

TEST 1

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

How to Have a Good Relationship with Your Parents

(1)_____

Without mutual respect, any relationship will be an unhappy one. People who respect each other: a) value each other's opinions, b) listen to each other, c) disagree without screaming or insults. And remember, your parents have lived longer than you — don't discount their experience and knowledge.

(2)_____

This is your key to freedom. The way to build trust is through honesty and responsibility. Honesty means you don't lie or manipulate. Responsibility means you are reliable and can be counted on to use good judgment. When your parents trust you, it's a lot easier for them to say «yes».

(3)_____

Your parents want to know what's going on in your life. If you keep them in the dark, they won't know when you need their help or whether they can trust you. Tell them what you're up to, share your thoughts and feelings with them, and seek their advice for your problems (you don't have to take it). Communication builds closeness.

(4)_____

If you're always honest, a parent will be likely to believe what you say. If you sometimes hide the truth or add too much drama, parents will have a harder time believing what you tell them. If you tell stories, they'll find it hard to trust you.

(5)_____

Using a tone that's friendly and polite makes it more likely that parents will listen and take what you say seriously. It also makes it more likely that they'll talk to you in the

same way. Of course, this is hard for any of us (adults included) when we're feeling heated about something. If you think your emotions might get the better of you, do something to blow off steam before talking: go for a run. Cry. Hit your pillow. Do whatever it takes to sound calm when you need to.

These guidelines work both ways. If, on occasions, your parents violate any of these guidelines, talk to them about it. Pick a time when you are both calm and feeling good toward each other (never when you're angry). Then, explain to them what they did, how it makes you feel, and what you'd like them to do instead.

- A. Win Your Parents' Confidence
- B. Try not to Argue or Whine
- C. Speak Respectfully
- D. Never Lie
- E. Try to Understand Their Point of View
- F. Respect Each Other
- G. Communicate
- H. Give Details That Can Help Parents to Understand Your Situation

Task 2

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

For hundreds of years China produced the only teas known to the western world. Tea came in two basic types: Green and Black. Black tea is oxidised whereas green tea is unoxidised. Each type of tea, whether black or green, was available in a number of different quantities, qualities and from a varied number of growing regions within China. Teas were given anglicised Chinese names for consumption in Europe and America.

Some of the teas carried by ships like «Cutty Sark» are still readily available today. Lapsang Souchong, literally “small plant from Lapu Mountain”, is renowned for its tarry taste, acquired through drying over pine wood fires. A legend states that this black tea

acquired its unique taste by accident. It's said that the Chinese army camped in a tea factory that was full of drying leaves which had to be moved to accommodate the soldiers. When the soldiers left, the leaves needed to be dried quickly, so the workers lit open fires of pine wood to speed up the drying. The tea reached the market on time and a new flavour had been created.

The real reason this black tea originally acquired its smoky flavour is due to the 17th-century preservation methods used by Chinese tea producers when they began to export their teas to Europe and America. Their traditional green teas did not travel as well and quickly lost quality during the 15—18-month journey across land and sea. By the time «Cutty Sark*» was sailing, this journey time had been cut to 6 months. The producers developed a method of rolling, oxidising and drying their teas so that they would hold their quality for longer. Once the teas had been oxidised, they were spread on bamboo baskets which were placed on racks in the drying room. This was built over ovens that allowed the heat to rise up through vents in the ceiling and into the drying room above. To fire the ovens, the tea manufacturers used the local pine wood from the forests that surrounded (and still surround) the factories, and as the wood slowly burned, it gave off a certain amount of smoke that was absorbed by the drying tea and gave it a lightly smoked, sappy, pine character.

The factories that made those lightly smoked black teas in Fujian province still manufacture lightly smoked Lapsangs in exactly the same way as they did 400 years ago.

To get the tea safely to Europe in as fresh condition as possible, it was packed into softwood chests which were lined inside with lead foil and covered on the outside with bamboo or rush matting for protection. The tea chests were constructed in a variety of sizes and occasionally irregular shapes to enable the cargo to conform to the finely curved hulls of the tea clippers. The chests were separated at each layer by wooden battens known as dunnage to give rigidity to the stowage of cargo and also to allow the air - to circulate. The Tween Deck and the lower hold of «Cutty Sark» would have been packed solidly with such tea chests.

According to the text, which of the following statements is true?

1. All the tea from China was carried to England by the ship «Cutty Sark».
2. Lapsang Souchong is the name of a tea producer.
3. Both black tea and green tea are combined chemically with oxygen.
4. The black tea Lapsang Souchong acquired its smoky flavour by chance.
5. As a legend says, the soldiers of the Chinese army
 - A lit open fires of pine wood to speed up the tea leaves drying.
 - B moved the raw tea leaves aside in order to accommodate themselves for a night.
 - C brought the tea to the market on time.
 - D created a new tea flavour.
6. The new technique of producing tea with a unique smoky flavour was developed _
 - A in order to make the tea tastier.
 - B as a result of creating a new preservation method.
 - C because the new tea lost its quality during the 15—18-month journey.
 - D by European producers.
7. What can we say from the text about the method of producing tea with the unique smoked taste?
 - A The tea was dried on bamboo baskets and after that oxidized.
 - B The drying room was located next to the ovens.
 - C The tea manufacturers used bamboo wood in order to fire the ovens.
 - D The drying tea got its lightly smoked taste from the pine wood used to fire the ovens.
8. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
 - A The method of making those lightly smoked black teas in Fujian province hasn't changed for 40 years already.

B While being transported to Europe, the tea was packed into bamboo chests.

C The tea chests were of the same size and shape.

D Dunnage was the wooden battens which separated the tea chests.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Events Which Separate Us from EURO 2012

During the preparation for the tournament seven more significant events are scheduled by the UEFA to take place before the start of the European Football Championship.

(11) The Enlistment of the Volunteers

The Volunteers' campaign started in June and was finished in late September, 2011. For this very moment, UEFA's official website received more than 12 thousand applications from 110 countries worldwide. So now potential volunteers apply for the job and pass the interviews. Therefore, only 5,000 people will help to host the championship.

(12) "EURO 2012 Friends" Campaign

Another event that took place in September was summing up the «EURO 2012 Friends*» campaign. Ukraine and Poland should approve the final list of the Championship friends; each host country will have 100 of them. The Ukrainian party has already defined the majority and among them you can see famous sportsmen (e.g. Klitschko brothers, Serhiy Bubka, Valeriy Borzov), politicians, and celebrities.

“They are not only friends with football but I consider them close people”, said the UEFA President, Michel Platini. “I know that nobody refused to become the part of the football celebration who has received the invitation to partake in the programme. Together we will organize an unforgettable event!” he added.

(13) December

Nevertheless, the most important and significant event definitely will be the draws for EURO 2012. The official ceremony will take place in Kyiv's palace «Ukraina» on 2 December, 2011. Also this day the promo-campaign of the EURO 2012, host countries and cities will start. Moreover, the official ball of the EURO 2012 is to be presented on 2 December.

