

ВИДАВНИЦТВО
РАНОК

О. О. Ходаковська



АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Підсумкові тести



Семестровий
контроль



Експрес-тести

Зошит
для контролю рівня знань



10
клас

До підручника
О. Д. Карпюк



О. О. Ходаковська



АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

ЗОШИТ для контролю рівня знань

до підручника О. Д. Карпюк

Blank writing area with five horizontal lines.

10
клас

УДК 811.111:37.091.275(076.1)
Х99

Ходаковська О. О.

Х99 Англійська мова. 10 клас : зошит для контролю рівня знань (до підруч. О. Д. Карпюк) /
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Зошит для контролю рівня знань, укладений до підручника О. Д. Карпюк «Англійська мова. 10 клас», відповідає чинній програмі з іноземних мов для 10 класу закладів загальної середньої освіти з урахуванням останніх змін. Він містить тести за кожною з тем підручника, семестрові й експрес-тести з англійської мови для учнів 10 класів. До зошита включено завдання, побудовані на зразок зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання, що допоможе школярам навчатися працювати з тестами.

Для учнів 10 класів закладів загальної середньої освіти й вчителів англійської мови.

УДК 811.111:37.091.275(076.1)



Разом дбаємо
про екологію та здоров'я

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PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS 1

Variant 1

1 Listen to the text and tick (✓) the words you hear.

outgoing

rational

analytical

natural

hard-working

2 Listen to the text and circle the correct item.

- 1) Western people believe that an individual's personality and *characteristics* / *character* can be predicted by the time of the year that a person was born.
- 2) The blood-group personality theory originated in *Japan* / *China* in 1927, when an administrator paid attention to personal similarities and differences among his staff.
- 3) The *personality* / *theory* soon became unpopular, but appeared again in the 1970s.
- 4) Unpredictable people can be very entertaining and charming, but it is *difficult* / *easy* to make close relationships with them.
- 5) According to the text, pride can lead to *stubbornness* / *popularity*.
- 6) Perfectionists want everything to be done *simultaneously* / *properly*.
- 7) People of the 4th group are unpredictable and *independent* / *tolerant*.

3 Make an affirmative sentence, a negative sentence or a question using *used to* + infinitive.

- 1) I/live in a bungalow/when I was on holiday/. _____
- 2) We/go to the beach/every year/? _____
- 3) She/love eating cheese,/but now she hates it/. _____
- 4) He/not/swim/a lot/. _____
- 5) I/not/play chess/when I was at school/. _____

4 Comment on the proverb «Misfortune tests the sincerity of friends». Agree or disagree with the saying. Write at least 100 words.

1 PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

Variant 2

1 Listen to the text and tick (✓) the words you hear.

entertaining

charming

jealous

curious

punctual

2 Listen to the text and circle the correct item.

1) The Chinese believe that the year of birth determines *character* / *future career*.

2) The blood-group personality theory started in Japan in *1927* / *1970*.

3) The theory is popular in Japan, and is now becoming very popular in *neighbouring* / *western* countries.

4) People with the 3rd blood group are *individual* / *individualistic*.

5) People having the 1st blood group are often athletic so they prefer to be *optimistic* / *active*.

6) People with the 3rd blood group are interesting and *industrious* / *creative*.

7) People with the 4th blood group can be cool and confident one moment, then sensitive and *uncertain* / *conservative* the next.

3 Make an affirmative sentence, a negative sentence or a question using *used to* + infinitive.

1) I/not/hate reading/. _____

2) She/be able to speak Chinese,/but she has forgotten it/. _____

3) He/play tennis/every weekend/? _____

4) They both/have a short haircut/. _____

5) Nick/study French/a lot/. _____

4 Comment on the proverb «A friend is someone who gives you total freedom to be yourself». Agree or disagree with the saying. Write at least 100 words.

WHY GO TO SCHOOL? 3

Variant 1

1 Listen to the text and answer the questions.

1) What do most of the teens think about going to school?

2) How long does schooling last according to the text?

3) When do people decide to study further?

4) What skills do you develop at school?

2 Read the text and complete it with the choices (a—g). There are two extra choices you don't need to use.

In the UK children between 5 and 16 years old can enter a state school free of charge. Nearly all state schools have ⁽¹⁾. Generally, state schools are divided into: community schools that are run by the local authorities and cannot be lead ⁽²⁾. Then, foundation schools and voluntary schools are also sponsored by a state, but they have ⁽³⁾ they do things compared with community schools. The next type is an academy. It is run by a special body that is independent from the local council. An academy can follow ⁽⁴⁾. Grammar schools, the last type, choose their pupils on the basis of academic skills or abilities and ⁽⁵⁾. This examination is taken by children at the age of 11, in the last year of primary school, and it is known as the eleven plus. School entrance exams may include the following aspects: numerical reasoning, verbal and non-verbal reasoning, English comprehension, punctuation and grammar, and creative writing.

- a) a different curriculum
- b) to follow the national curriculum
- c) there is often an exam to get in
- d) by business or religious groups
- e) are regularly monitored
- f) more freedom to change the way
- g) admissions policies

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) If I _____ (stay) till the evening, _____ (get) home late.
- 2) If you _____ (come), we _____ (watch) a film together.
- 3) I _____ (punish) you if you _____ (not/stop) fighting.
- 4) If you _____ (break) anything in the café, you _____ (have to) pay for it.
- 5) If I _____ (miss) the bus, I _____ (take) a taxi.
- 6) Your friend _____ (forgive) you if you _____ (apologise).
- 7) If you _____ (not/leave) now, we _____ (call) the police.
- 8) If we _____ (go) shopping, we _____ (spend) a lot of money.

4 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) Good drama can move you to tears, | a) might be useful for a business degree. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) The study of economics | b) as I've always wondered about rocks. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) If you study geography, | c) how human beings are put together. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) I'd love to know more about geology | d) how to run an efficient home on a budget. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Some people believe that history is | e) much older than we are led to believe. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) Economics will teach you | f) as well as hold you in suspense. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) It's important to learn | g) you'll know which country is located on any continent. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8) Biology will help you learn | h) at least one foreign language in your life. |

5 Write down sentences using the following words and word combinations: *to study, particular, skills, respect, knowledge.*

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

WHY GO TO SCHOOL? 3**Variant 2****1 Listen to the text and answer the questions.**

1) Why is going to school important?

2) How can you achieve a higher level of education?

3) What can happen to people who do not study well in compulsory school?

4) What two types of lessons can a person learn at school?

2 Read the text and complete it with the choices (a—g). There are two extra choices you don't need to use.

Local governing authorities are responsible for community schools. They are in charge of teaching staff and make a decision about admissions criteria. As a rule, they are suggested to use if the school has ⁽¹⁾. Schools of this type try to integrate children into the local community. Community schools offer their facilities and ⁽²⁾, among them there are child-care and special learning classes for grown-ups.

As it was said, entering the school is run by the local authorities. But, sometimes schools may ⁽³⁾ or funding rules.

Those schools that are free of charge are sponsored ⁽⁴⁾ but aren't governed by the local authorities. They control everything in school rules. But at the same time, they can't introduce academic selection like grammar schools do. Children ⁽⁵⁾ can be admitted there. They may have physical disabilities or difficulties in studies.

- a) have different admission criteria
- b) more applicants than places
- c) aimed at sixth-form students
- d) by the government
- e) provide services
- f) paid by parents
- g) with specific educational needs

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) If we _____ (*come*) to the party, we _____ (*have*) fun.
- 2) If the weather _____ (*be*) good, we _____ (*go*) for a picnic.
- 3) If you _____ (*eat*) a lot of sweets, you _____ (*get*) fat.
- 4) If she _____ (*call*), I _____ (*tell*) her to come back earlier.
- 5) If Mary _____ (*not/study*), she _____ (*not/pass*) the exam.
- 6) If it _____ (*rain*), we _____ (*stay*) at home.
- 7) If you _____ (*do*) your homework now, we _____ (*go*) to the cinema later.
- 8) If I _____ (*buy*) the book, I _____ (*lend*) it to you.

4 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) Art can refer to painting or | a) an important part of a well-rounded education. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Science is | b) participate in physical education classes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Many students choose business studies | c) to arts in general such as music, dancing, etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Children up to the age of 16 should | d) a wide variety of religious experiences. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) The study of higher mathematics | e) is required for a computer programming degree. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) Understanding the biography of great composers | f) explores humanities and past civilisations. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) Religious education will teach you | g) is an important part of studying music. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8) Archaeology | h) in these times of globalisation. |

5 Write down sentences using the following words and word combinations: *to learn, a curriculum, skills, an opportunity, to acquire.*

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

NATIONAL CUISINE 4**Variant 1****1 Listen to the text and circle the correct answer.**

- 1) As a rule, every waiter in American restaurants asks if you would like some...
 - a) water or milk.
 - b) bottled or tap water.
 - c) tea or coffee.
 - d) soda.
- 2) Traditionally, all waiters in Great Britain...
 - a) are attentive.
 - b) are not very attentive.
 - c) want tips.
 - d) do not always take an order.
- 3) In American restaurants guests order everything they desire because of...
 - a) bright light.
 - b) cheap dishes.
 - c) comfortable furniture.
 - d) cosy atmosphere.
- 4) In the UK people ... when they visit restaurants or cafés.
 - a) eat salad without tomatoes
 - b) prefer dishes without a dressing
 - c) order a meal with everything possible
 - d) invent new dishes
- 5) In the USA when a waiter brings a bill, the British can consider it...
 - a) polite.
 - b) rude.
 - c) inattentive.
 - d) funny.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct second conditional forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) If we _____ (*begin*) cooking early, we would be in time for the party.
- 2) If you learned harder, you _____ (*get*) good results.
- 3) If we _____ (*be*) in the restaurant, we would order that salad.
- 4) If she _____ (*know*) where the café was, she would go there.
- 5) If our friends _____ (*like*) Chinese food, I would order it.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct first or second conditional forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) If people grow more plants, there _____ (be) more food.
- 2) What would you do if you _____ (be) on a desert island?
- 3) If the cook used home-grown crops, the dishes _____ (be) tastier.
- 4) When it _____ (rain) again, I won't forget to take an umbrella.
- 5) If I knew the ingredients, I _____ (be able) to bake the cake.
- 6) If you _____ (have) time, what would you cook for a family dinner?
- 7) I _____ (cook) the stew if you cut the carrots and onions.
- 8) If they didn't eat so much junk food, they _____ (be) much healthier.
- 9) If she _____ (want), we would go to the cinema altogether.
- 10) If she bakes a chocolate cake, we _____ (eat) it with pleasure.

4 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct variant.

The term *real food* ⁽¹⁾ those products that are grown on farms. It consists ⁽²⁾ the elements that we need to cope with everyday challenges, do best in learning, and be healthy. Those products that are ⁽³⁾ can even be dangerous because they lack nutrients and vitamins. Moreover, such operations as processing and transportation need much energy and that is why they are dangerous to the ⁽⁴⁾ environment. Organic food consumption is said to be important because essential vitamins and minerals are those elements that ⁽⁵⁾ help us stay healthy and protect us from diseases. Different parts of plants as well as dairy products are important. They are great sources of protein, vitamins and minerals, too.

