

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
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***PREPARING FOR INTEGRATED
ENTRANCE EXAM***

Навчально-методичний посібник
для здобувачів вищої освіти немовних факультетів

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Навчально-методичний посібник призначено для аудиторної та самостійної підготовки до складання єдиного вступного випробування з англійської мови за вимогами «Програми вступного випробування з іноземної мови» на навчання для здобуття ступеня магістра на основі здобутого ступеня вищої освіти. Посібник складається із двох частин: перша спрямована на ознайомлення із структурою іспиту та техніками виконання завдань, а друга – на тестування мовної компетенції студентів, а саме на сформованість їхніх рецептивних і продуктивних лексичних і граматичних навичок.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА



Запровадження єдиного вступного іспиту (ЄВІ) з англійської мови для тих, хто бажає здобувати рівень вищої освіти «Магістр», поставило завдання створення ефективної системи підготовки студентів-бакалаврів до складання тестів.

Посібник «Готуємося до ЄВІ з англійської мови» надає можливість студентам природничих спеціальностей ознайомитися з вимогами «Програми вступного випробування з іноземної мови» на навчання для здобуття ступеня магістра на основі здобутого ступеня вищої освіти, яка створена з урахуванням Загальноєвропейських рекомендацій з мовної освіти (рівень B2).

Метою цього навчально-методичного посібника є формування механізмів усвідомлення студентами стратегій виконання різних типів стандартизованих тестових завдань та алгоритму їх виконання.

Посібник складається з двох частин. У першій частині (PART 1) надано пояснення щодо змісту та структури тесту ЄВІ з англійської мови. Тут же пропонуються практичні поради щодо загальних стратегій та конкретних тактичних кроків виконання тестових завдань усіх типів, які передбачені вимогами. Друга частина (PART 2) містить тренувальні тести у форматі ЄВІ з англійської мови. Ключі до тестових завдань надають змогу перевірити правильність відповідей.

Тестові завдання створені на автентичних зразках наукового, науково-популярного і побутового мовлення, прийнятого у Великій Британії та США, які відповідають сферам і тематиці ситуативного спілкування в академічному, науковому та науково-популярному дискурсах. Тексти, на яких побудовані тестові завдання, відібрані із автентичних джерел (відповідні посилання на використані джерела можна знайти після кожного тексту).

Посібник буде корисним для аудиторної та самостійної підготовки до складання ЄВІ з англійської мови студентами природничих факультетів.

PART 1



Загальна характеристика іспиту

Загальна кількість завдань тесту – 42.

На виконання тесту відведено 60 хвилин.

Тест має дві частини. Частина «Reading» (Tasks 1–4) містить 22 завдання різних форм. Частина «Use of Language» (Task 5 та Task 6) містить 20 завдань.

Тест містить завдання трьох форм:

1. Завдання на встановлення відповідності (Task 1; Task 3). У завданнях запропоновано дібрати заголовки до текстів / частин текстів з наведених варіантів; твердження / ситуації до оголошень / текстів; запитання до відповідей або відповіді до запитань.

2. Завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді (Task 2). Завдання має основу та чотири варіанти відповіді, з яких лише один правильний.

3. Завдання на заповнення пропусків у тексті (Task 4; Task 5; Task 6). У завданнях запропоновано доповнити абзаци / речення в тексті реченнями / частинами речень, словосполученнями / словами з наведених варіантів.

Схеми нарахування балів за виконання завдань тесту: 1. Завдання оцінюють в 0 або 1 бал: 1 бал – за правильно встановлену відповідність; 0 балів, якщо правильної відповідності не встановлено, або вказано більше однієї відповіді, або відповіді на завдання не надано. Максимальна кількість балів, яку можна набрати, правильно виконавши всі завдання тесту, – 42.

Частина «Reading» містить 22 завдання різних форм.

Перше завдання (Task 1) спрямовано на встановлення відповідностей на основі узагальнення інформації. Для виконання цього завдання потрібно зрозуміти основну ідею кожного із запропонованих текстів та визначити, який із запропонованих варіантів відбиває цю ідею.

1. *The audience* will expect a lot from you. You're a PhD candidate defending thesis, and that says a lot about this event. They expect to be thrilled by your thesis and the way you expose it. The **introduction** will answer their most important question: "Is this worth my time?"

To get the *attention of the audience* and make a good first impression, many PhD candidates decide **to open** with an anecdote or an intriguing fact. Whatever you decide to do, remember that **the first minute** sets the tone for your entire presentation.

(Adapted from: 12 Brilliant Tips on How to Prepare for the Thesis or Dissertation Defense. Available at:

https://www.edugeeksclub.com/blog/12_Brilliant_Tips_on_How_to_Prepare_for_the_Dissertation_or_Thesis_Defense/

A. Make the Intro Very Special

B. Learn Who is Your Audience

Для успішного виконання завдання ознайомтеся, по-перше, із варіантами відповідей, після цього починайте читати тексти. Завдання – визначити за допомогою ключових слів основну тезу тексту та зіставити її із варіантами відповідей. Шукайте у варіантах відповідей слова та словосполучення, які належать до тієї самої тематичної групи, що й ключові мовні вислови текстів, або речення, які перефразовують ключові речення текстів. Зазвичай вони й відсилають до основної ідеї тексту. У прикладі інформація концентрується навколо вступу (*introduction, to open, the first minute*) та аудиторії (*the audience will expect, the attention of the audience*). Зверніть увагу на дієслова, що використовуються у варіантах відповідей (*make, learn*), та проаналізуйте, яким чином вони відносяться до тексту. (Правильна відповідь – А.)

Друге завдання (Task 2) на множинний вибір перевіряє повне розуміння змісту науково-популярного тексту на основі лінгвістичної, текстуальної та контекстуальної здогадки. Запитання до тексту базується на а) виявленні конкретної інформації, б) з'ясуванні фактів, що суперечать інформації, поданій у тексті; в) формуванні висновків на основі інформації з тексту. Під час виконання цього завдання, по-перше, подивіться сам текст та запитання до нього. Потім прочитайте текст уважно, під час читання намагайтеся визначити, в якій частині тексту знаходиться інформація, що подана у питаннях.

To emphasize the content of your presentation, it is advisable to use appropriate gestures and body language *to get your message across*. Avoid crossed arms, hands behind your back, or in your pockets during a presentation. Always stand up straight, and *try not to appear tense or stressed*. You can do that *by using your hands and arms to emphasize what you are saying and get your message across*. Your *facial expressions should always be friendly and open*. Smile and show that you enjoy the topic and you are confident in the information you are presenting.

(Adapted from: *Presenting successfully: 15 tips to improve your presentation skills and give a killer presentation*. Available at: <https://www.cbs.de/en/blog/15-effective-presentation-tips-to-improve-presentation-skills/>)

1. According to the passage, you should not do the following during the presentation.
 - A. Get your message across to the audience.
 - B. Control the expression of your face.
 - C. Use gestures to explain some information.
 - D. Smile when you answer the questions.

Під час виконання завдання звертайте увагу на формулювання завдання та співвідношення деталей. Якщо відповідь з першого погляду здається правильною, проаналізуйте, чи не відбувся зсув фокусу з однієї деталі до іншої. Так, у опції А використовується та сама фраза, що і у тексті, що може навести на думку, що відповідь правильна. Проте вона суперечить завданню, сформульованому через заперечне твердження. Опція В відповідає посилю у словосполученнях *try not to appear tense or stressed* і *facial expressions should always be friendly and open*, а отже, вона неправильна. Так само і варіант С відображає зміст четвертого речення. Розглядаючи опцію D, можна помітити, що вона починається так само, як і останнє речення абзацу, але зверніть увагу на зсув у змістовному плані (*show that you enjoy the topic* → *when you answer the questions*). (Правильна відповідь – D.)

Третє завдання (Task 3) – встановлення відповідностей між твердженням та вибірковою інформацією – базується на вмінні виділяти у тексті специфічну інформацію. Так, до кожного наданого тексту потрібно підібрати твердження, при цьому два твердження є зайвими. Стратегія виконання цього завдання така: а) переглянути тексти та встановити тематику, що їх об'єднує; б) переглянути запропоновані варіанти відповідей; в) повернутися до текстів і прочитати кожний, звертаючи увагу на слова та словосполучення, що входять в одну тематичну групу із словами у запропонованих твердженнях.

The German Research Foundation (DFG) provides **postdoctoral** position to explore multidimensional integration of high throughput sequencing data at the University of Freiburg and the Max Planck Institute of Immunobiology and Epigenetics Freiburg, Germany.

(Adapted from: <https://www.glassdoor.com/Job/>)

This job vacancy

A. invites researchers **with PhD** to carry out their research work

B. suggests carrying out PhD research program

Під час прочитання реклами вакансії звертаємо увагу на словосполучення *postdoctoral position*, морфологія якого вказує на те, що претендент перебуває у часі після захисту дисертації, а отже, має науковий ступінь, та співвідносимо його їх аббревіатурою PhD, оскільки вони належать до однієї тематичної групи. (Правильна відповідь – A.)

Четверте завдання (Task 4) має форму встановлення відповідності між структурними елементами тексту, причому два варіанти відповідей є зайвими. Для успішного виконання цього завдання а) перегляньте текст та запропоновані відповіді, б) визначте, яка граматична форма може підходити для заповнення пропуску, в) оберіть можливі варіанти відповідей та г) визначте ту, яка заповнить пропуск, не порушуючи граматичних та змістовних норм.

Unfortunately, there's now too much carbon in the air. Burning of fossil fuels, _____, and industrial activities have pushed up atmospheric CO₂

concentrations from 280 parts per million (ppm) 200 years ago, to about 400 ppm today. That's an unprecedented rise, in both size and speed.

(Adapted from: <https://www.dw.com/en/five-of-the-worlds-biggest-environmental-problems/a-35915705>)

- A. that must be solved
- B. deforestation for agriculture
- C. wind turbines
- D. clean energy is abundant

Під час прочитання тексту ми помічаємо, що пропуск виділений комами, а отже, там може бути вставна конструкція або речення, або це є однією з причин CO₂, а отже, однорідним підметом. Варіант А є вставною конструкцією, але це – підрядне речення означення, що не виділяється комами. Варіант D є простим реченням із підметом та присудком, що структурно та логічно не пов'язане із текстом. Варіанти В та С граматично правильні. Зіставляємо варіанти на поняттєвому рівні та виявляємо, що речення передає причини CO₂, серед яких можна назвати вирубку лісів. (Правильний варіант – В.)

П'яте завдання (Task 5) спрямовано на заповнення пропусків у тексті лексичними одиницями відповідно до контексту. Запропоновані варіанти відповідей належать до однієї частини мови, мають однакову граматичну структуру, але різне семантичне значення.

Для успішного виконання завдання дотримуйтеся такої стратегії: а) перегляньте увесь текст, намагаючись спрогнозувати, яка інформація відсутня; б) перегляньте всі варіанти відповідей; в) поверніться до тексту і проаналізуйте, що оточує пропуск, звертаючи увагу на прийменники; г) оберіть відповідь, звертаючи увагу на лексико-граматичну сполучуваність та відтінки значень слів.

Шосте завдання (Task 6) є перевіркою засвоєння граматичного матеріалу і навичок застосовувати знання граматичних структур у контексті.

Для успішного виконання завдання дотримуйтеся таких рекомендацій: а) перегляньте весь текст і варіанти відповідей; б) проаналізуйте речення із пропуском та визначте, який член речення відсутній; в) звертайте увагу на те, у якому часі написано текст; г) якщо відсутній присудок, визначте, у якому часі та в якій особовій формі він повинен стояти; д) деякі завдання можна виконати, лише зрозумівши смислові зв'язки між компонентами складнопідрядних речень.

PART 2



TEST 1

Task 1. Read the text bellow. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Resume writing tips

1. The best place to start when preparing to write a resume is to carefully read the job postings that interest you. As you apply for different jobs, you should study each job description for elements that show what the employer is looking for in an ideal candidate. Include those words in your resume where relevant.
2. Because employers have only a short time to review your resume, it should be as clear and as easy to read as possible. You should use a basic, clean font like Arial or Times New Roman. Keep your font size between 10 and 12 points. Selecting a clear, readable font will help make your resume appear more professional.
3. While you might have extensive work or educational experience, it's important to keep your resume as brief as possible without leaving out key information. Hiring managers don't spend a lot of time reading each resume. Research has shown that hiring managers tend to spend only 6 seconds per resume. If your resume includes old or irrelevant information, such as jobs held over 10 years ago or minor degrees and achievements, it may distract from key information.
4. Before sending your resume, you should undergo several rounds of reading to ensure there are no spelling or grammar errors. While there are several corrector programs and tools you can use, it is also helpful to ask trusted friends or colleagues to review your resume. It is helpful for an objective third party to look at your resume as an employer might to find ways you can correct or improve it.
5. Before submitting an application, you should ask yourself, "Have I made it as easy as possible for this employer to see that I'm qualified?". If you're applying for a job that has unique requirements, you may need another version of your resume to fully demonstrate your qualifications. Decide on a case by case basis which resume to use.

(Adapted from: 10 Resume Writing Tips To Help You Land a Job. Available at: <https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/resumes-cover-letters/10-resume-writing-tips>)

- A. Put the most important information first
- B. Call attention to important achievements
- C. Use a professional font
- D. Proofread and edit
- E. Decide if you need different types of resume
- F. Include subheadings and sections you need
- G. Look for keywords in the job postings
- H. Choose appropriate margins

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Every person, whether they're old, young, rich, poor, man, woman, soldier or scientist, has a certain mental bandwidth. That bandwidth, like a talent, varies between people, but what doesn't change is that it's finite. And various things can take it up. When you have to keep track of a shopping list you are using bandwidth. When you have to remember until what time your parking meter has been paid, you are using it too. But it also works on a longer term: financial troubles or a sick child can take up a lot of bandwidth. And just like with an internet connection, trying to download too much at the same time will slow everything down.

Some people are incredible at keeping lists in their head, while others find it easy to deal with insecure teenagers. In other words; not only is everyone's ability to deal with things different, the burden that a certain task or event poses also varies from person to person.

This makes it very hard to predict how much bandwidth you can actually claim when you approach people with a subject. Whether it's a presentation, a website or a worried patient sitting at your desk, you have no way of knowing what the capacity is that you can claim from that audience. To be sure that the message comes across, you should assume that that capacity is very small.

It means that you need to be aware of the starting point of your audience. When delivering a talk on genetic engineering, do you start with CRISPR? Or with DNA? Perhaps you explain what a cell is, or maybe you take off at the dawn of farming. Knowing where to start is key. It will make sure the information builds on what your audience already knows.

Having a clear story helps with this, because you create a framework for the listener that allows bits of information to easily fall into place. This takes up much less effort than when your audience has to pick up and look at every bit of info in their head and try to fit it in different places in the narrative. This takes up mental capacity that your audience needs to follow the next bit of story. Once they miss that, and when your story isn't clear, you have lost them for the remainder of the talk.

The same thing goes for unclear slides. If you present a slide with the fluffiest graphs and no conclusions, people will stop listening. They need to devote all their mental bandwidth to the 'puzzle' on screen. Not until they solve it and arrive at the conclusion of the graph will they direct their attention back to you. And that is

assuming they arrive at the *right* conclusion. In other words: keep them engaged with what you are saying and just give them the conclusion.

(Adapted from: <https://www.theonlinescientist.com/make-everything-easy-understand/>)

6. According to the first paragraph, metal bandwidth is _____.
 - A. the ability of a person to make decisions.
 - B. the ability of a person to concentrate on certain issues.
 - C. the peculiarity of world perception.
 - D. a specific feature of the mind.
7. People are different in _____.
 - A. remembering a lot of information.
 - B. getting together with teenagers.
 - C. realizing the importance of a task.
 - D. solving different tasks.
8. It is inferred from the text that _____.
 - A. making presentation is difficult.
 - B. you should talk less and show more.
 - C. you'd better get acquainted with your audience beforehand.
 - D. You should not expect a lot from your audience.
9. The abstract suggests that you start your presentation with _____.
 - A. giving basic information.
 - B. giving definitions.
 - C. presenting abbreviations.
 - D. introducing yourself.
10. The fifth paragraph states that _____.
 - A. the presenter should not include too much details.
 - B. the presentation should be clearly laid out.
 - C. the audience is unable to track the information.
 - D. The presenter may miss the point.
11. Graphs on slides should _____.
 - A. distract the audience's attention.
 - B. assist the conclusion.
 - C. prompt the conclusion.
 - D. entertain the audience.

Task 3. Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to 12-16. There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

12. International Center for Young Scientists (ICYS) of National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS) is now seeking a few research fellows who have passion to conduct innovative materials research based on their original idea. ICYS research fellows are expected to pursue high quality research with their initiatives using the most advanced facilities in NIMS. Common language in ICYS is

English. Clerical and technical support in English will be given by the ICYS staffs. An annual salary of approximately 5.35 million yen will be offered, which may depend on the qualification and performance of the research fellow.

13. The Division of Plant and Soil Sciences at West Virginia University invites applications for a full-time, 9-month, tenure-track position of Assistant Professor of Biochemistry (50% teaching, 50% research). The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to instructing, mentoring, and advising students in the undergraduate major in Biochemistry. The teaching assignment will include an introductory course in biochemistry for majors and a capstone course for students in the molecular biology track of the major.
14. Columbia University Cancer Population Sciences NCI-funded Training Program announces an opening for a laboratory-based postdoctoral fellow. The program is highly multidisciplinary, encompassing the fields of breast cancer, epidemiology, molecular epidemiology, DNA damage, repair capacity assessment, and biostatistics. The strong emphasis on transdisciplinary collaborative research will provide the necessary research skills for cancer-related population studies. This program is within the context of a strong NCI-funded comprehensive cancer center. Please be sure to include a statement of research interests, CV, and contact information for three references with application.
15. S/he is responsible for data collection, analysis, report, and manuscript preparation for publications. Conducts experiments and related research directed toward ultimate publication and preparation of articles for publication. Collect, record, verify scientific data; compile information in support of research. Reports research progress and findings to the principle investigator. Responsible to make and maintain animal stocks, bacterial stocks, plasmid stocks, and all other necessary stocks. May direct the work of laboratory technicians, students and others. May demonstrate and explain various laboratory techniques to laboratory personnel, students and others. Performs related duties as required.
16. This is a unique opportunity for a postdoctoral fellowship to boost your career and participate in translational research to save children's lives, conveniently located in the warm Miami metropolitan area. A postdoctoral position is available immediately at the Scripps Research Institute on Jupiter, Florida campus to participate in developing treatments for a devastating neurodevelopmental disorder caused by mutations in the GNAO1 gene with the aim to go into clinical trials within 12 months.
(Adapted from: <https://jobs.sciencecareers.org/jobs/chemistry/>)
 - A. The candidate is required a large scope of knowledge.
 - B. Both academic and scientific work is required.
 - C. The candidate will speak English only.
 - D. The salary depends on the candidate's skills and abilities.

- E. A year of R&D work is followed by life experiments.
- F. The candidate is expected to carry out both experimental and paper work.
- G. The candidate should provide a letter of reference.
- H. The candidate will supervise post-graduate students.

Task 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Let us now focus on the energy issue. This is truly an interdisciplinary issue (17) _____ the potential dramatic shortfall in the global energy supply in the not too distant future. Engineers, physicists, biologists (18) _____ chemists (of course) are involved. All of these scientists will have to intensify their cooperation, in academia as well as in industry. The contribution of chemistry (19) _____ is manifold: The provision of fuels from crude oil, natural gas, coal, and biomass, the production and storage of hydrogen as a contribution to the hydrogen economy, the generation of energy (20) _____, the development of fuel cell technology, of new types of batteries, and supercaps, the provision of thermoelectric devices, of materials for collectors, and for superconductors, of luminescent materials, (21) _____, for light-emitting diodes, of lightweight materials, and nanoporous foams. (22) _____ diverse fields reflect innovations from chemistry at their core. Chemists and engineers will also continue to enhance the energy efficiency of chemical production processes and the development of power plant technologies.

(Adapted from: Müllen, K. (2009). Chemists of the future. In Journal of Business Chemistry. Available at: <https://www.businesschemistry.org/article/?article=6>)

- A. for example
- B. Every
- C. as well as
- D. to future energy supplies
- E. All of these
- F. from sunlight
- G. therefore
- H. as we need to address

Task 5. Read and complete the text below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Self-confidence is an essential ingredient in the recipe for career success. This is (23) _____ true if it (24) _____ managing others in the workplace. But surveys have shown that a (25) _____ percentage of promising candidates who fizzle out during the interview process do so because they come off as too arrogant or under confident. While much has been written and said about (26) _____ confidence in job interviews, there are some peculiarities about doing so in Japan. Sure, cross-

cultural common sense may (27) _____ toning it down a bit when sitting across the table from a potential Japanese employer, but these days in an increasingly internationalized Land of the Rising Sun, it's not quite that simple.

For example, if you've taken the time to (28) _____ about the company you've set your sights on, you'll know if it's a foreign affiliate with a more Western work culture. Even if it is a Japanese firm, many have read the writing on the wall. The (29) _____ demand for bi-cultural, as well as, bilingual employees with (30) _____ experience – whose ranks your Japanese interviewer may be among – means more are likely to break with (31) _____. In other words, self-starters who take the initiative and responsibility, think for themselves, and communicate well are (32) _____ becoming more attractive than the submissive *salaryman* or order-barking *bucho*. Hence, exuding self-confidence may be more important than you think.

(Adapted from: <https://www.careercross.com/en/article/detail-412>)

23.	A awfully	B special	C especially	D usual
24.	A enters	B includes	C involves	D offers
25.	A big	B minute	C tiny	D significant
26.	A exuding	B evolving	C detaching	D finding
27.	A dictate	B indicate	C give	D pointing
28.	A study	B learn	C research	D find
29.	A decreasing	B lowering	C increased	D full
30.	A common	B native	C abroad	D overseas
31.	A customs	B tradition	C convention	D ethnic
32.	A gradually	B always	C usually	D already

Task 6. Read the text below. For each of the empty spaces (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Over the last two thousand years, we (33) _____ a long way in science. We no longer think that everything (34) _____ of water or fire, for example, or that the human body (35) _____ of only four things. From this subject – one you might sigh about in the classroom, or get frustrated at before exams – came some of (36) _____ developments of the human race.

The field of chemistry (37) _____ to this development, and this discipline (38) _____ us some of our basic knowledge of the world. All these things we might now take for granted: that the world is made of tiny little particles, that you (39) _____ burn things like coal to get heat. Not only that, but chemistry (40) _____ the way we live our lives – offering us technologies from radiation to solar panels to the dye in jeans.

If a lot of people (41) _____ that chemistry is for the academic, the professor, or the weirdo scientist in his big round glasses and white lab coat, it (42) _____ important to remember that it is so much more than that. And those weirdo chemists changed your life in more ways than you probably realize

(Adapted from: <https://www.superprof.co.uk/blog/most-famous-chemists/>)

33.	A came	B have come	C had come	D are coming
34.	A is made	B are made	C made	D have made
35.	A composed	B is composed	C composes	D is composing
36.	A the importantest	B importanter	C more important	D the most important
37.	A had contributed	B contributed	C has contributed	D contribute
38.	A had given	B gave	C has given	D give
39.	A ought	B are able	C must	D can
40.	A revolutionized	B has revolutionized	C revolutionizing	D revolutionizes
41.	A think	B will think	C thinking	D thought
42.	A is	B will be	C was	D would

TEST 2

Task I. Read the text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-G) for each part (1-5) of the text. There are two extra headings, which you do not need to use.

How the Warming Arctic Affects Us All

- 1.** The Arctic includes the Arctic Ocean and northern parts of Canada, Russia, Denmark (Greenland), Norway, the United States (Alaska), Sweden, Finland and Iceland. Arctic winters are cold and for a time, dark 24 hours a day. The ocean surface begins to freeze in mid-September and remains frozen until March, when it melts again through summer as the region gets sunlight 24 hours a day. The term “ice-free Arctic” refers to the Arctic Ocean in summer time. During the last three decades, about 50 percent of Arctic Sea ice cover, 80 percent of sea ice volume (thickness) and much of the old multiyear ice have been lost.
- 2.** In the last 40 years, the planet has warmed about 0.8°C, but the Arctic has been warming twice as fast due to the Gulf Stream’s warmer waters, 24-hour sunlight in summer, and more exposed ocean that absorbs the sun’s radiation. Since 1987, summer temperatures on the Svalbard Archipelago in Norway, 400 miles north of mainland Europe, have been 2° to 2.5°C higher than at any time in the last 1,800 years. As the sea ice melts, the Arctic’s reflective white cover is replaced by dark ocean water that absorbs more of the sun’s heat, warming the ocean and contributing to further melting. Even when ice remains, if it is thin, sunlight penetrates it and warms the water.
- 3.** Melting Sea ice does not directly contribute to sea level rise (because the ice is floating and displaces its weight in water), but the expansion of warmer waters does. Moreover, the warmer water and air are hastening the melting of the 1.9-mile-thick ice sheet that sits atop most of Greenland, which also adds to sea level rise – summer melting on the ice sheet increased 30 percent between 1979 and 2006. If the ice sheet melts completely, global sea levels could rise 20 feet.
- 4.** Much of the Arctic is covered by permafrost, soil at or below the freezing point of water for two or more years. Permafrost stores carbon from dead plants and the cold prevents microbes from decomposing the organic matter. It is estimated that Arctic permafrost holds 1.7 trillion tons of carbon – more than all human activity has generated since the start of the Industrial Revolution. As warmer temperatures thaw the permafrost, the organic matter decays and releases carbon dioxide and methane, a heat-trapping gas 23 times more potent than carbon dioxide.
- 5** The Arctic, in its role as a global air conditioner, influences our weather. The difference in fall and winter temperatures between the colder Arctic and more southern regions is what propels the jet stream, which moves weather patterns around the Northern Hemisphere. Warmer Arctic temperatures have lessened that differential,

affecting the jet stream's west-to-east speed; as a result, weather conditions seem to stall in place for a longer time, creating extreme snowfalls, droughts and heat waves. In addition, Arctic warming increases the swing of waves in the jet stream, allowing cold Arctic air to reach further south and warm air to penetrate further north, which also brings record-breaking temperatures. These changing weather patterns will likely have serious implications for global food production. For example, sea ice loss would make Kansas 2°C warmer in the winter, resulting in 40 percent less snow cover, which would impact its ability to grow winter wheat. It would also raise summer temperatures a few degrees and reduce Kansas' soil moisture by 10 percent.

