**ІІ етап Всеукраїнського конкурсу-захисту науково-дослідницьких робіт учнів-членів МАН України у 2018/2019 навчальному році**

**Контрольна робота з англійської мови**

**The 9th form**

**LEVEL 1**

***Task 1.*** *Choose the correct item.*

1. I’m going to have a part in the play, \_\_\_\_\_\_ I.

 **A** am not **В** don’t **С** haven’t **D** aren’t

1. Sophie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been ill today because she didn’t come to school.

**A** can’t **В** should **С** must **D** would

1. I’m \_\_\_\_\_ to go on holiday on my own! I’m nineteen!

**A** so old **В** such an old **С** too old **D** old enough

1. My MP3 player is better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yours.

**A** from **В** to **С** than **D** that

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_ helped me, I would never have finished on time.

**A** hadn’t **В** haven’t **С** don’t **D** wouldn’t

1. Carol asked me if you \_\_\_\_\_\_ the film.

**A** already see **В** had already seen **С** already saw **D** has already seen

1. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ be quiet for five minutes.

**A** must **В** would **С** can **D** should

1. We were made \_\_\_\_\_\_.up all the mess we’d made.

**A** clear **В** to clear **С** clearing **D** cleared

1. We are going to have \_\_\_\_\_\_.down.

**A** knocked that wall **В** that wall knocking **С** knocking that wall **D** that wall knocked

1. The food was great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was very expensive.

**A** although **В** despite **С** however **D** in spite

***Task 2.*** *Underline the correct alternatives in the following sentences.*

1. Michael says he ***is doing / will do*** the washing-up after dinner.
2. This time in six months I’ll be at university unless / if I decide to take a year off first.
3. Can you afford ***buying / to buy*** so many presents?
4. This soup is ***very salty / too salty*** to eat.
5. I’ve been having swimming lessons and now I ***can / could*** swim really well.
6. I’m a bit scared because I ***am seeing / will see*** the dentist this afternoon.
7. We’d better leave early tomorrow ***unless / in case*** thare’s a lot of traffic when we get to London.
8. You should practise ***juggling / to juggle*** every day or you’ll never learn.
9. If you run ***too fast / fast enough***, you might win the race.
10. Sam ***could / ought to*** get a job instead of complaining about having any power.
11. I started coughing because I had ***a hair / hair*** at the back of my throat.
12. The advice you gave me **was / were** really useful. Thanks!
13. They ***haven’t arrived / been arriving*** yet, but they should be here sson.
14. The fish in this tank all ***seems / seem*** to be ill.
15. Don’t put your hot cup on my new table! It’s ***a wood / wood*** and I don’t want you to burn it.

***Task 3.*** *Complete using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.*

1. Mary? I think she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(write)** a letter at the momet.
2. Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(play)** his guitar at half past seven yesterday.
3. John and Lesley \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(have)** their car for about a year.
4. By the time I arrived, everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(leave).**
5. We could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(take)** the bus, but in the end we decided to walk.
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(do)** your homework last night, you’d know the answer to this question!
7. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(have)** lunch, but I can come round and help you later.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(you/hear)** about the accident before you saw it on TV?
9. This new computer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(make)** my life a lot easier.
10. I know Ted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(work)** late at the office because I saw him when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(leave).**

***Task 4.*** *You are going to read a magazine article about Irish folk dancing. For questions* ***1-6****, choose the answer* ***(А, В, С or D)*** *which you think fits best according to the text.*

**1 What did the stage show *Riverdance* achieve?**

A It showed Irish competition dancing at its best.

В It demonstrated how complicated Irish dancing is.

С It presented traditional dances from all over the world.

D It introduced Irish dancing to an international audience.

**2 Why do some individual dresses cost so much money?**

 A They are made of very heavy material.

В The pattern of each dress is different from every other.

С They are made of very expensive material.

D They are created by top designers.

**3 What do we find out about the competition judges?**

 A They are looking for perfection.

В They are sympathetic if a dancer makes a mistake.

С They only watch one dancer at a time.

D They pay great attention to all the dancers.

**4 How does the writer compare Irish dancing with other sports?**

A She thinks it is more competitive than other sports.

В She thinks performance matters less than in many other sports.

С She thinks experience is more important than in other sports.

D She thinks there is more pressure on the participants than in other sports.

**5 What is important about Irish dancing to the dancers themselves?**

A the honour of winning competitions

В their beautifully designed costumes

С working hard and making good friends

D the fact that they are representing their country

**6 What do people appreciate most about dance competitions?**

A the uniqueness of the dancers’ costumes

В the teamwork shown by groups of dancers

С the fact that the dancers look beautiful

D the fact that the performers are talented athletes

Traditional Irish folk dancing, which is well-known for its colourful costumes and elaborate steps, has become very glamorous since the stage show *Riverdance* madeit recognizable all over the world.What many people do not know about, however, is competition dancing and the importance of appearance in competitions. Appearance, which can include costume, make-up, shoes and posture, can make up 40-50% of the dancer’s total score.

Solo competition dresses often run to thousands of dollars because of the intricately embroidered designs which are unique to each dress. The older and more experienced a dancer is, the heavier her make-up and the more elaborate her dress. Dresses, shoes and make-up are all marks of status.

Dancers begin preparing for competitions up to a week in advance by applying fake tan to their legs. Then, for almost an hour and a half before performing, they perfect themselves - applying make-up, attaching wigs, and gluing their socks to their legs to prevent them from falling down. It seems incredible that the couple of hours a dancer spends preparing for a competition are almost equal in points to the months, or even years, that she spends perfecting and memorizing complicated steps.

In competition, dancers will perform different steps in a line of a dozen or more dancers. A judge will watch several dancers at once, but if the judge perceives a single imperfection in the dancer’s appearance or in her performance, he will move on to watch a better dancer. If a dancer cannot catch and hold the attention of the judge, she has no chance of winning a medal or even a place.

The pressure this inspires can affect a dancer negatively because she is consequently more worried about what people think of her instead of just doing her best. By emphasizing costume and appearance generally, competitive Irish dance has become part of the cut-throat show business industry. Irish dance instructors often give this advice: ‘Whatever happens, don’t cry; it will ruin your make-up’. Pressure to perform is a key element in any sport, and is often a positive factor in an athlete’s overall experience. In modern-day competitive Irish dance, however, the pressure of appearance can have a very negative impact on a dancer’s career.

Nonetheless, when asked what Irish dancing means to them, most dancers will answer ‘close friends and hard work’. Though almost half of a dancer’s score is determined by her appearance, the aspects of the sport that don’t receive points, such as sportsmanship, friendships, tradition, community and artistry, still remain of the greatest importance. These are the central ideas that are represented in Irish dance. In fact, the designs on a solo dress have their origins in these ideas: those Celtic designs were created to represent certain symbols, such as unity and friendship.

Because of the very visual nature of dance, external beauty, form, and expression obviously have a large place in the sport. And, although the sheer complexity of costume preparation may seem intimidating, in the drama of competitive Irish dance, it is legitimate. Visually, the true attraction of dance competition is the athleticism and skill of the dancers, both as individuals and as teams. In the end, the emphasis on appearance will only negatively affect the sport if it becomes more important than the other aspects of competitive Irish dance.

**LEVEL 2**

***Task 1.*** *Fill in the missing word.*

1. Did both you and Sylvia grow \_\_\_\_ in the South of France?
2. What do you feel \_\_\_\_\_ doing this weekend?
3. Edward and Nigel \_\_\_\_ wanted to go on holiday, but they couldn’t afford it.
4. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ part in a talent contest?
5. The college \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the students with books.
6. Your money \_\_\_\_\_ on the table in the dining room.
7. I haven’t had my suit dry-cleaned \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. Where do you usually go \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Day?
9. I’ve never met anyone before \_\_\_\_\_\_ mother was famous!
10. I hope you all enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday.

