about my granddaughters and grandsons».

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (**A, B, C, D**). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. I've been walking for three hours. I have _____ sore feet.
A. a
B. some
C. a lot of
D. «–» (no need of insertion)

2. We always go to _____ church on Sunday.
A. «–»
B. an
C. the
D. a

3. My maths _____ got worse and worse.
A. is
B. are
C. have
D. has

4. Dan is not as _____ as Henry.
A. thin
B. thinner
C. the most thin
D. the thinnest

5. I need eight _____ sleep a night.
A. hours
B. hour's
C. hour
D. hours'

6. Ann / tennis / often / plays.
A. Ann plays often tennis.
B. Ann plays tennis often.
C. Ann often plays tennis.
D. Ann tennis often plays

7. My friend _____ the answer to the question.
A. is know
B. knows
C. knowing
D. know

8. We _____ when we were studying in France.
A. met
B. meeting
C. had met
D. had been meeting

9. I'll tell Anna all the news when _____ her.
A. I'll see
B. I see
C. I'll be going to see
D. I be seeing

10. This woman ____ a new car recently.
A. bought
B. is buying
C. has bought
D. have bought

11. What _____ when he phoned you?
A. you were doing
B. was you doing

C. you was doing
D. were you doing

12. According to the weather forecast, it _____ on Tuesday.
A. ‘ll be raining
B. rain
C. is to raining
D. shall be rain

13. John _____ hard today. I think he is ill.
A. is not working
B. doesn’t work
C. not is working
D. do not work

14. Mary said: «My parents are very ill «.
A. Mary says that her parents were very ill.
B. Mary said that her parents were very ill.
C. Mary said that her parents are very ill.
D. Mary said that my parents were very ill.

15. She _____ elephants for two years. She is a real expert!
A. have studied
B. has been studied
C. has been studying
D. have been studying

16. I _____ an essay. I’m tired now.
A. have been written
B. have been write
C. have being writing
D. have been writing

17. The man looked familiar. I _____ him somewhere before.
A. had seen
B. had saw
C. saw
D. have seen

18. She _____ for 3 years when she entered the race.
A. practised
B. had been practising
C. have practised
D. has been practising

19. When the teacher came in, the children _____.
A. will stand up
B. stand up
C. stood up
D. have stood up

20. I was going to travel by train but I _____ my mind.
A. have changed
B. would change
C. have been changed
D. changed

21. I'm sorry. I _____ yet.
A. haven't finished
B. didn't finish
C. don't finish
D. wasn't finishing

22. Rick left class early because he _____ a headache.
A. have
B. had
C. used to have
D. was having

23. I _____ to ski.
A. have never learnt
B. never learnt
C. never learn
D. was never learning

24. My sister told me that Joe _____.
A. was died
B. died

C. had died
D. have died

25. _____there any kennels in this area?
A. is
B. are
C. have
D. has

26. Moving to a new job _____ be a very stressful experience.
A. can
B. could to
C. have to
D. must

Завдання В2

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. look forward	**2**. timetable	**3**. children	**4**. too	**5**. business
A. kids	**B**. very	**C**. work	**D**. expect	**E**. schedule

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. senior	**2**. work	**3**. floor	**4**. noisy	**5**. seldom
A. junior	**B**. ceiling	**C**. idle away	**D**. quiet	**E**. often

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
Sofa, armchair, bookcase, wardrobe, table
A. theatre **B**. cinema **C**. library **D**. furniture **E**. museum

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть «зайве», тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.

A. teacher **B**. doctor **C**. engineer **D**. shop assistant
E. father.

Тест 4

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

Прочитайте тексти **1–5** і встановіть їх відповідність рубрикам **A–F**, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика.

ТЕКСТИ	РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ
1. Yesterday afternoon thieves stole £ 500 from a post office in Preston, Lancashire. Police do not have a good description of the two men, but they know that they escaped in a red Ford Cortina. **2.** Barcelona. Hot and dry. There will be only light breezer. Max.temperature is 25 C. **3.** What's black and white and red all over? Wedding dresses for brides who dare to be different. Plus real weddings, travel, jewellery, flowers hotels and much more. **4.** The Bank of England is expected to please mortgage payers this week by keeping interest rates on hold for the third month in a row. **5.** Washington. US President George Bush's national security adviser said on Sunday that calls for U.N. inspectors to have more time to hunt for illegal Iraqi weapons relieves pressure on President Saddam Hussein to disarm.	**A. ADVERTISEMENT FOR A WEDDING MAGAZINE** **B . CRIME NEWS** **C . BUSINESS NEWS** **D . WEATHER F. ORECAST** **E . TV PROGRAMME** **F . POLITICAL NEWS**

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання **1–5** і тексти (**A–F**). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої

відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст.

THE INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF THE UK

ЗАПИТАННЯ

Which city of Britain is known ...

1. for the world's biggest ship building berth?
2. for its wool and clothing factories?
3. as the historic centre of cotton industry?
4. as an important import and export centre for international trade?
5. the most important city of Scotland?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

Belfast

In Northern Ireland the largest city is Belfast, this is a large centre for shipbuilding and is a heavy engineering region. The port has dominated life in Belfast for many years, Belfast contains the world's biggest ship building berth. Nearly two thirds of the population of Northern Ireland live in Belfast.

-B-

Birmingham

Birmingham is Britain's «second city», its population is over a million. Thirty years ago it was one of the most important coal and metal mining centres. It is the heart of an area known as «black county», a name thought to derive from the industrial pollution of this time.

-C-

Glasgow

Glasgow in Scotland is situated on the Clyde river which flows into the Atlantic. Today Glasgow's leading industries are shipbuilding, iron and steel working, marine and aero engines. The city also produces a variety of cottons, woolen carpets and hosiery.

-D-

Manchester

Manchester has a population of slightly more than Liverpool but is geographically less important. Its main industries are electrical and heavy engineering. Many years ago the cotton industry was vital here and

employed nearly third of the city's workforce, today however modern technology means that fewer and fewer workers are needed.

-E-

Liverpool

Liverpool is situated on the rivers Mersey and Pee. It has a population of three quarters of a million. It is an important import and export centre for international trade, especially to the other side of the Pond. Liverpool was the home of Britain's most famous export, The Beatles, and many items of memorabilia can be found in the museums and shops of the city.

-F-

Leeds

Leeds, with a population of over halfmillion is a large industrial centre situated in West Yorkshire. It is well known for its wool and clothing factories and its engineering plants. It is also a centre for aerospace and motor vehicle engineering.

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

In 1979 Dorothy and John Peckham, a Los Angeles couple, went to Hawaii on vacation. They travelled by ship. Some people on the ship were throwing bottles into the ocean. Each bottle had a piece of paper in it. On each piece of paper were a name, an address, and a message: «If you find this bottle,'write to us».

Mrs. Peckham wanted to throw a bottle into the ocean, too. She wrote her name and address on a piece of paper. She put the piece of paper and one dollar into a bottle. She put a cap on the bottle and threw the bottle into the water.

Three years later and 9,000 miles away, Hoa Van Nguyen was on a boat, too. But Mr. Nguyen was not on vacation. He was a refugee from Vietnam. Mr. Nguyen, his brother, and 30 other people were going to Thailand in a small boat. The boat was in the Gulf of Thailand.

There wasn't any drinking water in the boat, and Hoa was thirsty. He saw a bottle in the sea. The bottle was floating near the boat. «What's in the bottle? Maybe it's drinking water», he thought. Hoa took the bottle out of the sea and opened it. There wasn't any water in the bottle. But

there was a dollar bill and a piece of paper. A name and an address were on the paper. The name was Peckham. The address was in Los Angeles, California.

Hoa and his brother arrived at the refugee camp in Thailand. Then he wrote a letter to Mrs. Peckham. «We received a floating mailbox by a bottle on the way from Vietnam to Thailand», Hoa wrote. «Now we send a letter to the boss and we wish you will answer us».

Hoa's English was not perfect, but Mrs. Peckham understood it. She answered Hoa's letter. Hoa wrote another letter and she answered it, too. For two years Hoa and Mrs. Peckham wrote back and forth. When Hoa got married at the camp, the Peckhams congratulated him. When Hoa and his wife had a baby boy, the Peckhams sent them money. Finally Hoa asked the Peckhams, «Will you help me and my family? We want to come to the United States».

In 1985 the Nguyen family – Hoa, his wife, their son, and Hoa's brother – arrived in Los Angeles. Dorothy and John Peckham were waiting for them at the airport. When the Nguyens and the Peckhams met, they all began to cry. Their tears were tears of happiness.

A few months after the Nguyens came to the United States, Mrs. Nguyen had another baby – a baby girl. The Nguyens named their daughter Dorothy.

1. Some people on the ship threw bottles into the ocean because
A. they needed help.
B. they had a nice time.
C. they were starving.
D. they got rid of used bottles.

2. Hoa Van Nguyen was on a boat but he was not on vacation he
A. was fishing on the ocean.
B. was the captain of this boat.
C. escaped from Vietnam to Thailand.
D. ran into heavy weather.

3. When they saw a bottle in the sea they thought
A. it was drinking water.
B. someone needed help.

C. it was somebody's trick.
D. it was a used bottle.

4. At the refugee camp Hoa wrote a letter to Mrs. Peckham and
A. he asked for more money.
B. he invited her to his wedding.
C. she asked him not write any more.
D. they began to write back and forth.

5. When the Nguyen family arrived in Los Angeles and met the Peckhams they
A. all began to laugh until they cried.
B. burst into tears of happiness.
C. were glad to see each other.
D. invited them to Thailand.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами **1–10**. Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями **1–10**, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

Mr. Jones's shop sold food. Mr. Jones and a young man worked there. The young man's name **1)**_____ George.

A man came into the shop on Monday. He was a funny man. Mr. Jones was in the office. It was behind the shop. The funny man **2)**_____ at George and said, «I want a small table, please".

George said, "We **3)**_____ tables in this shop. We sell food".

The man smiled and **4)**_____, "A small, brown table". He took a picture out of his bag and showed it to George. It **5)**_____ a picture of a small, brown table.

George **6)**_____ his mouth near the man's ear and said, «We do not have tables in this shop! Food! Not tables!»

The man smiled and answered, «That's good. Thank you». Then he **7)**_____ down on a chair and waited.

George **8)**_____ happy. He went into the office and spoke to Mr. Jones. Then he and Mr. Jones came out again.

Mr. Jones was angry. He looked at the man and said, “What **9)___** you want?”

The man smiled and answered, «I want a loaf of brown bread, please. Haven’t you got any bread in your shop?»

Mr. Jones said, «Yes, we **10)_____**.» He looked at George, and then he went and got a loaf of brown bread from a big box and gave it to the man.

1. A) is	**B)** has been	**C)** will be	**D)** was
2. A) looked	**B)** will look	**C)** had looked	**D)** looks
3. A) won’t sell	**B)** didn’t sell	**C)** don’t sell	**D)** haven’t sold
4. A) had answered	**B)** answered	**C)** has answered	**D)** is answered
5. A) was	**B)** be	**C)** has been	**D)** is
6. A) putted	**B)** had put	**C)** has put	**D)** put
7. A) will sit	**B)** has sat	**C)** sat	**D)** sitted
8. A) is not	**B)** hasn’t been	**C)** won’t be	**D)** was not
9. A) will	**B)** have	**C)** are	**D)** do
10. A) have	**B)** have had	**C)** had had	**D)** has had

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера (**1–10**) у Бланку для відповідей.

In 1718 Defoe was **1** ___ (NEAR) sixty years old. He had a full and **2** ____ (INTEREST) life. He **3** ____ (TRAVEL), tried many professions and wrote many books and pamphlets.

In 1712 Defoe met a **4** ____ (SAIL) who had been alone on a desert island. Alexander Selkirk was his name. For more than four years he had lived alone on that island, managing not only to stay alive, but also to make himself fairly **5** _____ (COMFORT). At last he was rescued through the happy chance of a ship putting in at this island for water.

When he **6** ____ (FINAL) returned to London, his adventures became the talk of the town. Several accounts of his experiences were printed, read and soon **7** ____ (FORGET).

But Defoe did not forget. Selkirk's unique experience captured his **8** ____ (IMAGINE). What would a man do, all alone? How would he live?...

Thus Defoe turned to writing the story of a shipwrecked man. He chose an island in a **9** ___ (DIFFER) part of the world for his story, and created an imaginary character for his hero, Robinson Crusoe.

With his skill as a **10** ____ (JOURNAL), he was able to make his story seem absolutely true.

The book was a great success. Everybody redid it, enjoyed it, almost believed it. The story of an imaginary castaway is known all over the world, while the true story of Selkirk, who was a real castaway is practically unknown today.

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання B1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (A, B, C, D). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. Do you like going to _____ concerts?
A. a
B. some
C. a lot of
D. «–» (no need of insertion)

2. Have you ever worked in _____ factory.
A. a
B. an
C. the;
D. «–»

3. Trains are _____ than bicycles.
A. fast
B. faster
C. the fastest
D. the more fastest

4. The goods you ordered _____ arrived.
A. is

B. are
C. have
D. has

5. Tom's flat is much larger than _____.
A. Anns'
B. Anns
C. Ann's
D. Anns's

6. every week-end / Do / clean / the house / you?
A. Do you every week-end the house clean?
B. Do every week-end you clean the house?
C. Do you the house clean every week-end?
D. Do you clean the house every week-end?

7. How often _____ in Canada?
A. does it snow
B. does it snows
C. snow it
D. snows it

8. There's a new road to the motorway. _____ it yesterday.
A. They'd opened
B. They opened
C. They've opened
D. They're opened

9. How _____the answer soon?
A. is Rachel knowing
B. does Rachel know
C. will Rachel know
D. has Rachel known

10. _____ to the dance tonight?
A. Is you coming
B. You are coming
C. Are you comeing
D. Are you coming

11. We _____ a lovely picnic until my wife was stung by the bee.
A. were having
B. having
C. was having
D. be having

12. When _____ to London?
A. he will be flying
B. will he be flying
C. will be he flying
D. be he will flying

13. Carol _____ so tired tonight.
A. fell
B. is felling
C. feels
D. am felling

14. Tim said: «I'm going to give up my job».
A. Tim says that he was going to give up his work.
B. Tim said that he is going to give up his work.
C. Tim said that he was going to give up my work.
D. Tim said that he was going to give up his work.

15. Professor Owen is working on two articles for National Wildlife Magazine. She _____ these articles since Monday.
A. has written
B. has wrote
C. has been written
D. has been writing

16. I _____ shirts since 10 o'clock.
A. has been ironing
B. have been ironing
C. have being ironing
D. have been ironed

17. I didn't have an umbrella, but it didn't matter. The rain _____ .
A. had stopped

B. has stopped
C. has been stopped
D. had stop

18. I felt terribly nervous. I _____ about it all week.
A. worried
B. had worry
C. had been worrying
D. have worried

19. The teacher said that I _____ well.
A. have be studying
B. would have been study
C. have to study
D. had to study

20. When I entered the classroom, everybody _____ the test for 30 minutes already.
A was writing
B had been writing
C were writing
D wrote

21. Look! I _____ the ceiling. It is much better now.
A. have painted
B. will painted
C. painting
D. am painted

22. As soon as the light turned red, she _____ the car.
A. did stop
B. stopped
C. stops
D. was stopping

23. _____ with the bathroom yet?
A. Did you finish
B. Are you finishing
C. Have you finished
D. Had you finished

24. He_____ at this watch again and began to walk ever faster.
A. had looked
B. looked
C. was looking
D. did look

25. I want to cut this piece of material. Where _____ the scissors?
A. is
B. has
C. have
D. are

26. The seeds from this plant _____ be up to 20 centimetres long.
A. can
B. may
C. have to
D. must

Завдання B2

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. spare	**2**. places of interest	3. term	**4**. wide	**5**. worry
A. sights	**B**. quarter	**C**. free	**D**. fear	**E**. broad

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланку для відповідей.

1. early	**2**. young	**3**. buy	**4**. many	**5**. left
A. old	**B**. late	**C**. right	**D**. sell	**E**. few

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
History, Physics, Biology, Ukrainian, Mathematics
A. library **B**. shopping **C**. school subjects **D**. city **E**. weather

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть “зайве”, тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
A. nurse **B**. aunt **C**. uncle **D**. cousin **E**. nephew

Тест 5

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

Прочитайте тексти **1–5** і встановіть їх відповідність рубрикам **A–F**, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. **Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика**.

ТЕКСТИ	РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ
1. Britain A bright, but chilly day with scattered showers, mostly in the west, some of the showers will be heavy. A fresh to strong westerly wind. High 9–11^0 C (48–52 F). **2.** A girl of 12 pleaded guilty yesterday to supplying heroin and other drugs to three people, one of whom later died. **3.** 6.00 Breakfast followed by The National Lottery Daily Play. 9.15 To Buy Or Not To Buy. 10.00 City Hospital. 11.00 Trading Up. 11.30 Bargain Hunt Live. 12.30 Britain's Secret Shame. 1.00 BBC News; Weather. 1.30 Scottish News And Weather. 1.40 Neighbours. 2.05 Doctors. 2.35 Murder, She Wrote. 3.20 News. 3.45 CBBC: Tom And Jerry Kids. 4.05 The Scooby, Scrappy And Yabba Doo Show. 4.30 I Dream. 5.25 Newsround: Current affairs. 5.35 News. 4. Chelsea manager Jose Mourinho paid tribute to his players for the heroic defensive show in Moscow that saw them book their place in the next stage of the Champions League Political News 5. Glasgow, Scotland (Reuters) – British Prime Minister Tony Blair warned the United Nations that Iraq would be disarmed soon peacefully or by force.	**A . SPORTS NEWS** **B . CRIME NEWS** **C . TV PROGRAMME** **D . WEATHER FORECAST** **E . POLITICAL NEWS** **F . TEENAGE ADVICE LETTERS TO A MAGAZINE**

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання **1–5** і тексти (**A–F**). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст.

THE WORLD'S MOST POPULAR

ЗАПИТАННЯ

Which famous brand is connected with...

1. selling home-made food?
2. manufacturing world-known electronics?
3. producing the best-selling soft drink in the world?
4. making transport vehicles?
5. producing high quality expensive wristwatch?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

Coca-Cola

It is the world's number one brand and it is recognized by 94 % of the world's population! For many years now, Coca-Cola has been a symbol of American culture. It is also the best-selling soft drink in the world. More than 60,000 products from Coca-Cola company are drunk around the world every minute.

-B-

Rolex

One hundred years ago, few men wore wristwatches: but the Rolex company – based in Switzerland since 1908 – changed all that. They gave us the first wristwatches to show the date, the first diving watches, the first sports watch, the first watch to show different time zones … and now Rolex watches (with prices that range from $ 3, 000 to $20, 000) are worn as a status symbol all over the world.

-C-

Nokia

Although most people in consumer surveys guess that Nokia is a Japanese company, it's actually from northern Europe! Originally a paper factory on the banks of the river Nokia in Finland, it became the world's leading

mobile phone company in the late 1990's. Their first commercial mobile, the Mobira Talkman, which appeared in 1984, weighed 5 kg. The latest models are a bit lighter, however!

-D-

Samsung

Samsung (the name means «Tree stars») began as a company in 1938. It originally produced noodles and dried fish! However, the company has come a long way since then. Mobile phoned, digital cameras, flat-screen TVs, DVD players … you name it, are all manufactured by this electronics giant from South Korea.

-E-

Mercedes

The makers of cars driven by rich and famous, the Mercedes company has its base in Germany. Emil Jallinek, a wealthy banker who bought and loved cars, named the car Mercedes after his nine-year-old daughter. And the famous three-point Mercedes star was designed to symbolize the growth of the business into transport on land, sea and air.

-F-

KFC

The famous face which is seen at more than 9,000 KFC restaurants worldwide actually belonged to a real person: Colonel Harland Sanders. At different times he was a soldier, an insurance agent, a tyre salesman and worked in his parents' petrol station. When he saw that people were more interested in his home-made food than the petrol he was selling, he decided to open his first restaurant in Utah, USA, in the early 1950s. Colonel Sanders is also remembered for organizing the biggest party in history – about 35,000 people attended his seventy-ninth birthday in 1970.

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

In the summer Lake Michigan is warm and blue. People lie on the beaches and swim in the water. In the winter Lake Michigan is cold and grey. Snow covers the beaches, and ice covers the water.

On a cold January day, a little boy and his father were playing in the snow on a Chicago beach. The boy was Jimmy Tontlewicz. He was four years old.

Jimmy was playing with a sled. He pushed the sled down a small hill. The sled went onto the ice of Lake Michigan. Jimmy ran after the sled. He ran onto the ice. Suddenly the ice broke, and Jimmy fell into the cold water.

Jimmy's father jumped into the water. He couldn't find Jimmy. Minutes went by. He still couldn't find Jimmy. «My kid is dead! My kid is dead!» he screamed.

Men from the Chicago Fire Department arrived. Twenty minutes later they found Jimmy and pulled him out of the water. Jimmy was not breathing, and his heart was not beating. He was dead.

At the beach paramedics worked on Jimmy for one hour. He began to breathe, and his heart began to beat again. The paramedics rushed Jimmy to the hospital.

Doctors at the hospital put Jimmy in bed. They put him on a cold mattress because they wanted his body to warm up slowly. They gave him some medicine because they wanted him to sleep.

After eight days in the hospital, Jimmy woke up, but he couldn't walk or talk. He stayed in the hospital for six weeks. Every day he got better. Then he went to another hospital. He stayed there for seven weeks. He began to walk, talk, and play again.

Jimmy was in the water for over 20 minutes. He couldn't breathe in the water. He couldn't get any oxygen. But today he is alive and healthy. How is it possible?

Jimmy is alive because the water was ice cold. Usually the brain needs a lot of oxygen. But when it's very cold, the brain slows down. It does not need much oxygen. So the ice cold water saved Jimmy.

Jimmy's father has another reason. He says, «Jimmy is alive today because he is a fighter. He is a strong little boy.»

1. On a cold January day Jimmy Totlewicz, a four-year-old boy

A. was playing snowballs.

B. was making a snowman.

C. was playing with a sled.

D. was skiing.

2. When Jimmy fell into the cold water his father
A began to call him.
B. tried to catch Jimmy.
C. called 911.
D. jumped into the water to find him.

3. When Jimmy was pulled out of the water he seemed dead because
A. he was pale.
B. he didn't breathe.
C. he had swallowed much water.
D. he was cold.

4. Jimmy stayed in the hospital for a long time as
A. the doctors wanted him to recover.
B. he was too weak after the flu.
C. he still needed some medicine.
D. he couldn't have walked and talked since his childhood.

5. The father said that Jimmy was alive because
A. the paramedics helped him.
B. he wasn't in the water long.
C. he was as strong as grown ups.
D. it was his father who saved him.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами **1–10**. Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями **1–10**, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A-D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

Miss Miller lived beside a church in a small street in a town. She **1)_____** a car. On Friday she always walked to the bus stop, and then she went to the market and bought food for the next week. There **2)_____** usually a lot of people in the bus, but Miss Miller always found a seat. One of the houses at the corner of Miss Miller's street was empty for a long time, but then a family **3)_____** and lived in it. There

was a man and his wife and two children. The children went to school in the bus in the morning.

On Friday Miss Miller went to the house and **4)_____** the children's mother. She said to her, «Good morning. My name's Jane Miller, and I **5)_____** beside the church in this street. I'm going to the market now. Do you need any food?»

«Good morning,» the woman **6)_____** to her visitor «You're very kind. My name's Mary Adams. Yes, I need food for my lunch today and for our supper tonight. And I need some fish for the cat. I **7)_____** the way to the market yet. Can I come with you?»

«Please, do», Jane answered. Mary put her coat on, and the two women went out and walked along to the bus stop. They waited there. Then Jane said to her new friend, «There's a bus at five minutes It's always full, but I **8)_____** a seat» .

«Oh? Is that easy?» Mary asked.

Jane smiled and answered, «Wait and you **9)_____**».

The bus came, and the two women got in. It was full, but Jane said, «Perhaps those two handsome men will give us their seats».

Six men stood up quickly, and both the women went and **10)_____** in the nearest seats.

1. A) did not have **C)** will not have
B) had not have **D)** does not have

2. A) will be **C)** were
B) had been **D)** has been

3. A) came **C)** will come
B) had come **D)** have come

4. A) had visited **C)** visited
B) has visited **D)** are visiting

5. A) will live **C)** live
B) had lived **D)** had been lived

6. A) is saying **C)** has been saying
B) has said **D)** said

7. A) hadn’t known **C)** don’t know
B) didn’t know **D)** won’t know

8. A) had got **C)** is being get
B) has got **D)** get

9. A) will see **C)** are seen
B) see **D)** have seen
10. A) will sit down **C)** sat down
B) are sat down **D)** have sat down

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера (**1–10**) у Бланку для відповідей.

Gladys was at school in a small, quiet town in England. She **1** ___ (BE) sixteen years old, and her father and mother were poor, and their house was very small.

Maisie was Gladys’s friend. She went to that school as well. Gladys said, «Maisie, I’m going to find a very rich man and I’m going to marry him. Then I’m going to have a **2** ____ (BEAUTY) house and a large garden, and a lot of clothes, and a lot of money.»

Maisie **3** ___ (SMILE) and said, «Where are you going to find a very rich man, Gladys? There aren’t any in our town.»

But Gladys was a very **4** ___ (ATTRACT) girl. Her eyes were blue, and her hair **5** ____ (BE) black and soft. She **6** ____ (GO) to London, and then she went to America. She **7** ____(FIND) a tall, very rich man there, and she **8** ____ (MARRY) him. She was twenty-two years old then.

Then she and her husband went to England. They went to Gladys’s old house, and Maisie came there.

Gladys said, «I’ve married a very rich man, Maisie, and I’ve got a beautiful house and a large garden and four **9** ____ (GARDEN). And I’ve bought a lot of clothes and I have money as well. My husband’s got a plane too, and he **10** ___ (FLY) it!»

Maisie said, «A lot of people have got planes and fly them, Gladys.»

«In their house?» Gladys asked.

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання B1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (A, B, C, D). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. Most of the wine was lost, but Mr. Sokolin was able to taste _____ of it.
A. one
B. some
C. a lot of
D. «–» (no need of insertion)

2. My father went to _____ sea when he was 14.
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. «–»

3. You look _____ . Have you lost weight?
A. the thinnest
B. thin
C. thinner
D. the more thinnest

4. I've got a _____ holiday.
A. week's
B. weeks'
C. weeks
D. weeks's

5. very much / enjoyed / Everybody / the party.
A. Everybody enjoyed very much the party.
B. Everybody enjoyed the party very much.
C. Very much everybody enjoyed the party.
D. The party everybody enjoyed very much.

6. You haven't eaten your pudding. _____ it?

A. Are you no want
B. Do you no want
C. Don’t want you
D. Don’t you want

7. Who _____ at the theatre last night?
A. was
B. has been
C. have been
D. were

8. I must get to the bank before it _____ .
A. closed
B. close
C. will close
D. closes

9. What ____ on your hands and knees?
A. you are doing
B. is you doing
C. are you doing
D. do you doing

10. At lunchtime Joe ____ .
A. was shopping
B. were shoping
C. was shoping
D. were shopping

11. This time tomorrow I ____ to New York.
A. will be fly
B. shall be fly
C. ‘ll be flying
D. shall flying

12. What time _____ breakfast?
A.. are you usually having
B. do you usually have
C. do usually you have
D. you usually have

13. Billy said: «I want to go on holiday but I don't know where to go».
A. Billy says that he wanted to go on holiday but he didn't know where to go.
B. Billy said that he wants to go on holiday but he doesn't know where to go.
C. Billy says that he wanted to go on holiday but he didn't know where to go
D. Billy said that he wanted to go on holiday but he didn't know where to go.

14. The magazine ___ its annual report on the environment. It's an excellent report.
A. has published
B. have been publishing
C. has been publish
D. has been publishing

15. How long _____ you _____ glasses?
A. have ____ been worn
B. have ____ been wearing
C. has ____ been wearing
D. have ____ been weared

16. I was really pleased to see Rachel again yesterday. I ____ her for ages.
A. hadn't seen
B. hasn't seen
C. haven't seen
D. hadn't seeing

17. Claire got burnt. She _____ in the sun.
A. had lay
B. has been lying
C. had been lying
D. has lain

18. Max said that he _____ a novel.
A was going to write
B. will be going to write

C. is going to write
D. will have been going to write

19. He ____ the plane at eight this morning.
A. has caught
B. caught
C. have caught
D. had caught

20. – Did you watch TV last night? – _____ I was studying for a test.
A. Yes, I did.
B. Yes, I was.
C. No, I didn't.
D. No, I wasn't.

21. She _____ a hard life, but she's always smiling.
A. has had
B. had had
C. had
D. has

22. In a surprise move, the Prime Minister _____ last night.
A. resign
B. was resigning
C. had resigned
D. resigned

23. Acoustics _____ a subject I know little about.
A. are
B. is
C. have
D. has

24. Our uncle said he _____ to the seaside in July and suggested our joining him.
A. would go
B. goes
C. will go
D. has gone

25. What _____?
A. she wants
B. does she wants
C. does she want
D. do she wants

26. Around this time of year, eagles _____ sometimes be seen in the mountains.
A. may to
B. must
C. have to
D. can

Завдання В2

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. pretty	**2**. piece	**3**. vain	**4**. freedom	**5**. like
A. useless	**B**. nice	**C**. slice	**D**. liberty	**E**. be fond of

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. old	**2**. flat	**3**. poor	**4**. these	**5**. working day
A. day off	**B**. rich	**C**. those	**D**. mountainous	**E**. new

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (A–E) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
Cookery, metal-work, woodwork, typing, needlework
A. environment **B**. library **C**. climate **D**. traveling **E.** crafts

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть «зайве», тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
A. wind **B**. frost **C**. rain **D**. thunderstorm **E**. house

Тест 6

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

Прочитайте тексти **1–5** і встановіть їх відповідність рубрикам **A–F**, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика.

ТЕКСТИ	РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ
1. Glasgow. A lot of cloud with outbreaks of light rain or drizzle. Max. temperature 13 ^{0}C. **2.** Amsterdam (Reuters) – The Netherlands plants allow the United States to use its airports, harbours and railways to move troops and equipment for possible war against Iraq, the Dutch Defence Minister said last Sunday. **3.** My parents went away on holiday recently, so I decided to dye my hair. I am blond and I dyed my hair black. Now it looks awful and I don`t know what to do. 4. A 40-year-old businessman from Birmingham was arrested last night at Heathrow airport. A substance believed to be cocaine was found in his suitcase. He was questioned by customs officials before being taken to Acton Police Station. 5. Your top quality prints exclusively from our own labs. Klick photopoint the perfect place to take your pictures.	**A.ERTISEMENT FOR A PHOTO LAB** **B.NAGE ADVICE LETTERS TO A MAGAZINE** **C. ME NEWS** **D. RTS NEWS** **E. THER FORECAST** **F. TICAL NEWS**

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання **1–5** і тексти (**A–F**). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої

відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON

ЗАПИТАННЯ

Where can tourists ...

1. see the famous writers' names written on the walls?
2. visit the place that Shakespeare had never seen in his life?
3. admire the garden that Shakespeare bought together with the biggest house of that time?
4. learn about Shakespeare's every day life?
5. find Shakespeare's tomb?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

Shakespeare's Town

April 23 is Shakespeare's birthday and is also the day he died. Both events occured at Stratford-on-Avon a small town in the centre of England. There are no mountains or deep valleys near Stratford, but there are beautiful woods, green fields, a quiet gentle river – the winding Avon – and lovely houses, black and white with thatched roofs.

-B-

Shakespeare's Birthplace

The first place visitors go to in Stratford is Shakespeare's birthplace, a small house with small moms in the centre of the town. Here they can see the very room where Shakespeare was born. Some people who had visited the house had written their names on the walls. It seems a wrong thing to do, but among the names are Walter Scott, Dickens and Thackeray.

-C-

New Place

When Shakespeare became successful in London, he bought the biggest house in Stratford, a house called New Place. Here he probably wrote his last plays and here he died. But there is nothing left of it but a few bricks and the garden. The man who owned it, Mr. Castrell, was so angry that so many people came to see the house that he pulled it down.

-D-

Church

Then the visitors go to the church where Shakespeare is buried. There is a bust of Shakespeare that was made by a Dutch sculptor who lived near Shakespeare «Globe» Theatre and must have seen Shakespeare many times.

-E-

Anne Hathaway's Cottage

You can also go across the field, about a mile out of Stratford, to Anne Hathaway's Cottage. Anne Hathaway was the woman whom Shakespeare married, and the cottage is just as it was in Shakespeare's time. There are the old chairs by the fire-place, where Shakespeare must have sat, the plates from which he probably ate his dinner, and a leather bottle out of which Anne poured beer for him.

-F-

Royal Shakespeare Theatre

Then the visitors can have a look at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, a big modern building. They say that it is the best stage in England.

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

People have been making beer for at least 6,000 years. The Sumarians, people who used to live in the area of present day Iraq, left records of beer making. The Sumarians thought beer was a heavenly drink because it made them feel good.

The Sumarians used bread to make their beer. The Egyptians learned this technique from the Sumarians. From Egypt, the art of beer making spread to Europe. This early beer was cloudy, and most people today would probably not like the way it looked or tasted. The early brewers in Europe used various kinds of herbs to flavor their beers. Hops, herbs which give beer its bitter flavour, were first used to make beer in Belgium.

Beer that was similar to today's beer began to be made when hops were introduced. In 1516, Wilhelm I, the King of the German state of

Bavaria, established the German Beer Purity Law. Under this law, only barley, hops and pure water could be used to make beer.

Many different kinds of beer are made around the world today. Beer is different from other kinds of alcohol. It is made from grain (wheat, barley, corn or rice), hops, and water. The alcohol content is usually between 3 and 6 percent.

Most European, Japanese, and American beers are made from wheat. Some South American and African beers are made from corn. Hops are also added to give beer its bitter taste.

The two most popular kinds of beer are lagers and ales. Lager beer is a lighter color than ale. When it is being made, lager beer is also kept cooler than ale. Different kinds of hops are used to make lagers and ales. Another difference between these two kinds of beer is the time it takes to make the beer. Beer makers only need to spend five or six days to make ale. They must spend seven to twelve days to make lager.

The most popular beer in Japan and other parts of Asia is lager. Most people in the United States and Canada also prefer lager beer. Of all the beer sold in the United States, 90 percent is lager beer. Ale is the most popular kind of beer in England.

1. The Sumarian
A. once lived in the area of Iraq.
B. once lived in the area of Egypt.
C. once lived in the area of Belgium.
D. once lived in the area of China.

2. The Sumarians used
A. hops to make beer.
B. herbs to make beer.
C. bread to make beer.
D. corn to make beer.

3. Hops are used to
A. give beer a bitter flavour.
B. give beer a sweet taste.
C. make alcohol.

D. make beer clear.

4. Lager and ale differ in
A. kind of hop, temperature and period of time needed for their production.
B. kind of corn, temperature and period of time needed for their production.
C. kind of bottles and period of time needed for their production.
D. temperature and period of time needed for their production.

5. Ale is popular in
A. Japan.
B. England.
C. Canada.
D. Ukraine.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами **1–10**. Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями **1–10**, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

HOPEFUL POP STARS BRAVE THE RAIN

Hundreds of wannabe pop stars **1)**_____ patiently in the rain outside London's Wembley Conference Centre yesterday. They were all hoping for the chance **2)**_____ in a TV talent competition which **3)**_____ five youngsters chosen to create a new pop group.

First in the queue **4)**_____ 20-year-old Catherine Hill from Hayes in Kent.

«I **5)**_____ here since midnight», she said as the doors opened. «I've got thirty seconds to show what I **6)**_____ do. I **7)**_____ it's going to be worth it».

«I've wanted to be a pop star ever since I was little», **8)**_____ 18-year-old Anton Yardley from Northampton. «I **9)**_____ singing and dancing lessons for over a year … this is my big chance!»

But judge Davina McAndrew was less optimistic when we spoke to her at the end of the day. «Occasionally, you see someone who you know

is going to be a star. But, to be honest, I **10)**_____ anything that really excites me today».

1. A) waited	**B)** will wait	**C)** wait	**D)** are waiting
2. A) star	**B)** will star	**C)** to star	**D)** had stared
3. A) would see	**B)** see	**C)** had seen	**D)** was seen
4. A) be	**B)** is	**C)** were	**D)** was
5. A) was	**B)** has been	**C)** will be	**D)** have been
6. A) can	**B)** must	**C)** am to	**D)** may
7. A) will know	**B)** had know	**C)** know	**D)** was known
8. A) say	**B)** said	**C)** was said	**D)** will say
9. A) will be taking	**B)** took	**C)** am taking	**D)** have been taking
10. A) won't see	**B)** haven't seen	**C)** wasn't seen	**D)** hadn't seen

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера (**1–10**) у Бланку для відповідей.

Mr. Gray travelled a lot on business. He sold machines of various kinds to **1** ____ (FARM). It was not really a very **2** ____ (EXCITE) job, but Mr. Gray had always been interested in farming, and he was quite **3** ___ (SATISFY) with his life.

He had a big car, and **4** ___ (USUAL) enjoyed driving it long distances, but he was quite satisfied to go by train sometimes too, especially when the weather was bad. He was a little **5** ____ (FRIGHTEN) of driving in rain or snow, and it was less tiring to sit **6** ____(COMFORT) in a train and look out of the window without being worried about how one was going to get to the next place.

One of Mr Gray's problems was often where to stay when he reached a small place in the country. He did not expect great comfort and wonderful food, but he found it **7** ___ (ANNOY) when he was given a cold room, and there was no hot water or good food after a long and tiring day.

