

ВИДАВНИЦТВО  
**РАНOK**



С. В. Мясоєдова

# АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

# 11

## Зошит для контролю знань

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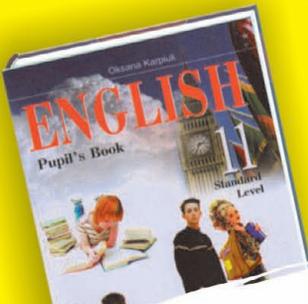
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До підручника  
О. Д. Карп'юк



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Для учнів загальноосвітніх шкіл і вчителів англійської мови.

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про екологію та здоров'я

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Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 11\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 1. BEING A STUDENT**  
**Variant 1**

**1 Listen to the text and match choices (1—5) to (A—E).**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) Jillian | A) ...finds the tonal changes and the writing style of the target language to be challenging.           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Clare              | B) ...recommends going to a place where everyone speaks the language you want to learn.                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Eric               | C) ...considers the sentence structuring to be the most confusing problem in foreign language studying. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Samuel             | D) ...thinks that classes of a foreign language in high school were very slow and too repetitive.       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Cindy              | E) ...tells about the experience of learning a third language.  |

**2 In each sentence pair, tick (✓) the correct one.**

- 1)  If you read in bed, you will ruin your eyes.  
 If you will read in bed, you will ruin your eyes.
- 2)  We won't go to the film if they arrive in 5 minutes.  
 We won't go to the film unless they arrive in 5 minutes.
- 3)  If he studied more, he would pass the exam.  
 If he studied more, he will pass the exam.
- 4)  If I was rich, I would take a trip around the world.  
 If I were rich, I would take a trip around the world.
- 5)  Peter won't buy a new car if he gets a promotion.  
 Peter won't buy a new car even if he gets a promotion.

**3 Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

**Characteristics of a Successful Student**

Many high school or college students do not know what they should do to be successful in their studies. They understand good and bad grades in

a general way, and they sense that they should attend classes, but that is where their knowledge begins and ends.

The following is a list of some characteristics of good students. The idea is to provide you with guidelines you can follow which will help you get down to the business of becoming a serious, successful student.

1)       C       They are on time. They listen and train themselves to pay attention. If they miss a session, they feel obligated to let the teacher know why before class begins, if possible, and their excuses are legitimate and reasonable.

2)                      They demonstrate that they care about their grades and are willing to work to improve them. They often do not only compulsory, but also optional (frequently challenging) tasks that many students avoid.

3)                      They don't talk, read, or stare out of the windows. In other words, they are polite and respectful, even if they get a little bored. They also participate in class even if their attempts are a bit clumsy and difficult.

4)                      They may see their teachers after the lesson as well in order to discuss their grades, listen to the teacher's comments on their papers, and find out more about upcoming tests. These students demonstrate to the teacher that they are active participants in the learning process and that they take the job of being a student seriously.

5)                      They take the time to produce a final product that looks good, and reflects their care and pride in their work. Successful students always try to complete their assignments. All work and assignments are turned in on time, even if some of their responses are not brilliant.

A) Successful students use every opportunity to make progress in their results.

B) They ask questions that many other students may also have.

C) Successful students attend classes regularly.

D) Successful students turn in assignments that look neat and sharp.

E) Successful students take responsibility for themselves and their actions.

F) Successful students are attentive in class.

G) Successful students contact their teacher not only during the class.

H) They make sure they get all missed assignments.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 11\_\_\_\_\_

## TEST 1. BEING A STUDENT

### Variant 2

#### 1 Listen to the text and match choices (1—5) to (A—E).

- |                                       |            |  |
|---------------------------------------|------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E | 1) Jillian | A) ...believes that immersion is the only way to really learn a foreign language.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 2) Clare   | B) ...says that it takes several hundred or even thousand hours of study to become proficient in the target language.        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 3) Eric    | C) ...speaks no less than three foreign languages.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 4) Samuel  | D) ...learned songs and watched videos to get a taste for the culture as well as the language.                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 5) Cindy   | E) ...is sure that the experience as a teacher and an interpreter helped him/her in a foreign language learning most of all. |

#### 2 In each sentence pair, tick (✓) the correct one.

- 1)  Watch out! If you touch that cable, you will get a shock.  
 Watch out! If you will touch that cable, you will get a shock.
- 2)  I'm afraid I can't understand you if you speak more clearly.  
 I'm afraid I can't understand you unless you speak more clearly.
- 3)  She won't worry even if the children stay out after school.  
 She won't worry even the children stay out after school.
- 4)  If he went to London on a business trip, he would visit the British Museum.  
 If he would go to London on a business trip, he would visit the British Museum.
- 5)  If I was you, I'd stay indoors.  
 If I were you, I'd stay indoors.

#### 3 Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

##### How to Prepare for Exams Effectively

No one enjoys sitting exams much. However, if you're studying in school or college, you might feel your whole life revolves around exams. Fortunately, there are some things you can do to prepare for an exam successfully.

1) \_\_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_\_ Remember that your teacher is not your opponent or your nemesis: he or she is not out to frustrate you or irritate you. However it might seem at the time, teachers are always trying to help you. Take advantage of that help and you'll never regret it.

2) \_\_\_\_\_ Before you pass your exam, it's vitally important to understand how the marks are allocated. For example, you might find out if the mark for the exam depends on the results of your coursework, projects etc. you do during the year.

3) \_\_\_\_\_ One good tip is to make revision a habit: treat it like a job and make yourself revise between certain set times of the day whether you feel like it or not. Another good tip is to vary your revision with relaxing activities to stop your brain overloading. Go for walks, listen to music, hang out with friends, play sports — whatever you like — as long as you understand the distinction between break and distractions.

4) \_\_\_\_\_ Aim to revise everything but devote more time to things you don't understand or know less well. It sounds obvious, but it's surprisingly hard to do. Why? Because we like doing easy things — so our tendency, when we revise, is to concentrate on the things we already know. If you're not sure what your weaker subjects are, ask your teacher or look at the marks you've received through the year.

5) \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, you want to pass your exams. But don't forget that you're also trying to learn and understand things and get a good education. Try not to let yourself become an exam-passing locomotive. Ultimately, even if you like pieces of paper with «A» printed on them, that's not the object of the exercise. If you love a subject and you really like learning about it, that may be much more rewarding in the end.

- A) Prioritize weak subjects.
- B) Use memory aids.
- C) Answer the question.
- D) Understand the marking scheme.
- E) Plan the review.
- F) Ask the teacher.
- G) Remember why you're studying.
- H) Be honest with yourself.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 11\_\_\_\_\_

## TEST 2. MAKE UP YOUR MIND

### Variant 1

**1** Listen to the text and read the questions to it; choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.

- 1) Most study abroad programmes are for...
  - A) secondary school students.
  - B) high school and college students.
  - C) adults.
  - D) businessmen.
- 2) Participating in a study abroad programme can help you...
  - A) avoid the transition to college and adulthood.
  - B) pass college entrance exams.
  - C) get leadership skills.
  - D) to have the highest high school marks.
- 3) A Croatian student Andrew, who studied in Poitiers in France thinks that...
  - A) he is not actually fluent in French.
  - B) being a tourist is more interesting than participating in a study programme.
  - C) the most important thing was to learn about the culture and people from the viewpoint of an active member of the community and his host family.
  - D) living with a host family was not really a useful experience.
- 4) You won't find a proper studying abroad programme...
  - A) in the Web.
  - B) in books.
  - C) asking school counsellors.
  - D) inquiring about friends' experience.
- 5) Which of the following statements is true?
  - A) It's not necessary to check out programmes early.
  - B) Applications can be due 4 to 9 weeks in advance.
  - C) Age requirements vary from 12- to 20-year age range.
  - D) There are programmes which offer substantial scholarships for students.

2 Read the text below. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

**Work & Travel USA**

InterExchange Work & Travel USA is without a doubt one of the best ways to 1)  B  life in the United States. As a 2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the programme, you'll be able to find out what it's really like to live, 3) \_\_\_\_\_, and travel in the US. You'll be able to stay in the country for up to 5 months, which will give you enough time to make friends, 4) \_\_\_\_\_ your English skills, and experience American culture firsthand.

To be eligible for the programme, you must be:

- a full-time college or university student;
- between the ages of 18 and 28;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ in English (both written and spoken);
- able to work for at least 3 months;
- enthusiastic, motivated, and mature.

Work for up to 4 months in the winter, spring, or summer. Opportunities are available at a variety of businesses, including resorts, hotels, restaurants, amusement parks, retail stores, and more.

At the end of your work commitment, you'll enjoy the 6) \_\_\_\_\_ to travel the US for up to a month.

	A	B	C	D
1	experiment	experience	employ	educate
2	founder	employer	school leaver	participant
3	job	career	occupation	work
4	improve	remote	volunteer	mature
5	proficient	diversity	obliged	contribute
6	occasion	event	opportunity	motivate

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the present, past or future perfect progressive form.

- 1) Tim is still watching television. He  has been watching  (watch) television all day.
- 2) — Where have you been? I \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) you for half an hour.
- 3) The ground was wet. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
- 4) I'll begin to work at ten o'clock in the morning. When you return home at five o'clock I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for seven hours.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 11\_\_\_\_\_

## TEST 2. MAKE UP YOUR MIND

### Variant 2

**1** Listen to the text and read the questions to it; choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.

- 1) Most study abroad programmes are for...
  - A) secondary school students.
  - B) high school and college students.
  - C) adults.
  - D) businessmen.
- 2) A study abroad programme can give you all of the following possibilities except...
  - A) performing community service.
  - B) travelling opportunities.
  - C) taking intensive language courses.
  - D) getting a full-time job.
- 3) In order to become an eligible candidate for a study abroad programme you should...
  - A) be independent, self-assured and enjoy new experiences.
  - B) have the highest grades or marks.
  - C) meet particular language requirements.
  - D) have broad travelling experience.
- 4) If you really hate change and don't like the idea of making decisions all on your own then studying abroad...
  - A) may be a useful experience for you.
  - B) is not a good choice for you.
  - C) is obviously just for you.
  - D) will help you to be honest with yourself.
- 5) Which of the following statements is true?
  - A) Students who are younger than 18 cannot usually participate in study abroad programmes.
  - B) Programme costs don't vary much.
  - C) If you want to get a chance for a scholarship, make sure you apply early.
  - D) Study abroad programmes never help students to raise money from schools and local organizations.

2 Read the text below. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

**Working at Camp**

Summer camp is an American tradition. Each year, millions of children and teenagers enjoy the fun and freedom of attending camp. With more than 12,000 camps in the USA, there are plenty of job 1) C available every summer for international applicants like you.

Summer camp 2) \_\_\_\_\_ are ideal if you enjoy the outdoors, like working with children, have special 3) \_\_\_\_\_ and like an informal working environment.

Working at camp can be 4) \_\_\_\_\_, but also incredibly fun. When you work at a summer camp, you're sure to leave with memories that last a lifetime. To

5) \_\_\_\_\_ in InterExchange Camp USA placement programme, you must be:

- of ages between 19 and 28;
- a student, teacher, youth worker, or have specialized skills;
- a university student, if you're applying for support staff positions;
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ in English;
- able to attend a home-country orientation and interview;
- highly motivated;
- able to participate in the programme for 8 to 15 weeks.