***Task 2.*** *Read the text below and decide which answer* ***(А, В, С or D)*** *best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning* ***(0).***

Tweetie de Leon-Gonzalez **(0)** **\_*broke ( C )\_***into the competitive world of modelling at the age of 14. Advertisers **(1)** **\_\_\_** notice, but she was not easily **(2) \_\_\_\_** from getting her education. She accepted modelling projects but made **(3) \_\_\_\_** these were only at weekends. With a discipline that would make any parent proud, this hard-working student finished high school and then **(4)\_\_\_** a university degree in philosophy.

After graduating, Tweetie went job-hunting, but modelling projects continued to **(5)** **\_\_\_** her way, until her days were all booked up. It was only after **(6)** **\_\_\_** a competition that she decided to take **(7)** **\_\_\_** modelling as a profession. As well as earning the respect of other models, she established solid friendships throughout her career. Yet at the height of her popularity, she turned her back on the glamour of the fashion world because she was finding modelling less and less **(8)\_\_\_** .She said it was beginning to feel more like work than enjoyment.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | A | threw | В | started | C | broke | D | launched |
| 1 | A | took | B | got | C | made | D | saw |
| 2 | A | disturbed  | B | distracted | C | interested | D | interrupted |
| 3 | A | definite | B | careful | C | clear | D | sure |
| 4 | A | awarded | B | held | C | won | D | earned |
| 5 | A | come | B | find | C | go | D | make |
| 6 | A | taking | B | gaining | C | winning | D | going |
| 7 | A | on | B | to | C | up | D | in |
| 8 | A | rewarding | B | popular | C | agreeable | D | entertaining |

***Task 3.*** *Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals below the text to form a word that fits in each gap.*

Chameleons, a **(0) \_*variety*\_\_ (VARY)** of tree-living lizard, are found in Africa, Madagascar, Asia, Arabia and Southern Europe. They are unusual in their **(1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (APPEAR)** with their bulging eyes, which move **(2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (DEPEND)**, and their long curled tail, which can be twisted around branches to increase their grip. The chameleon’s eyesight is exceptional for a reptile: its 360-degree vision makes it highly **(3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (EFFECT)** at hunting prey and spotting predators.

Chameleons will eat everything, from leaves and fruits to insects. When they spot an insect, their long tongue, which has a **(4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (STICK)** substance at its end, willshoot out faster than the human eye can see.

Contrary to popular **(5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (BELIEVE)**, most chameleons do not change colour to blend in with their **(6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (SURROUND)**, although some species are able to do so. Colour change comes about because of changes in light or temperature, or because they are angry or frightened. Today, many chameleon species are **(7)** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (DANGER)** because of pollution and the **(8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (DESTROY)** of their natural habitat.

***Task 4.*** *For questions* ***1-15****, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (****✓****) by the number in the answer boxes provided. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the answer boxes provided.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **0****00** **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9****10****11****12****13****14****15** | ……**√** …...…...she…………….………….………….………….………….………….………….………….………….………….………….………….………….………….…………. | I am sure you have heard of Marion Taylor, haven’t you? Marion was the young girl shekidnapped by aliens in 1993. Not only that was she given a ride to a distant planet, but whether shealso managed to take some photos of the aliens who they had taken her prisoner, since she had beencarrying herself a camera when they captured her.Whenever I hear stories like this I assume sothat they have been made them up. It is hard to believe Marion’s story, owing to the fact that she wasonly ten years old at the time. Besides this, it was turned out that she spent most of her time watchingscience fiction videos. One cannot really believe in that there are really little green aliens who they flyall the way to our planet just so that they can kidnappeople. Nevertheless, although Marion became famous and her photos were bought by a newspaperfor a great deal of money. |

***Task 5.*** *You are going to read a newspaper article about a child genius. For questions* ***1-10*** *choose from the sections* ***(A-D).*** *The sections may be chosen more than once.*

**Which paragraph**

says that the writer found it hard to establish rules? **1 \_\_\_**

suggests that the writer controlled how Leo spent his leisure time? **2 \_\_\_**

describes an incident which shocked the writer? **3 \_\_\_**

gives an example of Leo’s inventiveness? **4 \_\_\_**

states that the writer believed some people thought he wasn’t strict enough with Leo? **5 \_\_\_**

refers to Leo’s enquiring mind? **6 \_\_\_**

gives examples of Leo's stubbornness? **7 \_\_\_**

states that the writer finds parenting Leo difficult but worthwhile? **8 \_\_\_**

suggests that the writer is confident that Leo will succeed in life? **9 \_\_\_**

says that finding the right environment for Leo was key to his development? **10 \_\_\_**

*Martin Buckley writes about his son Leo, a finalist on the TV series ‘Child Genius’.*

**A**

My 11-year-old son Leo is a finalist in Channel 4’s ‘Child Genius’ competition. For me, it caps a decade spent learning how to raise a child whose intellect and independence of spirit simply aren’t ordinary. It has been rewarding, but it hasn’t always been easy. I was struck by Leo’s curiosity and independence of thought almost as soon as he could speak. When I told little Leo something, he would hungrily analyze it and respond with a penetrating question. He learned to play Monopoly at four and was soon beating me; at six, he had read the *Odyssey.* He would do jigsaw puzzles without the pictures - because it was more challenging. In fact, for every game he played, he would make up new rules, ones that would make the games harder.

**B**

Leo's IQ was tested on his 11th birthday. It scored him in the top 0.01 per cent of his age group. So yes, he is bright. I think I only fully admitted that to myself after I saw those results. Not having other children, I had no real way of measuring Leo's intelligence. And, also, I have to admit that part of me just wanted a standard kid. Every parent wants their child to socialize well and make friends, not to be a genius and potentially difficult. Discipline was challenging. Explaining to Leo that he needed to sit in a given place, eat a given meal, follow a given routine, he would invariably ask, ‘Why?’ And, often, he’d refuse. By the time he was four, it was sometimes hard to tell if he was wildly creative, or merely wild. I felt isolated, because many parents and teachers assumed that Leo was allowed to do just as he liked. The opposite was true. We worked daily to impose routines. But Leo was reluctant to go along with anything just because he was asked to.

**C**

There are of course other downsides to having a very bright child Not least of these is dealing with the education system. I’ve seen state schools that are content to be of average standard, and expensive private schools with equally average teachers that don’t make allowances for students who have different needs, which I find alarming. I will never forget the ignorant teacher who, in my hearing, patronized my six-year-old when he referred to Shakespeare as a poet. ‘He wrote prose,’ she snapped. Eventually, we found the right school for him. His frustration has gone, he has matured, he has strong friendships, and his grades are mainly ‘A’s. At last, he’s just an intelligent, appropriately stimulated child, and achieving his potential.

**D**

‘Child Genius’ has very much cast me in the role of the pushy parent, but I would argue that I have simply been discriminating. Leo has seen little live television in his life; instead, good stuffon DVDs and as many books as he has wanted. At six, he was reading versions of the classics written for teenagers, and last week we watched *Coriolanus* together, Shakespeare’s language was not a barrier for him. This September, Leo goes to a highly academic secondary school, and he plans to go to university. He’s strong in maths and English, and a keen actor. What will he become, I wonder: a barrister, a doctor, a journalist? I tell him he can be anything he wants to be, and I believe it. The programme has confirmed my belief that raising a really bright child is a task society neither really understands nor supports.

**LEVEL 3**

***Task 1.*** *Choose the correct item.*

1. When he reached us, Henry was out of breath because he\_\_\_\_\_.

*a) ran b) has run c) had been running d) was run*

1. Do you think he's \_\_\_\_\_to buy the stamps I asked him for?

*a) suggested b) reminded c) remembered d) advised*

1. So they're your favourite group. Have you ever seen them \_\_\_\_\_?

*a) alive b) live c) living d) lively*

1. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ round the exhibition a couple of years ago.