Late one winter evening, Mr. Gray arrived at a small railway station. The journey by train that day had not been at all **8** ____ (INTEREST), and Mr. Gray was cold and tired and **9** ___ (HUNGER). He

was looking forward to a simple but **10** ___ (SATISFY) meal by a brightly burning fire, and then a hot bath and comfortable bed.

He said to a local man, «As this is my first visit to this part of the country and I was too much of a hurry to find out about hotels before I left home, I would very much like to know how many you have here».

The local man answered, «We have two».

«And which of the two would you advise me to go to?» Mr. Gray asked then.

The local man scratched his head for a few moments and then answered, «Well, it's like this: whichever one you go to, you'll be sorry you didn't go to the other».

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання B1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (**A, B, C, D**). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. I'd like _____ coffee and two teas, please.
A. a
B. some
C. a lot of
D. «–» (no need of insertion)

2. When do you hope to go to _____ school?
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. «–»

3. «What coat is that?» – «_____».
A. Harrys
B. Harrys'
C. Harrys's
D. Harry's

4. My shopping bag is as _____ as yours.
A. heavier

B. heavy
C. the heaviest
D. the heavy

5. Mathematics _____ a subject I know little about.
A. is
B. have
C. are
D. has

6. very well / English / Our guide / speaks.
A. Our guide very well speaks English.
B. Our guide speaks English very well.
C. English our guide speaks very well.
D. Very good our guide speaks English.

7. Where _____ Adrian live?
A. are
B. do
C. does
D. is

8. Eric _____ many friends when he studied at school.
A. didn't has
B. didn't to have
C. didn't had
D. didn't have

9. I must get to the bank before it _____ .
A. closes
B. close
C. will close
D. closed

10. I ___ just ___ the dog for a walk. I always walk my dog out at this time.
A. am ____ taking
B. is ____ taking
C. am _____ takeing
D. is ____ takeing

11. I _____ a report on my way home on the plane to London.

A. not was writing
B. was not writing
C. not were writing
D. were not writing

12. Robo _____ the dog at noon.
A. shall be walking
B. shall walking
C. will walking
D. will be walking

13. The sun _____ today. It's very cloudy today.
A. is not shining
B. not is shining
C. does not shine
D. don't shine

14. Billy said: «I want to go on holiday but I don't know where to go».
A. Billy says that he wanted to go on holiday but he didn't know where to go.
B. Billy said that he wants to go on holiday but he doesn't know where to go.
C. Billy said that he wanted to go on holiday but he didn't know where to go.
D. Billy says that he wanted to go on holiday but he didn't know where to go.

15. 560 African elephants _____ this year.
A. have already been died
B. have already died
C. have already dead
D. have already been dying

16. That burglar alarm _____ since 8 o'clock this morning.
A. has been ringing
B. has been rang
C. have been ringing
D. has been rung

17. Luckily the flat didn't look too bad when my parents called in. I ___ just ___ it.
A. had _____ clean
B. have ____ cleaned
C. had _____ cleaned
D. have _____ clean

18. When I finally served the meal, I _____ for hours.
A. had been cooked
B. had been cooking
C. have cooked
D. cooked

19. I remember you. You _____ to go to school here.
A. use
B. were used
C. were using
D. used

20. They haven't _____ an AIDS vaccine.
A. yet developed
B. developed yet
C. developed already
D. already developed

21. By the time I got to the party, most people _____ home.
A went
B. were going
C. had gone
D. go

22. _____ any good films recently?
A. Have you seen
B. Did you see
C. Were you seeing
D. Had you seen

23. Britney reported that she _____ this any way.
A. not does
B. don't do

C. doesn’t do
D. wouldn’t do

24. Our company headquarters _____ in London.
A. is
B. are
C. have
D. has

25. John cooks dinner _____.
A. now
B. every Sunday
C. just now
D. yesterday

26. «Do you know where Mark left the car keys?» «He _____ have left them on the table.»
A. might
B. can
C. have to
D. must to

Завдання B2

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. uneasy	**2.** village	**3.** speak	**4.** modern	**5.** major
A. up-to-date	**B.** talk	**C.** anxious	**D.** country	**E.** main

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланку для відповідей.

1. easy	**2**. dry	**3**. serious	**4**. typical	**5**. day
A. night	**B**. difficult	**C**. wet	**D**. funny	**E**. different

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
Historical Museum, Art Gallery, Cathedral, monument, park
A. working day **B.** seaside **C.** sightseeing **D.** shopping **E.** village

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть «зайве», тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (A–E) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.

A. President **B.** environmental protection
C. Cabinet of Ministers **D.** Supreme Rada **E.** government

Тест 7

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

Прочитайте тексти **1–5** і встановіть їх відповідність рубрикам **A–F**, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика.

ТЕКСТИ	***РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ***
1. The European Parliament has approved a decision to investigate information about secret CIA prisons on European territory, in which terror suspects are being held. **2.** The London-Edinburgh express was derailed yesterday morning as it was passing through York station. Four people were taken to hospital, but no one was seriously hurt. **3.** In every corner of the world, on every subject under the sun, Penguin represents quality and variety – the very best in publishing today. For complete information about books available from Penguin write to us at the appropriate address below: Dept. EP, Penguin Books LTD, Bath Road, West Drayton, Middlesex UB 7 ODA. **4.** Shrimp cocktail. Shrimp on a bed of lettuce with a tasty sause.	**A . JOB ADVERTISEMENT** **B . POLITICAL NEWS** **C . MENU** **D . ADVERTISEMENT FOR A PUBLISHING HOUSE** **E . TV PROGRAMME** **F . CURRENT EVENTS**

Main dishes. T-bone steak. Brailed and served with French fries and vegetables of the day. Spaghetti and meatballs. A selection of grilled vegetables served with rice or baked potato. Desserts. Homemade ice cream: chocolate, vanilla, coffee. Banana split: giant banana with ice cream, nuts, chocolate syrup and whipped cream. **5.** Southern airlines require cabin staff for intercontinental flights. Applicants must be between 20 and 33, education to GCSE standard, two languages.	

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання **1–5** і тексти (**A–F**). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

ЗАПИТАННЯ

When do British ...

1. listen to Big Ben chime?
2. put stockings at the end of their beds?
3. sing carols?
4. say Happy New Year to their friends?
5. give presents to their friends and relatives?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

Christmas Traditions

In Britain Christmas is the most important holiday of the year. It combines the celebration of the birth of Christ with the traditional New Year's festivities. At Christmas time the-British like to decorate their homes with evergreen holly and mistletoe symbolizing life. They usually have a Christmas tree glittering with coloured lights and decorations. Many people send Christmas cards with winter landscapes, bells, wreaths, candles and other Christian symbols.

-B-

Christmas Eve

On Christmas Eve (24 December) many families have a party and the children put stockings at the ends of their beds in the hope that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and bring them presents.

-C-

Christmas Day

In the morning on Christmas Day (25 December), which is a national holiday, many people go to church to sing carols. After the service the families sit down to a big turkey dinner followed by Christian pudding made of dried fruits. After dinner families generally watch the Queen's traditional message on TV.

-D-

Boxing Day

Boxing Day (26 December) is also a national holiday, and-this is the time to visit friends and relatives and give them presents. The presents used to come in boxes, hence the name of the holiday.

-E-

New Year's Eve

New Year's Eve (31 December) is a special celebration, when people gather together with friends or family and welcome in the New Year. At midnight people switch on the TV to hear Big Ben chime in the New Year.

-F-

New Year's Day

New Year's Day (1 January) is a holiday in Scotland. On that day people take an opportunity to go for a walk, to see friends and wish them «Happy NewYear».

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

What are volcanoes? The word «volcano» comes from «Vulcan». This was the name of a Roman god. Centuries ago, people in Rome believed that Vulcan was the blacksmith of the gods. A volcano was the chimney of his shop. When clouds of dust and hot lava (liquid rock) came out of a volcano, they thought Vulcan was at work. Today, of course, we know that volcanoes are part of nature. There is nothing magic about them.

Volcanoes are different from mountains. They are not made in the same way that mountains are made. They are made by the build-up of their own lava, ash and dust. Most volcanoes are hills that are shaped like cones. These hills have developed around openings in the outside part of the earth. The openings are above pools of melted rock. These burning pools are located deep in the earth. Sometimes, this liquid is pushed up by gas pressure. When this happens, the melted rock breaks through weak places in the earth. It comes out of the earth as lava. It may even shoot into the air as thick clouds of lava dust. Pieces of lava fall back around the opening. Some of the dust is often blown away by the wind and it falls to the ground many miles away. The melted rock below the surface is known as «magma». After magma comes out of a volcano, it is called lava. It is red-hot when it first comes from the volcano. Then it slowly changes to dark red, gray, or black as it cools. Very hot lava can move quickly. Cool lava flows more slowly, like thick honey.

All lava that comes to the surface of the earth contains gas. The gas escapes easily from thin lava, but if the lava is thick, the gas escapes with explosive force. Gas in lava may be compared with the gas in a bottle of beer. Try an experiment. Put your thumb over the top of a beer bottle and shake it. You will see that the gas separates from the beer and forms bubbles. When you take your thumb away, there is a small explosion of gas and liquid. The gas in lava acts in about the same way. It causes the terrible explosions that throw out great amounts of rock, lava, dust, and ash.

1. Ancient Romans thought volcanoes were

A. mines.
B. factories.
C. chimneys.
D. mountains.

2. Volcanoes are made of
A. iron and stone.
B. lava and ash.
C. sand and salt.
D. water and stone.

3. The melted rock below the earth's surface is called
A. lava.
B. magma.
C. ore.
D. iron.

4. Most volcanoes are shaped like
A. cones.
B. circles.
C. squares.
D. ovals.

5. When it first comes from the volcano the lava is
A. red-hot.
B. lily-white
C. shocking pink.
D. inky black.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами **1–10**. Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями **1–10**, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

THEY CAME TO SEE ME OFF

The porter saw three men who arrived at the railway station at about half past nine in the evening. One of them **1)_____** to the porter and wondered at what time the next train was to start for London. The porter told the man that the trains for London **2)_____** every hour.

The three men decided to go and have a drink. They came to the refreshment room and **3)_____** three drinks. A minute or two after ten o'clock they approached the porter and asked him if the 10 o'clock train **4)_____**. The answer was affirmative. Besides, the porter added that the next train was due **5)_____** at 11 sharp.

The three men returned to the refreshment room for another drink. They **6)_____** the 11 o'clock train in the same way. The porter had to warn them that the next train was the last. If they missed it they **7)_____** spend the night at the railway station.

Twelve o'clock came and the last train was just starting out when the three men came out of the refreshment room running as hard as they could. Two of them managed to get into the carriage just when the train **8)_____** off.

The third man could not run so fast and the train went on leaving him behind. The man stood at the platform watching the train disappear in the distance. The porter who saw all that **9)_____** very sorry for the man.

When he came up to the man, he saw him laughing. The porter could not understand why the man **10)_____**. He wanted to ask him a question, but at that moment the man said to the porter, «Did you see those two boys get on the train and leave me behind?»

«Yes, I saw them», answered the porter. «They came to see me off», explained the man to the porter.

1. A) came up
B) comes up
C) coming up
D) will come

2. A) will go
B) has gone

6. A) has missed
B) missed
C) missing
D) will miss

7. A) will have to
B) have to

C) went
D) is going

3. A) ordered
B) was ordering
C) orders
D) had ordered

4. A) has gone
B) went
C) has been going
D) had gone

5. A) starting
B) will start
C) to start
D) has start

C) would have to
D) have had to

8. A) will start
B) start
C) has started
D) was starting

9. A) was
B) were
C) be
D) has been

10. A) laughs
B) is laughing
C) was laughing
D) has laughs

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера (**1–10**) у Бланку для відповідей.

The famous **1** ___ (DIRECT) of a big and expensive film planned to film a **2** ___ (BEAUTY) sunset over the ocean, so that the audiences could see his hero and heroine in front of it at the end of the film as they said goodbye to each other for ever. He sent his camera crew out one evening to film the sunset for him. The next morning he said to the men, «Have you provided me with the sunset?»

«No, sir», the men **3** ___ (ANSWER).

The director was **4** ___ (ANGER). «Why not?» he asked.

«Well, sir», one of the men answered, «we're on the east coast here, and the sun sets in the west. We can get you a sunrise over the sea, if necessary, but not the sunset».

«But I want a sunset!» the director shouted. «Go to the airport, take the next **5** ____ (FLY) to the west coast, and get one».

But then a young secretary had an idea. «Why don't you photograph a sunrise», she **6** ___ (SUGGEST), «and then put it through the projector backwards? Then it'll look like a sunset».

The camera crew went out early the next morning and filmed a bright sunrise over the beach in the middle of a beautiful bay. Then at nine o'clock they **7** ___ (TAKE) it to the director. «Here it is, sir», they said, and **8** ___ (SHOW) it to him. He liked it very much. They all **9** ___ (GO) into the studio. «All right», the director explained. The birds in the film were **10** ___ (FLY) backwards, and the waves on the sea were going away from the beach.

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання B1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (**A, B, C, D**). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. He ate _____ whole chicken!
A. a
B. some
C. a lot of
D. «–» (no need of insertion)

2. I have got _____ appointment this afternoon.
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. «–»

3. Those _____ hats are black.
A. ladies'
B. lady's
C. ladies
D. lady

4. Health and happiness are _____ than money.
A. important
B. the more important

C. more important
D. the most important

5. on your left / you'll see / a supermarket / at the end of the street.
A. At the end of the street you'll see a supermarket on your left.
B. You'll see a supermarket on your left at the end of the street .
C. You'll see on your left at the end of the street a supermarket.
D. A supermarket on your left you'll see at the end of the street.

6. Our factory _____ a good canteen.
A. is
B. are
C. have
D. has

7. Sorry, I'm in a big hurry. My train _____ in fifteen minutes.
A. has left
B. leaves
C. was leaving
D. left

8. We _____ to Ireland for our holidays last year.
A. goes
B. going
C. have gone
D. went

9. If she _____ a car, it _____ too complicated to get to Glasgow.
A. will hire, won't be
B. will hire, isn't
C. hires, won't be
D. hires, isn't

10. My classmates _____ lunch together, but I'm not hungry yet.
A. eating
B. are eating
C. was eating
D. are eatting

11. I _____ a letter to my friend when you called.
A. was writting
B. were writing
C. were writen
D. was writing

12. _____ football or fighting wars?
A. Will robots be playing
B. Robots will be playing
C. Will be robots playing
D. Shall robots be playing

13. Look! Mary has come. She _____ a blue dress.
A. wears
B. do wear
C. wearing
D. is wearing

14. She _____ in England for the last 2 years.
A. has been living
B. have been living
C. has being living
D. have lived

15. My sister _____ with me for 3 weeks now.
A. have been staying
B. has been stay
C. has been staying
D. has been stayed

16. The boss invited me to lunch yesterday, but I had to refuse the invitation.
I _____ already _____ the sandwiches.
A. had ____ ate
B. had _____ eaten
C. had _____ eat
D. have _____ eaten

17. Suddenly I realized that I _____ in the wrong direction.
A. walk

B. have walked
C. had been walking
D. had been walk

18. Nik said: «I'm going away for a few days. I'll phone you when I get back».
A. Nik said that he was going away for a few days and would phone me when he got back.
B. Nik says that he is going away for a few days and would phone me when he got back.
C. Nik said that he is going away for a few days and will phone me when he get back.
D. Nik said that he would going away for a few days and phones me when he gets back.

19. We've been living in Montreal since we _____.
A. have graduated
B. have been graduating
C. graduated
D. graduate

20. _____ you reserved your hotel room yet?
A. Did
B. Have
C. Do
D. Has

21. When Glen opened the book, some pages _____.
A. fall out
B. had fallen out
C. were falling out
D. fell out

22. I _____ tennis a lot this year.
A. play
B. played
C. have played
D has played

23. Our teacher said that she _____ the credit positevely any way.
A. will mark
B. is marking
C. would mark
D. marks

24. This species _____ green and white spots.
A. is
B. are
C. have
D. has

25. When I saw him, he _____.
A. was sleeping
B. slept
C. sleeps
D. is sleeping

26. If Jerry hadn't grabbed my arm, I _____ have fallen off the bridge.
A. have to
B. might
C. may
D. must

Завдання B2

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відпоіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. magazine	**2.** can	**3.** revise	**4.** near	**5.** weekend
A. may	**B.** journal	**C.** day off	**D.** read up	**E.** close

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. sound	**2.** sweet	**3.** man	**4.** ordinary	**5.** before
A. ill	**B.** woman	**C.** bitter	**D.** after	**E.** special

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania
A. museum **B.** country **C.** library **D.** weather **E.** shopping

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть «зайве», тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.

A. coal industry **B.** metallurgy **C.** agriculture
D. machine building **E.** chemical industry

Тест 8

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

Прочитайте тексти **1–5** і встановіть їх відповідність рубрикам **A–F**, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика.

ТЕКСТИ	РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ
1. Come to Las Vegas and try your luck. When you`re tired of winning at the casino, relax by the pool or go to watch a fabulous show. **2.** The leaders of the political parties in the European Parliament will meet for their first conference in January to endorse a draft on the composition and powers of the investigative commission. **3.** Mr. William Murphy, from Montreal in Canada, now knows that honesty pays. Last Sunday he returned a lost lottery ticket to its owner and he was given $ 1.2 million as a reward! **4.** Are you interested in joining an educational Committee to innovation? We will consider applications for a full-time History Teacher to join our faculty of experienced teachers at our school near Chichester, West Sussex. Minimum of 3 years experience in teaching History is essential 22.500 plus benefits. **5.** Edinburgh. Tomorrow will be bright, but	**A . POLITICAL NEWS** **B . WEATHER FORECAST** **C . SPORTS NEWS** **D . JOB ADVERTISEMENT** **E . CURRENT EVENTS** **F . ADVERTISEMENT FOR GOOD HOLIDAYS**

chilly with showers, heaviest in the west. Friday will be a fine day, but will feel cold. Max. temperature 11^0 C.	

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання **1–5** і тексти (**A–F**). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст.

SPORT GAMES IN GREAT BRITAIN

ЗАПИТАННЯ

Which kind of sports is ...

1. the most popular individual game?
2. called after the town it was originated in?
3. known for the longest possible match duration?
4. played with clubs and small hard balls?
5. the most popular of all?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

Major Sports

The major spectator sports in Great Britain – golf, cricket and rugby are no longer the major participatory sports. Jogging and aerobics are by far the most popular active recreations, followed by swimming, cycling and badminton. About 30 million British people over the age of 16 regularly take part in sport or exercise. Sport for all is becoming a reality.

-B-

Golf

Golf is a national game which originated in the 15th century. It is played on a golf-course by 2 or 4 persons, each with a small hard ball, driven with the club, into a series of 9 or 18 holes, using as few strokes as possible.

-C-

Cricket

Cricket is a national game which started in the 17th century. It is played on grass field with bats and a small ball by two teams of 11 players each. A cricket match may last two or three days.

-D-

Rugby

Rugby is a form of football played with an oval ball which may be kicked or carried. It was originated in the town of Rugby, when during a football match a pupil of a local school picked up the ball and ran to score a goal.

-E-

Soccer

Football (Soccer) is the most popular spectator and participatory sport in Britain. More than 20 million people a year go to football matches. The game is played at all levels from children to top international teams.

-F-

Lawn Tennis

While the most popular team game is football, the favourite individual game is lawn tennis. Today tennis is played in almost all secondary schools, in the public parks and in the local clubs.

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей

Life during the Middle Ages in Europe was hard. There were many wars. Therefore, people built castles to protect themselves from their enemies. The castle was the home of a lord and the lord's family. It was also the home of soldiers. The soldiers protected the castle, the lord, and his family. They also protected the village. The castle was the prison and the treasure house, too.

Most castles were built on a hill or high ground. This made them easy to defend. A moat (a manmade river filled with water) was built around the castle. A drawbridge, which could be raised and lowered, was used as a bridge to cross the moat.

During the Middle Ages, most castles were square. They had a large tower in each corner. These towers were usually made of stone. Thick stone walls connected the towers. The area inside the walls was called the inner ward. The inner ward usually had a large central tower, the keep. The keep was always the strongest part of the castle. The lord and his family lived on the upper floors of the keep. The soldiers lived on the lower floors. During times of great danger, all the village people would hide here. There were many underground tunnels leading to the keep. The other towers were used for the prison. The great hall (a big room) was used for town meetings. Castles also had large kitchens and bake shops.

The area just outside the towers and walls was called the outer ward. This outer ward also had a wall around it. This second wall also ran around the whole village. The top of this wall had a walkway for soldiers and battlements-low stone walls. From behind the battlements, the soldiers could hide to shoot arrows and throw stones at the enemy.

At the end of the Middle Ages, castles disappeared because new technology made them unsafe. Big guns could easily knock down the walls. However, after the Middle Ages great homes, the homes of kings and lords, were still built in the shape of a castle. People have always been interested in castles. Even today in European countries, the old castles are still popular with tourists. Many people go to see these ancient buildings.

1. Castles were used to protect people from their
A. enemies.
B. friends.
C. neighbours.
D. relatives.
2. The castle was also a
A. church.
B. market.
C. prison.
D. hospital.

3. Most castles were built on
A. cliffs.
B. hills.

C. lakes.
D. mountains.

4. Battlements are stone
A. walls.
B. statues.
C. towers.
D. houses.

5. People stopped building real castles
A. because the governments changed.
B. because the way of life changed.
C. because the architecture changed.
D. because the war began.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами **1–10.** Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями **1–10**, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

THE ABORIGINALS

When white people first came to Australia, about three hundred thousand Aboriginals **1)_____** there. Now there are only about one hundred and eighty thousand. First their land **2)_____** away from them, which made them sad. Believing that spirits live in the land, they felt their culture **3)_____**.

Then the animals they had always caught for food were shot, which meant that their diet **4)_____** much poorer. Diseases they had never known and to which they had no natural resistance **5)_____** into the country. Having lived in good health for over forty thousand years before the arrival of the white men, the Aboriginals now **6)_____** one of the worst health problems in the world.

Many Aboriginals dislike going into large towns and especially visiting «white men's» hospitals, where everything **7)_____** so strange to them. Displeased with the health situation, the Aboriginals themselves

created the Aboriginal Health Service, a network of medical centres in many places in the Outback **8)_____** by Aboriginal doctors and nurses.

When 'White' Australia **9)_____** its two-hundredth anniversary in 1988, many Aboriginals refused to take part and organized demonstrations that were seen all over the world on television, pointing out that their Australia, the «real» Australia, is much **10)_____**.

1. A) was living
B) has been living
C) were living
D) will be living

2. A) has been taken
B) will be taken
C) took
D) was taken

3. A) is destroyed
B) will be destroyed
C) was being destroyed
D) destroys

4. A) will become
B) became
C) has become
D) is becoming

5. A) brought
B) was brought
C) has been brought
D) were brought

6. A) have
B) has
C) is having
D) have had

7. A) seemed
B) was seemed
C) seems
D) had seemed

8. A) is running
B) will run
C) has run
D) run

9. A) will celebrate
B) celebrated
C) celebrates
D) has celebrated

10. A) olderer
B) more old
C) older
D) more olderer

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера (**1–10**) у Бланку для відповідей.

Jim lived with his parents until he was twenty one years old, and then he got a job in the office of a big factory in another town, so he

1 ___ (LEAVE) home. He found a **2** ____ (COMFORT) little flat which had two rooms, a small kitchen and a bathroom, and he lived there on his own.

At first he cleaned it himself, but he did not want to have to go on doing this. He asked a lot of his fellow **3** ____ (WORK) at the factory what they did about this, and at last one of the men said, «Oh, Mrs. Roper comes and cleans my flat **4** ____ (REGULAR). She washes the dishes, irons my shirts and keeps the place neat and tidy and so on. I'll introduce her to you, if you like. She's a **5** ____ (CHARM) old lady. She does her best, but she hasn't got much energy».

«Well, you'd better ask her to come and see me, please», Jim answered. So the next evening Mrs. Roper came to see him, and she agreed with pleasure to come to his flat every morning for an hour.

After she had been working for Jim for two weeks, he looked at the mirror in his bedroom and **6** ____ (THINK), «That mirror looks very **7** ___ (DUST). I can write on it with my finger». He wrote a message in the dust: «I'm coughing whenever I breathe because everything in this room is very dusty».

He **8** ___ (COME) at home at 7 o'clock that evening, and when he had eaten his supper, he went into his bedroom and looked at the mirror. «That silly woman still hasn't cleaned it!» he said to himself.

But then he saw a bottle in front of the mirror. «I didn't put that bottle there», he thought. «Mrs. Roper must have left it». He picked the bottle up and looked at it **9** ____ (CAREFUL), «She's **10** ____ (WRITE) some words on it», he said to himself. He read the words. They were: «Cough medicine».

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання B1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (**A, B, C, D**). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. Would you like _____ chicken? It is very tasty.
A. a
B. some

C. a lot of
D. «–» (no need of insertion)

2. Martha has been taken to _____ hospital.
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. «–»

3. And that's the _____ house.
A. Carter's
B. Carters's
C. Carters'
D. Carters

4. They were having the _____ argument I had ever heard.
A. violent
B. more violent
C. violent than
D. most violent

5. The news in this article _____ very important.
A. are
B. is
C. have
D. has

6. Water _____ at 100º Celsium.
A. is boiling
B. has boiled
C. boils
D. will boil

7. Which team _____ the game yesterday?
A. won
B. did they win
C. did it win
D won it

8. Alice will teach engineering _____ .

A. next July
B. last July
C. from 5 to 6 next week
D. already

9. At this time yesterday I _____on a beautiful beach.
A. lay
B. was lying
C. layed
D. lain

10. We _____ to the theatre on Thursday evening.
A. are going
B. going
C. is going
D. am going

11. They _____ for the whole of the holiday.
A. fishing
B. was fishing
C. were fishing
D. were fished

12. John _____ the bedrooms while Jack vacuums the living room.
A. will be dusting
B. shall be dusting
C. will dusting
D. will being dusting

13. Teachers here _____ when you come late.
A. do not liking
B. are not liking
C. doesn’t like
D. don’t like

14. Polly said: «I'm thinking of going to live in Canada».
A. Polly says that she was thinking of going to live in Canada.
B. Polly said that she was thinking of going to live in Canada.
C. Polly said that she is thinking of going to live in Canada.
D. Polly said that she thinks of going to live in Canada.

15. I _____ Jack since 1996.
A. has known
B. have been known
C. have being knowing
D. have known

16. She _____ her trip for months.
A. had been plan
B. has been planned
C. has been plan
D. has been planning

17. Staff found that the thief _____ only $4.37.
A. had took
B. had taken
C. has taken
D. had take

18. She _____ with the sick in Angola last year.
A. worked
B. has worked
C. had been working
D. was working

19. I heard Joe _____ married last summer. Is it true?
A. got
B. get
C. has got
D. gets

20. She hasn't _____ very often. She prefers to travel by train.
A. flew
B. flies
C. flown

D. flying

21. When we _____ back to look for the fox, it had disappeared.
A. went
B. go
C. had gone
D. have gone

22. Is she looking for a new job? She _____ six different jobs since she left school.
A. have
B. has had
C. had
D. had had

23. If it was a real friendship they _____.
A. will be together
B. will have been together
C. are together
D. would be together

24. _____ there any statistics for road accidents?
A. is
B. are
C. have
D. has

25. What _____ this weekend?
A. are you doing
B. you are do
C. do you do
D. you are doing

26. I _____ have stayed overnight with Don and Mary, but I thought I should get home as soon as possible.
A. can
B. may
C. could

D. must

Завдання B2

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. food	**2.** walk	**3.** good	**4.** learn	**5.** rapidly
A. stroll	**B.** meal	**C.** fine	**D.** quickly	**E.** study

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланку для відповідей.

1. new	**2.** future	**3.** industrial	**4.** broad	**5.** end
A. old	**B.** start	**C.** agricultural	**D.** narrow	**E.** past

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
Russians, Moldavians, Poles, Jews, Bulgarians
A. nationality **B.** cinema **C.** library **D.** family **E.** theatre

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть «зайве», тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A-E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
A. government **B.** climate **C.** national emblem **D.** state flag **E.** anthem

Тест 9

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання A1

Прочитайте тексти **1–5** і встановіть їх відповідність рубрикам **A–F**, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика.

ТЕКСТИ	**РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ**
1. You will never forget the warm welcome of Hawaii. Beautiful sunny beaches, friendly people, delicious tropical food.	**A . SPORTS NEWS** **B . CURRENT EVENTS** **C . WEATHER**

2. The Ukraine-European Union summit that took place on December 1 in Kyiv can be regarded as a kind of reference point for building new relations between the two parties. **3.** In the early hours of Saturday morning, the West Cross Shopping Centre, Wolverhampton, was devastated by a gas explosion. Fortunately, nobody was killed in the blast, but fourteen people were injured, two of them seriously. **4.** One of the best female players Annika Sorenstam accepted a sponsor's invitation to play in a Professional Golf Association Tour event. **5.** Mostly clear and dry, max. temperature 9–10 C. Wind north-west 20–30 m.	**FORECAST** **D . ADVERTISEMENT FOR UNUSUAL HOLIDAYS** **E . POLITICAL NEWS** **F . TV PROGRAMME**

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання **1–5** и тексти (**A–F**). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст.

SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

ЗАПИТАННЯ

Which kind of sports is ...

1. attractive for gamblers?
2. known for being originated by a schoolboy?
3. known for the longest possible match duration?
4. the most popular individual game?
5. the most popular of all?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

Cricket

Cricket is a national game which started in the 17th century. It is played on grass field with bats and a small ball by two teams of 11 players each. A cricket match may last two or three days.

-B-

Soccer

Football (Soccer) is the most popular spectator and participatory sport in Britain. More than 20 million people a year go to football matches. The game is played at all levels from children to top international teams.

-C-

Horse-Racing

Horse-Racing is a long-established and popular spectator sport in Britain. There are two forms of racing: flat – racing over level ground without jumps and steeplechase when horses must jump over a series of hedges and ditches. One of the attractions of horse-racing for most people is the opportunity it provides for gambling.

-D-

Rugby

Rugby is a form of football played with an oval ball which may be kicked or carried. It was originated in the town of Rugby, when during a football match a pupil of a local school picked up the ball and ran to score a goal.

-E-

Golf

Golf is a national game which originated in the 15th century. It is played on a golf-course by 2 or 4 persons, each with a small hard ball, driven with the club, into a series of 9 or 18 holes, using as few strokes as possible.

-F-

Lawn Tennis

While the most popular team game is football, the favourite individual game is lawn tennis. Today tennis is played in almost all secondary schools, in the public parks and in the local clubs.

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

In August 1950, a stranger drove into the small town of Wetumka, Oklahoma. He walked into the local newspaper office and introduced himself. He said that his name was F. Morrison and that he was the publicity man for a circus – a *big* circus, with elephants, tigers, clowns, and acrobats.

Wetumka was a town of only 2,000 people, and news travelled fast. By late that afternoon, almost everyone in town had heard about the circus. The businesspeople were especially eager to hear more. A circus would bring people to town, and people would spend money in local stores and restaurants. The businesspeople wanted more information about the circus. Did Mr. Morrison have a few minutes to talk to them?

He sure did! He'd be happy to talk to them! F. Morrison told the businesspeople that the circus would attract thousands of people, so they'd better get plenty of supplies. And, he added, he wanted to tell them about a special business opportunity.

«Each person who comes to the circus will get a program», he said, «and in those programs, there will be advertisements. I can sell you advertising space right now». The cautious businesspeople of Wetumka looked at F. Morrison and said nothing. «I know, I know, you want to think it over», Mr. Morrison continued. «That's understandable, because advertising space is expensive – in fact, it's very expensive». The businesspeople looked at one another and frowned. «But», he went on, «you'll get more for your money than just advertising space. The circus will buy all its supplies from the businesses that advertise in the program.

Mr. Morrison told the businesspeople they didn't have to make up their minds right away. He'd be in town for the next two weeks doing publicity for the circus. They could pay him for advertising space anytime.

During the next two weeks, Mr. Morrison sold advertising space to almost every business in Wetumka. When he left town, his suitcase was filled with the money people had paid for advertising space.

On the morning of August 24, crowds of people poured into Wetumka, just as F. Morrison had predicted. By late morning, thousands of people were waiting along Main Street to watch for the circus, which was to arrive at noon. At noon the circus was nowhere in sight. At one o'clock the circus still hadn't come, and the businesspeople realized that they had been tricked». There was no circus! What suckers they were! «But the money was the least of their worries. What were they going to do now about the thousands of people who were waiting for the circus? What if the hot, tired people became really angry?

The mayor of Wetumka made a quick and wise decision. He told the people that, unfortunately, no circus was coming. Then he immediately declared August 24 «Sucker Day» in Wetumka. He announced that all refreshments were free! The hot dogs, the soft drinks, the ice cream – all free!

This pleased the people so much that they went into local businesses and spent all the money they had brought for the circus.

1. The businesspeople were looking forward to the circus because
A. they would spend their money there.
B. they could benefit by it.
C. they would be able to buy some animals.
D. they would amuse themselves.

2. Morrison was happy to talk to the businesspeople and said that
A. they would get a program.
B. they would advertise their goods.
C. they could buy advertising space in the program.
D. they could get everything they want for their money.

3. When Mr. Morrison left town, he
A. had cheated the businesspeople and filled his case with money.
B. was not glad as he had wasted his time and money.
C. was so upset that he had forgotten about the animals.
D. decided not to cheat people any more.

4. The businesspeople worried about
A. their money and their lives.
B. their children and business.

C. the thousands of people and Mr.Morrisin.
D. their money and the crowd of people.

5. The mayor of Wetumka made up his mind to
A. search for Mr. Morrison.
B. declare a holiday in the town.
C. pay money back to the businesspeople.
D. invite another circus.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами **1–10**. Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями **1–10**, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

HEROINE WITH A CIGARETTE LIGHTER!

Kathy Reynolds, 32, was walking home one afternoon when she stopped 1)_____ a cigarette. A car stopped behind her and a man 2)_____ out. To 3)_____ horror, the man pulled out a knife and demanded money from an old woman, Eileen Murthy, 73, who 4)_____ at a bus stop. Kathy – who 5)_____ only 1.55 m tall – took her cigarette lighter and 6)_____ fire to the back of the mugger's trousers! The man 7)_____ so shocked that he dropped his knife. With the help of Mrs Murthy, Kathy 8)_____ the man to the ground, sat on him and 9)_____ his arms and legs with a shoelace! Then she called the police 10)_____ her mobile phone – and moments later the police came to arrest the man!

1. A) being lit	**B)** having lit	**C)** to light	**D)** was been lit
2. A) will jump	**B)** was jumping	**C)** has jumped	**D)** jumped
3. A) Kathy's	**B)** Kathys'	**C)** Kathy	**D)** Kathy'
4. A) were waiting	**B)** was waiting	**C)** has been waiting	**D)** waiting
5. A) was	**B)** has been	**C)** will be	**D)** is being
6. A) setted	**B)** set	**C)** was setting	**D)** will set
7. A) has been	**B)** will be	**C)** was	**D)** is
8. A) knocks	**B)** is knocking	**C)** has knocked	**D)** knocked

9. A) tied **B)** is tying **C)** has tied **D)** had tied
10. A) being used **B)** using **C)** has been used **D)** will be using

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера (**1–10**) у Бланку для відповідей.

We often hear a saying «Don't invent a bicycle» about something simple and **1** _____ (KNOW) for a long time.

2 ____ (REAL) the bicycle is old enough – more than a hundred years of age. Its first prototype appeared in 1791 in France. In 1800 a Russian peasant Artamonov **3** ____ (MAKE) an iron bicycle and travelled on it from Nizhniy Tagil to Moscow.

First bicycles looked strange: the back wheel was usually smaller. Bicycles were made of iron and riding them was not **4** ____ (COMFORT) because of shaking. They were even called 'boneshakers'.

New types of bicycles appeared every year but only in 1885 people saw a model which looked like modern cycles. It had almost equal wheels and a chain drive to the gear wheel. This shape survived and **5** ____ (BECOME) basic. The new machine **6** ____ (LOOK) more elegant than the old 'spiders' which were soon abandoned. As time went by, new bicycles were invented – for two, three and even fifteen riders.

The first bicycle race was held in 1868 in Paris. But the sport became popular only several decades later because bicycles were expensive and only rich people could afford them. By the end of the **7** ____ (NINETEEN) century many factories produced thousands of bicycles which became cheap, so many people could **8** _____ (PRACTICE) cycling and take part in competitions.

9 ____ (CYCLE) wear shirts with pockets on the back, tight knee-long **10** ____ (WOOL) shorts, special shoes, a cap and mitts on their hands.

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання B1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (**A, B, C, D**). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. We used _____ stone to build our walls.
A. «–» (no need of insertion)
B. few
C. many
D. a

2. How long will she be in _____ hospital?
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. «–»

3. I've met Rachel's family, but I haven's met _____.
A. Vickys'
B. Vicky's
C. Vickys
D. Vickys's

4. You are standing too close to the camera. Can you move a little _____ away?
A. the farthest
B. farther
C. more farther
D. far

5. All governments _____ trying to control crime nowadays.
A. is
B. have
C. are
D. has

6. like / Jim / very much / football / doesn't.
A. Jim doesn't like very much football.