(Adapted from: <https://news.climate.columbia.edu/2012/12/06/how-the-warming-arctic-affects-us-all/>)

- A. Accelerated Warming of the Arctic
- B. The Cause of Sea Level Rise
- C. Arctic's Climate Characteristics
- D. The Role of Permafrost in the Arctic
- E. Changes in Crop Growth due to Weather Conditions
- F. Distribution of Arctic Air on the Globe
- G. Arctic's Impact on Canadian Weather

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Five Things We Must Do to Make a Difference

The global aircraft fleet is predicted to double by 2025, by far outstripping any technological advances that can be made to make aircraft more fuel efficient and less polluting. By 2050 aviation will be the single biggest contributor to climate change. Despite this, there remains no tax on aviation fuel and an unfettered airport expansion programme. Both need to be reversed to curb passenger enthusiasm for inexpensive flying, which hide the real, and potentially catastrophic, cost.

Our offices are still hotbeds of waste, profligate energy use and overconsumption. In manufacturing 93 per cent of the resources used to produce goods are never used in the final product. According to government-funded agency, Envirowise, each employee could save £1,000 per year by simple waste-prevention measures. In offices, we get through 4.8 million tonnes of office paper every year and rates of recycling for high-grade paper are still pitiful, with 86 per cent sent to landfill. Recycling schemes in offices should be mandatory, along with legislation to ensure green purchasing throughout companies. Japan already has a green purchasing law, whereby businesses must buy from the most environmentally friendly source available.

Housing is both resource and energy intensive, contributing around 27 per cent of the UK's carbon dioxide emissions and uses up to 70 per cent of timber. Less than five per cent of the 170,000 to 200,000 new houses built in the UK every year, meet the 'very good' independently audited EcoHome grading, set up by the Building Research

Establishment. All should now meet these targets with preferential mortgage terms being offered on eco-rated new homes and renovations that are energy efficient and incorporate progressive renewable technologies such as photovoltaics.

Our cars are getting bigger and more polluting. On average, the 1.2 million cars privately bought in each of 2003 and 2004 emitted 174g of CO₂ per kilometre, several grams more than in 2002. The Department of Transport's scheme to grade cars from A to F with voluntary efficiency labels that can be peeled off your SUV as soon as you leave the car showroom is hardly a deterrent. Instead, we need legally binding maximum CO₂ levels for new cars – China has already introduced these – alongside a legally enforceable programme to cut 'tailpipe' emissions as have been introduced in California, Washington and Oregon.

Sixty per cent of household garbage could be composted rather than being dumped into landfill. Composting needs to be properly integrated into the UK's waste reduction strategy and community composting schemes should be supported. At the moment, Defra plans to undermine them through amendments to the waste management licensing regulations, which will tax any community group or business composting more than five tonnes a year of garden waste. New charges will mean it costs £40 a tonne to compost compared with a few pence to contribute to landfill. Surely some mistake?

(Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2005/jun/27/ethicalliving.lifeandhealth>)

6. The aircraft fleet in the world _____.
 - A. is considered to exert no influence on the climate change
 - B. makes the governments reduce heavy taxes on aviation fuel
 - C. is expected to be twice as much in four years as it is now
 - D. helps to integrate fuel efficient technological advances
7. According to the text, offices _____.
 - A. have to use obligatory recycling projects
 - B. always make an effort to be power-consuming
 - C. have already taken waste-prevention measures
 - D. manage to recycle almost all high-grade paper
8. In the United Kingdom _____.
 - A. newly-built houses are made of brick rather than timber
 - B. mortgage terms are controlled by the Building Research Establishment
 - C. all new houses and renovations meet EcoHome requirements
 - D. housing is the reason of over a quarter of all CO₂ emissions
9. Countries should officially _____.
 - A. limit maximum levels of new cars' carbon dioxide emissions
 - B. determine that CO₂ level can't exceed 174 g per kilometre
 - C. reduce the number of cars privately bought by their citizens
 - D. force their Departments of Transport to grade cars from A to F
10. Composting of waste products _____.
 - A. was excluded from waste management licensing regulations
 - B. should be incorporated into the strategy of waste disposal

- C. can't surpass five tonnes a year of garden waste
- D. is worse for the environment than contributing to landfill

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

11. China has long been seen as the villain in the story of global efforts to cut plastic pollution. Plastic bags are handed out with reckless abandon in shops in China. The country, until recently, bought 45 percent of the world's plastic waste despite having no infrastructure in place to effectively process it.
12. Garbage cans in the capital have a "General Waste" and "Recycling" slot that empty into the same bag. The country, which has long been a dumping ground for the rest of the world's recycling, in 2017 decided to stop importing virtually all recyclables. But even since the ban, China's population is still responsible for 28 percent of the world's plastic pollution.
13. Elevating English while denigrating all other languages has been a pillar of English and American nationalism for well over a hundred years. It's a strain of linguistic exclusionism heard in Theodore Roosevelt's 1919 address to the American Defense Society, in which he proclaimed that "we have room for but one language here, and that is the English language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns our people out as Americans, of American nationality, and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding house".
14. As it turned out, Roosevelt had things almost perfectly backwards. A century of immigration has done little to dislodge the status of English in North America. If anything, its position is stronger than it was a hundred years ago. Yet from a global perspective, it is not America that is threatened by foreign languages. It is the world that is threatened by English.
15. No language in history has been used by so many people or spanned a greater portion of the globe. It is aspirational: the golden ticket to the worlds of education and international commerce, a parent's dream and a student's misery, winnowing of the haves from the have-nots. It is inescapable: the language of global business, the internet, science, diplomacy, stellar navigation, avian pathology. And everywhere it goes, it leaves behind a trail of dead: dialects crushed, languages forgotten, literatures mangled.
16. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is clinically diagnosed as an anxiety disorder. This disorder affects up to 4 percent of adults and children. People who suffer from this debilitating disorder have distressing and obsessive thoughts, which usually cause them to perform repetitive behaviors such as counting silently or washing their hands.

(Adapted from: <https://www.ozy.com/around-the-world/a-plastic-recycling-revolution-is-brewing-in-china/93680>)

- A. Although there are different cans, garbage is thrown in one.
- B. This language spread threatens national identity of other countries
- C. This language is a ticket to better life.
- D. This country used to buy a lot of garbage.
- E. They put their language beyond all others
- F. They had a head start thanks to a well-established industry.
- G. The country can help drive a move away from single-use plastics.
- H. Some people cannot control their thoughts.

Task 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one, which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices, you do not need to use. Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Benefits of Ecotourism

Ecotourism has its advantages and these can be (17) _____, the local community or even the host country. Ecotourism is educational to the tourist. By travelling to new places, the tourist learns about local plants and animals that he's otherwise not have encountered. The traveller also (18) _____ of the local culture this ensures that one learns to appreciate and respect other people's beliefs. Ecotourism brings the tourist closer to nature, (19) _____ along with new perspectives on life and other people. It takes them to places less travelled and gives them a wonderful new experience without harming the environment.

Ecotourism benefits the local community (20) _____ of employment and infrastructure development. The locals surrounding the national parks or whatever conservation project can benefit from them as the government or foreign investors require services which can be (21) _____. This in turn also ensures that fewer people migrate to the cities. The local population (22) _____ which guarantee that they are not totally dependent on the limited natural resources. Some of the areas may be remote and tourism ensures that infrastructure facilities like water supply and schools are provided in order to keep the locals happy and ensure good services.

(Adapted from: <https://www.ukessays.com/essays/tourism/the-principals-and-benefits-of-ecotourism-tourism-essay.php>)

- A. opens up the tourist's mind to new ideas
- B. provided by the locals
- C. as it enables the provision
- D. gets a deeper understanding
- E. work on a wide range of projects
- F. gains new skills
- G. as providing traditional advisory services
- H. as an impact to the tourist.

Task 5. Read and complete the text below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

At Home Abroad

Every year tens of thousands of people travel to Britain in order to improve their (23) _____ of English. For many, however, this can be a difficult experience as it involves (24) _____ a strange school, staying in sometimes unpleasant accommodation, and living in an (25) _____ culture. One (26) _____ to these problems is the Homestay method. Students, (27) _____ a teacher appropriate to their language requirements and interests, will stay with him in his own house for the duration of the course. As well as giving (28) _____ tuition, the teacher will take the students on trips and provide information about what interesting activities are (29) _____ locally. The idea behind "Homestay" is total immersion in English language and culture. Students get between ten and twenty hours of tuition a week and are also expected to (30) _____ in with the family's daily activities. The students converse in English at all (31) _____ and learn how to use the language in everyday (32) _____.

(Adapted from: <https://www.learnenglish1-2-1.com/what-is-homestay-english-learning/>)

23.	A. average	B. standard	C. height	D. level
24.	A. attending	B. studying	C. going	D. learning
25.	A. unaccustomed	B. unusual	C. unfamiliar	D. inexperienced
26.	A. explanation	B. result	C. solution	D. key
27.	A. selected	B. chosen	C. granted	D. assigned
28.	A. individual	B. single	C. exclusive	D. particular
29.	A. obtainable	B. ready	C. available	D. accessible
30.	A. join	B. come	C. be	D. take
31.	A. periods	B. hours	C. days	D. times
32.	A. affairs	B. problems	C. conditions	D. situations

Task 6. Read the text below. For each of the empty space (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Several wildlife trusts in the UK (33) _____ increased interest in people wanting (34) _____ land for tree planting, landowners wanting advice on carbon offsetting and communities starting tree-planting schemes. Aside from the wildlife benefits, small woods (35) _____ important ecosystem services such as reducing air pollution, (36) _____ carbon into the soil and temperature regulation. These benefits are worth hundreds of millions of pounds, (37) _____ analysis by the Office for National Statistics.

Penn's one tip to fellow forest owners is to be patient, because (38) _____ woodland is a long-term project. "It was five years before I (39) _____ the wood was genuinely my own ... and a decade later I'm absolutely confident (40) _____ the right thing and I take immeasurable pleasure out of the whole thing." In Tortington, West Sussex, Julie and Tony Upson (41) _____ 4.5 acres of ancient semi-natural woodland. Hazel trees (42) _____ but a majestic veteran yew stands proudly and the former palliative care nurse and city law firm facilities manager are trying to encourage the heather back on a former heath.

(Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/may/23/mini-rewilders-restore-britains-woodland-aoe>)

33.	A. are reporting	B. will report	C. have reported	D. are reported
34.	A. buying	B. to buy	C. have to buy	D. will buy
35.	A. provide	B. have been providing	C. providing	D. will provide
36.	A. to lock	B. locking	C. locked	D. to be locked
37.	A. is saying	B. have said	C. saying	D. says
38.	A. will manage	B. managed	C. being managed	D. managing
39.	A. felt	B. have felt	C. feeling	D. feel
40.	A. had done	B. am doing	C. did	D. will be doing
41.	A. growing	B. grown	C. grow	D. had grown
42.	A. are dominated	B. dominating	C. were dominated	D. dominate

TEST 3

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

1. Chemists use toxic substances all the time because reactive chemicals afford reactions that are kinetically and thermodynamically favorable. And unless - and until - replacement chemicals along with new synthetic protocols are developed, inherently toxic materials will continue to be used. But it's easier to say that it isn't practicable and dispense with any thought about the chemical choices that are made.
2. Mastering the art and science of toxicology requires innovative approaches to chemical characterization that state that hazard is a design flaw and must be addressed at the genesis of molecular design. The intrinsic hazard of elements and molecules is a fundamental chemical property that must be characterized, evaluated and managed as part of a systems-based strategy for chemical design.
3. In the past 10 years, significant advances have been made in the development of fuels, chemicals and materials from renewable resources. These for example, have included biodiesel from plant oils and algae, bioethanol and butanol from sugars and lignocellulose, plastics, foams and thermosets from lignin and plant oils, and even electronic materials from chicken feathers.
4. One of the key principles of green chemistry is to reduce the use of derivatives and protecting groups in the synthesis of target molecules. One of the best ways of doing this is the use of enzymes. Enzymes are so specific that they can often react with one site of the molecule and leave the rest of the molecule alone and hence protecting groups are often not required.
5. Most chemists are familiar with laboratory analysis from their undergraduate training. But analysis can also be performed in-line, on-line, or at-line in a chemical plant, a subdiscipline known as process analytical chemistry. Such analysis can detect changes in process temperature or pH prior to a reaction going out of control, poisoning of catalysts can be determined, and other deleterious events can be detected before a major incident occurs.

(Adapted from: <https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/greenchemistry/principles/12-principles-of-green-chemistry.html>)

- A. Designing safer chemicals
- B. Real-time analysis for pollution prevention
- C. Catalysis
- D. Less hazardous chemical syntheses
- E. Reduce derivatives
- F. Prevention

- G. Use of renewable feedstocks
- H. Design for degradation

Task 2. Read the text bellow. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

It's a Twofer: First Primates Cloned

Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua have made medical history as the first cloned primates. The feat, described by a team of Chinese scientists, is a milestone for biomedical research. It could potentially lead to the development of new treatments for human disease. But it also makes ethicists nervous about where this all might lead. Do Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua presage the dawn of human cloning?

Born in 1996, Dolly the sheep was the first cloned mammal, and was followed by many more, including dogs, rabbits and pigs. But researchers were unable to clone primates because the genes involved didn't react well to the procedure. Over the years, a handful of research institutions have tried and failed to birth a live monkey clone.

The successful team, at Shanghai's Chinese Academy of Sciences, used the same basic method that created Dolly but had failed in subsequent primate cloning attempts. It's called somatic cell nuclear transfer and involves transferring DNA from adult cells into eggs that have had their own DNA removed. Without the addition of sperm, the eggs are stimulated chemically to develop into an embryo that's a clone of the DNA donor.

The researchers modified the approach in two important ways, however. Rather than use adult cells in the DNA transfer, they used fetal cells, which react better to chemical stimuli for embryo development, says Mu-ming Poo, director of the academy's Institute of Neuroscience and a co-author of the paper.

Because clones are identical, they are useful as animal models, eliminating the genetic variation that can skew results between a test group and a control group. Monkey clones could be used for testing potential treatments for human diseases, from cancer to Alzheimer's. Researchers could also genetically edit cells of cloned monkeys to model disease progression, says Poo.

As for creating human clones, Poo says the research shows it can be done, but he and his team have no interest. "Besides many technical difficulties that remain to be overcome, we see no justifiable reason to pursue human cloning," says Poo, "nor would the societies around the world permit such an attempt."



While human cells may be cloned experimentally, for example to research tissue regeneration, the cloning of an entire human is illegal in more than 70 countries, according to the Center for Genetics and Society. U.S. law does not ban it, but over a dozen states do.

As for Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua, closing in on their first birthdays, they are healthy and living with other lab monkeys their age. “We have not seen any behavioral abnormality,” says Poo.

(Adapted from: <https://www.discovermagazine.com/technology/state-of-science-are-the-first-primate-clones-just-the-beginning>)

6. The genetic achievement is expected to _____.
 - A. trigger human cloning
 - B. effect medical research
 - C. reveal probable diseases
 - D. cause criticism
7. The technique used for cloning was _____.
 - A. left as it was
 - B. slightly modified
 - C. totally changed
 - D. fully altered
8. Dolly is famous for _____.
 - A. eliminating genetics variations
 - B. being followed by the monkeys' cloning
 - C. being created in Chinese Academy of Sciences
 - D. being the first animal cloned
9. It cannot be inferred from the text that _____.
 - A. changing DNA may help in disease prognosis
 - B. fetus DNA is successfully used for the monkeys' cloning
 - C. the team is going to clone a human
 - D. genetically identical animals will not lead to research error
10. Human cloning has been _____.
 - A. never an option
 - B. approved in 70 countries
 - C. difficult to achieve
 - D. technically impossible
11. Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua act _____ within their species.
 - A. scared
 - B. violently
 - C. normally
 - D. passively

Task 3. Read the texts bellow. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

12. Thwaites Invasion

Western Antarctica's glaciers have been melting at an accelerating rate since the 1990s, and the remote Florida-sized Thwaites glacier is one of the least stable on the continent. Creating better predictions for how much, and how fast, Thwaites might collapse, is an international priority. So, in April, research agencies in the U.S. and U.K. announced a roughly \$50 million, five-year collaboration to get a better picture of how this ice may behave in the coming decades.

13. Cape Town Drought

Residents of South Africa's second largest city worried their taps would run dry this year during a severe ongoing drought. Rain eventually offered relief, and desalination and wastewater treatment could provide future water sources. But a growing population, lack of infrastructure and climate change mean a waterless "Day Zero" still looms.

14. Antarctica in 2070

Antarctica's air could become windier and about 5 degrees Fahrenheit hotter over the next 50 years, according to a June *Nature* study. Its glaciers and ice sheets would thin - some collapsing entirely - and the ocean would become less salty and oxygenated, with a lower pH. And the sea level could rise nearly a foot, flooding coastal cities.

15. East Antarctica Unstable

Until recently, scientists thought eastern Antarctica was relatively stable. But satellite data published in July show that two of East Antarctica's glaciers have lost significant mass over the past 15 years, adding to the concern of sudden, rapid melting. These two glaciers - only a portion of the eastern ice sheet - hold enough ice to cause 16 feet in sea level rise.

16. Seal Scientists

Fourteen sensor-bearing seals helped scientists gather data about Antarctica's tough-to-reach Amundsen Sea. The marine mammals' measurements, published in May, could help explain how the Circumpolar Deep Water, a current circling the continent, affects West Antarctic Ice Sheet melting.

(Adapted from: Discover (2019). January/ February 2019)

- A. Western Antarctica is melting the least.
- B. Coastal areas are threatened by 5 meters water rise.
- C. Two countries have joined forces to monitor the problem.
- D. Seals live in the Amundsen Sea.
- E. Winds will become stronger in a half of a century.
- F. An increased population may face the lack of resource.
- G. Animals assist the research.
- H. Antarctica's air is 5 degrees Fahrenheit hotter than 50 years ago.

Task 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Where Are the Wild Things?

Every year, researchers turn up insects and plants new to science, but finding new mammals doesn't happen that often. Don't assume it's because we've found them all, (17) _____.

A University of Georgia team created a mathematical model to predict the total number of mammals living today based on a variety of known biodiversity parameters, (18) _____ a paper published in March in *Ecology and Evolution*. Their results suggest (19) _____ only 95 percent of them.

With the current count of known living mammal species at about 6,400, that means (20) _____ 300 more species are still out there.

Knowing where to look is key, says Molly Fisher, an ecologist and lead author of the March paper. Her research suggests that sub-Saharan Africa, Eurasia and South America will be hotspots (21) _____ more mammals.

"We are currently in a major extinction event," says Fisher, "and we must know (22) _____ possible about the current biodiversity of the Earth in order to understand the world that we are living in and how it is changing."

(Adapted from: <https://www.discovermagazine.com/planet-earth/where-are-the-wild-things-ask-a-mathematical-ecologist>)

- A. according to
- B. leading
- C. for finding
- D. as soon as
- E. at least
- F. that biologists have found
- G. as much as
- H. however

Task 5. Read and complete the text below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

World Wakes to Plastic Perils

Ever since plastics (23) _____ to popularity in the 1950s, they've become an integral part of our lives, reshaping everything from transportation to health (24) _____ and construction. They've also become a persistent pollutant. Some 18 billion pounds of the stuff winds up in the world's oceans each year.

Governments and businesses alike are taking action, however. Following California's 2014 statewide ban on single-use plastic bags, cities (25) _____ the

country have now followed suit. And in Kenya, a year-old crackdown - with fines or prison time for plastic bag use - has been so successful that (26) _____ African nations are considering similar laws. Even the U.K. and European Union moved (27) _____ future single-use plastic bans. Cities from Seattle to Miami Beach and corporations like Starbucks and Disney are proposing bans on, or phasing out, plastic straws.

But just as we're becoming more (28) _____ of the plastic pollution problem, one of our (29) _____ solutions, recycling, got caught in a lurch. China takes in a (30) _____ portion of the world's plastic waste - about 45 percent since 1992. But in mid-2017, China banned all imports of non-industrial plastic waste. (31) _____ countries, including the U.S., have the infrastructure or business models to process the 250 billion pounds of plastic that would have otherwise gone to China by 2030. Those governments are now chasing solutions.

Of course, China's ban (32) _____ only a small portion of our plastic waste: Americans recycle just 9 percent of their plastics anyway.

(Adapted from: <https://www.ncsl.org/research/environment-and-natural-resources/plastic-bag-legislation.aspx>)

23.	A	Rose	B	increased	C	fell	D	jumped
24.	A	Help	B	issues	C	treatment	D	care
25.	A	Above	B	over	C	across	D	at
26.	A	Others	B	the other	C	another	D	other
27.	A	At	B	toward	C	for	D	forward
28.	A	Aware	B	interested	C	knowledgeable	D	intelligent
29.	A	Active	B	life	C	existing	D	quick
30.	A	Broad	B	enormous	C	huge	D	fine
31.	A	Few	B	A few	C	Little	D	A little
32.	A	Effects	B	affects	C	impresses	D	influence

Task 6. Read the text below. For each of the empty space (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Determining where to dig is the first step for archaeologists. To find promising sites, (33) _____ use advanced technology, including satellite imaging and ground-penetrating radar, in addition to the traditional method: walking across a landscape (34) _____ for any sign of artifacts. But identifying the right spot also takes a good bit of luck. Just (35) _____ archaeologist Catherine Frieman of the Australian National University. For the past six years, she (36) _____ a project searching for prehistoric sites between 1,500 and 4,500 years old in Cornwall County in southwest England. After analyzing farmlands overlooking the English Channel, her team produced subterranean maps (37) _____ on subtle differences in electromagnetism between soils and any archaeological remnants. They also reviewed aerial photos for surface features that suggest buried mounds and ridges, which (38) _____ be barrows - ancient monuments sometimes containing burials.

Despite their systematic efforts, Frieman and her team nearly (39) _____ their best discovery, a 4,000-(40) _____ Bronze Age barrow. They almost (41) _____ over the trove not once, but twice during surveys in summer 2017 and the following summer 2017 and the following April. Their success was thanks to good fortune and a tip from a local farmer, who (42) _____ the land for years.

(Adapted from: <https://www.discovermagazine.com/planet-earth/an-archeologists-tale-of-finding-a-barrow>)

33.	A today researchers	B today's researchers	C today researcher's	D today's researchers'
34.	A looking	B to look	C being looked	D look
35.	A ask	B asking	C asked	D to ask
36.	A led	B has led	C had led	D is leading
37.	A bases	B basing	C based	D on basing
38.	A ought	B may	C have	D need
39.	A have missed	B missing	C missed	D had missed
40.	A years-old	B year-old	C year's old	D year's-old
41.	A skipped	B have skipped	C had skipped	D skip
42.	A had been working	B have been working	C worked	D have worked

TEST 4

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-G) for each part (1-5) of the text. There are two extra headings, which you do not need to use.

A Torrent of Plastic: How to Cope?

1. Five hundred tonnes of Christmas tree lights and at least 25m bags of plastic sweet wrappers, turkey coverings, drinks bottles and broken toys were thrown away by UK homes this Christmas and new year. But only a tiny proportion will be recycled. Even at other times of year, only a little under a quarter of the UK's plastic waste is recycled, according to a survey by home drinks maker Soda-Stream. Globally, the rate of recycling of plastics is even lower.
2. The outcome is a belief that the Earth is being slowly strangled by a gaudy coat of impermeable plastic waste that collects in great floating islands in the world's oceans; clogs up canals and rivers; and is swallowed by animals, birds and sea creatures. In many parts of the developing world it acts as a near ubiquitous outdoor decoration, along roads in India, around villages in Africa and fluttering off fences across Latin America. And when it is not piling up, it is often burned, releasing noxious smoke.
3. There are no global figures on the true scale of the problem but, according to PlasticsEurope, the European trade association for plastics manufacturers, 265m tonnes of plastic are produced globally each year. In the UK, about two-thirds of this is for packaging; globally, this would translate to 170m tonnes of plastic largely created to be disposed of after one use. Even at the EU recycling rate of 33%, two-thirds of that would end up in landfill, being burned or cluttering up the environment. Such a figure, almost certainly a huge underestimate, would be enough to cover the 48 contiguous states of the US in plastic food wrapping. If the world recycled packaging at the rate the US does, 15%, it would generate more than enough plastic to cover China in plastic wrap. Every year.
4. Japan is one of the most successful countries in the world for recycling plastics. The country has passed recycling laws to address the disposal and treatment of plastic waste since 1997, when businesses and consumers were obliged to separate plastic waste for the first time. The list of plastic items that can be recycled has grown to include boxes and cans, wrappings, cups and containers, plates and trays, tube-shaped containers, etc.
5. Globally, 47 industry groups have united to fund research to stop plastic getting into the seas. On land, countries could adopt a system used in several European nations where manufacturers are responsible for covering a percentage of the plastic they make.

(Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2011/dec/29/plastic-packaging-waste-solution>)

- A. The future of plastic wrappings.
- B. World Ocean's pollution with plastic.
- C. Research as a solution to the problem of plastic pollution.
- D. Plastic recycling in Japan.
- E. The scale of global plastic pollution.
- F. UK faced a plastic waste disposal problem after holidays.
- G. Our planet is being strangled by plastic waste.