(14) A Tour of the EURO 2012 Troph

The following event will take place in 2012. So, between March and May, UEFA plan to make a tour of the EURO 2012 trophy that the winner will get. The tour includes the road show with Henri Delaunay Cup through the host cities, presentation of the special video on the tournament history and the show of the big balloon made in the form of a cup.

(15) The Presentation of the Official Song

In March, 2012, the presentation of the official song of the European football tournament is to take place. This event will be the final one before the start of the EURO 2012.

On 8 June, 2012, the Warsaw Stadium will host the opening ceremony of EURO 2012. The final will take place at the Olympic Stadium in Kyiv on 1 July, 2012.

Due to this event

- A** Ukraine and Poland have acquired 100 of Championship friends each.
- B** three important events will take place.
- C** the spectators will gather at the Olympic Stadium in Kyiv in June, 2012.
- D** a road show, a video presentation and a balloon show are planned.
- E** the presentation of UEFA's anthem is observed.
- F** famous sportsmen, politicians, and celebrities are invited.
- G** UEFA has employed thousands of young people who will help to host the championship.
- H** everybody can be sure that the EURO 2012 will begin just after it.

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

With thousands of English Language Studying Programmes (16) _____, students often have a difficult time identifying the ideal programme for them. So, in order to make the right choice, students should consider a number of factors.

First, find a programme that will help you to reach your goals, whether they are for business, entrance to a university, or pleasure. Look over the programme's website and see if you can find a statement which should reveal the programme's own goals. Ask for a copy of a class syllabus to see (17) _____.

Talk to current or former students to see what their experiences were like.

Second, look into the teachers' qualifications to see not only (18) _____, but also what experiences they have had working with international students. Do the teachers have experience working overseas? Do they speak another language? If so, they might have a better understanding of the educational backgrounds of their students. Third, ask about the student composition of the programme. How many nationalities are represented in the classes? Abroad mix of students will give you a variety of opportunities to speak English and learn about other foreign cultures. However, even if there are students (19) _____, you can still have a very positive experience, especially if the teacher encourages the use of English in class. On the other hand, don't choose a programme solely based on classroom composition. Remember that you will only be in class a few hours a day, so you'll actually have more time outside of class (20) _____, so THAT is your real classroom.

Then, compare the prices of programmes in the area you want to live. Just remember that price is not the best indicator of a programme's quality, though keep in mind that better and more experienced instructors are often paid more, and thus, the tuition reflects this. Also, the school might provide good computer, recreational, and educational facilities (21) _____ to a good learning atmosphere, and thus, this can be added to your tuition cost. Thus, as the experience shows, you get what you pay for.

- A how long they have been teaching
- B that can contribute
- C what will be studied in the class
- D to interact with people in the community
- E high standards of excellence
- F caused by the poor preparation
- G who speak your language
- H spread out around the world

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

iPhone That Talks Back

Now even your phone can talk back.

Matt Legend Gemmell, a 22) _____ designer from Edinburgh, got a new Apple Inc. iPhone on Friday and asked it: “Who’s your daddy? “

“You are”, the phone answered, in the (23) _____ of an authoritative man.

The real science of artificial intelligence is finally catching up to science (24) _____. HAL 9000, the scary computer that could respond from the movie “2001: A Space Odyssey”, has come to life, in the form of Siri, a (25) _____ personal assistant that comes with Apple’s iPhone 4S, which arrived in stores in October, 2011.

The phone takes verbal commands and questions, and (26) _____ with computer-generated speech. Real humans are responding to this amazing (27) _____ by asking their iPhones ridiculous questions.

The good news is Siri has a sense of humour.

Micah Gantman, the director of mobile business at software firm HasOffers.com in Seattle, asked his (28) _____ : “How much wood would a wood chuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?” It answered: “Depends if you’re talking about African

or European wood”.

Nicky Kelly, a 40-year-old from Suffolk, UK, asked her iPhone: “Tell me a joke”. It answered: “Two iPhones walk into a bar... I forget the rest”.

When a blogger Joshua Topolsky asked Siri about the meaning of life, it said: “I can’t answer that now, but give me some time to write a very long play in which nothing happens”.

A lot of work went into so much (29) _____ sarcasm.

The (30) _____ of Siri put “deep thought” into the personality of their software, says Norman Winarsky, a co-founder of the company that was bought by Apple for \$200 million in 2010. Siri was born out of an artificial intelligence project at SRI International, a research institute.

An Apple spokeswoman declined to answer questions about

(31) _____ Siri works. (32) _____ uses different voices in each of its available markets: female in the US, Australia and Germany, and male in the UK and France.

However, we know that Siri has two distinct systems at its heart. One listens and (33) _____ what customers are saying, the other interprets the meaning behind the request and responds.

	A	B	C	D
22	software	footwear	silverware	chinaware
23	saying	vote	voice	speech
24	discovery	computer	fiction	based

25	theoretical	unreal	actual	virtual
26	responds	inquires	asks	demands
27	invitation	invention	invasion	envision
28	iPhone	staff	personnel	employees
29	false	imitation	natural	artificial
30	users	consumers	creators	clients
31	why	what	how	when
32	He	She	It	They
33	answers	translates	copies	reloads

Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Hurricane Was a Nightmare

Kevin Parfait from Martinique tells about a disaster experience: «This

story (34) _____ about seven years ago. At that time I was only eleven years old, but images of that week are still (35) _____ if it all happened yesterday.

During that week, we had to face (36) _____ to the most powerful hurricane Martinique (37) _____. The fact that I was little increased the effects of such an experience. I can still hear the noise of the wind (38) _____ on the taped windows that were shaking. Outside, everything was flying or moving. trees, papers, plastics.

But the nightmare was not that phase when we were just afraid without (39) _____ other possibilities. The real one was after it hit. In fact, the hurricane (40) _____ the island only once, but three times, causing more and more damage at each crossing.

During the entire week following that event, we (41) _____ to go out of the house. All the roads (42) _____ cut off, and we did not have running water or phones.

Under those conditions, (43) _____ part was having no contact with the rest of my family living around the island. The feeling of presuming the death of your close friends and relatives was hard to endure. We (44) _____ like that for one horrible week before everything (45) _____. For me, those seven days were a real nightmare ».

	A	B	C	D
34	take place	took place	have taken place	had taken place
35	as clear as	so clear	both clear and	rather clear
36	in	on	for	up
37	ever see	ever saw	have ever seen	had ever seen
38	blow	to blow	blowing	blew
39	no	any	every	some
40	do not cross	did not cross	had not crossed	was not crossed
41	can't	could not	were not able	had not able
42	are	were	have been	had been
43	the hardest	hardest	the most hard	harder

44	lived	have lived	has lived	had lived
45	fixed	was fixed	were fixed	been fixed

Writing

46 Use the plan below to write a for-and-against essay (at least 100 words) about advantages and disadvantages of social networking.

PLAN

Introduction *Para 1*: state the topic.

Main body *Para 2*: define points for social networking.

Para 3: define points against social networking.

Conclusion *Para 4*: sum up the advantages and disadvantages of social networking.