*a) being shown b) to be shown c) be shown d) be showing*

1. When she showed me the letter, I \_\_\_\_\_ her to throw it away.

*a) suggested b) advised c) informed d) insisted*

1. Passengers are asked \_\_\_\_\_\_ in rows A - G.

*a) don't smoke b) not smoking c) not to smoke d) not smoke*

1. The documents are \_\_\_\_\_\_ to be extremely valuable.

*a) said b) told c) described d) spoken*

1. Simon always \_\_\_\_\_ to do his homework before watching television.

*a) must b) has c) is having d) is trying*

1. The prisoner refused \_\_\_\_\_ the police with their enquiries.

*a) helping b) help c) to helping d) to help*

1. This \_\_\_\_\_ is best served with boiled rice and a crisp green salad.

*a) plate b) meal c) food d) dish*

1. Leila \_\_\_\_\_ the information she wanted in her reference books.

*a) looked after b) looked up c) took out d) took up*

1. Local shopkeepers are \_\_\_\_\_ their prices for the summer sales.
2. *taking down b) looking on c) taking off d) bringing down*
3. She’s a very good child. She always \_\_\_\_ her toys.
4. *puts up b) takes down c) brings on d) puts away*
5. Lucia was surprised when her guests \_\_\_\_\_\_ late for the party.
6. *came up b) turned up c) looked up d) put up*
7. I think a plain blouse would \_\_\_\_\_\_ better \_\_\_\_\_\_that skirt.
8. *go/with b) put/with c) come/with d) go/to*

***Task 2.*** *Read the following text, and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word for each gap.*

The word ‘blog’ is short for ‘weblog’ and is a frequently-updated internet journal that is intended for **(0)** ***\_the\_\_*** general public to read. Blogs are popular because they give their authors, bloggers, **(1) \_\_\_\_\_** own voice on the internet. It’s a place **(2) \_\_\_\_\_\_** ordinary people can share interests - whether through a political commentary, a personal diary, **(3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a list of links to favourite websites.

Professional as (4) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** as amateur journalists often use blogs to publish breaking news, while personal bloggers may prefer to share their inner thoughts (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the rest of the world.

For many people, blogging is just a hobby, but for others it can become an obsession. Bloggers (6) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** fall into this group can feel compelled to write several times a day and become anxious if something prevents them (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ blogging. As with other addicts, these people spend more and more of their time on their obsession and may end **(8) \_\_\_\_\_\_** neglecting their families, their friends and their jobs.

***Task 3.*** *Fill in the correct preposition.*

1. I came \_\_\_\_\_ a word I’d never seen before.
2. It’s very windy, so do your coat \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. I don’t want Jerry to find \_\_\_\_\_ about this.
4. I hurt my head as I was getting \_\_\_\_\_ the car.
5. You can’t blame Susie \_\_\_\_ what happened.
6. I think you’ve confused me \_\_\_\_\_ someone else.
7. The coach congratulated us \_\_\_\_\_ winning the final.
8. I’m a bit embarrassed \_\_\_\_\_ what I did at the party last night.
9. Are you frightened \_\_\_\_ flying?
10. .My brother is married \_\_\_\_ a woman called Margo.

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

1. If I were you, I’d take you lawyer’s \_\_\_\_\_ and not take the man to court.

*a) notice b) advice c) suggestion d) information*

1. In the \_\_\_\_\_ , people would often go to bed as soon as it got dark.

*a) period b) past c) history d) background*

1. Please make sure your seet belt is serurely \_\_\_\_\_ .

*a) bound b) tied c) wrapped d) fastened*

1. She will never forget the smile on her husband’s face the first \_\_\_\_\_\_ he saw their baby son.

*a) period b) time c) opportunity d) occasion*

1. Mother is really \_\_\_\_\_ with the way you behaved yourself at the wedding.

*a) eager b) pleased c) fond d) enthusiastic*

1. My employer was delighted with the way in which I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the angry client.

*a) cared b) dealt c) met d) faced*

1. It’s obvious that you have put a lot of \_\_\_\_ into your project.

*a) effort b) labour c) task d) attempt*

1. The manager of the restaurant always treats his \_\_\_\_ customers with respect.

*a) plain b) primary c) regular d) normal*

1. Once you’ve \_\_\_\_\_ all the dry ingredients, add the eggs and the oil.

*a) mixed b) fixed c) joined d) connected*

1. After a number of attempts, they finally \_\_\_\_ to get the large sofa up the stairs.

*a) resulted b) achieved c) succeeded d) managed*

***Task 5.*** *One**of the words in the sentences below is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct word.*

1 I was first respected to Jake at a party. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2 I shouldn’t have rented you. Now I know you can’t keep a secret!\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 Our house is being recognised so we’re staying with my grandparents

at the moment. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 Everyone appologised Mr Turner because he was strict but fair. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 Have you introduced to Kelly for losing her book? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6 Sarah said I was a liar but Carol trusted me and said I wasn’t. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7 We decorated a small haouse in the countryside for the summer. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8 No one defended Phil when he came to the party dressed as an old man. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Task 6.*** *You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions* ***1-8,*** *choose the best answer* ***(А, В*** *or* ***C).***

**1** You hear a reporter talking on the radio. Where is he?

**A** outside a training ground

**В** outside an expensive hotel

**С**  outside somebody's house

**2** You hear a woman talking about travelling to work every day. How does she feel about the daily train journey?

**A** It is often quite tiring.

**В** It is a good opportunity to talk to people.

**С** It is a relaxing way to begin the day.

**3** You overhear a woman talking on the phone. Why is she calling?

**A** to apologise for a mistake

**В** to refuse to do something

**С** to deny she did something

**4** You hear a man talking about reading books. Why does he enjoy reading at home?

**A** It helps him pass the time.

**В**  It enables him to spend time alone.

**С**  It makes a change from his job.

**5** You overhear a conversation in a holiday resort. Who is the woman?

**A** a waitress

**В** a tourist

**С** a cafe owner

**6** You hear a man talking about staying healthy. What is he doing to improve his fitness?

**A**  eating less food

**В** going to the gym

**С**  walking to work

**7** You hear a woman talking about her home. Where does she live?

**A** in a city-centre flat

**В** in a house in the suburbs

**C** in a country cottage

8 You overhear two people talking about finding something. How does the woman feel?

**A** grateful

**В** relieved

**C** concerned

**The 10th form**

**LEVEL 1**

***Task 1.*** *Choose the correct item.*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ have joined a gym but in the end I decided to exercise at home..

**A** must **В** could **С** will **D** may

1. The hotel has a poor reputation and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.people want to stay here.

**A** little **В** a few **С** a little **D** few

1. Stuart’s thinking of having \_\_\_\_\_ !

**A** shaved his head **В** his head shaving **С** his head shaved **D** shaved to his head

1. I didn’t expect our history teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us so much homework.

**A** giving **В** to give **С** give **D** to giving

1. Oh, I’m sorry! \_\_\_\_\_\_ disturbing you?

**A** Do I **В** Have I **С** Should I **D** Am I

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ the couple you met in France last year staying at the same hotel?

**A** Did **В** Were **С** Have **D** Could

1. Let’s walk to the shops instead of taking the car, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**A** shall we **В** don’t we **С** will we **D**  won’t we

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ an Oscar las year, she’s now one of the most powerful movie stars in the industry.

**A** She won **В** To win **С** The winning of **D** Having won

1. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_\_ down than the phone rang.

**A** had I sat **В** I had sat **С** do I sit **D** was I sitting

1. ‘I’ve been feeling under the weather recently’ ‘You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more exercise.’