Summer camps are amazing places — full of life, activities and energy — it's hard not to enjoy them!

	A	B	C	D
1	occasion	events	opportunities	motivates
2	jobs	careers	employment	works
3	survey	volunteering	salary	skills
4	demanding	enjoyable	amusing	conducting
5	renown	graduate	extend	participate
6	proficient	diversity	obliged	contribute

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the present, past or future perfect progressive form.

- 1) I have been working (work) hard, so now I'm going to have a rest.
- 2) Although the sun was shining, it was still cold as it \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (rain) hard.
- 3) Here you are at last! I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you for fifteen minutes already.
- 4) By 8 o'clock I \_\_\_\_\_ (writing) this report for 2 hours.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 11\_\_\_\_\_

### TEST 3. FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

#### Variant 1

**1** Listen to the following speakers and read the questions; choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.

1) Speaker 1...

A) wants her children to have a busy childhood.

B) doesn't have to clean the house.

C) is 12 years old.

D) has lots of work caring for her brothers and sisters.

2) Speaker 2 says that his parents...

A) criticize him a lot.

C) need to see a doctor.

B) are lawyers.

D) approve of the career he chose.

3) According to Speaker 3's words...

A) his mom is rarely busy.

C) he has a younger brother.

B) his parents are always at home. D) his dad doesn't pay any attention to him.

4) Speaker 4...

A) lives with her father and mother.

B) gets along well with her mom.

C) thinks her mom is very selfish.

D) is very close to her parents.

5) What is true about Speaker 5?

A) She spends every morning in the kitchen.

B) She cares about her mom very much.

C) She often forgets things.

D) She thinks she deserves so much more than she has been given.

**2** Read the text below. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

~~emotions~~ honest communication respect argue clear

#### How to Make Parents Listen

As most of us know, talking and listening don't go smoothly every time.

Emotions and past experiences can get in the way.

Will parents take you seriously, believe what you say, listen to and \_\_\_\_\_ your opinions, and hear you out without interrupting? A lot depends on your parents. But some of what happens depends on you, too. Since \_\_\_\_\_ is a two-way street, the way you talk can influence how well a parent listens and understands you.

So here are some guidelines to consider when talking to parents.

Be as \_\_\_\_\_ as you can about what you think, feel, and want. Give details that can help your parents understand your situation. They can listen better or be more helpful if they understand what's really going on.

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

Try to understand their point of view. If you have a disagreement, can you see your parents' side? If you can, say so. Telling parents you understand their views and feelings helps them to try and see yours, too.

Try not to \_\_\_\_\_ or whine. Using a tone that's friendly and respectful makes it more likely parents will listen and take what you say seriously. It also makes it more likely that they'll talk to you in the same way. Of course, this is hard for any of us (adults included) when we're feeling heated about something. If you think your emotions might get the better of you, do something to blow off steam before talking: Go for a run. Cry. Hit your pillow. Do whatever it takes to sound calm when you need to.

**3 Make up 3<sup>rd</sup> Conditional sentences as in the example.**

- 1) it to be sunny/we/can go out  
If it had been sunny, we could have gone out.
- 2) Jane to find a new job/to stay in New York  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Alice to win the competition/life to change  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) you to work harder/to pass the exam  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 11\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 3. FAMILY RELATIONSHIP**  
**Variant 2**

**1 Listen to the following speakers and read the questions; choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.**

- 1) Speaker 1...
  - A) has no brothers or sisters.
  - B) is the youngest child of three.
  - C) cleans the house, makes dinner and helps her siblings with homework.**
  - D) doesn't care about her marks very much.
- 2) Speaker 2 doesn't like that his parents...
  - A) need some support from him. C) are vegans.
  - B) are always at work. D) never approve of his decisions.
- 3) What does Speaker 3 say about his parents?
  - A) They work too much. C) They approve of the speaker's friends.
  - B) They are very caring. D) They helped him to choose an individual hairstyle.
- 4) What is true about Speaker 4?
  - A) She has good relations with her mom.
  - B) She sees her dad very often.
  - C) She is very dominating.
  - D) She tries to keep communication with her mom to a minimum.
- 5) Speaker 5's mother...
  - A) doesn't believe that her daughter will take care of her.
  - B) is very attentive to her daughter's words.
  - C) forgets about her daughter's promises.
  - D) has never been listening to her daughter.

**2 Read the text below. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.**

permission	<del>failing</del>	conversations	unsupportive
	react	disappointed	

**Raising Difficult Topics**

Maybe you need to break bad news to a parent, like getting a bad mark or failing an exam. Or maybe you just really want to tell your

parents about your new boyfriend or girlfriend, but you don't know how they'll \_\_\_\_\_.

So, how can you prepare for that talk? First, know what you want from the conversation. Most often you'll probably want the adults in your life to do one or more of these things:

- simply listen and understand what you're going through;
- give \_\_\_\_\_ or support for something;
- offer you advice or help;
- guide you back on track if you're in trouble — in a way that's fair and without harsh criticism.

Then, recognize how you're feeling — for example, maybe you're worried that telling parents about a problem will make them \_\_\_\_\_ or upset. But instead of letting those feelings stop you from talking, put them into words as part of the conversation. For example:

«Mom, I need to talk to you — but I'm afraid I'll disappoint you».

«Dad, I need to talk to you about something — but it's kind of embarrassing».

What if you think a parent may be \_\_\_\_\_, harsh, or critical? It can help to defuse things by beginning with a statement like, «Mom, I have something to tell you. I'm not proud of what I've done, and you might be mad. But I know I need to tell you. Can you hear me out?»

Approach your parent when he or she isn't busy with something else. Ask, «Can we talk? Is now a good time?» Driving in the car or going for a walk can be great opportunities to talk. If it's hard to find a good time, say, «I need to talk to you. When is a good time?»

Difficult \_\_\_\_\_ benefit from good planning. Think ahead about what you want to say or ask. Write down the most important ideas if you need to.

**3 Make up 3<sup>rd</sup> Conditional sentences as in the example.**

1) they to listen to me/we to come home earlier  
If they had listened to me, we would have come home earlier.

2) I not to break my leg/to take part in the contest  
\_\_\_\_\_

3) we to swim in the sea/there to be no sharks there  
\_\_\_\_\_

4) she to take the bus/to arrive on time  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 11\_\_\_\_\_

## TEST 4. EATING OUT

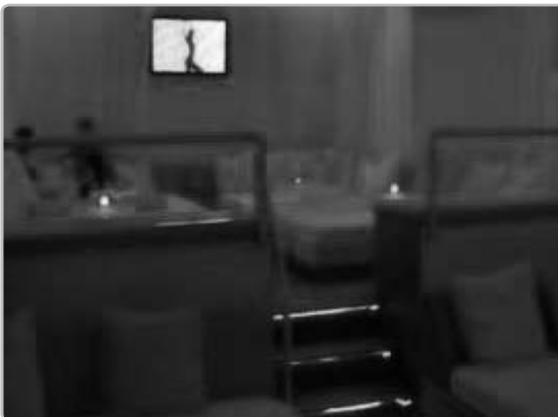
### Variant 1

- 1 Listen to the text; choose the café/restaurant names from the list and write them under the correct pictures. Listen again and write the names of the countries these cafés/restaurants are located in.

*The Dining Dog Café*  
*Rising Sun Anger Release Bar*  
*Duvel*  
*Nocti Vagus Dark Restaurant*  
*Dick's Last Resort*  
*Jail*  
*Aurum*



The Dining Dog Café, USA



**2 Read the text and write answers to the questions.**

**A Ploughman's Lunch**

This is a very popular thing to eat if you go to eat in a café at midday. It normally consists of a bread roll with a piece of cheese and a pickled onion. By the way, there are many very good pickles that you can buy at the supermarket, for example, «branston pickle». Branston Pickle is not sold in any other countries but it is the perfect companion to cheese. British cheeses are very good. The most famous is Cheddar. Most of the cheeses are named after the region where they come from, e.g. Red Leicester, Cheshire, etc.

1) What does a ploughman's lunch normally consist of?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) What pickle is not sold in any other country except Britain?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) What British cheese is the most famous?

\_\_\_\_\_

**3 Report the dialogue.**

*Henry:* Have you seen our waiter?

*Lisa:* Here he comes now.

*Henry:* We've been sitting here for almost 10 minutes.

*Lisa:* Oops, I guess I was wrong. That isn't our waiter.

*Henry:* We can give him five more minutes, and then leave.

*Lisa:* I'll go up front and talk to the manager.

*Henry:* That's a good idea.

*Lisa:* Maybe they'll give us free drinks for waiting so long.

*Henry:* Maybe he'll send us our waiter immediately.

*Lisa:* Every time we eat out, it's an adventure.

*Henry:* Last time, we got seats next to the kitchen.

*Lisa:* We'll never go there again.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 11 \_\_\_\_\_

## TEST 4. EATING OUT

### Variant 2

- 1 Listen to the text; choose the café/restaurant names from the list and write them under the correct pictures. Listen again and write the names of the countries these cafés/restaurants are located in.

*The Dining Dog Café*  
*Rising Sun Anger Release Bar*  
*Duvet*  
*Nocti Vagus Dark Restaurant*  
*Dick's Last Resort*  
*Jail*  
*Aurum*



The Dining Dog Café, USA



**2 Read the text and write answers to the questions.**

**The Fish and Chip Shop**

You will almost certainly go to a fish and chip shop when you visit Britain. It is a shop which cooks fried potatoes called chips. They are usually accompanied by fish, pies, mushy peas, etc. The chips used to be wrapped in newspaper but now white paper is used. They often ask if you want salt and vinegar sprinkled over your chips. Be careful because sometimes they give you too much!

1) What kind of food does a fish and chip shop offer?

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2) How are chips served there?

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3) What seasoning can be added to your chips?

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**3 Report the dialogue.**

*Paul:* Let's go out to eat.

*Sue:* That sounds like fun.

*Paul:* Where do you want to go?

*Sue:* Let me think a minute.

*Paul:* I feel like going to a Chinese restaurant.

*Sue:* That sounds delicious.

*Paul:* I know a good Chinese restaurant.

*Sue:* How far away is it?

*Paul:* It's just 10 minutes from here.

*Sue:* Do we need reservations?

*Paul:* Oh, no. We can walk right in.

*Sue:* Let's go now. I'm hungry!

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Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 11\_\_\_\_\_

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION (THE FIRST TERM)

### Variant 1

**1** Listen to Andrew and read the questions. Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.

- 1) Andrew's father sent him...
  - A) to a camp for troubled teens.
  - B) to a boarding school.
  - C) to a summer camp.
- 2) Why did the father decide to send Andrew to the camp?
  - A) As a reward for a good mark in Maths.
  - B) As a punishment for giving a push to the teacher.
  - C) Because Andrew's mother insisted on that.
- 3) What race did Andrew's dad participate in at that very moment?
  - A) A governor's race.
  - B) A motor race.
  - C) A sheriff's race.
- 4) In the camp Andrew...
  - A) lived in rather civilized conditions.
  - B) learned how to survive in the wild.
  - C) hasn't changed at all.