TEST 2

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Peacekeeping

Wherever there is conflict in the world and enemies have agreed to let a third party or neutral force come in to try and maintain the peace, it is usually the familiar blue helmets of the United Nations that we see on the scene.

(1) _____

The actual definition of peacekeeping is a bit unclear and it was never written into the original UN Charter, but it goes something like « using military personnel from different countries under the command of the UN to control and resolve armed conflicts either between or within states ». Peacekeeping is neither just finding out the facts nor full-scale

military intervention, but something in between.

Over the last ten years it has become clear that for peacekeeping to work certain things must already be in place — the conflicts must actually have finished and there must be a genuine desire for peace on both sides. The peacekeeping force must have clear international support and a mandate that shows it is strictly neutral; and it needs adequate resources to do the job.

(2) _____

There have been 56 UN peacekeeping operations in total since 1948, although over 30 of those have happened since 1990.

Two of these operations have in fact never stopped since 1948: the interventions in the Arab/Israeli conflict following the foundation of the state of Israel, and in the dispute between Pakistan and India over the Kashmir region.

Another that has been going on for over forty years is on the divided island of Cyprus, where peace has been maintained between Greek and Turkish Cypriots since March, 1964.

(3) _____

There are different types of intervention, some more discrete than others:

Observation/monitoring only, for example of Cuban troops leaving Angola or of the Iran-Iraq ceasefire in 1991.

Assisting a country to independence, for example in Namibia 1978— 1989.

Armed intervention, for example in the Suez Canal region 1956—1967 to keep Egypt and Israel apart and supervise the withdrawal of troops from the UK, France and Israel.

(4) _____

They are professional soldiers, civilian police and military observers from any member country of the UN. These countries also provide supplies, transportation, telecommunications, and administrative help, amongst other things.

(5) _____

Somalia was the first big failure for UN intervention in 1992. In Srebrenica in 1994, a Dutch force under UN command failed to prevent a massacre of the local population, and in Rwanda in the same year there was full-scale genocide of nearly a million people, despite a peacekeeping force of 5,000.

Four UN missions to Angola failed to stop civil war breaking out again and again. It seems only if there is a real will to turn away from war, can peacekeepers be effective.

The attack on the UN headquarters in Baghdad in 2003 has also called into question the respect for being impartial which the organization thought it had.

Nevertheless, most people agree that the world still needs some kind of neutral body, backed by force if necessary, for helping former enemies make the transition from war to peace.

A Who Are the Peacekeepers?

B Some Success Stories

C What Is It?

D Who Pays?

E Are All UN Peacekeeping Missions Similar?

F The Future

G How Long Has It Been Going on?

H Didn't Peacekeeping Get a Bad Name in the 1990s?

Task 2

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

10 Greenhill Street

Liverpool, CT 95135

May 4, 2008 Customer Service

Sports Goods, LLC

72 Rose Terrace Road

Gateshead, WA 65435

Dear Sirs,

I ordered a new pair of soccer boots (item #1948543) from your website on 15 April.

I received the order on 21 April. Unfortunately, when I opened it I saw that the boots had been used. The boots had dirt all over them and there was a small tear in front of the part where the right toe would go. My order number is AF26168156.

To resolve the problem, I would like you to return the sum of money which I paid for my boots — that's £56. In fact, I don't want you to send me another pair as I have already gone out and bought new boots at my local sporting goods store, so sending another pair would result in having two pairs of the same boots.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter. I have been a satisfied customer of your company for many years and this is the first time I have encountered a problem. If you need to contact me, you can reach me at (045) 28643986.

Sincerely yours,

Julian Peters

6. The reason for writing this letter is

A to order a pair of soccer boots.

B to complain about the order.

C to demand the replacement of the order.

D to inquire about details of the service.

7. According to the text, the customer made the order of his soccer boots

A at an Internet shop.

B at the local supermarket.

C at a TV shop.

D nowhere — he didn't order them.

8. The customer was unsatisfied with the order because
- A he didn't like the colour of the boots.
 - B the price of the boots appeared to be too high.
 - C the order was delayed for a week.
 - D the boots sent by the company were not new.
9. What was wrong with the boots delivered to the customer?
- A They were of the wrong size.
 - B They were dirty and torn.
 - C The wrong model was delivered.
 - D The customer expected to receive two pairs, not one.
10. What does the customer suggest doing in order to resolve the problem with the order?
- A He wants a new pair of boots.
 - B He wants his money back.
 - C He expects to get some extra money for the inconveniences.
 - D He wants two pairs of soccer boots.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(1 1) **G'Vanni's**

Located in the heart of the North End, *G'Vanni's* has been pleasing visitors and locals for many years. The cosy yet extremely colourful dining room is a perfect location for a romantic dinner or friendly meeting. The extensive menu includes such appetizer favourites as Butterflied Shrimp with organic tomato and Clams Oreganata with butter and crumbs. Salads include Pomodoro, a classic Italian tomato and fresh mozzarella and Antipasto Freddo with veggies, Italian cold cuts, cheese, tuna, and sardines. The rest of

the menu includes Kobe Beef Meatballs, pasta, chicken, veal, pizza, fresh vegetables, and of course the freshest seafood available.

(12) **The Bay Voyage**

The Bay Voyage boasts one of the city's best restaurants and catering facilities with its superb cuisine, perfect service, and breathtaking views. Leisure abounds in the award-winning dining room, which is the best choice for a Sunday meal. Live jazz and blues.

(13) **La Strega**

La Strega is the place to see or to be seen. It offers the perfect balance between luxury and friendly comfort. Come to feel the atmosphere of a real Italian experience, and maybe watch one of your favourite movies. Enjoy.

(14) **One Bellevue**

It is a totally vegetarian restaurant specializing in international cuisine that features fresh local food with mostly organic ingredients.

The restaurant is broken into several separate levels and areas that make for a comfortable and more intimate atmosphere than you might expect from the building's exterior. There's plenty of warm wood and white table linens that give the place a sophisticated feel.

(15) **Chris Steak House**

Chris Steak House serves only the finest corn-fed Midwestern beef available. Our steaks are served sizzling, so every bite is hot and delicious. And while steak is king of the dishes, the menu also includes expertly executed seafood, lamb, pork, and poultry dishes, as well as classic appetizers, fresh salads, side dishes, and home-made desserts. The award-winning wine list features more than 250 world-class international and domestic labels. Many premium wines are also available by the glass.

Lunch is served Monday through Friday and dinner is served nightly, reservations are suggested and private dining may be arranged. To experience fine dining at its prime, just

follow the sizzle to *Chris Steak House*.

In this restaurant/café

- A. you can book a table beforehand.
- B. the special course is pie-and-mash.
- C. there's a wide choice of desserts.
- D. you can take the opportunity of film watching.
- E. you can enjoy live music.
- F. there's the perfect environment for a romantic dinner.
- G. there are first-class vegetarian dishes.
- H. business meetings are usually held.

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21).