	A	B	C	D
1	included	include	includes	including
2	of	from	at	with
3	process	processed	processes	processing
4	natural	nature	naturally	natures
5	may	must	have	need

NATIONAL CUISINE 4**Variant 2****1 Listen to the text and circle the correct answer.**

- 1) The first thing in an American restaurant is...
 - a) bringing a menu.
 - b) bringing coffee.
 - c) bringing water.
 - d) bringing a bill.
- 2) A customer should not pay for ... in an American restaurant.
 - a) additional coffee and soft drinks
 - b) salad
 - c) a special dressing
 - d) food
- 3) Waiters in the USA are not considered ... to guests during meals.
 - a) polite
 - b) talkative
 - c) friendly
 - d) inattentive
- 4) You must raise your hand to wave to a waiter in...
 - a) the USA.
 - b) the UK.
 - c) both countries.
 - d) all the countries except the UK.
- 5) According to the text, people in the UK do not usually...
 - a) eat out.
 - b) order meals.
 - c) complain about the food.
 - d) order water.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct second conditional forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) She would cook the salad if she _____ (*buy*) all ingredients.
- 2) If you _____ (*ask*) for help, we would help you.
- 3) If she _____ (*follow*) the advice, she would succeed.
- 4) If we went to the café, we _____ (*try*) some new dishes.
- 5) I _____ (*order*) a pizza if the restaurant was open.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct first or second conditional forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) If you _____ (*can*) choose any company, which company would you like to work for?
- 2) Where _____ (*you/live*) when you move from your flat?
- 3) If it _____ (*not/rain*) so much in England, you wouldn't see so many umbrellas.
- 4) Tom will be at the party tonight. If I see him, I _____ (*say*) hello.
- 5) If the Antarctic _____ (*not/be*) so cold, I'd go there in winter.
- 6) If these shoes _____ (*fit*) her, she will buy them.
- 7) If you miss breakfast, you _____ (*feel*) bad during the day.
- 8) If there _____ (*be*) vegetables in the fridge, I would cook the soup.
- 9) They would understand her if she _____ (*speak*) slower.
- 10) If you eat a lot of fast food, you _____ (*gain*) weight quickly.

4 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct variant.

When people talk about *food environment* they mean everything ⁽¹⁾ markets, TV programmes about food, plants surrounding us, fast-food restaurants, cafés, etc. All those factors strongly ⁽²⁾ what we consume, even when we want to make healthful choices. Modern food environment requires that we make an ⁽³⁾ not to eat too much, ⁽⁴⁾ junk food which lacks nutrients and is full of fat, sugar, and salt. Not all remember that fizzy sweet drinks and snacks contain a lot of sugar as well. When consumers are aware ⁽⁵⁾ this, they can make a conscious choice to buy high-quality products instead of junk or processed food. Eating small portions of food is also important.

	A	B	C	D
1	including	included	include	includes
2	influenced	influences	influence	influencing
3	effortless	efforts	effortlessly	effort
4	special	especially	specialist	specials
5	of	for	from	on

LISTENING**Variant 1**

1 Listen to text 1 and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Rich Smith helps farmers. 3) He has taken some animals home.
 2) He works on holidays. 4) Summer is the busiest season for him.

2 Listen to text 1 again and circle the correct answer.

- 1) How old is Rich Smith?
 a) 15 b) 14 c) 16 d) 13
- 2) Why did he choose this job?
 a) To save nature. b) To save animals.
 c) To earn some money. d) To help people.
- 3) What did he do during last summer holidays?
 a) Fed a pony. b) Built a shelter.
 c) Answered phone calls. d) Explained the children the importance of being kind to animals.

3 A. Listen to text 2 and choose the correct answer.

- 1) What can a person choose when studying online?
 a) A place for the lesson. b) Proper textbooks. c) A library. d) Classmates.
- 2) What time can you study online?
 a) In the morning. b) In the evening. c) Any time. d) In the afternoon.
- 3) Where can you communicate with friends, according to the text?
 a) At an ordinary school. b) At home.
 c) Online. d) Not at an ordinary school.
- 4) What does the author think people should use mostly?
 a) Online education. b) Home schooling.
 c) Traditional classes. d) Free lessons.

B. Answer the question. Why do people prefer to study in a class? Write no more than 100 words.

LISTENING

Variant 2

1 Listen to text 1 and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) Rich Smith is a vet. | <input type="checkbox"/> 3) He enjoys his work. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) He is a pupil. | <input type="checkbox"/> 4) He tries to work at a zoo. |

2 Listen to text 1 again and circle the correct answer.

- 1) Where does Rich Smith work?

a) At a school.	b) At home.
c) At a local animal shelter.	d) On a farm.
- 2) When did he start working?

a) A year ago.	b) A week ago.
c) Some weeks ago.	d) Some years ago.
- 3) What does Rich's mother call their home?

a) A farm.	b) A stadium.
c) A zoo.	d) A shelter.

3 A. Listen to text 2 and choose the correct answer.

- 1) What is special about modern education?

a) It is rapidly changing.	b) It is changing a lot.
c) There are fewer educational systems.	d) There are more subjects to choose.
- 2) What is possible to select when studying online?

a) The beginning of the lesson.	b) The end of the lesson.
c) The number of students.	d) The time of the lesson.
- 3) Why do people prefer going to usual classes?

a) They like to study.	b) They want to find friends.
c) They want to communicate.	d) They need a teacher.
- 4) A virtual educational system is the result of...

a) changes in the world.	b) new generation of students.
c) new subjects.	d) plenty of free time.

B. Answer the question. Is it better to study online? Write no more than 100 words.

READING

Variant 1

1 Read the text and complete it with the choices (a—f). There are two extra choices you don't need to use.

The high prices of food, growing population and environmental issues are the main challenges our planet faces. People are worrying about what we will eat in the future.

In the UK, the prices of meat influence people's diets greatly. Experts in the food industry think that they could double in the next few years. Rising prices mean that meat becomes a luxurious food. As a result, scientists are looking for ⁽¹⁾. So, what products will fill the gaps and replace meat? Scientists and food experts have noticed that the appearance of food and its smell influence ⁽²⁾. One new area of research is the effect sound has on taste. A recent study by scientists in the UK showed that there are some tones or sounds that could make food taste sweeter or even bitter.

Science is developing new approaches and tries to find a way out. Can you imagine that the use of music can have a positive impact on removing unhealthy ingredients? As the years of experiments passed, scientists are now promoting lab-grown meat as a more efficient and ⁽³⁾ of producing meat. A recent study found that creating meat in a laboratory can greatly reduce ⁽⁴⁾, as well as energy consumption and water use.

(Adapted from *bbc.com*)

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) before entering | d) environmentally friendly way |
| b) what we eat | e) to arrive early |
| c) greenhouse gases | f) new ways to fill the meat gap |

2 Read the text and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

There exist a lot of different ways and reasons for people to apologise. People say «sorry» more or less often. Besides, when someone says *sorry*, it is very polite. Apologising depends on a country: people in some parts of the world do it more often than people in other countries. For example, there is a belief that people from Canada apologise more often than citizens of the United States. Those who live in Britain and Japan apologise many times during the day. People say «I'm sorry» for lots of different reasons. Sometimes, people apologise when they step on another person's foot in the street, «Sorry, sorry!». Other people say it after they do something that is not very good. People apologise if they need your assistance. «Sorry, can you help me?» Or they can say that when something bad happened to another person, even if they had nothing to do with it, «I'm sorry that occurred to you».

For many of these reasons, it is easy to say *sorry*. But what if you offended someone you love? Why can it be very difficult to apologise? To say «I'm sorry» to someone should be easy. Words are just words! People find every possible reason to avoid saying *sorry*. They think they were right. But telling someone «I'm sorry» is a necessary phase in establishing a relationship. But what is a real saying *sorry* like? Experts say that it's better to apologise sincerely than just pronounce the words «Oh, I'm so sorry!». One should mind the following steps. The first step is to recognise that you were wrong. Accept the things that you did. You can explain why you behaved so and what your reasons were. You can tell the other that you did not try to hurt their feelings. At the same time, try to imagine what the other person feels.

Finally, you need to tell the person that you will never do this again. Do not forget that sometimes, when a person suffers very badly or loses confidence in you, it can take a long time so that they can accept your apologies and forgive you.

(Adapted from spotlightenglish.com)

- 1) People all over the world apologise in the same way.
- 2) There are various reasons to apologise.
- 3) We may feel sorry for other people.
- 4) To apologise means nothing for relations.
- 5) There are a few words to express you're sorry.

3 Read the text and answer the questions.

A scientist from India, Sugata Mitra, has developed a new theory about education. He concluded that if a child is interested in something, if he questions facts and wants to know more, he will learn new information easily. What is more, a child will surely learn even if he or she does not have teachers.

The scientist explored the curious nature of children. In his studies he tried to find different ways to encourage the curiosity of children, even without teachers. While working on the problem, he began to use computers. He believes that computers can make education in developing countries better. «There will always be places where there are no good schools. What I am looking for is to study how technology can make the education of children better, especially through self-study.»

Starting his work in India, Mitra moved to the UK. He is currently a professor at a university. And he is working out new ways to use technology for education. But he continues his work in India, teaching students through the Internet.

Emma Grawley is a school teacher in the UK. Mitra worked with her students there and now Emma uses the new methods when she explains a new topic in science. First, her students are allowed to explore it.

Mitra is sure that his studies will help children think about their future. He says children will learn about new jobs conducting their research independently. Sugata Mitra believes that technology is the only way to connect modern developed and developing countries.

(Adapted from spotlightenglish.com)

- 1) What is Mitra's theory about? _____

- 2) Where is he working now? _____

- 3) What does he use technology for? _____
- 4) How does Emma Grawley start teaching a new subject? _____

- 1 Read the text and complete it with the choices (a—f). There are two extra choices you don't need to use.

It's hard to imagine our life without fast food. This is gradually replacing the traditional cuisine, and many people are confident that fast food is the food of the future.

In my opinion, fast food is really our future. First of all, people's lives are getting faster, and in the future it will need ⁽¹⁾ almost everywhere.

People will have to cope with everyday routine faster, this includes food. Most people's life schedule is getting tighter, so in the end, they won't have enough time to eat well and in due time. Fast food is the best for quick meals. Moreover, fast food is a growing business around the world. Various sandwiches and burgers are advertised and ⁽²⁾, therefore, people cannot refrain from buying it. In the future, the temptation will continue to grow.

But there is an opinion that fast food will never replace a home-cooked meal because of the harm to health. It is well known that such food causes serious diseases as it consists of ⁽³⁾.

However, I cannot support the opposite view because food production is improving very rapidly, and in the future, fast food will be made of healthy ingredients.