**2** Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements as true or false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ True \_\_\_\_\_ 1) The dialogue takes place in a café.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Jill prefers a table by the window as it's cooler there.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Jill is very hungry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Jean doesn't eat meat as she is afraid of getting fat.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) Jill wants her chicken with beans and potatoes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) Jean and Jill choose the same drink.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) Coffee is much more expensive than tea in that café.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) Jean prefers black coffee.

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**LISTENING COMPREHENSION (THE FIRST TERM)**  
**Variant 2**

**1 Listen to Andrew and read the questions. Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.**

- 1) Andrew was sent...
  - A) to a camp for troubled teens.
  - B) to a boarding school.
  - C) to a summer camp.
- 2) What was Andrew's latest misbehaviour?
  - A) He got a bad mark in Maths.
  - B) He pushed his maths teacher down the steps.
  - C) He made a tattoo.
- 3) In the camp Andrew had to...
  - A) learn to live in the wild.
  - B) do the cleaning and read a lot.
  - C) do hard physical work.
- 4) How did Andrew change after six months in the camp?
  - A) He became calm and reflective.
  - B) He refused to watch TV and use a cell phone.
  - C) He became even more impulsive.

**2 Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements as true or false.**

- False 1) The dialogue takes place at a party.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Jill prefers seats in the corner to those by the window.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Jill is not really hungry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Jean is on a diet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) Jill is a vegetarian.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) Jean prefers cheese to meat.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) Mint tea costs more than three dollars.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) Jean wants white coffee.

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**READING (THE FIRST TERM)****Variant 1**

- 1 Read the text below. Fill in the gaps (1—7) with phrases (A—H). There is one choice you do not need to use.

**Eating out in the USA**

All restaurants in America accept cash for payment, and most (even some fast food restaurants) also accept credit cards. You will rarely find a restaurant that accepts checks.

It is common 1) E at a popular restaurant. There are many popular restaurants that do not accept reservations, or will only accept reservations for large parties (for example, six or more people). At these restaurants, the wait can be very long on a weekend night, sometimes 2) \_\_\_\_\_. However, almost all upscale, or more formal, restaurants will accept reservations.

There are only a few situations 3) \_\_\_\_\_. The one you will encounter most often is at restaurants. American restaurants do not add a service charge 4) \_\_\_\_\_. Therefore it is expected that the customer will leave a tip for the server. Common practice is to leave a tip that is equal to 15% of the total bill for acceptable service, and about 20% 5) \_\_\_\_\_. If the service was unusually poor, then you could leave a smaller tip, about 10%.

Other professions where tipping is expected include hairdressers, taxi drivers, hotel porters, parking valets, and bartenders. The general rule is 6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the bill. In situations where there is no bill (as with hotel porters and parking valets), the tip may range from \$1 to \$5, depending on the type of establishment and on 7) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) to the bill
- B) which are not on the menu
- C) for superior service
- D) how good the service was
- E) to have to wait for a table
- F) up to one hour
- G) where tipping is expected
- H) to tip approximately 15%



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**READING (THE FIRST TERM)****Variant 2**

- 1 Read the text below. Fill in the gaps (1—7) with phrases (A—H). There is one choice you do not need to use.

**Places to Eat in London**

London boasts a number of places that'll delight budget travellers looking for cheap but enjoyable meals. Gaby's, 1) B, offers modern American and European cuisine at very reasonable prices, and vegetarians will appreciate the long list of dishes 2) \_\_\_\_\_. Eriki serves outstanding Indian specialities in a very pleasant atmosphere. Scarsdale is a cheap but classy pub 3) \_\_\_\_\_, offering good beef burgers and rib-eye steaks, along with a decent selection of drinks. The Table, situated near the Borough Market, is a small restaurant 4) \_\_\_\_\_. It's particularly popular among the designers and architects working at the nearby offices, so at lunchtime the place fills up with a truly artistic atmosphere. The restaurant's interpretation of Mediterranean classics is well worth a try.

Another thing almost universally associated with London is tea. A firing day filled with sightseeing or business matters is best concluded by a large cup, accompanied 5) \_\_\_\_\_ or a piece of cake. Main boulevards and side streets are packed with café-bars 6) \_\_\_\_\_ of this essentially British drink. Probably the largest selection will be found at the Tea Palace's shop, where you can also buy beautifully packed sets of teacups and other tea-related merchandise. Excellent cheesecake and a wide range of tea-based drinks are served at the highly popular and chic Sotheby's Café. The café beside the British Museum is also recommendable, 7) \_\_\_\_\_, so remember to book a table in advance.

- A) that don't contain meat
- B) which is near Covent Garden
- C) by a sandwich
- D) with a long and impressive history
- E) so-called New British cuisine
- F) though always crowded
- G) serving various types
- H) resembling a canteen

- 2 Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

### Why You Should Be Tolerant of Others

1) \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

Tolerance is mainly known as a willingness to accept others and their beliefs, even if you don't necessarily agree with them. For example, when I'm stuck on a train beside someone that's driving me nuts, I don't want to cause a scene by telling them to shut up and find a new seat. I want to be tolerant of others and still keep my sanity. Here are a few tips that can help you be more tolerant of others.

2) \_\_\_\_\_

It's really easy to blow someone off as soon as they strike up a conversation with you — almost like you're mentally rolling your eyes even though you're nodding politely. For once, listen to what they're saying. Listen to them, at least for awhile — we all want to be heard.

3) \_\_\_\_\_

Now that you're listening to someone, resist the urge to totally discount what they're saying because it sounds «funny» or «weird» to you. Try to understand what they're telling you — maybe they aren't getting their point across as clearly as they think they are.

4) \_\_\_\_\_

You might not agree with the person and their beliefs or opinions, and that's okay. We're all different. That definitely doesn't mean you have to become best buddies, but once you accept that it's okay to «agree to disagree» it should be a lot easier to have discussions with people.

5) \_\_\_\_\_

Yeah, it can be, sometimes. Although becoming more tolerant of others will allow you to get out of your comfort zone, you might realize that you really enjoy someone's company — someone that you would have avoided if you hadn't tried to listen to them and understand them.

A) Always Have a Plan

B) Agree to Disagree

C) Listen Carefully Without Jumping to Conclusions

D) What is Tolerance?

E) Tolerance and the Ability to Really Listen

F) Is It Enjoyable to Be Tolerant?

G) Lack of Tolerance

H) Try to Understand the Other Person's Point of View

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**WRITING (THE FIRST TERM)**  
**Variant 1**

**1** You received a letter from your friend in which he/she wrote that he/she had problems getting along with his/her mother:

*My mom keeps asking what's going on at school, if I'm going to take part in a school concert, why I didn't try out for a musical group, what my friends are doing, and stuff that's really my business. It's annoying and sometimes it's like she doesn't trust me. How can I get her to stop?*

Katie

**Write him/her a reply in which you:**

- tell him/her about your relationships with your parents;
- explain what may cause conflicts;
- give a piece of advice how to resolve conflicts;
- give a piece of advice how to avoid conflicts.

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

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**2 Read the text below. Fill in each gap (1—4) with the appropriate word.**

**British Teens and Foreign Language Learning**

Two out of three teenagers in Britain are keen to work abroad but most of them don't speak foreign 1) \_\_\_\_\_ . Government figures show that 58% of 11—18-year-olds in the UK have no foreign language skills, and this has a negative effect on the economy.

Fact or fiction? Most British people are lazy when it comes to learning a foreign language.

The British Government found that 58 percent of 11—18-

2) \_\_\_\_\_-olds in the UK do not speak a second language. However, two thirds of teenagers in Britain want to work

3) \_\_\_\_\_ when they're older — the countries of choice being Italy, Spain, France or China.

The British Government admits there is a problem — that not enough young people continue learning a second language when they leave school. Teresa Tinley from the country's national centre of languages says it has big implications for the economy:

«We are in a competitive global market and we need to be able to speak to our customers and our potential customers. Our trade is very much geared towards English-speaking countries. Our research shows that our exports are suffering».

The research is seen as further evidence that most young Britons assume they can get by in a foreign country by speaking 4) \_\_\_\_\_ — something the authorities in London want to change.

**3 Write about subjects you would like to study at the faculty you will apply for when you leave school. Which of them do you think should be obligatory and which can be optional and why? Make up 6—8 sentences.**

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## **SPEAKING (THE FIRST TERM)**

### **Variant 1**

- 1 Speak about the methods of teaching foreign languages in your school. What would you like to be added to make teaching more effective?
- 2 People work because they need money to live. What are other reasons for which people work? Discuss one or more of these reasons. Use specific examples and details to support your answer.
- 3 If you interviewed a person for a job of a teacher what questions would you ask him/her?
- 4 You are going to invite some friends from England to dinner. What dishes will you cook? Give your reasons.
- 5 Tell about your favourite...
  - appetizer;
  - main course;
  - dessert;
  - beverage.

Would you send a dish back if it did not taste good or if you received the wrong food?  
What's the worst experience you ever had at a restaurant?
- 6 Speak about your relations with your parents. Say:
  - how much time you and your parents spend together;
  - what are the reasons for your parents to get angry with you;
  - what home rules you have.

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## SPEAKING (THE FIRST TERM)

### Variant 2

- 1 Why is it important to know foreign languages? Discuss the problem in as many aspects (practical, cultural, educational etc.) as you can.
- 2 Tests and exams encourage students to learn. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Why?
- 3 What can you recommend someone deciding on a job? What is important to consider when you are choosing a career? Who can help you in your choice?
- 4 In some countries, teenagers have jobs while they are still students. Do you think this is a good idea? Support your opinion by using specific reasons and details.
- 5 Do you like trying new restaurants, or do you prefer to go to those you have already been to? Why?  
Do you care what a restaurant looks like, or is the food the only thing you care about?  
Tell about your favourite café using the plan below:
  - the name of the place; its location;
  - good points about their food, service and prices;
  - if there is anything you don't like about their food, service and prices;
  - give your recommendations.
- 6 Speak about your relations with your parents. Say:
  - why your parents find it difficult sometimes to listen to your problems;
  - if you ask your parents about their problems;
  - what things are really important for your parents.

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## TEST 5. IT'S YOUR PLANET!

### Variant 1

#### 1 Listen to the text and mark the following statements as true or false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ False 1) According to a new report on global warming, the frozen Arctic Ocean is already like a normal sea in summers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) The polar environment has been experiencing shocking changes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) The ecosystems of the North Pole cannot be damaged easily.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) The sea around the North Pole has never been ice-free all year round.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) The recent research predicts that within ten years the Arctic will be largely frozen in summer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) The Arctic sea ice is important in the Earth's climate system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) Experts call the Arctic ice the Earth's «refrigerator».
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) Scientists know exactly in what way our weather will change.