There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The New Seven Wonders

The results of a worldwide vote to choose the New Seven Wonders of the World have been announced (16) _____. In contrast to the wonders of the ancient world, the new list emerged from an exercise in which tens of millions of votes were cast by people around the world. This is a report from Alison Roberts:

“The seven wonders chosen in a global poll in which a hundred-million votes were said to have been cast online, by phone and by text message were announced one by one (17) _____ order towards the end of a glitzy ceremony in Lisbon.

First came the Great Wall of China, said to be the only monument visible from space. Its certificate was handed over to Chinese officials by Neil Armstrong, the first man (18) _____. Next up was Petra, the stone-carved ancient city in Jordan, whose royal family led a campaign for it. Rio de Janeiro's Statue of Christ the Redeemer also made the cut after an appeal by Brazil's president for his compatriots to vote. There were two other

winners from America — Machu Picchu in Peru and Chichen Itza in Mexico — representatives of ancient civilisations unknown to Antipater of Sidon, the Greek writer who drew up the original list of wonders two thousand two hundred years ago. The last two wonders were Rome’s Colosseum, described in its introduction (19) _____ , and the Taj Mahal. That was announced by Bollywood star Bipasha Basu who, along with Oscar-winning actors Ben Kingsley and Hilary Swank (20) _____.

The Pyramids at Giza, the only wonder on the original list still standing, had been made an honorary candidate, guaranteed a mention. But Egyptian officials shunned the whole initiative anyway as too commercial. At the ceremony’s close, its Swiss organizer, Bernard Weber, (21) _____ — a global poll on the seven natural wonders of the world”.

- A. on the Moon
- B. at a ceremony in Lisbon
- C. announced his next initiative
- D. in random
- E. just attract the best
- F. as a symbol of joy and suffering
- G. completely honoured
- H. presented the ceremony

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Freshers’ Week

The UK has a well-respected (22) _____ education system and some of the top universities and research institutions in the world. But to those who are new to it all, it can be overwhelming and sometimes confusing.

October is usually the busiest month in the academic calendar. Universities have something called Freshers' Week for their (23) _____. It's a great opportunity to make new friends, join lots of clubs and settle into university life.

(24) _____, having just left the comfort of home and all your friends behind, the prospect of meeting lots of strangers in big halls can be nerve-racking. Where do you start? Who should you make friends with? Which clubs should you (25) _____?

Luckily, there will be thousands of others in the same boat as you worrying about starting their university (26) _____ life on the right foot. So just take it all in slowly. Don't rush into (27) _____ that you'll regret for the next three years.

Here are some top tips from past students on how to survive Freshers' Week:

- blend in. Make (28) _____ you are aware of British social etiquette.

Have some Cola and snacks handy for your housemates and friends;

- be (29) _____. Sometimes cups of tea or even (30) _____ of toast can give you a head start in making friends;

- be sociable. The more active you are, the more (31) _____ you'll be to meet new people than if you're someone who never leaves one's room;

- _____ bring a doorstop. Keep your door open when you're (32) _____ and that sends positive messages to your neighbours that you are (33) _____.

So with a bit of clever planning and motivation, Freshers' Week can give you a great start to your university life and soon you'll be passing on your wisdom to next year's new recruits.

	A	B	C	D
22	high	higher	highest	highness
23	graduates	lecturers	newcomers	undergraduates
24	Thus	However	As well as	In order to
25	join	unite	connect	bond
26	society	socialism	socially	social

27	something	nothing	anything	everything
28	assure	sure	surely	unsure
29	hospitable	distant	unsociable	pleasure
30	loafs	bars	slices	packs
31	like	liking	likely	unlike
32	at	in	out	outside
33	reserved	shy	friendly	cold

Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Stonecutter

Once upon a time there was a stonecutter. The stonecutter lived in a land where a life of privilege meant (34) _____ powerful. Looking (35) _____ his life he decided that he was unsatisfied with the way things were and so he set out to become the most powerful man in the land.

Looking around his land he (36) _____ to himself what it was to be Powerful. Looking up he saw the Sun shining down on all the land. «The Sun must be the most powerful thing that there is, for it (37) _____ down on all things, and all things grow from its touch». So he (38) _____ the Sun.

Days later, as he shone his power down on the inhabitants of the land, there came a cloud which passed beneath him obstructing his brilliance. (39) _____, he realized that the Sun was not the most powerful thing in the land, if a simple cloud could interrupt his greatness. So he became a cloud, in fact, he became the most powerful storm that the world (40) _____.

And so he blew his rain and lightning, and resounded with thunder all over the land, (41) _____ that he was the most powerful. Untill one day he came (42) _____ a boulder.

Down and down he poured and his thunder roared, lightning flashed and filled the sky, striking the ground near the boulder. His winds blew and blew and blew, and yet, despite all his efforts, he (43) _____ not budge the boulder.

Frustrated again, he realized that the storm was not the most powerful thing in the land, rather it must be the boulder. So he became the boulder.

For days he (44) _____, unmovable, and impassive, demonstrating his power, until one day, a stonecutter came and chiselled him to bits.

The moral of the story is: sometimes the most important thing to remember is that you already have.

	A	B	C	D
34	be	to be	being	been j
35	at	in	for	up l
36	wonder	wondered	wondering	had wondered j
37	shines	shining	shone	shine l
38	become	became	has become	had become I
39	Frustrated	Frustrating	Frustrate	Frustrates j
40	ever saw	had ever seeing	was ever seen	had ever seen j
41	demonstrate	to demonstrate	demonstrating	demonstrated j
42	across	over	under	on l
43	can	cans	could	couldn't
44	is sitting	are sitting	were sitting	was sitting

45	can	need	ought	should
----	-----	------	-------	--------

Writing

46 Write a letter introducing yourself and your family to your pen friend, using the plan below:

PLAN

Introduction

Para 1: greeting; your full name, age, what you look like, where you live.

Main body

Para 2, 3: your family: names, ages, jobs, what they look like. Conclusion

Para 4: ask your friend to write back; closing remarks; your signature.

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

TEST 3

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(1) _____

It's hardly surprising that weather is a favourite topic for so many people around the world — it affects where we choose to live, what we wear, our moods, and perhaps even our national characteristics. A sunny day can relieve the deepest depression, while extreme weather can destroy homes and threaten lives.

(2) _____

Palm trees bent double in hurricane force winds, cars stranded in snow drifts, people navigating small boats down flooded city streets — images we are all familiar with from news reports of severe weather spells. But many of the consequences of the weather are less newsworthy.

«I'm feeling a bit under the weather» is a common complaint in Britain, especially on Monday mornings, and it seems that weather really can be responsible for moods. Studies have shown that changeable weather can make it hard to concentrate, cloudy skies slow down reflexes, and high humidity with hot, dry winds makes many people irritable and snappy.

(3) _____

If you live in a place like Britain, where the weather seems to change daily if not hourly, you could be forgiven for thinking that the weather is random. In fact the weather is controlled by systems which move around areas of the globe. In the UK the weather

depends on depressions, often called «lows», and anticyclones, also known as ‘highs’. These systems start in the Atlantic Ocean, and make their way across the British Isles from the west to the east. Highs bring sunny weather, while lows bring rain and wind.