**A** should get **В** should have got **С** would get **D** would have got

***Task 2.*** *Underline the correct alternatives in the following sentences.*

1. When we were in Canada, we ***went / were doing*** skiing almost every day.
2. ***Do you practise / Are you practising*** the piano for two hours every day?
3. You’ve ***written / been writing*** that email for over an hour. How long is it going to take you?
4. There ***has / have*** been a lot of bad news recently.
5. We should all recycle ***paper / a paper*** so that it can be used again.
6. Do you think I ***must / should*** tell Michael the truth about what happened?
7. Don’t drive ***too fast / fast enough*** or you might have an accident.
8. Daniel ***called / was calling*** you at one o’clock yesterday, but you were here with me.
9. You can watch this film ***as long as /in case*** you promise to go straight to bed when it finishes.
10. Have the boys ***played / been playing*** computer games since this morning?
11. Oh no! The rice ***has / have*** gone all over the floor!
12. Of course, you can have some milk. Get ***glass / a glass*** out of the cupboard.
13. I know John lived in Beijing, but I don’t think he ***can / may*** speak Chinese.
14. I thought we discussed ***going / to go*** to India and now you want to go to Japan!
15. It was very king of Jack to offer ***to baby-sit / baby-sitting*** this weekend.

***Task 3.*** *Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate forms.*

1. If Cody\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(not/ live)** so far away, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/ be) so late to the barbecue yesterday.
2. Although I could\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(buy)** the DVD, I actually got the video.
3. Tina \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(not/ finish)** doing the housework by seven o’clock, so she called Andrea to tell him she would be late.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(not/ take)** her driving test yet.
5. At midnight, I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(sleep),** butJane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(listen)** to music.
6. Yes, the match is on TV now, but we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(lose).**
7. Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(feel)** excited the first time you went on a train?
8. I’m really looking forward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(see)** you next week.
9. Penny \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(run)** to catch the bus when she slipped and fell.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(you/ just/ speak)** to Billy when I rang?

***Task 4.*** *You are going to read an article about a computer scientist. For questions* ***1-6****, choose the answer* ***(А, В, С or D)*** *which you think fits best according to the text.*

**1 How is Wendy Hail different from many other computer scientists?**

A She is fascinated by the technical details of computing.

В She is not as creative as the majority of her colleagues.

С She is not interested in talking about the technicalities of computers.

D She is less well qualified than many of her colleagues.

**2 Why** **was Wendy Hall first attracted to computer science?**

A She was interested in computer programming.

В She saw the future potential for the use of computers.

С She became addicted to playing computer games.

D She enjoyed using her own personal computer.

**3 What was the purpose of the first software designed by Wendy Hall?**

A It helped upload texts on to computers.

В It made information available electronically.

С It enabled teachers to produce educational videos.

D It helped other teachers she worked with.

**4 What were Wendy Hall’s feelings when she first became a university lecturer?**

A She felt out of place as a woman in a man’s world.

В She couldn’t use the same specialist language as her colleagues.

С She didn’t know the answers to questions she was asked.

D She was worried because her colleagues were better qualified than her.

**5** **How** **did other researchers react to what Hall proposed?**

A They considered her ideas to be an important

B They suggested improvements to her basic ideas.

С They didn’t understand the importance of her ideas.

D They said her ideas were not important for computer science in general.

**6 How was Tim Berners-Lee’s system different from Hall’s?**

 A His system depended on access to the internet.

В His system applied only to individual computers.

С His system could not be used on individual computers.

D His system did not require a computer hard drive.

Although Wendy Hall is an internationally-renowned computer scientist, there is nothing geeky about her. In fact, this sociable woman with a warm laugh is among the best and brightest. As well as heading the University of Southampton’s Electronics and Computer Science department, Hall works closely with Tim Berners-Lee, the ‘father of the Web’. So why did a woman who is indifferent to writing computer code or discussing processor speed choose a career in IT, a field with a reputation for being dominated by geeky men?

Hall’s work with computers began in the early 1980s, long before the Web existed and when personal computers were a novelty. ‘All you could do with PCs in those days was learn programming or play games,’ she says. Like many women at that time, Hall avoided such activities: she was more interested in pure mathematics. Her ability to appreciate abstract ideas is what then drew her to explore the growing field of computer science. She taught herself to program, but it was the thought of how computing could change people’s lives that fascinated her. ‘I could see what was possible,’ she says.

The primitive graphics on her early computer started her thinking about future possibilities for education. She built simple software to help her colleagues teach at the college where she worked, but her imagination was running wild, ‘I was interested in getting text documents and videos onto computers in large quantities. I thought “Wouldn’t it be amazing if all this was available electronically?”

In 1984 she became a university lecturer specializing in computer science. At first, working among computer scientists wasintimidating. ‘I always felt inadequate because didn’t talk Technical,’she says. ‘Questions like “How fast does it go?” or “How much storage does it have?” don’t interest me.’Soon, however, it was her powerful imagination and her lackof interest in detail which proved to be her asset.

One ofHall’s first ideas was a database of electronic photos, documents and audio recordings that could be linked together in different ways depending on who was using them. ‘I wanted different people to be able to ask different questions about a document,’ she says. ‘For example, a schoolchild would ask different questions from a professor.’Many researchers dismissed her ideas, claiming they were irrelevant to mainstream computer science. But Hall persisted and in 1989 launched Microcosm, a downloadable system that created links between the contents of a document and related information on the hard drive while the user read that document. As she had hoped, her system meant that a schoolchild could be shown different links from a professor looking at the same document.

Coincidentally, 1989 was also the year that Tim Berners-Lee first proposed the World Wide Web. As it turns out it was Berners-Lee’s vision, which used links that were embedded within a document, that took off. The World Wide Web worked on a global network, allowing anyone with an internet connection to access it, whereas Wendy Hall’s Microcosm only worked in stand-alone hard drives.

Does Wendy Hall ever regret leaving pure mathematics and choosing the world of computers? ‘Not at all,’ she says. ‘All the wonderful things I am doing are because I am a computer scientist. IT and computing are the basis of everything.’

**LEVEL 2**

***Task 1.*** *Choose the most suitable word or phrase underlined in each sentence.*

1. Do you use an electric / electrical toothbrush?
2. You can’t use the lift. It’s out of order / work.
3. Please don’t push. It’s very bad-tempered /rude / unsympathetic.
4. Thank you for bringing us a present. It was very adorable/ grateful/ thoughtful of you.
5. If you’re hungry, why not ask for a large dish/ plate/ portion?
6. The train fare is expensive, it’s cheaper to go by carriage/ coach/ wagon.
7. How much did you pay / spend for your new shoes?
8. Sally didn’t realized that she had broken/ countered/ denied the law.
9. It’s not a proper drawing, only a rough/ plan/ sketch.
10. Everyone agrees that the environment/ nature must be protected.

***Task 2.*** *Read the text below and decide which answer* ***(А, В, С or D)*** *best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning* ***(0).***

As the skies around the world’s airports get more and more **(0) \_\_*C*\_** dangerous incidents is **(1)\_\_\_** . Officials are **(2) \_\_\_** studying a recent incident where a jumbo jet flew so low over nearby houses that everyone thought a crash was **(3) \_\_\_** One of the plane’s four engines had failed just after take-off. The pilot put the other engines on full speed to **(4) \_\_** him to get high enough to drop most of the plane’s fuel. His calmness and experience helped him to **(5) \_\_\_** what could have been a terrible disaster. Somewhat surprisingly, however, it was a further thirty minutes before the
pilot received **(6) \_\_\_** to land due to other incoming flights.