#### 2 A. Read the text and complete it with the words from the box.

radiation    disaster    ~~explosion~~    contaminated    nuclear    suffering

In the year 1986 there was a terrible explosion. The explosion was at a \_\_\_\_\_ power plant in Chernobyl. The \_\_\_\_\_ caused a lot of damage. It \_\_\_\_\_ the soil and water. People lived in the area when the explosion happened. Twenty years later those people are still \_\_\_\_\_ from the explosion effects. Today, 2.2 million people, including 800,000 children, still live in dangerously contaminated areas. And while only 56 deaths are directly linked to the \_\_\_\_\_, cases of childhood thyroid cancer in the Chernobyl zone are more than 200 times above world average and instances of birth defects have more than doubled since 1986, according to the World Health Organization.

#### B. Make up three special questions to the text of part A.

- 1) When \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 2) Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 3) How many \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive form.**

- 1) Global warming is believed (to believe) to be caused by the greenhouse effect.
- 2) The seas \_\_\_\_\_ (to fill) with poison: industrial and nuclear waste, chemical fertilisers and pesticides.
- 3) If nothing \_\_\_\_\_ (do) about it, one day no animal or plant will be able to live in the seas.
- 4) Tons of harmful substances \_\_\_\_\_ (to emit daily) by industrial enterprises.
- 5) As globalization continues and the earth's natural processes transform local problems into international issues, few societies \_\_\_\_\_ (to leave) untouched by major environmental problems.
- 6) Acid rain, one of the most important environmental problems of all, cannot \_\_\_\_\_ (to see). The invisible gases that cause acid rain usually come from automobiles or coal-burning power plants.
- 7) Air pollution can have serious consequences for the health of human beings; the natural ecosystem \_\_\_\_\_ (to affect) severely by it.

**4 Transform the following sentences as in the example.**

- 1) It seems that she is tired.  
She seems to be tired.
- 2) It is likely that he will arrive soon.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) It's hard to solve this problem.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) It turned out that they are good fighters.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) It seems that he creates lovely poetry.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) It happened that I was there at that time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) It is said that he went to London.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 11\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 5. IT'S YOUR PLANET!**

**Variant 2**

**1 Listen to the text and mark the following statements as true or false.**

- True 1) According to a new report on global warming, the frozen Arctic Ocean will soon be like a normal sea in summers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) The ecosystems of the North Pole are rather delicate.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) The sea around the North Pole has never been covered with ice all year round.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) The scientists base their prediction on the rate at which the sea ice is currently thinning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) The ice-free Arctic won't influence the world's weather.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) The experts say that if the Arctic ice disappears, the world will become a lot colder.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) Forecasters predict an increase in all kinds of disasters like massive flooding, much more dangerous hurricanes etc.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) These new findings spur world leaders into action.

**2 A. Read the text and complete it with the words from the box.**

supporters	<del>environmental</del>	nuclear	wildlife
	Greenpeace	endangered	

Greenpeace is an independent organization which uses nonviolent, creative confrontation to expose global environmental problems. The founders of Greenpeace believed a few individuals could make a difference. Their first mission was to attract public attention to the USA's underground \_\_\_\_\_ testing at Amchitka that was the last refuge for 3000 \_\_\_\_\_ sea otters, and home to bald eagles, peregrine falcons and other \_\_\_\_\_.

The US still detonated their bomb, but the voice of reason had been heard. Nuclear testing on Amchitka ended that same year, and the island was later declared a bird sanctuary.

Today, \_\_\_\_\_ is a global organization that gives priority to campaigns that can be addressed on a world-wide scale. Based in Amsterdam, Greenpeace has 2.8 million \_\_\_\_\_ worldwide, and regional offices in 41 countries.

**B. Make up three special questions to the text of part A.**

- 1) What \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 2) Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 3) How many \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive form.**

- 1) Global warming is called (to call) the greenhouse effect because the gases above the earth make the planet comparable to a greenhouse.
- 2) The term «acid rain» refers to what scientists call «acid deposition». It \_\_\_\_\_ (to cause) by destructive airborne acidic pollutants.
- 3) Acid rain \_\_\_\_\_ (to discover) in 1852, when the English chemist Robert Agnus invented the term.
- 4) Recently, a more intensive research on the true causes of acid rain \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) so that countries have the information they need to prevent acid rain and its dangerous effects.
- 5) Air pollution can \_\_\_\_\_ (to find) both outdoors and indoors.
- 6) Every year, 14 billion pounds of sewage, sludge, and garbage \_\_\_\_\_ (to dump) into the world's oceans.

**4 Transform the following sentences as in the example.**

- 1) It seems that she always forgets about her promises.  
She seems to always forget about her promises.
- 2) It is proved that he is smart.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) It appears that he is a happy man.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) It is certain that we'll meet them.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) It is said that he resembles me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) It seems that he knows French well.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) It seemed to me that the car was too noisy.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 11\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 6. SPEAKING ABOUT ART**  
**Variant 1**

**1** Look at the picture and complete the description with the words you'll hear.

**Two Sisters (On the Terrace) by Pierre-Auguste Renoir, 1881, The Art Institute of Chicago**



A celebration of the beauty of spring and the promise of youth, Renoir's painting Two Sisters (On the Terrace) demonstrates a technical and compositional talent, a virtuoso \_\_\_\_\_ of lively colour and variegated brushwork. The almost life-sized figures occupy a shallow space in front of a terrace fence. The two girls' faces are extraordinarily graceful — revealing Renoir's new emphasis

on \_\_\_\_\_ of drawing — and their porcelain skin \_\_\_\_\_ are highlighted by bright nature \_\_\_\_\_. The young child's dress is painted in almost clear, pale blue, showing the \_\_\_\_\_ desire to help us see the world in a new way, through the child's innocent eyes.

**2** Look at the picture of task 1 again and describe it in three sentences.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3** Read the text and write answers to the questions below it.

Following the artist Marcel Duchamp who painted Mona Lisa with a beard, the American artist Karen Eland also used coffee to create a kind of Mocha Lisa, the funny but truly creative art caused strong reaction.

If you think the Mocha Lisa's bright spot lies in mocha coffee in Mona Lisa's hand, you would be wrong, in fact, this picture is completely painted with coffee.

Karen spent nearly seven months painting the Mocha Lisa. She uses fresh-baked coffee to mix with water as the paint, painting different shades of shadow. Mocha Lisa is not the first time that Karen painted with coffee, she has also produced a number of «coffee version» world famous paintings, including the engagement portrait of Prince William and Kate; as her coffee art has been sold at 15,000 dollars, she is confident in the future market.

Karen Eland said she has been a coffee lover, her using coffee as a pigment in painting was inspired by an experience in 1998. At that time she was creating watercolour in a coffee shop cup in Tulsa, Oklahoma City. Different shades of the colour of coffee excited her, and so coffee art was born.

1) What substance did the American artist Karen Eland use to create a kind of Mocha Lisa portrait?

Coffee.

2) How long did it take Karen to paint the Mocha Lisa?

3) What kind of coffee did she use?

4) Why is Karen confident in the «future market»?

5) When was Karen's coffee art born?

**4** In each sentence pair, tick (✓) the correct one.

1)  The bridge joining the two parts of the city is very beautiful.

The bridge joined the two parts of the city is very beautiful.

2)  Stood in front of the house, he knocked at the door.

Standing in front of the house, he knocked at the door.

3)  Having written the letter, I went to the post-office.

Having writing the letter, I went to the post-office.

4)  Not have explained her anger to me, she left.

Not having explained her anger to me, she left.

5)  The new cinema, which is locating in the city centre, is very popular.

The new cinema, which is located in the city centre, is very popular.

6)  I sprained my ankle while playing tennis.

I sprained my ankle while play tennis.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 11\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 6. SPEAKING ABOUT ART**  
**Variant 2**

**1** Look at the picture and complete the description with the words you'll hear.

**The Fighting Temeraire Tugged to Her Last Berth to Be Broken up by J. M. W. Turner, 1838, National Gallery, London**



The composition of this painting by a prominent British \_\_\_\_\_ J. M. W. Turner is unusual in that the most significant object, the old warship, is placed well to the left of the \_\_\_\_\_. There it looks magnificent against a triangle of the blue sky and \_\_\_\_\_ to the mass of the rising mist. The beauty of the old ship is in total \_\_\_\_\_ to the dirty blackened tugboat with its tall chimney stack, which hurries across the still surface of the river «like a water beetle». In 2005, The Fighting Temeraire was voted the greatest painting in the British \_\_\_\_\_ gallery.

**2** Look at the picture of task 1 again and describe it in three sentences.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3** Read the text and write answers to the questions below it.

In Germany a cleaner in the museum «very carefully» cleaned a little bit dirty bowl having destroyed a priceless work of art, the amount of insurance of which is 80 million euros.

The bowl was placed in the central hall of a museum in Dortmund, Germany. Its author is the modern German artist Mading. The work itself is a wooden structure, about 2.5 metres tall, a black bowl below a wooden frame, with white powder in the bowl. The work's theme is «when the roof began to drip».

That white substance in the small black basin represents the scene of the liquid dripping down from the roof. However, the museum cleaner did not treat it as part of an artistic creation, but took it for dust, so she wiped the basin clean.

The museum's curator, Professor Victoria Tengger, is both embarrassed and angry about the accident because the cleaning staff was not allowed to clean the exhibits, and they were even prohibited to touch them. It is not clear who will pay the amount of insurance, and what responsibility the cleaner will take. But this incident has caused the German people's hot discussion. Many people think that the cleaner's attitude showed that such «masterpiece» as a dirty bowl can not be understood by the general public. And if in some people's eyes, it is a masterpiece, however, for the majority it is just some dust.

1) Who destroyed a priceless work of art in the museum in Dortmund, Germany?

A cleaner.

2) What is the amount of insurance for that work of art?

3) What does the white substance in the small black basin represent?

4) How did the museum's curator feel about the incident?

5) What explanation do some people find for the cleaner's misdeed?

**4** In each sentence pair, tick (✓) the correct one.

1) \_\_\_\_\_ She was standing by the mirror, brushed her hair.

She was standing by the mirror, brushing her hair.

2) \_\_\_\_\_ Instead of listen to my advice, she walked out saying goodbye.

\_\_\_\_\_ Instead of listening to my advice, she walked out saying goodbye.

3) \_\_\_\_\_ One must be careful when crossing the road.

\_\_\_\_\_ One must be careful when crossed the road.

4) \_\_\_\_\_ After taking everything into consideration, we decided to sell the house.

\_\_\_\_\_ After taken everything into consideration, we decided to sell the house.

5) \_\_\_\_\_ Having completed the marathon, he went home and rested.

\_\_\_\_\_ Have completed the marathon, he went home and rested.

6) \_\_\_\_\_ Arrived at the bus stop, we saw an enormous queue.

\_\_\_\_\_ Arriving at the bus stop, we saw an enormous queue.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 11\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 7. FOCUS ON YOUTH**  
**Variant 1**

**1 Listen to Mark and Loran speaking about difficulties of being a teenager. Then complete the table: put a tick (✓) in the correct column.**

The problem	Mark	Loran
new direction of thoughts and feelings	✓	
difficulties in finding a place in society		
responsibility for making decisions which can influence your future life		
emotional problems		
drugs		
overwhelming emotions		
pregnancies among young women		

**2 Put the verb in brackets into the correct Infinitive or Gerund form.**

- 1) I feel like going (go) for a swim — do you want to come?
- 2) He soon learnt not \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) too loudly.
- 3) He didn't mean \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) her.
- 4) Do you really permit your son \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home late?
- 5) I wouldn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (have) some fish and chips.
- 6) We really expected her \_\_\_\_\_ (win).
- 7) My brother seems \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very tired.
- 8) My father never lets me \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out at night.
- 9) It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) him to be quiet.