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Water Conservation

Water is one of the most important resources on this planet. Without water life on our planet wouldn't be possible and we should do everything to ensure enough water for our future generations. Though oceans cover almost three quarters of our planet that will mean very little to future thirsty generation because we need freshwater to survive, and freshwater is not an infinite source.

All kinds of human activities in some way are connected with water. Water possesses extremely unique physical properties. It is the only liquid mass in nature with such unique properties. Dr. Loren Eisley has coined the following aphorism: "If there is magic on this planet, it is in water".

Water can exist in three physical states: solid (ice) at temperature below 0 °C (temperature of ice freezing/melting), liquid at temperature from 0 °C and <100 °C under normal atmospheric pressure, and as water vapour at temperature >100 °C. The existence of water on the planet in all three states is of exceptional importance.

If the temperatures of water evaporation and freezing were different, then our planet would had been either in ice carapace or enveloped in water vapour atmosphere at temperatures precluding existence of earthly forms of life, due to the amount of solar energy continuously flowing to the Earth.

Water has great specific evaporation heat. And this property allows transferring solar heat with water vapors from seas and ocean's surface to the land. In this way there is continuous heat exchange between ocean and land, determining the planet's climate. Water capacity for heat accumulation and delivery is the main factor in solar energy redistribution on the surface of our planet. Water has high heat capacity. Elevation of temperature by 1 °C leads to accumulation in 1 g of water 4200 J of heat energy. When cooling, water delivers the same amount of heat. As a result, in summer months seas and oceans are accumulating huge amounts of energy, delivering it during cold seasons of the year. The processes of heat accumulation and delivery are going on slowly, without sharp falls in temperature. And it is very important for climate formation. Water is widely used for cooling purposes in industry.

The unique property of water to expand while freezing is extremely important for the formation of suitable conditions of life on earth. Ice density is less than that of water. In cold seasons water bodies are covered with ice which is a good thermo-insulator, retarding further cooling of the water body. Water is excellent dissolving agent for many chemical compounds and substances. This is favorable for dissolution and transfer of nutrients for animals and plants. At the same time water removes dissolvable wastes of vital activity. Such processes are going on in natural environment and within living organisms. Water is also a universal purifier. Biological wastes removed to water bodies under influence of self-purification processes going on in the water body are decomposed and mineralized. But this occurs only if the water body is not overloaded with wastes to such an extent that can cause its degradation.

(Adapted from: Клещина Н.Н. Сборник лексических упражнений для студентов экологических специальностей. /МГУТУ. – Москва, 2012 - 64 стр.)

6. We should think about future generation because _____.
 - A. oceans will dry out
 - B. physical properties of water are changing
 - C. water supplies aren't endless
 - D. the continents will subside
7. Dr. Loren Eiseley has _____ the following aphorism: "If there is magic on this planet, it is in water".
 - A. doubted
 - B. thought up
 - C. refuted
 - D. rejected
8. In summer months seas and oceans are accumulating huge amounts of energy because the heat amount _____.
 - A. doesn't change
 - B. changes slowly
 - C. is changing
 - D. will change
9. Water has a unique property to _____ while freezing.
 - A. vaporize
 - B. decrease
 - C. shorten
 - D. expand
10. In cold seasons water bodies are covered with _____.
 - A. fungus
 - B. frost
 - C. fog
 - D. ice

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices, you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

11. One straightforward way to trace the growing influence of English is in the way its vocabulary has infiltrated so many other languages. For a millennium or more, English was a great importer of words, absorbing vocabulary from Latin, Greek, French, Hindi, Nahuatl and many others. During the 20th century, though, as the US became the dominant superpower and the world grew more connected, English became a net exporter of words.

12. The great Malian historian and novelist Amadou Hampâté Bâ once said that in Africa, when an elder dies, a library burns. Today, across the world, the libraries are still burning. In his marvellous book, *Searching for Aboriginal Languages: Memoirs of a Field Worker*, the linguist Robert MW Dixon describes travelling across Northern Queensland in the 1960s and 70s to record indigenous languages, many of which had already dwindled to a handful of speakers. It's hard to remain an oral language in an increasingly text-dependent world. All the forces of modernity, globalisation, industrialisation, urbanisation and the rise of the nation-state are arrayed against the small and local as opposed to the big and shareable.

13. In this past century, the Earth has been steadily losing diversity at every level of biology and culture. Few deny this is a bad thing. Too often though, we forget that these crises of diversity depend, to a great extent, on our own decisions. Much of what has been done can also be undone, provided there is the will for it.

14. Hebrew is the most famous case of a language brought back from the dead, but linguistic revitalisation has been proven to be possible elsewhere as well. Czech became a viable national language thanks to the work of literary activists in the 19th century. On a much smaller scale, endangered languages such as Manx in the Isle of Man and Wampanoag in the US have been successfully pulled back from the brink.

15. There are two reasons why ancient ice can serve as an important source of climatological data. First, frozen ice from glaciers and from Antarctica does not only contain water but also tiny bubbles containing a sampling of ancient atmospheres. Second, molecules within the frozen ice provide atomic signals that serve as indicators of the global temperatures present when the water now in the ice originally fell from the sky as snow.

16. In the early 1940's, Serbian scientist Milutin Milankovich published a textbook in which he postulated that swings in climate related to glacial and interglacial periods were not only due to extra-human factors but also due to extra-terrestrial changes in the Earth's orbital motion around the sun. Now more than 80 years later, results from the Antarctic ice data have dramatically reinforced the existence of what are now called Milankovitch cycles.

(Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/jul/27/english-language-global-dominance>)

- A. If there is a will, endangered languages can be saved.
- B. Oral languages are on the brink of extinction.
- C. This can be found in many languages
- D. A theory confirmed about a century later.
- E. Examples of linguistic success.
- F. English vocabulary absorbs words from other languages.
- G. An important source of climate information.
- H. Our planet is becoming more uniformed, losing its multiplicity.

Task 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one, which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices, you do not need to use. Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

World Music Day

The idea of World Music Day or Fete de la Musique began in France in the 1980s (17) _____ and is now celebrated on 21st June in over 120 countries. An American musician, Joel Cohen, who was working for a French radio station, (18) _____ with the idea for a music festival that everyone could enjoy and take part in. He suggested an all- night music festival (19) _____. The French minister for culture liked the idea and it first became reality in June 1982. The main idea (20) _____ is that music is a great way to bring people together regardless of their nationality, ethnic and cultural background or age. It was extremely popular, (21) _____.

Today the event is celebrated in cities so far apart as Potsdam and Osaka, New York and Sydney. The day does not only involve individual musicians but also orchestras, cultural organizations, and schools. The best thing about the festival is that (22) _____ outside the usual music venues and concert halls. Whole towns are turned into huge outdoor concerts.

(Adapted from: <https://www.absparis.com/blog/french-music-day>)

- A. to celebrate the summer solstice (the longest day)
- B. particularly because all the events were free
- C. was formerly known as
- D. musicians are encouraged to perform
- E. but has quickly spread across the globe
- F. behind the festival
- G. different styles of music
- H. first came up

Task 5. Read and complete the text below. For questions (23-31) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Tourism can have (23) _____ a positive and negative effect (24) _____ an area, although in many cases only the positive effect will be obvious. In rural areas, the onset of tourism may have dramatic effects upon the local community, creating new jobs and providing a flow of cash which most (25) _____ will be happy to take advantage (26) _____. However, the disadvantages of tourism can be (27) _____ dramatic, with towns (28) _____ their character and becoming overdeveloped and crowded, as well as more (29) _____. On a larger scale, tourism can be very beneficial (30) _____ developing countries. If tourists spend money, it means that the country can improve living (31) _____ for its citizens, as well as create new jobs. Tourists are (32) _____ the way other people live, and leave, feeling better informed about a different way of life that they otherwise might not have had the chance to see.

(Adapted from: https://mokslai.lt/referatai/anglu_kalba/tourism.html)

23.	A both	B none	C either	D neither
24.	A for	B on	C about	D of
25.	A tenants	B occupants	C lodgers	D inhabitants
26.	A of	B of	C in	D from
27.	A less	B more	C also	D equally
28.	A acquiring	B losing	C finding	D improving
29.	A overcrowded	B polluted	C colourful	D industrialized
30.	A for	B from	C with	D about
31.	A manners	B areas	C conditions	D facts
32.	A shown	B given	C offered	D seen

Task 6. Read the text below. For questions (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answer on the separate answer sheet.

No Single Country Is Adequately Protecting Children's Health or Environment

The health and future of every child in the world is (33) _____ threat from degrading environments, climate change and “harmful” marketing, a report has (34) _____.

Analysis by the World Health Organization (WHO) and Unicef says that not a (35) _____ country is adequately (36) _____ children's health or environment. It compares (37) _____ including health, education and nutrition, in a global index of 180 countries.

Some of the environmental issues (38) _____ with aviation include aircraft noise, aircraft emissions, airport construction and land use problems, water and soil contamination, in addition to disposal (39) _____ wastes and the environmental

effects of aircraft accidents and incidents. Aircraft noise is a major annoyance to some people (40) _____ in the vicinity of an aerodrome , aircraft emissions such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) and mono-nitrogen oxides (NO_x) (41) _____ to the greenhouse effect and climate change, in addition to reacting (42) _____ constituent gases of the atmosphere, producing acid rain, and affecting the production and destruction of ozone.

(Adapted from: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/no-single-country-is-adequately-protecting-childrens-health-future-report/article30895539.ece>)

33.	A at	B in	C under	D over
34.	A warned	B inquired	C defined	D influenced
35.	A one	B seldom	C single	D any
36.	A protecting	B describing	C effecting	D suggesting
37.	A cases	B factors	C facts	D acts
38.	A associating	B associated	C will associate	D was associated
39.	A of	B with	C on	D at
40.	A was living	B lived	C living	D has lived
41.	A is contributing	B contributed	C has contribute	D contribute
42.	A with	B on	C of	D to

TEST 5

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

5 Ways to Present Your Points with Power

1. The first and most important rule of presenting your work is to familiarize with people you are going to talk to. If you can put yourself in their shoes and understand what they need, you'll be well on your way to a successful presentation. Keep the audience in mind throughout the preparation of your presentation.
2. You're telling a story, so give it a beginning, middle, and end. To start, it can be helpful to provide a brief overview of your presentation. Then, in your introduction, provide your listeners a shared reference point by giving them a concise background to your work. In the main part of the presentation, talk about what you did, why you did it, and what your main findings were. Finally, summarize your main results and discuss their meaning.
3. As a general rule, avoid reading from your slides; you want the audience to listen to you instead of reading ahead. Also, remember that intonation can be “flattened” by reading, and you don’t want to put the audience to sleep. However, if you need to rely on some written text to explain some difficult points and calm your nerves, make sure you pause and look at the audience between these points; then go back to talking and not reading the next slide.
4. The English we read in research papers often has a very formal style, using complex vocabulary and grammatical structures. This level of complexity is possible because readers can take their time reading papers to understand the content fully and can look up unfamiliar words or grammatical phrases as needed. This is not possible when listening when the audience hears your point once and fleetingly.
5. As you rehearse, you will probably notice some words that are awkward to say, particularly if English is not your first language. Check pronunciation with a reliable source, and then practice to avoid stumbling and putting yourself off during the presentation.

(Adapted from: <https://thinkscience.co.jp/en/articles/effective-presentations>)

- A. Write for Your Specific Readers
- B. Know Your Audience
- C. Leave Complexity
- D. Talk in “Spoken English” Style
- E. Practice Your Presentation
- F. Create a Clear, Logical Structure

- G. Dress Up for the Presentation
- H. Provide a Conclusion

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

The Sahara Desert was once home to several species of fish, including tilapia and catfish, which were hunted by animals and humans alike. The fossil record shows that these populations dwindled as a changing climate dried up the lakes and swamps they inhabited, which may have forced the people and animals who relied on them to change their diets.

Between 2003 and 2006, scientists of the University of Rome analyzed fossils from a rock shelter called Takarkori in southwestern Libya. Until about 5500 years ago, the 140-square-metre cave was close to large pond, making it ideal for ancient human occupation.

The team examined fossils dating from 10,200 to 4650 years old, which were well-preserved in the shelter and dry conditions of the cave. During this period, the central Sahara was much more humid than it is today. It was a savannah-like environment and it supported large animals like elephants, hippos and rhinos.

Because of this, the scientists expected to find a lot of fish bones at the site. Nevertheless, they were surprised at how many they found. In fossils between 10,200 and 8000 years old, around 90 per cent of the found animal material belonged to fish, including catfish and tilapia. Cut marks on the bones suggest that the bones were human food refuse.

This number dramatically reduced when the researchers analyzed animal remains from between 5900 and 4650 years ago. At that point, fish bones only made up about 48 per cent of these remains. Much of the rest of the bones belonged to a whole host of mammals such as sheep, goats and cattle.

The fossil record also suggested that the Saharan environment began to dry out around 7400 years ago. An increasing proportion of the tilapia fossils from around that time came from a hardy species – *Coptodon zillii* – which can withstand drier conditions. At the same time, there was a decrease in the proportion of bones from *Oreochromis niloticus*, a species less suited to dry conditions.

(Adapted from: <https://www.newscientist.com/article/2234637-ancient-humans-in-the-sahara-ate-fish-before-the-lakes-dried-up/#ixzz6EUQWuF2l>)

6. Drying up of the Sahara Desert made _____.
 - A. human hunt animals
 - B. inhabitants move to swamps
 - C. people and animals leave the place for good
 - D. people search what to eat
7. The second paragraph suggests that _____.
 - A. there was water instead of the Sahara almost 2,000 years ago
 - B. the Sahara Desert is nearly 5,500 years old

- C. ancient humans left this territory 7,500 years ago
D. the territory was covered by mountains
8. We can infer from the text that _____.
A. the Desert was much wetter
B. humidity helped preserve fossils
C. the Sahara is the home for big mammals
D. the examination covers more than 10,000 years
9. It cannot be inferred from the fourth paragraph that _____.
A. the main food of the inhabitants was fish
B. fish bones were used to cut food
C. tilapia lived in this territory in 8-6 millennia BC
D. the scientists expected to find fish fossils
10. In the fourth millennium BC the inhabitants diet included _____.
A. nearly 90 % fish and 10 % meat
B. almost 50 % fish and 50% cattle
C. exactly 48 % fish and 52 % crops
D. more than 10 % fish and 90 % mammals
11. 5,400 years BC faced _____.
A. the formation of fossils
B. more humid conditions
C. the increasing of tilapia population
D. the start of drying up

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

The 5 Youngest Nobel Prize Winners

12 Lawrence Bragg won the 1915 Nobel Prize in Physics (age 25) for “services in the analysis of crystal structure by means of X-rays”. While working as a physics professor in London, Bragg took part-time employment as a gardener, because he enjoyed gardening so much.

13 Werner Heisenberg (age 31) won the 1932 Nobel Prize in Physics for ‘the creation of quantum mechanics’. With his uncertainty principle, Heisenberg showed we can never know everything about a particle exactly. Although Albert Einstein did not like it, Heisenberg showed that God is continuously playing dice with the universe.

14 Joshua Lederberg (age 33) won the 1958 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for “discoveries concerning genetic recombination and the organization of the genetic material of bacteria”. Joshua Lederberg graduated from high school when he was 15 and was awarded his university degree when he was 19.

15 Rudolf Mössbauer (age 32) won the 1961 Nobel Prize in Physics for his ‘researches concerning the resonance absorption of gamma radiation and his discovery in this connection of the effect which bears his name. He discovered the Mössbauer effect when, as a Ph.D. student, he ignored his professor’s advice about the experimental equipment he should use.

16 Brian Josephson (age 33) won the 1973 Nobel Prize in Physics for “theoretical predictions of the properties of a supercurrent through a tunnel barrier, in particular those phenomena which are generally known as the Josephson effects”. Josephson was still a Ph.D. student, aged 22, when he did the work that led to his Nobel Prize.

(Adapted from: <https://www.famousscientists.org/the-11-youngest-nobel-prize-winners-scientists>)

- A. Einstein persuaded him from using the equipment.
- B. The scientist was the youngest to get an academic degree.
- C. This person had a side job.
- D. The scholar conducted his famous investigation while writing thesis.
- E. Being the youngest graduator, he was the youngest Prize winner.
- F. His views contradicted with another famous scientist’s.
- G. He was awarded the Nobel prize when he was a PhD student.
- H. This researcher worked with radioactivity.

Task 4. Read the text bellow. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

A New Way to Make Fertilizer?

Since the 1940s, researchers (17) _____ by a chemical reaction that sometimes popped up in compost piles. The reaction happens when light hits two compounds: the nitrogen in our atmosphere and titanium dioxide, a (18) _____ occurring mineral. The result is ammonia, (19) _____. But scientists struggled (20) _____ why this happened and replicate it in a lab. Recently, researchers from the Georgia Institute of Technology solved the mystery. Titanium dioxide must be contaminated with carbon, (21) _____. That’s why decades of sterile lab experimentation never worked. If experts can harness this reaction, they could use it to make ammonia with free nitrogen and light from nature, potentially increasing sustainability and lowering the cost of fertilizers (22) _____.

(Adapted from: Discover (2019). May 2019)

- A to understand
- B were inspired
- C worldwide
- D naturally

- E** a key ingredient in fertilizers
- F** which is abundant in compost
- G** to fulfil
- H** had been perplexed

Task 5. Read and complete the text below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

No Single Country Is Adequately Protecting Children's Health or Environment.

The health and future of every child in the world is (23) _____ threat from degrading environments, climate change and “harmful” marketing, a report has (24) _____.

Analysis by the World Health Organization (WHO) and Unicef says that no (25) _____ country is adequately (26) _____ children's health or environment. It compares (27) _____ including health, education and nutrition, in a global index of 180 countries.

The index shows that youngsters in Norway, the Republic of Korea and the Netherlands have the best chance at survival and well-being, (28) _____ the UK ranks 10th. Children in Central African Republic, Chad, Somalia, Niger and Mali face the worst odds.

The report also highlights the threat to children from “harmful” marketing, as evidence (29) _____ that an increase in childhood obesity, which is linked to marketing of junk food and sugary beverages, has dire individual and societal costs.

To protect youngsters worldwide, the report has called for a new global movement (30) _____ by and for children. Recommendations include stopping CO₂ (31) _____ and tightening regulations of “harmful” commercial marketing. This must be a wake-up call for countries to invest in child health and development, (32) _____ their voices are heard, protect their rights, and build a future that is fit for children.

(Adapted from: <https://theecologist.org/2020/feb/19/childrens-health-suffering-capitalism>)

23	A at	B in	C under	D over
24	A warned	B inquired	C defined	D influenced
25	A one	B seldom	C single	D any
26	A protecting	B describing	C effecting	D suggesting
27	A cases	B factors	C facts	D acts
28	A while	B who	C which	D during
29	A effects	B consults	C advises	D suggests
30	A found	B founded	C driven	D drawn
31	A compounds	B solutions	C emissions	D currents
32	A support	B defend	C protect	D ensure

Task 6. Read the text bellow. For each of the empty space (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

How the Flue Shot Protects You Against Influenza

The flu vaccine exposes your immune system to something similar to the flu virus you might encounter during flu season. Once you (33) _____ to it, your body makes antibodies, things that recognize the virus and then fight it off quickly so it doesn't have a chance (34) _____ in your body.

Side effects occur because when a (35) _____ immune system is activated it produces antibodies to the flu. You get the symptoms you normally do when your immune system (36) _____. The virus is not causing it – your body's fight mechanisms is.

The common side effect (37) _____ happen to anyone regardless of age, gender, or medical condition.

(Adapted from: Schulz, K.J. (2020). Does the flu shot give you the flu? No, but there are side effects. In Insider. Available at: http://www.insider.com/does-the-flu-shot-give-you-the-flu?utm_source=facebook.com&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=sf-bi-science)

33.	A are exposed	B expose	C will expose	D will be exposed
34.	A reproducing	B reproduce	C to reproduce	D reproduced
35.	A persons	B person	C persons'	D person's
36.	A will be activated	B is activated	C is activating	D is being activated
37.	A can	B should	C must	D need

The giant Drax power station, near Selby in North Yorkshire, has become the first in Europe (38) _____ carbon dioxide from wood-burning. Drax (39) _____ seven (40) _____ tonnes of wood chips each year to drive generators to make electricity.

The firm (41) _____ a pilot project to capture one tonne (42) _____ day of CO₂ from its wood combustion. The technology effectively turns climate change into reverse on a tiny scale, but it's controversial.

(Adapted from: Harrabin, R. (2019). Climate change: UK carbon capture project begins. Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-47163840>)

38.	A capture	B to capturing	C capturing	D to capture
39.	A is burnt	B is burning	C has burnet	D burns
40.	A million	B millions	C million's	D millions'
41.	A began	B has begun	C had begun	D begins
42.	A in a	B a	C the	D on the

TEST 6

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are two choices, you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Arctic Archipelago: Ground Zero for Climate Change

1. Summer temperatures on the archipelago of Svalbard, 400 miles north of Norway, are now higher than at any other period in the last 1,800 years, according to a new study in the journal *Geology*. Svalbard is an archipelago in the Arctic, constituting the northernmost part of Norway. The archipelago features an Arctic climate, although with significantly higher temperatures than other areas at the same latitude. Sixty percent of the archipelago is glacier, and the islands feature many mountains and fjords.
2. The Medieval Warm Period (MWP), a 400-year span of relatively hot climate in the North Atlantic region from about 950 to 1250 A.D. led some to argue that contemporary global warming is a natural occurrence. The climate reconstruction of Svalbard undercuts skeptics who deny evidence that we are scorching the planet with the release of high concentrations of heat-trapping greenhouse gases. Since 1987, summers on Svalbard have been 2 degrees to 2.5 degrees Celsius hotter than they were there during the warmest parts of the MWP.
3. Svalbard is particularly interesting because it is at the northern limit of influence of important North Atlantic Ocean and atmospheric circulation systems, so small changes in their behavior will likely cause a significant climate response. The researchers also demonstrated that the period of most extensive glacier advance on Svalbard in the last 10,000 years (during another anomalous period the 18th and 19th centuries called “Little Ice Age”) was not characterized by very cold summers; rather, increased wintertime snowfall was responsible for the glacier advances.
4. Researchers reconstructed summer temperatures by analyzing alkenones, lipid biomarkers preserved in lake sediments. Alkenones are fats produced by certain algae. The algae alter their alkenones in response to the temperature of the water in which they grow. When they die, the fats sink to the bottom and are preserved in sediment. Scientists extract alkenones from ocean and lake sediment cores and use them to reconstruct changes in water temperature through time.
5. Due to a combination of sea-ice loss and changes in atmospheric and oceanic circulation, climate models from the International Panel on Climate Change 2007 report suggests that Svalbard will warm more than any other landmass on earth by 2100. The National Snow and Ice Data Center reported that sea ice in the broader region was at an all-time low, covering about 1.32 million square miles, or 24 percent, of the surface of the Arctic Ocean. Naturally, the warming temperatures and melting arctic ice caps pose major threats to wildlife in the area.

(Adapted from: <https://news.climate.columbia.edu/2012/11/08/arctic-archipelago-ground-zero-for-climate-change/>)

- A. A new study of Svalbard.
- B. Why is Svalbard an interesting place?
- C. The effects of climate change on the archipelago of Svalbard.
- D. Reconstruction of summer temperatures by biomarkers.
- E. Reduction of ice cover on the surface of the Arctic Ocean.
- F. Svalbard is expected to become warmer than any other landmasses.
- G. Wildlife in the threat of extinction.

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Why is Ecology Important Today?

Ecology is important to our society because it gives us an insight into our environment and the interconnection between all living species. This interconnection of all living species is the main foundation block on which the science of ecology is built on. It shows us that every species count, no matter how small and insignificant it may seem.

Ecology is technically an academic discipline, such as mathematics or physics, although in public or media use, it is often used to connote some sort of normative or evaluative issue as in something is “ecologically bad” or is or is not “good for the ecology”. More properly ecology is used only in the sense that it is an academic discipline, no more evaluative than mathematics or physics. When a normative or evaluative term is needed then it is more proper to use the term “environmental”, i.e., environmental quality or “environmentally degrading”. Most professional ecologists are not terribly unhappy when ecology is used in the normative sense, preferring the wider public awareness of environmental issues today compared to the widespread ignorance of three decades ago.

One of the main concepts in ecology is the concept of biodiversity. Earth's biodiversity is one of the main things that enable our survival on this planet because we can't survive alone (animals and plants are not only the main source of our food but provide other valuable resources and keep our environment healthy).

Ecology primarily focuses on ecosystems because they are the ones that sustain every life-supporting function on the planet. They not only provide us with food but also regulate climate, water filtration, soil formation, erosion control, etc.

Ecology is today engaged in heavy battle with industry, a battle in which ecology is regularly on the losing side. Environmental protection is often inexistent or inadequate and this is the main reason behind this large number of ecological problems our world is facing today.

Climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, deforestation - these are all serious ecological problems that could produce devastating impact on our entire society if world continues doing business as usual routine. Climate change looks to be the most serious ecological problem of our time and yet the world leaders are reluctant to do

something effective against it. The natural environment is our own environment and we must become aware of that before it's too late. We must think about our children and grandchildren and the heritage we will leave to them.