All in all, I think that the future ⁽⁴⁾. If we want to predict what our life will be in the future, we must pay attention to current trends. Speaking about our food, fast food today is flourishing, which means in the nearest future it will be our main food.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) sold at every corner | d) much quicker solutions |
| b) to arrive early | e) mostly artificial substances |
| c) is born in the present | f) may be charged |

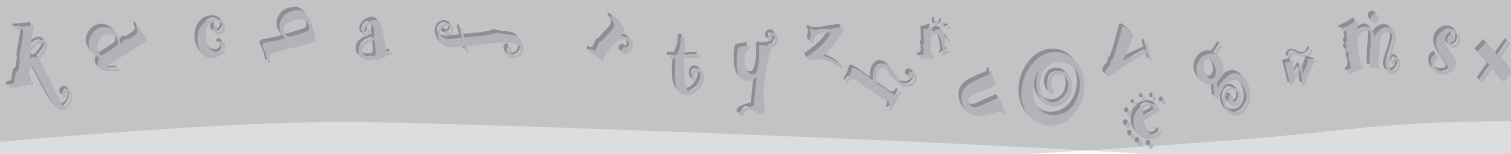
- 2 Read the text and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Various English words or phrases are used by everyone to greet people. We hear people greeting each other everywhere. But to greet each other people say and do quite different things. Why is it possible to greet each other in such ways? What is the right greeting and how does a person know it? To greet someone seems very simple, but it is a difficult part of the language. People greet each other differently in English, it depends on the situation. For example, there are greetings that contain words indicating the time of day: «Good morning», «Good afternoon», or «Good evening».

In different English-speaking countries greetings can also be various. In Australia, «G'day» is usual. In some parts of the United States, people can say «Howdy!» or «How are you doing?». In the UK, people often greet each other by «Hiya».

But what is more, some greetings also include certain moves. For example, in many countries people often shake hands when they meet. Sometimes people kiss each other on the cheek. Some people hug and grip each other.

Regardless of how people are welcoming, words and acts of greeting are important everywhere. There are scientific, social and safety aspects why every nation has such traditions. Scientists believe that people greet so that they can smell another person. Researches show



that even a handshake is associated with a sense of smell. A study of handshaking revealed that people often feel something for a few moments when they shake hands.

The smell can warn us if we feel something wrong. Scientists think that a handshake began with another security-related issue. In the past, strangers shook their hands to show that they did not have weapons in their hands. It showed the new person they met was safe. When people meet kindly and openly, they show each other that they are not dangerous.

(Adapted from spotlightenglish.com)

- 1) People can greet each other in many ways.
- 2) In English-speaking countries greetings are the same.
- 3) Scientists suggest that people greet each other to test each other.
- 4) The smell can be warning.
- 5) Shaking hands can protect a person.

3 Read the text and answer the questions.

In Kenya, an old man is standing at a school entrance. He has leaned over his walking stick. He is wearing bright school uniform. This man is waiting outside a primary school in Kenya. This is not the first time that the man has come to school. He has come several times over the last few months.

Today, he is watching children playing in the school yard. At the entrance, he is waiting for the head teacher. He asks her the usual question, if he can go to school.

In the past, it was forbidden for him. This school is for children only, responded the head teacher. But luckily the rules have changed. And this time the head teacher agrees. Today, 84-year-old Kimani Maruge will be present at the first lesson at school.

In 2003, the Government of Kenya adopted a new law. This law established free education for all primary school students. In Kenya, primary school includes eight classes or levels. As a rule, primary students begin their first grade when they are six or seven years old. When Kenya started free education, many older children went to school for the first time. And Maruge, at the age of 84, has established a new record in the Guinness Book. He is considered to be the oldest pupil in the world to start education.

Many people are surprised why Maruge wanted to go to school. He is so old. The reason is simple — he could not attend the school when he was younger.

(Adapted from spotlightenglish.com)

- 1) Why is the old man wearing a school uniform? _____
- 2) What does he ask teachers about? _____
- 3) What is the Kenyan law on education about? _____

- 4) Why couldn't Maruge get a school certificate earlier? _____

1 Answer the following question. Why is an application letter important?

2 Complete the text with the words from the box.

information including interview job newspaper

Mention the _____ you are applying for and where you've read about the vacancy. For example, write the name of the _____ or site where the advertisement was published and the date of publication.

Add some _____ about yourself. It is not important if you are _____ a CV. You have to write about the time when you will be able to come for an _____.

3 Read the job advertisement and write an application letter.

Childcare Assistant

We are a well-organised Greenwich Care Centre and we are looking for a specialist to join us.

We offer a permanent full-time job and you will take care of children aged 3 to 6 years old. The task of a worker is to plan and work out new educational programmes for children from 3 to 6 years old.

To be hired for this post, you will need:

- at least one year of childcare experience
- positive thinking
- a real interest in working with children
- the ability to work with children establishing warm and friendly relationships
- a medical certificate
- communicative skills at a high level

We offer a high salary and you will work in excellent conditions.

To submit an application, send your resume and cover letter to the manager.

WRITING

Variant 2

1 Answer the following question. What is the difference between formal and informal letters?

2 Complete the text with the words from the box.

receiving person help application to apply

There exist some very important tips about how to write a job _____ letter. Most of them seem to be very direct. Nevertheless, the most interesting tip is to imagine that you are the person _____ the letter and reading it. For example, when someone receives a job application with no covering letter, it shows that a _____ does not really think of applying for the job, or doesn't know how _____. At the same time, when someone receives a job application letter that is written well and presented correctly, he or she will _____ you at the job interview.

3 Read the course advertisement and write an application letter.

English Language Courses

We are the best school for you because our teachers provide:

- Improving your English quickly
- Developing confidence in using English
- Improving your reading and writing ability
- Learning new vocabulary quickly
- Improving your grammar skills
- Learning practical skills such as creative writing

**Course is available for everyone between the ages of 9 and 30.
Get prepared for exam peculiarities needed for PET, FCE and IELTS.
Meet our staff. Check out our prices and dates. Apply now!**

Variant 1

- 1 What do you want: to follow the career of your parents or to make your own dreams come true?
- 2 If you had to choose between a highly-paid job or an interesting one, which would you like to have and why?
- 3 What are the advantages of each type of school in the UK?
- 4 Does your family have any special culinary recipes that are passed down from generation to generation?

Variant 2

- 1 What was the most important thing your parents taught you?
- 2 What job is the best in your opinion? What is the worst? Why?
- 3 Which type of UK school would you like to attend?
- 4 If you invited the President or a celebrity for a fancy dinner, what would you cook?

5 COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Variant 1

1 Listen to the text and tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1) Sir Timothy Berners-Lee is a British computer scientist.
 Sir Timothy Berners-Lee is a British web designer.
- 2) Tim Berners-Lee invented the computer.
 Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web.
- 3) Enquire is a network.
 Enquire is a computer programme.
- 4) Berners-Lee has designed a lot of computer systems.
 Berners-Lee created email.
- 5) Berners-Lee has written software for a browser.
 Berners-Lee has written software for a lot of clients.

2 Look at the pictures and write the names of the words related to a computer.



3 Write sentences using the following phrasal verbs.

1) zoom in → _____

2) talk into → _____

3) back up → _____

4) log off → _____

5) pick up → _____

6) scroll down → _____

COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES 5

Variant 2

1 Listen to the text and tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1) Tim Berners-Lee's parents worked on the computer.
 Tim Berners-Lee's parents invented the computer.
- 2) Berners-Lee designed software after his graduation from university.
 Berners-Lee designed software before his graduation from university.
- 3) He used to be a lecturer.
 He was employed in computer firms.
- 4) Berners-Lee designed software allowing computers to control one another.
 Berners-Lee designed software allowing computers to operate with one another.
- 5) The first web server was the central storage for files to be shared.
 The first web server was the laboratory's computer network.

2 Look at the pictures and write the names of the words related to a computer.



3 Write sentences using the following phrasal verbs.

- 1) scroll up → _____

- 2) hack into → _____

- 3) print out → _____

- 4) talk into → _____

- 5) go on → _____

- 6) dream up → _____

6 IS THE EARTH IN DANGER?

Variant 1

1 Listen to the text and tick (✓) the words you hear.

1) paper

paper bin

2) information

inform

3) educate

education

4) wrapping

wrap

5) recycling

cycling

2 Look at the pictures and write the correct nouns.



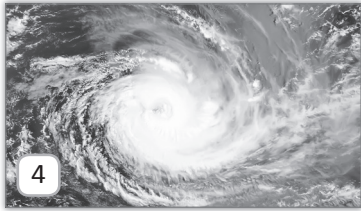
1



2



3



4



5



6

3 Complete the sentences using the First Conditional.

1) If I _____ (*find*) my fishing rod, I _____ (*join*) you.

2) If it _____ (*rain*) a lot, a flood _____ (*begin*).

3) I _____ (*call*) the workers if the tree _____ (*fall*).

4) If she _____ (*not/know*) the weather forecast, she _____ (*stay*) at home.

5) If the weather _____ (*be*) dry, we _____ (*go*) to the mountains.

4 Complete the sentences using the Second Conditional.

1) If he _____ (*exercise*), he would be healthier.

2) If I _____ (*be*) there, I would call the police.

3) I _____ (*buy*) a new CD if I had some money.

4) I _____ (*help*) him if I were you.

IS THE EARTH IN DANGER? 6

Variant 2

1 Listen to the text and tick (✓) the words you hear.

1) collect

collection

2) protecting

protection

3) procedure

process

4) reusable

recorded

5) sources

resources

2 Look at the pictures and write the correct nouns.













3 Complete the sentences using the First Conditional.

1) You _____ (*get*) in trouble if you _____ (*not/stop*) visiting dangerous places.

2) If I _____ (*see*) the rescue team, I _____ (*tell*) them about the landslide.

3) The teacher _____ (*explain*) the rule again if I _____ (*not/do*) the task correctly.

4) If we _____ (*not/leave*) now, we _____ (*get*) into the storm.

5) You _____ (*not/visit*) the mountain camp if they _____ (*not/clear*) the road.

4 Complete the sentences using the Second Conditional.

1) I would travel round the world if I _____ (*win*) the lottery.

2) If I _____ (*go*) to New York, I would visit a lot of museums.

3) If she had time, she _____ (*go*) to the gym.

4) If I _____ (*meet*) a monster, I wouldn't be scared.

7 THE WORLD OF PAINTING

Variant 1

1 Listen to the text and complete the sentences.

- 1) Masha has visited _____ recently.
- 2) Oleh doesn't like _____.
- 3) Masha said that a huge painting in _____ looked like a tree.
- 4) The grass in the other picture was _____.
- 5) Modern art can be compared with _____, Masha thinks.

2 Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

- 1) She _____ (*not/sit*) at home for long before she went to the park.
- 2) Had _____ (*they/live*) in a hotel before they found a flat in Odessa?
- 3) Mary _____ (*not/wait*) long when he phoned.
- 4) How long _____ (*you/learn*) English before you took the test?
- 5) Jack _____ (*work*) on the project for at least half an hour when the teacher came in.
- 6) Had _____ (*she/sing*) for a long time when that fan interrupted her?
- 7) It _____ (*not/rain*) before we went out.

3 Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous.

- 1) When my friends and I arrived, the comedy _____ (*start*).
- 2) My granny _____ (*work*) at school for thirty years when she retired.
- 3) I fell ill because I _____ (*eat*) a lot of ice cream.
- 4) Sportsmen _____ (*train*) all day long, so they were very tired.
- 5) How long _____ (*you/study*) at the college when you decided to apply for participation in the contest?

4 List top three of your favourite paintings and explain your choice.

THE WORLD OF PAINTING 7

Variant 2

1 Listen to the text and complete the sentences.

- 1) Oleh thinks that modern art is like _____.
- 2) The tree in the picture looked like in _____, due to white and grey colours.
- 3) The picture in the last room depicted _____.
- 4) The sky in the last picture was _____.
- 5) Masha thinks that it is important to taste things to see if you _____ them.