**3 Read the text below. Mark sentences (1—6) as true or false.**

Youth and youth movements are becoming important factors in the life of the United Kingdom and of the USA. Numerous youth organizations have been formed since the Second World War, uniting young people from all classes

and sections of the population. Youth movement is not free of some problems, which result from a number of factors, depending on the grounds on which the organization was formed. In the USA, Young Republican Federation, Young Christian Association and some other religious organizations for young people exist. There also exist some political organizations like Students' Coordinative Committee of Non-Violent Action and Students for Democratic Society. Youth organization Greenpeace deals with the most urgent ecological problems of today's world. It protests against nuclear weapon tests, sea and soil pollution, etc. Some young people work in their church organizations: help elderly people or work in hospitals. There are even some groups where young people help released prisoners to start their life anew. Sport clubs are characteristic youth organizations in the US and the UK. They unite people, who are interested in baseball, football, basketball, golf, etc. There are also interest clubs. You can attend any club: from theatre clubs to bird watching ones.

- False 1) The text describes Ukrainian youth organizations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Students' Coordinative Committee of Non-Violent Action is a religious organization.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Greenpeace deals with ecological problems.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Members of some of the church organizations help elderly people or work in hospitals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) Sport clubs unite people who are interested in sports and games.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) There's no tradition of interest clubs either in Great Britain or in the USA.

**4 Write down three special questions to the text of task 3.**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**TEST 7. FOCUS ON YOUTH**  
**Variant 2**

**1 Listen to Mark and Loran speaking about difficulties of being a teenager. Then complete the table: put a tick (✓) in the correct column.**

The problem	Mark	Loran
new direction of thoughts and feelings	✓	
change in self-perception		
smoking		
difficulties in controlling oneself		
loneliness		
running away from home		
being neither a child nor an adult		

**2 Put the verb in brackets into the correct Infinitive or Gerund form.**

- 1) I really enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ going \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.
- 2) It's really late. Mike should \_\_\_\_\_ (be) home already.
- 3) He has refused \_\_\_\_\_ (accept) his father's decision.
- 4) My cousin really dislikes \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up early.
- 5) Jack is planning \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday next week.
- 6) I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for a few minutes.
- 7) They always enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) their friends.
- 8) I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (come) and talk to you.
- 9) Do you fancy \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk? — I wouldn't mind.

**3 Read the text below. Mark sentences (1—6) as true or false.**

Youth Public Movement «Partner» was created in August, 2001 by Ukrainian young leaders and specialists in the spheres of law, sociology, medicine, psychology and others. The main target group of the organization, beneficiaries who receive the most part of the services of the organization are children and youth at the age of 14—35. That's why 95% of personnel and volunteers of the organization are students and young specialists

in different spheres and sciences. The work with young people includes rendering a full spectre of psychological, social, medical and preventive services to different groups of vulnerable young people — street children, children deprived of parents' guardianship, young injecting drug users (IDUs), refugees and asylum seekers, etc.

The goal of the movement is negative phenomena (such as smoking, alcoholism, drug-using) prevention among youth, assistance in the development of youth movement in Ukraine; participation in rendering help and support in the questions of HIV/AIDS prevention, healthy lifestyle and gender equality propaganda, family violence prevention; advocacy work among vulnerable groups; protection of rights and freedoms of young people and a wide spectre of socio-psychological services.

- True 1) The text describes one of the Ukrainian youth public movements.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Youth Public Movement «Partner» is an international organization.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) The organization's activities mostly benefit young people no older than 35.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) The organization's staff mostly consists of middle-aged specialists in different spheres and sciences.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) One of the purposes of the organization is environmental protection.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) The organization propagates healthy lifestyle and gender equality.

**4 Write down three special questions to the text of task 3.**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**TEST 8. PEOPLE AND SOCIETY**

**Variant 1**

**1 Listen to the text describing the United Nations Organization and the European Union. Then mark the following statements about the United Nations Organization as *UN* and those concerning the European Union as *EU*.**

- UN 1) One of the aims of this international organization is the achievement of world peace.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) It is an economic and political union of 27 member states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) It was founded in 1945.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Ukraine has been recently making steps to become a member of this organization.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) One of its important institutions is the European Commission.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) Ukraine is active in reforming this organization.

**2 Complete the text with the words from the box.**

elections	President	independence	minister	powers
	oblasts	parliament	<del>political</del>	

**State Structure of Ukraine**

The political system of Ukraine underwent rapid change in the early 1990s after Ukraine gained its \_\_\_\_\_ in 1991. Since then, Ukraine is an independent state with a parliamentary and presidential form of government; it has the functioning \_\_\_\_\_ called Verkhovna Rada which is a 450-person, single-chamber legislature. Ukraine parliament members are chosen for four-year terms in free, multicandidate \_\_\_\_\_. The head of the Ukrainian state is the \_\_\_\_\_, who is also chosen in free elections.

The president of Ukraine has strong executive \_\_\_\_\_. He can issue decrees and can appoint presidential representatives to oversee policy implementation by local authorities. The day-to-day administration of the government rests in the hands of the prime \_\_\_\_\_, who heads the Cabinet of Ministers.

Ukraine consists of 24 regions called \_\_\_\_\_. In addition, the Crimea enjoys a special status as a republic within Ukraine, which grants it a significant amount of economic autonomy.

**3 Choose and write the letter of the correct verb form.**

- 1) Look at the turkey in the oven — there's the smell of   B   meat in the kitchen.  
A) burning  
B) burnt  
C) burn
- 2)            is one of my mother's hobbies.  
A) Skating  
B) Skate  
C) Skated
- 3) My watch began           , it gained faster and faster day by day.  
A) gain  
B) to gain  
C) gained
- 4)            sick, I went home and took some pills.  
A) Feel  
B) Feeling  
C) Felt
- 5) A            letter lay on the table.  
A) to write  
B) writing  
C) written
- 6) You waste your time            computer games.  
A) play  
B) played  
C) playing
- 7) My parents let me            TV until 11 p.m.  
A) watch  
B) to watch  
C) watching
- 8) The method of translating this grammar construction is well           .  
A) know  
B) known  
C) knowing
- 9) Do you mind my            the window?  
A) open  
B) to open  
C) opening

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 11 \_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 8. PEOPLE AND SOCIETY**

**Variant 2**

**1 Listen to the text describing the United Nations Organization and the European Union. Then mark the following statements about the United Nations Organization as *UN* and those concerning the European Union as *EU*.**

- EU 1) It is a union of some of the European states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) One of its official objectives used to be the creation of a European single currency.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) It replaced the League of Nations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Ukraine was among the founders of this organization.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) One of its important institutions is the European Council.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) Ukraine is not a member of this organization yet.

**2 Complete the text with the words from the box.**

responsibility	<del>Constitution</del>	right	Government	elections
	legislation	rights	citizenship	

**Rights of Children in Ukraine**

Free school education is provided for children under the Constitution of Ukraine, regardless of \_\_\_\_\_ and parents' income. Together with free public schools there are also fee-paying gymnasiums and lyceums, where parents pay for the education of their children.

The \_\_\_\_\_ subsidizes daynurseries and kindergartens where kids stay in the daytime while their parents are working. Thanks to such budget funding most of the families can afford to pay for the stay of their kids there (with the food price included).

According to the \_\_\_\_\_ children reach their full age at 18 in Ukraine. Since this age they possess all civil \_\_\_\_\_: vote at \_\_\_\_\_, commit any transactions, contract marriage without parents' permission.

Ukrainian companies have the \_\_\_\_\_ to employ 16—18-year-old children only if they provide him/her with such conditions as a shortened working day and an annual vacation which is longer than usual. Juvenile labour at hard, dangerous and harmful factories is banned. Employers breaking this norm are subject to criminal \_\_\_\_\_.

**3 Choose and write the letter of the correct verb form.**

- 1) She was standing by the mirror   C   her hair.  
A) brush  
B) to brush  
C) brushing
- 2)            to catch the 9 o'clock train, he was walking very fast.  
A) To trying  
B) To try  
C) Trying
- 3) In the room we found a            child.  
A) frightened  
B) to frighten  
C) frightening
- 4)            children is a hard job.  
A) Teach  
B) Tought  
C) Teaching
- 5) You'd better           .  
A) go  
B) to go  
C) gone
- 6) My brother likes            very much.  
A) travel  
B) travelling  
C) travelled
- 7)            time is never found again.  
A) Lose  
B) Losing  
C) Lost
- 8) This was a            journey.  
A) to fascinate  
B) fascinated  
C) fascinating
- 9) One must be careful when            the road.  
A) cross  
B) to cross  
C) crossing

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**LISTENING COMPREHENSION (THE SECOND TERM)**  
**Variant 1**

**1 Listen to the story and mark the following statements as true or false.**

- False 1) The text describes modern French art.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) The person who bought the picture by a modern artist was from the USA.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) The picture was a watercolour portrait of the American's wife.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) The picture was rather cheap but nice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) The American invited the artist to dinner in order to find out what was the name of the picture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) The artist noticed at once that the picture was upside down.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) The rich American turned the picture over so that nobody would notice that it was upside down.

**2 Listen to the facts about famous political figures and write down the missing words.**

- During the reign of Elizabeth I, there was a 1) tax put on men's beards.
- Queen Elizabeth I 2) \_\_\_\_\_ a law which forced everyone except for the rich to wear a flat cap on Sundays.
- The 3) \_\_\_\_\_ flag of Italy was designed by Napoleon Bonaparte.
- While at Harvard University, Edward Kennedy was suspended for 4) \_\_\_\_\_ on a Spanish exam.
- The house where Jefferson wrote the 5) \_\_\_\_\_ of Independence was replaced with a hamburger stand.
- Ernest Bevin, 6) \_\_\_\_\_ of Labour during World War II, left school at the age of eleven.
- Upon the death of F. D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman became the 7) \_\_\_\_\_ of America on 12 April 1945. The initial S in the middle of his name doesn't in fact mean anything. Both his grandfathers had names beginning with «S», and so Truman's mother didn't want to disappoint either of them.

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**LISTENING COMPREHENSION (THE SECOND TERM)**  
**Variant 2**

**1 Listen to the story and mark the following statements as true or false.**

- False 1) The text describes modern American art.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) The rich American bought a picture by a classical painter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) The picture was very expensive.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) The American was not sure what was the top and what was the bottom of the picture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) The American invited the artist to a fashionable restaurant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) The artist didn't notice that the picture was upside down.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) The rich American left the picture on the wall as it was.