Our moral values are easily forgotten when money is on the table. The current environmental crisis is the crisis of our conscience and our moral and our society must start setting its values straight because time is running out

(Adapted from: <https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol22/iss1/art49/>)

6. According to this text biodiversity is _____.
 - A. animals and plants
 - B. a measure of the health of ecosystems
 - C. all living things
 - D. environment around us
7. Ecosystems are important because they _____.
 - A. regulate water filtration
 - B. are used ineffectively
 - C. uphold vital functions of all living things
 - D. sustain our life
8. People must take care of their _____.
 - A. offsprings
 - B. environment
 - C. climate change
 - D. air pollution
9. The world's leaders _____.
 - A. want to struggle against serious ecological problems effectively
 - B. are solving ecological problems day by day
 - C. are unwilling to act about the issue of climate change
 - D. do not accept global warming effect
10. When it comes to financial advantage, people _____.
 - A. believe time is running out
 - B. don't think about values
 - C. forget about environmental crisis
 - D. fight for the place under the sun

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices, you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

11. Two factors affect the amount of heat that accumulates and is retained at the surface and therefore the average global surface temperature of a planet such as the Earth. The first factor is the amount of solar insolation impinging on the planet's surface, which can be absorbed and converted into heat. Planets closer to the sun intercept greater amounts of solar isolation. Thus, in general, they exhibit greater surface temperatures than those farthest from the sun. The second overriding factor

affecting warmth of the surface of a planet is the presence and concentration of greenhouse gases in the globe's atmosphere. Like a blanket on a bed, greenhouse gases in the atmosphere intercept and absorb infrared energy radiating from the surface of a planet and re-radiate a portion of that energy back towards the surface. The net result is that planets containing significant amounts of greenhouse gases can be expected to have moderated temperatures.

12. Sea ice in the polar oceans is melting and may disappear entirely during summer months. This will shorten sea routes, say, from Europe and the east coast of the United States to China. It will also make more accessible some natural resources such as oil deposits in the Arctic seabed. Sea level is predicted to rise as higher temperatures expand the volume of ocean waters and melt the snow and ice situated on landmasses, particularly Greenland and Antarctica. Over 20 different GCMs predict that the sea level will rise by 0.2 m to 0.5 m from 2000 to 2100. These models usually assume that glaciers will keep flowing (moving) at their current speed. Recent observations in Greenland have shown that glacial flows are accelerating.
13. The scientists said certain species in certain locations benefited from night-time light: some plants grew faster and some types of bats thrived. But the overall effect was disruptive, particularly to the insects drawn to singeing bulbs or fast-moving car lamps. The amount of lighting in the world has increased and the effects become more evident. Satellite images of the Earth at night show how rapidly the problem is expanding geographically, but lights are also becoming more intense as expensive soft amber bulbs are replaced by greater numbers of cheap bright white LEDs. This is biologically problematic because the white light has a wider spectrum, like sunlight.
14. Supplements of healthy fats could be an immediate way of cutting the harm caused to billions around the world by air pollution, according to emerging research. However, the research also shows air pollution particles can penetrate through the lungs of lab animals into many major organs, including the brain. This raises the possibility that the health damage caused by toxic air is even greater than currently known. The new research on mice showed that omega-3 fatty acids (OFAs), found in flax, hemp and fish oils, can both prevent and treat the inflammation and oxidative stress caused by air pollution, with the OFAs delivering a 30-50% reduction in harm.
15. Interactive telecommunications researchers designed a soil-moisture sensor device that can allow a house plant to communicate with its owner. The device can send short messages to a mobile phone or, by using a service called "Twitter", it can send short messages to the Internet. The messages can range from reminders to water the plant, a thank you or a warning that you over- or under-watered it. To communicate, probes in the soil emit electric waves. A voltage level based on the moisture content is sent through two wires to a circuit board that compares the optimum moisture level with the current one. A local network receives this data and allows the plant to send a message through the device.

16. Greenland's vast ice sheet is undergoing a surge in melting, with the amount of ice vanishing in a single day this week enough to cover the whole of Florida in two inches of water, researchers have found.

(Adapted from: <https://www.visionlearning.com/en/library/Earth-Science/6/Factors-that-Control-Earths-Temperature/234>)

- A. The Earth's surface temperature may depend on the planet's distance from the sun.
- B. This can prevent and treat health problems.
- C. Sea routes can be shorter and more economical depending on climate change.
- D. Night-time pollution affects biological species.
- E. Industrial processes vary greatly and as a result there are many different chemical wastes.
- F. Thirsty plants can now let you know they need water
- G. Emissions caused by traffic are mainly those of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, VOC and small dust particles.
- H. Thawing ice is accelerating on the largest island.

Task 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one, which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices, you do not need to use. Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

The lifestyles of around three average Americans will create enough (17) _____ to kill one person, and the emissions from a single coal-fired power plant are likely to result in more than 900 deaths, according to the first analysis (18) _____ of carbon emissions.

The (19) _____ upon what is known as the “social cost of carbon”, (20) _____ placed upon the damage caused by each ton of carbon dioxide emissions, by assigning an expected death toll from the emissions that (21) _____. The analysis draws upon several public health studies to conclude that for every 4,434 metric tons of CO₂ pumped into the atmosphere beyond the 2020 rate of emissions, one person globally will die prematurely from the increased temperature. This additional CO₂ (22) _____ to the current lifetime emissions of 3.5 Americans.

Adding a further 4m metric tons above last year's level, produced by the average US coal plant, will cost 904 lives worldwide by the end of the century, the research found. On a grander scale, eliminating planet-heating emissions by 2050 would save an expected 74 million lives around the world this century.

(Adapted from:

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/jul/29/carbon-emissions-americans-social-cost>)

- A. new research builds
- B. to calculate the mortal cost
- C. a monetary figure
- D. planet-heating emissions
- E. is equivalent

- F. cause the climate crisis
- G. around this time
- H. which aggravates

Task 5. Read and complete the text below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Weather Wise

All (23) _____ of people need to know what the weather is going to be. They do not all want to know the same information for the same (24) _____ of time, however. For someone sailing a small boat across the English Channel, it's the next six hours or so that matter. Whereas a farmer might be more interested in the (25) _____ of rain over the next six months. The one thing they (26) _____ need, however, is totally dependable information. And it is for this reason that forecasting is a very big international business. Today, because the (27) _____ of forecasts is important to so many people, weather satellites cross from pole to pole every hour and a quarter, (28) _____ back to earth from fifty miles up. (29) _____ it hasn't always been so easy. Ancient Greek philosophers like Aristotle started weather forecasting by trying to work out logically what was happening in the sky (30) _____ them. They weren't always right, but they understood the importance of systematic observation. But forecasting remained limited so long that people only knew what was happening in their own section of the sky. It was the arrival of the electric telegraph in the 1830s that (31) _____ forecasters to get a wider picture of the weather that was on its (32) _____. This information could then be passed on to those in its path while it was still of use.

(Adapted from: https://journals.ametsoc.org/view/journals/wcas/11/4/wcas-d-19-0057_1.xml)

23	A sorts	B brands	C makes	D styles
24	A stage	B term	C season	D period
25	A opportunities	B occasions	C chances	D fortunes
26	A all	B both	C either	D everyone
27	A accuracy	B strictness	C justice	D honesty
28	A translating	B describing	C reviewing	D reporting
29	A Moreover	B Although	C Therefore	D Despite
30	A above	B beyond	C over	D across
31	A allowed	B got	C granted	D let
32	A route	B train	C way	D road

Task 6. Read the texts below. For questions (33-42) choose the correct answer (A,B,C or D). Write your answer on the separate answer sheet.

Sainsbury's, one of Britain's (33) _____ supermarkets, is (34) _____ concerned about (35) _____ out their responsibilities regarding the environment. They claim that many of their customers want to buy products that don't have a negative environmental (36) _____. Due to this, more than 50 per cent of their own-brand products are environmentally (37) _____.

(Adapted from: <https://towmuch.com/posts/it-is-in-the-bag-multiple-choice-vocabulary-test-b2-829.html>)

33.	A. original	B. leading	C. primary	D. important
34.	A. severely	B. completely	C. deeply	D. sadly
35.	A. carrying	B. holding	C. setting	D. acting
36.	A. result	B. effect	C. influence	D. state
37.	A. kind	B. helpful	C. friendly	D. sociable

Latin (38) _____ at state schools across England in an effort to counter the subject's reputation as one that is "elitist" and largely at private schools. A £4m Department for Education (DfE) scheme (39) _____ initially across 40 schools as part of a four-year pilot programme for 11- to 16-year-olds (40) _____ in September 2022. According to a British Council survey, Latin (41) _____ at key stage three in less than 3% of state schools, compared with 49% of independent schools.

The education secretary, Gavin Williamson, said: "We know Latin has a reputation as an elitist subject which is only reserved for the privileged few. But the subject can bring so many benefits to young people, so I want (42) _____ that divide."

He added that there should be "no difference in what pupils learn at state schools and independent schools", adding: "Which is why we have a relentless focus on raising school standards and ensuring all pupils study a broad, ambitious curriculum."

(Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com/education/2021/jul/31/latin-introduced-40-state-secondaries-england>)

38.	A. teaching	B. is to be taught	C. was taught	D. taught
39.	A. rolls up	B. rolled up	C. will be rolled out	D. to be rolled up
40.	A. starting	B. start	C. started	D. will start
41.	A. teach	B. taught	C. has been taught	D. is taught
42.	A. putting an end to	B. to put an end to	C. will put an end to	D. having put an end to

TEST 7

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Practical ways to avoid travel scams this summer

1. One of the most common scams known to travelers is the taxi scam, whereby some taxi drivers will use any excuse to overcharge you. If you end up catching a taxi on a whim, be sure to keep your wits about you and select a taxi with a meter which is functioning correctly. If you must take an unmetered taxi, agree on a fixed price before you embark on your journey.
2. You rent a bike, car or buggy for the day and upon your return, the rental firm demands an additional payment for damage that you have caused. Of course, the damage was already there. Though this is unlikely to happen with reputable rental firms, when renting a vehicle, check it thoroughly before you leave the company's premises and report any previous damage. You may also take photographs of the damage, ensuring that the time and date is recorded on the photograph.
3. More common in large cities, travelers are sometimes faced with fake officials posing as police officers or security officers. More often than not, the aim is to make money out of unsuspecting tourists. For example, a fake police officer may ask for your identification documents but they will only return it to you once you pay them a bribe.
4. Likewise, scammers posing as staff at famous landmarks and tourist attractions will try to sell you fake entry tickets that are invalid. The easiest way to avoid this is to pre-book tickets for attractions online or at an official ticket office.
5. In this scam, swindlers pose as commuters and prey on confused tourists. The scam can be pretty elaborate. Scammers will offer to help you navigate the ticket machine, pretending that your card has been rejected because it is foreign. They will offer to pay for your ticket themselves with their own credit card, except the scammer will select the most expensive ticket on the screen, show you the cost, and ask you to pay them in cash.

(Adapted from: Booy, Ch. (2019). 7 practical ways to avoid travel scams this summer. Available at: https://www.thenationalstudent.com/Travel/2019-08-13/7_practical_ways_to_avoid_travel_scams_this_summer.html)

- A. Take Photos of Strange People
- B. Do Not Trust All People in Uniform
- C. Confirm the Fee Before Using the Service
- D. Never Use Credit Cards While Travelling
- E. Buy Tickets With Officials

- F. Beware of Uncalled Assistants
- G. Make Sure You Do Not Pay for Other's Faults
- H. Ask Taxi-Drivers for Change

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

What I Learnt from Failing a University Module

Back in May, I completed some coursework which I unfortunately failed. There are probably many reasons for this; I'm not going to blame my failing on anything but myself, so let's talk about why.

So, first things first – sociology. I have never studied sociology before, so to complete my first essay in the subject in my fourth year of university was a big leap. The structure to it is pretty much like psychology essays, which I really struggled with in sixth form. When it all came up again, it threw me a little. I didn't particularly find the unit interesting, which obviously played a huge part in my engagement with it; in all honesty, I wasn't interested in the topic at all.

Another huge influence on my low grade was my depression. I'm not sure whether it's the medication or the illness itself, but brain fog is horrendous. Nothing would flourish. It might be a dramatic comparison but think of it like this: an ice skater can't really skate without skates. They could go on the ice with normal shoes, but it wouldn't be anything like their normal performance. It's kind of the same with writing. Your brain is your tool and when it's affected by an illness, it's hard to perform to the best of your ability. Well, there was one thing I should have done – I could have spoken to someone about it – as I was still in the early stages of my treatment, I could, in fact, apply for special circumstances and extra time. However, I was almost too ashamed to come forward. I didn't really think I was applicable – I felt as though it would be unfair on those who truly needed it. Despite this, I didn't speak to any lecturers or course mates about my concerns.

The thing is, though: you shouldn't be afraid to ask for extra help, especially when you need it. Medication doesn't make you weak, however, it does make some things slightly harder than before.

Author Og Mandino famously said in "The Greatest Salesman", "Failure will never overtake me if my determination to succeed is strong enough". I love this quote; you can only be knocked back by failure if you allow it. It does hurt; getting knocked back can be damaging, but it can also make you stronger. I feel like I've spent my whole life 'failing'. I was never the best at school; I got Bs and Cs when everyone else got As and A*s. I went to a polytechnic university when everyone else went to a red brick university. However, I've got to where I am today through lots of determination and I'm not going to let one bad grade get me down.

The thing is, failure is just an opportunity to succeed again. I can try again once I am feeling better. Don't let anything, especially mental health, hold you back.

(Emma Green at University of Chester)

(Adapted from: Green, E. (2019). *What I learnt from failing a university module*.
Available at: https://www.thenationalstudent.com/Advice/2019-04-12/what_i_learnt_from_failing_a_university_module.html)

6. In this abstract the author claims that _____.
 - A. she needed help when taking the course
 - B. circumstances should not prevent you from success
 - C. taking medicines cause exam failure
 - D. the lectures refused to help her
7. The second paragraph suggests that _____.
 - A. the author's major is sociology
 - B. the author's major is psychology
 - C. the structure of the essay was too complicated
 - D. the subject did not arouse interest of the author
8. The reason of the author's depression is _____.
 - A. mental illness
 - B. medicines taken
 - C. both A and B
 - D. unknown to her
9. The author regretted that _____.
 - A. she hadn't asked for help
 - B. she had asked the doctor's opinion
 - C. the lecturer hadn't understood her
 - D. she had taken the medicines
10. Mandino's quotation probably means that _____.
 - A. failure can break a person down
 - B. failure doesn't matter if you want to win
 - C. no failure – no success
 - D. a person should be strong to overcome failure
11. It is inferred from the text that _____.
 - A. the author was a brilliant student
 - B. she studies at a top university
 - C. the author was an average student
 - D. she failed many exams

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

The Clock's Ticking: A reading list for climate change

12. No. More. Plastic. – Martin Dorey

This little book about little things that you can do to make a big impact on the planet has been a sensation so far, mentioned recently in *Stylist Magazine* as an editor's weekly favorite. Written by expert in all things anti-plastic, Martin Dorey,

this is an incredibly useful and quick read that will get you up to speed on how you can get rid of single-use plastics from your lifestyle.

13. The Uninhabitable Earth – David Wallace-Wells

In what Penguin describes as a ‘travelogue to the near future’, David Wallace-Wells explores at length the destruction that Global Warming will cause to our planet if it continues at the pace it is currently. From famine to flood, the picture painted is a frightening one that can leave behind it a sense of claustrophobia and time running out akin to a tale of biblical apocalypse.

14. Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Development – Vandana Shiva

Gender stereotypes exist everywhere, in this case most notably in the fact that we refer to our very planet as Mother Earth, a collection of lands which feed and nourish us. And whilst our world certainly does provide an awful amount for us, the problem is what we are giving back – in this case, what we aren’t.

15. This Changes Everything: Capitalism Vs. The Climate – Naomi Klein

You might recognize her name from another bestseller, *No Is Not Enough*, about the presidency of Donald Trump. In *This Changes Everything*, Naomi Klein looks not only at the ways we can help improve the current environmental situation or the terrible things to come as a result but instead focuses on how we have got to this point: capitalism.

16. Climate Changed – Philippe Squarzoni

With a little less pressing doom and gloom than Naomi Klein, Philippe explores his personal journey in learning what climate change is all about through his character educating a friend on what he knows; in essence, you are that friend being told – sometimes bluntly, but always reassuringly – what has happened, what is happening and what needs to happen next.

(Adapted from: Stevenson, Ch. (2019). *The Clock's Ticking: A reading list for climate change*. Available at: https://www.thenationalstudent.com/Books/2019-06-20/the_clock_s_ticking_a_reading_list_for_climate_change.html)

- A. The work touched upon the issue of overpopulation.
- B. The reader is addressed directly.
- C. The book describes the consequences of temperature rise.
- D. The work focus on the birth of the planet.
- E. The book involves the US president.
- F. The author offers the guideline of recycling waste.
- G. The author suggests that economy has triggered the climate change.
- H. The book compares the spreading of plastics with apocalypses.

Task 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Migrants of the World

With the topic of immigration taking over the news, University of Washington researchers wanted to figure out a way (17) _____ migrants around the world. Using a new statistical method (18) _____, the team looked (19) _____ from 1990 to 2015. They found that, as the world's population kept climbing, the rate of people (20) _____ has remained steady, at just over 1 percent. (21) _____, from 2010 to 2015, about 85 million people (out of a global population of 7 billion) crossed an international border to a new home. That's compared with 69 million from 1990 to 1995, when the global population was 5.3 billion. The researchers also found that 1 in 4 (22) _____ international moves is a migrant returning to their homeland.

(Adapted from: <https://www.discovermagazine.com/planet-earth/immigration-rates-are-steady-heres-where-migrants-are-coming-from-and-going>)

- A. relocating to another country
- B. to accurately count
- C. that they developed
- D. of moving to
- E. for example
- F. however
- G. at migration trends
- H. of these

Task 5. Read and complete the text below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

The Navy is (23) _____ a new system to (24) _____ carbon dioxide from the air. The Advanced Carbon Dioxide Removal Unit can absorb pollutants when the temperature is (25) _____ 20°C. The (26) _____ heat generated can then be cycled repeatedly – reducing energy consumption. It can be used in mining, submarines and (27) _____ polluted areas.

(Adapted from: Discover (2019). June 2019)

23	A looking after	B being designed	C terminating	D developing
24	A tidy up	B polish	C remove	D clean
25	A higher	B absolutely	C approximately	D ultimately
26	A lack	B excess	C over	D abundance
27	A highly	B extraordinary	C awfully	D common

Sidewalk Labs, owned by Google's parent company Alphabet, has (28) _____ land in Toronto, Canada to build a model city of what we will all live in the future. This model will (29) _____ be used in cities all around the world. (30) _____, a group of people (31) _____ as Block Sidewalk are protesting (32) _____ the development.

(Adapted from: https://www.thenationalstudent.com/Technology/2019-05-26/this_week_in_tech_google_wants_to_build_a_city.html)

28	A given	B obtained	C reached	D claimed
29	A after	B then	C below	D than
30	A However	B Moreover	C Besides	D Hence
31	A fond of	B noticed	C famous for	D known
32	A at	B for	C against	D apart

Task 6. Read the text below. For each of the empty space (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Greta Thunberg: What Does the Teenage Climate Change Activist Want?

In May 2018, aged 15, Greta (33) _____ a climate change essay competition in a local newspaper. Three months later, in August, she started protesting in front of the Swedish parliament building, vowing to continue until the Swedish government (34) _____ the carbon emissions target agreed by world leaders in Paris, in 2015.

She held a sign that read “School Strike for Climate” and (35) _____ regularly missing lessons to go on strike on Fridays, urging students around the world to join her.

Her protests went viral on social media and as support for her cause grew, other strikes started around the world, spreading with the hashtag #FridaysForFuture.

By December 2018, more than 20,000 students around the world (36) _____ her in countries including Australia, the UK, Belgium, the US and Japan. She joined strikes around Europe, choosing to travel by train to limit her impact on the environment.

Greta says big governments and businesses around the world (37) _____ quickly enough to cut carbon emissions and has attacked world leaders for failing young people.

Initially, her protests focused on the Swedish government’s climate targets, and she urged students around the world to make similar demands in their own countries.

But as her fame has grown, she has called for governments around the world to do more (38) _____ global emissions. She has spoken at international meetings, including (39) _____ 2019 climate change gathering in New York, and this year's World Economic Forum in Davos.

At the forum, she (40) _____ for banks, firms and governments to stop (41) _____ and subsidizing fossil fuels, such as oil, coal and gas. “Instead, they (42) _____ invest their money in existing sustainable technologies, research and in restoring nature,” she said.

(Adapted from: Greta Thunberg: What does the teenage climate change activist want? Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-49918719>)

33	A won	B win	C has won	D was winning
34	A to meet	B meet	C met	D has met
35	A begins	B began	C has begun	D was beginning
36	A joined	B had joined	C has joined	D were joined
37	A are not moved	B hasn't moved	C are not moving	D won't be moving
38	A cut	B to cutting	C for cut	D to cut
39	A UN's	B UNs'	C the UN	D the UN's
40	A would call	B called	C had called	D was called
41	A investing	B invest	C to invest	D for investing
42	A ought	B should	C have	D must

TEST 8

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices, you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Our Plastic Pollution Crisis Is Too Big for Recycling to Fix

1. Every minute, every single day, the equivalent of a truckload of plastic enters our oceans. In the name of profit and convenience, corporations are literally choking our planet with a substance that does not just “go away” when we toss it into a bin. Since the 1950s, some 8.3bn tons of plastic have been produced worldwide, and to date, only 9% of that has been recycled. Our oceans bear the brunt of our plastics epidemic – up to 12.7m tons of plastic end up in them every year.
2. For years, we’ve been conned into thinking the problem of plastic packaging can be solved through better individual action. We’re told that if we simply recycle, we’re doing our part. We’re told that if we bring reusable bags to the grocery store, we’re saving the world. We think that if we drink from a reusable bottle, we’re making enough of a difference. But the truth is that we cannot recycle our way out of this mess.
3. Recycling alone will never stem the flow of plastics into our oceans; we have to get to the source of the problem and slow down the production of all this plastic waste. Think about it: if your home was flooding because you had left the faucet on, your first step wouldn’t be to start mopping. You’d first cut the flooding off at its source – the faucet. In many ways, our plastics problem is no different. We need corporations – those like Coca-Cola, Unilever, Starbucks and Nestlé that continue to churn out throwaway plastic bottles, cups, and straws – to step up and show real accountability for the mess they’ve created. Drink companies produce over 500bn single-use plastic bottles annually; there is no way that we can recycle our way out of a problem of that scale.
4. Municipal bag, cup and straw bans like those in Morocco, Iceland, Vancouver and some US cities are a great start, but also not enough. And while clean-up efforts are helpful in addressing litter problems, they can’t begin to touch the problems created by microplastics – the tiny particulates of plastic that now permeate our waterways and broader environment.
5. Not long ago, we existed in a world without throwaway plastic, and we can thrive that way again. The world’s largest corporations – with all their profits and innovation labs – are well positioned to help move us beyond single-use plastics. All over the world people are already innovating toward solutions that focus on reusing and reducing plastics. It’s time to accelerate this process and move beyond half measures and baby steps. Corporations are safe when they can tell us to simply recycle away their pollution.

(Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2018/jun/09/recycling-plastic-crisis-oceans-pollution-corporate-responsibility>)

- A. The way we are used to think about recycling.
- B. Plastic epidemics on the rise.
- C. The main threat to our waterways.
- D. Real steps are needed from the corporations.
- E. A world without throwaway plastic.
- F. Time to find new ways to fight plastic pollution.
- G. Water problem should have a political solution.

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Desertification

Desertification is the degradation of land in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas. It is caused primarily by human activities and climatic variations. Desertification does not refer to the expansion of existing deserts. It occurs because dryland ecosystems, which cover over one third of the world's land area, are extremely vulnerable to over-exploitation and inappropriate land use. Poverty, political instability, deforestation, overgrazing, and bad irrigation practices can all undermine the land's fertility.

You also read that both nature and humans influence desertification. Let's look at one region that has captured the attention of the world for at least the past 40 years—the Sahel of North Africa. The Sahel is the semi-arid transition region between the Sahara desert to the north and wetter regions of equatorial Africa to the south. It extends from the Atlantic in the west to the Indian Ocean in the east. It has high variability of rainfall, and the land consists of stabilized ancient sand seas. It is one of the poorest and most environmentally degraded areas on earth.

Beginning in the 1960s, the area became very dry and hundreds of thousands died of starvation. Was the devastation the result of human misuse of the land, was it the result of natural changes in climate, or was it the result of both? Answers to these questions have not come easily.

At first, land use and land degradation were thought to be the primary causes. The United Nations Conference on Desertification focused attention on land use, and led to the emphasis on land degradation as the cause of desertification. Since then, we have found that the issue is more complicated. Climate of the Sahel and the Sahara has changed greatly over the past 11,000 years since the end of the last ice age. The Sahara has expanded and contracted, changing the course of civilizations. One of the most striking climate changes of the past 11,000 years caused the abrupt desertification of the Saharan and Arabia regions midway through that period. The resulting loss of the Sahara to agricultural pursuits may be an important reason that civilizations were founded along the valleys of the Nile, the Tigris, and the Euphrates.

German scientists, employing a new climate system model, have concluded that this desertification was initiated by subtle changes in the Earth's orbit and strongly amplified by resulting atmospheric and vegetation feedbacks in the subtropics. The timing of this transition was, they report, mainly governed by a global interplay among atmosphere, ocean, sea ice, and vegetation.

(Adapted from: <https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/chapter-3/>)

6. Desertification is the degradation _____.
 - A. of land
 - B. forests
 - C. sea shores
 - D. deserts
7. Desertification is influenced by _____.
 - A. political situation
 - B. wars
 - C. nature and humans
 - D. people's activity
8. The Sahel is _____.
 - A. the semi-arid transition region
 - B. wet region of Africa
 - C. sand and dunes
 - D. the most arid part of the desert
9. Conference on Desertification focused attention on _____.
 - A. environment
 - B. water reserves
 - C. land use
 - D. climate change
10. Desertification was initiated by subtle changes in _____.
 - A. climate
 - B. the Earth's orbit
 - C. water level in the oceans
 - D. vegetation

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices, you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

11. Oil is a liquid fossil fuel formed from the remains of marine microorganisms deposited on the sea floor. After millions of years, the deposits end up in rock and sediment where oil is trapped in small spaces. It can be extracted by large drilling platforms. Oil is the most widely used fossil fuel. Crude oil consists of many different organic compounds which are transformed to products in a refining process. It is applied in cars, jets, roads and roofs and many other. Oil cannot be found everywhere on earth and consequentially, there have been wars on oil supplies. A well-known example is the Gulf War of 1991.