The weather systems in tropical climates are very different from those in mid and high latitudes. Tropical storms develop from depressions, and often build into cyclones, violent storms featuring hurricanes and torrential rain.

(4)_____

The human race has always tried to guess the weather, especially in areas of the world where there are frequent changes. Two popular traditional ways of forecasting the weather used pine cones and seaweed. When the air has a high level of humidity there is a higher chance of rain, when the humidity is low, there is more chance of fine weather. Pine cones and seaweed react to changes in humidity pine cones open, and seaweed feels dry when the humidity is low, while high humidity brings the opposite effect.

While folk wisdom can still provide a guide to help forecast weather, today’s methods of prediction increasingly rely on technology. Satellites, balloons ships, aircraft and weather centres with sensitive monitoring equipment send data to computers. The data is then processed, and the weather predicted. However, even this system cannot predict weather for longer than about a week.

(5)_____

Although people in Britain often moan about the weather, we should spare a thought for the inhabitants of parts of the world where dangerous weather regularly wreaks havoc on the environment and population. Sandstorms, tornadoes, blizzards and flashfloods regularly kill thousands of people and leave many others homeless.

While most of us try to avoid extreme weather, some adventurous souls actively seek out places where extreme weather conditions exist. Sports such as surfing, kiteboarding, ice-climbing and white-water rafting are becoming increasingly popular with people seeking relief from the monotony of daily routine. Extreme sports are

about exhilaration, skill and danger, and often harness the weather to provide adrenaline addicts with their kicks.

Even more extraordinary are storm-chasers — weather enthusiasts who risk their lives following tornadoes and thunderstorms at high speed to witness the damage they cause at close hand.

- A Extreme Weather
- B Why We Like to Discuss It
- C What Causes Weather Variations?
- D Weather and Character
- E Influence of Human Activity
- F Study of Weather Patterns
- G Can We Predict the Weather?
- H The Effects of Weather

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Friends considered Michael Redford to be a rather boring person. However, Michael thought he was quite interesting. After all, he collected coins. What could be more interesting than coins? It was true that he didn't have any other hobbies or interests, but that didn't matter for Michael. And what is more, he had a very interesting job. Everybody else said that his job was boring. But he was a bank manager! Michael thought his job was fascinating. Everyday, he went to his office, switched on his computer and spent seven and a half hours looking at spreadsheets, and moving numbers around on them. What could be more interesting than that?

Well, Michael was unhappy because people thought he was uninteresting. He tried to talk to people about his coin collection, but they mostly didn't share his interests.

Thus Michael thought about how to make himself more interesting. He decided that he

needed to be famous for something. He thought about his coin collections, he decided that perhaps his coin collection could make him famous. Perhaps he had the biggest coin collection in the world, or perhaps he had some very valuable coins. Yes, this was it, he decided.

He wrote a letter to a local newspaper, and asked them if they wanted to come and write an article about a local man with the biggest coin collection in the world. The local newspaper wrote a letter back to Michael telling him that actually the Governor of Maine had the biggest coin collection in the world. Michael was very sad to learn this, but wrote back to the newspaper telling them that he thought he had the most valuable coin in the world. The newspaper wrote back to him telling him that the most valuable coin in the world cost 5,000,000 dollars, and asking him if he was sure that he had it. Michael wasn't sure that he had it. In fact, he was sure that he didn't have it. Perhaps his whole collection was very valuable though...

“Is it worth 10 million dollars?” asked the man from the newspaper on the telephone when Michael called him.

“Erm, no, I don't think so...”

“Forget it then”, said the man from the newspaper.

Michael thought about other things to make himself famous. Perhaps he could be the best bank manager in the country! Yes, this was it, he decided. He told a friend that he was the best accountant in the world.

“How do you know?” asked his friend.

“Well”, thought Michael, “I have a good job, I like it... it's very interesting... spreadsheets... numbers... taxes... finance...” He saw his friend going to sleep. “Hmmm”, he thought.

“Perhaps I'm not the best or the most interesting accountant in the world”.

“Listen, Michael”, said his friend when he woke up again. “Perhaps you don't have the biggest or the most valuable coin collection in the world. Perhaps you aren't the best or the most interesting bank manager in the world. But there is one thing — Michael, you are

probably the most boring man in the world”.

Yes! Of course! This was it. Michael could be famous because he was the most boring man in the world. Now he saw that his friends were right. He phoned the newspaper again.

“Hello!” he said. “Would you like to do an interview with the most boring man in the world?”

“The most boring man in the world...?” said the journalist. “Now that’s interesting!”

Next week there was a big article in the newspaper. “The Most Boring Man in the World!” There was a picture of Michael in his office. There was a picture of Michael with his coin collection. There was an interview with Michael, and interviews with his friends. His friends said they went to sleep when Michael talked about his job or his coin collection.

The next day the BBC and CNN called Michael. They wanted stories about the most boring man in the world.

“The most boring man in the world!” they said. “That’s so interesting!”

And so, finally, Michael Redford became the official Most Boring Man in the World. You won’t find his name in the Guinness Book of Records, because they said that it was impossible to decide exactly how boring somebody is, but it was no problem for Michael. Now he was famous, now he was so boring that he was interesting.

6 The text tells about _____

- A Michael Redford’s job.
- B Michael Redford’s collection.
- C Michael Redford’s way to popularity.
- D the Guinness Book of Records.

7 Michael Redford collected _____

- A coins.
- B stamps.
- C postcards.
- D newspapers.

8 According to the text, the most valuable coin in the world costs _____

- A 5 thousand dollars.
- B 500,000 dollars.
- C 5 million dollars.
- D 1 million dollars.

9 The title of the article about Michael Redford was _____

- A “The Most Persistent Man in the World”.
- B “The Most Boring Man in the World”.
- C “The Largest Collection of Coins”.
- D “ The Most Fascinating Job in the World “.

10 There’s no Michael’s name in the Guinness Book of Records because

- A Michael isn’t boring enough.
- B Michael is a very interesting person.
- C Michael didn’t want such popularity.
- D nobody can actually determine the grade of dullness of a person.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

How to Motivate Yourself

(11) _____

Our life is constantly assaulted by negative thoughts and anxiety about the future. Everyone faces doubt and depression. What separates the highly successful is the ability to keep moving forward.

There is no simple solution for a lack of motivation. Even after beating it, the problem reappears at the first sign of failure. The key is understanding your thoughts and how they drive your emotions. By learning how to cultivate motivating thoughts, neutralize negative

ones, and focus on the task at hand, you can pull yourself out of a slump before it gains momentum.

(12) _____

There are 3 primary explanations why we lose motivation.

Lack of confidence — if you don't believe you can succeed, what's the point in trying?

Lack of focus — if you don't know what you want, do you really want anything?

Lack of direction — if you don't know what to do, how can you be motivated to do it?