2 Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

- 1) Why were you so tired when we met? _____ (you/run)?
- 2) Had _____ (Mark/do) such kind of things before or was that the first time?
- 3) We _____ (travel) all day before we got to London.
- 4) _____ (you/work) in the garden? Why were you so dirty when I saw you?
- 5) They _____ (not/practise) the violin for long before they were ready to perform.
- 6) Had _____ (she/train) children for a long time before she changed her job?
- 7) Had _____ (Maria/drive) for many hours when that accident happened?

3 Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous.

- 1) When I arrived at the airport I was shocked because I _____ (leave) my passport at home.
- 2) Last winter I _____ (break) my leg, so I missed the competition.
- 3) She _____ (study) Chinese for two years when she visited Beijing.
- 4) I _____ (run) in the rain, so I was wet.
- 5) I didn't go to the meeting of our Drama Club because I _____ (not/learn) my text by heart.

4 List top three of your favourite artists and explain your choice.

8 DO YOU LIKE SPORTS?

Variant 1

1 Listen to the text and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Those people who practise parkour deal with building walls and fences.
- 2) This kind of sport can be dangerous.
- 3) The most dangerous thing in parkour is body control.
- 4) It is impossible to be harmed while practising parkour.
- 5) According to the author, parkour can teach how to cope with difficulties.

2 Match the titles (a—f) to the passages (1—4). There are two extra titles you don't need to use.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Formula One British Grand Prix | d) The British Open Golf Championship |
| b) The Six Nations Rugby Championship | e) The Premiership Football Game |
| c) The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race | f) The Championships, Wimbledon |

- 1) It is the oldest of the four major championships in professional golf that was created in 1860. Since 1979, it has been held on one of nine courses in Scotland and England, such as the Old Course in St Andrews and the Royal St George's in Kent every year on the third Saturday in July.
- 2) One of the four grand tennis tournaments that are very much loved by both players and spectators as the most prestigious tennis event on the international scene. Take a sunscreen and umbrellas. The two-week tournament runs at the end of June until early July in London.
- 3) An international alliance with four British teams and sportsmen from France and Italy. It occurs from February to March in Twickenham, London.
- 4) The English Premier League is seen by millions of people around the world, and many believe that this is the best world league, and the best players in the world gather on the pitch here in England. With great British excursions you can get to a Premier League game and feel its electric atmosphere.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) The bus _____ (*arrive*) at 10 o'clock.
- 2) We _____ (*have*) lunch at a restaurant on Saturday.
- 3) It _____ (*rain*) in our city tomorrow morning.
- 4) Tomorrow, at 8 o'clock in the morning, I _____ (*meet*) my family.
- 5) Serhii _____ (*write*) a test tomorrow morning.
- 6) Wait! I _____ (*ask*) you a question.
- 7) The lesson _____ (*start*) at 8 o'clock.
- 8) Are you still training? If you _____ (*finish*) by 6 o'clock, we can go for a walk.

DO YOU LIKE SPORTS? 8

Variant 2

1 Listen to the text and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Parkour is nearly unknown in the world.
- 2) Young people are fond of parkour.
- 3) Parkour is very easy to master.
- 4) You can know your body better while going in for parkour.
- 5) According to the author, different kinds of sports need the same qualities.

2 Match the titles (a—f) to the passages (1—4). There are two extra titles you don't need to use.

- a) The Cotswold Olimpick Games d) Henley Royal Regatta
 b) The FA Cup Final e) The London Marathon
 c) The Cooper's Hill Cheese Rolling f) The Tetbury Woolsack Races

- 1) These rowing competitions are independent, but recognised in the whole world. They are a part of the «Seasonal competitions». This rowing event is held annually during the first weekend in July and lasts for 5 days.
- 2) Every year in April, people of all ages wearing fancy and foolish clothes run around 26 miles of streets in London. It is one of the six world largest marathons.
- 3) The final of the Football Association Cup is usually held in May or June between the best football teams in the UK. This is one of the best of the world events held by national championships. The final is played at Wembley Stadium, home to the English national football team, the largest UK stadium in London.
- 4) People take large rounds of «Double Gloucester» cheese to the top of Cooper's Mountain and roll them down. Then hundreds of people run and fall after they try to catch them. Those who catch cheese are winners. But there are cases when participants are taken by an ambulance. The event is held in May, in southwest England.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) According to the rules, visitors have to stay here until the host _____ (ask) them to enter.
- 2) I _____ (buy) milk in the nearest shop when it opens.
- 3) I _____ (let) you know when I arrange the meeting.
- 4) Before the teacher _____ (start) our lesson, we'll get ready for it.
- 5) We _____ (wait) in the street tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the morning.
- 6) I _____ (be) back in a few hours.
- 7) This year, I _____ (live) in Kharkiv for four months.
- 8) Look at the sky! It _____ (rain).

9 ACROSS STATE SYSTEMS

Variant 1

1 Listen to the text and answer the questions.

1) What can a system of politics and government be compared with?

2) What does the government consist of?

2 Read the text and complete it with the choices (a—g). There are two extra choices you don't need to use.

In accordance with the Constitution, the USA federal government is subdivided into three branches. Legislative power ⁽¹⁾ the Congress. It consists of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives has 435 members and the Senate has 100 senators. Two members of the Senate are elected from each state.

The President is the head of the executive branch, ⁽²⁾, executes federal laws, and is also the commander-in-chief of the US armed forces. The President concludes treaties with the consent of the Senate. The President may veto a bill if the Congress does not cancel it by two thirds of votes.

The Vice President, belonging ⁽³⁾ as the President, is the chairman of the Senate. The judiciary consists of federal district courts and the Supreme Court, the highest in the system. All federal judges ⁽⁴⁾ by the President for a life term. Federal courts are responsible for hearing different cases, conflicts between citizens, etc. The President is elected ⁽⁵⁾ every four years as well as the Vice President.

The US Constitution is the main law of the nation.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) to the same political party | e) who proposes bills to Congress |
| b) is vested in | f) throughout Europe |
| c) are appointed | g) in nationwide elections |
| d) a very important law | |

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1) Our sportsmen were very tired at the end of the competition because they _____ (*run*) for one hour.

2) My laptop went wrong, I was very upset. I _____ (*have*) it for only half a year.

3) When the lesson started, we _____ (*present*) our projects.

4) I did not want to buy the book. I _____ (*already/read*) it.

ACROSS STATE SYSTEMS 9

Variant 2

1 Listen to the text and answer the questions.

1) What does the government have?

2) What does the term *the authority to rule* mean?

2 Read the text and complete it with the choices (a—g). There are two extra choices you don't need to use.

The state system of any country is ⁽¹⁾. As for the United Kingdom, it is a combination of a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch as the head of the state. Government agencies of the UK include the monarchy, legislative, executive and judicial bodies. The monarch inherits the throne. The Queen symbolises the supreme power. Traditionally, she never acts ⁽²⁾. The highest legislative body of the United Kingdom is Parliament. It consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

The lowest chamber, the House of Commons, is an elected and ⁽³⁾. It has 651 elected Members of Parliament, known as MPs. They are elected at general elections. The House of Lords, or the upper chamber is a partly hereditary one. The number of its members is not the same. On the whole, the following members can ⁽⁴⁾: two archbishops and 24 most senior bishops, hereditary peers, law lords, and life peers. It is the duty of the monarch to appoint all bishops formally and he or she also entitles peers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Lord Chancellor presides over the House of Lords. He or she is ⁽⁵⁾ and if the House of Lords sits as a law court, represents a member of the government and heads it.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| a) a work of many centuries | e) win elections |
| b) representative body | f) without the advice of her ministers |
| c) amend the Constitution | g) sit in the House of Lords |
| d) the chairman of the House | |

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- When we arrived, we felt that the kitchen was full of tasty smells. Mum was in the kitchen and she _____ (*cook*) a delicious dish for the party.
- Mary was looking very disappointed. I think she _____ (*have*) a quarrel before.
- When I got home, my parents _____ (*watch*) a football match on TV.
- He _____ (*buy*) a new computer last month, but he can't cope with the software.

LISTENING**Variant 1**

1 Listen to text 1 and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Cubist artists broke their paintings.
- 2) The things depicted in cubist paintings did not look like real objects.
- 3) Only black, white and grey colours are mainly used in cubist paintings.
- 4) Having many layers is a feature of the surrealist style.
- 5) On surrealist paintings images and shapes are put together.
- 6) Surrealists showed new people in their works.

2 Listen to text 1 again and fill in the table.

		Cubism	Surrealism
1	Time of origin		
2	Colours the painters used		

3 A. Listen to text 2 and tick (✓) the words you hear.

- 1) balance 4) encourage
- 2) strength 5) team
- 3) goal 6) injury

B. Explain why the author of the text says that every culture invents and plays sports.

LISTENING

Variant 2

1 Listen to text 1 and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Cubism is an ancient genre of painting.
- 2) Cubism helps show the world.
- 3) There were rectangles, cylinders and cubes in cubist paintings.
- 4) The aim of surrealism is to surprise.
- 5) Surrealism is not a modern trend in art.
- 6) Surrealistic style is characterised by bright and lively colours.

2 Listen to text 1 again and fill in the table.

		Cubism	Surrealism
1	Representatives		
2	Depicted objects		

3 A. Listen to text 2 and tick (✓) the words you hear.

- 1) equipment 4) beating
- 2) fitness 5) healthy
- 3) physical 6) teamwork

B. Describe any national sport you've heard about.

READING

Variant 1

- 1 Read the text and complete it with the choices (a–f). There are two extra choices you don't need to use.

The Australian Foreign Affairs Minister, Julie Bishop, was interviewed in 2015. She was asked a lot of questions about her life, the government of Australia, and relations with other countries. All these questions are normal for politicians and all government leaders, such as Julie Bishop, and they answer these questions very often. But this interview was quite different! Julie Bishop did not answer these questions ⁽¹⁾. And she did not answer by writing. Just imagine, there were not any words at all. The Foreign Minister answered all of the questions using emojis — ⁽²⁾.

When she was asked about her hobbies, the reply contained emojis of a book, a music device, and a television. The question about Australia's relationship with China was marked with an emoji of a smiling face. The question about physical exercises was answered with ⁽³⁾ and an emoji of a dancing person.

It is said to be the world's first political emoji interview. Not a serious one, of course. It was an important experiment. It shows changing communication.

People around the world use mobile phones to communicate. These phones allow people to communicate with each other ⁽⁴⁾. Mobile phones and emojis also allow you to talk without talking at all.