B. Jim doesn’t like football very much.
C. Jim football doesn’t like very much.
D. Jim doesn’t football like very much.

7. If you _____ her, give her my regards.
A. call
B. will call
C. are calling
D. shall call

8. Unfortunately the driver _____ the red light.
A. saw not
B. didn’t saw
C. no saw
D. didn’t see

9. He won’t be at home this evening, _____ he?
A. shall
B. will
C. does
D. won’t

10. «Where are my jeans?» «They _____ at the moment».
A. are been washing
B. is being wash
C. are being washed
D. are being washing

11. When Mary got home, it _____ .
A. raining
B. was raining
C. were raining
D. is raining

12. What _____ when we come home?
A. will they be cooking
B. they will be cooking
C. will be they cooking
D. they will cooking

13. Where _____ now? – They are in the reading-hall.
A. do Laura's friends study
B. Laura's friends study
C. is Laura's friends studying
D. are Laura's friends studying

14. Bob said: «My father is in hospital».
A. Bob says that his father was in hospital.
B. Bob said that his father is in hospital.
C. Bob said that his father was in hospital.
D. Bob said that his father in hospital.

15. How long _____ you _____ Maths?
A. has _____studied
B. have _____ been studying
C. have _____ been study
D. has_____ been studied

16. I _____ all afternoon. It's time for lunch now.
A. have been reading
B. has been reading
C. have being reading
D. has been read

17. We didn't have any new videos. We _____ already _____ all these ones.
A. have _____ watch
B. had _____ watch
C. had _____ watched
D. had been _____watched

18. The chairman _____ to all the arguments carefully, that's why he brought out the right verdict.
A. listen
B. is listening
C. will listen
D. had been listening

19. _____ the storm last night?
A. Do you hear

B. Are you hearing
C. Did you hear
D. Have you hear

20. Professor Kidd _____ three books since 1999, and she's working on her fourth.
A. has been writing
B. has written
C. wrote
D. writes

21. When she picked up her bag, the handle _____.
A. broke
B. brake
C. had broken
D. broken

22. He _____ away from school three times when he was fourteen.
A. run
B. ran
C. has run
D. has ran

23. Parents decided that the children _____ at home with grandmother.
A. has to stay
B. stayed
C. will have to stay
D. had to stay

24. We_____ to buy that car yet.
A. haven't decided
B. decided
C. have decided
D. are deciding

25. Mother __ the flat all afternoon. That's why she was tired at the end of the day.
A. cleaned

B. was cleaning
C. cleans
D. had been cleaning

26. In factories in the 19th century, a worker _____ be dismissed for being ill.
A. may
B. could
C. have to
D. must

Завдання B

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. village	**2.** strange	**3.** smart	**4.** pupil	**5.** ordinary
A. odd	**B.** student	**C.** country	**D.** common	**E.** clever

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланку для відповідей.

1. morning	**2.** go	**3.** cloudy	**4.** hard	**5.** ugly
A. attractive	**B.** stay	**C.** soft	**D.** evening	**E.** sunny

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
Frosty, forecast, rain, changeable, above zero
A. weather **B.** cinema **C.** school **D.** shopping **E.** theatre

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть "зайве", тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A-E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
A. boxing **B.** swimming **C.** athletics **D.** shop assistant **E.** jumping.

Тест 10

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання A1

Прочитайте тексти **1–5** і встановіть їх відповідність рубрикам **A-F**, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у

Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика.

ТЕКСТИ	РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ
1. Tony Blair could call a snap General Election early next year. The Prime Minister is said to believe it is his best chance of securing a third term, with recent opinion polls putting Labour Party ahead of the Tories. **2.** Birmingham Repertory Theatre presents Arthur Miller's Classic Tue to Sat, King's Theatre. **3.** Scotland star Darren Fletcher has admitted he will have to go out on loan after losing his Manchester United starting place. **4.** An unmissable opportunity to delve into the depth of the Atlantic in a special submarine capsule and see the remains of the legendary ocean liner. 5. Six boys, aged seven to nine, nearly got a free trip to America last Sunday. They got on one of the world`s biggest passenger liners, by saying that their parents had their tickets and passports. Unfortunately for them they were discovered. Police try to trace their parents.	**A . SPORTS NEWS** **B . CULTURAL EVENTS** **C . POLITICAL NEWS** **D . WEATHER FORECAST** **E . ADVERTISEMENT FOR A SPECIAL WEEKEND** **F . CURRENT EVENTS**

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання **1–5** і тексти (**A–F**). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст.

LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

ЗАПИТАННЯ

Which passage is about ...

1. two most famous lakes of the park?

2. the owners of the park?
3. a man-made lake?
4. the industry of the region?
5. the period the lakes were formed?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

National Trust

The National Trust is a charity founded nearly 100 years ago by three people who were anxious that the natural beauty of the British countryside was not to be spoiled by the increasing industrialisation of the country. Today the Trust owns around 2,400 sq.km. of land, it is the third largest landowner in the country. Its property includes famous gardens, villages, wind- and watermills, lakes and mountains, abbeys and ancient ruins. The Lake District is the largest national park in England, one quarter of the land is owned by the national trust, with a large part of the rest owned by the Forestry commission.

-B-

Landscape of the Lake District

As the name suggests, this region of Cumbria is dominated by its lakes. The lakes and the mountains that surround them were formed millions of years ago in the ice age.

-C-

The Greatest Lakes

The largest lake is Windermere, this is often used for sailing, water skiing and other sports. The deepest lake, thought to be the oldest, is Wostwater, over 60 m deep.

-D-

Haweswater

One fairly new «lake» is Haweswater reservoir. This is a man-made lake which was created by flooding a valley. However the valley contained a village and there are many stories of village life continuing under the lake. On stormy nights, the story goes it is still possible to hear the church bell ringing beneath the surface.

-E-

Tourism

The English lakes is a popular area for outdoor activities; such as hiking, camping, climbing and water sports. It is more popular for families to visit in the summer and the only real industry in the region is tourism. One can spend hours in the towns of Windermere, Ambleside, Penrith or Keswick just looking at the clothes made from lakeland wool, sweets from lakeland farms or drink the special lakeland beer, brewed by Marstons.

-F-

Mountains

The only three mountains in England are all found in the lake District, they are Scafell Pike (977 m), Helvellyn (949 m) and Skiddaw (931 m). They can each be climbed easily in a day and very little specialist equipment is needed. If the weather is fine, one can see almost to the coast of Ireland from the summits.

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

Every year on December 10, the Alfred Nobel Foundation presents six prizes. These prizes are named after Alfred Nobel, the man who invented dynamite. Nobel was born in Stockholm, Sweden on October 21, 1833. He never went to college. He learned several languages and studied science by himself. He first worked as a chemist in his father's company. He became very good at making explosives. He opened factories in Europe and America.

In 1867 he developed dynamite. It was very dangerous, but it was useful in building and construction. His companies sold a lot of dynamite.

During his life, Nobel became very rich from his inventions. He saved almost all of his money in a bank. Nobel became one of the richest men in Europe.

Creating the prizes was Nobel's idea. When he got old, he wanted to use his money to help scientists, artists, and people who help others. He created the Nobel Prizes to do this.

The prizes that Nobel established were for physics, medicine, chemistry, literature, and peace. These five Nobel Prizes were first given out in 1901. Later, the Central Bank of Sweden set up the Alfred Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1968 to celebrate the bank's 300th year of business. All of the prizes are presented in Stockholm except for the Peace Prize. The Peace Prize is presented in Oslo, Norway. Nobel did not explain why.

Each person who receives a Nobel Prize is given a cash prize, a medal, and a special paper that explains the prize that the person won. Mr. Nobel's money is still in the bank. The amount of money that each person receives comes from the interest that is earned from the money in the bank.

Some people have won more than one prize. The International Committee of the Red Cross has won the most Peace Prizes. This organization has received three Peace Prizes. Marie Curie received two prizes for her research on radiation. The most recent Peace Prize winner was Kim Dae-Jung, the President of Korea.

1. Nobel prizes are presented
A. every four years.
B. every two years.
C. every year.
D. every five years.

2. Alfred Nobel invented
A. telephone.
B. dynamite
C. gun powder.
D. radio.

3. Nobel created the Prizes because he wanted
A. to make money.
B. to sell dynamite.
C. to help people.
D. to become famous.

4. Nobel established the prizes for
physics, medicine, chemistry, literature and peace.
B. physics, mathematics, chemistry, literature and peace.

C. physics, medicine, chemistry, literature and economic sciences.
D. physics, medicine, chemistry and literature.

5. The International Committee of the Red Cross has won
A. the most Peace Prizes.
B. the most Medicine Prizes.
C. the most Chemistry Prizes.
D. the most Literature Prizes.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами **1–10**. Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями 1-10, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

Shirley Yeats is certainly a very brave woman! At the age of sixty-seven, she decided **1)**_____ on a cruise round the coast of Malaysia. Everything was fine until one day. As she **2)**_____ back to her cabin, she saw smoke coming out of another cabin. Immediately, she phoned the captain from her cabin and **3)**_____ him about the fire. Then she went up on deck to see what she **4)**_____ to help. The fire spread very quickly and soon it **5)**_____ completely out of control. The captain decided **6)**_____ all the passengers off the ship as quickly as possible.

Many of the passengers **7)**_____, but Shirley remained calm. She helped the other passengers to get into the lifeboats and even **8)**_____ first aid to other passengers.

Eventually, all 1,000 passengers were in the lifeboats and not one passenger died in the fire. Shirley was one of the last people **9)**_____ the boat. Later, she told journalists «I was very frightened but I always knew what I had to do. I **10)**_____ all my years as a teacher helped – all that time telling people what to do!»

1. A) to go
B) will go
C) go
D) is going to

2. A) was going

6. A) to get
B) get
C) getting
D) will get

7. A) being terrified

B) has been going
C) was gone
D) goes

B) has been terrified
C) was terrified
D) were terrified

3. A) will tell
B) was telling
C) told
D) has told

8. A) gives
B) gave
C) is giving
D) has given

4. A) could to do
B) could do
C) can do
D) could be do

9. A) being left
B) leave
C) to leave
D) left

5. A) is
B) be
C) has been
D) was

10. A) am thinking
B) thinks
C) think
D) had thought

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера (**1–10**) у Бланку для відповідей.

Mathew **1** ____ (LIVE) in a big city, and his hair was always cut by the same hairdresser. Mathew went to him once a month. He was allowed one hour for his lunch every day, and in the mornings when his hair was going to be cut, he made himself some sandwiches to eat in the **2** ____ (HAIRDRESSER).

The hairdresser had a very small shop near Mathew's office, and he worked alone, but he always cut Mathew's hair **3** ___ (EXACT) as Mathew liked it, and while he was doing it, the two men talked about football or cricket.

But the hairdresser was an old man, and one day, when Mathew was sitting in his chair, and his hair was being cut as **4** ____ (USUAL), the old man said to him, «Mathew, I'm going to be sixty-five years old next month, so I'm going to retire. I'm going to sell my shop to a young man who wants to be a hairdresser. The shop's being paid for by the young man's father».

Mathew was very sad to hear this, because he enjoyed talking to the old man, and he was also **5** ____ (WORRY) that his hair would not be cut as well by the new young man as it had been for so many years by his old friend.

He went to the shop again the next month, and the new man was there. He cut Mathew's hair, but he did it very **6** ____ (BAD).

The next month, Mathew **7** ____ (GO) into the shop again. The young man asked him how he would like his hair **8** ____ (CUT), and Mathew answered, «Please, cut it very short on the right side, but leave it as it is on the left. It must cover my ear. On top, cut all the hair away in the middle, but leave a piece at the front which can hang down to my chin».

The young man was very **9** ____ (SURPRISE) when he heard this. «But, sir», he **10** ____ (SAY), «I can't cut your hair like that!»

«Why not?», Mathew asked. «That's how you cut it last time».

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання B1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (**A, B, C, D**). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. I picked up _____ stone. It was of a strange shape.

A. a

B. some of

C. any

D. «–» (no need of insertion)

2. Cliff is ill. This morning his wife went to _____ hospital to visit him.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. «–»

3. A lot of people _____ signed the petition.

A. is

B. are

C. have

D. has

4. _____ flat is in Weston Street.
A. Jack's and Jill's
B. Jack and Jill's
C. Jacks and Jills
D. Jack's and Jill

5. 20 cigarettes / Tom / every day / smokes.
A. Tom every day smokes 20 cigarettes.
B. Tom 20 cigarettes every day smokes.
C. Tom smokes 20 cigarettes every day.
D. 20 cigarettes every day Tom smokes.

6. I think History is _____ subject.
A. an interesting
B. a more interesting
C. the most interesting
D. an interest

7. Where _____ on business?
A. does she often fly
B. she often flies
C. does she often flies
D. do she often flies

8. «That reminds me, dear, _____ the sandwiches?»
A. did you rememberd
B. did you remember
C. do you remembered
D. did you to remember

9. Laura _____ to the station soon.
A. has driven
B. drove
C. will drive
D. was driving

10. _____you? – Everything is all right. Thank you.

A. I am disturbing
B. I are disturb
C. Are I disturbing
D. Am I disturbing

11. At 10:00 his parents _____ newspapers.
A. were reading
B. reading
C. were read
D. was reading

12. They _____ from 7 till 9. Don't come at this time tomorrow.
A. shall be playing
B. will be playing
C. will playing
D. be playing

13. When we _____ home, we'll cook the dinner.
A. gets
B. are getting
C. get
D. are geting

14. Claud said: «I don't know what Fred is doing».
A. Claud says that he didn't know what fred was doing.
B. Claud said that he doesn't know what fred does.
C. Claud said that he didn't know what fred will be doing.
D. Claud said that he didn't know what fred was doing.

15. Sorry I haven't written to you – I _____ .
A. have been travel
B. have being travelling
C. have travelling
D. have been travelling

16. «What have you been doing?» – «I _____ my computer».
A. have been repairing
B. has been repairing
C. have being repairing

D. have been repaired

17. It wasn't a very good party. Most people _____ already _____ home.
A. have _____ gone
B. had ____ went
C. had _____ gone
D. had _____ go

18. I _____ the article for 3 hours in my office yesterday.
A. had been printing
B. printed
C. was printing
D. have been printing

19. When I was at school we all _____ Latin.
A. study
B. studied
C. were studying
D. are studying

20. «Has Maria called yet?» – «Yes, she _____. But she didn't leave a message».
A. did
B. called
C. hasn't
D. has

21. I _____to call my parents, but I couldn't find a phone box.
A. meant
B. mean
C. had meant
D. was meaning

22. How many cups of coffee _____ so far today?
A. you drink
B. you drank
C. have you drunk
D. did you drink

23. It was published that a lot of pupils from different schools _____ part in winter competitions.
A. took
B. had taken
C. are taken
D. will take

24. My husband _____ my birthday.
A. does always to forget
B. forgets always
C. always is forgetting
D. always forgets

25. I'm still writing the report, and I haven't ____ yet.
A. been stopped
B. stopped
C. stopping
D. stop

26. By the end of the day I _____ have finished painting the walls. Tomorrow I'll start on the ceiling.
A. may
B. can
C. have to
D. must

Завдання В2

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. bed	**2.** simple	**3.** kitten	**4.** dark	**5.** kid
A. cat	**B.** child	**C.** sofa	**D.** easy	**E.** black

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланку для відповідей.

1. fly	**2.** teacher	**3.** kind	**4.** strong	**5.** water
A. pupil	**B.** fire	**C.** fall	**D.** weak	**E.** rude

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.

Ticket, first night, audience, play, curtain
A. weather **B.** cinema **C.** school **D.** shopping **E.** theatre

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть «зайве», тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
A. Biology **B.** teacher **C.** classes **D.** masses **E.** timetable.

Тест 11

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

Прочитайте тексти **1–5** і встановіть їх відповідність рубрикам **A–F**, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика.

ТЕКСТИ	РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ
1. A 24-year-old Northwest Washington man was found fatally shot early Sunday at 14th and Randolph street NW, D.C. police said. Cesar Andino of the 1400 block of Sheridan Street NW was found wounded in the chest about 2:20 a.m. and pronounced dead within the hour. **2.** Today, partly sunny, windy, cool, a stray shower north. Max. temperature 17 C. wind west-northwest 15–30 mph. Wednesday, partly sunny, breezy. Thursday, becoming cloudy. **3.** Marrakech …a magical melting pot for African, European and Arabian cultures. A winter sun hotspot at the foot of the Atlas Mountains – you`ll low the lush surroundings. Enjoy a wonder around the souks and haggling for your souvenirs. **4.** 9^{00} British Isles: A Natural History. 10^{00} BBC News (T,W) followed by	**A . ADVERTISEMENT FOR AN UNUSUAL HOLIDAYS** **B . CRIME NEWS** **C . TV PROGRAMME** **D . POLITICAL NEWS** **E . WEATHER FORECAST** **F . SPORTS NEWS**

Scottish News And Weather. 10^{40} One Life. 11^{25} to 1^{20} Film: American Pie 2. **5.** Ronaldinho had the Nou Camp on its feet last night when the Brazilian`s last-gasp strike gave Barcelona a Champions League win over Group F rivals AC Milan.	

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання **1–5** і тексти (**A–F**). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. **Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст.**

NATIONAL PARKS OF ENGLAND

ЗАПИТАННЯ

Which passage tells about the park known ...

1. to be close to the Lake District park?
2. for special hidden books?
3. as similar to Dartmoor?
4. for having a prison near the centre?
5. as the largest park in the South-west of England?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

Dartmoor

In the south-west of England, Dartmoor is the largest of three parks, its area is over 2,500 sq.km. and as the name suggests it is a moor. This means that there are vast stretches of very wet ground or bays which are unfarmable.

-B-

Dartmoor Surroundings

There are villages around Dartmoor park -and the famous Princeton Prison near the centre. Some of the land in the north is occasionally used for military exercises but generally it is frequented by only campers or

sheep. The weather changes very quickly over the moor and many people have died after being stranded in the fog.

-C-

Post Boxes

Hidden throughout the moor are small or medium sized «post boxes». These boxes contain a stamp and a visitors book. If you are lucky enough to find one then you may write your name in the book. Over the last 50 years over 5,000 of these boxes have been hidden and discovered.

-D-

Exmoor and Bodmin Moor

Also in the south-west are Exmoor and Bodmin moor, they are both similar to Dartmoor but much smaller and with less ancient history, for it is thought that thousands of years ago Druids worshipped on these moors, amongst large granite outcrops or Tors.

-E-

Peak District

In the heart of the country lies the Peak District national park. This lies mainly in Derbyshire. With its individual looking red stone, this region is very popular with climbers trying different «routes». It is a popular region for midlanders to go on a Sunday afternoon and many of the rocks or stones have ancient stories to tell. The hills in this area are not very high so it is popular with the young and old alike.

-F-

Pennines

In the north of England, close to the Lake District park, is the Pennines. These hills run down the centre of England from Scotland to South Yorkshire. They are sometimes known as the «Backbone of England». The hills rise from the rolling countryside into some stark looking peaks.

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей

Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 in Vinci, a small town near Florence, Italy. Da Vinci's father was a lawyer. He did not marry da Vinci's mother. In about 1469, da Vinci's father sent him to work for

Verocchio, a famous painter. Da Vinci quickly learned to paint. In a short time, he became a better painter than his teacher. In his early twenties, da Vinci became famous. His paintings were more realistic than the paintings of any other painter.

Da Vinci began painting the Mona Lisa in 1503. At that time, he was already working on a painting for a church, but he was having some problems. When an Italian businessman asked da Vinci to paint a picture of his second wife, da Vinci agreed. The businessman's wife is the Mona Lisa. Da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa on a piece of pinewood. He finished the painting in 1506. It is a very good example of da Vinci's work. Da Vinci used darkness and light in a clever way in the painting.

Da Vinci loved science and math. When you look at the Mona Lisa, right away, you can see that there is a lot of geometry in it. The face of the Mona Lisa is made of many circles and round shapes like balls. Even her smile looks like a small part of a large circle. The woman in the painting is sitting in a chair on a balcony. There are mountains behind her. Da Vinci loved to study rocks and mountains, so he painted them again and again in many of his other paintings. The woman is sitting with her knees to the side. Her head is turned to look out of the painting. She is holding her hands together in front of her. Many artists now use this way of sitting when they paint a picture of a man or woman today.

The Mona Lisa is a very fine painting, but there are other reasons that it is so famous. One of the most important reasons is the mysterious smile. People often wonder why she is smiling like that. One scientist believes that da Vinci painted his own face on the Mona Lisa. She thinks that the Mona Lisa is a picture of da Vinci smiling at his own little joke. Da Vinci did not leave any notes about the Mona Lisa.

1. Da Vinci's father was
A. a lawyer.
B. a painter.
C. a businessman.
D. a scientist.

2. The woman in the Mona Lisa was
A. da Vinci's mother.

B. an Italian businessman's wife.
C. da Vinci's wife.
D. Verocchio's daughter.

3. The face of the Mona Lisa seems to be made of such geometrical figures as
A. squares and ovals.
B. circles and triangles.
C. circles and round shapes.
D. triangles and square shapes.

4. The Mona Lisa has
A. buildings in the background.
B. balconies in the background.
C. mountains in the background.
D. gardens in the background.

5. One of the most important reasons that make the Mona Lisa famous is
B. her mysterious smile.
C. her beautiful eyes.
D. her expensive clothes.
E. her ideal face.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами **1–10**. Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями **1–10**, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

WASHINGTON

If you hear the name 'Washington', you might **1)**_____ at first of America. In actual fact there **2)**_____ at least fifty places in the world called Washington, but the original Washington is in North-East England, just south of Newcastle.

The ancestors of George Washington, America's first president, **3)**_____ from this village. William de Hertburn, his first ancestors to live there, **4)**_____ to the village of Washington in 1183. Taking on the name of his new home, he **5)**_____ William de Washington. Imagine —

if William **6)_____** to Washington, America's first president and the city of Washington in America might have been called Hertburn instead!

But Washington (near Newcastle) **7)_____** famous for another reason – it is a 'new town', that is, a town planned and built in the countryside around the old village of Washington. There **8)_____** nine industrial estates. Designed as villages each with a different character, the housing estates **9)_____** from each other by trees and fields, and each has its own shops, primary school and community hall.

There is a special road system linking the industrial estates to each other and to the motorway, thus keeping the residential areas free of industrial traffic. On the one hand the **10)_____** car plant in the world (built by a Japanese firm) and on the other hand the beautifully restored buildings of the old village of Washington are both typical of Washington — the best of what is old and the best of what is new.

1. A) think
B) to think
C) thinks
D) thinking

2. A) are
B) is
C) to be
D) has been

3. A) is coming
B) came
C) comes
D) will come

4. A) is moving
B) moves
C) has moved
D) moved

5. A) will become
B) is becoming
C) became

6. A) doesn't move
B) hadn't moved
C) isn't moving
D) aren't moving

7. A) be
B) are
C) is
D) will be

8. A) be
B) is
C) will be
D) are

9. A) are separated
B) is separated
C) has separated
D) separates

10. A) advancedest
B) most advancedest
C) most advanced

D) are becoming **D)** most advanceder

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера (**1–10**) у Бланку для відповідей.

All her life Mrs. Foster had had a strong fear of **1** ____ (MISS) a train, a plane, a boat or even a theatre curtain. In other respects, she was not a particularly **2** ____ (NERVE) woman, but the mere **3** ____ (THINK) of being late on occasions like these would throw her into such a state of nerves that she would begin to twitch. It was nothing much – just a tiny muscle in the corner of the left eye, like a secret wink – but the **4** ____ (ANNOY) thing was that it refused to disappear until an hour or so after the train or plane or whatever it was had been **5** ____ (SAFE) caught.

At least half an hour before it was time to leave the house for the station, Mrs. Foster would step out of the elevator all ready to go, with hat and coat and gloves, and then, being quite unable to sit down, she would flutter and fidget about from room to room until her husband, who must have been well aware of her state, **6** ____ (FINAL) emerged from his privacy and suggested in a cool dry voice that perhaps they had better get going now, had they not?

Mr. Foster may **7** ___ (POSSIBLE) have had a right to be irritated by this **8** ____ (FOOLISH) of his wife, but he could have had no excuse for increasing her misery by keeping her waiting unnecessarily. And one thing he must have known – that she would never dare to call out and tell him to hurry. He had disciplined her too well for that. He must also have known that if he was prepared to wait even beyond the last moment of safety, he could drive her nearly into hysterics. On one or two special occasions in the later years of their married life, it seemed almost as though he had **9** ___ (WANT) to miss the train **10** ___ (SIMPLE) in order to intensify the poor woman's suffering.

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання B1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (**A, B, C, D**). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. I would like _____ information, please.
A. a
B. some
C. many
D. «–» (no need of insertion)

2. We have got _____ fine new hospital.
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. «–»

3. There was a _____ pause before she answered.
A. seconds
B. second's
C. seconds'
D. seconds's

4. The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be _____ .
A. the smallest
B. small
C. the small
D. smaller

5. the game / easily / He / won.
A He won easily the game.
B Easily he the game won.
C He won the game easily.
D He easily the game won.

6. How many people _____ coming tonight?
A. is
B. are
C. have
D. has

7. You haven't got a light, _____ you?
A. do
B. are
C. will
D. have

8. Ann _____ to like dogs, but she has two now.
A. didn't use
B. won't use
C. didn't to use
D. doesn't use

9. As soon as you _____ any news, will you let me know?
A. hear
B. will hear
C. are hearing
D. heard

10. I _____ to the theatre this afternoon.
A. goes
B. going
C. am going
D. are going

11. At 8:30 yesterday evening Ann _____ .
A. were cooking
B. was cooking
C. cooking
D. was cook

12. Don't worry about our guests. They _____ .
A. will came
B. shall be come

C. are coming
D. coming

13. This cow _____ grass now.
A. doesn't eat
B. not is eating
C. not does eat
D. is not eating

14. Ann says : «I'm tired».
A. Ann said that she is tired.
B. Ann says that she is tired.
C. Ann said that she was tired.
D. Ann said that she tires.

15. Mike _____ already _____ his new match.
A. has _____ lost
B. have _____ been losing
C. has _____ lose
D. has _____been lost

16. Up to now I've _____ all the time.
A. being learning
B. been learning
C. been learnt
D. been learned

17. It was 11 o'clock. He _____ his breakfast yet.
A. had finished
B. has finished
C. hasn't finished
D. hadn't finished

18. The teacher _____ up the test-papers for several hours yesterday.
A. had been checking
B. checked
C. was checking
D. has been checking

19. We lived in Scotland until I _____ eighteen.

A. have being
B. was being
C. have been
D. was

20. With this promotion, I feel that I _____ a turning point in my career.
A. reached
B. am reaching
C. have reached
D. had reached

21. She _____to see David again, so she was delighted when they met at the conference.
A. hadn't expected
B. didn't expected
C. wasn't expected
D. didn't expect

22. In those days, Andrew _____ to stay with us most weekends.
A. come
B. has come
C. had come
D. came

23. The weather was great and we _____ to go for a walk.
A. decided
B. have decided
C. will decide
D. have been decided

24. I heard that Ann _____ in Kyiv before she entered the University.
A. was arrive
B. had arrived
C. arrived
D. were arriving

25. There ____ a table, four chairs and a sofa in the room.
A. is

B. are
C. have
D. has

26. It _____ be possible one day to detect disease simply by looking at people's eyes.
A. might to
B. has to
C. could
D. must

Завдання В2

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. duck	**2.** sky	**3.** experienced	**4.** tea	**5.** crazy
A. mad	**B.** goose	**C.** coffee	**D.** heaven	**E.** skillful

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланку для відповідей.

1. wise	**2.** mouse	**3.** never	**4.** boat	**5.** little
A. cat	**B.** huge	**C.** silly	**D.** always	**E.** plane

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
Store, sell, grocery, customer, money
A. weather **B.** cinema **C.** school **D.** shopping **E.** theatre

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть «зайве», тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
A. rain **B.** forecast **C.** frosty **D.** above zero **E.** foretold

Тест 12

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

Прочитайте тексти **1–5** і встановіть їх відповідність рубикам **A–F**, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика.

ТЕКСТИ	РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ
1. Reduction System at Chi health and beauty Spa. Say good by to waxing, razors and electrolysis. Treatment from as low as £ 24. available at Glasgow Marriott Hotel. **2.** Mr. Blair`s back for the Iraq war had cost him support at home. Many people disagree with his decision. **3.** Boris Becker will play for Germany in the Davis Tennis Cup this year after a break of more than 2 years. The German Tennis Federation confirmed that Becker would play with Croatia. **4.** A teenager has died after being knocked down at a beauty Sport. The 41-year-old driver of the Peugeot 406 was uninjured but badly shaken by the accident near Duck Bay Marina. **5.** Today partly sunny, windy, cool, perhaps a shower. Max. temperature 16–17 ^{0} C. wind west to northwest 15–30 mph. Wednesday, mostly sunny, breezy.	**A . POLITICAL NEWS.** **B . CRIME NEWS.** **C . ADVERTISEMENT FOR A HEALTH AND BEAUTY SPA.** **D . SPORTS NEWS** **E . TV PROGRAMME** **F . WEATHER FORECAST**

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання **1–5** і тексти (**A–F**). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст.

PARKS AND GARDENS OF LONDON

ЗАПИТАННЯ

In which park do Londoners ...

1. prefer to jog?
2. admire water birds?
3. visit a zoo and a theatre?
4. see the best stands of trees comparing with other parks?
5. enjoy fresh air?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

Parks

The special feature that distinguishes London from other capital cities is its many green parks, which have been enjoyed by its citizens since Hyde Park became the first public garden (1637). Five of London's nine royal parks are in the very heart of the capital. Among the most important parks that bring fresh life and colour to London are St. James's Park, Green Park, Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens that stretch across the West End. Each has its own character.

-B-

St.James's Park

Laid put in the midst of government buildings and palaces, St.James's Park is one of the smallest, but with its charming lake enlivened by water birds, well-maintained flower beds and view of Westminster from the bridge, is easily the most attractive.

-C-

Green Park

To the west, divided by the Mall is Green Park, an unpretentious stretch of especial thick, rich grass and luxuriant stands of trees, the plainest of the Royal Parks.

-D-

Hyde Park

Hyde Park has an area of 361 acres and its outstanding feature is the 40-acre Serpentine boating lake. Londoners love to use this park and you'll

find joggers – not to mention riding enthusiasts cantering around the horse track – taking advantage of its spaciousness.

-E-

Kensington Gardens

Kensington Gardens are separated from Hyde Park by a road, but it is more formal, more enclosed. The Gardens share the boating lake with the neighbouring park, where depending on the weather there is boating and ice-skating, or swimming.

-F-

Regent's Park

Another park set apart from the others (northwest of the City) is Regent's Park. This «aristocratic garden suburb» is roughly circular in shape and encircled by a carriage road. Within the park are the Zoological Gardens, Queen Mary's Garden and the Open Air Theatre.

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in Agra, India in the 1600s. He wanted to make a beautiful place where he could bury his second wife Mumtaz Mahal. She was only one of Shah Jahan's wives, but he liked her the most.

The Taj Mahal is one of the most famous things to see in India. It is a beautiful place. The white main building looks pink in the morning, milky white in the evening, and golden in the moonlight. The Jamuna River runs beside the north wall of the Taj Mahal. Inside the walls of the Taj Mahal, there is a large garden. This garden has a small river running through it.

When Mumtaz Mahal was alive, she told Shah Jahan that he should do four things after she died: build the Taj Mahal, marry again, be kind to their children, and visit the Taj Mahal every year on the day of her death. He did the first two. Mumtaz Mahal died after giving birth to their fourteenth child. Shah Jahan buried her in the main building of the Taj Mahal, a mausoleum made of white marble. This building has a dome, a round roof. There are four narrow minarets (towers) near the four corners

of the mausoleum. The walls inside and out are covered with flower designs and words from the Koran, the Muslim holy book.

It took 22 years to complete all of the work on the Taj Mahal. More than twenty thousand workers and one thousand elephants built it. It cost 32 million Rupees. A famous Islamic architect Ustad Isa designed it. The Emperor was a Muslim. He brought workers from all over India and the Islamic world to build the Taj Mahal. After it was finished in 1648, Shah Jahan killed Ustad Isa. He did not want Ustad Isa to build a more beautiful building than the Taj Mahal. The Shah also cut off the hands of all of the artists who helped to build the Taj Mahal.

In 1658, Shah Jahan's son took power and locked him in a room near the Taj Mahal. For eight years, he could see the Taj Mahal from the window of his room. When he died in 1666, Shah Jahan was buried in the Taj Mahal next to his wife.

1. The Taj Mahal is in
A. Afghanistan.
B. India.
C. Pakistan.
D. China.

2. The Taj Mahal was built for Shah Jahan's
E. wife.
F. mother.
G. daughter.
H. sister.

3. After Mumtaz Mahal's death Shah Jahan
A. built the Taj Mahal and married again.
B. married again but was kind to her children.
C. visited the Taj Mahal every year on the day of her death.
D. married again but visited the Taj Mahal every year on the day of her death.

4. On the inside and outside walls of the Taj Mahal one can see
A. animals and trees.
B. flowers and words.
C. people and animals.

D. flowers and animals.

5. Shah Jahan killed the architect because
A. he did not like the building.
B. he thought that the architect loved Mumtaz Mahal.
C. he did not want him to build a more beautiful building.
D. he hated arts and artists.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами **1–10**. Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями **1–10**, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

WHY THE INTERNET IS BAD FOR YOU

A man in Germany had a horrible surprise when he **1)**_____ his e-mail one morning. Thomas Vogel, aged 22, found he **2)**_____ items worth nearly ₤ 1 million from an Internet auction company. Thomas Vogel **3)**_____ his living by gardening and planting trees. He says he **4)**_____ of the company before. He **5)**_____ nothing about the ₤800,000 house, ₤100,000 car and ₤25,000 small aeroplane he **6)**_____. The Internet company **7)**_____ that he paid for the items, however, as the bids **8)**_____ in his name. «I **9)**_____what I'm going to do or how I'm going to pay», he said. «I **10)**_____ plant that many trees!»

1. A) will check
B) is checking
C) checked
D) was being checked

2. A) is buying
B) has been bought
C) had bought
D) bought

3. A) will make
B) had made

6. A) just buy
B) had just bought
C) is just buying
D) was just buying

7. A) will insist
B) has insisted
C) insisted
D) will be insisting

8. A) make
B) be made

C) was making
D) makes

C) will be made
D) were made

4. A) had never heard
B) will never hear
C) isn't hearing
D) were never hearing

9. A) doesn't know
B) don't know
C) haven't known
D) won't know

5. A) knew
B) is known
C) will know
D) will be known

10. A) can't
B) can't to
C) will can
D) couldn't have

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера (1–10) у Бланку для відповідей.

As I went into the Casino with the friends at whose villa I was staying, I saw Percy again. **1** ____ (ACTUAL), he was with friends himself and I didn't have the opportunity of doing more than bid him good evening. Indeed, my attention was **2** ____ (QUICK) diverted by the young and **3** _____ (ATTRACT) Marquise de Beauvallon. Eventually, the ever tactful Fransois, who runs the casino for the municipality, bore her to one side and with suave gestures and **4** ____ (SYMPATHY) murmurs soothed her down.

A little later, I managed to get Francois alone and **5** ___(ASK) him what Mme de Beauvallon's trouble was. He shrugged his shoulders: «She says she had 20,000 francs stolen from her bag. I was **6** ___ (SURPRISE). This was the **7** ___ (ONE) time in all the years I had been to San Caroline that an incident of this kind had happened in the Casino.

During the next few days, however, incidents of this nature were to recur – though in **8** ____ (DIFFER) ways. There was M. Reveiller, who had an **9** ____ (EXTREME) valuable gold cigarette case stolen from his waistcoat pocket.

Now these incidents, serious though they were in themselves, were fairly **10** ____ (EFFECTIVE) hushed up by the management, and few of

the main body of people frequenting the Casino knew that anything was amiss. But Francois realized clearly, and I realized too that an extraordinarily clever thief was in our midst. The local police were therefore brought in to aid the resident Casino detective, and Francois told me confidently that it was only a matter of time before the culprit was laid by the heels.

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання B1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (**A, B, C, D**). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. There is _____ slice of toast left.
A. a
B. some
C. a lot of
D. «–» (no need of insertion)

2. What's your address? – I live in _____ Montague Road, number 27.
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. «–»

3. There was a _____ pause before she answered.
A. seconds
B. second's
C. seconds'
D. seconds's

4. We stayed at _____ hotel in town.
A. cheaper
B. the cheapest
C. the cheap
D. cheap

5. The military _____ occupied the house.
A. is

B. are
C. have
D. has

6. some / We / in the library / interesting books / found.
A. We found some interesting books in the library.
B. We found in the library some interesting books.
C. We some interesting books found in the library.
D. We some books interesting in the library found.

7. _____ you interested in buying this car?
A. Has
B. Is
C. Have
D. Are

8. Something _____ off the table.
A. felt
B. fell
C. feld
D. falling

9. That is enough. He _____ more money.
A. won't to have
B. shan't have
C. won't have got
D. won't have

10. Your friend says: «I'm hungry.»
A. My friend says that he is hungry.
B. My friend said that he is hungry.
C. My friend said that he hungry.
D. My friend said that he was hungry.