- 12.** Svante Arrhenius (1859-1927) was a Swedish scientist that was the first to claim in 1896 that fossil fuel combustion may eventually result in enhanced global warming. He proposed a relation between atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations and temperature. He found that the average surface temperature of the earth is about 15°C because of the infrared absorption capacity of water vapor and carbon dioxide. This is called the natural greenhouse effect. Arrhenius suggested a doubling of the CO₂ concentration would lead to a 5°C temperature rise. He and Thomas Chamberlin calculated that human activities could warm the earth by adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. This research was a by-product of research of whether carbon dioxide would explain the causes of the great Ice Ages. This was not actually verified until 1987.
- 13.** For six million years, the Colorado River flowed from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Now, after its waters are diverted to quench the thirst of millions of people, cattle, and thousands of acres of crops, the river is reduced to a trickle long before it reaches the Gulf of California. Even as demand for water is increasing, the “use-it-or-lose-it” water laws in the West make it difficult for U.S. farmers to save their surplus water. South of the Mexican border, the Colorado River disappears completely. Over the years, as more of the river was dammed and diverted, the delta dried up. Farms, towns, and wetlands faded away.
- 14.** If there’s one fact to explain our modern energy system, it’s this: America is awash in cheap and plentiful natural gas. Thanks to advancements in hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling, natural gas production has risen sharply in the United States, increasing 35 percent since 2005. This boom is causing U.S. utilities to use more natural gas instead of coal to supply the nation’s electricity. But America’s natural gas revolution is affecting more than the domestic market. It’s also fueling the debate over coal exports. As natural gas displaces coal in the United States, energy companies are looking to export more coal overseas – much of it headed to China and other Asian markets. Doing so requires the approval and construction of several new coal export terminals on the Pacific coast. Environmental groups have opposed coal exports over concerns about their effect on climate change.
- 15.** It has often been said that “knowledge is power.” Although unsaid, knowledge is also wealth. Indeed, in today’s knowledge-based economy, intellectual property is often the single most important asset of an enterprise. Intangible assets now represent almost 75% of the total market value of the Standard and Poor’s (S&P) 500 companies, double what it was 10 years ago. Those companies that fail to accord intellectual property a position at the top of the corporate agenda, are now, at best, doomed to lose competitive advantage; at worst, they may face ruin. It is for this reason that businesspeople should have a basic understanding of the nature and uses of intellectual property. Intellectual property presents different opportunities (and different challenges) as an enterprise or an industry moves through the normal business life cycle.

16. Pupils who are due to sit GCSEs and A-levels next summer will be given advance notice of the focus of some examinations to try to mitigate for learning lost as a result of the pandemic, according to plans unveiled by the government. Ministers have already stated their intention that exams should go ahead in England next summer, but under proposals published on Monday schools will be given some choice over topics in a number of GCSE subjects, in recognition that many students will not have time to complete the whole curriculum because of lockdowns and self-isolation.

(Adapted from: <https://www.lenntech.es/greenhouse-effect/fossil-fuels.htm>)

- A. First hypotheses of climate change.
- B. Human interference into nature and its consequences.
- C. Interdependence of two fossils in the energy system.
- D. One of the most precious raw materials, which can be a cause of war
- E. Its knowledge can get you the competitive advantage in business.
- F. It was thought to be of concern only to a rare few engineers and scientists.
- G. Restoring and connecting habitat across Britain could save a fifth of species by 2030, says report by Rewilding Britain.
- H. Taking final exams will be easier next year.

Task 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one, which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices, you do not need to use. Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

To Travel or Not to Travel

I have always been thinking if the cost of travelling compensates the experience. Travelling is (17) _____. Imagine going around the world experiencing all the different things (18) _____ in your home country. Travelling gives you a great thing to put on applications because it shows that you are flexible to travel and understand travelling for work.

With travelling you could literally go anywhere in the world. You could never run out of different places to visit (19) _____! Entering a new country usually changes your views about everything.

Another thing with travelling is the cultural exchange (20) _____. The best way to do it is communicating with local people. So, I usually tend to stay away from all the touristy areas to feel more like the locals. (21) _____, travelling does have a disadvantage - the cost. Travelling not by yourself (22) _____ is more expensive. But one way to save is going on cruises. They are the best for big families.

(Adapted from: <https://www.thisibelieve.org/essay/91221/>)

- A. because there are so many
- B. but with your family
- C. such a pleasure

- D. Moreover
- E. Despite that fact
- F. not to exist
- G. that aren't the same
- H. you get

Task 5. Read and complete the text below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

You Are Never Too Late to Learn

Education is a long process that not only provides us with basic (23) _____ such as literacy and (24) _____, but is also essential in shaping our future lives. From the moment we enter (25) _____ as small children, and as we progress through (26) _____ and secondary education, we are laying the foundations for the life ahead of us. We must (27) _____ ourselves to work hard so that we can (28) _____ exams and gain the (29) _____ we will need to secure a good job. We must also (30) _____ valuable life skills so that we can fit in with those around us.

After finishing school, many progress to (31) _____ education where they will learn more useful skills such as computer (32) _____ or basic business management.

(Adapted from: <https://tuyensinh247.com/bai-tap-13454.html>)

23	A areas	B skills	C habits	D options
24	A calculation	B counting	C numeracy	D account
25	A kindergarten	B school	C college	D lyceum
26	A grammar	B primary	C comprehensive	D modern
27	A force	B make	C compel	D discipline
28	A pass	B revise	C take	D sit
29	A qualification	B profession	C speciality	D career
30	A run	B take	C acquire	D had
31	A secondary	B further	C higher	D high
32	A literacy	B basis	C management	D forms

Task 6. Read the texts below. For questions (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answer on the separate answer sheet.

Why You Should Learn a Dead Language

There are practical reasons for learning an extinct language. It can make (33) _____ second, third, even fourth languages easier. Linguists map languages on to family trees. In the Indo-European language family, groups as seemingly disparate as Indo-Iranian and Balto-Slavic (34) _____ from a lost parent language called Proto-Indo-European. So, according to the same principle that your great-

grandfather had children and grand-children and great-grandchildren, (35) _____ a language that occupies a place farther up the family tree will mean that younger languages (36) _____ out of it.

This argument (37) _____ in defense of learning Latin, which is parent to French and Spanish, among others (it (38) _____ to Ancient Greek, however, whose offspring are few).

Some dead languages are more dead than others. Languages whose writings are beloved never really (39) _____. Old English will be with us as long as we (40) _____ Beowulf. While our fascination with King Arthur rumbles on, Old English's inheritor, Middle English, survives. Middle English romance tales of the kings, queens and chivalric heroes of Britain (41) _____ into the stories we still tell our children, while film studios seemingly never (42) _____ of adapting them. Show me a lover of televised dragons and I will show you a fan of medieval literature.

(Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com/education/2013/sep/16/why-learn-a-dead-language>)

33	A. acquiring	B. to acquire	C. acquired	D. have acquired
34	A. descend	B. to descend	C. descending	D. will descend
35	A. to learn	B. learning	C. learnt	D. will learn
36	A. to grow up	B. grew up	C. will have grown up	D. growing up
37	A. is often used	B. to be used	C. will be used	D. using
38	A. applies	B. applying	C. was applied	D. doesn't apply
39	A. die	B. died	C. dying	D. dead
40	A. treasured	B. will treasure	C. are treasured	D. treasure
41	A. to weave	B. are woven	C. being woven	D. woven
42	A. tire	B. tired	C. being tired	D. tiring

TEST 9

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

How to be the Best Roommate Ever

1. Nobody likes to live in a room littered with dirty dishes, overflowing garbage cans, or laundry all over the floor. It's totally understandable to put off washing your dishes when you have a huge exam the next day, but make sure your mess doesn't stay there too long. Not only can it be annoying for your roommate, but it's kind of gross, too!
2. While it might sound like a no-brainer, don't borrow your roommate's stuff without asking! Later on in the semester, you and your roommate might decide to start sharing clothes and food. But until you talk about it, borrowing her stuff is off-limits. Using her stapler once or twice won't be a big deal. However, eating her food, taking her school supplies, or borrowing her clothes is a big no-no!
3. At the beginning of the year, it can be hard to tell if you and your roomie will really click. Make it easier by trying to form a relationship right off the bat. Plan to go to the dining hall together during the first week of school to get to know each other and find out what you have in common. Discovering that you both love Harry Potter or want to join the same intramural team can help the two of you develop a friendly relationship early on!
4. In most dorms, each person gets a bed, a dresser, a desk, and a closet. Your room will likely be set up in a way that all your furniture is on one side of the room, and your roommate's is on the other. Keeping track of your stuff and maintaining your privacy can be a lot easier if each of you claims one section of the room.
5. Now that you're in college, you're expected to act like an adult. So, when there's a conflict between you and your roommate, be mature and calmly start a conversation about it – don't be passive-aggressive. “My roommate has a knack of leaving notes everywhere or Facebook messages us rather than talk to us in person. Not cool!” says Heather, a student at University of Oregon. She suggests being upfront to solve problems rather than avoiding a face-to-face talk.

(Adapted from: Doherty, K. (2014). How to be the Best Roommate Ever. Available at: <https://www.hercampus.com/high-school/how-be-best-roommate-ever>)

- A. Don't Act Like You Own the Place
- B. Set Your Ground Rules Early
- C. Communicate
- D. Respect Your Roommate's Habits
- E. Try to Bond with Your Roommate

- F. Keep Your Stuff on “Your Side”
- G. Clean Up after Yourself
- H. Respect Privacy

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

How I Landed a Great Internship Without Having “Connections”

The job market has become increasingly competitive. Most college students are eager to build up their resumes with work experience that will help them with their future career. With such a competitive market, people are trying to get ahead of the crowd and set themselves apart. Networking is a great way to open doors for yourself and work your way into new opportunities. Knowing a guy who knows a guy who knows a guy who works for this great company can be extremely beneficial – *if you know that guy*.

Does it make it a little easier to get in with a company if you know someone who can recommend you? *Probably*. Is it possible to get an internship without that connection? *Definitely*.

If you go into your internship search with the mindset that you have it harder than others, you’re not doing yourself any favors. A sense of entitlement or automatic defeat is a recipe for disaster in any situation, especially an internship search where *there will definitely be rejection*. Rejection is a part of life. The most successful people got thousands of “NOs” before they get a yes – and all you need is ONE yes.

Do research ahead of time and allow yourself time to get organized. Think of broader industries and research the companies within those industries. Researching will help you gain a better understanding the type of work you can see yourself doing.

Start with what you have. Talk to your peers, mentors, friends, family, family friends, professors, anyone. Though that person you know might not be directly tied to a specific position, they may know something or someone who could link you to an opportunity.

Many universities have career centers that are often overlooked. These centers are designed to help you. These services are usually included as part of your tuition, you might as well use them to your advantage. Many companies have relationships and contracts set up with universities, so your career center may be able to connect you with an opportunity or at least give you somewhere to start.

You will have to send out tons of applications just to hear back from a handful, and that’s normal. For example, you may apply to over 50 jobs, and you might hear back from maybe 2, 3 or even less. You probably won’t have much work experience, so don’t get too discouraged if you don’t hear back from as many companies as you’d like.

Finally, internship is not what you’ll be doing for the rest of your life, but it can give you insight into what it is you hope to do in the long run. Once you begin working you’ll realize what it is you’re interested in and what your next move should be.

(Adapted from: Cary, G. (2017). How I Landed a Great Internship Without Having “Connections”. Available at: <https://medium.com/agilent-careers/how-i-landed-a-great-internship-without-having-connections-27513867cd1f>)

6. According to the first paragraph, to get a good job people should _____.
A. write a brilliant resume
B. provide more opportunities
C. have special acquaintances
D. be more competitive
7. The third paragraph claims that _____.
A. an applicant should be positive about the answer
B. all attempts will be rejected
C. negative answers are hardly normal
D. you will definitely have one “yes”
8. The author does not offer to _____.
A. consider different opportunities
B. create a competitive resume
C. consult with universities’ career centers
D. find useful acquaintances
9. The higher educational establishments may suggest _____.
A. doing a research of companies within a particular industry
B. identifying the job you are interested in
C. establishing contacts with useful acquaintances
D. connecting with a probable employer
10. The text implies that _____.
A. a person applying to 50 jobs will succeed
B. an applicant will never have much work experience
C. you may get 10 times less answers than you expect
D. rejections should discourage you
11. A probable conclusion is that _____.
A. working experience may help to decide upon future career
B. you should start working at college to gain work experience
C. it is impossible to get a good job without acquaintances
D. applicants should know their interests before applying

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

12. Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) Scholars Program offers paid summer internship opportunities to undergraduate and graduate students pursuing STEM degrees. The selected interns gain valuable hands-on experiences working with full-time AFRL scientists and engineers on cutting-edge research and technology.
13. The NIBIB sponsored Biomedical Engineering Summer Internship Program (BESIP) is for undergraduate biomedical engineering students who have completed their junior year of college. The 10-week program, under the guidance of Dr. Robert Lutz, BESIP Program Director, will allow rising senior bioengineering students to participate in cutting edge biomedical research projects under the mentorship of world-class scientists in NIH laboratories in Bethesda, MD.

- 14.** The Bridges to the Baccalaureate Program provides support to institutions to help students make transitions at a critical stage in their development as scientists. The program is aimed at helping students make the transition from 2-year junior or community colleges to full 4-year baccalaureate programs. The purpose of the program is to increase the pool of community college students who go on to research careers in the biomedical sciences and will be available to participate in NIH-funded research.
- 15.** With an emphasis on two-year colleges, Advanced Technological Education (ATE) focuses on the education of technicians for the high-technology fields that drive our nation's economy. The program involves partnerships between academic institutions and industry to promote improvement in the education of science and engineering technicians at undergraduate and secondary schools.
- 16.** The U.S. Department of Energy Collegiate Wind Competition challenges teams of undergraduate students to design a wind-driven system based on market research, develop a business plan to market the product, build and test the turbine against set requirements, and demonstrate knowledge of siting constraints and location challenges for product installation.

(Adapted from: <https://stemundergrads.science.gov/>)

- A.** First year students may participate in this 3-month program.
- B.** Only post-graduate students are allowed to participate.
- C.** The program presupposes a complete technical elaboration.
- D.** The applicants are offered to obtain a scientific degree.
- E.** The competitors should prepare a full plan before constructing their systems.
- F.** The participants may gain practical experience.
- G.** This training program offers a scholarship.
- H.** This program suggests two or four years of studies.

Task 4. Read the text bellow. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

During the interview, if you are not sure how to answer the question, ask for clarification. Then (17) _____ to include these points in your answer: a specific situation, the tasks that needed to be done, the action you took, the results, i.e., what happened.

It's important (18) _____ there are no right or wrong answers. The interviewer is simply (19) _____ how you behaved in a given situation. How you respond will determine (20) _____ between your skills and the position the company is seeking to fill.

So, listen carefully, be clear and detailed (21) _____ and, most importantly, be honest. If your answers aren't (22) _____, this position may not be the best job for you.

(Adapted from: How to Prepare for a Behavioral Job Interview. Available at: <https://www.thebalancecareers.com/behavioral-job-interviews-2058575>)

- A. what the interviewer is looking for
- B. to keep in mind that
- C. be sure
- D. when you respond
- E. trying to understand
- F. who is going to take the position
- G. what you say
- H. if there is a fit

Task 5. Read and complete the text below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

On July 21, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first man to (23) _____ foot on the lunar surface, joined by Buzz Aldrin 22 minutes later in NASA's Apollo 11 mission. Armstrong (24) _____ history, digging the US flag into the surface and delivering his "one small step" (25) _____ that brought an end to the Space Race with the Soviet Union. The event has been shrouded in conspiracy though, by wild claims NASA faked the event in a film studio and (26) _____ the footage (27) _____ to boost morale in America at the height of the Cold War.

(Adapted from: <https://www.space.com/15519-neil-armstrong-man-moon.html>)

23	A cross	B step	C move	D set
24	A made	B put	C spent	D did
25	A word	B speech	C report	D talk
26	A delayed	B loosed	C slowed down	D dissolved
27	A in a view	B for that	C so	D in order

Fuel cells and water electrolyzers that are cheap and efficient will form the cornerstone of a hydrogen fuel (28) _____ economy, which is one of the most promising clean and sustainable alternatives to (29) _____ fuels. These devices (30) _____ materials called electrocatalysts to work, so the (31) _____ of efficient and low-cost catalysts is essential to make hydrogen fuel a viable alternative. Researchers at Aalto university have developed a new catalyst material to (32) _____ these technologies.

(Adapted from:

<https://news.google.com/topics/CAAqJggKliBDQkFTRWdvSUwyMHZNRFP0Y1RjU0FtVnVHZ0pIUWlnQVAB?hl=en-GB&gl=GB&ceid=GB%3Aen>)

28	A depend	B performed	C constructed	D based
29	A focus	B fire	C force	D fossil
30	A obtain	B rely on	C put off	D keep on
31	A development	B studying	C evolution	D process
32	A interact	B improve	C impeach	D increase

Task 6. Read the text bellow. For each of the empty space (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

A comet (33) _____ Atlas is currently heading toward the sun, and it just might put on a really good show in a couple of months. (34) _____ last December by the Asteroid Terrestrial-impact Last Alert system in Hawaii (thus the name ATLAS for the comet), the comet (35) _____ much brighter than experts had predicted. If it (36) _____ to hold its shape as it moves nearer to the sun, it (37) _____ brighter than Venus.

(Adapted from: <https://phys.org/news/2020-03-comet-atlas.html>)

33	A called	B calling	C having called	D calls
34	A Being discovered	B Discovered	C Discovering	D Having discovered
35	A had grown	B grew	C has been growing	D had been growing
36	A would manage	B will manage	C managed	D manages
37	A could grow	B will be growing	C grew	D grows

Everyday life without artificial intelligence is barely conceivable in today's world. Countless applications in areas such as autonomous driving, foreign language translation or medical diagnostics (38) _____ their way into our lives. In chemical research, too, great efforts (39) _____ (40) _____ artificial intelligence (AI), also (41) _____ as machine learning, effectively. These technologies have already been used to predict the properties of individual molecules, making it easier for researchers to select the compound (42) _____.

(Adapted from: <https://www.heritagedaily.com/2020/03/new-material-developed-could-help-clean-energy-revolution/126724>)

38	A are found	B are finding	C have found	D found
39	A have made	B are making	C make	D are being made
40	A to be applied	B to apply	C to have applied	D being applied
41	A knowing	B known	C to know	D having known
42	A produce	B producing	C to produce	D to be produced

TEST 10

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are two choices, you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

What Is an Earthquake

1. An earthquake is the vibration of the earth produced by the rapid release of energy. Most often, earthquakes are caused by slippage along a fault in the earth's crust. The energy released radiates in all directions from its source, called the focus, in the form of waves. These waves are analogous to those produced when a stone is dropped into a calm pond. Just as the impact of the stone sets water waves in motion, an earthquake generates seismic waves that radiate throughout the Earth. Even though the energy dissipates rapidly with increasing distance from the focus, sensitive instruments located around the world record the event.
2. Over 30,000 earthquakes that are strong enough to be felt occur worldwide annually. Fortunately, most are minor tremors and do very little damage. Generally, only about 75 significant earthquakes take place each year, and many of these occur in remote regions.
3. However, occasionally a large earthquake occurs near a large population centre. The tremendous energy released by atomic explosions or by volcanic eruptions can produce an earthquake, but these events are relatively weak and infrequent. What mechanism produces a destructive earthquake? Ample evidence exists that the Earth is not a static planet.
4. We know that the Earth's crust has been uplifted at times, because we have found numerous ancient wave-cut benches many metres above the level of the highest tides. Other regions exhibit evidence of extensive subsidence. In addition, we also have evidence that indicates horizontal movement. These movements are usually associated with large fractures in the Earth's crust called faults. Typically, earthquakes occur along preexisting faults that formed in the distant past along zones of weakness in the Earth's crust.
5. Some are very large and can generate major earthquakes. One example is the San Andreas Fault that separates two great sections of the Earth's lithosphere: the North American plate and the Pacific plate. It trends in a northwesterly direction for nearly 1,300 kilometres through much of western California. Other faults are small and produce only minor and infrequent earthquakes. However, the vast majority of faults are inactive and do not generate earthquakes at all.

(Adapted from: <https://www.usgs.gov/programs/earthquake-hazards/science-earthquakes>)

- A. Earthquakes worldwide.
- B. The cause of earthquakes.
- C. Earth is in constant motion.
- D. Some examples of earthquakes
- E. Movements of the Earth
- F. Horizontal movement of the Earth.
- G. Seismic waves.

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Understanding The Sources of Rising Carbon Dioxide

Every time we get into our car, turn the key and drive somewhere, we burn gasoline, a fossil fuel derived from crude oil. The burning of the organic materials in fossil fuels produces energy and releases carbon dioxide and other compounds into the Earth's atmosphere. Greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide trap heat in our atmosphere, warming it and disturbing the Earth's climate.

Scientists agree that human activities have been the primary source for the observed rise in atmospheric carbon dioxide since the beginning of the fossil fuel era in the 1860s. Eighty-five percent of all human-produced carbon dioxide emissions come from the burning of fossil fuels like coal, natural gas and oil, including gasoline. The remainder results from the clearing of forests and other land use, as well as some industrial processes such as cement manufacturing. The use of fossil fuels has grown rapidly especially since the end of World War II and continues to increase exponentially. In fact, more than half of all fossil fuels ever used by humans have been consumed in just the last 20 years.

Human activities add a worldwide average of almost 1.4 metric tons of carbon per person per year to the atmosphere. Before industrialization, the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere was about 280 parts per million. By 1958, the concentration of carbon dioxide had increased to around 315 parts per million, and by 2007, it had risen to about 383 parts per million. These increases were due to human activity.

While we are able to measure accurately the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, much about the processes that govern its atmospheric concentration remains a mystery. Scientists still do not know precisely where all the carbon dioxide in our atmosphere comes from and where it goes. They want to learn more about the magnitudes and distributions of carbon dioxide's sources and the places it is absorbed. This knowledge will help improve critical forecasts of atmospheric carbon dioxide increases as fossil fuel use and other human activities continue. Such information is crucial to understanding the impact of human activities on climate and for evaluating options for mitigating or adapting to climate change.

Scientists expect to get some answers to these and other compelling carbon questions, thanks to the Orbiting Carbon Observatory, a new Earth-orbiting NASA satellite. The new mission will allow scientists to record, for the first time, detailed

daily measurements of carbon dioxide, making more than 100,000 measurements around the world each day.

(Adapted from: <https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/education/earth-resources/Pages/Fossil-fuels.aspx>)

6. Gasoline _____.
 - A. is widely used in industry
 - B. is derived from crude oil
 - C. is found everywhere
 - D. pollutes the atmosphere
7. Greenhouse gases _____.
 - A. cause climate change
 - B. pollute the air we breathe
 - C. trap heat in our atmosphere
 - D. have created the ozone hole
8. Human activities _____.
 - A. encourage carbon emissions
 - B. result in climate change
 - C. help destroy the fragile environment
 - D. are the cause of atmospheric pollution
9. The use of fossil fuels _____.
 - A. has led to climate warming
 - B. has caused lush growth of forests
 - C. has decreased at present
 - D. has grown rapidly
10. Fossil fuels have been consumed _____.
 - A. last century
 - B. in just the last 20 years.
 - C. in 5 years
 - D. by industrial countries only

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices, you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

11. Genetic engineering, the artificial manipulation, modification, and recombination of DNA or other nucleic acid molecules in order to modify an organism or population of organisms. Part of the 20th century, however, the term came to refer more specifically to methods of recombinant DNA technology (or gene cloning), in which DNA molecules from two or more sources are combined either within cells or in vitro and are then inserted into host organisms in which they are able to propagate. The possibility for recombinant DNA technology emerged with the discovery of restriction enzymes in 1968 by Swiss microbiologist Werner Arber. Most recombinant DNA technology involves the insertion of foreign genes into the plasmids of common laboratory strains of bacteria.

12. Some consumers choose to purchase bottled drinking water, rather than relying on city tap water supplies. Bottled water has typically been extracted from underground sources. If water exists underground, but has no natural exit points, bottling companies may construct a water table well by drilling down to extract water from an unconfined aquifer. This is done when the Earth's natural water level— known as a water table — is much lower than the Earth's surface. In some cases, as with a valley or gully on a mountain, the level of the water table may be higher than the Earth's surface, and a natural spring can emerge. Bottling companies are permitted to extract this water from a hole drilled into the underground spring, but the composition of the water must be identical to that of the naturally surfacing variety nearby.

13. Artesian water is drawn from a confined aquifer, a deep underground cavity of porous rock that holds water and bears pressure from a confining layer above it. This water can be accessed if companies drill a vertical channel down into the confined aquifer. Due to the pressurised nature of this aquifer, water will often rise up from within it and form a flowing artesian well, which appears as an explosive fountain at the earth's surface. However, this only occurs when the surface is lower than the natural water table.

14. If the surface is not lower than the natural water table, it is still possible to draw artesian water by using an extraction pump. Some bottled water is advertised as 'purified', which means it has been subjected to a variety of different cleansing processes. A common filtering procedure, known as reverse osmosis, involves the water being pressed through microscopic membranes that prevent larger contaminants from passing through. The microscopic size of these holes is such that they can even obstruct germs, but they are most effective against undesirable materials such as salt, nitrates and lime scale. One disadvantage of reverse osmosis is that a lot of unusable water is generated as a by-product of the procedure; this must be thrown away.