(13) _____

The first motivation killer is a lack of confidence. When this happens to me, it's usually because I'm focusing entirely on what I want and neglecting what I already have. Set aside time to focus on everything positive in your life. Make a mental list of your strengths, past successes, and current advantages. We tend to take our strengths for granted and dwell on our failures. By making an effort to feel grateful, you'll realize how competent and successful you already are.

(14) _____

The second motivation killer is a lack of focus. How often do you focus on what you don't want, rather than on a concrete goal? We normally think in terms of fear. I'm afraid of being poor. I'm afraid no one will respect me. I'm afraid of being alone. The problem with this type of thinking is that fear alone isn't actionable. Instead of doing something about our fear, it feeds on itself and drains our motivation.

If you're caught up in fear-based thinking, the first step is focusing that energy on a well-defined goal. By defining a goal, you automatically define a set of actions. If you have a fear of poverty, create a plan to increase your income. It could be going back to school, obtaining a higher-paying job, or developing a profitable website. The key is moving from an intangible desire to concrete, measurable steps.

(15) _____

The final piece in the motivational puzzle is direction. If focus means having an ultimate goal, direction is having a day-to-day strategy to achieve it. The key to finding direction is identifying the activities that lead to success. For every goal, there are activities that pay off and those that don't. Make a list of all your activities and arrange them based on results. Then make an action plan that focuses on the activities that lead to big returns.

It's inevitable that you'll encounter periods of low energy, bad luck, and even an occasional failure. If you don't discipline your mind, these minor speed bumps can turn into mental monsters. By being on guard against the top motivation killers you can preserve your motivation and propel yourself to success.

In order to motivate yourself you should ____

- A increase confidence.
- B create positive reinforcement.
- C realize that being motivated can be a challenge.
- D develop tangible goals.
- E get long-term plans of moving.
- F understand reasons of losing motivation.
- G develop the direction.
- H keep track of your most important tasks.

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Boxing Day

Boxing Day is the following day after (16) _____. It is on 26 December. Like Christmas Day, Boxing Day is a public holiday.

Why is 26 December called Boxing Day in England? Traditionally, this was the day to open the Christmas boxes to share the contents (17) _____ (the Christmas box was a wooden or clay container where people placed gifts).

The tradition of giving money to workers (18) _____. It is customary for householders to give small gifts or monetary tips to regular visiting tradespeople (the milkman, dustman, coalman, paper boy, etc.) and, in some workplaces, for employers to give a Christmas bonus to employees.

Schools across the country gather together gifts to be put in Christmas boxes (19) _____.

Traditionally, Boxing Day is the day (20) _____. It is a day of watching sports and playing board games with the family. Many families will go for walks in the countryside together this day.

Shops are generally closed on Boxing Day. However, in recent times some shops have broken from the tradition and started opening on Boxing Day (21) _____. Hundreds of people now spend Boxing Day morning in queues outside shops, waiting to be the first to dive for the sales racks as the doors are opened.

- A still continues today
- B with the poor
- C are traditionally high
- D Christmas Day
- E that are sent to poorer countries
- F to start the New Year sales
- G when families get together
- H amended the inscription

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer

(A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

It has become a tradition to start (22) _____ of some country from its capital. London is an ancient city with rich cultural achievements. Such sights as the Tower, the Houses of (23) _____, Westminster, Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly Circus are well known in the world. (24) _____ the capital of the country there are many other places and regions which are worth speaking about and seeing. One of them is the most beautiful part of Great Britain — Wales, which is famous for its mountains and valleys. It's an ideal place for (25) _____ your vacations. Wales has often been called the Land of Songs.

One of the Welsh traditions (26) _____ festivals. The Welsh sing then songs, wear their traditional clothes in their capital Cardiff as (27) _____ as in the other parts of the country. They say if you visit Great Britain, you must visit the City (28) _____ Bath, the splendid monument to the elegance and good taste of the 18th century. The city took its name from the Roman bath, (29) _____ can be seen in the heart of the city. To visit the country (30) _____ visiting Stratford-on-Avon is unimaginable. The things that attract people's attention are the places connected with the name of William Shakespeare: the house where he was born, the Grammar School where he studied, the little cottage near Stratford where his wife, Anne Hathaway, lived as a girl. But to my mind the biggest attraction is the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. One of the (31) _____ beautiful and interesting parts of Great Britain is Scotland; especially the region usually (32) _____ the Highlands. Tourists go to Scotland to see its beautiful lakes (called «lochs»). Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is a beautiful and old city. The first thing you see in it is the Rock, a very large hill in the middle of the city. The Edinburgh Castle stands on it. The Castle looks like a castle from a fairy tale. Scottish national and (33) _____ festivals are held there.

	A	B	C	D
22	sight	sightseeing	travel	see
23	Parliament	President	Feudal	Rada
24	Far	Inside	Where	Besides
25	spending	wasting	sending	during
26	be	being	is	are
27	good	well	better	best
28	of	from	above	under
29	when	who	where	which
30	with	without	by way	among
31	many	much	more	most
32	called	cried	phoned	asked
33	musical	melody	tune	song

Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Pied Piper of Hamelin

The town of Hamelin (34) _____ from a terrible plague of rats. The town council tried (35) _____ to get rid of them, but they couldn't. (36) _____ last, the Mayor promised a big reward to anybody who could put an end to the plague.

A stranger dressed in bright clothes arrived and said he (37) _____ rid Hamelin of the rats. At night, the stranger began (38) _____ a tune on his flute, drawing all the rats out of the houses and barns into the river, where they (39) _____.

The Mayor did not pay the piper because he said that playing a flute was not worth (40) _____. He ordered the piper (41) _____ Hamelin. But the piper (42) _____ one day, and started to play his flute. This time, all the children followed him, and he left the town (43) _____ the mountains. Suddenly, a cave opened in the mountain and the piper and all the children went (44) _____. The cave closed behind them and the children were (45) _____ seen again in Hamelin.

	A	B	C	D
34	suffer	is	were	was
35	everything	nothing	something	anything
36	On	At	In	With
37	can	can't	could	couldn't
38	play	to play	played	playing
39	drown	drowned	were drown	did drown
40	reward	rewarding	to reward	rewarded
41	leave	leaving	left	to leave
42	came across	came on	came in	came back
43	backward	forward	towards	inward
44	in	out	over	to
45	ever	always	until	never

Writing

46 Write a letter to your pen friend about your usual working day, using the plan below:

PLAN

Introduction

Para 1: greeting; some words about how busy your usual day is.

Main body

Para 2: morning and afternoon activities.

Para 3: evening activities.

Conclusion

Para 4: how you feel about your daily routine; closing remarks; your signature.

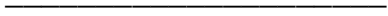
Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write any dates or addresses. Start your letter with:

Dear _____,

in your letter you are asking me about my usual day.



My best wishes,



TEST 4

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Five Key Skills for Raising Your Emotional Intelligence

Emotional intelligence (EQ) is a different type of intelligence. It's about being «heart-smart», not just «book-smart». The evidence shows that emotional intelligence matters just as much as intellectual ability, if not more so, when it comes to happiness and success in life. Emotional intelligence helps you to build strong relationships, succeed at work, and achieve your goals.