11. She _____ hard at the moment because she has exams next week.
A. am working
B. is work
C. is working
D. work

12. What _____ about when you walked in?
A. they were talking
B. were they talking
C. were they talk
D. they talking

13. _____ by the post office tomorrow?
A. Will you be going
B. You will be going
C. Will be you going
D. Shall you be going

14. We _____ to the cinema occasionally.
A. are going
B. goes
C. go
D. going

15. Professor Owen _____ many talks about wildlife preservation in past lecture series.
A. have given
B. has given
C. has been given
D. has being giving

16. My daughter _____ her English classes for two years.
A. has been taken
B. has took
C. has been take
D. has been taking

17. That was the first time I _____ a cricket match.
A. had seen
B. had been seen
C. have seen
D. had saw

18. Father _____to me. When I finished speaking he asked to repeat the last question.

A. hadn’t listen
B. hasn’t been listening
C. hadn’t been listening
D. haven’t been listening

19. – Is Helen still here? – No, she _____ about half an hour ago.
A. leave
B. left
C. has left
D. is leaving

20. Oh, no! My car _____!
A. has disappeared
B. was disappeared
C. is disappeared
D. disappear

21. She had wanted to leave the meeting early, but she_____ that she ought to stay to find out what was decided.
A. feel
B. felt
C. had felt
D. have felt

22. Shakespeare _____ poems as well as plays.
A. write
B. has written
C. wrote
D. written

23. When father came into the room the children _____ TV.
A. have been watched
B. watched
C. are watching
D. were watching

24. She _____ with environmentalists in England and France recently.
A. has working
B. has been worked

C. has been working
D. have worked

25. _____ you hungry?
A. Are
B. Do
C. Have
D. Be

26. Les isn't home yet. He _____ have been held up at work.
A might to
B must
C should
D can

Завдання В2

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. walk	**2.** way	**3.** later	**4.** small	**5.** couple
A. pair	**B.** go	**C.** after	**D.** little	**E.** road

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланку для відповідей.

1. nod	**2.** learn	**3.** cry	**4.** poor	**5.** kind
A. cruel	**B.** shake	**C.** laugh	**D.** forget	**E.** rich

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
Mail, deliver, postcard, communicate, stamp.
A. weather **B.** cinema **C.** post office **D.** shopping **E.** theatre

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть «зайве», тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
A. grocery **B.** store **C.** money **D.** car **E.** customer

Тест 13

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

Прочитайте тексти **1–5** і встановіть їх відповідність рубрикам **A–F**, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика.

ТЕКСТИ	РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ
1. Edinburgh`s Rogue restaurant is moving into autumn mode with a revamped menu. The latest adklditions include cannelloni with amaretti pumpkin, green beans and sage sauce butter and Thai fish burgers are less than a fiver and the main courses from £ 6 to £ 11. **2.**Thieves took off with four treks over the weekend, all marked with the words "Ethan Allen" and filled with about $ 500.000 worth of furniture. The trucks were stolen from the 800 block of South Pickett Street on Saturday morning. **3.**Some of my friends steal things from shops after school. Usually it`s sweets, but some of them steal bigger things too. They keep telling me to go with them. They say I`m coward. I don`t want to steal, but I don`t want to look stupid. What should I do? **4.**The WBO middleweight champion Christ Eubank`s next fight in Belfast on February 11, against Steve Collins, may be cancelled because of his broken ankle. **5.** You need help with shopping smoking, weight control or unwanted habits? Stressed? Lack confidents? Anxious? Change your way of life.	**A . SPORTS NEWS** **B . FOOD AND DRINK NEWS** **C . CRIME NEWS** **D . ADVERTISEMENT FOR A HEALTHY LIFE STYLE CLINIC** **E . WEATHER FORECAST** **F . TEENAGE ADVICE LETTERS TO A MAGAZINE**

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання **1–5** і тексти (**A–F**). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст.

GREEN LONDON

ЗАПИТАННЯ

Which park is ...

1. known to be the first public park in London?
2. separated from Hyde Park by a road?
3. famous for having a zoo and a theatre?
4. known by especially thick grass?
5. close to Westminster?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

Green Capital

Five of London's nine royal parks are in the very heart of the capital. Among the most important parks that bring fresh life and colour to London are St. James's Park, Green Park, Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens that stretch across the West End. Each has its own character.

-B-

Hyde Park

Hyde Park became the first public garden in London. Hyde Park has an area of 361 acres and its outstanding feature is the 40-acre Serpentine boating lake. Londoners love to use this park and you'll find joggers – not to mention riding enthusiasts cantering around the horse track – taking advantage of its spaciousness.

-C-

St.James's Park

Laid put in the midst of government buildings and palaces, St.James's Park is one of the smallest, but with its charming lake enlivened by water birds, well-maintained flower beds and view of Westminster from the bridge, is easily the most attractive.

-D-

Kensington Gardens

Kensington Gardens are separated from Hyde Park by a road, but it is more formal, more enclosed. The Gardens share the boating lake with the neighbouring park, where depending on the weather there is boating and ice-skating, or swimming.

-E-

Green Park

To the west, divided by the Mall is Green Park, an unpretentious stretch of especial thick, rich grass and luxuriant stands of trees, the plainest of the Royal Parks.

-F-

Regent's Park

Another park set apart from the others (northwest of the City) is Regent's Park. This «aristocratic garden suburb» is roughly circular in shape and encircled by a carriage road. Within the park are the Zoological Gardens, Queen Mary's Garden and the Open Air Theatre.

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

Many students of English think that learning a new language is very difficult. Now think about how difficult it is to learn English when your brain is only the size of a bird's brain! That is what some birds can do.

Many different kinds of pet birds can copy the sounds of language. African grey parrots are the birds that are best known for talking. Young African grey parrots can start to make human sounds when they are a few weeks old. Wild grey parrots learn to make parrot sounds from their parents. Pet grey parrots learn to make human sounds from their human «parents».

The first words that they learn are usually words that their owners often repeat to them. These are usually words like «hello», «hi», or «good-bye». Some greys start talking at a young age. Others do not begin to talk until they are more than a year old. Parrots learn to talk like small

children. When they hear certain words over and over again, they start to practise the sounds.

At first, the words are not clear. These words are similar to «baby-talk» in humans. After the birds practise, they learn to say the words correctly. Some parrots are not good language learners. After two or three years, they still do not know many words. Other parrots learn quickly. Some continue learning when they are very old.

One grey parrot still learned new words and sentences when she was more than 25 years old.

Every year in December, the National Cage and Aviary Bird Show in London tries to find the best talking bird in the world. One bird named Prudle was always much better than the other talking birds. She won this prize for 12 years in a row from 1965 to 1976.

Prudle, a grey parrot, was taken from her nest in Uganda in Africa in 1958. She was sold to a woman in Seaford, England. Prudle learned almost 800 words in English. Prudle was also the oldest bird in the world that lived in a cage. Ms. Frost took care of Prudle until the bird died in 1994. Prudle was 35 years old. A different kind of bird named Puck was tested in 1993. Puck knew more English words than Prudle knew. Puck knew more than 1,700 words. If a bird can learn to speak another language, anybody can do it.

1. The best talking birds are
A. African grey parrots.
B. South American parrots.
C. Asian black parrots.
D. Chinese green parrots.

2. Wild parrots learn to make sounds
A. from tape recorders.
B. from humans.
C. from their parents.
D. from TV sets.

3. To learn to talk, parrots need
A. to be old.
B. classes at school.

C. to practise a lot.
D. good teachers.

4. African grey parrots can
A. learn only when they are a few weeks old.
B. learn at any age.
C. not learn when they are old.
D. learn only when they are in cages.

5. Prudle won a prize
A. every year for 12 years.
B. twice a year for 12 years.
C. once every 12 years.
D. 12 times every year.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами **1–10**. Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями **1–10**, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

HELPFUL MOM...

The worried housewife sprang to the telephone when it rang and listened with relief to the kindly voice in her ear. «How are you, darling?» it **1)**_____. «What kind of a day **2)**_____?»

«Oh, mother», said the housewife, breaking into bitter tears, «I've had such a bad day. The baby **3)** _____ and the washing machine broke down. I **4)**_____ a chance to go shopping, and besides, I've just sprained my ankle and I have difficulties to walk around. On top of that, the house **5)**_____ a mess and I'm supposed to have two couples to dinner tonight».

The mother **6)**_____ and was at once all sympathy. «Oh, darling», she said, «Sit down, relax, and **7)**_____ your eyes. I'll be over in half an hour. I'll do your shopping, clean up the house, and cook your dinner for you. I **8)**_____ the baby and I'll call a repairman I know who'll be at your house to fix the washing machine promptly. Now stop

crying. I **9)_____** everything. In fact, I'll even call George at the office and tell him he ought to come home and help out for once».

«George?» said the housewife. «Who's George?»

«Why, George! Your husband! Is this 555−1374?»

«No, this is 555−1375».

«Oh, I'm sorry. I guess I **10)_____** the wrong number».

There was a short pause and the housewife said, «Does this mean you're not coming over?»

1. A) say
B) is saying
C) will say
D) said

2. A) are you having
B) have
C) is you having
D) does you have

3. A) don't eats
B) doesn't want to eat
C) isn't eats
D) want be eating

4. A) hasn't had
B) doesn't have
C) haven't had
D) isn't having

5. A) are
B) has being
C) is being
D) is

6. A) shocked
B) be shocked
C) was shocked
D) were shocked

7. A) closes
B) has closed
C) close
D) will close

8. A) am fed
B) is feeding
C) had fed
D) will feed

9. A) will do
B) do
C) am doing
D) had done

10. A) will have
B) have
C) is having
D) will be having

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера (**1–10**) у Бланку для відповідей.

There are few occasions in life when one is in such a tight place that one is unable to help others. But I can record two incidents, which happened when I moved out for the last time as an evacuee myself. I **1** ____ (LEAVE) Tamu on 9 April, 1942. As I **2** ____ (TURN) a bend where the track took off for the first ascent into the Manipur hills, I **3** ____ (FIND) two sobbing little Indian **4** ___ (CHILD), a girl of about seven and a boy of about four. Against the bank lay an **5** ____ (INDIA) girl-mother, aged about twenty, dying of thirst, hunger, exhaustion and grief. I could do nothing less than give her a drink out of my water-bottle, and in her eyes I read gratitude and a terrible question, «What will happen to my children?» While I was looking at her, in despair of doing anything, the change came **6** ___ (SUDDEN), and a moment later I realized that I was left alone with the **7** ____ (RESPONSIBLE) of these children, and that every man and woman coming up the road was fighting for his or her own life, and many of them would be **8** ____ (LUCK) if they could save themselves. Something made it impossible for me to go on and so I turned back instead. Providence came to my aid, for within a mile I met a jeep – one of the first jeeps we had seen on that road. It was being driven by a Staff Captain, whom I had met a few days **9** ____ (PREVIOUS) in Tamu.

I stepped out in front of him, blocking the track, taking the risk that he would drive over me or send me spinning down the roadside. But he recognised me, and pulled up. Then he greeted me with the words: «Can't be done, old chap. If I pick you up, I'll never get through, and I have to get over the mountains before dark».

I **10** ____ (TELL) him I would rather die by the roadside than be in such a car, or take the risk of being driven by him, but I begged him to take the two children, packed under his kit in the back, and to drop them at the evacuee camp at Imphal.

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання B1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (**A, B, C, D**). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. The tree was struck by _____ lightning.
A. a
B. many
C. a lot of
D. «–» (no need of insertion)

2. There is a splendid view of _____ Lake Geneva from this hotel.
A. «–»
B. an
C. the
D. a

3. I saw Monica at _____ on Friday.
A. Junes and Barrys
B. June's and Barry
C. June and Barry's
D. June's and Barry's

4. Our hotel was _____ than all the others in the town.
A. cheaper
D. the cheapest
C. the cheap
D. cheap

5. There _____ two bathrooms and a kitchen in the house.
A. is
B. are
C. have
D. has

6. your name / Please / at the top of the page / write.
A. Please at the top of the page write your name.
B. Please write your name at the top of the page.

C. Please your name write at the top of the page.
D. Please at the top of the page your name write.

7. We _____ skiing in the French Alps every year.
A. go
B. are going
C. have gone
D. have been going

8. Nick phoned while I was out, _____?
A. didn't they
B. didn't he
C. didn't she
D. did they

9. If you _____ a train, it'll be much more comfortable.
A. took
B. take
C. have taken
D. will take

10. We _____ in the U.S. this month.
A. not studing
B. are not study
C. are not studing
D. are not studying

11. He _____ , but we saved him.
A. be drowning
B. was drowning
C. were drowning
D. drowning

12. I _____ when my friend comes.
A. shall reading
B. will reading
C. will be reading
D. shall being reading

13. Your English _____ better.
A. is getting
B. gets
C. get
D. be getting

14. It _____so far today. But the weatherman said it would.
A. haven't snowed
B. hasn't snowing
C. hasn't snown
D. hasn't snowed

15. Julia _____ this composition since early morning.
A. has been writing
B. has being writing
C. has write
D. has written

16. John came frustrated. Something _____ .
A. have happened
B. had happen
C. had happened
D. will have happened

17. Father _____ to me. When I finished speaking he asked to repeat the last question.
A. hadn't been listening
B. hasn't been listening
C. hadn't listen
D. haven't been listening

18. «Stay in bed for a few days», the doctor said to me.
A. The doctor told to me to stay in bed for a few days.
B. The doctor told me to stay in bed for a few days.
C. The doctor says me to stay in bed for a few days.
D. The doctor said me to stay in bed for a few days.

19. Someone is living in that house now. – Yes, a young couple. They _____in last month.
A. move
B. had moved
C. moved
D. has moved

20. There's not much more to do, now that we _____ the main problem.
A. solve
B. have solved
C. solved
D. were solved

21. I _____for a relaxing day, but instead my cousin and her five children arrived unexpectedly.
A. hope
B. hopped
C. was hoping
D. had hoped

22. Since my brother lost his job, he_____ two books.
A. has written
B. wrote
C. had written
D. write

23. I was told that I _____ to the Black Sea the following summer.
A. went
B. will go
C. go
D. should go

24. Who _____ the window? It's cold in the room.
A. open
B. opened
C. did opened
D. did to open

25. Vicky looked very upset. I thought she _____ .
A. have been crying
B. cried
C. had been crying
D. has been crying

26. «I wonder how old Mike is?» «Well, he went to school with my mother, so he _____ be well over 50».
A. might to
B. should
C. have to
D. must

Завдання В2

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. hand	**2.** sheep	**3.** dream	**4.** lovely	**5.** grin
A. sleep	**B.** ram	**C.** smile	**D.** arm	**E.** pretty

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланку для відповідей.

1. hate	**2.** North	**3.** good	**4.** often	**5.** noon
A. bad	**B.** midnight	**C.** South	**D.** seldom	**E.** love

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
Swimming , jumping, boxing , athletics , track -and-field
A. weather **B.** cinema **C.** school **D.** shopping **E.** sports

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть «зайве», тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
A. movie **B.** move **C.** horror **D.** cast **E.** screen.

Тест 14

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

Прочитайте тексти **1–5** і встановіть їх відповідність рубрикам **A–F**, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика.

ТЕКСТИ	РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ
1. A two-alarm fire yesterday destroyed a Charles County government building that housed a day-care and many social services, causing the evacuation of more than 2 dozen children. **2.** Washington. Partly sunny, blustery, cool, at afternoon shower possible. Wind west-northwest 15–30 mph. max. temperature 17 ^{0} C. **3.** The Republicans and Democrats were contesting a third of the seats in the upper house of Congress – The Senate – and all those in the lower house – The House of Representatives. **4.** Barcelona a fantastic combination of sun, sea and city life with a real party atmosphere. Central location close to La Rambla. **5.** 5^{00} ITV Morning News 6^{00} MTV 9^{25} Trisha 10^{30} This Morning 12^{30} ITV Lunchtime News	**A . ADVERTISEMENT FOR A HOLIDAY** **B . POLITICAL NEWS** **C . WEATHER FORECAST** **D . TV PROGRAMME** **E . SPORTS NEWS** **F . CURRENT EVENTS**

1[30] Mr. Bean: The Animated Series 2[30] Daily entertainment show	

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання **1–5** і тексти (**A–F**). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст.

PANORAMA OF LONDON

ЗАПИТАННЯ

In which part of London can one find ...

1. the main financial institution of the country?
2. the most expensive shops?
3. a lot of advertisements?
4. the monument to a famous Englishman?
5. the junction of the main parts of London?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

The City

The City is the oldest and the most historic part of London. Today the City is one of the world's great financial centres. In the heart of the City is the Bank of England. The central spot of the City is an open space from which eight streets radiate.

-B-

Westminster

The city of Westminster is the wealthiest of any borough in the kingdom. It includes some of the most desirable residential properties and even the shabbier parts are, by virtue of their position, enormously valuable.

-C-

Mayfair

Mayfair is the most fashionable area in London. Eastern Mayfair has long been famous for its smart shops. Mayfair is the playground of the titled and glamorous. It is a place where Old Masters and Rolls Royces, fur and champaigne are the norm.

-D-

Charing Cross

The centre of London is usually regarded as Charing Cross, a small traffic square near the river. It has been for centuries the crowded junction between the City, the Whitehall government area and, latterly, the West End.

-E-

Trafalgar Square

Trafalgar Square was so named in 1830 in honour of Lord Nelson's great naval victory in the Napoleonic Wars. The square is dominated by the Nelson's Column, standing at a total height of 170 feet 2 inches.

-F-

Picadilly Circus

Picadilly Circus in one of the busiest traffic junctions in London. It is surrounded by many distinguished 19th and 20th century buildings and garish advertising signs.

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

Why does the Leaning Tower of Pisa lean? It leans because of a mistake. The people of Pisa, Italy wanted to build a bell tower for their church. They wanted the tower to be the most beautiful bell tower in all of Italy.

An unknown architect began to construct the Tower of Pisa in August, 1173. It began to lean during construction in 1174 AD. When the first floor of the building was finished, the tower started to lean. The ground under the tower was too soft. The builders tried to make the

building straight again as they added more floors, but the leaning tower only got worse as it grew.

Construction of the Tower finished in 1350. It took almost 180 years. Twice for several years, construction stopped while the builders tried to find a way to make the building straight. Today, the Leaning Tower has eight floors. The floors are called orders. There is only one doorway on the first order. The bells are in the belfry, the top order. There are seven bells.

The Tower is 54.5 meters (179 feet) tall, and it leans almost 4 meters (14 feet) to one side. The Tower was made of stone. It is too heavy, so it is sinking into the ground. Every year, the tower leans another 1.5 centimeters (1/16 of an inch).

The Leaning Tower of Pisa has been very good for Pisa. Most people only know Pisa because of the beautiful Leaning Tower. Newspapers around the world print stories about efforts to save the Tower. Every year, thousands of people visit Pisa to see the famous leaning Tower. In 1989, more than 700,000 people climbed to the top of the Tower. In 1990 the Tower was closed. Today, tourists are not allowed to climb the Tower. Without the Tower very few people would visit the city. When people visit Pisa, they are surprised to find that there are many beautiful buildings in this old city.

Like all old buildings, the Leaning Tower of Pisa is falling apart. If someone cannot figure out a way to save the tower, it will all fall apart after 175 more years.

1. The Leaning Tower is in
A. Rome.
B. Milan.
C. Pisa.
D. Barcelona.

2. The Leaning Tower was built for
A. a library.
B. a church.
C. a school.
D. a hospital.

3. The Leaning Tower is sinking because of
A. soft ground.
B. earthquakes.
C. ground waters.
D. hard soil.

4. Construction of the Tower stopped two times
A. because the city did not have money to pay the builders.
B. because of wars and earthquakes.
C. because the architects of the Tower died.
D. because the builders tried to find the way to stop the leaning.

5. The Tower of Pisa has been good for its city as
A. Pisa became a well-known sight.
B. Pisa became a centre of religious ceremonies.
C. Pisa developed industry and economy.
D. Pisa was protected from invaders during the wars.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами **1–10**. Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями **1–10**, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

DON'T LOOK DOWN

I have always enjoyed walking. When I **1)**_____ a boy, I used to go walking at weekends with my father. We **2)**_____ camping and climbing together.

I try to visit a new place every year. Last year I **3)**_____ to walk a path in Spain called El Camino Del Rey, which means the King's Way. It is one of the highest and **4)**_____ footpaths in Europe. It used to be very safe, but now it **5)**_____ down.

I took a train to the village of El Chorro and **6)**_____ to walk towards the mountains. I was very excited.

Then the adventure began. The path was about three feet wide and there **7)**_____ holes in it. It used to have a handrail, but not any more. I

didn't know what to do – should I go on my hands and knees, or stand up? I decided to stand up and walk very slowly. At times the path was only as wide as my two boots. I **8)**_____ to have a rest, but there was nowhere to sit.

I began to feel very frightened. It was impossible to look down or look up. I **9)**_____ so hard that my body started aching. There was no thrill of danger, no enjoyment of the view. I thought I was going to die.

I finally managed to get to the end. I was shaking, and I **10)**_____ in sweat from heat and fear. I fell to the ground, exhausted.

1. A) am
B) was
C) were
D) will be

2. A) went
B) go
C) will go
D) has gone

3. A) will decide
B) decides
C) have decided
D) decided

4. A) dangerest
B) most dangerousest
C) most dangerous
D) dangerousest

5. A) are falling
B) will be falling
C) is falling
D) have falled

6. A) started
B) has started
C) start
D) have started

7. A) will be
B) was
C) were
D) have been

8. A) stops
B) stopped
C) have stopped
D) stoped

9. A) be concentrating
B) concentrate
C) concentrated
D) was concentrating

10. A) was covered
B) will be covered
C) were covered
D) has been covered

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і

лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера (**1–10**) у Бланку для відповідей.

Muriel closed the front door of the Rectory **1** ____ (SOFT) behind her. With her nose deep in her handkerchief she began to walk along the pavement and **2** ____ (IMMEDIATE) the Rectory was lost to sight and she was walking on a roadway through the middle of **3** ____ (EMPTY). She could see the frozen earth, whipped up into little crests, for a short way on her own side of the road. The other side of the road was invisible. The sound of a fog horn resounded in the thick air and seemed to move round her in a circle. She moved silently in the middle of a dying echo of sound.

After a while she stopped **4** ___ (WALK) and listened. Nothing. The close thick dome of fog shut in her little ball of shadowy **5** ____ (VISIBLE) and the hazy air stroked her cheek with a cold damp touch. The **6** ____ (WOOL) scarf which she had drawn over her head was already quite wet. She stood there wide-eyed, listening, waiting. The fog excited her. She moved on slowly, her feet, sticking to the damp **7** ____ (FROST) pavement, making a very slight sound. Then **8** _____ (SUDDEN) she stopped again.

Upon the waste land to her left, and now quite near to her, just emerging from the wall of fog, there was something upright. Only now she realized how odd it was that there was **9** ____ (ABSOLUTE) nobody about. Next moment it seemed even odder, and frightening, that there was a person standing there in the fog before her, standing perfectly still, standing as she herself had stood, waiting perhaps and listening. It was **10** ____ (CERTAIN) a person, a man, and he was facing towards her. Muriel hesitated and moved cautiously on another step. Then she saw that the man was Leo Peshkov. It was as impossible for them not to greet each other as if they had met in the deepest jungle. «Hello», said Muriel. «Hello. Isn’t the fog wonderful?»

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання B1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (**A, B, C, D**). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. I've just received _____ letter from John.
A. a
B. some
C. a lot of
D. «–» (no need of insertion)

2. John is at _____ work at the moment.
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. «–»

3. Is _____ open?
A. the door of the library
B. the library's door
C. the libraries's door
D. the libraries' door

4. It was _____ music I had ever heard.
A. beautiful
B. more beautiful
C. the most beautiful
D. the beautiful

5. The Japanese ____happy to greet their monarch. It was a rare occasion for them.
A. has
B. have
C. were
D. was

6. the door / I / quietly / closed.

A. I closed quietly the door.
B. I closed the door quietly.
C. I quietly the door closed.
D. The door I quietly closed.

7. The St Lawrence River _____ into the North Atlantic.
A. is flowing
B. has flowed
C. flows
D. has been flowing

8. Where _____ ten minutes ago?
A. did the plane landed
B. did the plane to land
C. landed the plane
D. did the plane land

9. _____ a car soon? He is taking driving lessons now.
A. Has Bob bought
B. Did Bob buy
C. Will Bob buy
D. Does Bob buy

10. What _____ tonight? – Nothing special. Why are you asking?
A. are you doing
B. you are doing
C. are you do
D. is you doing

11. While we _____ down the road, we saw Bill.
A. was walking
B. walking
C. be walking
D. were walking

12. In the future, robots _____ more and more tasks for humans.
A. will be performing
B. shall be performing
C. will performing

D. will being performing

13. What time _____?
A. the film is starting
B. the film starts
C. does the film start
D. is the film starting

14. She hardly ever _____ out. She hasn't been well recently.
A. go
B. goes
C. is going
D. does going

15. I_____ very quickly. I was on time for the train.
A. am running
B. had ran
C. have been running
D. had been running

16. My hair is wet. We _____ just _____ .
A. have ____ been swimming
B. have ____ been swum
C. have ____ swim
D. have ____ swam

17. This professor _____ computers during his seminars recently.
A. haven't been using
B. hasn't been using
C. hadn't been using
D. hasn't being used

18. I came to help her. By that time she _____ already _____ a lot of work.
A. had ____ did
B. had ____ been doing
C. has ____ done
D. had ____ done

19. It _____ quite often in Britain last winter.

A. is snowing
B. snows
C. snowed
D. was snowing

20. English _____ in Australia.
A. is speaking
B. are speak
C. is spoken
D. is speaked

21. He _____ about flying to Rome, but all the flights were booked up.
A. had thought
B. was thought
C. did think
D. has thought

22. Would you believe I _____ twenty-three phone calls today?
A. maked
B. have made
C. has made
D. maded

23. The doctor said to my mother that I was ill because I _____his instructions.
A. didn't follow
B. weren't follow
C. hadn't followed
D. have been followed

24. Tom says: «I don't like this film».
A. Tom said that he didn't like that film.
B. Tom says that he doesn't like this film.
C. Tom told that he didn't like that film.
D. Tom said that he don't like that film.

25. A lot of people _____ signed the petition already. Will you join them?

A. is
B. are
C. have
D. has

26. «I only live a couple of minutes from the town centre.» «It _____ be handy having shops nearby».
A. might to
B. should to
C. have to
D. must

Завдання В2

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. path	**2.** big	**3.** carry	**4.** clever	**5.** pretty
A. beautiful	**B.** wise	**C.** road	**D.** large	**E.** bring

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланку для відповідей.

1. awful	**2.** smile	**3.** cold	**4.** leave	**5.** sun
A. come	**B.** moon	**C.** hot	**D.** cry	**E.** pretty

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
Ticket, actress, audience, performance, curtain
A. weather **B.** cinema **C.** school **D.** shopping **E.** theatre

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть «зайве», тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
A. hike **B.** camping **C.** clerk **D.** mountains **E.** by car

Тест 15

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

Прочитайте тексти **1–5** і встановіть їх відповідність рубрикам **A–F**, до яких їх можна віднести. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є одна зайва рубрика.

ТЕКСТИ	РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ
1. At 1 a.m. ET today, Hong Kong's Hang Seng index is down 128,48 points, 1,22 %, to 10,435.20 after morning trading; Korea stocks dip below psychological 400-point barrier. Japan markets are closed for holiday. **2.** Actor Christopher Reeve, 45. Hopeful scientific advances in spinal cord injury research will enable him to walk by his 50th birthday. «Maybe a bit sooner», he says. **3.** Scientists begin analysing today data collected on latest shuttle mission in effort to probe the secrets of the human brain and nervous system. **4.** Senate hearings showcase abuses, highlight need for reform. «The solution to increasing compliance and weeding out IRS abuses is to set a date certain to «sunset» the tax code and replace it with a new tax system», says Senator Tim Hutchinson. **5.** In California today, judge is sheduled to sentence «Unabomber» Theodore Kaczynski to four life terms plus 30 years.	**A . SPORT NEWS** **B . FINANCIAL NEWS** **C . POLITICAL NEWS** **D . LIFE OF FAMOUS PEOPLE** **E . CRIME NEWS** **F . SCIENTIFIC NEWS**

Завдання А2

Прочитайте запитання **1–5** і тексти (**A–F**). Визначте, в яких текстах можна знайти відповіді на ці запитання. Відповідь на кожне запитання можна знайти лише в одному тексті. Занесіть свої

відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей. Використовуйте одну букву лише один раз. У завданні є один зайвий текст.

SIGHTSEEING OF LONDON

ЗАПИТАННЯ

Which part of London is ...

1. the most important financial centre?
2. known as the most fashionable place?
3. occupied by the government institutions?
4. named after a famous Englishman?
5. known for having a lot of advertising sings?

ТЕКСТИ

-A-

Picadilly Circus

Picadilly Circus in one of the busiest traffic junctions in London. It is surrounded by many distinguished 19th and 20th century buildings and garish advertising signs.

-B-

The City

The City is the oldest and the most historic part of London. Today the City is one of the world's great financial centres. In the heart of the City is the Bank of England. The central spot of the City is an open space from which eight streets radiate.

-C-

Westminster

The city of Westminster is the wealthiest of any borough in the kingdom. It includes some of the most desirable residential properties and even the shabbier parts are, by virtue of their position, enormously valuable.

-D-

Whitehall

Whitehall is the successor of a 16th century thoroughfare that ran through the Palace of Whitehall, then occupying this area, to Westminster. Its present association with government has its origin in Henry VII's buildings here in the 1530s.

-E-

Trafalgar Square

Trafalgar Square was so named in 1830 in honour of Lord Nelson's great naval victory in the Napoleonic Wars. The square is dominated by the Nelson's Column, standing at a total height of 170 feet 2 inches.

-F-

Mayfair

Mayfair is the most fashionable area in London. Eastern Mayfair has long been famous for its smart shops. Mayfair is the playground of the titled and glamorous. It is a place where Old Masters and Rolls Royces, fur and champaigne are the norm.

Завдання А3

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання **1–5**. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

It was not a new car but the car was new to Charles Gardner, and it was his pride and joy. It was a black and grey Chevrolet Suburban – a large, boxy station wagon. Charles had bought it two months ago from a used car dealer in Chicago. How Charles loved that car!

So, when Charles came out of a friend's house and saw two teenaged boys standing near his car, he was concerned. Were the boys thinking about stealing his beloved Chevy? Then Charles realized that the car's engine was running. They *were* going to steal his car! They had already started the engine!

When the boys saw Charles, they jumped into the Chevy and pulled away. Charles ran after the car and jumped on its roof. With his right hand, Charles hung on to the luggage rack on the top of the car. With his left hand, he reached into the window and grabbed, the driver's neck, yelling at him to stop.

The driver wasn't about to stop. He and his friends wanted the Chevy. They had the car. Now all they needed to do was to get its owner off the roof.

The driver saw a steel light post ahead, and he aimed for it. If he crashed into the light post, surely the man on the roof would fall off, and the car would be his. He hit the light post with such force that the post fell, and live electrical wires landed on Charles's right arm, giving him

first degree burns. Still, Charles hung on. Crashing the car into the light post hadn't knocked Charles off the roof.

By this time, Charles's wild ride had attracted the attention of the police. Charles heard sirens and looked behind him. At least a dozen Chicago police cars had joined the chase, lights flashing, sirens wailing. The driver heard the sirens, too. Now he had to get rid of not only Charles, but the police as well.

Finally, the young thieves realized that, although they wanted the Chevy, Charles wanted it more. The driver stopped the car, and both boys jumped out and ran. The police caught them after a short chase on foot.

Charles climbed down from the roof and checked his car over. The front end was badly dented, but a good body shop could probably fix it.

Later, Charles was asked why he had risked his life for his car. He replied, «It was just a reaction, I guess. I wasn't trying to be a hero or anything. I was just trying to get my car back. I mean, it's my car».

1. When Charles saw two teenaged boys near his car he realized that
A. they were going to scratch his beloved car.
B. they had already broken the windshield.
C. they were about to steal it.
D. they were admiring his Chevy.

2. Charles possessed it because
A. he won the car in the lottery two months ago.
B. he had stolen it in Chicago.
C. he bought it in a fashionable salon.
D. he bought it from a used car agent.

3. When the boys saw Charles they
A. got afraid and ran away.
B. started the engine and pulled away.
C. jumped into the car and started the engine.
D. began to fight against Charles.

4. The boys hit the light post with such force that
A. the posr fell down.
B. the engine stopped.

C. Charles fell off the roof.
D. the car crashed.

5. When Charles was asked why he had put his life at stake, he answered that
A. he wanted to become a hero.
B. he was about to catch young thieves.
C. he just wanted to get his car back.
D. he loved his Chevy.

Завдання А4

Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски, які позначені номерами **1–10**. Ці номери співвідносяться із завданнями **1–10**, в яких представлені варіанти відповідей. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–D**) є правильним. Занесіть свої відповіді у таблицю у Бланк для відповідей.

THE BURGLARS' FRIEND

It was 3 o'clock in the morning when four-year-old Russell Brown **1)**_____ to go to the toilet.

His parents were fast asleep in bed. But when he heard a noise in the living room and saw a light was on, he **2)**_____ downstairs.

There he found two men. They **3)**_____ him his name, and told him they were friends of the family.

Unfortunately, Russell **4)**_____ them. They asked him where the video recorder **5)**_____. Russell showed them, and said they **6)**_____ a stereo and CD player, too.

The two men carried these to the kitchen. Russell also told them that his mother **7)**_____ her purse in a drawer in the kitchen, so they took that. Russell even gave them his pocket money – 50 p.

They finally left at 4 a.m. They said, «Will you open the back door while we take these things to the car, because we **8)**_____ to wake Mummy and Daddy, do we?» So Russell held the door open for them. He then went back to bed.

His parents didn't know about the burglary until they **9)**_____ up the next day. His father said, «I **10)**_____ be angry with Russell because he thought he was doing the right thing».

Fortunately, the police caught the two burglars last week.

1. A) will wake up	**B)** woke up	**C)** wakes	**D)** has woken
2. A) went	**B)** goes	**C)** has gone	**D)** will go
3. A) ask	**B)** have asked	**C)** ask	**D)** asked
4. A) have believed	**B)** believe	**C)** believed	**D)** will believe
5. A) was	**B)** is	**C)** has been	**D)** will be
6. A) are having	**B)** had	**C)** have had	**D)** have
7. A) is keeping	**B)** will keep	**C)** kept	**D)** have kept
8. A) aren't want	**B)** haven't wanted	**C)** aren't wanting	**D)** don't want
9. A) get	**B)** got	**C)** have got	**D)** will get
10. A) mustn't	**B)** may not	**C)** couldn't	**D)** hadn't

Завдання А5

Прочитайте текст. У такий спосіб перетворіть слова, надруковані великими літерами у дужках, щоб вони граматично і лексично відповідали змісту тексту. Напишіть свій варіант слова біля відповідного номера **(1–10)** у Бланку для відповідей.

The person I liked best was the old shepherd Yani, a tall, slouching man with a great **1)** ____ (HOOK) nose like an eagle, and incredible moustaches. I first met him one hot afternoon when Roger and I had spent an exhausting hour trying to dig a large green lizard out of its hole in a stone wall. At length, unsuccessful, sweaty, and tired, we had flung ourselves down beneath five little cypress-trees that cast a neat square of shadow on the sun-bleached grass. Lying there, I **2)** ___ (HEAR) the gentle, drowsy tinkling of a goat-bell, and **3)** ____ (PRESENT) the herds wandered past us, pausing to stare with vacant yellow eyes, bleat sneeringly, and then move on. The soft sound of the bells, and of their mouths ripping and tearing at the undergrowth, had a **4)** ____ (SOOTH) effect on me, and by the time they had drifted **5)** ____ (SLOW) past and the shepherd appeared I was nearly **6)** ___ (SLEEP). He stopped and looked at me, leaning **7)** ____ (HEAVY) on his brown olive-wood stick, his little black eyes fierce under his shaggy brows, his big boots planted **8)** ____ (FIRM) in the heather. «Good afternoon», he greeted me gruffly;

«You are the **9)** ____ (FOREIGN)? It is **10)** _____ (DANGER) for you to lie here beneath these trees».

He paused, stroked his moustache, waited for me to ask why, and then went on: «Why? Why? Because if you did, you would be changed when you woke. Yes, the black cypresses, they are dangerous. While you sleep, their roots grow into your brains and steal them, and when you wake up you are mad, head is as empty as a whistle».

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання B1

Прочитайте речення. Виберіть правильний варіант серед запропонованих (**A, B, C, D**). Занесіть свої відповіді у Бланк для відповідей.

1. Would you like _____ spaghetti?
A. a
B. some
C. many
D. «–» (no need of insertion)

2. When do you get home from _____ office?
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. «–»

3. My house is very near here – only about five _____walk.
A. minute's
B. minutes
C. minutes's
D. minutes'

4. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three daughters. _____ is 14 years old.
A. old
B. the eldest
C. eldest
D. elder

5. The last four Januaries _____ been very cold.

A. is
B. are
C. have
D. has

6. that question / Please / again /ask / don't.
A. Please don't ask again that question.
B. Please don't ask that question again.
C. Please don't again ask that question.
D. Please that question don't ask again.

7. We'll go for a picnic tomorrow if the weather _____ nice.
A. is
B. will be
C. shall be
D. has been

8. It seldom rained there, _____ it?
A. didn't
B. wasn't
C. hadn't
D. did

9. Look – it _____. Let's stay at home.
A. has rained
B. rains
C. rained
D. is going to rain

10. What _____ tonight? – Why? Would you like to go somewhere?
A. are you doing
B. you are doing
C. are you do
D. you is doing

11. _____ all day yesterday?
A. you were working
B. you was working
C. Was you working

D. Were you working

12. What _____ all day tomorrow? – I don't know, I haven't decided yet.
A. you will doing
B. will you be doing
C. will be you doing
D. you will be doing

13. It _____ now. The sun is shininh brightly, there isn't a cloud in the sky.
A. don't rain
B. doesn't rain
C. isn't raining
D. not raining

14. «Don't shout», I said to Jim.
A. I said Jim not to shout.
B. I told Jim not to shout.
C. I say Jim not to shout.
D. I told Jim don't shout.