15. For treating pathogens, an impressive newer option is ultraviolet (UV) light. Powerful UV light has natural antibacterial qualities, so this process simply requires water to be subjected to a sufficient strength of UV light as it passes through a treatment chamber. The light neutralises many harmful germs by removing their DNA, thereby impeding their ability to replicate. A particularly impressive quality of UV light is its ability to neutralise highly resistant viral agents such as hepatitis.

16. Learning a medieval language – maybe Old or Middle English, Old Norse, Old French, or Occitan – connects you to a body of literature, which is at once intensely familiar and delightfully strange. These languages gave voice to the foundation-stones of European literature, but understanding them takes a fight. It is an uncannily lovely experience to read lines written many, many hundreds of years ago about bits of the world that you could have laid eyes on yourself.

(Adapted from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetic_engineering)

- A. When extracting underground water is possible.
- B. The conditions necessary for the formation of a natural spring.
- C. This technology appeared in the second half of the 20th century.
- D. How to make water clean.
- E. Old languages are the basis for modern literature.
- F. Another way to treat water.
- G. A bottled water is overpriced.
- H. Tap water is usually safe to drink.

Task 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one, which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices, you do not need to use. Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

While there is no doubt that Mozart is one of the most famous and talented musicians the world has ever known, (17) _____ surrounding his death in 1791. There is no (18) _____ of Mozart's final illness. The swelling in his hands and feet and the pain he felt, (19) _____ at the time. However, there is much confusion regarding the cause of his symptoms. What disease or condition did Mozart die of? One theory is that Mozart (20) _____ by fellow composer Antonio Salieri. This story (21) _____ Mozart died, and Salieri suffered greatly from the accusations. Because so much time has passed since Mozart's death, it is impossible to say with absolute certainty exactly what happened. In all likelihood, however, Mozart (22) _____ - most probably rheumatic fever.

(Adapted from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolfgang_Amadeus_Mozart)

- A. were all inaccurately recorded
- B. agreement about the symptoms
- C. was poisoned
- D. there are still many unanswered questions
- E. died of natural causes
- F. originated shortly after
- G. lived longer
- H. suffered much

Task 5. Read and complete the text below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet

There is much evidence indicating that (23) _____ release gases from deep in the earth's (24) _____. Such gases may indicate methane of non-biological origin, which could be a vast resource of fuel.

It is widely believed that the earth's supply of hydrocarbon (25) _____ will be largely used up in the (26) _____ future, the most desirable ones (oil and natural gas) within a few decades and coal within a few centuries (27) _____ evidence leads

us to believe that enormous amounts of (28) _____ gas lie deep in the earth and that if they can be tapped, there would be a (29) _____ of hydrocarbon fuel that could last for thousands of years. The hypothesis that there is much gas deep in the earth also provides a unified basis for explaining a number of otherwise rather puzzling (30) _____ that either give warning of earthquakes or accompany them.

The exact (31) _____ of the gas is not known, since the observational evidence is scattered and not easily interpreted. Volcanic (32) _____ bring gas out from the interior of the earth. It is not possible, however, to deduce from such observations the initial composition of the gas while it was still deep in the earth.

(Adapted from: <https://serc.carleton.edu/eslabs/carbon/1d.html>)

23	A water	B earthquakes	C ice	D dust
24	A mantle	B surface	C crystal	D rock
25	A compounds	B fuels	C molecules	D atoms
26	A long	B past	C recent	D foreseeable
27	A diverse	B similar	C various	D latest
28	A man-made	B fossil	C liquid	D natural
29	A pool	B source	C spring	D deposit
30	A phenomena	B diversions	C similarities	D contradictions
31	A usage	B sublimation	C composition	D origin
32	A eruptions	B earthquakes	C ash	D lava

Task 6. Read the texts below. For questions (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answer on the separate answer sheet.

Lab-Grown Dairy Is the Future of Milk

For decades, people on plant-based diets (33) _____ to soya-based options to recreate dairy, until veganism went mainstream and a clutch of palate-pleasing almond, coconut and oat-based alternatives emerged. Last week, Swedish scientists (34) _____ a potato milk, equally lauded for its sustainability credentials and (35) _____ for deriving from a humdrum carbohydrate. The holy grail now – according to researchers – is genuine dairy milk, (36) _____ in a lab.

A (37) _____ number of startups from Silicon Valley to Singapore are rapidly joining the race (38) _____ the first imitation cow's milk, based on artificially (39) _____ the proteins in curds (casein) and whey, that is (40) _____ for mass market consumption.

Scientists say it (41) _____ dairy's authentic mouthfeel and temperature resistance, and constitute the perfect texture for vegan cheese, capable of (42) _____ just like the real thing.

(Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com/profile/rachel-hall>)

33	A restrict	B restricted	C were restricted	D being restricted
34	A launched	B to launch	C launching	D will launch
35	A to criticise	B being criticised	C criticising	D criticised
36	A made	B make	C will make	D having been made
37	A growing	B grew	C will grow	D is grown
38	A creating	B to create	C had created	D will create
39	A reproduced	B to reproduce	C reproducing	D had reproduced
40	A to suit	B unsuitable	C had suited	D suitable
41	A recreating	B will recreate	C recreate	D being recreated
42	A melting	B melt	C will melt	D melted

TEST 11

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Ways to Avoid Conflict in Group Texting

1. If a group text becomes argumentative or uncomfortable, learn to simply change the topic. Ask who's going to the hockey game or about where you can purchase a certain pair of boots or shirt. It's an old trick but it works!
2. This point will require an extra dose of maturity for a tween or teen. Teach your child to use a group text conflict to improve the overall friendship and model good communication. Ask the friend/s to talk face-to-face and clarify the problem. Usually, all will agree, the blowup was made worse because intent was misinterpreted. Teach your child to use "I" statements such as "I feel hurt by some of the stuff you said. I want to talk about it face-to-face in a way we can both feel heard and understood."
3. Never say anything online that you would feel uncomfortable saying to that person or to the group face-to-face. Because of its remote nature, texting (especially with an audience looking on) can spark overconfidence or arrogance and lead to overly brash exchanges. If something hurtful is said, teach your child to take a break and step away before responding.
4. Remember the screenshot. Remind your child that a group text (and anything shared online) can be captured and shared outside of that group. Be aware that a digital conversation is never "secret" or "private".
5. Establish ground rules with friends *before* the next group text. Agree on a code word or acronym such as #TMD (Too Much Drama). Use that acronym to mutually keep a group text steered in a positive direction.

(Adapted from: Booy, Ch. (2019). 7 ways to avoid a conflict in group texting. Available at: <https://www.mcafee.com/blogs/consumer/7-tips-help-teen-avoid-conflict-group-texts/>)

- A. Create a Code Word
- B. Use a Snag as a Springboard
- C. Use Emoticons to Express Tone
- D. Be real. Be kind
- E. Group Text with Caution
- F. Change the Topic
- G. Encourage your Child to Be Serious

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

3 Reasons to Choose a Career in Science

1. Science is always evolving

Science is anything but a stagnant entity. It evolves over time. Longstanding dogmas and seemingly fixed concepts can be, and have been changed over the years. Key works conducted by the founding fathers of microbiology, Louis Pasteur and Robert Hooke, have helped change and shape our understanding of the relationship between diseases and microorganisms. Many of us are familiar with the germ theory of disease – that many diseases are caused by microorganisms.

In more recent times, the promise of gene editing technologies has led us into a new era of precision genetics. Continued advances in this field will undoubtedly propel us forward into more exciting times of discovery and progress.

2. Science is essential for our health and future

Science is linked to our daily lives. Once deemed incurable, diseases such as the bubonic plague, chicken pox and measles have now become a thing of the past with the advent of vaccines and the implementation of health regulations.

Leaps in technological advancements have improved the quality of life of the average person. The ability to monitor blood pressure or measure glucose levels with the simple aid of a portable device has now become all too familiar. The concept of patient-directed, self-monitoring healthcare relies on the regular use of easily accessible streamlined devices. Choosing a career path in Science will place you at the forefront of change and progress in the healthcare industry.

3. Science is global

“Climate change” and “global warming” have become conventional terms used at the dinner table. The challenge of climate change has sparked collaborations spanning the globe. Many developing countries have banded together in an effort to save our world. Actions to reduce our carbon footprint and usage of fossil fuels, to find alternative energy resources, and, pursue “clean energy” have been undertaken.

The global and integrative nature of Science also means that travel comes hand in hand. During your career as a scientist, the opportunity to attend conferences where like-minded scientists gather and converse will arise.

The career path of a scientist is therefore no one-way street or no-through road. It is an ever-expanding field with a network of possibilities for future growth and development. Engage in a Master of Science degree and you will align yourself with a career filled with opportunity and discovery. Scientific learning will enable you to think critically, analyse and assess a problem or situation. These skills are not only essential in the scientific community, but also in everyday life.

*(Adapted from: 3 Reasons to Choose a Career in Science. Available at:
<https://www.mdiss.edu.sg/blog/3-reasons-choose-career-science/>)*

6. The first passage states that _____.
 - A. the world of science is constant
 - B. the world of science is constantly changing
 - C. the laws of nature have changed
 - D. science should be regarded as a puzzle
7. Genetic engineering will probably help us _____.
 - A. destroy dangerous microorganisms
 - B. advance our knowledge
 - C. make an exciting invention
 - D. reconsider our history
8. What elaborations that have improved people's lives does the text mention?
 - A. blood pressure monitor
 - B. glucose level monitor
 - C. none
 - D. both A and B
9. The problem of global warming contributed to _____.
 - A. banning climatic changes
 - B. reducing clean energy
 - C. an extensive usage of fossil fuels
 - D. uniting countries around the globe
10. One of the benefits of becoming a scientist is _____.
 - A. communicating with scientific society
 - B. solving environmental problems
 - C. conducting analytical analyses
 - D. developing your every-day skills

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

How to learn English quickly: 6 tips

11. Curiosity may have killed the cat, but it also propelled the language learner to fluency! As you learn English, you'll soon collect a mountain of questions. Don't sit on your doubts – be curious and resolve them! If you're enrolled in a course, ask your teacher (it's what they're there for, after all). But if you're learning alone, don't worry: find answers in blogs or language websites, ask other learners, or read through forums. You'll be happy you did!
12. Like humor? Politics? Blogging? Cooking? With topics covering every interest imaginable, there's an English-speaking podcast or Youtube channel out there for you. Subscribe to a few and listen while driving or watch during the commute to school or work. At first, you might find the native accents difficult, but stick with it

and you'll soon start to understand what you hear (as well as learning lots of new vocab from a native speaker!)

13. Have friends who post online in English? Don't gloss over them in your newsfeed: scan the items they share and commit to exploring one or two each day. They might be news or magazine articles, videos, talks, blog posts, songs, or anything else: if it's in English and the topic interests you, it's going to be helpful!
14. If there's a better way to learn English than being immersed in it while living and studying in an English-speaking country, we'd love to know! It's no secret that English is the most widely-spoken language in the world, and with a long list of countries to choose between, you can select your ideal learning environment based on hemisphere, weather, or favorite city. Think Australia, New Zealand, the UK, the US, Canada, and South Africa to name a few!
15. Your English studies are likely to go far more quickly if you constantly remind yourself of your motives for learning. Are you going on a study exchange? Then, focus on vocabulary related to your studies. Have an overseas conference? Brush up on conversation starters to use with the other participants. Going on a gap year? Looks like travel and tourism vocabulary will be your guide. If you simply launch into learning English hoping to magically learn anything and everything at once, you're likely to end up confused and burned out. Which brings us to...
16. When you start to feel like you're not making ground – which happens to all learners at some point – don't say, "I don't speak English," or "I'll never get this." In fact, ban those phrases from your vocabulary! They only blur your understanding of the progress you're making and convince you that your dreams of speaking English well are impossible. Instead, say "I'm learning English and making improvements every day," "It's not always easy, but it's worth it," "I'm so much better than I was six months ago," and other phrases to remind yourself of the big picture.

(Adapted from: How to learn English quickly: 6 tips. Available at: <https://www.ef.com/wwen/blog/language/how-to-learn-english-faster/>)

- A. Subscribe to podcasts or Youtube channels (in English)
- B. The reader is addressed directly.
- C. Go abroad
- D. The work focus on the birth of the planet.
- E. Start with what you really need
- F. Ask a lot of questions
- G. Don't kick yourself while you're down
- H. Use your friends

Task 4. Read the text bellow. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Adjuvants: vaccines' hidden helpers

Anthony King examines a crucial part of vaccines that can significantly boost their performance, but which often go unrecognized.

Vaccines prevent millions of (17) _____ every year, yet an essential component of them is often overlooked – adjuvants. These press the immune system (18) _____ against the accompanying live or weakened invader in the vaccine.

Experts say the low-hanging fruit in vaccine development are gone. Pathogens (19) _____ are complex, challenging organisms, and require (20) _____ from adjuvants. Adjuvants though have a surprisingly long history. (21) _____ were aluminium salts (alum), introduced into human vaccines in 1932. But we still don't know precisely how alum works.

Pharma companies, (22) _____, are working on new combinations of adjuvants to help boost vaccines to protect us better.

(Adapted from: Adjuvants: vaccines' hidden helpers. Available at: <https://www.chemistryworld.com/features/adjuvants-vaccines-hidden-helpers/4011156.article>)

- A. with no vaccines
- B. to be done
- C. The very first
- D. to take appropriate action
- E. new sophisticated help
- F. on the one hand
- G. deaths and illnesses
- H. led by GSK

Task 5. Read and complete the text bellow. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

On the Road to 3-D Printed Organs

The first 3-D printer was (23) _____ in the late 1980s. It could print small objects designed using computer-aided design (CAD) software. A design would be virtually sliced into layers only three-thousandths of a millimeter thick. Then, the printer would piece that design into the (24) _____ product.

There were two main strategies a printer might use to lay down the pattern: it could extrude a paste (25) _____ a very fine tip, printing the design starting with the bottom layer and working upward with each layer being supported by the (26) _____ layers. Alternatively, it could start with a container filled with resin

and use a pointed laser to solidify portions of that resin to create a solid object from the top down, which would be lifted and removed from the surrounding resin.

When it (27) _____ printing cells and biomaterials to make replicas of body parts and organs, these same two strategies apply, but the ability to work with biological materials in this way has required input from cell biologists, engineers, developmental biologists, materials scientists, and others.

(Adapted from: *On the Road to 3-D Printed Organs*. <https://www.the-scientist.com/news-opinion/on-the-road-to-3-d-printed-organs-67187>)

23	A opened	B developed	C written	D obtained
24	A full	B all	C complete	D whole
25	A through	B on	C under	D over
26	A future	B previous	C last	D next
27	A comes on	B comes over	C comes out	D comes to

FOMO

FOMO means fear of (28) _____ out. A recent study in teachers' (29) _____ observed a large group of students in Wales. The results of the survey were worrying. Although students go to bed and get up at a reasonable time, they are not getting enough (30) _____. Many students woke up in the middle of the night to (31) _____ their social media. They are afraid of missing a comment or taking part in a chat. These students are more likely to (32) _____ from depression or anxiety. It is a good idea to switch off your mobile at night because, of course, the world won't end!

(Adapted from: *FOMO*. Available at: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/upper-intermediate-b2-reading/fomo>)

28	A obtaining	B losing	C missing	D calling
29	A book	B magazine	C cartoon	D page
30	A money	B food	C books	D sleep
31	A check	B correct	C make	D look for
32	A hurt	B believe	C suffer	D know

Task 6. Read the text below. For each of the empty space (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

The Perfect Biofuel?

The technology is still experimental, but late last year researchers at Penn State University (33) _____ how to make methane – a main ingredient in natural gas – from the very thing (34) _____ climate change: carbon dioxide. The key is microorganisms called methanogens. Engineer Bruce Logan discovered that the

organisms produced methane with nothing but water and carbon dioxide when (35) _____ with an electric current. Build a fuel cell around the microbes, and (36) _____ the electricity that feeds into the device comes from a renewable source like wind or solar, the process (37) _____ provide a carbon-neutral source of combustible fuel.

(Adapted from: *The Perfect Biofuel?* Available at: <https://www.popsci.com/environment/article/2009-06/perfect-biofuel/>)

33	A have discovered	B discovered	C had discovered	D were discovered
34	A to drive	B was driven	C driving	D driven
35	A zapped	B zapping	C was zapped	D were zapping
36	A as long as	B before	C until	D while
37	A could	B can	C must	D ought to

Our sampling cell is the roadway

Using Feat, Bishop also spotted clues that Volkswagen diesel models (38) _____ before the company acknowledged using ‘defeater devices’ for emission tests (the ‘dieselgate’ scandal). He recorded measurements in Denver, Los Angeles and Tulsa in 2013, (39) _____ them a month before Volkswagen admitted to cheating. His data showed that new ‘cleaner’ diesels had very similar emission profiles to previous models.

While Bishop uses Feat to conduct such one-off studies, it also (40) _____ regular vehicle screening. It’s used in Virginia and Texas, and also in Denver, where Bishop says it makes 8–10 million measurements per year. Denver vehicles (41) _____ typically pass emissions inspections in testing centres every two years. But if a vehicle operating within pollution (42) _____ drives past a Feat instrument it will be excused testing, even if it still has to pay a fee.

(Adapted from: *Our sampling cell is the roadway* G A Bishop and D H Stedman, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 2015, 49, 11234 (DOI: 10.1021/acs.est.5b02392))

38	A were cheating	B cheat	C had been cheating	D are cheating
39	A to publish	B publishing	C having publishing	D published
40	A will enable	B is enabled	C enabled	D enables
41	A can	B have	C must	D should
42	A to limit	B limits	C limited	D limiting

TEST 12

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Practical ways to become a good manager

1. If you want to be respected and taken seriously by your team, you need to communicate more effectively. Remember that there is no substitute for good communication in becoming a better manager. Be it handing over a task, giving away feedback, or managing a difficult situation in the team, it all comes down to how you communicate. Your tone should be helpful, motivating, and help resolve a problem if there is any. While you might have challenging days where achieving targets and generating numbers will be the only thing on your mind, you must effectively share the goals and help your employees achieve them. And in the process, never forget to be kind.
2. Every great leader believes in motivation. When you're trying to become a better manager, make sure that you must encourage your team, no matter what. It is not acceptable to assume that just because employees are getting paid for the job, they must do it on time. You never know what your team members might be feeling on any particular day. As a manager, when you encourage them, you send across a strong positive message. This reinforces your team's faith in their work and drives them to complete it with their best efforts. Why not start every day with a quick catchup on every day's goals and a small talk so that your team goes on to carpe diem!
3. Successful managers set specific goals and map out the key steps they must take to get closer to their goals every day. Goals give you direction. These goals allow your team to stay mentally and physically focused on the road to where your team want to go.
Specific: You should know the outcome of your goal
Measurable: You should know when you will have reached your goal
Achievable: You should be able to achieve your goals
Relevant: Will your goal help your team in the long run?
Time-bound: Set a time frame for your goals.
4. If you want to become a better manager, start by knowing your team better. And this goes beyond memorizing their names. Whether you have a handful of colleagues or a large team, you must try to understand them truly. This includes their backgrounds and their current roles. The best way to develop a healthy understanding between you and your team member is to have a one on one conversation with them. Ensure that you ask them about how they feel working in the organization, especially their role and whether they would want to do things differently. Know what their potential is and how they contribute uniquely to the team.

5. Appropriate response lies at the heart of a healthy relationship. The one that you share with your team must also be built on the foundation of quality feedback. While it is easy to appreciate a team member in a group, you might have times when you have to share something critical related to their job. The best approach is to speak one on one with your team member and tell them honestly how they could've done the job better. You should give constructive response to motivate your team.

(Adapted from: Practical ways to become a good manager. Available at: <https://www.thehrdirector.com/8-practical-ways-to-become-a-better-manager/>)

- A. Give honest feedback
- B. Improve your communication skills
- C. Don't be a manager, be a mentor
- D. Appreciate your teams' efforts
- E. Set SMART goals
- F. Learn how to motivate the team
- G. Ask for feedback
- H. Get to know your team

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Your Brain on Chocolate

Did you know that places where chocolate consumption is highest have the most Nobel Prize recipients? Of course, that could be a coincidence. But is it possible that intelligence or other measures of high brain function are actually improved by the consumption of chocolate?

Keeping your brain healthy

When it comes to preserving and improving brain function, let's face it: we need all the help we can get. With age, diseases that cause dementia, such as stroke, Alzheimer's disease, and Parkinson's disease, become more common. As for preventive measures, the best recommendations are those your doctor would make anyway, such as regular exercise, choosing a healthy diet, maintaining a normal blood pressure, not smoking, and drinking only in moderation. "Brain exercise" (such as challenging math problems or word games) and a variety of supplements are unproven for long-term preservation of brain function or prevention of cognitive decline. While some studies suggest that antioxidants, fish oil, stimulants such as caffeine, or other specific foods may help improve brain function or prevent dementia, these benefits are hard to prove and studies have been inconclusive at best.

What's the scoop on chocolate and the brain?

A review published in the May 2017 edition of *Frontiers in Nutrition* analyzed the evidence to date that flavanols (found in dark chocolate and cocoa, among other foods) may benefit human brain function. Flavanols are a form of flavonoids, plant-based substances that have anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects. Here's a sample of the findings:

- Short-term consumption may be helpful. For example, a 2011 study of young adults found that two hours after consuming dark chocolate (with high flavanol content), memory and reaction time were better than among those consuming white chocolate (with low flavanol content). However, other similar studies showed no benefit.
- Long-term consumption may be helpful. One 2014 study found that among adults ages 50 to 69, those taking a cocoa supplement with high flavanol content for three months had better performance on tests of memory than those assigned to take a low-flavanol cocoa supplement.
- Several studies demonstrated evidence of improved brain blood flow, oxygen levels, or nerve function as measured by imaging tests or tests of electrical activity in the brain after the consumption of cocoa drinks. But because these changes were not routinely associated with improved performance on cognitive tasks, it's hard to connect the results directly to better brain function.

Ultimately, the authors suggest that while these findings are encouraging and intriguing, more research is needed, especially since most studies so far have been small and many were unable to eliminate the possibility of a placebo effect. In addition, these studies cannot account for many other variables that can affect brain function (such as medical problems, cognitive function at baseline, or medication use).

Where else can you find flavanols?

Dark chocolate and cocoa are not the only foods that contain flavanols. Many fruits and vegetables are rich in flavanols, including apples, red grapes, broccoli, cherry tomatoes, beans, kale, and onions. Perhaps it's no coincidence that a healthy diet is typically one that is high in fruits and vegetables and, as a result, high in flavanol content as well. However, studies examining the relationship between specific fruits and vegetables, dietary flavanol consumption, and brain function have not yet been performed.

(Adapted from: Your Brain on Chocolate. Available at:

<https://www.health.harvard.edu/blog/your-brain-on-chocolate-2017081612179>)

6. According to paragraph 2, long-term preventive measures include _____.
 - A. physical and brain exercises
 - B. healthy diet with a variety of supplements
 - C. eating healthy and avoiding alcohol
 - D. solving math problems and taking vitamins
7. Flavanoids have a(n) _____ origin.
 - A. fish oil
 - B. artificial
 - C. animal
 - D. plant
8. What is true according to flavanol studies?
 - A. Studies with adults reveal the improvement of brain performance.
 - B. Short-termed studies researched patients taking supplements.
 - C. Studies proved the improvements of both brain health and mental activity.
 - D. Long-termed consumption of dark chocolate resulted in better imaging tests.

9. The passage suggests that findings _____.
A. are reliable
B. need verifying
C. are transferable
D. have been faked
10. The last paragraph suggests that flavanols _____.
A. are present in a variety of vegetables
B. can be found only in cocoa beans
C. may be consumed with junk food
D. are found in red fruits and vegetables

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

6 Psychological Study Tips – How to Study More Material and Learn Quicker

Have you ever pulled an all-nighter for a test? Or gone into your room to study and just felt lost on some of the questions? There are times where we just do not study or learn correctly and we have to improve on that. It feels good to automatically know the answer to questions and even better to get a high grade in a challenging class. Today we'll be going over 6 psychological study tips to help you study more and learn quicker.

11. Just as many of you watch some animated videos on book reviews rather than just reading the book, you should be using different methods of studying. You might have no motivation to read the book, and have slower reading skills, and watching a video with the same information will help you immensely more. A study in 2008 states that "The more regions of the brain that store data about a subject, the more interconnection there is. This redundancy means students will have more opportunities to pull up all of those related bits of data from their multiple storage areas in response to a single cue." There are many ways that you can use this key. A few examples of switching your study methods are: flashcards, YouTube videos, audio exercises, apps such as Quizlet, as well as just studying with friends at a library or over Skype.
12. Many students cram on the last day, and if you're watching this video while cramming, then you can still use this, just less efficiently than if you had planned better. Planning is a key component of life, and can be applied here. If you have a test Friday, and it's currently Monday, then spread the studying over those 5 days. You will have much less stress, much less work each day, and will actually remember it better because each day you are only working on a certain sector of the chapter, leaving more room for focus. It might seem counter intuitive, but for most people you'll be better off study a chapter a day instead of 5 chapters all at once. The same idea applies for essays. Instead of writing it all in one day and staying up until 3AM, each day of the week write one paragraph, and instead of 3 hours in one day, you get it done with 30 minutes a day and a higher grade.