(1) _

The first key skill of emotional intelligence is the ability to quickly calm yourself down when you're feeling overwhelmed. When we're under high levels of stress, rational thinking and decision-making go out the window. Runaway stress overwhelms the mind and body, getting in the way of our ability to accurately «read» a situation, hear what someone else is saying, be aware of our own feelings and needs, and communicate clearly. This emotional intelligence skill helps you stay balanced, focused, and in control — no matter what challenges you face.

(2) _

Many people are disconnected from their emotions — especially strong core emotions such as anger, sadness, fear, and joy. But although we can distort, deny, or numb our feelings, we can't eliminate them. They're still there, whether we're aware of them or not. Unfortunately, without emotional awareness, we are unable to fully understand our own motivations and needs, or to communicate effectively with others.

Emotional awareness is the key to understanding yourself and others.

(3) _

Being a good communicator requires more than just verbal skills. Sometimes, what we say is less important than how we say it or the other nonverbal signals we send out. In order to hold the attention of others and build connection and trust, we need to be aware of and in control of our nonverbal cues. We also need to be able to accurately read and respond to the nonverbal cues that other people send us.

The wordless form of communication is emotionally driven. It asks the questions: «Are you listening?»* and «Do you understand and care?» Answers to these questions are expressed in the way we listen, look, move, and react. Our nonverbal messages will produce a sense of interest, trust, excitement, and desire for connection — or they will generate fear, confusion, distrust, and disinterest.

(4) _

Playful communication relieves fatigue and relaxes our bodies, which allows us to recharge and accomplish more. When we loosen up, we free ourselves of rigid ways of thinking and being, allowing us to get creative and see things in new ways.

Humour, laughter, and play are natural antidotes to life's difficulties, they lighten our burdens and help us keep things in perspective. A good hearty laugh reduces stress, elevates mood, and brings our nervous system back into balance.

(5) _____

Conflicts and disagreements are inevitable in relationships. Two people can't possibly have the same needs, opinions, and expectations at all times. However, that needn't be a bad thing! Resolving conflict in healthy, constructive ways can strengthen trust between people. When conflict isn't perceived as threatening or punishing, it fosters freedom, creativity, and safety in relationships. Hearty laugh reduces stress, elevates mood, and brings our nervous system back into balance.

- A** Connecting To Your Emotions
- B** Resolve Conflict Positively
- C** Become More Creative

- D** Use Humour And Play To Deal With Challenges
- E** Deal With Challenges
- F** Rapidly Reduce Stress
- G** Smooth Over Differences
- H** Nonverbal Communication

Task 2

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

Marie Curie was born in 1867. She is one of the greatest scientists ever to have lived. She was a pioneer in the field of radioactivity and discovered the chemical elements radium and polonium. Curie is the only person ever to win two Nobel Prizes in two different sciences. Other achievements include being the first female professor at the University of Paris.

Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland. Her father was a Maths and Physics teacher and was a big influence on Marie's early education. From an early age Marie was an exceptional student with an amazing memory. She often went without food and sleep to study. Her brilliant mind led her to Paris to study and to conduct her research.

She met her future husband Pierre Curie at the university. He considered Marie to be a genius and instantly wanted to work with her. They got married and spent most of their time together in their laboratory studying radioactive materials. Their research led to the discovery of radium, for which they were honoured with the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

Pierre was killed in 1906 and Marie was devastated and extremely lonely. She threw herself even deeper into her work and won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1911. She spent the 1920s raising funds for more research into radium. In 1934 she died from a condition caused by decades of exposure to radiation. Before that no one knew how deadly radium could be.

6 What is the best title for this text?

A The Discoveries in Physics.

B Marie's Family Life.

C Marie Curie: the Great Scientist.

D Marie Curie: the Early Years.

7 Marie Curie

A was one of the greatest mathematicians.

B studied radioactivity.

C discovered radioactivity.

D was the first female professor at the University of Warsaw

8 Curie won

A the Nobel Prize in Biology.

B two Nobel Prizes in Chemistry.

C two Nobel Prizes in two different sciences.

D no Nobe Prizes.

9 Marie and her husband

A studied radioactive materials together.

B met at school.

C were honoured with the Nobel Prize for Maths.

D died in the same year.

10 Until Marie Curie died in 1934,

A no one knew how deadly radium could be.

B everyone knew how deadly radium was.

C no one knew anything about radium.

D radium hadn't been discovered yet.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(11) Book Title: *Want to Play?* in the UK, *Monkeewrench* in the US.

Book Author: PJ Tracy (that's PJ and Tracy Lambrecht, a mother-and- daughter writing team, who write under the name PJ Tracy).

Genre: Crime thriller.

Quick Synopsis: In Minneapolis, a group of people called *Monkeewrench* (a software company) starts making a game about catching a serial killer. These people obviously have something to hide or run away from: why else would they all carry guns constantly? Someone starts repeating the murders in real life...

What was right with it?: It was very fast-paced, the action was good, the characters incredible.

What was wrong with it?: Very, very little.

(12)Book Title: *Keeping You a Secret*.

Book Author: Julie Ann Peters.

Genre: Teen romances.

Quick Synopsis: Holland was doing well at school, had a boyfriend who she'd had for some time; she was also Student Council President and had a chance to go to the college (university) of her choice. Then, Cece starts learning at her school. They develop huge feelings for each other. They are very scared about how others are going to see their relationship. What was right with it?: It gives a good portrayal of how some people would react to someone «coming out» and most of the time, your heart goes out to them and you have nothing but sympathy for them both. What was wrong with it?: It is sometimes predictable, and you can sort of guess in a way what's going to happen next.

(13) Book Title: *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*.

Book Author: J. K. Rowling.

Genre: Fantasy.

Quick Synopsis: Follows a fifteen-year-old boy who is an orphaned wizard. The wizarding world does not believe him when he says that his foe, Lord Voldemort, is back from his disappearance fourteen years ago when Harry defied the Lord's killing curse.

What was right with it?: Very interesting, the longest of Rowling's works, well written, good pace of story.

What was wrong with it?: For some, they would love such a long adventure (800 pgs. +), while others would lose interest before finishing.

(14) Book Title: Haunted.

Book Author: James Herbert.

Genre: Horror.

Quick Synopsis: It follows the story of a guy called David Ash, who specializes in the paranormal. He is called to this old, big house called Ed- brook to try and solve the weird goings-on in there.

What was right with it?: It's one of those books that you just can't put down. You are very cleverly convinced into believing you are David Ash, though through the book, you are given information that he wouldn't know. It's scary, and does everything that you would come to expect from James Herbert.

What was wrong with it?: Compared to other books by Herbert, it's quite short. I felt that he could have taken some areas into more detail, and at times, you were practically begging him to. The horror is very graphic, too, which, although you expect it, possibly oversteps the mark sometimes.

(15) Book Title: Mrs Dalloway.

Book Author: Virginia Woolf.

Genre: General/historical snapshot.