15. Our football team _____ all its games this year.
A. had been losing
B. has being losing
C. has been lost
D. has lost

16. The students _____ for the class since Monday.
A. have been prepare
B. will have prepared
C. have been preparing
D. prepared

17. I _____ any particular work lately. Actually I'm looking for a job now.
A. haven't doing
B. didn't
C. haven't been done

D. haven’t been doing

18. I couldn’t find my umbrella anywhere. Someone _____ it.
A. had stolen
B. has stolen
C. had stole
D. have stolen

19. The girl _____ with her small brother. Then she went to help her mother lay the table.
A. had been played
B. has been playing
C. had been playing
D. have been playing

20. Marie and Pierre Curie _____ radium.
A. discovered
B. were discovering
C. have discovered
D. discover

21. These are the glasses I _____ ever since I was 30.
A. had worn
B. have worn
C. wear
D. wore

22. After Michael had typed the letter, he _____ it to Kay to sign.
A. had given
B. give
C. was given
D. gave

23. Our team are rubbish! They _____ eight games one after the other.
A. had just lost
B. just lost
C. have just lost
D. has just lost

24. Nick was angry with us. He _____ for us for 3 hours when we came.
A. was waiting
B. waited
C. is wating
D. had been waiting

25. The rabbit just _____ in my garden one day last week.
A. appear
B. appeared
C. is appearing
D. appears

26. Watch this, Mum! I _____ stand on one leg.
A. can
B. could to
C. is able to
D. must

Завдання В2

1. Підберіть слова близькі за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланк для відповідей.

1. quick	**2.** light	**3.** live	**4.** sand	**5.** allow
A. exist	**B.** fast	**C.** let	**D.** lamp	**E.** dust

2. Підберіть слова протилежні за значенням. Занесіть свої відповіді до таблиці у Бланку для відповідей.

1. live	**2.** happy	**3.** huge	**4.** man	**5.** clean
A. dirty	**B.** sad	**C.** die	**D.** tiny	**E.** lady

3. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово. Визначте, який варіант (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
Hiking, camping, mountains, by car, open air
A. traveling **B.** cinema **C.** school **D.** shopping **E.** theatre

4. Серед запропонованих слів знайдіть «зайве», тобто слово, яке не відноситься до даної групи слів. Визначте, який варіант відповіді (**A–E**) є правильним. Занесіть свою відповідь у Бланк для відповідей.
A. skiing **B.** swimming **C.** athletics **D.** teacher **E.** jumping

1.3. КЛЮЧІ ДЛЯ САМОПЕРЕВІРКИ

Порівняйте свої відповіді з ключем та оцінить свої результати.

За правильне виконання кожного завдання – 1 бал. За неправильну відповідь або відсутність відповіді – 0 балів. З виправлену правильну відповідь – 0,5 бала.

Оцінка тесту здійснюється за такою шкалою:

Кількість	**відповідей**	**Оцінка**
100	73	(високий рівень)
96–99	70–72	(високий рівень)
95	69	(високий рівень)
94	68	(достатній рівень)
85–93	62–67	(достатній рівень)
75–84	55–61	(достатній рівень)
74	54	(середній рівень)
65–73	47–53	(середній рівень)
62–64	36–46	(середній рівень)
21–61	16–35	(початковий рівень)
11–20	8–15	(початковий рівень)
0–10	0–7	(початковий рівень)

Тест 1

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
C	**B**	**D**	**A**	**E**

Завдання А2

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
C	**A**	**E**	**B**	**F**

Завдання А3

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
C	**B**	**D**	**D**	**C**

Завдання А4

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
C	**A**	**D**	**B**	**D**	**A**	**C**	**D**	**B**	**A**

Завдання А5

1. sailor
2. ashore
6. awoke
7. stolen

3. woollen
4. distance
5. decided
8. attention
9. threw
10. fortunately

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
D	A	B	B	A	D	C	D	B	B	B	C	D	B	B	A	C	A	B	D	B	A	D	C	A	B

Завдання В2

1.

1	2	3	4	5
C	E	B	A	D

2.

1	2	3	4	5
A	C	B	E	D

3. B

4. C

Тест 2

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	2	3	4	5
D	F	E	B	A

Завдання А2

1	2	3	4	5
E	C	B	F	D

Завдання А3

1	2	3	4	5
B	D	C	A	B

Завдання А4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	D	D	A	A	B	C	D	A	B

Завдання А5

1. Hungarian
2. had
3. beautiful
4. wanted
5. picturesque
6. were
7. came
8. spoke
9. ran
10. laughed

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
B	C	C	A	D	B	B	C	D	A	B	D	B	C	A	D	B	C	D	A	B	B	A	B	C	D

Завдання В2

1.

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
B	**A**	**D**	**C**	**E**

2.

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
C	**B**	**A**	**D**	**E**

3. A

4. E

Тест 3

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
D	**E**	**C**	**A**	**B**

Завдання А2

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
B	**D**	**F**	**A**	**C**

Завдання А3

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
C	**A**	**D**	**B**	**C**

Завдання А4

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
C	**D**	**A**	**A**	**B**	**B**	**C**	**C**	**A**	**D**

Завдання А5

1. daughters
2. had
3. were
4. quickly
5. stayed
6. got
7. nicely
8. attractive
9. third
10. happily

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
D	A	D	A	D	C	B	A	B	C	D	A	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	A	C	B	A

Завдання В2

1.

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
D	**E**	**A**	**B**	**C**

2.

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
A	**C**	**B**	**D**	**E**

3. D

4. E

Тест 4

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
B	**D**	**A**	**C**	**F**

Завдання А2

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
A	**F**	**D**	**E**	**C**

Завдання А3

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
B	**C**	**A**	**D**	**B**

Завдання А4

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
D	**A**	**C**	**B**	**A**	**D**	**C**	**D**	**D**	**A**

Завдання А5

1. nearly
2. interesting
3. travelled
4. sailor
5. comfortable
6. finally
7. forgotten
8. imagination
9. different
10. journalist

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
D	A	B	C	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	D	B	A	C	D	B	A	B	C	B	D	A

Завдання В2

1.

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
C	**A**	**B**	**E**	**D**

2.

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
B	**A**	**D**	**E**	**C**

3. C

4. A

Тест 5

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
D	**B**	**C**	**A**	**E**

Завдання А2

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
F	**D**	**A**	**E**	**B**

Завдання А3

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
C	**D**	**B**	**A**	**C**

Завдання А4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	**C**	**A**	**C**	**C**	**D**	**C**	**D**	**A**	**C**

Завдання А5

1. was
2. beautiful
3. smiled
4. attractive
5. was
6. went
7. found
8. married
9. gardeners
10. flies

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
B	D	C	A	B	D	A	D	C	A	C	B	D	A	B	A	C	A	B	C	A	D	B	A	C	D

Завдання В2

1.

1	2	3	4	5
B	**C**	**A**	**D**	**E**

2.

1	2	3	4	5
E	**D**	**B**	**C**	**A**

3. E

4. E

Тест 6

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	2	3	4	5
E	**F**	**B**	**C**	**A**

Завдання А2

1	2	3	4	5
B	**F**	**C**	**E**	**D**

Завдання А3

1	2	3	4	5
A	**C**	**A**	**A**	**B**

Завдання А4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	**C**	**A**	**D**	**D**	**A**	**C**	**B**	**D**	**B**

Завдання А5

1. farmers
2. exciting
3. satisfied
4. usually
5. frightened
6. comfortably
7. annoying
8. interesting
9. hungry
10. satisfying

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A	D	D	B	A	B	C	D	A	A	B	D	A	C	B	A	C	B	D	A	C	A	D	A	B	A

Завдання В2

1.

1	2	3	4	5
C	**D**	**B**	**A**	**E**

2.

1	2	3	4	5
B	**C**	**D**	**E**	**A**

3. C

4. B

Тест 7

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	2	3	4	5
B	**F**	**D**	**C**	**A**

Завдання А2

1	2	3	4	5
E	**B**	**C**	**F**	**D**

Завдання А3

1	2	3	4	5
C	**B**	**A**	**A**	**A**

Завдання А4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	**C**	**A**	**D**	**C**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**A**	**C**

Завдання А5.

1. director
2. beautiful
3. answered
4. angry
5. flight
6. suggested
7. took
8. showed
9. went
10. flying

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A	B	A	C	A	D	B	D	C	B	D	A	D	A	C	B	C	A	C	B	D	C	C	D	A	B

Завдання В2

1.

1	2	3	4	5
B	**A**	**D**	**E**	**C**

2.

1	2	3	4	5
A	**C**	**B**	**E**	**D**

3. B

4. C

Тест 8

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	2	3	4	5
F	**A**	**E**	**D**	**B**

Завдання А2

1	2	3	4	5
F	**D**	**C**	**B**	**E**

Завдання А3

1	2	3	4	5
A	**C**	**B**	**A**	**B**

Завдання А4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	**D**	**C**	**B**	**D**	**A**	**C**	**D**	**B**	**C**

Завдання А5

1. left
2. comfortable
3. workers
4. regularly
5. charming
6. thought
7. dusty
8. came
9. carefully
10. written

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
B	D	C	D	B	C	A	A	B	A	C	A	D	B	D	D	B	A	A	C	A	B	D	B	A	C

Завдання В2

1.

1	2	3	4	5
B	**A**	**C**	**E**	**D**

2.

1	2	3	4	5
A	**E**	**C**	**D**	**B**

3. A

4. B

Тест 9

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	2	3	4	5
D	**E**	**B**	**A**	**C**

Завдання А2

1	2	3	4	5
C	**D**	**A**	**F**	**B**

Завдання А3

1	2	3	4	5
B	**C**	**A**	**D**	**B**

Завдання А4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	**D**	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**A**	**B**

Завдання А5

1. known
2. Really
3. made
4. comfortable
5. became
6. looked
7. nineteenth
8. practise
9. Cyclists
10. woollen

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A	D	B	B	C	B	A	D	B	C	B	A	D	C	B	A	C	D	C	B	A	B	D	A	D	B

Завдання В2

1.

1	2	3	4	5
C	**A**	**E**	**B**	**D**

2.

1	2	3	4	5
D	**B**	**E**	**C**	**A**

3. A

4. D

Тест 10

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	2	3	4	5
C	B	A	E	F

Завдання А2

1	2	3	4	5
C	A	D	E	B

Завдання А3

1	2	3	4	5
C	B	C	A	A

Завдання А4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	C	B	D	A	D	B	C	C

Завдання А5

1. lived
2. hairdresser's
3. exactly
4. usual
5. worried
6. badly
7. went
8. cut
9. surprised
10. said

ЧАСТИНА 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A	C	C	B	C	A	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	D	A	C	A	B	D	C	C	B	D	B	A

Завдання В2

1.

1	2	3	4	5
C	D	A	E	B

2.

1	2	3	4	5
C	A	E	D	B

3. E

4. D

Тест 11

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	2	3	4	5
B	**E**	**A**	**C**	**F**

Завдання А2

1	2	3	4	5
F	**C**	**D**	**B**	**A**

Завдання А3

1	2	3	4	5
A	**B**	**C**	**C**	**A**

Завдання А4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	**A**	**B**	**D**	**C**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**A**	**C**

Завдання А5

1. missing
2. nervous
3. thought
4. annoying
5. safely
6. finally
7. possibly
8. foolishness
9. wanted
10. simply

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
B	A	B	D	C	B	D	A	A	C	B	C	D	B	A	B	D	A	D	C	A	D	A	B	A	C

Завдання В2

1.

1	2	3	4	5
B	**D**	**E**	**C**	**A**

2.

1	2	3	4	5
C	**A**	**D**	**E**	**B**

3. D

4. E

Тест 12

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	2	3	4	5
C	**A**	**D**	**B**	**F**

Завдання А2

1	2	3	4	5
D	**B**	**F**	**C**	**A**

Завдання А3

1	2	3	4	5
B	**A**	**A**	**B**	**C**

Завдання А4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	**C**	**D**	**A**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**B**	**A**

Завдання А5

1. Actually
2. quickly
3. attractive
4. sympathetic
5. asked
6. surprised
7. first
8. different
9. extremely
10. effectively

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A	D	B	B	C	A	D	B	D	A	C	B	A	C	B	D	A	C	B	A	B	C	D	C	A	B

Завдання В2

1.

1	2	3	4	5
B	**E**	**C**	**D**	**A**

2.

1	2	3	4	5
B	**D**	**C**	**E**	**A**

3. C

4. D

Тест 13

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	2	3	4	5
B	**C**	**F**	**A**	**D**

Завдання А2

1	2	3	4	5
B	**D**	**F**	**E**	**C**

Завдання А3

1	2	3	4	5
A	**C**	**C**	**B**	**A**

Завдання А4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**C**	**C**	**D**	**A**	**B**

Завдання А5

1. left
2. turned
3. found
4. children
5. Indian
6. suddenly
7. responsibility
8. lucky
9. previously
10. told

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
D	A	C	A	B	B	A	B	B	D	B	C	A	D	A	C	A	B	C	B	D	A	D	B	C	D

Завдання В2

1.

1	2	3	4	5
D	**B**	**A**	**E**	**C**

2.

1	2	3	4	5
E	**C**	**A**	**D**	**B**

3. E

4. B

Тест 14

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	2	3	4	5
F	**C**	**B**	**A**	**D**

Завдання А2

1	2	3	4	5
A	**C**	**F**	**E**	**D**

Завдання А3

1	2	3	4	5
C	**B**	**A**	**D**	**A**

Завдання А4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	**A**	**D**	**C**	**C**	**A**	**C**	**B**	**D**	**A**

Завдання А5

1. softly
2. immediately
3. emptiness
4. walking
5. visibility
6. woollen
7. frosty
8. suddenly
9. absolutely
10. certainly

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A	D	A	C	C	B	C	D	C	A	D	A	C	B	D	A	B	D	C	C	A	B	C	B	C	D

Завдання В2

1.

1	2	3	4	5
C	**D**	**E**	**B**	**A**

2.

1	2	3	4	5
E	**D**	**C**	**A**	**B**

3. E

4. C

Тест 15

Частина 1. ЧИТАННЯ

Завдання А1

1	2	3	4	5
B	**D**	**F**	**C**	**E**

Завдання А2

1	2	3	4	5
B	**F**	**D**	**E**	**A**

Завдання А3

1	2	3	4	5
C	**D**	**B**	**A**	**C**

Завдання А4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	**A**	**D**	**C**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**B**	**C**

Завдання А5

1.	hooked	pasleep
2.	heard	heavily
3.	presently	firmly
4.	soothing	foreigner
5.	slowly	dangerous

Частина 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ТЕСТ

Завдання В1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
B	C	D	B	C	B	A	A	D	A	D	B	C	B	D	C	D	A	C	A	B	D	C	D	B	A

Завдання В2

1.

1	2	3	4	5
B	**D**	**A**	**E**	**C**

2.

1	2	3	4	5
C	**B**	**D**	**E**	**A**

3. A

4. D

1.4. ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ДОВІДНИК У СХЕМАХ І ТАБЛИЦЯХ

Іменник

Іменник в англійській мові означає назви предметів, істот, явищ, понять і речовин. Іменники поділяються на злічувані (countable nouns) та незлічувані (uncountable). Злічувані іменники вживаються в однині та множині. Незлічувані не мають множини.

Злічувані іменники Countable nouns	Незлічувані іменники Uncountable nouns
a cup a girl an apple an egg a guitar a pound	water sugar milk music weather money

Число

Множина іменників утворюється шляхом додавання до форми іменника в однині закінчення -s або -es після – ch; -x; -sh; -ss; -o.

А. іменник + s (es)

Однина іменника Singular Noun	Множина іменника Plural Noun
a horse a text a cup a boy a day a key a bench a box a bus a fly a lady a city a hero a potato	horses texts cups boys days keys benches boxes buses flies ladies cities heroes potatoes

•*Але: a radio – radios, a photo – photos, a piano – pianos, soprano – sopranos*

B. 1) В іменниках, що в однині закінчуються на -f; -fe, у множині ці закінчення змінюються на -v й додається закінчення – es.

-f або -fe → -v + es

Однина іменника Singular Noun	Множина іменника Plural Noun
a shelf	shelves
a half	halves
a leaf	leaves
a wolf	wolves
a knife	knives
a leaf	leaves
a calf	calves

•*Але*: a chief – chiefs, a roof – roofs, a belief – beliefs, a gulf – gulfs, a proof – proofs.

C. Irregular Plurals

Однина іменника Singular Noun	Множина іменника Plural Noun
a man	men
a woman	women
a child	children
a foot	feet
a tooth	teeth
a goose	geese
a mouse	mice
a louse	lice
an ox	oxen
fish	fish
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
swine	swine

D. Деякі іменники вживаються лише в однині:

The money (гроші)	is	on the table
The advice (порада)		good
The information (інформація)		useful
The news (новини)		important
The progress (успіх)		poor
The knowledge (знання)		proper
The weather (погода)		fine

E. Деякі іменники вживаються лише у множині:

The spectacles (окуляри)	are	fashionable
The scissors (ножиці)		sharp
The trousers (штани)		black
The arms (зброя)		cleaned
The stairs (сходи)		steep
The clothes (одяг)		nice
The goods (товари)		wonderful

F. Прізвища у формі множини вживаються із означеним артиклем й означають дану сім'ю, всіх членів даної сім'ї: the Smiths – сім'я Смітів, Сміти; the Romanenkos – сім'я Романенків, Романенки.

Відмінок

Іменники в англійській мові мають лише два відмінки: загальний (the Common Case) (Victor,father) і присвійний або родовий (the Possessive Case) (Victor's school, father's work).

1. Загальний відмінок

The chair is comfortable.

The chair of my Granny is comfortable.

James has a house. His house is big.

2. Присвійний відмінок

Іменник од. + ‘s

a girl’s doll, the boy’s bike, a lady’s hat, a man’s shirt

Іменник мн. s’

cats’ eyes, dogs’ tails, ladies’ room, the boys’ cars, the girls’ dolls

Іменник мн. + ‘

children’s room,men’s suits, women’s coats

Артикль

В англійській мові є два артиклі: неозначений *a (an)* й означений *the*. Це особливі слова, які використовуються для уточнення іменників.

Неозначений артикль

Неозначений артикль *a* – вживається перед словами, що починаються з приголосної;

an – вживається перед словами, що починаються з голосної.

Вживаються обидві форми неозначеного артикля разом з таким словом:

a book

an English book

Форма неозначеного артикля *(an)* вживається також перед словами, які починаються з приголосної, що не читається:

an hour

an honest man

Вживання неозначеного артикля

Неозначений артикль утворився від числівника (один) і тому вживається тільки перед тими іменниками в однині, які мають форму множини і їх можна перерахувати:

a pencil – олівець,
a ruler – лінійка,

an apple – яблуко,
an animal – тварина.

Він передає лише вказівку на належність предмета до якогось класу однорідних предметів. Перед абстрактними і конкретними іменниками, які не мають форми множини, неозначений артикль не вживається (e.g. *money, advice*).

Неозначений артикль вживається:

З іменником – іменною частиною складного присудка: *#My brother is a doctor.*

З іменником – підметом після зворотів *there is* (there was, there will be). *# There is a table in the middle of the room* (Посередині кімнати стоїть стіл).

3 додатком після дієслова *have: # I have a brother*.

4. Перед іменниками в однині після слів *such, rather, quite* і та ін.: *#She is such a good pupil.*

5. Після слова *what* в окличних реченнях: *#What a good idea!* Але: *What beautiful music!*

6. З деякими словами: *a lot, a few* (декілька), *a little* (трохи), *a bit* (трохи) та ін. *#He speaks English a little*(Він трохи розмовляє англійською).

7. У значенні числівника *one* (один) перед числівниками: *a hundred* (одна сотня), *a thousand* (одна тисяча), *a million* (один мільйон), *a dozen* (дюжина):

#The library has a hundred books (Бібліотека налічує сто книг).

They have three meals a day (Вони їдять тричі на день).

Перед абстрактними і конкретними іменниками, які не мають форми множини, артикль не вживається.

Означений артикль

Означений артикль має одну форму *the.* Означений артикль походить від вказівного займенника *that.* Цей артикль вживається перед іменниками в однині й у множині.

Означений артикль *the* використовується для позначення певного, вже відомого чи згадуваного раніше предмета або поняття, а також тоді, коли предмет чи явище уточнюється контекстом або ситуацією.

Означений артикль вживається:

1.1. Коли перед іменником стоїть:

а) порядковий числівник – # *He was the first to come* (Він прийшов першим);

б) прикметник у вищому ступені – # *This is the most beautiful flower* (Це найкрасивіша квітка);

в) один з прикметників last, next, same, following: # *Answer the following questions* (Дайте відповіді на такі питання.) Але: *next door* (сусідній будинок, сусідня кімната), *next week / month, summer, year, Sunday/* (наступного тижня /місяця, літа, року/, /наступної/ неділі), *last week /month, year, Saturday/* (минулого тижня /місяця, року/, /минулої/ суботи) та ін.

2. Перед іменником, за яким іде уточнення:

#*This is the man I told you about* (Це чоловік, про якого я вам розповідав).

3. З іменниками, що означають предмети, єдині у своєму роді: *the earth, the sun, the moon, the world, the sky* та ін.

4. У виразах: *in the afternoon* (після обіду), *in the evening* (увечері), *in the morning* (вранці), *on the left* (ліворуч), *on the right* (праворуч), *the other day* (днями) та ін.

5. У виразах типу *the more... the better... (*чим більше... тим краще...), наприклад:

#*The more we learn, the more we know* (Чим більше ми вчимось, тим більше ми знаємо).

6. Перед прізвищами, коли мається на увазі вся сім’я, всі члени певної сім’ї. У цьому випадку прізвище ставиться у формі множини: *the Blacks* (сім’я Блеків, Блеки).

7. Перед назвою більшості газет і пароплавів: *the Times, the News, the Guardian.*

8. Перед назвами народів (іменником у формі множини або прикметником): *the Ukrainians* (українці), *the Americans* (американці), *the Chinese* (китайці), *the English* (англійці).

9. Перед прикметниками і дієприкметниками, які вживаються як іменники, у значенні множини: *the poor* (бідні), *the unemployed* (безробітні).

10. Перед назвами деяких країн: *the USA* (США), *the Netherlands* (Нідерланди), *the United Kingdom* (Об’єднане Королівство).

11. Перед назвами річок, гірських хребтів, півостровів, морів, океанів, архіпелагів:

the Thames (Темза), *the North Sea* (Північне море), *the Atlantic Ocean* (Атлантичний океан), *the Dnieper* (Дніпро).

12. Перед незлічуваними іменниками в тих випадках, коли мається на увазі обмежена, певна кількість речовини:

#*Give me the bread, please* (Дайте мені, будь ласка, хліб) (тобто мається на увазі певна кількість чи дана кількість). #*The water is frozen* (Вода (тобто вода, про яку говориться) замерзла)).

13. Перед іменниками в однині, коли останній означає цілий клас предметів:

The rose is a beautiful flower (Троянда – красива квітка).

Означений артикль не вживається:

1. Перед званнями, формами звертання, якщо за ними вживається прізвище: *Professor* Snow, *Mister* Morgan.

2. Перед іменником-доповненням до присудку, що виражений дієсловом *to elect, to appoint: # He was elected chairman*.

3. Перед назвами міст, вулиць, площ: *London, Trafalgar Square, Oxford Street* (але: the Hague, the Red Square).

4. Перед назвами місяців, днів, пір року: in *April,* on *Wednesday,* in *summer*

Але: якщо йдеться про частину певного року, то перед назвою пори року ставиться означений артикль; in *the winter* of 1992.

5. Перед абстрактними і речовинними іменниками, яких не можна перерахувати і які вживаються в загальному значенні: *freedom* (воля), *metal* (метал).

6. Перед власними іменами: Victor, Andrew, Kovalenko, Webster.

7. Перед назвами країн, географічних місцевостей: *Canada, Africa* та ін.

8. Перед словами *breakfast* (сніданок), *lunch* (ланч), *dinner* (обід), *supper* (вечеря), вжитих у загальному значенні. #*We have breakfast at 8 o'clock* (Ми снідаємо о восьмій).

У деяких виразах: *at night* (уночі), *by tram /train, plane, ship* та ін. (трамваєм /потягом, літаком/), *from morning till night* (з ранку до вечора), *to go to bed* (лягати спати), *day after day* (день за днем), *by*

heart (напам’ ять), *to go to school* (ходити до школи), *at home* (вдома) та ін.

Прикметник

Прикметник – частина мови, що виражає ознаку, якість або властивість предметів і відповідає на питання ЯКИЙ? Прикметники в англійській мові не змінюються за відмінками, числами, родами.

Прикметники бувають: – прості (*good, cold, young*);

– похідні (important, international, beautiful);

– складні (well – organized, time – consuming).

За значенням прикметники поділяються на:

– відносні (a brick wall, a wooden table);

– якісні (cold, beautiful).

Якісні прикметники характеризуються тим, що мають ступені порівняння і можуть визначатися прислівником (very, quite, go, too, rather та ін.).

Ступені порівняння прикметників

Прикметники	**Звичайний ступінь (positive degree)**	**Вищий ступінь (comparative degree)**	**Найвищий ступінь (superlative degree)**
I. Односкладові і ті двоскладові прикметники, що закінчуються на: – er – le – y – ow	 big hot clever simple easy narrow	*+er* bigger hotter cleverer simpler easier narrower	*+est* the biggest the hottest the cleverest the simplest the easiest the narrowest
II. Багатоскладові і двоскладові прикметники (крім вказаних вище)	 important beautiful interesting difficult	*more* more important more beautiful more interesting more difficult	*most* the most important the most beautiful the most interesting the most difficult
III. Нестандартна форма утворення	good bad	better worse	the best the worst

ступенів порівняння	many much little	more less	the most the least
IV. Прикметники, що мають два варіанти ступенів порівняння	old	older (вік) elder (старшість у родині)	the oldest the eldest
	far	farther (відстань) further (по порядку)	the farthest the furthest
	near	nearer	the nearest (відстань) the next (по порядку)
	late	later (час) latter (останній із двох зазначених)	 the latest the last

Порівняльні конструкції з прикметниками

прикметник + er + than

краще, ніж

наприклад: Mary is *prettier than* her sister (Мері красивіша, ніж її сестра).

as + прикметник + as

такий же... (добрий), як

наприклад: Mary is *as pretty as* her sister (Мері така ж красива, як і її сестра).

Peter's test is *as bad as* Mary's.

This text is *as difficult as* that one.

not so + прикметник + as
not as + прикметник + as

не такий... добрий ...як

наприклад: Mary is *not so pretty as* her sister (Мері не така красива, як її сестра).

Peter's test is *not so bad as* Mary's.

This text is *not so difficult as* that one.

much + прикметник (er) + than

значно краще, ніж

наприклад: Mary is *much prettier than* her sister.

Peter's test is *much worse than* Mary's.

This text is *much (less) more difficult than* that one.

Займенник

Займенник – це слово, яке не називає предмета, особи, явища, якості та числа, а лише вказує на них.

В англійській мові займенники поділяються на:

1) особові
2) присвійні
3) зворотні
4) підсилювальні
5) вказівні
6) питальні
7) відносні (з'єднувальні)
8) неозначені

Особові займенники (personal pronouns)

Особові займенники мають 2 відмінка: *називний* та *об'єктний*

Називний відмінок (the nominative case)	Об'єктний відмінок (the objective case)
I – я	me – мені, мене
he – він	him – йому
she – вона	her – їй, її
it – він, вона, воно (про неживі предмети і тварини)	it
we – ми	us – нам, нас
you – ви	you – вам, вас
they – вони	them – їм, їх (ти)

Присвійні займенники (Possessive Pronouns)

Присвійні займенники – прилягаюча форма, тобто форма, яка стоїть («прилягає») перед означуваним словом.

В англійській мові присвійні займенники мають дві форми:

Прилягаюча (conjoint)	Абсолютна (absolute)
my – мій, моя, моє, мої	mine – моя
your – твоя, твій, твоє, твої	yours – твоя

his – його	his – його
her – її	hers – її
its – його, її (не плутати з it's = it is)	its
our – наш, наша, наше, наші	ours – наша
your – ваш, ваша, ваше, ваші	yours – ваша
their – їхня, їхній, їхнє	theirs – їхня

Прилягаюча форма присвійних займенників завжди вживається з іменниками (*my father, their mistakes*), на відміну від абсолютної форми, яка вживається самостійно, вказуючи і присвійний займенник і іменник.

This house is *theirs*. (Цей будинок їхній).

Whose book is it? – It's *hers.* (Чия це книга? – Її).

Зворотні займенники і підсилювальні (Reflexive Pronouns)

Myself – сам, себе;
Yourself– тебе, тобі;
Himself – себе, сама;
Itself – себе, сам, сама, собі;
Ourselves – себе, самі;
Themselves – себе, самі.

Зворотні займенники завжди пов'язані з дієсловами. У реченні вони стоять після дієслова і виконують функцію додатка.

Підсилювальні займенники належать до іменників або займенників. У перекладі українською мовою вони відповідають займеннику сам.

John washes *himself* with cold water (Джон умивається холодною водою).

I did this homework *myself* (Я сам виконав домашнє завдання).

Вказівні займенники (Demonstrative Pronouns)

Вказівні займенники мають однину і множину.

Однина	Множина
This – цей, ця, це	these – ці
that – той, та, те	those – ті
the same – той (та, те) же самий	the same – ті ж самі
such – такий	such – такі
# This is a book – Це книга	These are books – Це книги
# That is a book – То книга	Those are books – То книги.
The same book – Та ж сама книга	the same books – Ті ж самі книги
Such a book – Така книга	such books – Такі книги

Питальні займенники (Interrogative Pronouns)

До питальних займенників відносяться: *who, whom, whose, what і which*. Вони вживаються у ролі питальних слів у питальних реченнях.

Питальні займенники можуть вживатися із наступним за ним іменником або без іменника.

Who is that girl? (Хто та дівчина?)

What music do you like? (Яка музика тобі подобається?)

Which girl is taller, Iren or Galina? (Котра дівчина вище, Ірина чи Галина?)

Whom did you meet there? (Кого ти там зустрів?)

Whose are these shoes? (Чиї це туфлі?)

Відносні (з'єднувальні) займенники (Relative Pronouns)

До відносних займенників належать: who (хто), whom (кого, чий), what (що, який), whose (який, чий), which (котрий, який), that (котрий). Всі ці займенники вводять відносні підрядні речення.

– ***who (whom)*** вживається, коли підрядне речення означає іменники назви істот.

I know who wrote this novel. (Я знаю, хто написав цей роман).

I know whom you spoke to. (Я знаю, з ким ти розмовляв).

– ***what***

I know what you mean. (Я знаю, що ти маєш на увазі).

– ***which*** вживається, коли підрядне речення вказує на іменники назви неістот.

bring me the hat which is on the small table (Принеси мені капелюх, який знаходиться на маленькому столі).

– *that* – співвідноситься із живими і неживими іменниками.

This is the only red dress that I have (Це єдина червона сукня, яка в мені є).

Here is the girl that I am fond of (Ось дівчина, яку я люблю/подобається).

– *whose* – співвідноситься із живими і неживими іменниками.

Here are the flowers whose smell is so sweet (Ось квіти, які чудово пахнуть).

I know whose book that is (Я знаю, чия то книга).

Неозначені займенники (Indefinite Pronouns)

Неозначені займенники поділяються на прості і складні. До простих належать: all, each, some, other, another, any, much, many, little, few, both, one.

Складні неозначені займенники утворюються від простих займенників some, any, no, every додаванням до них -body; -one; -thing (somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody, someone, anyone, everyone, something, anything, nothing, everything).

У стверджувальних реченнях вживаються	**У питальних реченнях вживаються**
Some – деякий який-небудь декілька деякі	Any – який-небудь декілька будь-який
Somebody – хто-небудь	Anybody – хто-небудь
Someone – хтось	Anyone – хтось
Something – що-небудь щось	Anything – що-небудь щось
# Give me some pencils.	Have you bought any English book?
# Somebody (someone) knocked at the door.	Did anybody (anyone) knock at the door?
# Something has happened.	Has anything happened?

У заперечних реченнях вживаються	
no – ніякий	not… any – ніякий
nobody/no one – ніхто	not… anybody/not…anyone – ніхто
nothing – ніщо	not anything – ніщо
# I have no pencils	He doesn't know any English songs.
Nothing has happened.	They do not know anything.
Nobody (no one) was there.	He does not know anybody (anyone)

Займенник some вживається із незлічуваними іменниками і не перекладається.

Give me some tea (Дайте мені чаю (певну кількість).

В англійській мові може бути лише одне заперечення, тобто вживається один заперечний займенник.

Anybody never saw him. / Nobody ever saw him. (Ніхто ніколи його не бачив).

Числівник (The Numeral)

Числівник – частина мови, що виражає кількість або порядок предметів.

Числівники поділяються на кількісні і порядкові.

Кількісні числівники означають кількість предметів і відповідають на запитання *how many?* (скільки?).

Порядкові числівники означають порядок при лічбі і відповідають на запитання *which?* (котрий?).

Кількісні	Порядкові
1 one	the first
2 two	the second
3 three	the third
4 four	the fourth
5 five	the fifth
6 six	the sixth
7 seven	the seventh
8 eight	the eighth
9 nine	the ninth

10 ten	the tenth
11 eleven	the eleventh
12 twelve	the twelfth
13 thirteen	the thirteenth
14 fourteen	the fourteenth
15 fifteen	the fifteenth
16 sixteen	the sixteenth
17 seventeen	the seventeenth
18 eighteen	the eighteenth
19 nineteen	the nineteenth
20 twenty	the twentieth
21 twenty – one	the twenty first
30 thirty	the thirtieth
40 forty	the fortieth
50 fifty	the fiftieth
60 sixty	the sixtieth
70 seventy	the seventieth
80 eighty	the eightieth
90 ninety	the ninetieth
100 one hundred	the hundredth
101 one hundred and one	the one hundred and first
110 one hundred and ten	the one hundred and tenth
235 two hundred and thirty five	the two hundred and thirty-fifth
1000 one thousand	the thousandth
5,250 five thousand two hundred and fifty	the five thousand two hundred and fiftieth
397 000 three hundred and ninety seven thousand	the three hundred and ninety-seven thousandth
1 000 000 one million	the millionth
9,543,267 nine million five hundred and forty three thousand two hundred and sixty seven	nine million five hundred and forty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-seventh

Кількісні числівники

1. Кількісні числівники від 13–19 утворюються за допомогою суфікса – *teen.*

   Зверніть увагу: *three – thirteen; five – fifteen.*
2. Числівники, що означають десятки, утворюються за допомогою суфікса -*ty*, який додається до назв одиниць. **Зверніть увагу:** *two – twenty; three – thirty; four – forty; five – fifty.*
3. Перед числівниками *hundred, thousand, million* ставиться неозначений артикль(а) або числівник *one* (один): *a (one) hundred, a (one) thousand, a (one) million.*
4. Числівники *hundred, thousand, million* не приймають закінчення -*s,* коли перед ними стоять числівники *two, three, four, etc.: three hundred, four thousand, five million.*
5. Числівники *hundred, thousand, million* можуть вживатися із закінченням -*s* у множині, коли вони виражають невизначену кількість сотень, тисяч, мільйонів. У цьому випадку вони перетворюються в іменник з прийменником *of: hundreds of letters, thousands of kilometers, millions of roses.*
6. Між сотнями (або тисячами і мільйонами) та десятками й одиницями завжди ставиться сполучник *and: 101 (one hundred and one), 433 (four hundred and thirty three), 5,250 (five thousand two hundred and fifty), 10,002 (ten thousand and two).*

Зверніть увагу: розряди багатозначних чисел відокремлюються один від іншого комами – 2,345, відповідає в українській мові 2 345 або 2.345.

Порядкові числівники

1. Порядкові числівники, крім *first, second, third,* утворюються за допомогою суфіксів -*th, -eth*, які додаються до кількісних числівників: *four – fourth; fifteen – fifteenth; twenty – twentieth.*
2. При утворені порядкових числівників *fifth, twelfth* буква *v* у кількісних числівників *five, twelve* змінюється на *f* , а буква *e* випускається.
3. У числівнику *eight* випускається буква *t: eight – eighth.*
4. У числівнику *nine* випускається буква *e: nine – ninth.*

5. До числівників, які закінчуються на *-ty,* додається суфікс *-eth,* а буква *y* замінюється на *i: thirty – thirtieth, fifty – fiftieth, etc.*
6. У складених порядкових числівників лише останній набуває форми порядкового: *the two hundred and thirty fifth.*
7. Перед порядковим числівником ставиться означений артикль *the first, the tenth.*
8. Позначення номерів може здійснюватися двома шляхами – за допомогою порядкових або кількісних числівників: *the first lesson або lesson one, the third paragraph* або *paragraph three.*

Зверніть увагу: page 20 – page twenty, room 5 – room five.

Якщо перед порядковим числівником стоїть неозначений артикль, цей числівник набуває додаткового значення **–** ще один: # We bought a second chair.

Дроби

У звичайних дробах, як і в українській мові, числівник поз–начається кількісним числівником, а знаменник – порядковим:

1/2 – one second або a half 1/3 – one third.

2/3 – two thirds (зверніть увагу: якщо в числівнику множина, тобто числівник два і більше, то числівник у знаменнику стоїть у множині, тобто додається закінчення -s).

У десяткових дробах цілі числа відокремлюються від десятих крапкою (в українській мові – комою):

українська	англійська
0,5	0.5
2,25	2.25

Дієслово (The Verb)

Дієслово *(the verb)* – частина мови, яка означає дію або стан. Дієслова бувають прості *(to do, to speak, to tell, etc.),* похідні, тобто утворені за допомогою суфіксів і префіксів *(to dislike, to widen, etc.),* і складні, які утворюють одне значення двома словами *(to come in, to go on, to whitewash, etc.).*

До найуживаніших дієслівних префіксів відносяться:

re- : to retell, to rewrite, to reconstruct;

dis- : to disappear, to disarm, to discharge;
un- : to undo, to unload, to untie.