(Adapted from spotlightenglish.com)

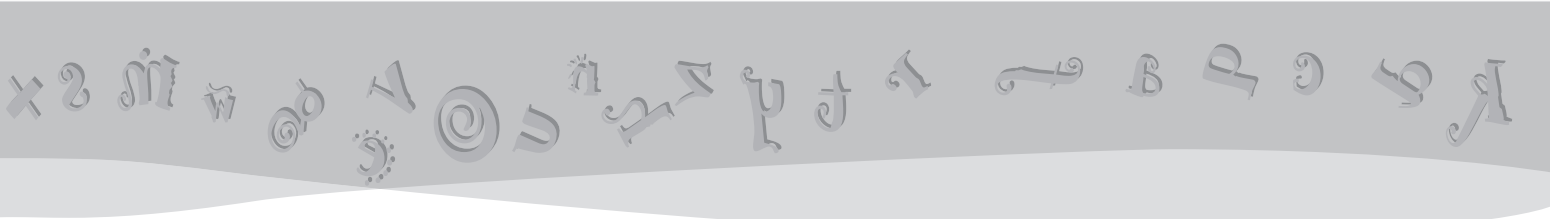
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) no matter where they are | d) more and more useless |
| b) an important meaning | e) an emoji of running shoes |
| c) by speaking | f) small pictures sent from her phone |

- 2 Match the questions (a–f) to the passages (1–4). There are two extra questions you don't need to use.

1) Rainer Nolvak is a businessman from Estonia, which is famous for its wonderful forests and suburban areas. But there is a problem that the country faced. The woods of the country were full of waste and garbage because local people had left it there. Rainer together with his friends decided to protect the environment. They wanted to remove all the rubbish in Estonia. The problem was that nearly half of the country is covered with beautiful forests that, as a result of illegal dropping of garbage, became polluted. It started when the country was part of the former Soviet Union. Forests were not private property and belonged to the state.

2) At the beginning it was necessary to help people understand the problem. The most difficult thing was that garbage was seen as an environmental problem, rather than people's attitude to nature. Local people did not care about nature and for them garbage was not a problem at all. Rainer Nolvak gathered together a team of 15 friends. They cared very much about nature and decided to make a project about cleaning.

3) Rainer and his friends called the project «Let's Do It». It was widely supported by the authorities, such as the Ministry of the Environment, different organisations,



celebrities and even the President of Estonia joined them. The Estonians got acquainted with the programme of cleaning on television and over the Internet.

- 4) Activists used their mobile phones to mark places where garbage was. GPS, the Global Positioning System, helped them. The next step was to mark contaminated places on the map. The map was the source of information for other volunteers. They could estimate the rate of pollution and size of the area.

(Adapted from spotlightenglish.com)

- a) Who was the project supported by?
- b) What was the task of teams involved in the project?
- c) Who was involved in the project?
- d) What was the main cause of the problem?
- e) How was the computer programme used for the project?
- f) Why people's opinion is important?

3 Read the text and match the words to their meanings.

Mosaic is a drawing or design consisting of lots of small parts, tiles. The first mosaics were made on a floor. It was in ancient Rome where artists created these floors of small stones. A lot of those ancient mosaics have lasted for hundreds of years. Modern mosaic tiles are made of glass or stone. Creating a mosaic is a rather complex process. First, the artist paints the design on the flat surface, for example, a wall. Then, to attach the tiles to the surface glue is used. It is not the end of the process: the artist should fill the spaces between the tiles. Only after that the mosaic is complete. Children from Haiti made their mosaic using this pattern. It was called the «Tree of Life». It was depicted on a long wall situated not far from the ocean. It was a broken wall. There was a crack on it, a long line up and down the wall. But this crack was not fixed. It was turned into a part of their mosaic. It was filled with shells. And also it was used to put messages and prayers inside the shells.

The whole project was devoted to the earthquake that occurred in January 2010. Many people were killed and a lot of buildings were destroyed. A lot of children lost their parents.

Mosaic tiles symbolise the strength of a community. It means that all people are friendly and closely knit. And together they can make a beautiful picture. The «Tree of Life» mosaic is a sign of hope for those who believe in a happy future.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) complex | a) a notice giving information, directions, a warning, etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) surface | b) the outer or top part of a layer of something |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) crack | c) something good that you want to happen in the future, or a confident feeling about what will happen in the future |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) sign | d) difficult to understand or find an answer because of having many different parts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) hope | e) a very narrow space between parts of something |

READING

Variant 2

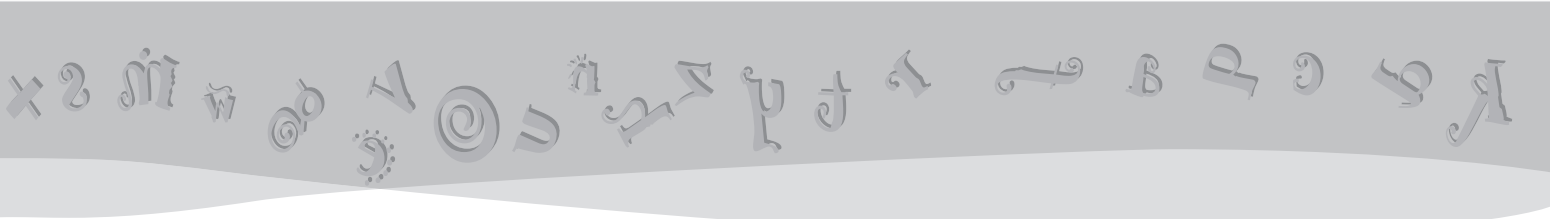
- 1 Read the text and complete it with the choices (a–f). There are two extra choices you don't need to use.

When did you last use a pen or pencil? Have you written a list of things to buy? Did you sign anything yesterday? Did you write a test? Nowadays, a lot of writing is made on a computer or using a smartphone. One British survey in 2014 found that some people did not use a pen to write anything for 40 days. But is it good or bad to write less than before? People have been writing ⁽¹⁾. The first words were carved on a rock or stone. It was very difficult and time-consuming. Then people began to use paper and ink to write. After that, it was much easier ⁽²⁾. But separate pages were easy to lose or destroy. Then, the first book was created. Inventing of ballpoint pens allowed people to write ⁽³⁾. It is possible to say that the development of writing tools is an attempt to write faster and more clearly. Thus, computers and smartphones are one more step forward in writing. But could there be new problems connected with modern technology? Some people think handwriting is more interesting and personal ⁽⁴⁾. One can write peculiar forms of letters and numbers using a slightly different style.

- a) faster and more neatly
 b) is your first language
 c) than using a computer or phone
 d) for thousands of years
 e) to write and send messages far away
 f) common for people there

- 2 Match the questions (a–f) to the passages (1–4). There are two extra questions you don't need to use.

- 1) Imagine a plastic bottle filled with a soft drink, or water, or another cool, tasty drink. After you finish your drink, you throw the bottle out. Along with other bottles, it goes to the sea or ocean. Sunlight and salty water break a plastic bottle into lots of small pieces. Currents and waves carry these pieces to various places. Then, other plastic pieces get to the ocean. Do they change? No, they contaminate seas and oceans, badly influence flora and fauna, and cannot disappear.
- 2) Tons of plastic waste have already contaminated the oceans. They are from countries all around the world. People are the source of waste. As a result of sun and water influence, plastic undergoes a process called photodegradation. That means plastic pieces become smaller and smaller, and they can't be seen in water. These small plastic particles can be observed only through a microscope.
- 3) Since the plastic parts are so small, the amount of garbage is difficult to measure. So many plastic pieces that are both large and small. They are everywhere in the water. They are in sand and algae. They cannot be gathered by hand. But, according to scientists, the garbage area is nearly 15 million square kilometres.
- 4) Clearing the ocean seems impossible. People have been trying to solve this problem for many years. A 19-year-old boy has invented a cleaning machine called Array. It can be used in water to collect plastic without hurting animals in the ocean. The device is being tested now.



- a) What did the media say about the Array?
- b) Where does plastic waste come from?
- c) Why is plastic waste difficult to estimate?
- d) What solution for plastic waste problem was found?
- e) What happens to waste when it gets into the ocean?
- f) How does plastic waste appear?

3 Read the text and match the words to their meanings.

As a rule, graffiti is an illegal form of writing or drawing, created with paint spray. The graffiti project in Sao Paulo is legal and its purpose is to support local people. Spanish artists and local people painted buildings in the streets of Sao Paulo in bright colours. Artists also added positive words of encouragement. Local people could see, for example, «Love», «Strength» or «Faith», written on the wall. The bright colours of the pictures and encouraging words help stay positive and enjoy life.

As a trend in art, Brazilian graffiti is considered the most important part in a global art movement. It gave rise to many different kinds of graffiti and showed how art could help people as graffiti in the rest of the world is quite similar. Another point is that some non-governmental organisations became involved in graffiti movement and the artists in Brazil organised workshops for young people. «We hope to encourage youth to learn more and read more. We hope they discover what life has to offer outside their daily life. The young people learn about graffiti techniques. But they are also learning art, culture, and language. Letters are important in graffiti, which means that reading and writing are also taught in the workshops», informs one of the representatives from these organisations.

Being occupied with painting also keeps youth away from drugs and violence. Some works of Brazilian artists were on display during a United Nations conference.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) encouragement | a) strong in colour |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) project | b) an activity through which people express particular ideas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) bright | c) words or behaviour that give someone confidence to do something |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) art | d) a piece of planned work or an activity that is finished over a period of time and intended to achieve a particular purpose |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) faith | e) great trust or confidence in something or someone |

- 1 Fill in the form to write an essay about the rising level of air pollution in most parts of the world that is caused by a huge number of cars. Answer the question. To make life in cities better, people must use their cars less and public transport more. Is it possible to make the use of public transport more popular?

ESSAY OUTLINE FORM

Main idea of the essay:

INTRODUCTION

General topic:

Specific topic:

BODY

Paragraph 1. Topic sentence:

Paragraph 2. Topic sentence:

Paragraph 3. Topic sentence:

CONCLUSION

- 2 Write an essay of no more than 100 words using the plan from ex. 1.

SPEAKING**Variant 1**

- 1 What can we do in advance to cope with disasters?
- 2 What are some famous paintings that you like/don't like?
- 3 What are some of the benefits of sports?
- 4 Describe the system of government in the UK.

Variant 2

- 1 Imagine that you have the power to stop a disaster that happened not long ago. Which natural disaster would you choose and why?
- 2 If you could be given the talent to paint, what would you paint?
- 3 What do you do to keep fit?
- 4 Describe the system of government in Ukraine.

PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS 1

Variant 1

1 Complete the text with the words from the box.

birthday	practising	have in common
finding friends	parents	friends

Finding friends on the Internet is a way of _____⁽¹⁾ foreign languages and learning new cultures. With the development of the Internet, traditional pen pals disappeared and getting acquainted with friends online became easier. Such _____⁽²⁾ are now called keypals.

It is important not to forget some simple rules when _____⁽³⁾ on the Internet.

- Search the Internet using authoritative services. Study reviews of these sites to learn more about the experiences of other users. Do not join a website until you conduct your research.
- You should use a nickname, and not your real name, to protect your personal data.
- Never provide personal information, including your home address, phone number and _____⁽⁴⁾.
- Stop contacting other people if you feel uncomfortable with a dialogue. Tell your teachers, _____⁽⁵⁾ or even local police officers if you have any problems.
- Try to use foreign language correctly. Ask proper questions that will help you find out what you _____⁽⁶⁾ with others.

2 Unscramble the words and fill in the gaps with a suitable adjective.

Friendship is defined, according to the dictionary, as a feeling and certain behaviour that is between friends, but only friends decide what these feelings are and what this behaviour is. Everyone agrees that a friend should be _____ (*arcgin*) and sincere. We have friends because we need a _____ (*siabolce*) person. But people are different. Every person is unique, having personal habits, thoughts, and traits of character. That's why it's very difficult to find people sharing _____ (*cmmoon*) interests. You are interested in your friend with all his or her bad and good personal traits. If your friend trusts you, she or he will always follow your _____ (*afir*) advice. In case you tell something _____ (*npsaleuant*) to your friend, you have to think a lot and worry how it will influence her or him.