- 13.** This is self-explanatory. If you quiz yourself and you do well, the confidence will lead to a higher grade and will also show you where you need to improve. There are many ways to do this, one of which is searching up practice tests online, looking at questions in textbooks, as well as quizzing yourself with friends. There is no excuse to not do this as there are so many resources on the Internet. Using this, you will see what you are strong at and won't waste time studying the things you already know. Again, Quizlet is a great site to visit for this in a pinch. Also, typing in the initial questions and answers will greatly help.
- 14.** I get it, if you're cramming right now or have pulled all-nighters in the past, then it may pay off once in a while. However, as a general rule of thumb you want to be getting a minimum of 7 hours of sleep a night to function properly. If you're not getting enough sleep your IQ actually drops if tested as you are not able to think as quickly, and your mental age drops. This can snowball into more stress, lower grades, and even less sleep in the future. If you sleep 4 hours a night consistently you will burn out. It not only leads to being miserable, which is horrible in this short life, but also to gaining fat and becoming less and less energetic. There's rumors Einstein slept 10 hours a day, and had day-time naps as well, showing that even a genius needs sleep.
- 15.** For me, studying gets unproductive if I try to focus for too long, which is why cramming is ineffective after a while. You have to take breaks. What I like to do is break my work into chunks. For instance, if I have to read 20 pages of a textbook one night, then I will break that into chunks of 5 pages each, focus intensely, and then take a 5 minute break in between each chunk. This allows me to enjoy the process and not see it as a daunting task of reading 20 pages in one sitting, unless the reading captures my attention and I can't put it down. It has been proven that after about 45 minutes your focus will begin to decline, but after a 5 minute break for walking, stretching, or watching an entertaining YouTube video, you will have enough energy for another 45 minutes of studying. If you want a more scientific approach to this method, check out the Pomodoro technique.
- 16.** This is more of a lifestyle tip, however, your entire lifestyle is more important than one test. Similar to sleeping, exercise gives you energy to enjoy life. I'd rather enjoy life and do well for the most part, possibly messing up on one test rather than cramming for a test, feeling drained for the next few days, and not having good habits. Working out makes you feel good about yourself. I'm not saying that unhealthy people are bad people; however, if you want to do well in dating, social situations, and have more confidence, then having a fit body will help dramatically.
- (Adapted from: 6 Psychological Study Tips – How to Study More Material and Learn Quicker. Available at: <https://practicalpie.com/8-psychological-study-tips-how-to-study-more-material-and-learn-quicker/>)*

- A. Test yourself
- B. Sit at the front
- C. Get sleep

- D. Use different media
- E. Use study breaks
- F. Connect what you're learning with something you know
- G. Work out
- H. Spread studying over time

Task 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Scientists Aim to Explore Area of Life 1000 Meter Under the Sea

A team of scientists plans to explore a little-known part of the ocean to search for new sea life and (17) _____ and climate change.

The scientists will enter what they call the "Midnight Zone" of the Indian Ocean. It is an area (18) _____ where light does not reach but life still thrives. The project is expected to begin on March 16 and to last about five weeks. The scientists aim to explore huge underwater mountains (19) _____.

The scientists involved in the project are part of Nekton, (20) _____ that works with the University of Oxford in Britain. They are working with the Seychelles' and Maldives' governments in an effort to protect ocean areas.

Oliver Steeds is the director of the Nekton effort. He told the Associated Press that the area his team will explore is (21) _____. "What we do know is that beneath 1,000 meters, there's no light down there, but a lot of animals...are bioluminescent. It's life that glows," he said.

Speaking to AP in Barcelona, Spain, Steeds noted (22) _____ an unknown part of the ocean.

(Adapted from: Scientists aim to explore area of life 1000-meter under the sea. Available at: <https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/scientists-aim-to-explore-area-of-life-1000-meter-under-the-sea-/5275099.html>)

- A. home to many forms of life
- B. that this team was going into
- C. at a depth of about 1,000 meters below the surface
- D. to investigate the effects of pollution
- E. interesting facts about the ocean
- F. an ocean research group
- G. people and animals in the sea
- H. also known as seamounts

Task 5. Read and complete the text below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Becoming famous

Every year thousands of young (23) _____ be stars turn up in Hollywood, the land of fantasy and dreams, hoping to be (24) _____ by a producer who believes they have that special stardust that audiences worship. What they don't realize is they are setting (25) _____ on a journey leading long days of low paid jobs waiting on tables or cleaning cars. The (26) _____ majority, if not all, will finally to have to go back to their home towns, penniless and with their dreams in (27) _____. Los Angeles (28) is _____ of waiters and waitresses who will tell you that they are only working there for the time being, until they get their (29) _____ in films, which never comes. So here is some free advice. Before you decide that a life in (30) _____ is for you, take a long hard look at yourself and make sure you are strong (31) _____ to endure the many hard years you will undoubtedly face. If you (32) _____ decide to go ahead, there two words for you. Good luck!

(Adapted from: Becoming famous. Available at: <https://www.esleschool.com/b2-becoming-famous/>)

23	A would	B should	C must	D can
24	A interrogated	B noticed	C studied	D analysed
25	A in	B on	C off	D up
26	A vast	B complete	C total	D slight
27	A shutters	B curtains	C blinds	D tatters
28	A large	B full	C complete	D filled
29	A crack	B shatter	C smash	D break
30	A documentaries	B dramas	C films	D cartoons
31	A feeling	B enough	C smell	D mind
32	A still	B because	C so	D such

Task 6. Read the text below. For each of the empty space (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Going high-tech at the beach

Imagine yourself down at the shore, your toes in the cool sand, the sun shining down, the natural world all around you. Oh, and there's an RFID-embedded bracelet around your wrist.

Ocean City, New Jersey is planning to setup an advanced wireless system that will ease the beach access process, allow parents (33) _____ track of wandering kids, and enable sunbathers to purchase drinks or food without (34) _____ cash – the money will be automatically debited from their bank account thanks to the RFID chip.

Currently, beachgoers (35) _____ wear a badge proving that they paid their way down to the sand. And that means the town has to employ a whole crew of people to go around checking those badges. The new system will streamline that process, but it will also have other advantages. Parents especially might like the setup. They will be able to link their bracelets to their kids, (36) _____ if one of them (37) _____ through an exit, Mom or Dad will receive a text message on the phone informing them that Junior is on the run.

(Adapted from: *Going high-tech at the beach*. Available at: <https://www.popsci.com/article/2007-07/going-high-tech-beach/>)

33	A keeping	B be kept	C to keep	D to be kept
34	A to take out	B taking out	C being taking out	D took out
35	A must	B can	C had to	D have to
36	A so that	B in order to	C unless	D while
37	A slipped	B slip	C slips	D was slipping

Iceland's geothermal bailout

In October, 2009 Iceland's economy tanked. Its bailout? A (38) _____ geothermal well drilled into a volcano that could generate an endless supply of clean energy. Icelanders will calmly explain, it could allow blow up in their faces.

Iceland's geological evolution makes it especially well (39) _____ to harvesting geothermal energy. The island is basically one big volcano, formed over millions of years as molten rock bubbled up from the seafloor. The porous rock under its treeless plains sponges up hundreds of inches of rain every year and heats it belowground. (40) _____ this energy is simply a matter of digging a well, drawing the hot fluid to the surface, and sticking a power plant on top. Then, as power plants go, it's business as usual: Steam spins a turbine that drives a generator, and electricity (41) _____ comes out the other end. More than 50 countries use geothermal power; pretty much anywhere magma and water are within a few miles of the surface is fair game. Iceland ranks 14th in the world for geothermal resources but is (42) _____ the highest per-capita producer of geothermal power. It's committed to getting clean power out of the ground.

(Adapted from: *Iceland's geothermal bailout*. Available at: <https://www.popsci.com/environment/article/2009-06/icelands-power-down-below/>)

38	A two-miles	B two-mile	C two mile	D two-miles'
39	A to suit	B suit	C suiting	D suited
40	A Using	B To use	C To be used	D Being used
41	A came out	B coming out	C comes out	D will be coming out
42	A high	B the highest	C higher	D the higher

TEST 13

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

How to Stay Fit Forever: Tips to Keep Moving When Life Gets in the Way

When it comes to exercise, we think about how to “get” fit. But often, starting out is not the problem. “The big problem is maintaining it,” says Falko Sniehotta, a professor of behavioural medicine and health psychology at Newcastle University. The official UK guidelines say adults should do strength exercises, as well as 150 minutes of moderate activity, or 75 minutes of vigorous activity, every week. According to the Health Survey for England in 2016, 34% of men and 42% of women are not hitting the aerobic exercise targets, and even more – 69% and 77% respectively – are not doing enough strengthening activity.

1. Our reasons for beginning to exercise are fundamental to whether we will keep it up, says Michelle Segar, the director of the University of Michigan’s Sport, Health and Activity Research and Policy Center. Too often “society promotes exercise and fitness by hooking into short-term motivation, guilt and shame”. There is some evidence, she says, that younger people will go to the gym more if their reasons are appearance-based, but past our early 20s that doesn’t fuel motivation much. Nor do vague or future goals help (“I want to get fit, I want to lose weight”).
2. The danger of the typical New Year resolutions approach to fitness, says personal trainer Matt Roberts, is that people “jump in and do everything – change their diet, start exercising, stop drinking and smoking – and within a couple of weeks they have lost motivation or got too tired. If you haven’t been in shape, it’s going to take time”. He likes the trend towards high-intensity interval training (HIIT) and recommends people include some, “but to do that every day will be too intense for most people”. Do it once (or twice, at most) a week, combined with slow jogs, swimming and fast walks – plus two or three rest days, at least for the first month. “That will give someone a chance of having recovery sessions alongside the high-intensity workouts”.
3. It is helpful not to try to make yourself do things you actively dislike, says Segar, who advises thinking about the types of activities – roller-skating? Bike riding? – you liked as a child. But don’t feel you have to really enjoy exercise. “A lot of people who stick with exercise say: ‘I feel better when I do it.’” There are elements that probably will be enjoyable, though, such as the physical response of your body and the feeling of getting stronger, and the pleasure that comes with mastering a sport.
4. Segar suggests being realistic. “Skip the ideal of going to the gym five days a week. Be really analytical about work and family-related needs when starting, because if you set yourself up with goals that are too big, you will fail and you’ll

feel like a failure. At the end of a week, I always ask my clients to reflect on what worked and what didn't. Maybe fitting in a walk at lunch worked, but you didn't have the energy after work to do it."

5. Try to combine physical activity with something else. "For example, in my workplace I don't use the lift and I try to reduce email, so when it's possible I walk over to people," says Sniehotta. "Over the course of the day, I walk to work, I move a lot in the building and I actually get about 15,000 steps. Try to make physical activity hit as many meaningful targets as you can."

(Adapted from: How to stay fit forever: tips to keep moving when life gets in the way. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2018/sep/12/how-to-stay-fit-for-ever-25-tips-keep-exercising-expert-advice>)

- A. Make it a habit
- B. Work out why, don't just work out
- C. Keep it short and sharp
- D. You don't have to love it
- E. Get off to a slow start
- F. Be kind to yourself
- G. Find a purpose
- H. Plan and prioritise

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Anyone living in the UK knows that it rains a lot. Residents deal with bad weather daily and are prepared for it. But Britain's damp climate and constant showers don't just result in daily inconveniences, they also wreak havoc on UK houses. Damp, condensation and mould are common issues in the UK that can lead to property damage and may even affect the health of occupants.

While the Met Office has plenty of data on the UK areas that receive the most rain, in which areas are you most likely to find damp indoors? Using the content research tool Ahrefs, the team found the most common questions online relating to damp, condensation and mould. They then analysed these in Google Keyword Planner to calculate the number of people who searched for damp-related problems and solutions over the past year across the UK. There have been 12,636,555 damp issue queries in the past year

Over 12 million people experienced damp issues this past year. The majority of these were located in England, where 10,999,963 people had damp housing issues. This is followed by Scotland, with 758,473 people experiencing damp issues, then Wales with 637,398 searches. Northern Ireland had 227,646 damp problems, while the residents of the Isle of Man only searched for damp issues 13,075 times.

Why might a property have damp issues?

There are many reasons why a property becomes mouldy. Joe Trivett, Damp Expert at Allerton Damp Proofing, walks us through the potential causes:

Renovation pushing in water. “In cities with high property prices such as London, every inch of space is valuable to the homeowner. Some popular ways to make the most of exterior space include patios, paving, concreting, and walls to shield the garden from onlookers. However, water will always take the path of least resistance, so solid surfaces and building work can push water into the property, where it once soaked through the ground.

Outdated building techniques. “If the property is a Victorian-era or older build, it may have a few issues that could cause dampness. The walls and floors of properties soak up water from the ground, in a process called rising damp. Most houses are built with a damp proof coursing layer just above ground level to combat this process, stopping water at the building’s base from moving up the walls. However, this often breaks down or isn’t installed in old properties, which is why Victorian houses might have damp problems that can cause mould and rot to develop at the bottom of walls and on skirting boards.”

Lack of ventilation. “Humans sweat and exhale water droplets, while daily activities such as showering and boiling water produce additional humidity. This water condensates on windows and walls, providing the perfect damp surface for mould to grow on. Plenty of ventilation is key for humid air to leave the property and allow walls and windows to dry.”

Poor Maintenance. “If you suddenly see water pool through the roof or in patches on the wall, a leak is the most likely cause. Broken guttering, lost roof tiles or a broken pipe in the wall are all common causes of a sudden leak. If the floorboards are damp or rotted, ventilation blocks that allow air to run under the house might be blocked by debris or building work, preventing floorboards from drying out.”

(Adapted from: *The Mouldiest Cities in the UK*. Available at:
<https://www.alldamp.co.uk/the-mouldiest-cities-in-the-uk>)

6. What technique did Met Office use to get the results?
 - A. poll
 - B. computational analysis
 - C. descriptive analysis
 - D. field research
7. *Renovation pushing in water* means that _____.
 - A. property is expensive in London
 - B. owners resist to water
 - C. water will find its way anywhere
 - D. reconstructions streamline water paths
8. *Outdated building techniques* presuppose that _____.
 - A. only few old houses are damp
 - B. buildings should be provided with damp proof coursing layers
 - C. old houses are equipped with damp proof coursing layers
 - D. all Victorian houses are covered by mould
9. *Lack of ventilation* implies that _____.
 - A. condensation should be brought out

- B. condensation should be avoided
 - C. condensation prevents mould growing
 - D. humid air should prevent mould
10. Leaks are usually caused by _____.
A. building works
B. plenty of rains
C. lost roof tyles
D. poor housekeeping

Task 3. Read the texts bellow. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

6 Tips for Improving Your Researching Skills

11. Researching is a big task, so it can be overwhelming to know where to star – there’s nothing wrong with a basic internet search to get you started. Online resources like Google and Wikipedia, while not always accurate, are a great way to orient yourself in a topic, since they usually give a basic overview with a brief history and any key points.
12. Not every source is reliable, so it’s crucial that you can recognize the good sources from the not-so-good ones. To determine a reliable source, you’ll need to use your analytical skills and critical thinking, and ask yourself the following questions: Does this source agree with other sources I have found? Is the author an expert in the field? Does the author’s point of view have a conflict of interest regarding this topic?
13. The internet is a big place, and, for the most part, anyone can say whatever they want online – many websites don’t evaluate their content for factual accuracy. This means that there are plenty of unreliable resources out there, and even many that are outright incorrect. The best way to combat this is to make sure that whatever you find in your research, several different sources can verify that it is true. Rather than going off of one webpage, make sure that at least two other places say something similar.
14. Good research is all about finding answers to your research questions—not necessarily as a way to verify what you already think you know. Solely looking for confirmation is a very limiting research strategy, since it involves picking and choosing what information to collect and prevents you from developing the most accurate understanding of the topic. When you conduct research, make sure to keep an open mind so that you can learn as deeply as possible.
15. During the data collection process, you’ll be seeing a huge amount of information, from webpages to PDFs to videos. It’s vital that you keep all of this information organized in some way to prevent yourself from losing something or not being able to cite something properly. There are plenty of ways to keep your research project

organized, but here are a few common ones: Bookmarks in your Internet browser, index cards, and an annotated bibliography that you keep updated as you go.

16. If you still have questions about researching, don't worry—there are plenty of places out there to help you out, even if you're not a student doing academic or course-related research. In fact, many high school and university libraries offer resources not only for faculty members' and students' research but for the larger community. Be sure to check out library websites for research guides or access to specific databases.

(Adapted from: 6 Tips for Improving Your Researching Skills. Available at: <https://www.masterclass.com/articles/how-to-improve-your-research-skills#want-to-learn-more-about-writing>)

- A. Learn how to recognize a quality source
- B. Be open to surprising answers
- C. Verify information from several sources
- D. Be sociable and curious
- E. Start broad, then dive into the specifics.
- F. Take advantage of library resources.
- G. Ask the teachers to help to carry out the study
- H. Stay organized

Task 4. Read the text bellow. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Mexico's Three-Billion-Year-Old Underwater Lifeforms

Famous for its brilliant seven shades of blue, Lake Bacalar is home to an ancient population of stromatolites that are around 3.5 billion years old.

The beauty of Lake Bacalar, according to Claudio Del Valle, goes deeper than the Mexican lagoon's seven brilliant shades of blue, (17) _____. Actually, the local tour guide says, up to 100 m deeper – to the limestone bottom of the lake, which is home to the oldest life on the planet. Del Valle says that the most important thing (18) _____ is to leave no trace. He spent years taking groups on stand-up paddle boarding tours before dawn as the sun threw early light over the lagoon and sparkling thalassic hues matured of the inky night.

But the Lake of Seven Colours is under grave threat, Del Valle says, which could not only permanently change the colour of the lake but also lead (19) _____, a living fossils that predates humans, dinosaurs and even plants.

Lake Bacalar has been moving towards an ecological disaster for the past decade, (20) _____, a microbial ecologist at the Natural Autonomous University of Mexico in Merida. In November 2015, Mexico's federal environmental protection agency (21) _____. The problem came to a Head in June 2020, (22) _____ turned a dull brown. I still have not made a full recovery.

(Adapted from: Mexico's three-billion-year-old underwater lifeforms. Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/travel/article/20210801-mexicos-three-billion-year-old-underwater-lifeforms>)

- A. to the destruction of an ancient population of stromatolites
- B. which range from bright turquoise to deep cobalt
- C. issued a pollution alert for the lake
- D. according to Louisa Falcon
- E. new shades of green
- F. when Lake Bacalar's rich thalassic hues
- G. when visiting the long, skinny lake near the Belize border
- H. the beauty of Lake Bacalar

Task 5. Read and complete the text bellow. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

The Bermuda Triangle

Even though you won't find it on (23) _____, the Bermuda Triangle is a very real place. In the past there have been many stories of disappearing ships, planes and people. Although there is a (24) _____ explanation for many incidents, some are still a mystery.

The Bermuda Triangle is (25) _____ off the coast of Florida between Miami, Puerto Rico and the Bermudas. It covers about 500000 square miles of the Atlantic Ocean. It also known as the Devil's Triangle because Bermuda was once called Islands of the Devils. The coasts around the island are (26) _____ by dangerous reefs that ships ran into throughout the centuries. (27) _____ around the area go back to the voyages of Christopher Columbus. He sometimes reported that compass readings were wrong. Many journalists have tried to prove that a number of (28) _____ and unusual things have happened in the region.

Some experts, however, point (29) _____ that the region north of the Caribbean is not as (30) _____ as it may seem. It is one of two places on Earth where the compass points to the geographic North Pole. It is also a region in which the (31) _____ is unpredictable and where storms can emerge quickly. There are strong currents because of shallow places and deep trenches in the ocean. These factors can (32) _____ even experienced sailors.

(Adapted from: *The Bermuda Triangle*. Available at: https://www.english-grammar.at/online_exercises/vocabulary-multiple-choice-cloze/mcc016-bermuda-triangle.htm)

23.	A card	B map	C diagram	D plot
24.	A moderate	B usual	C normal	D reasonable
25.	A located	B placed	C founded	D sited
26.	A limited	B surrounded	C bordered	D bounded

27.	A Common	B Funny	C Unusual	D Usual
28.	A mistakes	B troubles	C accidents	D emergencies
29.	A out	B for	C up	D in
30.	A careful	B protected	C harmful	D safe
31.	A surrounding	B condition	C weather	D climate
32.	A confuse	B amaze	C complicate	D combine

Task 6. Read the text below. For each of the empty space (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Skyscrapers

If you ask a person to describe an American city, the chances are that he (33) _____ the word *skyscraper*. Tall buildings, their tips sometimes (34) _____ in the clouds, have become the symbol of the American metropolis, a symbol of twenty-first century urban civilisation. American cities have not always had skyscrapers, but it is now almost a century and a half since the first skyscrapers began to distinguish their skylines.

For millions of people (35) _____ to America from Europe, the first proof that they had reached a new world was the moment when they first (36) _____ sight of the skyline of Manhattan. Surrealistic, superhuman, the skyline was like nothing they (37) _____ in the old world – a concentration of tall buildings, their tops scraping the sky, hundreds of feet above the ground. These were New York's famous skyscrapers! This was America!

(Adapted from: Skyscrapers. Available at: <https://linguapress.com/advanced/skyscrapers.htm>)

33.	A will mention	B mention	C had mentioned	D is mentioning
34.	A having hiding	B to hide	C hiding	D hidden
35.	A came	B coming	C to come	D had come
36.	A is catching	B catch	C caught	D will catch
37.	A have ever seen	B had ever seen	C has ever seen	D ever see

The buy nothing movement

Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy, and British consumers (38) _____ more clothes and shoes than ever before. Online shopping (39) _____ it is easy for customers to buy without (40) _____, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items – worn two or three times and then thrown away.

In Britain, the average person (41) _____ more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four per cent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people

(42) _____ owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. That's 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're using it to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.

(Adapted from: *The buy nothing movement*. Available at:
<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/upper-intermediate-b2/the-buy-nothing-movement>)

38.	A are buying	B bought	C will buy	D is buying
39.	A mean	B meant	C means	D to mean
40.	A think	B thinking	C to think	D thought
41.	A is spending	B spend	C spends	D spent
42.	A the following year	B next year	C last year	D currently

TEST 14

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Small Ways to Make the World a Better Place

An important part of our growth and motivation as people lies in contributing to the greater good, being part of something greater than ourselves. Here are little gestures, all of them easily within our grasp, that can spread goodwill in our own communities, as well as increase our own sense of mindfulness about the people around us and our relationship to them.

1. Let someone know exactly how you feel about something on your mind (though not something negative about them – there’s a different “protocol” for that sort of thing). We often keep too much to ourselves; letting someone into your confidence can be a great way to show your trust and appreciation of them. Of course, you have to judge what is and isn’t appropriate – it is possible to move past openness to dragging others into your problems, and that’s not making the world a better place.
2. Bake an extra batch of cookies, draw a picture, decorate an extra Christmas ornament, and give it to someone for no good reason. Like giving someone a book, it tells them that you were thinking about them and wanted to do something nice for them, and that it’s something you made adds a nice touch. Give without expectations – whether they return the favor or not, whether they like it or not, whether they’re nice to you or not, these are all irrelevant.
3. Share your skill or talent with someone by showing them how to do something. Not so they won’t bother you with it, but so they can move a little bit towards improved mastery of the world around them. Have patience and respect for the person you’re helping – you’re giving them a gift, not compensating for some lack in their character.
4. Put a spotlight on someone else’s talents by letting them take over a presentation, deferring to their wisdom, asking them advice, or otherwise flex their “talent muscles”. Especially if they are junior to you, giving them a chance to strut their stuff shows that you trust them and appreciate them, as well as allowing them to get the attention they deserve (and which might often be obscured by your own shadow).
5. Introduce two friends or colleagues who you feel have something to gain from each other. You’ll be letting them know you value them – and maybe creating a partnership that will make everyone better off.

(Adapted from: <https://www.lifehack.org/articles/featured/10-small-ways-to-make-the-world-a-better-place.html>)

- A. Teach someone how to do something
- B. Be totally open with someone
- C. Tip generously
- D. Connect like minds
- E. Let someone shine
- F. Compliment someone
- G. Make something for someone
- H. Send a letter, email, tweet, or text message out of the blue

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Your Digital Footprint

Every time you go online you leave a trail. This is just like a real footprint. It reveals where you've been, how long you stayed and what you've been doing there. Every time you register for an online service, send an email, download a video or upload a photo, the information can be accessed and your digital footprint can be revealed. This shouldn't necessarily be worrying but it is advisable to be aware of your digital footprint and to be cautious and sensible when you are online.

Six top tips for taking care of your digital footprint

1. Don't forget to log off when you leave a website, especially if you are using a shared computer. If you don't, someone can easily pretend to be you!
2. Don't tell anyone your passwords and don't write them down in an obvious place. Make them more complex by using a combination of letters, numbers and punctuation marks.
3. Tell an adult if you come across anything online that makes you upset, anxious or concerned. There are ways to report inappropriate or abusive content and in most cases web managers respond rapidly.
4. Remember your favourite websites by using the history button and the bookmark function on your computer or mobile device. This is a way that your digital footprint can work in your favour, but remember to clear your browser history regularly.
5. If you want to post comments online, you don't have to use your own name. Invent a nickname to use instead. You can also use a picture instead of a real photo.
6. Protect your identity online. Be careful about who you share personal information with and always think twice before sharing details like your email, home address, school or phone number with someone.

All kinds of people are interested in your digital footprint. It's now quite common for colleges, universities and employers to check out the online profiles of possible candidates as part of their application process. There are cases of people having missed out on jobs and places in college because their digital footprint didn't impress the recruiters. So, remember: keep safe, don't put too much personal information

online and always think carefully before you post something. Ask yourself, 'Would I be happy for absolutely everyone to see this?'