До найуживаніших суфіксів належать:
en- : to shorten, to broaden, to strengthen;
fy- : to signify, to clarify, to simplify, to magnify;
ize- : to organize, to memorize, to mobilize;
ate- : to graduate, to separate, to demonstrate.

За значенням і функцією в реченні англійські дієслова поділяються на смислові, допоміжні, модальні та дієслова-зв'язки.

1. Смислові дієслова мають самостійне значення (to see, to go, to prepare, to open, to translate, etc.)

2. Допоміжні дієслова, які можуть не мати самостійного значення:

– to do (Where did you go?);
– to be (He is writing a letter);
– to have (I have done much work);
– shall (We shall speak about it later on);
– will (We will help them I hope);
– would (She said she would come).

3. Модальні дієслова утворюють модальні присудки (can, may, must, ought to, need, should, would, will, shall, to be to, to have to)

– can (She can speak English);
– may (You may take my umbrella);
– must (You must bring this Dictionary);
– should (You shouldn't work so hard);
– to have to (I have to go to the dentist);

4. Дієслова – зв'язки вживаються для утворення складеного іменного присудка:

– to be (She is a student);
– to become (The house became old);
– to get (My mother got tired);
– to grow (The leaves grew brown).

Особові та неособові дієслова

Особові форми дієслова виражають особу, число, час, стан, спосіб дії і виступають у реченні лише у функції присудка: # *My sister lives in Kyiv.*

Неособові форми дієслова – інфінітив (*the infinitive*), герундій (*the gerund*) і дієприкметник (*the participle*) не мають звичайних форм особи, числа, способу і не можуть бути присудком, хоча і бувають у його складі:

To be or not to be that is the question (інфінітив);

I am fond of reading (герундій);

A man standing by the window is my uncle (дієприкметник);

A broken glass (дієприкметник).

Перехідні та неперехідні дієслова

Перехідними називаються дієслова, які потребують прямого додатка: to ask, to read, to buy, etc. # I bought a wonderful dress.

Неперехідними називаються дієслова, які не потребують прямого додатка: to go, to live, to work, etc. # He goes to school every day.

В англійській мові часто одні й ті ж дієслова можуть бути перехідними і неперехідними: to open, to stop, to move, etc. # He stopped a taxi. He stopped at once.

Спосіб дієслова

Спосіб дієслова показує, як мовець розглядає дію відносно дійсності. В англійській мові є три способи:

1. Дійсний спосіб показує, що дія розглядається як реальний факт у теперішньому, минулому і майбутньому: # Peter reads a lot every day.

Peter has translated the article.

Peter will discuss the problem tomorrow.

2. Наказовий спосіб висловлює спонукання до дії, тобто наказ, прохання, пораду та ін. Наказовий спосіб має форму другої особи: # Stand up! Give me your pen.

3. Умовний спосіб показує, що мовець розглядає дію не як реальний факт, а як щось допустиме чи бажане: # If I were you, I would go their immediately.

Стан дієслова

В англійській мові є два стани дієслова: активний (*the active voice*) і пасивний (*the passive voice*).

Коли підмет є особою чи предметом, що виконує дію, дієслово вживається у формі активного стану: # *I helped him.*

Коли підмет є особою чи предметом, що підлягає дії з боку іншої особи чи предмета, дієслово вживається у формі пасивного стану: # *I was helped.*

Основні форми дієслова

Англійське дієслово має чотири основні форми: 1) інфінітив (*the infinitive*); 2) минулий неозначений час (*the Past Indefinite*); 3) дієприкметник минулого часу (*the Past Participle* або *Participle II*); 4) дієприкметник теперішнього часу (*the Present Participle* або *Participle I*).

Основні форми дієслова, крім інфінітиву утворюються залежно від того, є дієслово правильним (*regular*) чи неправильним (*irregular*).

Правильні дієслова – це ті, які утворюють *the Past Indefinite* і *the Past Participle* за допомогою закінчення – *ed*, яке додається до основи дієслова (інфінітива):

to work – worked – worked;
to translate – translated – translated;
to speak – spoke – spoken;
to sleep – slept – slept.
to write – wrote – written

При утворенні основних форм правильних дієслів відбуваються такі зміни в орфографії:

1. Якщо односкладове дієслово закінчується на один приголосний з попереднім коротким голосним, то кінцевий приголосний подвоюється:

to stop – stopped – stopped;
to plan – planned – planned.

2. Якщо дієслово закінчується на – y, з попереднім приголосним, то – y змінюється на – i: to try – tried – tried; to cry – cried – cried.

3. Якщо дієслово закінчується на німе – e (що не читається), то воно випускається при додаванні закінчення – ed: to like – liked – liked; to place – placed – placed.

4. Якщо дієслово закінчується на -r, то а) -r подвоюється, якщо попередній голосний наголошений: to refer – referred – referred; to occur – occurred – occurred; б) не подвоюється, якщо йому передує дифтонг: to fear – feared – feared.

5. Якщо дієслово закінчується на – l, то – l подвоюється:

to travel – travelled – traveled.

Дієслово «to be»

Дієслово *(to be)* має особові форми (що не характерно для англійського дієслова) в теперішньому і минулому часах.

	Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
стверджувальна форма	I am He, She, It — is we, you, they — are	I, He, She, It — Was We, You, They — Were	I shall be He, She, It — will be We shall be You, They — will be
питальна форма	Am I Is — He, She, It Are — We, You, They	Was — I, He, She, It Were — We, You, They	Shall I Will — He, She, It — be Shall We Will — You, They — be
негативна форма	I am not He, She, It — is not (isn't) we, you, they — are not (aren't)	I, He, She, It — Was not (wasn't) We, You, They — Were not (weren't)	I shall not (shan't) He, She, It — will not (won't) We shall not (shan't) You, They — will not (won't)

Дієслово «to be» може бути:

1. Смисловим дієсловом: *e.g. I was* university yesterday. The book *is* on the shelf.
2. Допоміжним дієсловом для утворення тривалих часів (Continuous Tense) І пасивного стану (Passive voice): e.g. They are having a test in Grammar. *The test is written. The book had been read by him.*
3. Модальним дієсловом у сполученні з наступним інфінітивом для вираження необхідності виконати дію відповідно до попередньої домовленості чи за попереднім планом: e.g. We are to begin the meeting at 5 p.m.
4. Дієсловом-зв'язкою: e.g. We are high school students.

Найбільш уживані вирази із дієсловом «to be»:

to be cold – замерзати
to be angry – сердитися
to be tired – бути втомленим
to be proud – гордитися
to be glad – радіти
to be upset – бути засмученим
to be lazy – бути ледачим
to be sorry – жалкувати
to be late – запізнитися
to be sure – бути впевненим
to be mistaken – помилятися
to be angry (with smb) – сердитися (на когось)

Дієслово «to have»

Дієслово *«to have»* може бути:

1. Смисловим дієсловом у значенні *мати, володіти (e.g. They have a lot of English books in their library).*
2. Допоміжним дієсловом для утворення перфектних часів (the perfect tenses) *(e.g. He has already read the book).*
3. Модальним дієсловом, що виражає необхідність за певних обставин *(e.g. It was raining all day yesterday and I had to stay at home).*

	Present Indefinite	Past indefinite	Future Indefinite
стверджувальна форма	I have he, she, it } has we, you, they } have	I, he, she, it, we, you, they } had	I shall have he, she, it } will have we shall have you, they } will have
питальна форма	Have I Has he, she, it …..? Have we, you, they ….. ?	I, He, She, It, We, You, They } Had …?	Shall I Will he, she, it ……? Shall we Will you, they …….?
негативна форма	I have no (not any) ….. he, she, it } has no (not any)… we, you, they } have no (not any)...	I had no (not any) ….. he, she, it } had no (not any).. we, you, they } had no (not any)	I shall have no (I'll have no) he, she, it } will not (won't) have ..... we shall not have …… you, they } will not have …

Найбільш уживані вирази із дієсловом «to have»:

to have lunch – обідати
to have breakfast – снідати
to have dinner – вечеряти
to have coffee – пити каву

do/does/did вживається для утворення питальних речень

e.g. Do you have tea every day? – Yes, I do. (No, I don't).

to have milk – пити молоко
to have tea – пити чай
to have a talk – розмовляти

to have a walk – прогулюватися
to have a smoke – курити
to have a rest - відпочивати
to have a discussion – обговорювати
to have a look – поглянути

Конструкції THERE IS ….. THERE ARE ……..

Багато речень в англійській мові починаються з конструкції *there is / there are* для вираження наявності десь певного предмета, особи. Вживання *is / are* залежить від числа іменника (в однині – *is*, у множині – *are*).

e.g. There is a mistake in your dictation.
There are three mistakes in your dictation.

Питальна форма цієї конструкції утворюється шляхом винесення дієслова «to be» (у певній формі) перед «there».

e.g. Is there a picture on the wall? – Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Are there many people in the room? – Yes, there are. No, there aren't.
What is there on the table?
How many students are there in the class?

Заперечні речення з конструкцією *there is / there are* вживаються зі словом *no*, яке завжди стоїть перед іменником (або групою іменників).

«There is no» вживається перед іменниками в однині або перед незлічуваними іменниками.

e.g. There is no apple on the table.
There is no cheese in the fridge.

«There are no» вживається тільки перед іменниками у множині.

e.g. There are no flowers in the vase.
There are no people in the room.

Якщо перед іменниками є слова *«many», 2much», «any»,* заперечення в конструкції *«there is /there are»* слугує *«not».*

e.g. There is not much milk in the jug.
There are not any trees in front of the house.

В зазначених таблицях зверніть увагу на слова, які вживаються перед: а) обчислюваними іменниками і б) незлічуваними іменниками в конструкції *«there is / there are».*

A. With Countable Nouns

1. There is (‘s) There is	a (some) a	book on the table. text–book and some note–books in my bag.
2. There are (‘re)	some (a few)	computers in the office.
3. Is there	a	cinema in the street?
4. There was	no	wind yesterday.
5. There were	not many	mistakes in your last essay.
6. There were	few	supermarkets in this district some years ago.
7. There will be (‘ll be)	a lot of (many)	people at the meeting.
8. There will not be (won’t be)	many (any)	visitors tomorrow.

B. With Uncountable Nouns

1. There is (‘s)	some	butter on the plate.
2. There was	a little	sugar in my coffee.
3. Is there	any	cheese on the plate?
4. Was there	much	work about the house yesterday?
5. There is (was)	no (not any)	honey in my jar.
6. There is	a lot of	milk in the bottle.

Модальні дієслова

До основних модальних дієслів (*modal verbs*) належать *can, may, must.* Вони висловлюють не дію, а тільки ставлення до дії. Сама дія висловлюється інфінітивом смислового дієслова, наступним за модальним дієсловом без частки «*to*».

Модальні дієслова мають такі особливості:

1. Вони не змінюються за особами і числами: (e.g. *He can help us. They can come to see us today*).
2. Вони не мають неособових форм – інфінітива, герундія і дієприкметників.
3. Вони утворюють питальну і заперечну форми без допоміжних дієслів (e.g. *Can I open the window? – No. I am afraid, you can’t*).
4. Модальні дієслова (*can, may*) мають форми теперішнього і минулого часів (*could, might*).

Can + інфінітив

висловлює можливість чи вміння виконати дію. Can може вживатися для висловлювання дії і в теперішньому (e.g. I can do the work today), і в майбутньому ЧАСІ (e.g. We can go there tomorrow).

May + інфінітив

вживається для висловлення дозволу і прохання, можливості, припущення (e.g. You may have my pen. May we come a bit later? She may arrive any moment).

Must + інфінітив

вживається для висловлювання необхідності, обов'язку, приказу (e.g. You must do this today. Children must take care of their pets). Заперечна форма «*mustn't*» (=*must not*) зазвичай висловлює заборону (e.g. You mustn't miss your classes). Відсутність необхідності (не потрібно) висловлюється дієсловом «*needn't*» (*need not*) (e.g. Must we do the exercise now? – No, you needn't).

Часи англійського дієслова
Неозначені часи (Indefinite Tenses)

Present Indefinite – висловлює дії,
які відбуваються взагалі чи постійно.

Past Indefinite – висловлює дії, які відбулися в минулому часі
та є закінченими на момент розмови і пов'язані
з теперішнім часом.

Future Indefinite – висловлює дії, які відбудуться
в майбутньому часі.

Обставини часу

Every day, (year, month, week); often, once a year (week, month); never, sometimes, as a rule, today, now.	Every day, (year, month, week); often, seldom, usually, as a rule, last year (month, week); yesterday, the day before, on Sunday, on the eighth of January.	Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next year (month, week), in July; on the 20th of October, in a few days, in a week (month, year), in two days.

The Present Indefinite також вживається:

а) у підрядних реченнях часу та умови замість the Future Indefinite для висловлювання майбутнього часу.

Наприклад: If it rains, I'll take an umbrella.

в) для висловлювання дії, яка відбувається під час розмови, з дієсловами, які не вживаються в Continuous (to hear, to see, to understand, to recognize, to want, to like, to believe та інші).

Наприклад: He hears very well what you are saying.

с) для висловлювання майбутньої дії з дієсловами руху (to go, to arrive, to come, to leave, to start та інші).

Наприклад: Does she arrive tomorrow?

Тривалі часи (Continuous Tenses)

Present – а) для висловлювання незакінченої дії, що триває в мо-мент розмови;

б) дія, яка запланована на майбутнє (з дієсловами руху).

Past – а) незакінчена дія, що триває в певний момент у минулому;

б) дія, що триває в момент, коли відбувається інша дія;

в) паралельні дії в минулому.

Future – а) незакінчена дія, що триває в певний момент у майбутньому;

б) дія, яка триватиме в той момент, коли відбудеться інша дія (в Present Indefinite);

в) паралельні дії в майбутньому.

Утворення тривалих часів

to be / Participle	Present Indefinite Past Indefinite Future Indefinite	+	Present

am, is, are was, were shall / will be	+	doing

	Present	Past	Future
стверджувальна	I am He / She / It } is working We / You / They } are	I / He / She / It } was working We / You / They } were	I shall He / She / It } will be We shall working You / They } will
питальна	Am I Is { he / she / it } working ? Are { we / you / they }	Was { I / he / she / it } working ? Were { we / you / they }	Shall I Will { he / she / it } be Shall we working ? Will { you / they }
заперечна	I am He / She / It } is not We / You / They } are working	I / He / She / It } was not We / You / They } were working	I shall He / She / It } will not be We shall working You / They } will

Обставини часу

Present	Past	Future
Now, at present, always, constantly.	The whole day (month, week); from 5 till 11; at 3 o'clock yesterday; the whole day yesterday; at that time (yesterday).	From 11 till 12; at 9 p.m.; when he comes; the whole day tomorrow; at midnight; (at) this time tomorrow (next year).

1. I am looking for the key.	Я шукаю ключ.
2. You are not listening to me.	Ви не слухаєте мене.
3. I'm not reading, I'm watching TV.	Я не читаю, я дивлюсь телевізор.
4. What were you doing at five yesterday?	Що ви робили вчора о п'ятій годині?
5. She was doing the home task when I dropped in at her place.	Вона робила домашнє завдання, коли я зайшов до неї.
6. You were working in the garden the whole morning, weren't you?	Ви весь ранок працювали в саду, чи не так?
7. When they come in the evening, we will be watching TV.	Коли вони прийдуть увечері, ми будемо дивитися телевізор.
8. Will you be working the whole day tomorrow?	Ви будете працювати завтра цілий день?

Доконані часи (Perfect Tenses)

Present – а) дія, яка відбулася у минулому, але має зв'язок з теперішнім моментом;

б) дія, яка почалась у минулому, але триває в теперішньому часі;

в) дія, яка відбулася у минулому, але час, коли відбувалася дія, неозначений.

Past – дія закінчилась до певного моменту в минулому.

Future – дія, яка відбудеться до певного моменту в майбутньому.

Утворення доконаних часів

to have	Present Ind. Past Ind. Future Ind.	+	Past participle

has, have had shall / will have	+	done / worked

	Present	Past	Future
ствердж.	I have He / She / It } has States We / You / They } have been to Egypt	I / He / She / It / We / You / They } had been to Egypt	I shall He / She / It } will We shall You / They } will have / been to Egypt
питальна	Have I Has he / she / it Egypt? Have we / you / they been to	Had I / he / she / it / we / you / they } been to Egypt?	Shall I Will he / she / it Shall we Egypt? Will you / they have / been to
заперечна	I have He / She / It } has We / You / They } have not been to Egypt	I / He / She / It / We / You / They } had not been toEgypt	I shall He / She / It } will We shall You / They } will not have / been to Egypt

Обставини часу

1. Today, this week (year, month); seldom, always, ever, never, just, already, yet, since…; for some time, lately

2. By 5 o'clock, by + N;
by the time + a clause,
when / before / after / until } + a clause of time
as soon as

3. By this time tomorrow (next week, month); by 11 o'clock; by the end of the week;
when / before / after } + a clause of time or condition

E. g. I haven't traveled a lot so far this year. They have already done the test. My father has always worked hard. I've known them since 2003.

He had written his essay by 7 p. m. He had written the essay by the time I came home. They had done the exercise before the bell rang. When we arrived at the stadium the match had already started.

I shall have learnt the verbs before the next lesson. By this time tomorrow I'll have written my essay. You'll sleep, and when you wake these troubles will have gone.

The Past Indefinite and the Present Perfect

The Past Indefinite	The Present Perfect
1. Дія відноситься до минулого. I lived in London for a year (Наразі я мешкаю в іншому місці, не в Лондоні).	1. Дія відбулася в минулому, але пов'язана з теперішнім моментом. I've lived in Rome for several years (Я все ще мешкаю у Римі).
2. З обставинами часу: yesterday, last night, last week (year, month, Sunday); the day before yesterday; an hour (a minute, two weeks, two years) ago; on Tuesday; just now. He started working in the bank in 2001.	2. З прислівниками: never, ever, lately, already, just, yet, for та інші. He's worked in the bank for three years.
3. У запитаннях, які починаються з «when» When did you go to Greece? – Last year.	3. З прислівниками this morning, this week (year, month), якщо вказаний період часу не закінчився. I have had five cups of coffee so far this morning (все ще ранок).

Доконані тривалі часи (Perfect Continuous Tenses)

Present – для висловлювання дії, яка почалась до моменту розмови, тривала протягом деякого часу і продовжувалася в момент розмови.

Past – для висловлювання дії, яка почалась до певного моменту в минулому, тривала протягом деякого часу, або закінчилась до зазначеного моменту або дії у минулому, або тривала у зазначений момент у минулому.

Future – висловлює дію, яка почалась до певного моменту в майбутньому, тривала протягом деякого часу і все ще триватиме в зазначений момент у майбутньому.

Утворення доконаних тривалих часів

To be	Present Perfect Past Perfect Future Perfect	+	Present Participle

have / has been had been will / shall have been	+	studying / sleeping

E.g. He has been teaching this class for three years.

They have been watching TV since 9 o'clock.

I have been using this dictionary since I began to learn French.

The telephone had been ringing for five minutes before I answered it.

When I got to the meeting, the lecturer had already been speaking for half an hour.

On August 2nd next year we shall have been living in this house exactly fifteen years.

By five o'clock the students will have been writing this test for three hours.

Пасивний стан (The Passive Voice)

Утворення пасивного стану

to be (у відмінному часі) + Past Participle

Дієслово «to be» в потрібному за змістом часі.	Прислівник минулого часу (Past Participle) смислового дієслова.

Indefinite:
- Present : am, is, are
- Past : was, were
- Future : shall/will be

} + invited / done

Continuous:
- Present: am / is / are being
- Past: was / were being
- Future: _____

Perfect:
- Present: have / has been
- Past: had been
- Future: shall / will have been

} + invited / done

Як і в українській мові, іменники, які виступають додатком у реченнях активного стану, стають підметом у реченнях пасивного стану.

Порівняйте:

Active Voice: Mary has just made tea.

Passive Voice: The tea has just been made (by Mary).

Вживання часів в пасивному стані не відрізняються від їх вживання у активному стані.

1. Листи пишуть
   - щодня — re written every day
   - зараз — letters are being written now
   - щотижня — are written every week

2. Листи написали
   - вчора — were written yesterday
   - сьогодні — have been written today
   - до того, як ви прийшли — had been written before you came

The letter

3. Листи писали { коли я прийшов / вчора в цей час } The letters { were being written when I came / were being written (at) this time / yesterday }

4. Листи напишуть { завтра / до того, як ви прийдете } The letters { will be written tomorrow / will have been written before you come }

Англійський пасивний стан перекладається на українську мову таким чином:

а) бути + скорочена форма прислівника.

The article was published last week.

Стаття була опублікована минулого тижня.

б) дієслова, які закінчуються на -ся.

Broth is made of meat.

Бульйон готується з м’яса.

в) неозначено-особові речення.

The students were given another example.

Студентам дали інший переклад.

Узгодження (послідовність) часів (Sequence of Tenses)

Так зване узгодження часів є характерною особливістю англійської мови. Воно полягає в тому, що час дієслова підрядного речення залежить від часу дієслова головного речення.

Якщо дієслово головного речення стоїть у теперішньому часі, то дієслово в підрядному реченні може стояти в будь-якому потрібному за змістом часі.

Я знаю, { що він живе в Києві. / що він жив у Києві. / що він живе в Києві з 1975 року. / що він житиме в Києві. }

I know that he lives in Kyiv.
that he lived in Kyiv.
that he has lived in Kyiv since 1975.
that he will live in Kyiv.

Якщо дієслово головного речення стоїть у минулому часі, то дієслово в підрядному реченні повинно стояти в одному з минулих часів, потрібному за змістом.

Я знав, що він живе в Києві.
що він жив у Києві.
що він живе в Києві з 1975 року.
що він житиме в Києві.

I knew that he lived in Kyiv.
that he had lived in Kyiv.
that he had lived in Kyiv since 1975
that he would live in Kyiv.

Як ми бачимо з прикладів, в підрядних реченнях відбулося зміщення часів:

Present Indefinite → Past Indefinite
Past Indefinite → Past Perfect
Present Perfect → Past Perfect
Future Indefinite → Future-Indefinite-in-the-Past

Але якщо підрядне речення виражає всім відому істину чи дію, яка відбувається постійно, то дієслово підрядного речення може стояти у теперішньому часі, не зважаючи на те, що дієслово в головному реченні вживається в минулому.

Джейн знала, що Берлін – столиця Німеччини.

Jane knew, that Berlin is the capital of Germany.

Пряма та непряма мова (Direct and Indirect (Reported) Speech)

При перетворенні прямої мови в непряму ми повинні дотримуватися правил узгодження часів. Вони розповсюджуються на всі комунікативні типи речень – ствердження, загальні питання, спеціальні питання і команди та накази.

Проаналізуємо кожен тип речення окремо.

Ствердження

Smb	says / said tells smb / told smb states / stated	that	smb	does / did did / had done will do / would do

Наприклад:

1. John said: “My son does not go to school yet”.
   John said his son did not go to school yet.
2. Mary said to her friend: «My parents have moved to Liverpool».
   Mary told her friend (that) her parents had moved to Liverpool.
3. The teacher said to his students: «I shall explain the rule again».
   The teacher told his students he would explain the rule again.

Як бачимо з таблиці та прикладів:

1) дотримуються правила узгодження часів;
2) дієслово «to say», якщо за ним іде речення-додаток, змінюється на «to tell».

Загальні запитання

Smb	asked wondered wanted to know doubted	if whether (чи)	smb	did was doing had done had been doing would do	smth

Наприклад:

1.They asked me: «Are you fond of English?»
  They asked me if I was fond of English.
2. The teacher asked Jane: «Have you read the article?»
   The teacher asked Jane if she had read the article.
3. My mother asked me: «Will you do the flat tomorrow?»

My mother wondered if I would do the flat the following day.

1. Таким чином, слід звернути увагу на те, що при перетворенні загальних питань прямої мови в непряму, підрядне речення приєднується до головного словами «if» (або «whether»), які відповідають українському «чи».

Спеціальні запитання

Smb	asked wondered wanted to know was sure	when where why how who what	smb	did had done was doing would do would have done	smth

Наприклад:

1. She asked the salesman: «How much does the coat cost?»
   She asked the salesman how much the coat cost.
2. He asked me: «Where does Jane live?»
   He asked me where Jane lived.
3. Eve asked Pete: «Where will you spend your vacation?»
   Eve asked Pete where he would spend his vacation.

2. Таким чином, при перетворенні спеціального питання прямої мови в непряму підрядне речення слід починати – як і в українській мові – з питального слова і дотримуватися прямого порядку слів.

Накази та прохання

Smb	asked told (smb) allowed advised	smb (not) to do smth
	let made	smb (not) do smth

Наприклад:

1. «Come at 5 tonight», she said to me.
   She asked me to come at five.
2. «Read the book by all means», my friend said to me.
   My friend advised me to read the book by all means.
3. My mother said to me: «Don’t come so early».
   My mother told me not to come so early.

СПИСОК НАЙБІЛЬШ УЖИВАНИХ НЕПРАВИЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ

List of irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	переклад
be	was/were	been	бути
beat	beat	beaten	бити
become	became	become	ставати
begin	began	begun	починати
bend	bent	bent	зігнутись
bet	bet	bet	битись об заклад
bite	bit	bitten	кусати
blow	blew	blown	дути
break	broke	broken	розбивати
bring	brought	brought	приносити
build	built	built	будувати
burst	burst	burst	вибухнути
buy	bought	bought	купувати
catch	caught	caught	ловити
choose	chose	chosen	вибирати
come	came	come	приходити
cost	cost	cost	коштувати
cut	cut	cut	різати
deal	dealt	dealt	мати справи з чимось (кимось)
dig	dug	dug	копати
do	did	done	робити
draw	drew	drawn	малювати
drink	drank	drunk	пити
drive	drove	driven	їхати
eat	ate	eaten	їсти
fall	fell	fallen	падати
feed	fed	fed	годувати
feel	felt	felt	почуватись
fight	fought	fought	боротися
find	found	found	находити
fly	flew	flown	літати
forbid	forbade	forbidden	забороняти

forget	forgot	forgotten	забувати
forgive	forgave	forgiven	пробачати
freeze	froze	frozen	замерзати
get	got	got	отримати
give	gave	given	давати
go	went	gone	йти
grow	grew	grown	рости
hang	hung	hung	вішати
have	had	had	мати
hear	heard	heard	чути
hide	hid	hidden	ховати
hit	hit	hit	ударяти
hold	held	held	тримати
hurt	hurt	hurt	спричиняти біль
keep	kept	kept	тримати
know	knew	known	знати
lay	laid	laid	класти
lead	led	led	вести
leave	left	left	залишати
lend	lent	lent	давати у борг
let	let	let	дозволяти
lie	lay	lain	лежати
light	lit	lit	запалювати
lose	lost	lost	втрачати
make	made	made	робити
mean	meant	meant	означати
meet	met	met	зустрічати
pay	paid	paid	платити
put	put	put	класти
read	read	read	читати
ride	rode	ridden	їздити верхи
ring	rang	rung	телефонувати
rise	rose	risen	вставати
run	ran	run	бігти
say	said	said	казати
see	saw	seen	бачити
seek	sought	sought	шукати
sell	sold	sold	продавати
send	sent	sent	посилати

set	set	set	встановлювати
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	шити
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shine	shone	shone	світити
shoot	shot	shot	стріляти
show	showed	shown	показувати
shrink	shrank	shrunk	скорочувати, стискати
shut	shut	shut	закривати
sing	sang	sung	співати
sink	sank	sunk	тонути
sit	sat	sat	сидіти
sleep	slept	slept	спати
speak	spoke	spoken	говорити
spend	spent	spent	проводити
split	split	split	розщепляти
spread	spread	spread	поширювати(сь)
spring	sprang	sprung	вскочити, виникнути
stand	stood	stood	стояти
steal	stole	stolen	красти
stick	stuck	stuck	вколоти, приклеїти
sting	stung	stung	ужалити
stink	stank	stunk	смердіти
strike	struck	struck	бити, бастувати
swear	swore	sworn	присягатися
sweep	swept	swept	підмітати
swim	swam	swum	плавати
swing	swung	swung	качатися
take	took	taken	брати
teach	taught	taught	вчити
tear	tore	torn	розривати
tell	told	told	говорити
think	thought	thought	думати
throw	threw	thrown	кидати
understand	understood	understood	розуміти
wake	woke	woken	прокидатися
wear	wore	worn	носити
win	won	won	вигравати
write	wrote	written	писати

РОЗДІЛ 2. ПІДГОТОВКА ДО УСНОЇ ЧАСТИНИ ТЕСТУ

1. MY FAMILY, MY CLOSE RELATIVES AND MYSELF

1. Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

a secondary school – середня школа
senior – старший
niece – племінниця
nephew – племінник
cousin – двоюрідний брат, сестра
junior – молодший
aerobics – аеробіка
to be as busy as a bee – бути дуже зайнятим
to predetermine – зумовлювати

Now I'm going to say a few words about myself, my family and my close relatives. To begin with, let me introduce myself. My name is Oksana Kovalenko. I am seventeen years old. This year I have left a secondary school. My family lives in Kyiv. I love my native city. You see, I was born here. It's universally accepted, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home. Every bird has its own nest. And I love my family, of course. There are five of us: my father, my mother, my elder sister, Olga and my younger brother, Slava. My sister is ten years my senior. She is twenty-seven already. She is an English teacher by profession. She is married. Her husband is an engineer. She has two children – a son and a daughter. They are my niece and nephew. I also have many aunts, uncles, cousins.

And now a few words about my parents. To my mind, they are not old at all. Daddy is forty-nine and Mum is one year his junior. My father is an entrepreneur and my mother is an accountant. They like their work very much.

They say, I look very much like my mother. It's no wonder. Like mother, like daughter. I'm proud of my parents.

Speaking of my hobbies, I have to admit, that I'm fond of a lot of things. Practically, I'm as busy as a bee all the day long. I'm going in for sports. I like aerobics, playing volleyball, badminton, chess. I'm good at chess. I take part in different sport competitions. And on the whole, I think that a sound mind is in a sound body. Besides, I'm fond of reading books. Reading is my hobby-horse. And it doesn't matter what kind of book it is. It can be a collection of short stories, a book of adventures or poems. I equally enjoy them all. But there's one thing that matters. When I choose a book for reading, it shouldn't be dull but interesting. And usually I read a lot. Everybody knows, knowledge is power. They say, live and learn. Money spent on brain is never spent in vain.

This year I have finished my school and I have decided to enter the National University of State Tax Service of Ukraine. Those are few things that predetermined my choice. First of all my preference to economics. When at school I always turned to humanitarian subjects. But on the top of the subjects I favoured is economics and foreign languages. You know, nowadays it is impossible to do without foreign languages because of expanding economic cultural ties of this country with other countries of the world. Besides one cannot be a learned and well educated person if he doesn't know at least one foreign language. They say, so many languages you know, so many times you are a man. A new language – a new world.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that I love my family. And it's no wonder. They say, there is no place like home. East or West – home is best.

2. Answer the questions:

1. How old is Oksana Kovalenko?
2. How many members are there in Oksana’s family?
3. What is her mother?
4. What is her father?
5. Is her sister married or single?
6. What is Oksana fond of?
7. What books does she like to read?
8. Why has she decided to enter this institute?
9. Who is the happiest person among the relatives? Why?
10. What can you say about her sister?

3. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false ones.

1. Oksana Kovalenko is twenty-seven years old.
2. She has left a primary school.
3. She has a younger brother.
4. Oksana's parents don't like their work.
5. Oksana looks like her father.
6. Her hobby horse is reading.
7. At school she was good at maths.
8. She thinks that it is not necessary to study foreign languages.
9. Both girls get on very well.
10. The girl is a sporty person.
11. She is fond of reading.

2. MY HOUSE & MY FLAT

1.Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

multistoreyed – багатоповерховий
hostel – гуртожиток
non-residential – немісцевий
lavatory – туалет
closet – стінна шафа
convenience – зручність
to face – виходити на
chandelier – люстра
ceiling – стеля
sunshine – сонячне світло
to the left – ліворуч

Now I'd like to say a few words about my flat (my house). To begin with, I'd like to say that I live in a city of Poltava, Ukraine. I was born here. I'm proud of my native city and country. I love it. It's no wonder. They say, «Every bird has its own nest». It's universally accepted, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home».

Actually people live either in multistoreyed buildings or in private houses or cottages. Still some live in hostels, for example, non-residential students.

We live in a new flat (house) in one of the largest residential areas. We moved into it five years ago. It’s on the fourth floor of a nine storeyed building. We have a four-room flat. It consists of a living-room, a study, two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, a toilet or lavatory, and closets. It has two balconies and all modern conveniences: running cold and hot water, electricity, central heating, telephone. There is a lift and a rubbish chute in our building. Our flat faces the park where there are a lot of trees, bushes and flowers.

When you come to see us you will first come into an entrance hall. It's not very large but rather cosy. There is a stand for hats, coats and umbrellas and a mirror on the wall. From the entrance hall you may get to each room through separate doors. Let's have a look at the living-room. By the way, it is the largest room in our flat. There is not much furniture in it. Opposite the window there is a sofa, three armchairs and a nice carpet on the floor. The door next to the window of this room leads to the balcony. We grow a lot of flowers there. There is a colour TV set, a video, a stereo recorder and record-player in this room. There are two pictures on the wall and a chandelier hanging from the ceiling. We like to receive our guests here. In fact we have a lot of friends. You know, "Old friends and old wine are best". When you come into other rooms you will see that they aren't as large as this one. The smallest is the study. There is a writing-table with a table lamp on it, many book-shelves, built-in bookcases and a black-and-white TV. My parents work there and my brother and I study there, too. You see, live and learn. They say, knowledge is power.

Now a few words about other rooms. The bedrooms are the most comfortable rooms in our flat. They face the park and these rooms are always filled with sunshine. There are several beds, chairs, two wardrobes and a round mirror in the corner to the left. Before we had used one of the bedrooms as a nursery. In the kitchen there are two tables, some stools, a cupboard, a sink with water taps. There is also a refrigerator (or a fridge), a freezer and an electric cooker. We always have meals here.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that we like our flat very much. It's no wonder. They say, every bird has its own nest.

Everybody knows, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home.

2. Read the text carefully. Choose the best answer *a, b* or *c.*

1. The girl lives in:
a) Kyiv.
b) Donetsk.
c) Poltava.

2. She owns:
a) a house.
b) a flat.
c) a cottage.

3. They moved into it:
a) three years ago.
b) ten years ago.
c) five years ago.

4. When you come to see them you will first come into:
a. an entrance hall.
b) a corridor.
c) a bathroom.

5. The largest room of their flat is:
a) the study.
b) the living room.
c) the entrance hall.

6. The entrance hall is:
a) small.
b) large.
c) cosy.

7. The most comfortable rooms are:
a) the bedrooms.
b) the lavatories.
c) the closets.

8. They always have meals in:
a) the living room.

b) the bedroom.
c) the kitchen.

9. The word «home» means:
a) a roof.
b) four walls.
c) cooking, talking, playing, living.

3. Answer the questions:
1. Where does the girl live?
2. Where is their flat situated?
3. What kind of flat is it?
4. What modern conveniences do they have?
5. What is there in the entrance hall?
6. Is there much furniture in the living-room?
7. What is the smallest room in the flat?
8. What are there in the kitchen?
9. Why is the kitchen their favourite room?

3. THE CHOICE OF MY FUTURE PROFESSION

1. Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.
major – головний
to give preference – надавати перевагу
humanitarian – гуманітарний
to be raised – виховуватися
to impose – нав'язувати
to favour – захоплюватися
to look forward to – з нетерпінням чекати
knowledgeable – обізнаний
language skills – мовленнєві навички

Now I'm going to tell you a few words about my future occupation or the choice of my future occupation, to be more exact. To begin with, I'd like to say that this year I've finished school. I've been studying for ten years there. But frankly speaking, we study all our life. And it's no

wonder. They say, knowledge is power. Live and learn. Everybody knows, money spent on brain is never spent in vain.

As to me, it is one of the senior forms that I decided to qualify as a manager in international economics. Why? For a number of reasons. The major one is that I have always given my preference to economics and foreign languages. When at school I always turned to humanitarian subjects, to English in particular. Besides, I think my parents also did their bit. You see, I was raised among books, dictionaries, magazines. Though my parents never directly imposed their views, likes and dislikes on me, they somehow managed to cultivate in me love of reading But on the top of the subjects I favoured at school was English. I always looked forward to the next English lesson.

And, besides, there's one thing more that predetermined my future profession. I mean our teacher of English. We respected and loved her very much. She was a very knowledgeable person. She knew her subject very well. Her classes of English were always interesting. And we managed to do a lot. In my opinion our teacher did her best to develop and improve our language skills and habits. She imbued many of us with love of English. Frankly speaking, my English teacher has always been for me an inspiring example to follow.

So I decided to take my entrance exams to the National University of State Tax Service of Ukraine because I want to become a manager in international economics and I want to know foreign languages well. Nowadays it is impossible to do without a foreign language because of expanding economic, cultural ties of this country with other countries of the world. Besides, one can't be a learned and well-educated person if he doesn't know at least one foreign language. As to me, I would like to read English and American books, to listen to pop, rock songs in English and to understand what I read or hear without resorting to anybody's help.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that those are my parents and my school English teacher who influenced me and predetermined my future profession. It's no wonder. They say, «Like father – like son». I hope that I'll do my best to brush up my English. It's very important. They say, «So many languages you know, so many times you are a man. A new language – a new world».

2. Ask questions to the answers given.

1. She has been studying for ten years already.

2. Oksana has always given her preference to English.
3. She was raised among books, dictionaries, magazines.
4. She was a very knowledgeable person.
5. The pupils managed to do a lot.
6. Oksana wants to teach children and to know English well.
7. Her parents and her school English teacher did.
8. English has become the most global of languages.
9. Teaching English is an exciting, challenging and rewarding job.