Human beings are _____ (*aocsil*) creatures by nature, and that's why people can't live without communication. Nowadays it is a must to have a friend — a person who is always ready to come for help and with whom you are able to overcome any life difficulty.

1 PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

Variant 2

1 Complete the text with the words from the box.

have a lot in common commenting yourself
keep in touch make personality

To meet new people from around the world you can use the Internet. It is a great virtual reality, and you will be able to _____⁽¹⁾ with people who _____⁽²⁾. It's easy to make friends online.

Check out the website first. Some online resources need registration before you can read comments. You can study websites a little by reading reviews or exploring a website to see if you think it could be a good match for your _____⁽³⁾.

After you've chosen a website, it's time to find people who you suppose can _____⁽⁴⁾ friends for you. At the beginning, the easiest way is to find people with common interests.

Talk to them. You can start _____⁽⁵⁾ in chats that are already present. Other users will see your profile and may try to contact you first. It is good to introduce _____⁽⁶⁾. This information will allow other users to contact you.

2 Unscramble the words and fill in the gaps with a suitable adjective.

Friendship can be compared with a growing tree. Its seed must find a good soil and grow into a tree in good conditions. And if it is very _____ (*rstogn*), it will overcome all difficulties.

Trust is the most _____ (*ipmanortt*) feeling that can be between friends. This is very essential, it's the result of long relations and this feeling is very _____ (*vuaallbe*).

Patience and respect are also very _____ (*ngsinifciat*) in friendship. They mean that you understand your friend's way of live, never criticise his or her behavior, discuss any situation with your friend and explain why you consider something to be good or bad.

I am also happy to have a lot of friends. Some of them are less close, some are very good friends. But all of them make my life precious. I value friendship. I trust my friends.

I am _____ (*gereunos*) to them. Friendship is a connection between loneliness and communication, disappointment and confidence, despair and hope, failure and success.

That's why a _____ (*ellirabe*) friend is important. People having true friends are rich, the proverb says. Do you agree?

CHOOSE THE CAREER! 2**Variant 1****1 Match the parts of the word combinations.**

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) the profession | a) education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) higher | b) for |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) to be responsible | c) experience |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) hard | d) challenges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) work | e) of a teacher |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) to face | f) work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) computer | g) knowledge |

2 Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect Tense.

- I _____ (*not/answer*) the mail today.
- We _____ (*buy*) a new laptop.
- We _____ (*not/plan*) our meetings yet.
- Where _____ (*you/be*)?
- He _____ (*write*) a business plan.

Variant 2**1 Match the parts of the word combinations.**

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) IT | a) agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) an employment | b) with |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) to graduate | c) skills |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) to be satisfied | d) job |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) suitable | e) from |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) to earn | f) education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) additional | g) money |

2 Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect Tense.

- _____ (*he/speak*) to his boss?
- No, he _____ (*not/have*) the time yet.
- _____ (*you/be*) at the seminar?
- The seminar _____ (*not/start*) yet.
- She _____ (*not/see*) the colleague for a long time.

3 WHY GO TO SCHOOL?

Variant 1

1 Read the text and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

British school life may differ from schools in other countries in some ways. Students usually refer to teachers as «sir», «miss» or «ma'am» or, for example, «Mr Brown» or «Miss Brown».

Meetings of the whole school are held in the main hall, in the morning or in the afternoon. The principal or another teacher tells the school the news on a specific subject that he or she wants to talk about.

All schools in Britain have a school canteen. Pupils usually bring money to the school and, along with younger students, give it to the teacher demonstrating that they paid for food, however pupils can also bring sandwiches or have lunch at home. Or students may buy dinner tickets in some schools. During dinner, there are adult observers on the playground who are controlling students. They are commonly known as «Dinner Ladies», but even despite the fact that some men do it now, they are called ladies.

High-school students, usually in the last year, are called prefects. They have the duty to control younger students and help them navigate around the school or give advice. Each form in a high school also selects the «captain of the form», who represents the class at student or teacher meetings and performs minor administrative functions for the teacher, for example, taking names of other students.

Classes are called forms. In secondary schools, pupils may belong to a House as well as in the government. In some schools with a long history, certain families were associated with certain Houses, and each new family member is expected to join the house when he or she attends school.

Every year or every semester, students receive a report card so that their parents can sign them. The card tells about a student's behaviour and his or her grades. Scoring in British schools is usually rated on a scale from A (excellent) to E. Another form of assessment is rewarding with coloured stars for good work, such as a gold star, or grades out of ten for example.

- 1) Children address their teachers in a polite way.
- 2) Assemblies are meetings held after breakfast.
- 3) Dinner tickets mean that pupils eat for free.
- 4) Prefects are senior students.
- 5) A «form captain» usually helps teachers.
- 6) In Britain no families are connected with specific Houses.
- 7) A report card must be shown to parents.

WHY GO TO SCHOOL? 3**Variant 2**

1 Read the text and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

The American education system offers a great choice for students. There is such a big set of schools, programmes and places that students may enjoy lots of possibilities for study.

Before entering a university, American students study at primary and secondary school for 12 years. These years of learning are marked from the first to twelfth forms (grades).

At about six years old, children in the United States begin their primary school education, which is often called the «elementary school». They learn for five or six years and then continue their studies at a secondary school.

As a rule, at a secondary school students learn two programmes: the first is «middle school» or «junior high school» and the second is «high school». After graduation from high school (12th grade), students get a diploma or certificate and they may enter a college or university. Studying at a college or university is known as «higher education».

Like all American students, you will need to submit your academic documents as part of your university or college application. Academic documents are official copies of your academic achievements. In the USA, «grades» and «GPA» (grade point average) measure your academic results. Courses are usually estimated as percentages, which are changed into grades, marked by letters.

The grading system and the average score in the United States can be difficult, especially for foreign students. Interpretation of ratings has many options. For example, two people, attending different schools, submitted their documents to the same university. Both have 4.5 points, but one student graduated from high school, while the other studied at a prestigious school where it was difficult to learn. Because two schools have totally different standards, a university they apply for may interpret their grade point average differently.

The school year usually begins in August or September and ends in May or June. The school year in many schools consists of two terms, called «semesters». Some schools have three terms a year. It is known as the «trimester» system. However, others divide the year into the quarter system of four terms, including an additional summer session. If the summer session is omitted, the school year consists of two semesters or three quarters.

- 1) American students have a lot of possibilities in their studies.
- 2) At secondary school children study for 12 years.
- 3) Higher education means learning at colleges and universities.
- 4) After completing a course a student gets a letter as a mark.
- 5) Grades in the US education system are very simple.
- 6) GPAs results are the same in every school.
- 7) On the whole, there are four quarters in a US school year.

4 NATIONAL CUISINE

Variant 1

1 Write questions to the following answers.

1) _____ ?

Yes, I'd like a glass of orange juice and a piece of a cake, please.

2) _____ ?

I'll have a cup of tea, please.

3) _____ ?

Yes, I would like a piece of a cake.

2 Write the sentences in the Second Conditional using the prompts.

1) *study well/pass the exam*

2) *know his name/tell you*

3) *have a headache/take a pill*

4) *become a president/reduce the salaries of all politicians*

5) *be happy/have more free time*

6) *tell you the answer/know it*

7) *cook sweet pies/have fruits*

NATIONAL CUISINE 4**Variant 2**

1 Write questions to the following answers.

1) _____ ?
Yes, please. I'd like a beefburger, please.

2) _____ ?
I'll have an orange juice, please.

3) _____ ?
Black with sugar, please.

2 Write the sentences in the Second Conditional using the prompts.

1) *be fewer accidents/drive more carefully*

2) *have a lot of money/sell our house*

3) *pay for her flight/come to us*

4) *accept the job/offer it*

5) *travel/win the lottery*

6) *hide/see a UFO*

7) *do exercises/be strong and healthy*

5 COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Variant 1

1 Match the parts of the words.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) soft- | a) -top |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) lap- | b) -date |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) sub- | c) -ware |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) up- | d) -site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) web- | e) -notebook |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) cur- | f) -cast |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) pod- | g) -sor |

2 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

Computers are now _____ . Computers have created _____ . Personally I use a computer for _____ . In general, the use of computers can _____ .

Variant 2

1 Match the parts of the words.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) desk- | a) -book |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) note- | b) -ment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) hard- | c) -top |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) out- | d) -ware |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) attach- | e) -put |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) down- | f) -base |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) data- | g) -load |

2 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

Computer technology has become _____ .
 The greatest advantage that people have from the use of a computer is _____ .
 An access to the Internet is _____ .
 Using a laptop or a notebook, it is possible _____ .

IS THE EARTH IN DANGER? 6

Variant 1

1 Put the words in the right order to form a sentence.

1) *I/about/am/pollution/concerned/environmental/our/.*

2) *is/of/one/the/urgent/environmental/Overpopulation/problems/.*

3) *to/warming/Global/rising/leads/temperatures/the/of/oceans/.*

4) *Soil/caused/by/pollution/is/industrial/waste/.*

5) *Global/become/has/a/warming/fact/dangerous/.*

2 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) If I lost all my money, | a) you would use a more powerful computer. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) If you were cleverer, | b) I would have bought that jacket. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) If they lived in town, | c) I wouldn't need to use a ladder. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) If I had had money yesterday, | d) I'll go for a run. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) If we had left home earlier, | e) I would be in despair. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) If I were taller, | f) we would have caught the train. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) If I have free time this evening, | g) they would go to a prestigious school. |

3 Write definitions to the following word combinations.

1) Greenhouse effect — _____

2) Volcano eruption — _____

3) Water pollution — _____

6 IS THE EARTH IN DANGER?

Variant 2

1 Put the words in the right order to form a sentence.

1) *Developed/produce/garbage/countries/waste/a/lot/of/or/.*

2) *consumption/Fossil/fuel/results/in/greenhouse/gas/emission/of/.*

3) *of/the/planet/The/population/a/high/level/is/reaching/.*

4) *Climate/result/like/global/warming/is/change/the/human/of/activity/.*

5) *Industry/are/motor/vehicles/and/one/the/pollutants/number/.*

2 Match the parts of the sentences.

1) If I had a lot of money,

a) I would drive more carefully in the rain.

2) If I were you,

b) I would say hello.

3) If you make a mistake,

c) if she were rich.

4) If I met the Queen of England,

d) if she ever studied.

5) She would travel all over the world

e) I would call him.

6) She would pass the exam

f) someone will let you know.

7) If I had his number,

g) I would travel round the world.