Although this sort of incident is becoming more and more **(7) \_\_\_** , it still remains a/ an **(8) \_\_\_** that it is safer to fly than to cross the road.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 A packed | В full | C crowded | D filled |
| 1 A spreading | В raising | С developing | D increasing |
| 2 A momentarily | В currently | С nowadays | D actually |
| 3 A definite | В certain | С inevitable | D sure |
| 4 A let | В manage | С enable | D make |
| 5 A escape | В pass | С miss | D avoid |
| 6 A permission | В permit | С allowance | D approval |
| 7 A common | В normal | С ordinary | D general |
| 8 A proof | В fact | С evidence | D truth |

***Task 3.*** *Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in each gap. There is an example at the beginning* ***(0).***

Our society today is based on consumerism. While **(0) \_*environmentalists\_*****(ENVIRONMENT)** campaign for us to ‘reduce, recycle and re-use’, we have adopted ‘replace’ as our ideology. Whether it is large items like **(1) \_\_\_\_\_** **(HOUSE)** goods and cars or smaller things like **(2)\_\_\_\_\_** **(DISPOSE)** nappies and tissues, we are constantly replacing things with little regard for the environment or our own **(3) \_\_\_\_\_** **(FINANCE)** situation. In our desire to keep up with our neighbours, friends and colleagues, we have to own the very latest **(4) \_\_\_\_\_** **(EQUIP)** and gadgets. Once we have acquired these, we feel a sense of pleasure and **(5) \_\_\_\_\_** **(ACHIEVE)** until a new model on the market makes our **(6) \_\_\_\_\_ (POSSESS)** outdated. Then there is a rush to dispose of these **(7)** **\_\_\_\_\_ (WANT)** items and to replace them with the most up-to-date models. It no longer matters if the items are still perfectly **(8) \_\_\_\_\_ (FUNCTION)**; what matters is that there is a new model available which we simply have to have.

***Task 4.*** *For questions 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number in the answer boxes provided. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the answer boxes provided.*

**My First Flight**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **0****00** **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9****10****11****12****13****14****15** | ……**√** …...…... ***at***…………….………….………….………….………….………….………….………….………….………….………….………….………….………….…………. | The first time I ever went in an aeroplane was on a flight from Chicago to Los Angeles. I was only at six years old, andfound the idea of flying extremely exciting and a little bitscary. I remember have looking at the plane standing on therunway, and not in believing that it would be able to take off.It looked far very too heavy! When we took off, I was terrifiedat first and kept my eyes so tightly shut. But once we were inthe air, I became curious and found out the courage to lookout of the window. I was instantly fascinated. The viewbelow of me looked like a postcard, with all the tiny fields andtowns. Looking closely, I could even make out tiny carstravelling along the roads. But the most best thing about theflight was when I was been invited to go and see the cockpit.The view from there it was amazing, and the pilot explained to mewhat some of the complicated controls were for. I'm got usedto flying now, and it's not nearly so much as fun, but the first timewas an experience I will never forget. |

***Task 5.*** *You are going to read a magazine article which explains some of the reasons why people collect things. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences* ***A-G*** *the one which fits each gap* ***(1-6)****. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.*

People have been collecting things for centuries. Their collections range from rare baseball cards worth thousands of dollars to beautiful, brightly-coloured oriental jewels that glisten in display cases, showing their owner’s wealth. **1 \_\_\_\_\_** Even with a valuable collection, it isn’t often that a collector sells up and claims the money. Why, then, would someone put so much time and effort into amassing a valuable collection?

Terry Shoptaugh, from Minnesota State University Moorhead, can shine some light on why people collect. In an article, he offers the idea that collecting is based on a need to inspire recollection. **2 \_\_\_\_ ‘**We use keepsakes to stimulate memory, especially to trigger happy memories,’ Shoptaugh writes. ‘But even if memory cannot be relied upon to faithfully reproduce the past, it remains vital to our understanding of the past.’ This may explain why people collect unattractive, old war memorabilia in an effort to remember the romantic aspects of war while not forgetting the true horror of such times.

Anthropologist Marjorie Akin is also an expert on collecting. She shares Shoptaugh’s idea that people collect for a connection to the past and memories. She writes, ‘Objects can connect the collector to the historic, valued past.’ Akin also gives four other reasons why people collect. The first is to satisfy a sense of personal order and beauty. Some collect to please personal tastes. **3 \_\_\_** Another reason is the collector’s need for completeness. Akin says she has seen people cry out with relief once their collection is complete.

Kim Herzinger, an English professor and an avid collector, provides yet another explanation for our obsession with collecting. Herzinger says, ‘Collecting is a way of dealing with a feeling of incompleteness that many people feel in childhood.’ He adds, however, that collecting is also a passion. **4 \_\_\_\_** Herzinger also believes that it’s important for collectors to maintain a sense of control over their collection. **5 \_\_\_\_** To avoid this, the collector narrows the field from baseball cards to, for example, the New York Yankees cards.

Herzinger admits that while the collection brings much joy to the collector, there will always be disappointment. ‘I once had a very good friend, a record collector, who was showing me around his collection of valuable American jazz records. **6 \_\_\_\_** Many people feel they have a special bond with their collection and can’t help feeling frustrated if no one else seems to appreciate it as much as they do.’

A simpler explanation for the popularity of collecting as a hobby is suggested by Kurt Kuersteiner, who says, ‘I believe the main reason people collect things is a basic interest in the topic.’ Can it really be that simple?

**A** After showing me his favourite items, he became silent, apparently disappointed with my lack of response.

**В** And, like most similar obsessions, it lets you live in another world for a while.

**С** Despite this, she believes that some people collect for money and profit.

**D** However, more collections consist of oddities that have nothing more than sentimental value for the collector.

**E** In other words, people collect in an effort to remember and relive the past.

**F** Others collect items that are weird or unusual to show their individualism.

**G** To collect every baseball card would be impossible, leaving the collector with a feeling of always being overwhelmed.

**LEVEL 3**

***Task 1.*** *Choose the correct item.*

1 If it rains on Saturday, we shall have to the match for a week.

*a) bring on b) put away c) take off d) put off*

2 I've lived near the airport for so long that I've got to the noise of the planes.

a) *familiar* b) known c) used d) custom

3 She looks delighted - she have received some good news.

a) *can* b) must c) should d) has to

4 I don't think that book is worth .

a) *reading* *b) read c) to read d) to reading*

5 She always gets very good in her exams.

*a) notes b) marks c) degrees d) reports*

6 David was brought in the country by his grandparents.

*a) on b) back c) up d) about*

7 Angela is engaged Robert: their wedding is next month.

*a) with b) to c) by d) for*

8 She's starting a today because she's rather overweight.

*a) slimming b) regime c) reduction d) diet*

9 He's taken his driving test five times, but he it yet.

*a) hasn't passed b) passed c) didn't pass d) is passing*

10 There was useful information in the newspaper report.

*a) any b) a lot of c) many d) few*

11 The jury came back into court and gave their .

*a) sentence b) guilty c) evidence d) verdict*

12 If we where you lived, we would have visited you.

*a) would have known b) would know c) had known d) have known*

13 I had to pay the fine, ?

*a) didn’t I b) hadn’t I c) wouldn’t I d) don’t I*

14 He won't be expecting a present, so you buy him one.

*a) mustn't b) have to c) don't need d) needn’t*

15 This soup delicious. Why don’t you try some?

*a) tasted b) tastes c) is tasting d) has tasted*

***Task 2.*** *Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word for each gap.*

Scott Newman loves his pocket-size TV, (0) which he mainly watches in bed. ‘I only watch programmes which last about an hour, as any longer strains my eyes. I use it for entertainment, but it is also good for keeping **(1) \_\_\_\_\_\_** with current affairs. The main problem is that it is not loud **(2) \_\_\_\_\_**, even with headphones. The reception is good **(3) \_\_\_\_\_\_** long as nothing moves in front of the aerial.’ Scott admits chat he is a gadget man, but does not regret buying the TV as he uses it every day.

Paul Hardcastle **(4) \_\_\_\_\_** owned a pocket TV for several years. ‘I use it mostly in the bathroom. I wanted to use it outdoors, **(5) \_\_\_\_\_** in bright light you can’t see the picture.’ Paul believes this sort of TV could be improved **(6) \_\_\_\_\_** the screen was bigger and it didn’t use up batteries **(7)\_\_\_\_\_\_** quickly: he can only get half an hour’s viewing **(8) \_\_\_\_\_** the batteries run out.