3. Answer the questions:
1. When did Oksana decide to qualify as a teacher of foreign languages?
2. What subject did she turn to at school?
3. Did her parents impose their view, likes and dislikes on her?
4. What else predetermined Oksana's future profession?
5. Is it possible to do without a foreign language nowadays?
6. Why does she want to brush up her English?
7. What are the reasons of choosing a foreign language as a future profession?
8. What does knowledge of English enable us to do?

4. MY DAY

1. Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.
to be an early riser – той, хто встає рано
applicant – абітурієнт
noble – благородний
spare time – вільний час
It stands to reason – цілком зрозуміло

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about my working day. To begin with, I'd like to say that usually during my working day I'm as busy as a bee. It's no wonder. They say, there is no sweet without any sweat. Business before pleasure.

On weekdays my working day begins early in the morning. I'm an early riser. It goes without saying, that, «It's an early bird that catches the worm. Early to bed, early to rise make yourself healthy, wealthy and

wise». So I usually get up at six o'clock. I do my morning exercises then. Everybody knows», A sound mind in a sound body». After my morning exercises I clean my teeth, wash and dress. At a quarter past seven I have breakfast, listen to the radio or watch TV news and then go to school. But this year I have finished school and now I'm an applicant to the National University of State Tax Service of Ukraine. That's why I work hard now practising my English, revising Maths and Ukrainian. You see, I want to be a manager in international economics. Why? For a number of reasons. As you know, good command of economics helps to understand the global and regional economic processes. Besides one cannot be an educated and knowledgeable person if he doesn't know at least one foreign language. It's universally accepted, «So many languages you know, so many times you are a man». I would like to read English and American books, to listen to pop rock songs in English and to understand what I read or hear without resorting to anybody's help.

In the afternoon I have dinner, a short rest and then start my work at Maths, English and Ukrainian languages. It's no wonder. Live and learn. They say, knowledge is power.

Very often I play with my younger brother. When I have spare time, my friends and I go to the sports ground. If an interesting programme is on, I watch TV. I read quite a lot as reading is my hobby-horse. Very seldom, probably once a month, on weekends I go to the theatres, museums, concerts. It stands to reason, «All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy».

After having supper I tell everybody «Good night», wish good dreams and at 11 o'clock I go to bed.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that usually during my weekdays I work hard. I'm as busy as a bee. It's no wonder. Business before pleasure. There is no sweet without any sweat.

2. Complete the following questions and answers.

1. When does Oksana’s … day begin on weekday? – On weekday her working day begins …
2. When does she usually … up? – Usually she gets up at …

3. What does she do at a quarter past ..? – At a quarter past seven she has breakfast, …
4. Why does she … hard? – She works hard, because she is an applicant to …
5. What kind of profession is teaching? – Teaching is a …profession.
6. What does Oksana do in the afternoon? – In the … she has dinner, …
7. How does she spend her evening? – Very often she plays with …, goes to …
8. Was the girl's day the same during ten years? – It was: early mornings, …, lessons.
9. Is it difficult to get ready for entrance exams? – It is, because she has to revise grammar

structures, …

3. Answer the questions:

1. What kind of person is Oksana?
2. What does she do in the morning?
3. Why does Oksana want to be an English teacher?
4. What does she work at?
5. What is she busy with in the evening?
6. When does she go to bed?
7. What kind of day did she have when at school?
8. What exams does she have to pass? Is it manageable?

5./ 6. SCHOOL HOLIDAYS AND MY DAY OFF

1. Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

eagerly – охоче
quarter – чверть
to afford – дозволити
existence – існування
spiritual – духовний
in advance – заздалегідь
exhibition – виставка

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about my days off and holidays. To begin with, I'd like to say that there's a proverb: «All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy». It means that a man needs rest after hard work on weekdays. Very often we are eagerly looking forward to weekends and holidays to enjoy ourselves

As you know, the school year is divided into four terms, called quarters. It begins on the first of September known as a Day of Knowledge and normally finishes in May. After that we take exams. Each quarter is followed by holidays.

I like holidays and weekends. Why? For a number of reasons. First of all on these days we may afford to stay a bit longer in bed than on weekdays. Some people prefer to go to the countryside or to see friends, relatives. Other people may plan to go to the forest or to the river if it is summer or to go skiing or skating in winter. Many people like to go to the cinema and theatre on days off and holidays. Everybody knows, that a man is a social being. For his existence he needs not only bread and meat but also spiritual food. You see, «Live and learn». It's universally accepted, «Money spent on brain is never spent in vain». It goes without saying that the places where one can get spiritual food are museums, theatres, cinemas.

As to me, I make up my mind what to do on days off and holidays in advance. My activities on these days are various and depend on my plans for the given day. Although there isn't much time on these days I manage to do a lot. I may go to see my relatives or friends, to attend art exhibitions, concerts, shows. When at home I read books, play chess, watch TV. Very often my sister with her kids and husband come to see us. We sit together and have a talk. As a rule, on these days we have family dinner.

Frankly speaking, I prefer holidays to days off because I manage to do much more interesting and useful things.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that each person needs rest after hard work. It's no wonder that very often we are eagerly looking forward to weekends and holidays to enjoy ourselves. It's universally accepted, «All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy».

2. Are the following statements true (T) or false(F)? Correct the false ones.

1. Oksana thinks that a man doesn't need a rest after work on weekdays.
2. The school year is divided into two terms.
3. The girl doesn't like holidays and weekends.
4. She cannot afford to stay in bed longer on weekend.
5. Many people like to go to the cinema on days off.
6. For his existence a man needs only bread and meat.
7. Oksana's activities on days off are various.
8. The girl prefers days off to holiday.
9. There aren't many different ways of spending holidays.
10. Their family don't like a hectic life.

3. Answer the questions:

1. What do people look forward to?
2. What day is known as a Day of Knowledge?
3. Why does Oksana like holidays and weekends?
4. Where can one get spiritual food?
5. What are the girl's activities on days off?
6. What does she do when she stays at home?
7. Why does Oksana prefer holidays to days off?
8. How do the family like to spend their holidays?
9. Where do they like to go when they are fed up with a hectic life?
10. Can weekends at home be a good break?

7. MY SCHOOL

1. Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

opportunity – можливість
sphere – сфера
art subject – гуманітарні науки
sciences – природничі науки
device – прибор
picturesque – мальовничий
stadium – стадіон

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about the school I studied at. To begin with, I'd like to say that we study and learn nearly all our life. And it's no wonder. They say, knowledge is power. It's never too late to learn. Everybody knows, live and learn. Money spent on brain is never spent in vain.

As to me, this year I have finished school. It goes without saying, that I like my school. I've spent about ten years there. Most of my friends studied with me. Besides my studies at school gave me an opportunity to brush up my knowledge in various spheres of human activity.

Our school is quite new – about five years old. And it is quite big – above twelve hundred pupils. It is situated in the centre of our district – close to my home. It took me only up to ten minutes to get there. I went to school five times a week. Our classes started at eight o'clock a.m. and lasted till three o'clock p.m. So we had 5 or 6 lessons a day. We studied many different subjects: Ukrainian, Russian, English, French, Literatures, History, Geography, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Programming and Computer Sciences. But my favourite subjects were Languages, Literature and History. As you see, I prefer to do «art» subjects. I spent a lot of time on English, History, Literatures and very little time on sciences. They say, I've made a good progress in these subjects.

How does our school building look like? It is a three storeyed, glass and concrete building. It has many classrooms, specialized rooms, laboratories, workshops. Specialized rooms are used to study Mathematics, Chemistry and other subjectin. These rooms are equipped with corresponding teaching materials, facilities and devices. Language laboratories (labs) are equipped with tape-recorders, record-players, TV sets. There are many different grammar tables, pictures on the walls of these labs. In workshops we have practice in different crafts: cookery, metal-work, woodwork, needlework, typing.

By the way, our school is situated in a picturesque place. It is surrounded by the park where different trees, bushes, flowers grow. There is a playground and a stadium near the building of the school.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that we study all our life. And it's no wonder. They say, live and learn. Money spent on brain, is never spent in vain. Everybody knows, knowledge is power. It's never too late to learn.

2. Read the text carefully. Choose the best answer *a*, *b* or *c*.

1. Oksana has finished school:
a) this year.
b) two years ago.
c) a year ago.

2. She has spent there:
a) eight years.
b) ten years.
c) four years.

3. Her school is:
a) ten years old.
b) seven years old.
c) five years old.

4. It took her … to get there.
a) 10.
b) 5.
c) 15.

5. They had … lessons a day.
a) 5 or 6.
b) 4 or 5.
c) 6 or 7.

6. Her favourite subjects were:
a) Chemistry and Physics.
b) Languages, Literature and History.
c) Mathematics and Literature.

7. In their school there are:
a) classrooms, labs and workshops.
b) classrooms and workshops.
c) classrooms and labs.

8. Their school is surrounded by:
a) the lake.
b) the forest.

c) the park.

9. At school she was a member of … branch:
a) humanitarian.
b) physic.
c) chemistry

3. Answer the questions:
1. How many years has Oksana spent at school?
2. What opportunity did she have at school?
3. How old is their school?
4. Where is it situated?
5. How often did she go to school?
6. How many lessons did she have a day?
7. What were the girl's favourite subjects?
8. How does her school building look?
9. What is there inside and outside the school?
10. What kind of school is school № 25?
11. What does the atmosphere at school depend on?

8. OUR SCHOOL LIBRARY

1. Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.
to spare – витрачати
to admit –зізнаватися
to fill in – заповнювати
stock – запас
volume – том
immortal – безсмертний
to betray – зрадити
current – поточний
to subscribe – підписуватися

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about our school library. To begin with, I'd like to say that I enjoy reading books. Reading is my hobby-horse. It's no wonder. They say, knowledge is power. Live and learn. Everybody knows, money spent on brain is never spent in vain.

Libraries are very important in the life of all people. We can't buy all the books we want to read. That's why we borrow our books from libraries. A lot of people go to libraries on Saturdays. They have some time to spare, because Saturday is a day off. They bring their books to the library and go home with new books. The librarians take books from people who come in and give them some new books to choose for reading at home. In a book there is a little pocket and in this pocket there is a piece of paper. The librarians take this piece of paper out of the pocket of the book. They fill it in, that is, they put the date on the piece of paper and on the right page of the book. Then they put the piece of paper in the person's reading card. As to me, I used to get some of my books from my school library. I must admit, our school library had a good stock of books and the librarian was always ready to help in one's choice of books. A great number of volumes filled the shelves. One could find there books of adventures, stories, historical novels and tales, psychological novels, collections of short stories, the immortal classics. As I have already said, I enjoy reading books. And it doesn't matter what kind of book it is. It can be a collection of short stories, a book of adventures or poems. I equally enjoy them all. But there is one thing that matters. When I choose a book for reading it shouldn't be dull but interesting.

Though I attend libraries on a regular basis, I buy quite a lot of books too, particularly those that I read before and enjoyed reading. I like to have them in my room so that I could turn to them not only once but time and again. In my opinion, books are the friends that will never let you down, that will never betray you.

Besides, at our school library we can read current periodicals and newspapers and magazines as our school subscribes to several newspapers and magazines. They keep us well informed about the latest developments in this country and abroad, news in the spheres of science, art and literature.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that I attend libraries very often because reading is my hobby. I enjoy reading books. It's no wonder. They say, live and learn. Knowledge is power. Everybody knows, money spent on brain is never spent in vain.

2. Ask questions to the answers given.

1. Reading is.
2. Libraries are very important in the life of all people.
3. Because Saturday is a day off.
4. From her school library.
5. He is always ready to help in one’s choice of books.
6. It doesn’t matter what kind of book it is.
7. Those that Oksana read before and enjoyed reading.

3 Answer the questions:
1. What is the girl’s hobby horse?
2. Where can we take books from?
3. When do people go to libraries? Why?
4. How do the librarians serve readers?
5. Where did the girl get books?
6. What kind of books are there at the school library?
7. Why does Oksana buy a lot of books?
8. Where can readers get information about the latest news?

9. BRIEF INFORMATION ON ONE OF UKRAINE'S PRESENT-DAY WRITERS

1. Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.
requirement – вимога
to delight – захоплювати
to esteem – поважати
stagnation – застій
to prohibit – забороняти
to exile – висилати, виганяти
to assess – оцінювати
in suspense – тримати у напруженому очікуванні

Now I'm going to tell you a few words about Lina Kostenko, one of Ukraine's outstanding writers and my favourite modern Ukrainian writer. To begin with I'd like to say that I enjoy reading books. Reading is my hobby-horse. It's no wonder. For his existence a man needs spiritual food.

They say, knowledge is power. Everybody knows, money spent on brain is never spent in vain.

As I have already said, I enjoy reading books. And it doesn't matter what kind of book it is. It can be a collection of short stories, a book of poems or adventures. I equally enjoy all of them. But there's one thing that matters. When I choose a book for reading it shouldn't be dull but interesting. They say, choose an author as you choose a friend. Like author, like book. And I think, that those are the poems and books by Lina Kostenko that fully meet my requirements.

Nowadays Lina Kostenko is one of the best-known and most widely read modern Ukrainian poet. Her books have delighted readers of the world for over more than thirty years. But, unfortunately, due to the domestic policy of the former government of the Soviet Ukraine, her works are much better known and esteemed abroad than in this country. For many years, especially in the so-called period of stagnation, her works were prohibited. And at the same time they were warmly received in many countries abroad. For example, in the year 1990 the international conference devoted to her works was held in the USA.

And on the whole her life wasn't a bed of roses. She was born on the 19th of March 1930 in the town of Rzhyshev, Kyiv region. Her parents worked as teachers and were highly-educated people. Her father, for example, knew twelve foreign languages. During the years of Stalin's oppression her parents were pursued. Her father was exiled.

When Lina was six years old her family moved to Kyiv, where she finished school and studied at Teachers' Training Institute. In 1952 she entered the Moscow Institute of Literature and graduated from it in 1956.

She published her first poems already in the fifties. They attracted the attention of readers and critics. But , as I have already said, unfortunately, Lina Kostenko didn't have the opportunity to publish her works. Nevertheless her works found their readers who highly assessed them. I am of no exception, either. As to me I enjoy every minute of reading her poems. Among them are the following: «The Prince's Hill», «The Ballad of my Nights», «Kaligula's Horse», «When I Die» and many others.

That's all for the present. Summing it up I'd like to say that Lina Kostenko is really one of my favourite outstanding modern Ukrainian

writers. And it's no wonder. Her works are by no means dull. They keep the readers in suspense. I enjoy every minute of reading them. They say, like author, like book. Choose a writer as you choose a friend. Lina Kostenko's books are real friends for me. Time spent on reading them wasn't in vain. You see, money and time spent on brain is never spent in vain.

2. Complete the following questions and answers.

1. Who is Lina Kostenko? – She is one of Ukraine's … writer's and ….
2. What kind of … does Oksana enjoy reading? – It doesn't matter what kind of book it is, it can be…
3. Why are Kostenko's books better known and esteemed ..? – Because due to the domestic policy of the former government of … , her works are much better
4. What kind of life did the writer have? – Her life wasn't a bed of …
5. Did Kostenko's books find their readers? – Yes, her works found …
6. What are her books like? – Her books are by no … dull, they keep the reader in …

3. Answer the questions:

1. Who is the girl's favourite Ukrainian writer?
2. What conference was held in 1990 in the USA?
3. When was Lina Kostenko born?
4. What kind of family did she have?
5. Where did she study?
6. When did Kostenko publish her first poem?
7. What kind of books were they?

10. BRIEF INFORMATION ON ONE OF ENGLAND'S OUTSTANDING WRITERS

1. Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

mystery – детективний роман
solely – лише, виключно
province – сфера діяльності
legacy – спадок

fiction – роман
stunning – шалений
pseudonym – псевдонім
anthology – антологія
Dame – кавалерствінна дама

Now I'm going to tell you a few words about Agatha Christie, one of England's outstanding writers. To begin with I'd like to say that I enjoy reading books. Reading is my hobby-horse. It's no wonder. For his existence a man needs spiritual food. They say, knowledge is power. Everybody knows, money spent on brain is never spent in vain.

As I have already said, I enjoy reading books. And it doesn't matter what kind of book it is. It can be a collection of short stories, a book of poems or adventures. I equally enjoy all of them. But there is one thing that matters. When I choose a book for reading, it shouldn't be dull but interesting. They say, choose an author as you choose a friend. Like author, like book. And I think, that those are the books by Agatha Christie that fully meet my requirements.

As you know Agatha Christie was the first woman on the modern scene to produce a murder mystery. Before that, writing detective novels seemed solely a male province.

Nowadays Agatha Christie is one of the best-known and most widely read writers of all time. Her books have delighted readers of the world over for more than half a century. When she died at the age of 85, she left behind a rich legacy of works of fiction and nonfiction that continue to give pleasure for generations to come. The number of published works by Agatha Christie totals 87, of which 67 are novels. Estimates of her sales figures exceed 400 million copies. She is the most widely translated British author in the world, with translations into 103 languages – 14 more than Shakespeare. In addition to her stunning success as a best-selling novelist, Agatha Christie also wrote the longest-running play in the history of modern theatre. Titled «The Mousetrap» and originally written as a radio play for the 80th birthday of Queen Mary, it opened in London on November 25, 1953, and is still running today. She is also well known for a number of other plays and dramatizations of her novels and short stories, and has written two books

of poetry, six novels of romance under the pseudonym of Mary Westmacott, and the Christmas anthology, «A Star of Bethlehem». In 1971 Agatha Christie was honored by Queen Elizabeth II of England as a Dame of the British Empire.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that I enjoy every minute of reading books by Agatha Christie. And on the whole, I have to admit, reading is my hobby-horse. And it's no wonder. They say, money spent on brain is never spent in vain. Knowledge is power.

2. Are the following statements true(T) or false(F)? Correct the false ones.

1. Agatha Christie didn't write murder mysteries.
2. Her books haven't delighted readers.
3. When she died, she left behind a rich legacy of works of fiction and nonfiction.
4. Unfortunately she didn't become the most widely translated British author in the world.
5. Agatha Christie wrote the longest-running play.
6. A. Christie was honored by Queen Elizabeth II as a Dame of the British Empire.

3. Answer the questions:

1. Who was the first woman who produced a murder mystery?
2. What proves that Agatha Christie is widely read?
3. What legacy did she leave behind when she died?
4. What is the play "The Mousetrap" famous for?
5. What is the number of published works by Agatha Christie?

11. BRIEF INFORMATION ON ONE OF UKRAINE'S OUTSTANDING SCIENTISTS

1. Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

contribution – внесок
benefit – користь
nuclear – ядерний
space – космічний

to attest – підтверджує
satellite – супутник
guidance – під керівництвом
bureau – відділ

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about outstanding people of Ukraine and of its prominent scientists. To begin with, I'd like to say that Ukraine is my native land. I was born here. It's no wonder, I love my native land, I'm proud of it. They say, every bird has its own nest. Everybody knows, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home.

As you know, Ukraine has given the world many brilliant names in literature, science, art, etc. Scientists of Ukraine have made a great contribution in the world science for the benefit of their country and world science on the whole. Great progress has been achieved by Ukrainian scientists in nuclear physics, chemistry, biology, etc. Academician Korolyov, for example, is known to be an outstanding creator of the practical space engineering in the former USSR. His name is usually connected with the development of rocket and space engineering.

Sergei Pavlovich Korolyov was born in the city of Zhytomir in the family of a teacher. Although many people regard him as a representative of the Russian people, he himself attested his belonging to the Ukrainian people when he filled in a form while entering the Kyiv Polytechnic in the 20s. From 1927 he worked in the aircraft industry. In 1930, without giving up his job, he graduated from the Moscow Bauman Higher Technical School and left a flying school in Zhytomir the same year.

After meeting Tsiolkovsky and studying his ideas Korolyov became a rocket enthusiast. In 1933 the first experimental rockets were made and tested. Korolyov took part in the work. From then on he devoted himself to developing space-rocketry engineering. Beginning with 1957 the first Earth satellites in the world were put into orbit with the help of the systems he had designed. The spaceship in which man first flew into space and from which he walked into space, were made under his guidance.

Korolyov trained many scientists and engineers who are now leading the work in reseach institutes and designing bureaus which specialize in the sphere of space-rocketry engineering.

So as you see, Sergei Korolyov is one of the most outstanding Ukrainians whose name will go down in history of the world civilization. And it's no wonder that like all the other Ukrainians I'm proud of the Ukraine's achievements and its great contribution to the world science. They say, every bird has its own nest. It's universally accepted, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home.

2. Read the text carefully. Choose the best answer *a, b* or *c*.

1. Korolyov was interested in:
a) teaching.
b) literature.
c) space engineering.

2. Korolyov is an outstanding:
a) actor.
b) professor.
c) scientist.

3. He was born in:
a) Kyiv.
b) Donetsk.
c) Zhytomir.

4. He had designed:
a) satellite system.
b) vacuum clearner.
c) theatre building.

5. Korolyov … scientists and engineers.
a) trained.
b) didn’t train.

3. Answer the questions:

1. What contribution have scientists of Ukraine made?
2. In what spheres has great progress been achieved?

3. What is Korolyov well-known for?
4. Where was he born?
5. Did he regard himself a representative of the Russian or Ukrainian people?
6. What higher institutions did he graduate from?
7. Whose ideas influenced Korolyov very much?
8. What did he devote himself to?
9. Whom did Korolyov train?

12. HOLIDAYS AND IMPORTANT DAYS OF UKRAINE

1. Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

religion – релігія
wish – бажання
greeting – поздоровлення
to introduce – представляти
to lose – втрачати
dream – мрія
accordig – згідно з
to rise – воскрешати
anniversary – річниця
to proclaim – проголошувати

The word «Holiday» comes from the words «holy day». Holidays were first religious festivals. Now many holidays have nothing to do with religion. Every country has holidays honoring important events in its history.

Every years starts with New Year. It's a very great holiday, when everybody make wishes for a new year; make the new hopes for the future. It's everybody's favorite holiday. People get a lot of presents, greetings.

March the 8th is a Women's Day. This date was introduced in 1910 by the 2nd International Conference of women-socialists. Nowadays this holiday has lost its political meaning and become just a day when we give presents, flowers, words of gratitude to our mothers, grandmothers, teachers.

On March 9th we celebrate the birthday of great Ukrainian poet, writer, artist Taras Shevchenko. Finally his dream has come true, the Ukraine has become independent.

Easter Day comes to the lunar calendar. The day we celebrate Christ's rising from death. The holidays comes on Sunday. Easter can never be earlier than March 22 and later than April 25.

On May the 9th we celebrate the anniversary of victory over Nazi Germany. On that day people express their thankfulness to veterans of the World War II.

On August, the 24th, Ukranian independence was proclaimed and new era in Ukranian history began.

1. Answer the questions:

1. What does the word «holiday» mean?
2. What holidays does the year star with?

What is your favorite holiday?
What do you give to your mother on March 8?
Do your family celebrate Easter?
When the independence of Ukraine was proclaimed?

2. Ask questions to the answers given.

1. «Holy day».
2. It’s everybody’s favorite holiday.
3. In 1910.
4. On march 9th.
5. The anniversary of victory over Nazy Germany.
6. Poet, writer, artist.

13. KYIV AND ITS PROMINENT MONUMENTS OF CULTURE

1. Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

ancient – старовинний
to occupy – займати
picturesque – мальовничий
straight – прямий, рівний

tomb – могила
eternal – вічний

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about Kyiv – the capital of Ukraine. You know, I was born in Ukraine. It's my native country. I'm proud of my native country and its capital. It's no wonder. They say, every bird has its own nest. Everybody knows, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home.

As I have already said, the city of Kyiv is an industrial, scientific, administrative and cultural centre of Ukraine. It is the capital of Ukraine and the seat of the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers. The Ukrainian capital Kyiv is one of the most ancient cities. In 1982 it was 1500 years old. It was called «the Mother of All Russian Cities». It has the population of 2,6 million and occupies an area of 790 square kilometres.

Kyiv is located on the picturesque banks of the Dnipro River. Kyiv is famous for its beauty. The streets of Kyiv are broad and straight. There are a lot of chestnut trees and flowers in the city.

As one of the oldest cities of Europe it has many places of historic interest. Among them: Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra, St. Sophia's Cathedral, the Golden Gate, the monument to Bohdan Khmelnitski and Prince Volodimir and others. In the park of Immortal Glory there is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, over which an eternal fire burns. There are many fine museums in Kyiv: the State Historical Museum, the Museum of Ukrainian and Russian Art and so on. Kyiv is famous for its theartres such as Opera House (Taras Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre), the Ivan Franko Drama Theatre, the Lesya Ukrainka Russian Drama Theatre and others. Kyiv is the centre of education and science. Many scientific research institutes, colleges, the University are in the city.

No wonder that Kyivites, as well as all the Ukrainians, are proud of their city. You see, every bird has its own nest. They say, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home.

2. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false ones.

1. Kyiv is the capital of Russia.
2. The Ukrainian capital is a modern city.

3. It is not very old.
4. Its population is 1 million people.
5. Kyiv is located on the banks of the Thames.
6. There are not many places of historic interest in the city.
7. There are many museums and theatres in it.
8. Kyiv is a centre of education and sciences.

3. Answer the questions:
1. What is the capital of Ukraine?
2. What kind of city is it?
3. What is situated there?
4. How old is Kyiv?
5. Where is the capital located?
6. What is the beauty of Kyiv?
7. What are the places of interest in the city?
8. What museums and theatres do you know in Kyiv?

14. THE STATE SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

1. Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.
sovereign – незалежний
anthem – гімн
legislative – законодавчий
executive – виконавчий
judicial – судовий
chamber – палата
to secure – гарантувати, забезпечувати

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about Ukraine, my native country; and its state system. As I have already said, Ukraine is my native country. I was born here. It's no wonder, I'm proud of Ukraine. Everybody knows, every bird has its own nest. They say, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home.

To begin with, I'd like to say that Ukraine is a sovereign state. It has its own territory, higher and local bodies of state power (the Supreme Rada and the local Radas) and government, national emblem, state flag and anthem.

On the 16th of July 1990 the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine adopted the «Declaration of the State Sovereignty of Ukraine». The Declaration has ten parts devoted to the self-determination of the Ukrainian nation, state power, citizenship, civil rights, economic independence, cultural development, home and foreign policy. According to this document three levels of power are to be differentiated: the legislative, the executive and the judicial powers.

By the form of the government Ukraine combines the elements of presidential and parliamentary republic. President is the head of the state, he is also the head of the executive branch of power. A president is elected by the people of the country at a general election for a period of five years. In accordance to the laws of Ukraine a president cannot be younger than 35 years of age, must live in the country no less than ten years, must be a citizen of Ukraine and he must master the national language.

The Verkhovna Rada is the highest legislative body of our state. It consists of one chamber only. It includes 450 people's deputies. The laws of the country are made by them. The chairman of the body is elected by its all members.

The Cabinet of Ministers is the highest executive body of our state. The president of the Cabinet is elected for a period of four years. He forms his cabinet himself. The President and the Cabinet of Ministers are responsible for the realization of laws adopted by the Verkhovna Rada.

The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the supreme judicial body. The head of it is the Supreme Public Prosecutor who is appointed by the Parliament for four years. His main duty is to secure the fulfillment of the laws.

That is all for the present. Summing it up I'd like to say that I'm proud of my native country. It's no wonder. East or West – home is best. There is no place like home. They say, every bird has its own nest.

2. Complete the following questions and answers.

1. What kind of state is Ukraine? – Ukraine is a … state.
2. What did it adopt on July 16, 1990? – …adopted …
3. What are three levels of ..? – According to this document three levels of power are legislative, …
4. Who is the head of the state? - …is the head of the state.

5. What is the …body of the state? – The Verkhovna Pada is the highest …
6. What is the Cabinet of Ministers? – The Cabinet of Ministers is …

3. Answer the questions:

1. What kind of state is Ukraine?
2. What does the Declaration of the State Sovereign of Ukraine guarantee?
3. Whom is the president elected by?
4. What chambers does the Supreme Rada consist of?
5. What are the president and the Cabinet of Ministers responsible for?
6. What is the supreme judicial body?
7. What is the main duty of the Verkhovna Public Prosecutor?

15. THE GEOGRAFICAL LOCATION AND CLIMATE OF UKRAINE

1. Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

Jew – єврей
favourable – сприятливий
mountainous – гірський
ore – руда
moderate – помірний
thunderstorm – гроза

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about Ukraine, my native country; its geographical location and climate. As I have already said, Ukraine is my native country. I was born here. It's no wonder, I'm proud of Ukraine. Everybody knows, every bird has its own nest. They say, East or West - home is best. There is no place like home.

To begin with, I'd like to say that Ukraine is a sovereign state. It has its own territory, higher and local bodies of state power (the Supreme Rada and the local Radas) and government, national emblem, state flag and anthem.

The population of Ukraine are Ukrainians. Besides, Russians, Jews, Byelorussians, Moldovians, Poles and Bulgarians and other nations and nationalities live here. There are 24 administrative regions and the

Crimean autonomous republic in Ukraine. The geographical position of Ukraine is very favourable for the development of its relations with countries of Europe, as well as with the countries throughout the world. It borders on the Russian Federation, Byelorussia, Moldova, Poland, Chechia, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania.

95 % (per cent) of the Ukrainian area is flat and the rest of it is mountainous. The Ukrainian Carpathians and the Crimean Mountains make up those 5 % of its area. Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Asov and it has very important ports. The major rivers are: the Dnipro, the Dniester and others.

Ukraine has rich deposits of iron, metals, coal, oil, gas, different ores and other natural resources. The country has metallurgical and heavy industries. It is an agricultural country.

The climate of Ukraine as well as of any other country much depends on its geographical position. Ukraine is situated in the south-eastern part of Central Europe, so its climate is moderate. Winter is rather mild with no severe frosts but with snowfalls everywhere except its southern part. The rivers and lakes freeze in winter. Summer is hot and dry with occasional rains and thunderstorms. As Ukraine is rather a big country, its climate is different in various regions of it. Of course, the coldest region is that in the North and in the North-east. The hottest one is in the South, it is subtropical here. The climate on the territory along the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov is much warmer. The Carpathians and the Crimean mountains greatly influence the climate on the whole territory of the country. They protect the country from bitter winds. In the central part the climate is moderate and continental.

That is all for the present. Summing it up I'd like to say that I'm proud of my native country. It's no wonder. East or West – home is best. There is no place like home. They say, every bird has its own nest.

2. Read the text carefully. Choose the best answer *a, b* or *c*.

1. Ukraine is a …

a) presidential republic.

b) sovereign state.

c) parliamentary republic.

2. The population of Ukraine are:

a) Russains.
b) Poles.
c) Ukrainians.

3. Ukraine borders on:
a) the Russian Federation, Moldova, Poland
b) England, France, Germany.
c) China, Japan, New Zealand.

4. Ukraine is an … country.
a) industrial.
b) industrial-agricultural.
c) agricultural.

5. It is situated in the … part of Central Europe.
a) south-eastern.
b) western.
c) south-western.

6. The climate of Ukraine is:
a) severe.
b) moderate.
c) subtropical.

3. Answer the questions:
1. What kind of state is Ukraine?
2. What nations and nationalities live in our country?
3. What countries does it border on?
4. What is the Ukrainian area like?
5. What is it washed by?
6. What is Ukraine rich in?
7. Where is the country situated?
8. What is the climate of Ukraine like?
9. Is it different in various regions?

16. TIES OF UKRAINE WITH GREAT BRITAIN, CANADA AND THE USA

1. Study the following key words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

to sign agreements – підписувати угоди
exchange – обмін
joint venture – спільне підприємство
to promote – рекламувати, сприяти розповсюдженню
pre-requisite – необхідна річ
keen – живий
heritage – спадок
diaspora – діаспора

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about ties of Ukraine with Great Britain, Canada and the USA. To begin with I'd like to say that Ukraine is my native country. I was born here. It's no wonder, I'm proud of Ukraine. Everybody knows, every bird has its own nest. They say, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home.

As you know, Ukraine is a sovereign state. Besides, its geographical position is very favourable to the development of its relations with countries of Europe as well as with the countries throughout the world. Now Ukraine, as a young state, establishes new relations with countries throughout the world. It sets direct contacts with them signing agreements and treaties in different spheres: political, economic, cultural, educational. The exchange of delegations on different levels takes place. Thus, Ukraine was visited by the President of the USA Mr. Bill Clinton, the former Prime-Minister of Great Britain – Mr. John Major, the Canadian Prime-Minister and many other leaders. The Ukrainian president and prime-minister as well as the Parliamentary delegations paid return visits. The results of these visits are seen and felt everywhere. Thus, many joint ventures have appeared recently. They help to raise the standard of the products made in Ukraine, to educate Ukrainian workers and at the same time to promote Ukrainian products in the countries throughout the world. This is the necessary pre-requisite of getting Ukraine into the European and world markets.

If to speak about cultural and educational ties of Ukraine with other countries we can't but mention that during the last years people all over the world display a keen interest in Ukraine's scientific, cultural and artistic heritage. Nowadays many scientists work abroad and vice versa

foreign scientists work in this country. Students have got an opportunity to study at the Universities of the USA, Canada, Great Britain.

And, of course, we shouldn't forget that every 5th Ukrainian lives abroad; in the USA, Canada and some other countries. Members of Ukrainian Diaspora have always given Ukraine very influential assistance. Our present-day life is remarkable for strengthening the ties between the members of Ukrainian Diaspora and Ukrainians.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that although Ukraine is a relatively young state it has quite an important historic, cultural, scientific and artistic heritage. It can and must co-operate with other countries on equal terms. We may be proud of our country. It's no wonder. They say, there is no place like home. East or West – home is best.

2. Ask questions to the answers given.

1. It is a sovereign state.
2. It establishes new relations, signs agreements and treaties in different spheres.
3. By the President of the USA, the former Prime-Minister of GB, the Canadian Prime-Minister.
4. They display a keen interest in Ukraine's heritage.
5. To study at the Universities of the USA, Canada, Great Britain.
6. They have given Ukraine very influential assistance.

3. Answer the questions:

1. What kind of state is Ukraine?
2. Whom was Ukraine visited by?
3. What are the results of these visits?
4. What proves that people all over the world display a keen interest in our country?
5. What opportunities have our students got?
6. How many Ukrainians live abroad?

17. THE STATE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

1. Study the following key-words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

ancient – стародавній
monarchy – монархія
supreme – верховний
Parliament – парламент
legislation – законодавчий
hereditary – спадковий
nobility – дворянство, знать
aristocracy – аристократія
to initiate – розпочинати, проявляти ініціативу
majority – більшість

Now I'd like to say a few words about Great Britain, its state system. To begin with I'd like to say that Great Britain is an ancient country with its own original history, culture and arts. Besides it's a highly developed country. No wonder the British are proud of their native country. They say, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home. It's universally accepted, every bird has its own nest. An Englishman's home is his castle.

As you know, the full name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. It means that the supreme governing bodies of the country are the Monarch and the Parliament. The Queen is formally at the head of the state. But the power of the Queen is symbolic. Everything is done in Queen's name. In fact the country is ruled by the Parliament consisting of two houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. It is considered to be the legislative body of the country. The members of the Parliament are usually elected only to the House of Commons because the members of the House of Lords have a hereditary power. The seats in the House of Lords are occupied by nobility or aristocracy. The House of Commons consists of 640 Members of Parliament (MPs for short). Parliamentary elections are held once in every five years.

The Prime-Minister is the head of the Government. All the ministers in the British government must be appointed by the Queen, but in fact she makes the appointment on the Prime Minister's advice. All the ministers must be members of the House of Commons or the House of Lords.

At present all legislation is initiated by the Cabinet, which consists of the heads of the most important Departments. The leader of the Cabinet, the Prime Minister (the Premier) is always a member of the House of Commons. He is usually the leader of the party that has the majority in the House of Commons.

The political life of the country has always been dominated by the two political parties: the Conservative and the Labour Party.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that Great Britain is an ancient, highly-developed country with its own original history, culture and arts. No wonder the British people are proud of their country. They say, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home. It's universally accepted, every bird has its own nest. An Englishman's house is his castle.

2. Read the text carefully. Choose the best answer.

1. The supreme governing bodies in the UK are:
a) The House of Commons and the House of Lords.
b) The Monarch and the Parliament.
c) The Monarch and the Prime-Minister.

2.The Parliament consists of :
a) The Conservative and the Labour Party.
b) nobility and aristocracy.
c) The House of Commons and the House of Lords.

3. The head of the Government is:
a) The Prime-Minister.
b) The Queen.
c) The Parliament.

4. The members of the Parliament are elected to:
a) The House of Commons.
b) The House of Lords.
c) The Cabinet.

5. Parliamentary elections are held:
a) once in 4 years.
b) every year.
c) once in 5years.

6. Great Britain is:
a) a republic.
b) an absolute monarchy.
c) a parliamentary monarchy.

3. Answer the following questions :
1. Who is at the head of the UK?
2. What is the full name of Great Britain?
3. Who rules the country in fact ?
4. What does the Parliament consist of?
5. Why are the members of the Parliament elected only to the House of Commons?
6. Who does the Cabinet consist of?
7. What parties dominate in the political life of the country?

4. Ask questions to the answers given:
1. The seats in the House of Lords are occupied by nobility and aristocracy.
2. 640 members.
3. once in every five years.
4. All legislation is initiated by the Cabinet.

18. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND THE CLIMATE OF GREAT BRITAIN

1. Study the following key – words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.
harbour – гавань, порт
fishery – рибний промисел
mild – м'який, лагідний
textile – текстильний
metallurgical industry – металургійна промисловість
aircraft industry – авіаційна промисловість
county – графство, округа
monarchy – монархія
Parliament – парламент
The House of Commons – палата громад

The House of Lords – палата лордів
administrative – адміністративний

Now I'd like to say a few words about Great Britain, its geographical location and climate. To begin with I'd like to say that Great Britain is an ancient country with its own original history, culture and arts. Besides its a highly developed country. No wonder the British are proud of their native country. They say, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home. It's universally accepted, every bird has its own nest. An Englishman's home is his castle.