3 Write definitions to the following word combinations.

1) Global warming — _____

2) Mud sliding — _____

3) Air pollution — _____

THE WORLD OF PAINTING 7

Variant 1

1 Match the pictures to the words.



1



2



3



4

a) a seascape

b) a portrait

c) a landscape

d) a still life

2 Circle the correct item.

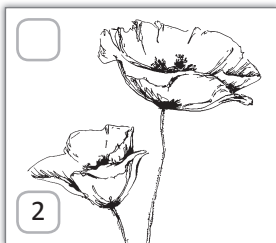
- 1) I couldn't believe the picture *had displayed* / *displayed* my hometown!
- 2) My dog tore the drawing apart! I was so upset, I *just bought* / *had just bought* it!
- 3) My classmates *went* / *had gone* to the museum this morning to prepare for the project.
- 4) I *hadn't prepared* / *had prepared* for my work so I was very disappointed when I got bad results.
- 5) I *had not painted* / *did not paint* pictures in watercolours before today.
- 6) After we *have finished* / *had finished* our task, we went home.

Variant 2

1 Match the pictures to the words.



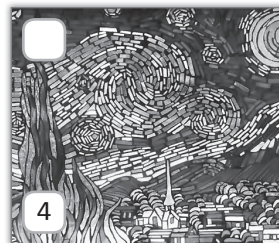
1



2



3



4

a) a mosaic

b) a fresco

c) a drawing

d) a battle scene

2 Circle the correct item.

- 1) It's impossible that she *had painted* / *painted* that picture yesterday!
- 2) He *did* / *had done* his project so he could have a rest with us.
- 3) I *didn't think* / *hadn't thought* of going to the gallery before our teacher suggested it.
- 4) What *had he done* / *did he do* yesterday?
- 5) We *used* / *had used* all our paints before we realised there wasn't any left.
- 6) We *hadn't even started* / *didn't even start* making a fresco when she told us there were different requirements for our work.

8 DO YOU LIKE SPORTS?

Variant 1

1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) I _____ (*go*) to the seaside in June.
- 2) Look at the sky — it _____ (*snow*) in a minute.
- 3) They _____ (*take part*) in the tournament in March.
- 4) You're doing too many tasks. I _____ (*help*) you.
- 5) We _____ (*go*) to Great Britain next autumn.
- 6) This time on Tuesday he _____ (*have*) English courses.

2 Read the text and complete it with the choices (a—e). There are two extra choices you don't need to use.

«When you are a member of a team in a sport, you understand that it is not good to be the best player», says Sean Strange, a sports expert. «It means working as a team, ⁽¹⁾ that all people have various abilities.» According to Sean, those involved in team sports learn to be more resilient when they have difficulty and are less likely to feel isolated. They will find out that events will not go their own way, ⁽²⁾, all the time to overcome shyness, putting them in a situation where they need to communicate with people to become more sociable in different situations. Team members have ⁽³⁾, who possibly may be their friends.

- a) cooperation and teamwork skills
- b) or the team's way
- c) take part in team sports
- d) accepting decisions and understanding
- e) to deal with different people

3 Answer the following questions. Imagine that you can organise a new kind of sport. What will it be like? What rules will it have?

9 ACROSS STATE SYSTEMS

Variant 1

1 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find it and write the correct sentence.

1) Olha passed all her exams this summer.

2) I was working hard in the garden when I see Dad.

3) They visit their mother before they left.

4) She has written a test last week.

5) Last week, he was arriving at Heathrow Airport.

2 Complete the sentences using the Past Simple, the Past Perfect or the Past Continuous.

1) A lot of interesting people _____ (be) present at the meeting yesterday.

2) What _____ (you/have) for breakfast on Sunday?

3) My father _____ (post) a letter. He's waiting for a reply.

4) What _____ (you/do) at 6.00 on Saturday?

5) I opened my laptop and saw that I _____ (miss) some letters.

6) They _____ (enter) the room quietly because the child was sleeping.

7) He _____ (not/ride) a horse before that day.

3 Write down questions to the underlined words using the correct tense form.

1) As I was walking near the library, I saw my friends.

2) We searched everywhere in the house but the glasses had disappeared.

3) By the time we arrived at the bus station, our bus had already left.

ACROSS STATE SYSTEMS 9

Variant 2

1 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find it and write the correct sentence.

1) Valery takes IT lessons last semester.

2) It was 9 a.m., and I was being hungry.

3) She does not believing that he told the truth.

4) I have discovered lots of interesting facts since the school starts last week.

5) He see the teacher in a few weeks.

2 Complete the sentences using the Past Simple, the Past Perfect or the Past Continuous.

1) He _____ (work) a lot last year.

2) Why _____ (you/ask) her to leave?

3) My friends _____ (walk) in the park when I met them.

4) What _____ (you/do) at the first lesson yesterday?

5) When we got home we found that someone _____ (phone) twice.

6) The plane _____ (arrive) when we were drinking tea at the airport.

7) She _____ (not/be) to Great Britain before last year.

3 Write down questions to the underlined words using the correct tense form.

1) We were watching the news online when my laptop broke down.

2) When I got to the office, I remembered that I had promised to buy flowers.

3) My brother said that he had written the test correctly.



TEXTS FOR LISTENING

Unit 1

Some people in the West believe that character and personality can be predicted by the time of the year of birth. The Chinese believe that the birth year stipulates character. In the last century, a relatively new belief arose: the idea that a person is associated with a blood group. The theory of the personality according to the blood group originated in Japan in 1927, when the administrator of a secondary school noticed personal similarities and differences among his employees. The theory was soon out of date, but was reinstated in the 1970s. The belief is still strong in Japan, and now it is becoming increasingly popular in neighbouring countries. Read the descriptions of character, compare them and decide how well one of them describes your own personality.

1. People with the first blood group are born leaders and optimistic about the future. They prefer to be the focus of attention, and they are confident and ambitious. They prefer to be active and are often athletic. The main weakness is their pride. It can lead them to stubbornness. They love to be surrounded by people, but also, as a rule, they are not interconnected. They often have problems to end what they have already started.
2. People with the second blood group are usually conservative, responsible and inclined to adhere to rules, they are serious and hard-working. They are often perfectionists who want everything to be done rightly and they feel stressed when things do not work the way they planned. They seem calm and concentrated in difficult situations, but tend to avoid confrontations and disputes. The main weakness is that they are usually shy and quiet, and can be sensitive to criticism. They tend to be cautious and can be very persistent about what they consider to be right.
3. People having the third group of blood are individualistic. They are interesting and creative, always strive for new adventures and challenges. They live life of passion and, as a rule, are optimistic and outgoing. Their main weakness is that they tend to be selfish, which can lead to irresponsibility and denial of others. They are unpredictable, it can make them very entertaining and charming, but it can also make close links with them difficult.
4. People with the fourth blood group can be cool and confident at one time, then, in a minute, sensitive and uncertain. In some situations they may be outgoing and sociable, but then they are shy at another time. They are very attentive and generous to some people, but also rigorous, critical and unforgivable to

others. As a rule, the main weakness is that they are unpredictable and independent, seeing themselves apart from the group.

(Adapted from macmillanenglish.com)

Unit 2

Internships can be a starting point for full-time paid employment for recent graduates. You should get some information about a company's reputation for hiring interns and make an appropriate decision before taking a job offer as an intern. If they usually hire one intern, but dozens of employees work day and night, it is better to find other companies. The best place to do an internship is an organisation that provides you with the opportunity to gain real work experience and master your skills instead of hiring you as a cheap employee. One more aspect to consider is the size of a company. Sometimes larger and more reputable organisations are better.

After you select a company, do a little study about this company, including its employees. You can search social networks, such as LinkedIn, Facebook and Twitter using Google to find out the company's hiring managers and what they want from a new worker.

Social networks are also very useful to keep in touch with as many people as possible and create your own network. Feel free to maintain any personal contacts that you have, because these links may be the first to inform you about opening a new job or about any vacancies that you can apply for.

Since your first few jobs can be very laborious, but less useful, do not forget to feel and enjoy life. Working overtime may not always be a good idea for building your career, especially if you have to be more nervous than those workers who get a big salary. Going in for sports and enjoying social life will make your life more balanced and free from stress.

Unit 3

Many young people think that going to school is routine work, and they go only because they must, and some even miss school because they consider it boring and unnecessary. But attending school is very important for your future professional development, the future education you might want to receive, as well as social and communication skills.

Nearly all teenagers do not listen when teachers or parents tell them to have a good education so that they can make the career they want. Moreover, it is important to remember that your studies, no matter how long they

will last, only continue a few years comparing with the rest of life. For this reason, it is now better to give up a little free time and fun to find happiness in the future, since you will be happier if you can do work that you like and allow yourself to do what you want.

The fact that you can achieve a higher level of education later if you work hard at school now is associated with your career. But those who are fourteen or fifteen years old may not think that they want to enter college or university, and do not know how this can change with age. A lot of people also want to study further when they get a little older, perhaps after they have married and had children, sometimes because they want to change their profession, because they are not happy, or simply to prove to themselves and others that they can do this. Those who do not succeed in compulsory education will not be able even to begin many courses, because there will be many more qualified candidates who also want to get a job.

Eventually, school is a place where you will learn many very important life skills. From communication with people of both sexes and different ages to listening to instructions and execution of orders, as well as the development of leadership skills. Lessons learned in school are much more than just lessons. Therefore, although most of us view our careers only when they think about what the school can do for us, the life skills that we learn are important to the same extent.

Unit 4

Eating out can be very simple, but for people who have just arrived in the USA, it can be a surprising experience. Here are the main differences that you should pay attention to when you eat in a restaurant in the USA.

The first thing a waiter asks when you sit down in an ordinary American restaurant is if you want to drink tap or bottled water. If you choose a bottle, a waiter asks if you prefer still or sparkling. Soon, the water you ordered will be delivered to you. Soft drinks and coffee will be also filled again very quickly. Usually, a waiter in a US restaurant always asks if you want more coffee or coke. In the UK, on the contrary, soft drinks and water should be requested and you must pay for them. Waiters in a US restaurant are nice and attentive. They are always talkative and often come to your table during meals to fill drinks and check that everything is in order. In England, waiters do not often check customers. If you need something, you can raise your hand and wave to a waiter, otherwise you will be left alone for several hours.

In the USA, salad without tomatoes or having a special dressing is possible to order. A friendly atmosphere inspires you to have exactly what you want and satisfy your appetite. On the other hand, people in England tend to order food with all possible options. They are less likely to complain about the food or force a waiter to return the food to the kitchen.

In the USA, a waiter can bring you a bill even if you did not ask for it. British visitors of a restaurant will find this very impolite, as this means they must leave the restaurant.

THE FIRST TERM

Listening

Text 1

Most teens spend time with their friends or sometimes watch television after classes, but fifteen-year-old Rich Smith is not an ordinary boy. He volunteers for a local animal shelter.

«I started working there a year ago. Some people came to my school to talk about how teens can help in society. I liked the idea of getting carried away with something worthwhile, and since I love animals, an orphanage seemed like a natural choice.

Generally, I work there for a couple of hours, about twice a week. On holidays I help there more. Sometimes I help staff feed, clean and train animals. In other cases, I answer the phone or help people choose a pet. Last year during my summer holidays, I also spoke with some children about how to properly care for pets and how important it is to be kind to animals. I loved it above all!

Most people think of cats and dogs when they imagine animal shelters. Well, there are a lot of them in our shelter, but sometimes farm animals can live there too, such as horses, sheep, goats, chickens, ducks and even a llama, which we called Sally! Most of our animals were either taken to the shelter by their former owners, because they cannot take care of them any more, or they were taken out of their homes, because they were not properly cared for. One day, I went with a co-worker to save a pony from a farm, where he was very much ignored. It was hard for me not to cry when I first saw the pony, but I was glad to report that he had fully recovered in the orphanage.