***Task 3.*** *Fill in the correct preposition.*

1. I hate to bring it \_\_\_\_., but do you have that money you owe me?
2. It seems that the fire broke \_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.
3. Let’s get the taxi driverto drop us \_\_\_\_ outside the supermarket.
4. Pamela has’t spoken to her father since they fell \_\_\_\_ two years ago.
5. I get \_\_\_\_ with most of my teacher, exept Mr Mills.
6. I couldn’t finish the crossword, so in the end I gave \_\_\_\_ and had a look at the answers.
7. I was held \_\_\_\_ in the traffic jam.
8. Someone was waving at me in the distance but I couldn’t make \_\_\_\_ who it was.
9. I ran a little faster to try to catch \_\_\_\_ with the others.
10. I was sorry to hear that your grandfather passed \_\_\_\_.

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

1 My teacher feels \_\_\_\_\_\_ of my getting good grades in the final exams.

*a) safe b) confident c) secure d) definite*

2 Due to \_\_\_\_\_\_ weather conditions, Flight 506 to Barcelona has been delayed.

*a) heave b) hard c) mean d) severe*

3. Peater couldn’t utter a \_\_\_\_\_ word after he learnt he had won the award.

*a) particular b) single c) only d) unique*

4. I know \_\_\_\_\_ how John felt when he scored the winning goal for his team.

*a) distinctly b) essentially c) particularly d) exactly*

5. They believe that the bank will \_\_\_\_\_ them the money they need to buy the cottage.

*a) borrow b) pay c) charge d) lend*

6. According to the survey, most \_\_\_\_\_ would prefer to have at least one day to themselves when on tour.

*a) sightseers b) spectators c) onlookers d) observers*

7. The fact that she can’t hear very well \_\_\_\_\_ her a lot of problems.

*a) makes b) brings c) affects d) causes*

8. The police are offering a \_\_\_\_ for any information about the burglary.

*a) bribe b) reward c) tip d) charge*

9. Your new furniture will be \_\_\_\_\_ within the week.

*a) sent b) provided c) delivered d) serviced*

10. The guar told the prisoner it was impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ from the high-security prison.

*a) miss b) pass c) escape d) break*

***Task 5.*** *Each**of the words in bold is in the* ***wrong*** *sentence. Write the correct word on the line.*

1. We don’t ususally get that **property** of washing powder. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We can only take the item back if you’ve still got the **change**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The best thing about the new shopping centre is that there’s a lot of **fee**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What’s the design on a French one euro **sale**? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Carter and Sons have got some really good things in the **receipt**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. My mum didn’t like me selling my bike, but she said it was my **coin**, so it was my decision. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. When we bought the house, we had to pay a huge **brand** to a lawyer. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. The taxi driver wasn’t very happy when I told him I didn’t have any **variety**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Task 6.*** *You will hear five different people talking about extreme weather events that they have seen. For questions* ***1-5*** *choose from the list* ***(A-H)*** *what each speaker says about what happened. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.*

**A** I was injured while it was going on.

**В** I was glad I'd decided to go by train. Speaker 1 \_\_\_\_\_

**С** I had to swim to reach safety. Speaker 2 \_\_\_\_\_

**D** I stayed where I was all the time it was happening. Speaker 3 \_\_\_\_\_

**E** I managed to help some people while it was going on. Speaker 4 \_\_\_\_\_

**F** It was fortunate that I found a place to take shelter. Speaker 5 \_\_\_\_\_

**G** It was more severe than in previous years.

**H** I wasn't sure what to do in the situation.

**The 11th form**

**LEVEL 1**

***Task 1****. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.*

1. A good clock always keeps \_\_\_\_\_ time.

*a) certain b) accurate c) true d) serious*

1. She has ........ a lot of money in her new job.

*a) gained b) earned c) found d) done*

1. Would you ........ my opening the windows now?

*a) want b) worry c) concern d) mind*

1. We can ....... the difficulty without too much effort.

*a) get over b) get away c) get off d) get through*

1. ......... people go to the movies now than ten years ago.

*a) Less b) Lesser c) Few d) Fewer*

1. We don't know the ........ of the game.

*a) facts b) customs c) rules d) laws*

1. We had to use our neighbor's telephone because ours was........

*a) out of work b) out of order c) off duty d) off work*

1. It was ........ a boring speech that I felt asleep.
2. *such b) so c) very d) too*
3. I think you ........ better not tell him the truth.
4. *will b) should c) would d) had*
5. What he says makes no ....... to me.
6. *reason b) truth c) sense d) matter*

***Task 2.*** *Underline the correct alternatives in the following sentences.*

1. My dad ***will grow / is going to grow*** a beard, but my mum doesn’t like the idea.
2. Let’s go to Mirabella’s tonight ***unless / if*** you haven’t beenthere before.
3. I’m going to ***get / become*** rid of these shoes. They’re really old.
4. No! I refuse ***waiting / to wait*** a moment longer!
5. Laura is about ***younger two years / two years younger*** than me.
6. When I ***grow up / will grow up***, I want to be a journalist.
7. I don’t believe ***at / in*** ghosts.
8. I’m sure you ***are passing / will pass*** your driving test. Don’t worry.
9. ‘What did you use to do on Sundays?’ ‘We would usually ***go / were going*** to church in the morning.
10. The government’s ***made / done*** a complete mess of its environment policy.
11. Do you remember ***going / to go*** to that wonderful little taverna on the beach last summer?
12. Did you hear about the bank ***being / having*** robbed?
13. I’m not going to worry ***unless / as long as*** she hasn’t called by midnight..
14. .’Are you still taking your exams?’ ‘ Yes, but by this time next week ***I’ll finish / I’ll have finished*** my last one.’
15. ***Was / Has*** your ticket for the concert tomorrow paid for by you or your parents?

***Task 3.*** *Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate forms.*

1. Sally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(stay)** with her aunt for a few days.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(Paul / ever/ meet)** a famous person?
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(have)** a shower when the earthquake happened?
4. I didn’t eat anything at the party because I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(already / eat)** at home.
5. Milk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(**usually / keep)** in the fridge.
6. They could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(catch)** an earlier plane, but they decided to get the laterone.
7. Josh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(always / use)** my bike! It’s so annoying!
8. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(not / need)** extra lessons last month if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** as good at maths as you are.
9. Sue \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** a tour guide since she left university.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(Aidan’s bike / find)** yesterday?

***Task 4.*** *You are going to read a newspaper article about a future expedition to the planet Mars. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences* ***A-G*** *the one which fits each gap* ***(1-6)****. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.*

**ONE-WAY TICKET TO MARS**

A one-way ticket to another planet where there is no air, no water or food - and certainly no return home - may not sound like a lot of fun. However, to the 165,000 applicants, the opportunity to live permanently on Mars has been too tempting to ignore. **1 \_\_\_\_\_** .They will be the first intrepid pioneers for a permanent space colony on the Red Planet.

The organizers of the Mars One mission said they were surprised by how many people had offered to become the first astronauts to land and live on Mars. **2 \_\_\_\_\_** This is not because it would be impossible, but because of the technical difficulty and cost of fuelling the trip home.

Each applicant has had to pay on average $25, depending on their country, to cover the administrative fees of the selection process. Nevertheless, even this small financial penalty has failed to dissuade (переконати) the tens of thousands who dream of going to Mars. **3 \_\_\_\_\_** The quality of the applicants is very high, according to Bas Lansdorp, the Dutch entrepreneur who dreamed up the scheme last year.

Lansdorp's plan is to create a media event which is ‘exciting, inspiring and beautiful’, just like the Olympic Games, which gave him his idea. **4 \_\_\_\_\_** The estimated £4bn cost of the Mars mission will be met by television rights and other kinds .of media sponsorship, and although Big Brother creator, Paul Romer, is one of those sitting on the Mars One board, the event will not be a TV reality show.