**2 Listen to the facts about famous political figures and write down the missing words.**

- During the reign of Elizabeth I, there was a 1) tax put on men's beards.
- Queen Elizabeth I passed a 2) \_\_\_\_\_ which forced everyone except for the rich to wear a flat cap on Sundays.
- The national flag of Italy was 3) \_\_\_\_\_ by Napoleon Bonaparte.
- The only person whose birthday is a 4) \_\_\_\_\_ holiday all across the US is George Washington.
- In 1944, Fidel Castro was 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Cuba's best schoolboy athlete.
- The house where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of 6) \_\_\_\_\_ was replaced with a hamburger stand.
- Julius Caesar's autograph is worth 2 million dollars, but one has not been 7) \_\_\_\_\_ yet.

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**READING (THE SECOND TERM)****Variant 1**

- 1** Read the text below. For questions (1—5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

London started its first major bike hire scheme on July 30th. Transport For London (TFL), the agency responsible for moving people around England's capital, put 5,000 bicycles in 400 different locations around the city. The idea was to cut traffic, reduce pollution and provide a greener way of getting around London's streets.

The scheme had a few teething problems on its first day as people could not lock the bikes properly once they had finished riding them. As a gesture of goodwill, London Mayor Boris Johnson announced all rentals on the first day would be free of charge. The bikes are available for free for the first 30 minutes but costs go up steeply thereafter. Renters have to pay \$1.60 for the first hour and \$78 for 24 hours. The bikes are clearly designed for very short trips.

TFL says it sees a «cycle revolution» happening in London. It predicts there will be around 40,000 new cycle journeys every day on the rental bikes. Mr Johnson says he wants to see a return to the mid of the 20th century, when 20 per cent of journeys in London were made by bicycle.

The scheme has received a lot of positive feedback in the first two days. Many Londoners believe it is a great alternative to London's overcrowded and overpriced trains and buses. One commuter said: «It's a great idea. I've seen it operating in Paris and Barcelona and thought, why don't we have one?»

The Reuters news also said that the bikes were very well-built and were «designed to withstand a beating from both careless cyclists and drunken vandals».

- 1) London first major bike hire scheme was started in order to   C  .
  - A) make bicycles the most popular transport in London
  - B) provide a quicker way of getting around London's streets
  - C) make the traffic lighter and the air cleaner
  - D) reduce the production of cars
- 2) The problem that the scheme faced on its first day was that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) riders had difficulties with locking up their bikes after the ride
  - B) people had to pay too much for renting bikes
  - C) the bikes are unsuitable for long trips
  - D) London Mayor didn't support the scheme
- 3) According to the statement of TFL, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) there are around 40,000 new cycle journeys every day on the rental bikes
  - B) 20 per cent of journeys in London are made by bicycle
  - C) London is currently experiencing a «cycle revolution»
  - D) a «cycle revolution» happened in London in the mid of the 20th century

- 4) In the first two days the scheme \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) has received many positive responses
  - B) has met a lot of criticism
  - C) has sold a lot of bikes
  - D) has reduced the pollution in London
- 5) Many Londoners believe that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) bikes are not so convenient to operate as in Paris and Barcelona
  - B) it's possible to use bikes instead of trains and buses
  - C) bikes can't replace buses
  - D) the bike is the vehicle of the past

**2** Read the text below. For questions (1—7) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

**Good Practice Outcomes of the Youth-Led Project**

An example of a good practice of the Ukrainian youth section is the youth project entitled «My Right for Education: Youth Volunteer Teachers for Homeless & Neglected Children». This project was 1)  B  by the La Strada-Ukraine youth section and is focused on educational awareness-raising work with children staying in the Kyiv Detention Centre for Minors. Detention centres are institutions where children are 2) \_\_\_\_\_ by police when they run away from home, are trafficked from abroad, involved in prostitution, etc. Through this project, young pedagogical university student volunteers teach children 3) \_\_\_\_\_ at the detention centre subjects including Mathematics, Reading, Writing and Geography. They also conduct trainings on safety, prevention measures and 4) \_\_\_\_\_ information about children rights violations and child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children.

The youth project has been successful 5) \_\_\_\_\_ it was implemented by young people. Young teachers, with no prior experience similar to this, were given training, so that they taught their classes 6) \_\_\_\_\_ confidence. The curriculum was revised so that lessons were short, several times per week and on different subjects. As the classes progressed, the children were more enthusiastic and 7) \_\_\_\_\_ forward to the next lessons.

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
1	motivated	designed	intentioned	meant
2	placed	caught	taken	found
3	staying	stating	staring	starving
4	withhold	contact	mislead	share
5	rather than	although	in order	because
6	at	with	under	on
7	looked	watched	saw	glimpsed

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**READING (THE SECOND TERM)****Variant 2**

- 1** Read the text below. For questions (1—5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

**British Youth**

The new teen generation is richer, better educated and healthier than any other in history. In many ways, these teens are uniquely privileged. They have grown up in a period of nonstop prosperity. Cable and the Internet have given them access to a large amount of information. Most expect to go to colleges and universities, and girls, in particular, have equal opportunities with boys.

But this is a positive image of British teenagers. However, in survey after survey, many kids say they feel increasingly alone and alienated, unable to connect with their parents, teachers and sometimes even classmates.

In fact, of all the issues that trouble the young loneliness ranks at the top of the list. A university sociologist Barbara Schneider has been studying 7,000 teenagers for five years and has found they spend an average of 3 hours alone every day. Teenagers may claim they want privacy, but they also want and need attention — and they do not usually get it.

Even the best most caring parents can't protect their teenagers from all these problems, but involved parents can make an enormous difference. Children do listen. So parents should share with their children what they really believe in, what they really think is important. These basic moral values are more important than math skill or any school exams. Parents have to work harder to get their points across. The kids can't wait.

- 1) What is the main idea of this text?
  - A) The modern teenagers are happier than the kids of the past.
  - B) The teenage period is mostly difficult for parents.
  - C) Parents can help their children to overcome teenage difficulties.
  - D) All the teenagers have no problems.
- 2) What do many kids say they feel like?
  - A) Independent.
  - B) Happy.
  - C) Self-confident.
  - D) Lonely.
- 3) What do teenagers really need?
  - A) Privacy as well as attention.
  - B) Privacy but not attention.
  - C) Attention but not privacy.
  - D) Neither attention nor privacy.

- 4) What should parents share with their children according to the text?
  - A) Money.
  - B) Beliefs and ideas.
  - C) Problems.
  - D) Everything.
- 5) What does an involved parent mean?
  - A) Indifferent.
  - B) Kind.
  - C) Caring.
  - D) Strict.

**2** Read the text below. For questions (1—7) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

### Ukraine and the Council of Europe

The Council of Europe (CE) was 1)  D  in 1949 with 10 founding members; there are now almost 50 member states. The 2) \_\_\_\_\_ has its headquarters in Strasbourg, France. Its purpose is to achieve European unity and facilitate economic and social progress. It is concerned with issues such as human 3) \_\_\_\_\_, education and cultural projects, public health, protection of the environment, etc.

4) \_\_\_\_\_ participation in the Council of Europe (CE) is evidence of devotion to her European choice and to the commonly recognized principles of pluralistic democracy, the rule of law, and commitment to basic human rights and 5) \_\_\_\_\_. Ukraine actively participates in helping the Council of Europe address social problems, in particular, in 6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the rights of national minorities, combatting xenophobia and racial intolerance, environmental protection, the maintenance of biological ethics, as well as controlling AIDS and drug abuse.

Ukraine is a 7) \_\_\_\_\_ of a series of conventions by the Council of Europe, in particular, the European Cultural Convention, European Framework Convention on Cross-Border Cooperation among territorial communities or authorities, European Convention on Information about Foreign Legislation, six crime control conventions, and Framework Convention on Protecting National Minorities.

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
1	found	crafted	start	created
2	treaty	organization	company	officials
3	rights	lefts	duties	wrongs
4	Ukraine	Ukraine's	Ukraines'	Ukraines
5	labors	liberties	libertarian	leagues
6	support	demand	maintain	defend
7	participate	participation	participating	participant

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**WRITING (THE SECOND TERM)**

**Variant 1**

**1** Make up four special questions to the text below.

A youth subculture is a youth-based culture with distinct styles, behaviours and interests. According to culture theorists such as Dick Hebdige, members of a subculture often signal their membership by making distinctive and symbolic tangible choices in, for example, clothing styles, hairstyles and footwear.

However, intangible elements, such as common interests, dialects and slang, music genres and gathering places can also be an important factor. Youth subcultures offer participants an identity outside of that ascribed by social institutions such as family, work, home and school.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2** Read the text below. Fill in each gap (1—4) with the appropriate word.

**Ukrainian Art**

Ukraine’s 1) \_\_\_\_\_ galleries feature beautiful artworks such as paintings, graphic arts, design, sculptures, crafts, and photographs from both local and international artists, so visitors can enjoy exquisite works of art created by highly-talented artists. Several great artists from Ukraine have become worldwide 2) \_\_\_\_\_ for a variety of artistic styles. An important religious art form is icon 3) \_\_\_\_\_, a highly stylized painted image of a religious figure or event. Icon art came to Ukraine from Byzantium with the Baptism in 988.

Ukrainian folk art is rich and colourful. The tradition of painted Easter eggs



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**WRITING (THE SECOND TERM)**  
**Variant 2**

**1** Make up four special questions to the text below.

An important part of youth culture today is modern movie theatres. With the advent of modern technologies cinema becomes popular again. Now modern movie theatres are equipped with all kinds of technical innovations like wide-screen and cinemascope, 3-D, Cinerama, Dolby surround sound, etc. Cinemagoers, especially young people, very quickly get accustomed to these technological advances and now they are used to going to movie theatres. It's part of their day-to-day life.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2** Read the text below. Fill in each gap (1—4) with the appropriate word.

**Smog**

The word 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a combination of the words smoke and fog. In many areas around the 2) \_\_\_\_\_, smog has reached extraordinary levels. Some governments have quickly reacted with severe measures in response to the problem.

Modern Los Angeles suffers severely from smog, as London did in the 19th 3) \_\_\_\_\_. These two areas released certain chemicals into the 4) \_\_\_\_\_ and created a foggy atmosphere. In London, where fog levels have now fallen far below those of years ago, people were often unable to see their hands and sometimes could not walk around. It took a long time for governments to act and control smog. The



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## **SPEAKING (THE SECOND TERM)**

### **Variant 1**

- 1** Speak on your attitude to art.
  - Do you like modern art?
  - What famous painters do you know? What are they famous for?
  - Do you like to visit art museums?
  - Do you think music and dancing are forms of art?
  - What art form do you like best?
  
- 2** Tell about the problems of your native town or city according to the plan below.
  - Describe these problems.
  - Suggest what should be done to solve some of these problems.
  - Imagine what can happen if these problems are (not) solved.
  
- 3** Answer the questions about the young people of Ukraine.
  - What can you say about the life of youth in Ukraine?
  - Are the young people of Ukraine politically and socially active? Why do you think so?
  - What Ukrainian youth organizations do you know?
  - What are their activities connected with?
  - What youth organizations do you know? Name them and give information on their activities.
  
- 4** Speak on international political organizations.
  - What international political organizations can you name?
  - What do you know about the activities of these organizations?
  - Which of them does Ukraine participate in?