Quick Synopsis: Written in 1925, it follows a day in the life of Clarissa Dalloway, who is married to an MP, living in London. The day is in June 1923, Clarissa is having a party in the evening, and the story follows obvious links with Clarissa and a Septimus Warren Smith. Initially, there seems nothing but London that links them both, she is wealthy and middle-aged, he is young and poor, hating everyone.

What was right with it?: Experimental, as this book is written in the style of stream

of consciousness. The language used is lyrical and fascinating. Having no chapters, it streams from one thought to another, keeping you gripped and interested in her day.

What was wrong with it?: Compared to many books, this is not an easy read. If you're not used to the style, it will take a little time to get used to.

This book _____

A is a teenage story leaving the reader with many questions.

B is an exciting fantasy telling about a teen wizard.

C is a good portrayal of certain events from a child's perspective.

D is for fans of the genre of horror.

E offers very quick and easy reading.

F describes events which take place in the British capital.

G is a short fast-moving criminal story.

H is a predictable love story

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Book Festival

People joke that no one in Los Angeles reads; everyone watches TV, rents videos, or (16) _____. The most popular reading material is comics books, movie magazines, and TV guides. City libraries have only 10 per cent of the traffic that car washes have.

But how do you explain this — an annual book festival in west Los Angeles is «sold out» year after year? People wait half an hour for a parking space (17) _____.

This outdoor festival, (18) _____, occurs every April for one weekend.

This year's attendance was estimated at 70,000 on Saturday and 75,000 on Sunday. The festival featured 280 exhibitors. There were about 90 talks given by authors, with an audience question-and-answer period following each talk.

Autograph seekers sought out (19) _____. A food court sold all kinds of popular and ethnic food, from American hamburgers to Hawaiian shave ice drinks. Except for a \$7 parking fee, the festival was free. Even so, some people avoided the food court prices by sneaking in their own sandwiches and drinks.

People came from all over California. One couple drove down from San Francisco. “This is our sixth year here now. We love it”, said the husband. “ It’s just fantastic to be in the great outdoors, to be among so many authors and books, and (20) _____, too”.

The idea for the festival occurred years ago, but nobody knew if (21) _____. Although if book festivals were already popular in other US cities, would Los Angeles residents embrace one? “Angelenos are very unpredictable”, said one of the festival founders.

A sponsored by a newspaper

B was also credited

C to become available

D was the signature contest

E to get some very good ones

F goes to the movies

G more than 150 authors

H it would succeed

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—33) choose the correct answer

(A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

It’s funny that the meteorological term best known to people who live in Britain is «a depression». And even a (22) _____ might think that this attitude to weather is fair enough, and rather appropriate, too. We all know the typical welcome that

greet us when we return from whatever (23) _____ paradise we've been visiting. You board the plane in bright (24) _____ and fly home through clear blue skies. Then, as you approach home, the plane comes down through a thick carpet of (25) _____; underneath it's all constantly grey and (26) _____ and you'd never know the blue was up there.

Constantly grey and drizzle? Yet monotonous is exactly what British (27) _____ isn't. The weather never stops surprising anyone living in Britain.

More than one maritime (28) _____, in fact, four major air streams dictate British weather — namely Arctic, Polar, Tropical and Returning Polar. No wonder that in Britain they have such a highly-developed forecasting network.

It all makes travelling around Britain a risky business. A romantic weekend in the Lake District can be a washout and Brighton isn't much fun in the (29) _____ rain. The trick is to be flexible in when you go: wait until there's nice stable weather before heading off for that weekend.

Or be prepared to move around. The west of England, Wales and the Western Highlands have some of Britain's finest scenery (partly because of all the (30) _____ that falls there) but they receive an awfully high proportion of the rainfall, particularly in mountain areas. When it's pouring with rain in Skye's Cuillin mountains, as it so often does, it can be (31) _____ and sunny over the Cairngorms, in the east. Get in your car and drive. The same tip even works locally. They say that there's a «blue hole» over Crickhowell, in south Wales's Black Mountains, so if it's just not working in Abergavenny, try a little further down the Usk Valley. As always in travel, "seek local advice".

Maybe you'll really get (32) _____ and chilly travelling around Britain, but you're never far from a bath (or a cafe) and rain tends to come in (33) _____ rather than non-stop.

	A	B	C	D
22	journalist	predictor	forecaster	fortune-teller
23	sunny	brightness	rays	x-rays
24	precipitation	shower	sunshine	drizzle

25	stars	wind	sunlit	clouds
26	brightly	hurricane	sunny	drizzle
27	weather	forecasts	temperatures	weather conditions
28	pressure	climate	atmosphere	environment
29	pour	pours	poured	pouring
30	thunder	rain	storms	breeze
31	lightning	damp	drizzly	dry
32	down	frozen	wet	rid of
33	snow	tornado	showers	hail

What's the (34) _____ you have ever cycled? Perhaps you cycle to school or to work, or maybe at most a short cycling trip with friends? How would you (35) _____ about spending months on the road travelling solo from the UK to China, by bike?

For British cyclist Pete Jones, camping rough and (36) _____ long distances through inhospitable terrain are second nature. Mr Jones currently (37) _____ a huge trip across the Eurasian continent from Britain to China. Pete Jones is no stranger to China. But he says many people there (38) _____ by his passion for cycling, asking why he would choose to cycle when he can afford a car. Indeed, while there are an (39) _____ 400 million bicycles in China, where it has long been the preferred form of transport, rapid economic growth (40) _____ an explosive expansion in car ownership.

Edward Genochio, another British cyclist (41) _____ completed a 41,000-km trip to China and back, said one of his aims was to «promote cycling as a safe, sustainable and environmentally friendly means of (42) _____ about».

In the UK, the last few years have seen a rise in the number of people choosing two wheels over four, with some estimates saying the number of people cycling to work has almost doubled (43) _____ the last five years.

Politicians also (44) _____ cycling as a way to boost their eco-credentials, with people such as London mayor Boris Johnson often riding to work under his own steam. But we may have to wait some time before we see him (45) _____ Pete Jones in attempting to cycle all the way to China!

	A	B	C	D
34	farst	furthest	more farthest	more furthest
35	feel	to feel	felt	feeling
36	cycle	cycled	to cvcle	cycling
37	be undertaking	is undertaking	undertakes	had undertaking
38	puzzled	are puzzled	was puzzled	been puzzled
39	estimate	estimates	estimating	estimated
40	increased	have increased	has increased	had increased
41	why	who	whose	whom
42	get	to get	getting	got
43	in	on	at	along
44	see	to see	seen	seeing
45	follow	followed	to follow	following

Writing

46 Imagine you have got a letter from an English-speaking friend who asks you what young people in your country usually do in their spare time. Write a reply to him/her using the plan below:

PLAN

Introduction

Para 1: greeting; what young people in Ukraine are usually interested in. Main body

Para 2: if their interests are different from the hobbies of the young people of the 20th century; if boys/girls have the same or different interests.

Para 3: what clubs young people attend; what books they read; what music they listen to; what films they watch.

Conclusion

Para 4: if young people care about the environment/politics/social problems; closing remarks; your signature.

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