A selection committee will begin to sort the applicants in the coming weeks, and shortlists will be drawn up in the coming year. **5 \_\_\_\_\_** Nearly a quarter of the applicants live in the United States. The space nations of China, Brazil India and Russia come next on the list of the 140 countries where the applicants live. Britain comes in 6th place with about 7,000. The plan is to build teams of four people, each from a different continent who will live and train together for seven years before the first manned launch in 2022, arriving the following year.

Rockets carrying cargo, food and living modules will be sent to Mars a few years in advance of the manned landing. A further crew of four people will arrive two years after the first astronauts have landed. Lansdorp insisted that the mission was viable, even though drinking water will have to be collected from the Martian soil by robotic explorers before the astronauts are able to land. **6\_\_\_\_\_.**

But perhaps the biggest obstacle of all will be the psychological anxiety of knowing there is no return journey no matter what happens. ‘They will only step into the rocket if they really want to go. The risk is theirs and they can’t change their mind once they are on the way,’ Mr Lansdorp said.

**A** They are looking for applicants who are healthy, smart enough to learn new skills and able to function in a small group.

**В** The viewing figures and income they brought in were also influential.

**С** One would have to agree with their reaction, given that the privately-financed plan does not involve a return journey.

**D** Applications had been expected to be around the one million mark, however.

**E** The pioneers will also face lethal hazards such as high doses of cosmic radiation and potentially toxic Martian dust.

**F** This is the number of people who have so far offered to join an ambitious private mission to send a group of four men and women to Mars in 2023.

**G** And the final total could rise even higher before the deadline for applications is reached.

**LEVEL 2**

***Task 1.*** *Fill in the missing word.*

1. I’ll look round the shops in the morning and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sightseeing in the afternoon.
2. Look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_! There’s a car coming!
3. Melissa doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in for adventure sports.
4. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.you learned to swim.
5. I would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play ludo than snakes and ladders.
6. Everyone said they had enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the wedding.
7. Carol couldn’t climb over the wall because it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ high.
8. Many people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advantage of the change in the tax law.
9. Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_ open the window if you’re too hot!
10. Two people have been slightly \_\_\_\_\_\_ in an accident on the M1.

***Task 2.*** *Read the text below and decide which answer* ***(А, В, С or D)*** *best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning* ***(0).***

A new **(0)** **\_*genre*\_(C)\_** of TV programme began in 2000 when ten volunteers moved into a custom-built house **(1)** **\_\_\_** off from the world to live under the constant gaze of hidden television cameras. *Big Brother* was an instant hit. Its success marked the **(2) \_\_\_** of modern reality television and produced countless imitators. Now, reality television **(3) \_\_\_** up about 60 per cent of all shows produced around the world.

In a show **(4) \_\_\_** *Space Cadets,* ten successful applicants were sent into space in a shuttle. They received two weeks of intensive **(5)** **\_\_\_** in Russia, before being flown 100 kilometres into space by two highly-experienced astronauts. Here, they spent five days orbiting the earth, **(6)\_\_\_** experiments, eating, sleeping, or just looking out of the window and watching the world go **(7)\_\_\_** .

There was just one problem: they weren't actually in space. They weren't even in
Russia. They were in a building on a disused army base **(8)** **\_\_\_** in the UK.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A species
2. A put
3. A opening
4. A describes
5. A known
6. A education
7. A making
8. A through
9. A somewhere
 | В classВ cutВ birthВ accountsВ referredВ trainingВ carryingВ alongВ anywhere | С genreC separatedС originС makesС labelledС exerciseС doingС onС everywhere | D category D letD foundation D explains D called D learning D creating D byD wherever |

***Task 3.*** *Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals below the text to form a word that fits in each gap. There is an example at the beginning* ***(0).***

**Position Vacant**

A major international fashion company is looking for a **(1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (manage)** for its expanding Asian department.The successful **(2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (apply)** will have a good understanding of the **(3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (commerce)** world, as well as a lot of **(4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (enthuse)** for the fashion industry. Knowledge of design is an advantage since, in **(5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (add)** to sales, this job involves taking **(6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (responsible)** for the development of new clothing ranges. You must have a **(7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (profession)** attitude and appearance, together with a desire to succeed in a difficult market. In return, we offer an **(8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (attract)** salary with good chances of promotion. If you believe you have the necessary **(9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (qualify)** for this post, apply to the **(10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (supervise)** in writing at the address below.

***Task 4.*** *For questions 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number in the answer boxes provided. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the answer boxes provided.*

**RECYCLING COMPUTERS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **0****00** **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9****10****11****12****13****14****15** | …√ ...**….**the ……….……….……….……….……….……………………………………………………………………………… | Only a few years ago, people were saying that with the widespread useof computers, we would use less with paper, and so destroy fewer trees.Unfortunately, the opposite seems to have been happened, and we areusing, and wasting, far more paper than ever did. What’s more, computershave actually created a much bigger problem. The machines themselvesbecome out-of-date after only a few years of the use. And when you geta new PC, what do you do with the old one? If it’s in such good condition, you might sell it, but let’s be honest, if there’s limited demand for out-of- date equipment these days. But before long you hide it in a cupboard, or worse than still, send it to a rubbish dump, why not consider somealternatives? For example, you could give it up to a charity that might be ableto put it to good use. The computers for Schools Programme estimates that there are millions of computer stations available in schools which cannot afford the technology to fill them. If your system is too muchoutdated to donate, then try and find out some willing to recycle it. You may have to pay for the service, but at least you won’t be accusedof wasting the world’s resources any more than otherwise you need to.  |

***Task 5.*** *You are going to read an article about radio in rural Africa. For questions* ***1-6****, choose the answer* ***(А, В, С or D)*** *which you think fits best according to the text.*

1. **What is the main purpose of the first paragraph of this article?**

A to tell the reader about the economy of rural Kenya

В to give background information about a local problem

С to introduce the tea and coffee farmer, Isaac Kinyua

D to illustrate the effects of bad weather conditions

1. **What do we learn about the accident in which the girl was killed?**

A People had not been told bad weather was on its way.

В On that day, there had been poor radio reception.

С People in the area had refused to leave their homes.

D Nobody had expected heavy rain at that time of the year.

1. **What is Winfred Chege’s attitude to the sound of the radio in the town?**

A She is against it because it is very loud.

В She welcomes music being played in public.

С She finds the interruptions annoying.

D She finds the weather news useful.

1. **What does the fact that Winfred Chege puts on a ‘heavy sweater’ suggest?**

A She is finishing work for the day.

В She thinks it is going to rain hard.

С She is preparing herself for the night.

D She thinks the temperature is going to drop.

1. **What was the problem with weather forecasting methods before the arrival of local radio?**

A They relied on natural signs.

В They only covered short periods.

С They did not relate to the local area.

D They were based on old-fashioned beliefs.

1. **What is special about the radios given to poor communities?**

A They are easy to use.

В They do not use electricity.

С They cost nothing to use.

D They do not need charging.

The tea and coffee bushes growing on the hillsides around Isaac Kinyua's home in Kenya have long provided him and his family with a livelihood, giving central Kenya an economic advantage over other parts of the country. But the hillsides are also occasionally hit by landslides – one reason Kinyua is now taking the precaution of building a concrete wall on the eastern side of his house, where the land falls steeply to the valley below.

Why now? Because lately, when Kinyua tunes in to his portable radio, he receives weather alerts from the nearby community radio station. One recent warning advised that heavy rains are expected in November and December. ‘Disaster preparedness is very important here because of unexpected changes in the weather and landslides,’ says Kinyua. Just three years ago, when Kangema had no early warning system, tragedy struck in the form of a landslide that killed a 13-year-old girl and forced hundreds of people to leave their homes.