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## SPEAKING (THE SECOND TERM)

### Variant 2

- 1 Use the questions below to speak about today's environmental problems.
  - What are the biggest problems our environment is facing?
  - What do you do to be environmentally friendly?
  - How important is the natural environment to you in your daily life?
  - What does it mean to be environmentally friendly?
  - What do you think of environmental groups like Greenpeace?
  
- 2 Speak on your attitude to the theatre.
  - How often do you go to the theatre?
  - What do you like and dislike about the theatre?
  - Do you prefer watching a play at the theatre or a movie at the movie theatre (cinema)?
  - Why do you think the theatre is important?
  - What are the differences between movies and plays?
  - Do you think people will always be interested in the theatre?
  
- 3 Answer the questions about today's youth.
  - What three adjectives would you use to describe today's youth?
  - How would you describe an average representative of today's youth?
  - What's the biggest problem of today's youth?
  - What aspects of today's youth make you hopeful about the future?
  - Do today's youth respect authority?
  - How do the youth of other continents differ from the young people in your country?
  - Do old people understand today's youth?
  - What kind of youth are you?
  
- 4 Describe the state structure of Ukraine.
  - When was the formation of an independent Ukrainian state declared?
  - Who is the head of the state?
  - Which are the main branches of state power?
  - What body is responsible for making laws?
  - What is the highest court in Ukraine?

## TEXTS FOR LISTENING

### TEST 1

**Jillian:** I began learning Spanish in high school, using a traditional academic method of studying verbs, sentence structure, and grammar by using textbooks and not much else. I found it very easy to pick up, and was frustrated with the slow pace and repetitive nature of all my classes.

I went on to college where I used the language extensively both in and out of the classroom. I studied literature, culture, and Spanish linguistics and very much enjoyed the cultural and linguistic elements, but found the «in-depth study of literature to the near exclusion of all else» a very unbalanced way to study.

I got the most out of using my Spanish outside of the classroom, including a trip to Costa Rica with a church group, where I used my skills as an interpreter. It was certainly challenging, but it was also a lot of fun.

I then also volunteered to be an interpreter in the community schools and also used my Spanish teaching English to Spanish speakers. This is probably where I learned the most!

**Clare:** In college I studied Norwegian just for fun. Having already mastered a second language, I found out that learning a third one was incredibly easy. I routinely astonished my classmates by picking things up immediately, while they were struggling to learn the material. I believe this is just because I had already learned a second language, so learning a language had become easy to me as it may not be to someone only fluent in their native language.

What I really liked about learning Norwegian was that the instructor used the language from day one. We had to listen carefully and absorb the language by hearing it and taking in visual cues. We also used songs and videos to get a taste for the culture as well as the language.

Sadly, I rarely have use for my Norwegian, other than the occasional translation of Danish for genealogical research, but I'm still very glad I learned it, and hope to use it one day on a trip to Norway.

**Eric:** It started on a lovely day, when I bought a book on how to learn Russian. It's a very fun language, although the grammar is amazingly difficult. I, personally, advise you to learn this language working with it. For me, immersion is the only way to really learn a foreign language. And that means going to a place where everyone speaks the language you want to learn and living there. When you have to speak the language in order to buy food and arrange transportation, you learn pretty quickly. Therefore, I'd recommend foreign travel to anyone who is serious about learning a new language.

**Samuel:** Learning Chinese was one of the most difficult decisions. Tone changes bewildered me. As I immersed myself in books, I came to find out that Chinese was the mother of difficult languages. The writing style, as I tried to write after reading books, came to be very difficult.

Before I came to the decision to learn Chinese, I came to other languages I might want to learn, such as the romance languages (French, Italian, Spanish etc.). As being part French, I wanted to learn it, but it didn't seem much of a challenge, so I scanned the books and ran across Chinese, which I had wanted to learn since I was 5; but it had seemed so impossible then.

If you decide to learn this language, I advise to be fully aware of tonal changes, the writing style, and the complex vocabulary lessons. It takes several hundred hours, maybe a few thousand, of study to become proficient. So, the best advice is «Don't give up».

**Cindy:** While in high school I took three years of German and became fairly proficient. The hardest part for me, and I think a lot of people, was the sentence structuring. Most languages structure their sentences «backwards», and that is very confusing. Having the action before the subject is difficult to grasp and also difficult to understand when someone is speaking.

Also, the idea of putting gender to objects is very hard to grasp. In German there are three versions of «the». One is feminine, one is masculine and the other is neuter.

I think the easiest part of learning German was the alphabet, since it is so close to ours. The letters just have different sounds, and they use the umlaut over vowels to show change of articulation and tone quality. Also counting was easy.

I have used German just for fun since I haven't actually been to Germany. I have a German friend that I am able to talk a little bit to and also I talk to the people that I took German with in high school in German. I think that overall German is probably one of the easiest languages to learn since the alphabet is similar. Also, many of our English words are the same or similar to German words. I have learned both Italian and Dutch as second and third languages.

## TEST 2

Have you always dreamed of travelling to cool places, meeting lots of different people, and maybe picking up a language or two? No matter what country you live in, you can fly over the world's highest waterfalls in Venezuela, learn world trade in Japan, study art in France, or take dancing lessons in Ghana.

How? Join a study abroad programme, in which high school and college students live with a host family in a foreign country. Semester, summer, and year-long programmes allow you to attend school, take intensive language courses, or perform community service in another country.

So, why study abroad? Besides the excitement of travel, one reason to study abroad is that you will experience new customs, holidays, foods, art, music, and politics firsthand.

A Croatian student Andrew, who studied in Poitiers in France says: «I learned the language and am now fluent, but perhaps more important was how much I learned about the culture, people, and myself. I learned this from the viewpoint of an active member of the community and my host family, not from the tourist's point of view».

Living away from home can also help you adjust in the transition to college and adulthood. Matthew says he returned from studying in Australia with self-belief, social confidence, and a genuine interest in international affairs that really set him apart from his peers. «After having gone abroad in high school, I found the transition to college to be a breeze — moving 560 miles from home didn't seem particularly frightening after having lived thousands of miles away».

And speaking of college, improving your language skills might help you get into choice colleges and even in future jobs. Colleges and employers know that studying abroad provides leadership skills in a world that is increasingly globally interconnected.

Students often ask: «Am I a good candidate for studying abroad?»

Although many programmes have academic requirements, you usually don't have to have the highest grades or marks to be eligible. And most programmes do not have language requirements.

Who you are is as important as your academic record. Study abroad programmes look for students who are independent, self-assured, enjoy new experiences and different types of people, and can handle challenges. When you study in a foreign country, you'll be faced with new circumstances, environments, and learn to get on with different people.

Ask yourself: Am I willing to try new things — everything from foods to social situations?

Am I comfortable making my own decisions, such as what time to leave for school, which courses to take, and how to deal with conflict and change, without family or friends around to help? Do I like to take risks? How have I handled complex and new situations in the past?

If you really hate change and don't like the idea of making decisions all on your own, then studying abroad may not be for you. It's important to really think about your comfort zone and to be honest with yourself — you could end up miserable far away from home if you aren't! Don't let a little anxiety stop you from considering the possibility of a summer, semester, or year abroad, though. Matthew says he will never forget sitting in the airport about to board a plane bound for Melbourne. «I felt overwhelmed, terrified, and thrilled at the same time», he says. «In the end, though, the rewards of living overseas far outweigh the initial uncertainties».

Hundreds of programmes are available through organizations like Youth for Understanding, American Institute for Foreign Study, and the Rotary Club. These organizations and lots more are online — so try a Web search. You can call or write for catalogues.

Other sources of information are school counsellors, religious organizations, teachers, librarians, family, and friends. Ask them for recommendations.

But check out programmes early — applications can be due 4 to 9 months in advance. Age requirements vary, although students are usually in the 15- to 22-year age range. Programme costs can vary, too. But don't let cost scare you away. Many programmes have substantial scholarships available, but make sure you apply early. Some programmes help students raise money from schools and local organizations.

### TEST 3

#### Speaker 1:

I am 16 and I feel like I am raising my siblings. I am the oldest of three. So every morning my mom goes to work and I get my brother who is 8 and my 12-year-old sister to school. When I come home I clean the house, start dinner and help my siblings with homework. I also have to do my homework, in my house a grade lower than a B is not acceptable. No matter how hard I try Mom always finds something to nag me about. I feel like I have no life. When my friends are out at parties, I am home cleaning or babysitting. I wish I could just live my life as a 16-year-old girl but I don't think this time will come soon. All I can say is that my kids will have their own childhood, I'll take care about that.

#### Speaker 2:

My parents have always been critical of what I do and what I want to do with my life. I became a vegan a few months ago and now my mom keeps wishing to take me to a doctor because she doesn't think normal people are like that. They also don't approve of the career I want to start, instead they keep telling me to become a lawyer or a doctor, so I could support them when they're old. Why are they so negative towards me?

#### Speaker 3:

My mom is a corporate lawyer and my dad is a Chief Executive Officer so they are like always on business trips or at work so my older brother looks after me most of the time. When my parents are home all my mom does is complain about everything in my life such as my hair, my school, my room, my friends; and my dad doesn't even notice me or doesn't care if I exist! In fact I can't say for sure who treats me better!

#### Speaker 4:

My father doesn't live with us, and my mother and I have had problems with getting along for my entire life. She's very dominating and very selfish. The only feelings she ever considers are her own, and so I like to keep our contact to a minimum.

I'm generally not very close to my parents.

#### Speaker 5:

Yesterday I spent the morning in the kitchen with my mom.

While we were talking, I told her, «Don't worry, Mom, I'll take care of you».

To which she replied, «You always told me that. Since you were 3 years old, you would tell me that. Do you remember when I cut my foot and you ran to take care of me with band aids and all sorts of things to stop the bleeding?»

I couldn't remember that particular time. However, I do remember that I always felt a strong need to take care of my mother (who deserves so much more than she has been given).

It touched my heart to know that she has always been listening.

I love you, Mom.

## TEST 4

### 7 Ridiculously Unique Dining Experiences

- 1) In 2005, Dorothy Moore opened The Dining Dog Café in Edmonds, USA, a pet-friendly restaurant for dogs and their owners. It is one of the few restaurants in the US which accommodates pets as well as their pet-loving owners. The menu includes Doggie Cocktails, Appetizers and Dessert Tray.
- 2) If you are under stress and need an alternative punch bag, you can visit Rising Sun Anger Release Bar in Nanjing, China. This is a place where customers can release their anger caused by stress and problems in their daily life. They are allowed to throw and smash the plates and glasses and even hit the waiters who have been given special training for the job.
- 3) Duvet, a restaurant in New York City, USA features 30 customized, designer dining beds as the «seats» with tables, catered for extra comfort. Customers are also offered to wear customized bedroom slippers when they enter the restaurant.
- 4) For those who would like to experience dining in total darkness, you can visit Nocti Vagus Dark Restaurant in Berlin, Germany. The well-trained waiters who will serve you are blind. Customers will be entertained with special cultural programmes which are presented in total darkness as well.
- 5) If you like to experience rude service (maybe once a while), you can go to Dick's Last Resort in Chicago, USA. This is the place where you can not only enjoy a wide range of choices on the menu, but also have lots of fun from watching the waiters who will inflict rude jokes and humour upon the customers (including you).
- 6) The Jail is a prison-themed restaurant in Taiwan. The layout is just like any other prison with sliding iron bars and metallic aluminium floors with waitresses dressed as wardens. Customers will be given the option to be handcuffed and taken to their own prison cell with a dining table and comfortable seats. This is where they can enjoy good food and soothing music.
- 7) Aurum is a newly opened hospital-themed restaurant in Clark Quay, Singapore. The lightings remind you of the ones in the operating theatre. Customers sit on golden wheelchairs and the meals are served on the operating tables. The cutleries used for the meal include syringes.