As you know, the full name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on two large islands called the British Isles. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales. Ireland consists of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

No place in Great Britain is far from the sea. The little country has eastern, southern, northern and western coasts. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea. It also has many harbours easy to reach from any part of the country. England's fisheries are famous. West winds from the sea bring rain and help to make English winters mild. That's why the climate of British Isles is normally mild.

As I have already said, Great Britain is a highly-developed industrial country. The older fields of industry are shipbuilding, coal-mining, textile, metallurgical industries and the new ones are electronics and electrical engineering, chemical, aircraft, automobile industries. All of them are very important for Great Britain.

The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Cardiff. Oxford and Cambridge are called University towns. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. The Queen is formally at the head of the state. But in fact the country is ruled by the Parliament consisting of two houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Prime-Minister is the head of the Government. The political life of the country has always been dominated by the two political parties: the Conservative and the Labour Party.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that Great Britain is an ancient, highly-developed country with its own original history, culture and arts. No wonder the British people are proud of their country. They say, East or West – home is best.There is no place like home. It's universally accepted, every bird has its own nest. An Englishman's house is his castle.

1. Read the text carefully. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false ones.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on 3 large islands called the British Isles.
2. Great Britain is washed by the Pacific Ocean, the North sea and the Iris sea.
3. It has few harbours easy to reach from any part of the country.
4. The climate of British Isles is mild because west winds from the sea bring rain.
5. The new fields of industry are shipbuilding and electrical engineering.
6. Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy.
7. The Conservative and theLabour Party dominate in the political life of the country.

3. Choose the best answer.

1) Great Britain consists of:

a) England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
b) Scotland, Wales and Irish Republic.
c) England, Scotland and Wales.

2) The new fields of industry are:

a) shipbuilding, coal-mining, textile, metallurgical industries.
b) electronics and electrical engineering, chemical, aircraft, automobile industries.
c) textile, chemical, aircraft, automobile industries.

3) Great Britain is:

a) a republic.
b) an absolute monarchy.
c) a parliament monarchy.

4) The Prime-Minister is:
a) the head of the government.
b) the head of the state.
c) the head of the house of Lords.

5) Great Britain has:
a) a) many harbours difficult to reach.
b) many ports easy to reach.
c) many harbours easy to reach.

19. LONDON AND ITS CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

1. Study the following key-words and expression. Practise their pronunciation.

cradle – колиска
cathedral – собор
Westminster Abbey – Вестмінстерське Абатство
tomb – могила, надгробний пам'ятник
manuscript – рукопис
feature – риса
entertainment – розвага

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about London – the capital of Great Britain and its places of interest. Very often London is called the cradle of British traditions and culture. It's no wonder that Londoners as well as many British people are proud of their city, they like and love it. You see, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home. Everybody knows, an Englishman's home is his castle. They say, every bird has its own nest.

As I have already said, London, one of the greatest cities in the world, is the capital of Great Britain and the cradle of British traditions and culture. London with a population of more than 8 million people, is the largest city in the world after Tokyo and New York. It stands on two banks of the river Thames.

The historical centre of London is the City. The City is the financial centre of the United Kingdom. Here you can find St. Paul's Cathedral.

Not far from it is the tallest tower which was built by Sir Christopher Wren in memory of the Great Fire of London in 1666. It is 61 metres tall. Fleet Street is famous for newspaper offices of «Financial Times», «Daily Telegraph» and some others. The Houses of Parliament stretch along the Thames' North Bank. The Union Jack (the flag of the U.K.) flies from Victoria Tower only when the Parliament is in session. Big Ben, the famous clock, is also one of the Towers. Near the Parliament, in Westminster Abbey, is Poet's Corner, containing tombs and monuments of famous poets, writers and musicians: Geoffrey Chaucer, Milton, Dickens, Handel and many others.

One of the best known museums is the British museum, with the library, reading room and the collection of manuscripts. The National Gallery, which has one of the world's greatest art collections is in Trafalgar Square. Nelson Column can also be found in this Square. The biggest department stores can be found in Oxford Street. Bond Street is famous for its elegant shops.

There are some parts of London, which have some distinctive features. For example, the West End is famous for fashionable shopping and entertainment centres, the East End is an industrial district, Westminster is the place for government offices, the City is a financial centre, Soho is known for international (Greek, Italian, Indian) restaurants and a lot of entertainments.

London has a number of nice parks and gardens, such as Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, Covent Garden. There are very many theatres, concert halls, cinemas in the capital.

The oldest underground railway system called «tube» is still one of the largest in the world. There are more than 275 stations. The famous red «doubledeckers» are also an important part of the public transport system. So, London, rich in history and culture, parks and shops, always welcomes its visitors.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that the English people are proud of their capital, they like it. It's no wonder. They say, an Englishman's house is his castle. East or West – home is best. It's universally accepted, there is no place like home.

2. Are the following answers true (T) or false (F)?

Correct the false ones.
1) London is the cradle of British traditions and culture.
2) London is the largest city in the world after Tokyo.
3) The City is the historical and the financial centre of the United Kingdom.
4) St. Paul's Cathedral, The House of Parliament, Big Ben can be found in the city.
5) Poet's Corner has one of the world's greatest art collections.
6) The West End is famous for fashionable shopping and entertainment centres.
7) The East End is the place for government offices.
8) The underground railway system of London is the most modern in the world.

3. Answer the questions:
1) What parts is London divided into?
2) What can you find in the city?
3) What is Fleet Street famous for?
4) What is in Westminster abbey?
5) What parks are there in London?
6) What is the West End famous for?
7) When does the Union Jack fly from Victoria Tower?
8) Who built the tallest tower in memory of the Great Fire of London?

4.Ask questions to the answers given.
1. More than 8 million people.
2. It stands on two banks of the river Thames.
3. The Houses of Parliament stretch along the Thames North Bank.
3. In Trafalgar Square.

20. THE USA AND ITS CITIES

1. Study the following key-words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.
area – площа
legislative – законодавчий
representative – представник

machine-tool industry – машинобудівельна промисловість
diversity – різноманітність
westwards – на захід
advanced technologies – передові технології

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about the United States of America and its biggest cities. To begin with I'd like to say that the USA is one of the biggest and most powerful countries in the world. It's no wonder that Americans love their native country. They are proud of it. Everybody knows, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home. Every bird has its own nest, they say.

As I have already said, the United States is one of the largest countries in the world. The total area of the USA is over 9 million square kilometers. The whole name of the country is the United States of America. For short the country is often called the USA. There are fifty states and a district of Columbia in the USA. The United States of America lies in the central part of the North American continent between two oceans: the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Friendly Canada to the north and friendly Mexico to the south are the only countries bordering the United States.

The USA consists of three separate parts. They are the Hawaiian Islands, situated in the central part of the Pacific Ocean; Alaska separated by the Canadian territory and the rest major part of the USA. The states differ very much in size, population and economic development.

The USA is a country of great diversity. It is due to its geography, the weather, the landscape and the way of living. The Great Rocky Mountains run north and south. Some of them form a divide between rivers that flow westward and those that flow toward the Atlantic or its arm, the Gulf of Mexico. East of that divide are two of the world's largest rivers. One is the famous Mississippi. The Missouri, one of the Mississippi's many long branches is that long, too. There are many big cities and towns in the USA. New York, San Francisco, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles are the biggest of them.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It has very powerful industries, advanced technologies and science. Electronics and

electrical engineering, transport, communication and machine-tool industries can be found almost in all large cities of the USA.

The USA is a federal republic. The political life of the country has always been dominated by the two major parties: the Democratic party and the Republican party. The Congress is the highest legislative body of the country. It consists of two chambers – the House of Representatives and the Senate. The President, elected by the whole nation for four years, is the head of the state and the Government.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that the USA is one of the biggest and most powerful countries in the world. Americans are proud of their native country. It's no wonder. East or West – home is best. There is no place like home. Every bird has its own nest, they say.

2. Read the text carefully. Are the following answers true (T) or false(F)? Correct the false ones.

1. The United States is one of the largest countries in the world.
2. There are forty states and a district of Columbia in the USA.
3. There are many big cities and towns in the USA. New York, San Francisco, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, Hollywood are the biggest of them.
4. The total area of the USA is over 9 million square kilometers.
5. The USA consists of three separate parts.
6. The states don’t differ very much in size, population and economic development.
7. The USA is a highly developed industrial country.

3. Ask questions to the answers given:

1) What ……? The whole name of the country is the United States of America.
2) Where ……. ? The USA lies in the central part of the North American continent.
3) What countries ……..? Friendly Canada to the north and friendly Mexico to the south are

the only countries bordering the USA.

4) What parts …….? They are the Hawaiian Island, Alaska and the rest major part of the USA.
5) What industries ….....? Electronics and electrical engineering, transport, communication and machine-tool industries can be found.

4.Answer the questions:

1. How many states are there in the USA?
2. What mountains run north and south?
3. Is the USA a highly developed country?
4. What is the highest legislative body of the country?
5. Where are the Hawaiian Islands situated?
6. What are two world's largest rivers?
7. Where do the United States of America lie?
8. Why do Americans love their country?

21. LIFE OF YOUNG PEOLE IN BRITAIN

1. Study the following key-words and expression. Practise their pronunciation.

to deny – заперечувати
to be obsessed – мучитися
career – кар'єра
Council – рада
instinctively – інстинктивно
canoeing – гребля на байдарках

Now I'm going to tell you a few words about the life of young people in Great Britain. To begin with, I'd like to say that it's quite a difficult thing to speak about the life of young people in general, as «there are people and people». Nobody has ever denied that the British are obsessed with the question of social class. Whenever a British meets a stranger he will instinctively classify him. And speaking of the young British, we cannot but say that much in their life depends on the class of the social scale they belong to. It's no wonder. They say, like father, like son. But nevertheless, young people are young people everywhere. Some of them prefer to enjoy their life in dancing, singing, having parties. They agree with the saying «All work and no rest makes Jack a dull boy».

Others think mostly of their career. They follow, perhaps, the proverb «Business before pleasure».

If to speak of youth organizations, we have to say that in Great Britain there is the British Youth Council (BYC) under which a number of youth organizations work. The Council was founded in 1949. The most popular and well-known organizations are: the National Union of Students, the Scout and Girls Guides Associations. The activities of the BYC include tourism, sports, canoeing, sailing, skiing, camping, mountain walking (including map reading, orienting and cooking).On the whole, youth organizations in Britain have been established to serve the needs of young people from every walk of life.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that it's very difficult to typify the characteristics of young people in Great Britain as, there are people and people. Tastes differ, they say. Much depends on their social class, education, psychological features etc. But still we have much in common as we live on the same planet and face the same problems.

2. Read the text carefully. Answer the questions:

1. What youth organizations are there in Britain?
2. What is BYC?
3. What are the activities of the BYC?
4. What question are the British obsessed with?
5. What for have youth organizations been established in Britain?

3. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false one:

1. BYC is the British Youth Council under which a number of youth organization work.
2. The Council was reconstructed in 1949.
3. The aim of youth organization in Britain is to serve the needs of young people.
4. The activities of the BYC include tourism, sports, mountain walking, cooking, etc.
5. The British are obsessed with the question of social class.

22. SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND UKRAINE

1. Study the following key-words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

disease – хвороба
peculiar – особливий
horse racing – перегони, скачки
bowls – гра в кеглі
aerobics – гімнастика
blessing – благословення, благо

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about sport and games in Great Britain and Ukraine. To begin with I'd like to say that good health is a great blessing. Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy. Being in good health means having both body and mind in good working order free from disease and pain. As they say, «A sound mind in a sound body».

All sorts of physical exercises are very helpful to make our bodies strong and to keep us well mentally. So if we want to keep ourselves fit, we have to go in for sports or games. People play games – in some games each person is for himself, in others there are teams. Some games are quiet, others are very lively. Every game has its own rules. Winning and losing are always a part of playing a game. No list could be made of all the games people play. Games that take a great deal of athletic skill are often called sports. There are sports and games that are popular everywhere in the world, but there are some that are peculiar only of this or that country and then we speak about national sports. Great Britain is a specific country in this respect. England has been the home of sport for centuries and gave birth to many games: cricket, horse racing, lawn tennis, bowls, football, rugby and others. It was Great Britain that gave birth to football or soccer. It was founded in 1864.

In our country every year a great number of different competitions at different levels are held – starting with schools and finishing at national levels. Then winners of national competitions take part in international championships: World and European ones: Olympic Games, Good Will Games, Students' Olympiads and so on. We feel proud of such a famous sportsman as Oksana Bayun, Ukraine's «ice princess», as she is called. Of course, the list of prominent sportsmen could be prolonged.

And if to speak about my personal preferences, I'd like to admit that I am fond of a lot of things. I go in for sports on a regular basis. Aerobics, volleyball, table-tennis are my favourite kinds of sport. Every morning I do my morning exercises. When I have some time to spare, I jog. Usually I jog in the park that is not far from our house twice or three times a week.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that I always take the smallest chance to go in for sports. And it's no wonder. Good health is a great blessing. Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy. Being in good health means having both body and mind in good working order free from disease and pain. As they say, «A sound mind in a sound body».

2. Read the text carefully. Choose the best answer.

1. England gave birth to.
a) cricket, horse racing, soccer.
b) a great number of different competitions.
c) aerobics, volleyball, table-tennis.

2. Sports are……..
a) games that have their own rules.
b) games that take a great deal of athletic skill.
c) games that are popular everywhere.

3. The most famous international championships are.
a) Olympic Games, college competitions, Students' Olympiads.
b) Good Will Games, school competitions , Olympic Games.
c) Olympic Games, Good Will Games, Students' Olympiads

3. Complete the following questions and answers:

1) What … .....? It was Great Britain that gave birth to football or soccer.
2) How often…..? In our country every year a great number of different competitions at different levels are held.
3) What sportsman …….? We feel proud of such a famous sportsman as Oksana Baiun, Ukraine's «ice princess».
4) What ……..? All sorts of physical exercises are very helpful to make our bodies strong and to keep us well mentally.

4. Answer the questions:

1. What do we have to do if we want to keep ourselves fit?
2. Why is England a specific country?
3. What place is occupied by sport in our country?
4. What Ukrainian sportsmen do you know?
5. What helps us to be strong?

23. A VISIT TO THE THEATRE

1. Study the following key-words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

to alter – змінювати
puppet theatre – лялькoвий театр
encourage – підтримувати
to be at smb's disposal – бути у розпорядженні
amateur dramatic – любительський драм. гурток
the stalls – партер
the gallery – гальорка
to be a real treat – бути справжньою насолодою

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about theatre and my last visit to the theatre. To begin with I'd like to say that there is a proverb, «All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy». It means that a man needs rest after hard work. Very often we are eagerly looking forward to weekends or holidays to go to the theatre to enjoy ourselves and have a good rest.

As you know, the 20th century brought great changes into the theatre. Cinema, radio, television, video altered the course of the major performing arts and created the new ones. But still there are hundreds of puppet theatres, conservatories and philarmonies, musical comedy theatres and opera houses where audience are excited at the prospect of seeing a play and the actors are most encouraged by the warm reception.

I have always envied the dwellers of large cities. They have so many opportunities to enjoy themselves. Theatres, cinemas, variety shows, circus, conservatories, concert halls, etc are at their disposal. In provincial towns like mine we have only amateur dramatics. That's why I always take the smallest chance to go to the theatre when in a big city.

Last time I was at the Kyiv Opera and Ballet House. I watched «iselle»here. You know, it's rather difficult to book a seat to the theatre like this one. I must confess we got our tickets thanks to our relatives who live in Kyiv. They booked the seats in advance. Both my parents were excited with the idea of seeing the ballet and listening to the charming sounds of Adan's music. We got to the theatre just before the curtain went up. The House was full. Our seats were in the third row of the stalls and we could see everything very well. Soon after we took our seats, the lights went slowly down and the first act began. The dancers who did the leading parts of young count Albert and a splendid delicate Giselle were at their best. The rest of the cast were wonderful too and their dancing made a great impression on us. During the interval everybody talked about the brilliant acting of the dancers. As to us, we liked everything: the wonderful scenery, marvelous acting, charming music. After the second act came to its end, the whole audience from the gallery to the pit, applauded the dancers and there were many curtain calls for them. Watching the ballet at the theatre was a real treat for us.

That's all for the present. Summing it up. Id like to say that I always take the smallest chance to go to the theatre when in a big city and have really a good rest there. It's no wonder. Everybody knows, all work and no rest makes Jack a dull boy.

2. Read the text carefully. Define the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false ones.

1. The dwellers of large cities have theatres, cinemas, variety shows, circus, concert halls at their disposal
2. Last time I was at the Donetsk Opera and Ballet House.
3. Our relatives booked the seats in advance.
4. It is not very difficult to book a seat to the theatre like this one.
5. Our seats were in the second row of the stalls.
6. The dancers who did the leading parts were at their thirty.
7. The rest of the cast were wonderful and their dancing impressed me greatly.
8. After the second act came to its end, the whole audience applauded the dancers though there were not many curtain calls for them.

3. Answer the questions:

1. What changes did the 20th century bring into the theatre?
2. What opportunities do the dwellers of large cities have to enjoy themselves?
3. What performance did the narrator watch last time when she was in Kyiv?
4. How did they get their tickets?
5. What were their impressions of the performance?
6. In what part of the theatre did they sit?
7. Was the performance a success?
8. How did the leading dancers do their parts?
9. How did the rest of the cast dance?

24. A VISIT TO THE MUSEUM

1. Study the following key-words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

spiritual – духовний
immensely – дуже, надзвичайно
unique – унікальний
conducted tour – екскурсія
career – кар'єра

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about my last visit to the museum. To begin with, I'd like to say that there is a proverb, «All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy». It means that a man needs rest after hard work. Besides, everybody knows that a man is a social being. For his existence he needs not only bread and meat but also spiritual food. You see, live and learn. They say, «Knowledge is power». It's universally accepted, money spent on brain is never spent in vain.

It goes without saying that one of the places where one can get spiritual food is a museum. Museums are an essential part of any culture and society.

As to me, I have always envied the dwellers of large cities. They have so many opportunities to enjoy themselves; museums, theatres, cinemas, variety shows, circus, conservatories, concert halls, etc are at their disposal. In provincial cities like mine we have only a small historical museum and a picture gallery. That's why we are eagerly

looking forward to holidays to go to a big city and to do a lot of sightseeing there.

Last year I went to a friend of mine who lives in Kyiv. I did an awful lot of sightseeing. I enjoyed my stay there immensely. But what I found most interesting was my visit to the Museum of Eastern and Western Art. The Museum is widely known because it contains a unique collection of Eastern and Western Art. This collection comprises thousands of paintings, drawings and sculptures. The works displayed in the Museum reflect all the main stages in the development of Eastern and Western Art from the eleventh to the twentieth centuries. During the conducted tour I learnt much about the Museum in general, about the creative careers of individual artists, the main stages in the history of fine art. I marvelled at the finest works from the Museum's collection. I also got acquainted with the individual styles and manners of great masters. I have to admit that the Museum of Western and Eastern Art is a national pride of this country. It occupies an outstanding place in its culture.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that I enjoyed every minute of my stay in Kyiv and of my visit to the Museum of Eastern and Western Art in particular. I had really a good rest there. And everybody knows, all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. I learnt a lot there. It goes without saying that it is very useful. You see, knowledge is power. They say, «Money spent on brain is never spent in vain»

2. Define the following answers true (T) or false (F)?

1. One of the places where one can get spiritual food is a museum.
2. Museums are an essential part of any town.
3. The dwellers of large cities haven’t so many opportunities to enjoy themselves.
4. In provincial cities we have only a small historical museum and a picture gallery.
5. The museum is widely known because it contains a unique collection of Eastern and Western Art.
6. The works displayed in the Museum reflect the main stages in the development of Eastern ad Western Art.

3. Answer the questions:

1. What is the difference between the dwellers of large cities and smaller ones?
2. Why are we eagerly looking forward to holidays?
3. What was the most interesting thing when the narrator went to Kyiv?
4. What does the collection of Eastern and Western Art comprise?
5. What times do the works displayed in the Museum reflect?
6. What can people learn during the conducted tour?
7. What did the author get acquainted with in the Museum?
8. What places of interest do you have in your native town?

25. A VISIT TO THE CINEMA

1. Study the following key-words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

eagerly – палко, з нетерпінням
feature film – художній фільм
thriller film – трилер
concert film – музичний фільм
animated cartoon – мультиплікаційний фільм
dub – дублювати, робити дубляж
tremendous – жахливий

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about cinema and my last visit to the cinema. To begin with, I'd like to say that there is a proverb, «All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy». It means that a man needs rest after hard work on weekdays. Very often we are eagerly looking forward to weekends to go to the cinema to enjoy ourselves.

As you know, there are many different kinds of films: feature films, horror films, thriller films, concert films, theatrical films, newsreels, animated cartoon films, foreign films dubbed in the mother tongue, documentaries. Films may be mute and sound, ordinary and wide-screen, black-and-white and colour.

At the first outset there were mute, ordinary black-and-white films. Nowadays the latter films are our history and oftener we prefer sound films to mute ones, wide-screen to ordinary, colour to black-and-white. Why so prefer? Because sometimes we may see ordinary, mute, black-

and-white films with a tremendous pleasure. For example, those with great Charles Chaplin. You see, tastes differ. There are people and people.

Usually we see films either in the cinema or on TV. And probably we see more and various films on TV. But from time to time I go to the cinema. I prefer that one situated in our district. The last film I saw in the cinema was an American film «Gone With The Wind», dubbed into Russian. It was a beautiful film. I enjoyed every minute of watching this film.

These days we may see many video films, too. They are as a rule the newest ones produced in the West. Among them: horror films and thrillery cowboy films, dramas, love stories and comedies.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that I like to go to the cinema or to watch films at home on TV or video because I may have a really good rest. Everybody knows, all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

2. Define the following answers true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false ones.

1. «All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy» means that everyone has to work hard.
2. At the first outset there were mute, ordinary black-and-white films.
3. Films may be only mute and ordinary.
4. Nowadays black-and-white films are very popular.
5. These days we may see many video films.
6. Video films we like to see are as a rule the newest ones produced in our country.
7 Sometimes we may see ordinary, mute, black-and-white films with a tremendous pleasure.

3. Answer the questions:

1. What kinds of films do you know?
2. What were films like at the first outset?
3. What films are our history nowadays?
4. What films do we prefer oftener?
5. Why do we prefer: sound and wide-screen films oftener?

6. What other films may we see these days?
7. What does the proverb mean «All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy».
8. Where do we usually see films?

26. A VISIT TO THE DOCTOR

1. Study the following key-words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

blessing – благо
to promote – підвищувати
ache – біль
prescription – рецепт
vomit – блювати, блювота
diagnose – ставити діагноз
flu – грип
physician – лікар

Now I'm going to say a few words about doctors, medicine, hospitals and things like that. To begin with, I'd like to say that everyone should do all he can to be healthy. Good health is a great blessing. It's very important to keep fit and to promote healthy lifestyle. Everybody knows that it's not healthy to smoke or drink, to overeat or to drink too much coffee or tea. It's desirable to eat a lot of vegetables and fruit, to exercise each day, to walk as much as possible. It's not for nothing that they say «An apple a day keeps all doctors away».

Nevertheless from time to time we may have some medical problems. We might have a bad headache or stomachache, a very sore throat, or toothache. Some people may complain about aches and pains all over.

People sometimes ask advice about medical problems at the chemist's. There you can buy something for a headache, for example, aspirin or paracetamol. You should take that medicine according to the prescription (for example, you can take two pills every four hours, if you need to). Usually, the prescription is given on the side of the bottle. In summer you can buy some cream for burns at the chemist's, if you have

sunburn. Then you should keep it covered up if you go out into the sun again.

But if you suffer from some serious problems (a bad headache, earache, stomachache, you are vomiting or having a high temperature) you should definitely see a doctor (e.g. a physician or a surgeon or a dentist). The doctor will examine you, diagnose the illness and write a prescription to you.

I have to admit that I'm trying to keep fit and I don't often go to the doctor's. But one day last February I got up and felt ill. I went back to bed. Mum called the doctor. The doctor came that day. He wrote a prescription for some medicine. He said it was Flu. Mum got the medicine when she went to the chemist's. It was horrible! I had to take it four times a day. Besides I had to have plenty of hot drinks, go to bed for a couple of days trying to relax more and to eat very light food. A few days later I went back to school. I was very happy to see my classmates again. It was so boring to stay in bed that long. I missed my friends so much although some of them had visited me several times. You know, «A friend in need is a friend indeed!»

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that each person should do his best to stay healthy. It's not for nothing that they say that good health is a great blessing!

2. Read the text carefully. Choose the best answer.

1. At the chemist's you can buy
a) something for painting.
b) something for a headache.
c) something to eat.

2. Usually the prescription is given
a) at the chemist's.
b) in hospital.
c) on the side of the bottle.

3. To keep fit it's desirable
a) to eat a lot.
b) to eat vegetables and fruit.
c) to stay hungry.

3. Answer the questions:

1. What should we do to be healthy?
2. Where can we buy some medicine?
3. When should we see a doctor?
4. Who writes a prescription for medicine?
5. What happened to the girl one day?
6. What did she have to do during her illness?
7. Did she like to be ill?

27. TRAVELLING

1. Study the following key-words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

psychologist – психолог
scenery – краєвид, ландшафт
surroundings – оточення
in advance – заздалегідь
departure – від'їзд, відправлення
voyage – подорож

Now I'd like to say a few words about travelling and my last trip. To begin with I'd like to say that there's a saying: «All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy». It means that a man needs rest after hard work on weekdays. That's why very often we are eagerly looking forward to weekends or holidays.

Psychologists say that from time to time one should leave the place he lives or works in for a while, to change scenery, so to speak. True, one does get tired of the same surroundings and daily routine. That's why some relaxation is essential to restore your mental and physical resources. And it stands to reason that: «A sound mind is in a sound body». The best place for relaxation, I believe, is the one where you have never been before. And it is by means of travelling that you get to that place.

Modern life is impossible without travelling. To understand how true it is you've got to go to a railway station, a sea or river port or to an

airport. There you are most likely to see hundreds of people hurrying to board a train, a ship or a plane.

To be on the safe side and to spare yourself the trouble of standing long hours in the line you'd better book tickets in advance. Before starting off you make your preparations. You visit your friends and settle all your business. On the eve of your departure you pack your things in a suitcase. When the day of your departure comes you call a taxi or get into a bus or tram or trolley-bus and go to the railway station.

As you know, there are different kinds of travelling: by air or by plane, by train, by sea, on foot. Each one is good in its own way. And different people prefer different kinds of travelling. You see, tastes differ. There are people and people. If you are in a hurry and want to save up your time you'd better travel by air. Travelling by air is, no doubt, the fastest way of travelling. If you are on a holiday and spend it by sea it's a must with you to go on a voyage. But there's one thing you've got to bear in mind. Some people can't stand travelling by sea and by air. They get sea-sick or air-sick. If to speak about travelling by train or by car, it is slower than by plane. But it has its advantages. You can see and marvel at the country you are travelling through but not only clouds or sea which is the case when you are flying by plane or go on a voyage.

As you see, each kind of travelling has its own advantages and disadvantages. And different people prefer different kinds of travelling. You see, tastes differ. There are people and people. Summing it up, I'd like to say that travelling helps us to restore our mental and physical resources. As you know, all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Sometimes it's very important to change our surroundings and daily routine. It's universally accepted, «A sound mind in a sound body. But in a few weeks' time you get tired of relaxation, you become home-sick and feel like returning home. It's not for nothing that they say, «East or West – home is best».

2. Answer the questions:

1. What does the proverb mean «All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy?!»
2. Why do we need rest?
3. What do we make before starting off?
4. What kinds of travelling do you know?

5. Which is the fastest way of travelling?
6. Why can’t some people stand travelling by sea and by air?
7. What advantages has travelling by train or by car?
8. What kind of travelling do you prefer?

3. Define the following answers true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false ones.

1. There is a proverb «All work and no rest makes John a dull boy», means that a man needs rest.
2. Psychologists say that from time to time one should leave the place he lives or works in for a while.
3. There you are (in shops)ost likely to see hundreds of people hurrying to board a train, a ship or a plane.
4. Before startingoff you visit your friends and settle all your business.
5. As you know there is only one kind of travelling on foot.
6. Each kind of travelling is good in its own way.
7. All people prefer travelling by bus.
8. Some people can’t stand travelling by sea and by air.

28. SHOPS AND SHOPPING

1. Study the following key-words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

existence – існування, життя
to run out of smth – закінчуватися
tinned meat – консервоване м’ясо
to be in short supply – бути обмеженим у чомусь
queue – черга
advantage – перевага
confectionery – кондитерська
receipt – чек, квитанція

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about shops and shopping. To begin with, I'd like to say that there's a proverb, «A hungry belly has no ears». It means that for his existence a man needs not only spiritual food. We have to buy food and clothes practically every day.

But, of course, we buy food more often than different kinds of clothes. Thus, when we run out of sugar or cereals we go to the grocer's or when we have hardly any bread in the house, we go to the baker's. If we need some meat (beef or pork or mutton or chicken, goose, duck or tinned meat or some sausage) we go to the butcher's. At the greengrocer's we may buy vegetables and fruit; fresh and tinned or preserved. When we are in short supply of dairy products (milk, cream, sour cream, cottage cheese), we visit the dairy. Only a few years ago shopping was considered quite a difficult thing. Very often people had to stand in long lines to buy necessary things. Nowadays we don't have any problems with queues. We face two main problems if to speak about shopping. They are: the problem of choice and money. You may buy practically everything to your taste in today's shops although they say, «There are people and people. Tastes differ». The only thing necessary is money. Nowadays you can't find any lines in most of the shops, especially in expensive ones.

And during the last years many new shops have appeared. Most of all people like new supermarkets. They have one very important advantage. You may find practically everything there, both food and clothes. We really make shopping rounds with silver trolleys there. It's very convenient. We may put all our purchases in a silver trolley. Usually supermarkets offer a wide choice of things in different counters; of dairy products, soft drinks, vegetables, frozen food, tins, meat counters, confectionery and what not! And besides you may find a wide choice of things useful in housekeeping (soap, washing powder, cosmetics, etc) and even clothes. All you have to do is to choose something to your taste, put it into a silver trolley (a large wire shopping basket on wheels provided by self-service stores) and go with it to a cash-desk. A cashier will count the total sum of your purchases and will give you a receipt. So as you see, it's very convenient and comfortable. The only trouble is that these supermarkets are quite expensive and not all the people may afford shopping there. They think, it's not worth it and do their shopping in markets. But, it's no wonder. As you know, there are people and people. Tastes differ.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that we can't do without shopping. As you know, for his existence a man needs not only spiritual food. They say, «A hungry belly has no ears. A hungry man

is an angry man». And though shopping isn't my hobby-horse, I have to go shopping nearly every day.

2. Are the following answers true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false ones.

1. When we run out of sugar or cereals we go to the baker's
2. If we need some meat we go to the butcher's.
3. We buy vegetables and fruit at the grocer's.
4. We visit the dairy when we need some mutton or pork.
5. Nowadays we face two main problems: the problem of queues and money.
6. We may find practically everything in the supermarket.
7. Usually supermarkets offer a wide choice of things and even clothes.
8. A cashier will count the total sum of your purchases and will give you a note.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the proverb «A hungry belly has no ears!» mean?
2. Where do we go to buy tinned fruit?
3. What problems do we face if to speak about shopping?
4. What shops do most people like?
5. What things can we buy in a supermarket?
6. What advantage do supermarkets have?
7. What is their disadvantage?

29. SEASONS AND WEATHER

1. Study the following key-words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

to melt – топити
to bud – розпускатися
to sow – сіяти
harvest – врожай
to become sunburnt – ставати засмаглим
seashore – узбережжя

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about seasons and weather and my favourite season. To begin with I'd like to say that there is no bad weather, there are bad clothes. It's universally accepted that every season is beautiful in its own way. They say, «When the weather is wet,

We must not fret, –
When the weather is cold,
We must not scold.
When the weather is warm,
We must not storm,-
But be thankful together
Whatever the weather».

In some parts of the world the weather stays very much the same day after day. In other places it often changes. In places where the weather changes often everyone is interested in it. They say, «When two Englishmen meet, their first talk is about weather».

Usually the weather depends on the season we live in. As you know, there are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. There are three months in every season.

In spring the days become longer and nights shorter. The sun shines warmly. Bright spring sun-rays begin to melt snow in the fields and in the streets, icy sheet on the rivers and lakes. The trees begin to bud and soon tiny green leaves begin to appear. Birds come back from the south. The fruit trees begin to blossom. The farmers begin to sow fields. Nature awakens.

In summer the days are the longest and the nights are the shortest. It is very hot. People have holidays and vacations. They spend much time on the seashore, river beaches, in the forests and mountains. It is a good time to become sunburnt, to swim, to pick mushrooms and berries, to gather flowers, in short, to have a good rest. Summer – this is the time of rains, showers and thunderstorms, lightning. Sometimes it rains cats and dogs.

In autumn the days become shorter and nights longer. The sky is often cloudy. This is a rainy season. But there are some sunny days in late September which are called Indian summer. It is getting colder. Pupils and students resume their study. The farmers begin to harvest what they have sowed in spring. A proverb says: «As you sow, you shall mow». The

tree leaves, grass turn yellow and gold and they fall. By the way, «fall» is the name of autumn in American English. Birds fly away to the south to come back in spring. Late autumn welcomes winter.

In winter the days are the shortest and the nights are the longest. The sky is grey, the sun shines but doesn't warm. Soon it will snow, perhaps, heavily and the ground will be covered with a white sheet. The weather gets frosty. The greatest holidays in winter are Christmas and the New Year. And we say on these days, «Merry Christmas» and «Happy New Year».

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that each season is beautiful in its own way. And it’s no wonder. They say, «There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes».

2. Read the text carefully. Choose the best answer.

1. Usually the weather depends
a) on the country we live in.
b) on the season we live in.
c) on the weather forecast.

2. In spring
a) the days become shorter and nights longer.
b) the days are the longest and the nights are the shortest.
c) the days become longer and nights shorter.

3. Summer is
a) the time of rains, showers and thunderstorms.
b) a rainy season.
c) the time when nature awakens.

4. Indian summer is a period of.
a) sunny days in October.
b) rainy days in September.
c) sunny days in late September.

5. Summer is a good time
a) to pick mushrooms and berries, to swim, to become sunburnt.
b) to harvest what has been sowed in spring.
c) to celebrate Christmas and the New Year.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What seasons are there in a year?
2. What happens to nature in spring?
3. What do people do in summer?
4. What is «fall?»
5. What are the greatest holidays in winter?
6. What happens to nature in winter?
7. When do the farmers begin to harvest the crop?
8. What do the farmers do in spring?

30. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

1. Study the following key-words and expressions. Practise their pronunciation.

image – образ
to contaminate – забруднювати, заражати
toxic waste – токсичні відходи
to worsen – погіршити
drastic changes – рішучі зміни
deterioration – погіршення
drought – посуха
devastating hurricanes – спустошуючі урагани
soil – земля, грунт
the greenhouse effect – парниковий ефект

Now I'm going to tell you a few words about the problem of environmental protection we're facing nowadays. To begin with I'd like to say that we all live on the planet Earth. The Earth is our home. We should think of the state of its environment. Everybody knows, as you sow, you shall mow. It's universally accepted, «There is no place like home. Every bird has its own nest».

As I have already said, there are a lot of problems facing humanity at present. But on the top of them is that of environmental protection. Ten years ago the word «ecology» hardly meant anything for the majority of people. But at present the image of a sick planet has become firmly established in the public mind. The thing is the state of environment has

greatly worsened of late. It happened because of the growing effect of the rapid industrial development on the natural world. Soil, water and air are contaminated with toxic wastes. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about ozone holes, droughts, high levels of radiation, about food contaminated with chemicals. Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns. The worst droughts, the mildest winters and the most devastating hurricanes have become typical of those parts of the world where they used to be a rare occurrence. Weather patterns have been changing recently due to the global warming-up process and its major reason – the greenhouse effect. Thus it is of vital importance that we should start cutting down the release of gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. You may ask why people get so much worried about the state of environment. The answer to this question is fairly simple. The matter is the deterioration of environment is telling heavily on people. They are paying for this with their health. What all people need is a healthy environment.

To solve this burning problem, I believe it is necessary to do the following: 1) to combine efforts of all nations; 2) to raise safety standards of all industrial facilities; 3) to adequately process by-products of industry; 4) to set up an international centre for emergency environmental assistance.

That's all for the present. Summing it up, I'd like to say that though each man faces his personal problems, the problem of environmental protection is on the top of the most important tasks humanity has to solve. The Earth is our home. We should take care of it. It's universally accepted, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home.

2. Read the text carefully. Choose the best answer.

1. The state of environment has worsened because of
a) the weather.
b) the growing effect of the rapid industrial development.
c) ozone holes.

2. People get worried about the state of environment
a) because it is telling heavily on people.
b) because the word "ecology" hardly meant anything for them.

c) because it is one of the problems facing humanity at present.

3. Droughts and hurricanes have become
a) a rare occurrence.
b) typical.
c) the top problem.

4. Weather patterns have been changing recently due to
a) the greenhouse effect.
b) toxic wastes.
c) great number of people.

3. Answer the questions:

1. Why is the problem of environmental protection on the top of problems facing humanity at present?
2. Who is very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns?
3. Why do people get so much worried about the state of environment?
4. What is necessary to do in order to solve this problem?
5. What is meant by the greenhouse effect?
6. Why have weather patterns been changing?
7. What are the results of the rapid industrial development?

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