Kangema RANET, Kangema’s local station, attracts listeners with plenty of local music. When Kinyua goes shopping, he is happy to find the radio blaring in Kangema’s shopping area. What grabs the attention of Winfred Chege, one of the stallholders, however, is not the music but the occasional interruption for weather forecasts. When the presenter has finished, Chege knows she has to find a way to shelter the food she has been selling all morning because there is likely to be some drizzle a few minutes after midday. She pulls out a plastic cover tucked into one edge of the stall and begins to roll it over the fruit and vegetables on the ground as the skies above begin to darken. She then puts on a heavy sweater and waits for the rain to pass. ‘Since the community radio station was established, it has helped us to know what is around us in terms of short- and longer-term weather patterns,’ she says. ‘Now I know what to do.’

That would have been difficult a few years ago, according to the officer in charge of the radio station, Josphat Kang’ethe, who grew up in this area, one of the rainiest parts of the country.

In the past, people used to rely on traditional weather forecasting methods, including the times at which trees flowered, the snow and fog levels on Mt. Kenya and the varying calls of wild animals. Those forecasts were often long-term and not always accurate. That changed in February 2008, when Kangema RANET went on air, the result of collaboration between the Kenya Meteorological Department and the rural community RANET – Radio and internet Communication System. Today the station features regular reports from an adjoining weather station. ‘Weather readings are taken from the automatic weather station and passed to the radio presenter on duty,’ says Kang’ethe. ‘The details are then relayed to the community in the local language.’

The Kangema station is part of RANET Kenya and the global RANET project established to transmit vital weather and climate information to rural communities using internet and radio. Kenya now has four such community stations, powered by solar energy, or electricity where available. The stations come with a transmitter and can broadcast in a radius of more than 25 kms. Stations ‘are based in areas vulnerable to disasters such as flooding and drought,’ says Peter Ambenje, deputy director at the Kenya Meteorological Department. ‘We also give the poor communities simple gadgets that use wind-up and solar technology to charge so that they can easily tune in to forecasts.’

In a country where almost half the population lives below the poverty line and natural disasters are seasonal, radio remains the cheapest way for many people to access information.

**LEVEL 3**

***Task 1.*** *Choose the correct item.*

1 The tourists refused to the poor service.

*a) stand in for b) get away from c) put up with d) get on with*

2 By this time next year, I my house.

*a) will sell b) will have sold c) have sold d) sold*

3 He's even worse than his sister maths.

*a) at b) with c) in d) for*

4 Are there any in your company for translators?

*a) spaces b) vacancies c) situations d) offers*

5 At first he didn't agree, but in the end we managed to bring him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to our point of view.

 *a) up b) over c) round d) back*

6 People are becoming more and more interested in the of wildlife and the environment.

*a) campaign b) research c) energy d) conservation*

7 The murderer was to life imprisonment.

*a) sentenced b) sent c) judged d) suspended*

8 Since he started work, he a mountain bike, a CD player and a computer.

*a) bought b) is buying c) has bought d) buys*

9 As I down the road, I heard a woman scream.

*a) had walked b) have walked c) was walking d) am walking*

10 I'd be able to lead the way if you me your map.

*a) lend b) lent c) are lending d) will lend*

11 All the ideas were good, but Michael \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the best plan of all.

 *a) put on b) got on with c) came up d) came up with*

12 Although he’s my friend, I find it hard to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his selfishness.

 *a) get out of b) come up with c) take on d) put up with*

13 No matter how often I explain it, he doesn’t seem to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 *a) put it through b) take it in c) take it on d) put it in*

14 Sergio noticed how cold it was when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the plane.

 *a) got off b) took off c) went off d) went out of*

15 That is the proposal which I shall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Managing Director.

 *a) put forward b) take down c) bring up d) put on*

***Task 2.*** *Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

Telepathy means communication between minds without the use **(0) \_\_*of*\_\_** language. A belief in the power of telepathy can be found all over the world. In tribal societies **(1) \_\_\_\_** as the Australian Aborigines, telepathy is accepted as a human faculty, while in others, **(2) \_\_\_\_\_** is regarded as a special ability of certain mystics or gifted individuals. Although **(3) \_\_\_\_\_** scientifically proven, telepathy is being taken increasingly seriously **(4) \_\_\_\_** a subject of scientific research. It seems that most instances of telepathy occur spontaneously in times of crisis when a relative or friend has **(5) \_\_\_\_** injured or killed in an accident. An individual is aware of the danger to the other person **(6) \_\_\_\_** a distance. The feeling that something is wrong seems to come in fragments of thought, dreams, visions, or sometimes even words **(7) \_\_\_\_** occur spontaneously. Often the information causes the receiver **(8) \_\_\_\_** alter a course of action, such as changing a daily schedule, or just contacting the person concerned.

***Task 3.*** *Fill in the correct preposition.*

1. The best way to keep \_\_\_\_ with what’s happening in the world is to watch the news every day.
2. I can’t wait until the next Harry Potter book comes \_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The investigators have been carrying \_\_\_\_ tests on the pieces of plane recovered after the accident.
4. We all went to the bus station to see Grandma \_\_\_\_.
5. I put \_\_\_\_so much weight over Christmas!
6. My sister thinks she’s a good singer and she’s always showing \_\_\_\_ when people come to visit.
7. Victor hadn’t been invited to the party but he just turned \_\_\_\_ anyway.
8. If you look at the context, maybe you can work \_\_\_\_\_ what the word means.
9. My arm started to hurt again as the effects o the painkiller wore \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I realised that I might not have enough time to finish the exam so I started to speed \_\_\_\_\_.

***Task 4.*** *Choose the appropriate idiomatic expressions.*

1. The teacher asked us to talk about ***pros and cons / ups and downs*** of  the industrial development .
2. The police found nothing special in the house of the criminal as he had taken all the important documents with him, leaving just ***ups and downs / odds and ends.***
3. Don’t worry about the problems you have in your business. You know there are always ***pros and cons / ups and downs*** in business.
4. If you think that doing this maths problem is ***odds and ends* / a piece of cake** just try it.
5. All these promises these politicians make are just ***pie / ocean*** in the sky.
6. The small amount of money donated is just a drop in the ***pie / ocean*** compared to the large sum of money needed.
7. I had to face the ***orchestra*** ***/ music*** all by myself although I was not the only responsible for the problem.
8. They had had a dispute yesterday. That's why she gave him the cold ***shoulder / hand***.
9. He has been successful in his life. He went from ***rags / tags*** to riches.
10. He spends his time drinking and watching TV. He's no ***point / use*** to man or beast.

***Task 5.*** *Each of the words in bold is in the wrong form. Rewrite them correctly.*

1. I'd really like to study **economy** at university. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Making lots of money from gambling is a great dream, but the **real** is that most people lose everything. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. One of the biggest problems in the developing world is **poor.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The actress was very **expense** dressed in an outfit. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. That current affairs programme was so boring - it seemed **end.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. You can make your **pay** at any of over 2000 cash machines around the country. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The bank manager offered us some financial **assist** just when we needed it. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. All employees receive a **day** allowance to cover the cost of meals. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. The company is doing much better **finance** this year than last. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. There are many problems connected to being extremely **wealth**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Task 6.*** *You will hear five different people talking about shopping experiences. For questions* ***1-5*** *choose from the list* ***(A-H)*** *what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.*

**A** I bought more things than I had intended to. Speaker 1 \_\_\_\_\_

**B** I bought an item that was good value for money. Speaker 2 \_\_\_\_\_

**C** I did something that made someone else angry. Speaker 3 \_\_\_\_\_

**D** I asked the shop to make something special for me. Speaker 4 \_\_\_\_\_

**E** I was shopping over the Internet for the first time. Speaker 5 \_\_\_\_\_

**F** I tried to get them to give me my money back.

**G** I realised that the advertisement had not been truthful.

**H** I was glad I had an alternative way of paying.