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION (THE FIRST TERM)

### Task 1

**Andrew:** «I was 16 when my father decided that he would send me to a wilderness camp for several months. He had threatened many times before, but my mother had always managed to persuade him from actually packing me up and sending me off.

My latest misbehaviour was viewed as the last straw. In a fit of uncontrolled rage, I had pushed my math teacher down a flight of steps at school. Mr Ford, my math teacher, broke his arm in two places and severely dislocated his shoulder. What is more awful, Mr Ford hadn't done a thing to me, and I can hardly remember why I was so irritated at him.

Anyway, Mr Ford had agreed not to press charges as a favour to my dad. Dad was in the middle of a difficult race for a position of a sheriff in our town.

I heard my dad's friend Jake Hutch tell him the day after I pushed Mr Ford, «John, he's your son and he's a kid, but he is dragging you down. If it appears, everybody sees that you can't put your house in order, then how can you impose order on this town?»

So, off to the Pisgah National Forest I went. I knew in my heart that «wilderness camp» was surely just a euphemism for a «torture centre». I was determined not to be broken and to come out from the programme unchanged. I was who I was.

Nearly every day for six months, a small group of other troubled teens and I carried our 30-pound backpacks on a trek that covered about 10 miles. We hiked in a rugged wilderness that seemed untouched by civilization. The magnificence of the sky, rock and wilderness made me think a lot.

Our counsellors were firm but gentle, not the monsters I had imagined. We learned how to make a fire without matches and create a shelter with twigs, branches and grass. We learned which plants were safe to eat out in the wild. Late into the night, we talked about our fears and hopes.

We were devoid of radios, televisions and cell phones. I felt myself change. I was calm and often reflective. My old, impulsive self was gone.

One morning, six months later, my dad came to pick me up. I ran to hug him and saw relief and love in his eyes.

«So what's it like being sheriff?» I asked on the ride home.

«I lost the race, Danny», he said.

«I'm sorry, Dad». I knew my behaviour probably had a lot to do with his defeat.

Dad squeezed my shoulder and brought me close. «As long as I don't ever lose you, I'm okay».

### Task 2

**Jean:** So, here we are. Where shall we sit? Look! There are some vacant seats in the corner. What do you think?

**Jill:** The seats by the window are better. It'll be cooler there.

**Jean:** Okay. What would you like to eat?

**Jill:** I'm really hungry. I think I'll have chicken and chips with baked beans. Why don't you have chicken too?

**Jean:** I don't eat meat. It makes me ill. I'll have a cheese sandwich instead.

**Jill:** And what about drinks? I think I'll have some mint tea.

**Jean:** No, that's really expensive! It's three dollars sixty cents! I'll have a coffee; it's much cheaper.

**Waiter:** Good evening.

**Jill:** Good evening. We'll have one chicken and chips with baked beans and one cheese sandwich please.

**Waiter:** No problem! What would you like to drink?

**Jean:** A mint tea and a coffee please. Oh — and please bring me some cream for the coffee.

**Waiter:** Okay. Let me repeat your order. One chicken and chips with beans, one cheese sandwich, a mint tea and a coffee with cream.

## TEST 5

A new report on global warming predicts the frozen Arctic Ocean will soon be like a normal sea in summers. There are shocking changes happening in the polar environment and its delicate ecosystems. For millions of years, the sea around the North Pole has been frozen all year round. Recent research from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the Catlin Atlantic Survey show things are changing fast. They predict that within a decade, the Arctic will be largely ice-free in summer. They base their prediction on the rate at which the sea ice is currently thinning. The lead researcher, Professor Peter Wadhams, said: «The area is now more likely to become open water each summer, bringing forward the potential date when the summer sea ice will be completely gone».

An ice-free Arctic will have consequences for the whole world's weather patterns. The Arctic sea ice is a key part of the Earth's climate system. Experts call it the Earth's «refrigerator». They say that as it disappears, the world will become a lot warmer. Scientists are still unclear exactly what changes there will be to our weather. Forecasters predict an increase in all kinds of disasters and extreme weather events. These include massive flooding, much more dangerous hurricanes and the spread of the world's deserts. These new findings provide an urgent call for world leaders to act. Rich countries will face pressure to agree to reduce their carbon emissions by 40 per cent by 2020.

## TEST 6

### Variant 1

A celebration of the beauty of spring and the promise of youth, Renoir's painting *Two Sisters (On the Terrace)* demonstrates a technical and compositional talent, a virtuoso display of lively colour and variegated brushwork. The almost life-sized figures occupy a shallow space in front of a terrace fence. The two girls' faces are extraordinarily graceful — revealing Renoir's new emphasis on art of drawing — and their porcelain skin tones are highlighted by bright nature colours. The young child's dress is painted in almost clear, pale blue, showing the artist's desire to help us see the world in a new way, through the child's innocent eyes.

### Variant 2

The composition of this painting by a prominent British artist J. M. W. Turner is unusual in that the most significant object, the old warship, is positioned well to the left of the painting. There it looks magnificent against a triangle of the blue sky and next to the mass of the rising mist. The beauty of the old ship is in total contrast to the dirty blackened tugboat with its tall chimney stack, which hurries across the still surface of the river «like a water beetle». In 2005, *The Fighting Temeraire* was voted the greatest painting in the British art gallery.

## TEST 7

**Mark:** Being a teenager is a complicated and complex experience. Not only are there mysterious and frightening changes in our bodies, but our thoughts and feelings are taking on a new direction. Even self-perception is slowly changing and we start seeing ourselves in a new (and not always positive) light.

We say and do things that we don't want to, or don't mean to; we cannot tell people around us that we are no longer kids, but we aren't adults either. We don't know how to control ourselves and focus on the things that used to interest us; or how to express the waves of emotion building up inside.

And there is a constant overwhelming feeling of being alone and not understood. Sometimes even our best friends cannot understand how we feel.

There is no one we can talk to, who can reassure us that what we think and desire is normal and acceptable. Especially when it comes to relations, there is sometimes a deep sense of guilt, curiosity, and shame that enters our hearts and minds.

**Loran:** Everybody says that youth is the best time of our life, that being young means romance, love, new discoveries, but it is also the most difficult time, because you have to make some very important decisions, which will influence your entire future life.

Things are not easy nowadays even for adults, but for teenagers, who have to find their own place in society, it's very difficult. It is necessary not only to adapt to our society, but also to be confident of your position in 5, 10 or 20 years' time.

For our future it is essential to have a good job. And to get a really good job you have to be well educated.

Emotional problems can be very important for young people as well. The typical teenager problem is that «nobody understands me». Some parents often continue to treat their children as little ones when they probably consider themselves to be adults.

There are some global problems young people are facing in probably all the countries. Let's start with smoking. According to our mass media, at the age of 16 almost 72% of boys and 37% of girls in Eastern Europe have already tried smoking. By the way, smoking is not a natural drive. Teens start smoking when they want to imitate adults. Of course, smoking parents have practically no chance to persuade their kids not to try smoking.

Drugs. Students know the names of drugs well enough, some say they have tried drugs one time, mainly because of curiosity, friends' influence, the wish to relax or to become «cool».

Another problem of youth is pregnancies among young women. One million teenagers become pregnant each year. About one million young people run away from home each year. Most of them return. Those who don't often become criminals.

So, you see that problems do exist and they can't be ignored.

## TEST 8

The United Nations Organization (UNO) or simply the United Nations (UN) is an international organization whose stated aims are facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achievement of world peace. The UN was founded in 1945 after World War II to replace the League of Nations, to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for a dialogue. It contains multiple subsidiary organizations to carry out its missions.

Ukraine was among the UN's founders and has contributed much to the creation of this international organization. Today, Ukraine is active in reforming the UN. Our state stands for making the Security Council's methods more transparent and has advanced and supports an increased UN Security Council staff by introducing more permanent and non-permanent members while focusing on the adequate representation of the East European regional group within the UN.

The EU is currently an economic and political union of 27 member states. The creation of a European single currency became an official objective of the EU in 1969. However, it was only with the Maastricht Treaty in 1993 that member states were legally bound to start the monetary union (all but Denmark and the UK). The euro notes and coins were introduced by 11 member states on January 1st, 2002. Greece, Slovenia, Malta, Cyprus and Slovakia joined the monetary union eventually. The next member was Estonia, so the euro-zone has grown to 17 by 2011.

Ukraine has been recently making steps to become a member of the European Union too.

Important institutions of the EU include the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the European Council, the Court of Justice of the European Union, and the European Central Bank. The European Parliament (EP) is elected every five years by member states' citizens to whom the citizenship of the European Union is guaranteed.

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION (THE SECOND TERM)

### Task 1

#### He Was Not Sure Himself

A rich American went to Paris and bought a picture by a modern artist. He had paid a lot of money for the picture, so he thought the picture was very good. He came to the hotel where he stayed and wanted to hang the picture. To his surprise he could not tell what was the top and what was the bottom. So he thought of a plan and invited the artist to dinner. The artist looked at the picture many times. He put on his glasses and approached the picture to look at it more closely. And at last when they began to drink coffee, the artist told the American that the picture was upside down. The American was surprised and wondered why the artist had not told it to him at once. The artist had to admit that he himself was not sure about it at first. So the rich American left the picture on the wall as it was. He thought that nobody noticed that it was upside down.

### Task 2

- During the reign of Elizabeth I, there was a tax put on men's beards.
- Queen Elizabeth I passed a law which forced everyone except for the rich to wear a flat cap on Sundays.
- The national flag of Italy was designed by Napoleon Bonaparte.
- The only person whose birthday is a legal holiday all across the US is George Washington.
- While at Harvard University, Edward Kennedy was suspended for cheating on a Spanish exam.
- In 1944, Fidel Castro was voted Cuba's best schoolboy athlete.
- The house where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence was replaced with a hamburger stand.
- Julius Caesar's autograph is worth 2 million dollars, but one has not been found yet.
- Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour during World War II, left school at the age of eleven.
- Upon the death of F. D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman became the President of America on 12 April 1945. The initial S in the middle of his name doesn't in fact mean anything. Both his grandfathers had names beginning with «S», and so Truman's mother didn't want to disappoint either of them.

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# АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

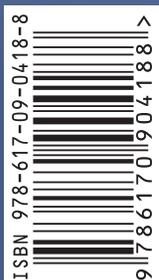
Навчально-методичний комплект укладено до підручника О. Д. Карп'юк. До комплекту входять: плани-конспекти для вчителя, робочий зошит і зошит для контролю знань.



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