I used to take two small kittens home, as well as a wounded guinea pig and a puppy, which was found in a trash can. Sometimes my mother jokes that our house looks more like a zoo than a house!

Summer is the busiest time for us, when many people simply give up their pets when they go on vacation.



TEXTS FOR LISTENING

So why not ask for a volunteer at your local shelter for some time? Or you could do something else, for example, go to a charity event or visit a senior citizen a few hours a week voluntarily. I have learned a lot about my character and other people thanks to volunteering, and I have also met many interesting people!»

Text 2

The modern world is undergoing great changes in nearly all areas of life, including education. Currently, young people have many educational systems. Online classes are in good demand.

As for me, I think that studying on the Internet is better than going to school. Firstly, it allows you to choose the time to take a lesson. For example, many people do not like to get up early, and it is better for them to learn something during the day or in the evening. Online training gives them this possibility. Secondly, you can choose a place to study. No matter whether your room is cosy or it can be your grandparents' country house, nothing can stop you from learning.

It is also true that there are people who prefer to go to classes regularly. They need not only knowledge, but also they prefer to communicate with other students and teachers.

However, I see no reason to go to an ordinary school to maintain personal contacts. There are better places to meet and communicate with friends.

Finally, I want to direct your attention to the fact that the world is developing rapidly, and educational online platforms are an excellent result of this evolution. People should use their advantages as much as possible.

Unit 5

A British computer scientist, Timothy Berners-Lee, is the inventor of the World Wide Web. It was easy for him to learn calculation since both his parents worked on the first commercial computer. After graduating from Oxford University in 1976, he invented and developed computer software for two years. After that he held some other posts in the computer industry.

Berners-Lee created a programme, called Enquire, for himself, it could keep information in files. They had a connection («link») uniting both inside and individual files.

The scientist worked for Image Computer Systems Ltd. There he developed various computer systems.

In 1984, he designed a computer network of the laboratory. He also developed procedures making it possible for different computers to work with each other

and to interact with people. It allowed to use remote computers.

Tim Berners-Lee's goal was to help scientists share their results, methods, inventions and practices without a constant exchange of emails. On the contrary, researchers could upload such information on the Internet, where anyone could immediately find it at any time. Between October 1990 and the summer of 1991, the scientist developed the software for the first web server. The central file storage for sharing and the first web client or so-called «browser». The programme for accessing and displaying files downloaded from the server.

(Adapted from Britannica.com)

Unit 6

We hear so much in the news every day. The headlines are as follows: «Collect newspapers! It will save a tree.», «Collect bottles and jars! They can be used again to produce new products.»

The protection of our environment is the most important issue for politicians, and government leaders, as well as for citizens in many parts of the world. During the last decade the concept of «green consumption» called more attention than before. It is necessary to mention three main aspects of it. They involve more environmental education for people, the creation of advanced technologies and a high demand for recycled materials.

Let paper be an example. The first task should be raising public knowledge of the recycling process, explaining what materials can be used again, and the way they are disposed. Then local authorities should inform people about how to sort out materials that can be recycled from such ones as different types of paper, for example, waxed paper. Laminates made of plastic, quick wrapping, for example, cannot be recycled effortlessly. Then it is necessary to establish a system for collecting these sorted materials.

Bodies of state power must fully support recycling companies. The process of recycling paper, for example, can be expensive.

The last point is a growing necessity for reusable resources. Recycling is vitally important for the protection of our planet.

Unit 7

Oleh: Hello, Masha. Where did you go today?

Masha: Hi, Oleh, I've just returned from the art gallery.

You know, they've displayed a wonderful exhibition of



TEXTS FOR LISTENING

abstract paintings today. I'm sure you should have visited it with me.

Oleh: No, I do not like modern art at all. It looks like children's painting, I think.

Masha: Yes, if you do not catch what the artist is trying to render, of course, it may resemble a primitive picture.

Oleh: Well, what can you recommend then, were there any interesting works? Tell me about some of your favourite pictures.

Masha: There was one great picture, which was painted mostly in black and grey. I think it was a tree, but it could be anything — you know that these modern paintings look a bit strange.

Oleh: What did you like about that very painting?

Masha: The way the tree looked was very impressive. It was like the tree was made of hard metal spikes. The mix of white and grey colours made everything look like it was very cold winter.

Oleh: What other paintings did you see?

Masha: There was one more great painting, it was mostly in black and white colours. It looked great. It's very difficult to describe. But my favourite was the one we saw in the last room we visited.

Oleh: What was special about it?

Masha: That was a beautiful painting. The artist depicted a meadow where all the grass was red and purple. In the background there was a green sky. I enjoyed it and remembered summer. On the whole the picture was very impressive because it had a black frame. I spent about ten minutes just looking at that beautiful picture.

Oleh: Well, that sounds great. Maybe I'll change my mind and visit this exhibition.

Masha: You should go there. You would enjoy some of the paintings and be inspired by the artists. You should perceive modern art like food, I think. It is necessary to taste things to understand if you like them.

Oleh: OK, I will.

Unit 8

Today, parkour has evolved around the world. This kind of sport is very popular among those people who strive for new experiences. To learn to move quickly and efficiently and overcome obstacles such as concrete walls, high fences, picturesque rocks or stones is its aim. But every parkour sportsman should remember that there are numerous possible problems that they should know.

Many people believe that parkour provides a person with a lot of energy and helps develop physical form and coordination, stoutness, endurance and courage. The sport teaches to trust yourself. Controlling your body, relying only on yourself and learning to overcome obstacles is what parkour gives. Parkour is also considered a natural way of developing strength, speed and force.

However, parkour is a complex type of sports for training. A fall is one of its major dangers. Young sportsmen usually train in parks and abandoned places. They try not to harm themselves, but injuries happen. Those reckless people who overestimate their physical strength and do not fully take into account risks can be seriously injured. Consequently, parkour requires coolness, self-control, great physical shape and an ability to observe.

In conclusion, parkour teaches to conquer everyday difficulties in different ways. It extends the limits of the human body and mind. It gives you the opportunity to research the potential that your body offers. Parkour can change one's life and world view.

Various skills are important to go in for different kinds of sports, so try several to find what really suits you. Some activities as karate or cheerleading, which you cannot think of as sports or games, are good for active living.

Unit 9

A system of politics and the government makes the political system. It is usually compared with the other ones, among them there are legal, economic, cultural and other systems. However, this is a very simple image of a much more complex system, which includes the issues of having authority and the government's impact on its population and economy.

The government is usually a group of people who run an arranged community, it can often be a state, and sometimes a region, or a district.

As a rule, the government consists of legislative, executive and judicial branches of power. The government is the means by which organisational policies are implemented, the same as the machinery for policy adoption. Each authority has a peculiar constitution and a statement about its guiding principles.

Although all types of organisations have governing bodies, the term «government» is often used more particularly to describe about 200 independent national governments in the world, and also to refer to their organisations. The government is a state or a community management system.

In the Commonwealth of Nations, the word «government» is also used more narrowly to denote a ministry



TEXTS FOR LISTENING

(executive power), a group of officials representing executive power in a state or a government office within the executive branch.

Finally, the word «government» is also used in the English language as a synonym for management. One of the methods for classifying bodies of power is by people who have the authority to rule. It can be either one person (an autocracy, such as a monarchy), a selected group of people (an aristocracy), or people in general (a democracy, or a republic).

The Second Term

Listening

Text 1

Since the 1900s cubism has been a popular painting style. Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque were two well-known cubist artists. They used this trend in art to show people a new way of depicting and perception of the world. They looked at an object or a person and smashed them into pieces. Then they combined these figures to make a picture that showed the initial object or a person, even though they did not resemble the original one anymore. They used different shapes like rectangles, cylinders and cubes. Most of their paintings were painted in dark and dull colours. Mostly grey and brown were used. It added many layers to the picture, and that is why it could be seen from different points of view.

Salvador Dali and Rene Magritte worked in the surrealist style that was the most widespread from the 1920s to the 1960s. Surrealistic pictures are marked by an element of astonishment in them. They combine strange images and ideas to create extraordinary depiction of objects or people. Surrealists drew objects and ideas using dreams and unreal imaginative things. Vivid colours were often used to make even greater influence and always represent people and objects in an unusual and new way.

Text 2

Can you describe your favourite sport? People go in for sports no matter where they live. Some kinds of sport are popular worldwide. There are such sports that are

called traditional or local. Local sports and games are played in one area. They are part of a traditional people's culture. These local games and sports have been played by people for a long period of time.

Through centuries, each nation invented new sports and was engaged in physical activities. Physical exercises can unite people to act as a team and create an individuality. Respect, teamwork and fair play are also encouraged in sport. And sports are a great way of staying healthy.

People all over the world are getting these perfect results from national sports and games. Let's have a look at some of these sports existing in the world!

Irish game of hurling has been popular since Ireland became a country. According to the rules, it is played on a field. There are goal posts, or special markers, on each end of the field. There are two teams in the game, each of which consists of 15 players. Each player has a hurl, it is a special wooden stick. A player can move a ball in his hand making no more than four steps. After that he must pass it to another player from his team.

If you think that playing the game looks a little dangerous because all players are running with big sticks, it's true. Playing hurling is very difficult. Players over the age of 21 cannot wear special protective equipment. This popular game causes a lot of injuries.

Another popular traditional sport is called Bola Tin. It is played in Southeast Asia. «Bola» means «ball» in the local Malay language.

Two teams are involved in this game. A pyramid of tin cans is set up when the game begins. There are more cans at the bottom of a pyramid. And it becomes narrower in the direction to the top. Players mark a line having walked about ten steps away from the pyramid. One team tries to knock down all the cans to destroy the pyramid. And the other team tries to rebuild it at the same time.

There are still many traditional games which people play all over the world. Some are becoming less popular and disappear. But there are people trying to preserve these games. They know that sport is an important part of the culture and history of the region.

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ВИДАВНИЦТВО
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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Навчально-методичний комплект укладено до підручника О. Д. Карпюк. До комплекту входять: робочий зошит, зошит для контролю рівня знань і плани-конспекти уроків для вчителя.



Робочий зошит вміщує велику кількість різноманітних вправ. Завдання побудовані так, щоб якомога повніше охопити матеріал, поданий у підручнику, та відпрацювати його. Надлишкова кількість вправ дозволить учителеві диференційовано підходити до учнів і варіювати обсяг матеріалу залежно від рівня їх знань.

Зошит для контролю рівня знань покликаний комплексно перевірити й об'єктивно оцінити рівень мовної та мовленнєвої компетентностей учнів. Містить семестрові тести, тести за кожною з тем підручника, експрес-тести. Семестрові тестові завдання спрямовані на перевірку засвоєння лексики, граматики та комунікативних умінь: зорового сприймання, сприймання на слух, усного й писемного продукування, усної й писемної взаємодії.

У **планах-конспектах** подані детальні розробки уроків, структура яких відповідає останнім методичним вимогам. Уроки побудовано з урахуванням основних критеріїв навчання іноземної мови: компетентнісного підходу, комунікативної спрямованості, крос-культурного компонента, міжпредметного інтегрування.



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