(Adapted from:

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/upper-intermediate-b2-reading/your-digital-footprint>)

6. When you go online, you _____.
 - A. send information to recruiters
 - B. leave a trail showing where you've been and what you've been doing
 - C. can use a nickname
 - D. can choose what information is recorded about you
7. If people search for information about you, they can find your _____.
 - A. passwords
 - B. bookmarked websites
 - C. digital footprint
 - D. personal information
8. You should make your passwords difficult to guess by _____.
 - A. including a symbol
 - B. using all capital letters
 - C. using numbers from 1 to 10
 - D. making them complex
9. You should report abusive remarks on the internet _____.
 - A. in all cases
 - B. if you can find the contact and have time
 - C. if you think they are really serious
 - D. if you are afraid
10. Think carefully while using websites and before _____.
 - A. sharing your favourite website online
 - B. sharing personal information online
 - C. sharing your comments online
 - D. sharing your chats with friends

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Top 6 Chemistry Jobs

11. These kinds of chemists use their skills and expertise to analyse substances, identify what components are present and in what quantities, as well how these components may behave and react with one another. This can include the analysis of drugs, food and other products to determine effectiveness, quality and to ensure they are safe for human consumption or use.
12. These chemists are involved the design and development of new products from raw materials. They use their knowledge of chemical properties and reactions to transform materials from one state to another, for example making plastic from oil.

Chemical engineers may work in almost any industry, assisting in the production of innovative, high-end products such as ultra-strong fabrics or biocompatible implants.

13. These scientists study the physical and chemical properties of the Earth, particularly rocks and minerals. They use their knowledge to determine the make-up and distribution of rock and mineral components, and how these may affect the soil and water systems in which they are found. Geochemists may help to identify oil drill sites, improve water quality or determine how best to remove hazardous waste.
14. The scientists who study man-made and natural substances to determine their properties, composition and how they could be transformed or combined to increase effectiveness or create new materials. By analysing and experimenting with existing materials, materials scientists are able to enhance the way they are used and create new materials to better serve humanity's needs.
15. The scientists who undertake the development and testing of drugs, analysing how they interact with biological systems. This is essential for ensuring that drugs are effective and safe for human use, and may involve the testing of drugs on animals or on human volunteers. Pharmacology roles are often lab-based and may involve non-standard hours in order to monitor ongoing experiments.
16. These chemists, like pharmacologists, may study the effects of drugs on biological systems but also look at the effects of other substances, both natural and man-made. They work with and develop methodologies for determining harmful effects of substances, as well as how to judge correct dosages and therefore avoid them. As with pharmacology, toxicology roles are often lab-based and involve the monitoring of experiments and interpretation of results.

(Adapted from: <https://www.mendeley.com/careers/news/careers-jobs-field/top-10-chemistry-jobs>)

- A. Chemical Engineers
- B. Materials Scientists
- C. Verify information from several sources
- D. Geochemists
- E. Pharmacologists
- F. Take advantage of library resources.
- G. Analytical Chemists
- H. Toxicologists

Task 4. Read the text bellow. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Oceans of Plastic

Scientists from the USA's University of Georgia have released details of their recent study into how much plastic rubbish (17) _____. The new findings were released at the American Association for the Advancement of Science's annual

meeting. The amount of plastic reaching the oceans each year is staggering at around eight million tonnes.

Eight million tonnes of plastic per year is actually about the midrange estimate for the study, with a range of 4.8 million tonnes to 12.7 million tonnes estimated to (18) _____.

The study has also estimated the total amount of plastic in the world's oceans, which is somewhere between 20 and 2,000 times more than had originally been thought. China is the top plastic dumper, throwing around a million tonnes of plastic rubbish into the sea by itself. This is partly because of its huge population, but also because so many of its people live along its lengthy coastline. The European Union, taken as a whole rather than as individual countries, comes in at number 18.

Plastic once it has been made does not rot away. That means that all of the plastic that (19) _____ is still in existence on our planet's surface. In the sea, it gradually breaks up into smaller and smaller pieces, but it doesn't completely disappear. Ocean currents cause huge areas of plastic rubbish to form in specific places. For example, the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, which covers an area of ocean roughly twice the area of France, is a mass of floating plastic waste that (20) _____. In some places, it can be up to 10 metres deep!

If we don't do something, the study predicts that by 2025, some 17.5 million tonnes of plastic may find its way into the oceans in that year alone! That would mean 155 million tonnes more plastic in the oceans between now and then. Some countries need to look at how they manage their waste in the coming years, so that (21) _____. In developed countries, we need to stop the wasteful practices like using disposable plastic shopping bags. Most supermarket carrier bags for example have a useful life of just 20 minutes before they (22) _____ and we use billions of them every year in the UK alone.

(Adapted from: <http://ypte.org.uk/news/oceans-of-plastic>)

- A. has ever been made
- B. less rubbish ends up being thrown into the sea
- C. finds its way into our oceans every year
- D. are tiny fragments of plastic that have been broken up
- E. has been collected there by the currents
- F. are thrown away
- G. has discovered plastic bags everywhere
- H. have been dumped in the oceans in 2010 alone

Task 5. Read and complete the text below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Greenhouse Gases with James Zachos

Greenhouse gases are being released into the atmosphere 30 times faster than the time when the Earth experienced a (23) _____ episode of global warming. A study

comparing the rate at which carbon dioxide and methane are being (24) _____ now, compared to 55 million years ago when global warming also occurred, has found dramatic differences in the speed of release. James Zachos, professor of earth sciences at the University of California, Santa Cruz, said the speed of the present buildup of greenhouse gases is far greater than during the global warming after the (25) _____ of the dinosaurs. "The emissions that caused this past episode of global warming probably lasted 10,000 years," Professor Zachos told the American Association for the Advancement of Science at a meeting in St. Louis. "By burning fossil fuels, we are likely to emit the same amount over the next three centuries." He warned that studies of global warming events in the geological past (26) _____ the Earth's climate passes a (27) _____ beyond which climate change accelerates with the help of positive feedback – vicious circles of warming. professor Zachos is a leading (28) _____ on the episode of global warming known as the palaeocene-eocene thermal maximum, when average global temperatures increased by up to 50C due to a massive release of carbon dioxide and methane.

His research into the deep ocean (29) _____ suggests at this time that about 4. billion tons of carbon entered the atmosphere over 10,000 years. "This will be the same amount of carbon released into the atmosphere from cars and industrial emissions over the next 300 years if present (30) _____ continue", he said. Although carbon can be released suddenly and naturally into the atmosphere from volcanic activity, it takes many thousands of years for it to be removed permanently by natural processes. The ocean is capable of removing carbon, and quickly, but this natural (31) _____ can be easily (32) _____ which is probably what happened 55 million years ago. "It will take tens of thousands of years before atmospheric carbon dioxide comes down to preindustrial levels," the professor said. "Even after humans stop burning fossil fuels, the effects will be long-lasting."

(Adapted from: <https://www.clgranada.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/FCE-CLOZE-%E2%80%93-Greenhouse-gases-with-James-Zachos.pdf>)

23.	A arranged	B previous	C fundamental	D main
24.	A exhaled	B digested	C emitted	D included
25.	A demise	B dementia	C destruction	D demolition
26.	A mark	B note	C comment	D indicate
27.	A barricade	B threshold	C territory	D perimeter
28.	A manager	B administrator	C authority	D autocrat
29.	A powder	B dusts	C dirt	D sediments
30.	A trends	B gadgets	C crazes	D devices
31.	A ability	B capacity	C competence	D intelligence
32.	A overcharged	B overstated	C overwhelmed	D overdone

Task 6. Read the text below. For each of the empty space (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Data from the Pioneer spacecraft of NASA apparently prove the theory that the high surface temperature of Venus is due to an atmospheric greenhouse effect caused

mainly by a blanket of carbon dioxide. Such a greenhouse effect (33) _____ when energy in the form of sunlight easily passes through a (34) _____ atmosphere, warms its surface, and is converted to heat radiation that is then held in by the atmosphere from top to bottom.

Venus has a relatively thin atmosphere (35) _____ the Earth's, but Venus' atmosphere consists (36) _____ more than ninety percent carbon dioxide, compared to less than four percent in that of the Earth. Because of its higher percentage of carbon dioxide, Venus' atmosphere traps much more heat radiation than does the Earth's. Thus, the Venus studies (37) _____ to be important to the understanding of possible adverse effects on the Earth's agriculture that could result from the long-term use of fossil fuels, which add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.

(Adapted from: <https://www.clgranada.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/FCE-Short-Reading-Comprehension-Passages-2.pdf>)

33.	A creates	B is created	C is creating	D will create
34.	A planets	B planets'	C planet	D planet's
35.	A like	B such as	C as	D similar
36.	A on	B of	C in	D over
37.	A is believed	B believe	C are believed	D believed

Naval architects never claim that a ship is unsinkable, but the sinking of the passenger-and-car ferry Estonia in the Baltic surely should have never have happened. It (38) _____ well designed and carefully maintained. It carried the proper number of lifeboats. It had been thoroughly inspected the day of (39) _____ fatal voyage. Yet hours later, the Estonia rolled over and sank in a cold, stormy night. It went down so quickly that most of those on board, (40) _____ in their dark, flooding cabins, had no chance to save themselves: Of those who managed (41) _____ overboard, only 139 survived. The rest died of hypothermia before the rescuers could pluck them from the cold sea. The final death toll amounted to 912 souls. However, there (42) _____ an unpleasant number of questions about why the Estonia sank and why so many survivors were men in the prime of life, while most of the dead were women, children and the elderly.

(Adapted from: <https://www.clgranada.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/FCE-Short-Reading-Comprehension-Passages-1.pdf>)

38.	A were	B is	C will be	D was
39.	A his	B its	C her	D their
40.	A caught	B catch	C catching	D be caught
41.	A scrambling	B scramble	C to scramble	D scrambled
42.	A are	B were	C is	D was

TEST 15

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

5 Tips for Negotiating Better

If you're committed to becoming a better negotiator, you must have a clear understanding of how both you and your negotiating partner view a deal. The best negotiations are ones that yield mutual gain. If one party fleeces the other, it will lead to hard feelings and dim odds for future deals. But an equitable, effective negotiation can lead to longterm relationships where many more deals can be struck. Here are some negotiation tips that will help you build rapport, increase dividends, and reach agreements that yield better outcomes for all parties:

1. One of the best negotiating strategies is to seize control of the bargaining table. The best negotiators do this by setting the initial terms of a negotiation. If they're selling an item, they set a high value on it and leave it to the other person to propose a lower price. Research has shown that final prices tend to be higher when the seller sets the opening offer, and prices tend to be lower when the buyer offers first. Whoever speaks first sets the terms of debate and can thus steer the discussion toward their underlying interests. So take advantage of this by making the first offer.
2. If you're selling a piece of jewelry and you tell your buyer that you're looking to get between \$500 to \$750 for it, you're likely going to get the lower price. This is because you've just told the skilled negotiator opposite you how low they can go in their final offer. Don't yield the upper hand so quickly. You may know in your head that you'd accept \$500 as a possible outcome, but there's no need to say that from the outset. Don't be afraid to say the price is \$750, and if the other person wants to pay less, they'll say as much.
3. One of the shrewdest negotiation strategies is to harness the power of silence. In real life, silence can throw people off their game and affect their decision-making. If you maintain eye contact but don't speak, your counterpart might start rambling and make concessions that they wouldn't otherwise. An effective negotiator will seize on these moments and perhaps make a counteroffer that enhances their own bottom line. Maintaining silence provides an excellent window into the other party's point of view.
4. When you're trying to get your way, it rarely pays to ask simple yes or no questions. To make a back-and-forth dialogue work for you, ask open-ended questions that make the other party cede valuable information. For instance, if you're mulling a new job offer but don't like the initial terms offered, don't ask a binary question like: "Is this your final offer?" As something open-ended like: "What would you say if I told you I simply couldn't make this salary work for me?" This course of action puts pressure on

the person trying to hire you. Perhaps they'll follow up with a higher salary offer, or perhaps they'll throw in additional perks to help find common ground. If their goal is "getting to yes," they'll increase their offer. And if the offer doesn't increase, you must accept that you did the best you could.

5. Dealmakers who have a win-lose mindset tend to alienate partners and kill the chance for repeat business. But dealmakers who push for win-win outcomes—where both sides get something they want—can open a lot of doors down the road. If you approach everything like a scramble for a fixed pie of benefits, you can slip into cutthroat behavior that could damage your professional reputation. For sustained success running a corporation, a small business, or your own personal portfolio, try to be partners with the people with whom you negotiate. Attune your listening skills and watch their body language. And above all, stay honest. Don't be the kind of person who sells damaged goods or cheats someone out of money that is rightfully theirs. If you approach each business deal ethically and with a win-win mentality, you'll set yourself up for a lifetime of fruitful partnerships.

(Adapted from: <https://www.masterclass.com/articles/tips-for-negotiating-better#5-tips-for-negotiating-better>)

- A. Only talk as much as you need to
- B. Watch how people behave
- C. Ask open-ended questions and listen carefully
- D. Make the first offer
- E. Remember, the best-negotiated agreement lets both sides win
- F. Be kind to the partner
- G. Find a purpose for the negotiating
- H. When discussing money, use concrete numbers instead of a range

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

The Curies

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom. Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At the early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress. Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne.

She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

(Adapted from: https://mcckc.edu/tutoring/docs/bt/readwrite/Reading_Comprehension_Practice_Test.pdf)

6. The Curies' friendly collaboration helped to _____.
 - A. provide new facts in physics
 - B. unlock the secrets of the atom
 - C. find a new place to be employed
 - D. live for a long time
7. Marie had a bright mind and a _____ personality.
 - A. lighthearted
 - B. humorous
 - C. strange
 - D. envious
8. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt _____.
 - A. worried
 - B. annoyed
 - C. depressed
 - D. hopeless
9. Marie _____ by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne.
 - A. was distressed
 - B. behaved
 - C. showed intelligence
 - D. challenged authority
10. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never _____.
 - A. worried
 - B. troubled
 - C. disappointed
 - D. sorrowful

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

The Things You Should Never Do When Starting a New Job

Congratulations! You've finally secured a new job, and now you want to start off on the right foot. You want to be careful not to make any career-ending mistakes. So, what should you NEVER do when starting a new job?

- 11.** You learned this in first grade, when the teacher began keeping track of tardies: Being on time matters. Factor in extra time if there's traffic, construction, or other reasons to expect a delay.
- 12.** Many companies require new employees to go through a training process before starting a new position. While it may be tempting to skip these sessions or treat them lightly, don't do it. Even if your training managers won't be your direct supervisors, they are watching you.
- 13.** Of course you want to make a good impression as soon as you arrive at a new job, and show your new employer they made the right choice in hiring you. However, be cautious of suggesting new policies or strategies during your first few weeks, as it may not be the best way to demonstrate you are a team player. At first, take time to really understand and learn your job, then over time, you can make suggestions and changes as situations arise, and as your input and expertise is called upon.
- 14.** It's understandable that you may need help or guidance during your first few weeks at a new job, and asking co-workers for assistance or just to answer questions can be perfectly acceptable. But remember, you were hired because managers believed in your ability to get the job done. Ask for help if you need it, but believe in yourself and prove that you can do the work yourself.
- 15.** No matter where you're working, there are certain processes, tools, and forms that make up the standard operating procedures of your company. You may have been introduced to these through a very organized, systematic orientation, or you may feel like you're expected to absorb them by osmosis. If you were formally informed, consider yourself fortunate, if not, don't feel shortchanged or frustrated. Instead, take initiative and master the basics on your own.
- 16.** You may be so eager to start your new job that you don't want to stop and ask questions. But by skipping even the most basic questions, you are setting yourself up for failure.

(Adapted from: <https://test-english.com/reading/b2/10-things-never-starting-new-job/>)

- A. Don't try to change things
- B. Don't show up late
- C. Don't dress unprofessionally
- D. Don't lose confidence in yourself
- E. Don't be afraid to ask for help
- F. Don't feel disappointed if you are not given total support
- G. Don't avoid the job orientation
- H. Don't spend time on private matters

Task 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

Restoring a Famous Garden

My garden at Compton Acres is less than 70 years old. However, several important features (17) _____ by the time I bought the property. My first task has been to repair these features. It had become difficult (18) _____ with the best views because so many paths were in such poor condition. The Italian formal garden, for example, (19) _____, and as a result its paths were in a terrible state. But hundreds of metres of paths have recently been repaired. We also have done a lot of work on many of the garden's wooden buildings. A major job was (20) _____ of the Japanese summer house. We also (21) _____ a more practical location. Work like this is essential before you can get on with the real business of gardening. I am not sure (22) _____ how much work of this kind is necessary. But I am thoroughly enjoying the job of returning the garden to its former glory.

(Adapted from: <https://www.clgranada.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/FCE-GAP-FILL-3-Restoring-a-famous-garden.pdf>)

- A. whether the visitors realise
- B. had been allowed to fall into a very bad condition
- C. the garden is found
- D. to reach the places in the garden
- E. to completely rebuild the roof
- F. has always attracted many visitors
- G. will discover the garden
- H. moved the greenhouses to

Task 5. Read and complete the text below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer on a separate answer sheet.

The Dead Sea

The Dead Sea is (23) _____ where the River Jordan ends, just 24 kilometres east of Jerusalem. It is actually a lake. It (24) _____ for about 74 kilometres and is

16 kilometres wide, so it is quite small but (25) _____ deep - about 300 metres. Originally, the Dead Sea was about the same size as today. Then the climate of the area changed and became wetter. This change (26) _____ the Dead Sea to grow longer. However, after some time, the climate changed again, and the lake returned to its original size and (27) _____.

The Dead Sea is one of the saltiest lakes in the world. One litre of seawater may (28) _____ up to 327 grams of salt. With so much salt in the water, no fish or flora can survive in the Dead Sea. (29) _____, for people who love swimming, it's the ideal place to relax. And the salt in the water makes it easy to swim without any (30) _____ at all!

There is not much rainfall in this place of the world. It usually rains only between October and March. The temperatures vary depending on the area you look at. In the northern parts of the Dead Sea winter temperatures reach only about 14° C; however, in August it can get up to 34 °C in the south. The highest (31) _____ temperature for this region is 51 °C. Nearly twenty years ago there was a plan to build a canal between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean. This would make the level of the water in the Dead Sea go up. However, the cost of doing this is so (32) _____ that the project cannot go ahead yet.

(Adapted from: <https://www.english-practice.at/b2/vocabulary/language-in-use/liu053-the-dead-sea.pdf>)

23.	A Found	B situated	C made	D placed
24.	A Prolongs	B covers	C extends	D spreads
25.	A Extremely	B largely	C widely	D completely
26.	A Took	B brought	C led	D caused
27.	A Structure	B shape	C constitution	D nature
28.	A Consist	B contain	C comprise	D exclude
29.	A However	B But	C Additionally	D Also
30.	A Try	B pressure	C force	D effort
31.	A Written	B proven	C recorded	D explained
32.	A Enormous	B big	C extensive	D giant

Task 6. Read the text below. For each of the empty space (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write down your answer in a separate answer sheet.

Are You a Lark or an Owl?

Do you read the newspaper while you have breakfast? If you do then you (33) _____ be a 'lark', or morning type of person. 'Owls', or evening types, tend not to spend much time over breakfast. They have little appetite then, and, as they are usually late risers, they are short (34) _____ time anyway. Around half of the adult population are either morning or evening types; the rest fall somewhere (35) _____ the middle. There can be up to a twelve hour difference in the time of day when the two types reach the point when they are most alert and mentally at their (36) _____.

Larks tend (37) _____ this point in the late morning, while owls reach it around 10 pm. For reasons (38) _____ are unknown, evening types tend to be (39) _____ adaptable than morning types. For example, evening types can usually cope much better (40) _____ shift work and jet lag, and it is easier for an evening type (41) _____ a morning type than the other way round. Are we born with these differences or are they just (42) _____ from habit? We don't really know.

(Adapted from: <https://www.clgranada.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/FCE-GAP-FILL-2-Are-you-a-lark-or-an-owl.doc.pdf>)

33.	A may	B can	C ought to	D should
34.	A away	B off	C on	D of
35.	A between	B in	C on	D around
36.	A best	B better	C good	D the better
37.	A reach	B reaching	C to reach	D to be reached
38.	A where	B which	C who	D whose
39.	A more	B a lot	C much	D many
40.	A onto	B to	C by	D with
41.	A became	B becoming	C become	D to become
42.	A forms	B forming	C formed	D be formed

KEYS TO THE TRAINING TESTS



Test 1

Task 1

1 – G; 2 – C; 3 – A; 4 – D; 5 – E

Task 2

6 – B; 7 – C; 8 – D; 9 – A; 10 – B; 11 – B

Task 3

12 – D; 13 – B; 14 – A; 15 – F; 16 – E

Task 4

17 – H; 18 – C; 19 – D; 20 – F; 21 – A; 22 – E

Task 5

23 – C; 24 – C; 25 – D; 26 – A; 27 – A; 28 – B; 29 – C; 30 – D; 31 – B; 32 – A

Task 6

33 – B; 34 – A; 35 – B; 36 – D; 37 – C; 38 – C; 39 – D; 40 – B; 41 – A; 42 – A

Test 2

Task 1

1 – C; 2 – A; 3 – B; 4 – D; 5 – F

Task 2

6 – C; 7 – A; 8 – D; 9 – A; 10 – B;

Task 3

11 – D; 12 – A; 13 – E; 14 – B; 15 – C; 16 – H

Task 4

17 – H; 18 – D; 19 – A; 20 – C; 21 – B; 22 – F

Task 5

23 – D; 24 – A; 25 – C; 26 – C; 27 – D; 28 – A; 29 – C; 30 – A; 31 – D; 32 – D

Task 6

33 – C; 34 – B; 35 – A; 36 – B; 37 – D; 38 – D; 39 – A; 40 – B; 41 – C; 42 – D

Test 3

Task 1

1 – D; 2 – A; 3 – G; 4 – E; 5 – B

Task 2

6 – B; 7 – B; 8 – D; 9 – C; 10 – A; 11 – C

Task 3

12 – C; 13 – F; 14 – E; 15 – B; 16 – G

Task 4

17 – H; 18 – A; 19 – F; 20 – E; 21 – C; 22 – G

Task 5

23 – A; 24 – D; 25 – C; 26 – D; 27 – B; 28 – A; 29 – C; 30 – C; 31 – A; 32 – B

Task 6

33 – B; 34 – A; 35 – A; 36 – B; 37 – C; 38 – B; 39 – C; 40 – B; 41 – A; 42 – A

Test 4*Task 1*

1 – F; 2 – G; 3 – E; 4 – D; 5 – C

Task 2

6 – C; 7 – B; 8 – B; 9 – D; 10 – D;

Task 3

11 – F; 12 – B; 13 – A; 14 – E; 15 – G; 16 – D

Task 4

17 – E; 18 – H; 19 – A; 20 – F; 21 – B; 22 – D

Task 5

23 – A; 24 – B; 25 – D; 26 – A; 27 – D; 28 – B; 29 – B; 30 – A; 31 – C; 32 – A

Task 6

33 – C; 34 – A; 35 – C; 36 – A; 37 – B; 38 – B; 39 – A; 40 – C; 41 – D; 42 – A

Test 5*Task 1*

1 – B; 2 – F; 3 – A; 4 – D; 5 – E

Task 2

6 – D; 7 – B; 8 – A; 9 – B; 10 – B; 11 – D

Task 3

12 – C; 13 – F; 14 – B; 15 – H; 16 – D

Task 4

17 – H; 18 – D; 19 – E; 20 – A; 21 – F; 22 – C

Task 5

23 – C; 24 – A; 25 – C; 26 – A; 27 – B; 28 – A; 29 – D; 30 – C; 31 – C; 32 – D

Task 6

33 – A; 34 – C; 35 – D; 36 – B; 37 – A; 38 – D; 39 – D; 40 – A; 41 – B; 42 – B

Test 6*Task 1*

1 – A; 2 – C; 3 – B; 4 – D; 5 – F

Task 2

6 – C; 7 – D; 8 – B; 9 – C; 10 – C;

Task 3

11 – A; 12 – C; 13 – D; 14 – B; 15 – F; 16 – H

Task 4

17 – D; 18 – B; 19 – A; 20 – C; 21 – F; 22 – E

Task 5

23 – A; 24 – D; 25 – C; 26 – A; 27 – A; 28 – D; 29 – B; 30 – A; 31 – A; 32 – C

Task 6

33 – B; 34 – C; 35 – A; 36 – B; 37 – C; 38 – B; 39 – C; 40 – A; 41 – D; 42 – B

Test 7*Task 1*

1 – C; 2 – G; 3 – B; 4 – E; 5 – F

Task 2

6 – B; 7 – D; 8 – D; 9 – A; 10 – B; 11 – C

Task 3

12 – F; 13 – C; 14 – A; 15 – G; 16 – B

Task 4

17 – B; 18 – C; 19 – G; 20 – A; 21 – E; 22 – H

Task 5

23 – D; 24 – C; 25 – C; 26 – B; 27 – A; 28 – B; 29 – B; 30 – A; 31 – D; 32 – C

Task 6

33 – A; 34 – C; 35 – B; 36 – B; 37 – C; 38 – D; 39 – D; 40 – B; 41 – A; 42 – B

Test 8*Task 1*

1 – B; 2 – A; 3 – F; 4 – C; 5 – D

Task 2

6 – A; 7 – C; 8 – A; 9 – C; 10 – B;

Task 3

11 – D; 12 – A; 13 – B; 14 – C; 15 – E; 16 – H

Task 4

17 – C; 18 – G; 19 – A; 20 – H; 21 – D; 22 – B

Task 5

23 – B; 24 – C; 25 – A; 26 – B; 27 – A; 28 – A; 29 – A; 30 – C; 31 – C; 32 – A

Task 6

33 – A; 34 – A; 35 – B; 36 – C; 37 – A; 38 – D; 39 – A; 40 – D; 41 – B; 42 – A

Test 9*Task 1*

1 – G; 2 – H; 3 – E; 4 – F; 5 – C

Task 2

6 – C; 7 – A; 8 – B; 9 – D; 10 – C; 11 – A

Task 3

12 – G; 13 – A; 14 – D; 15 – F; 16 – C

Task 4

17 – C; 18 – B; 19 – E; 20 – H; 21 – D; 22 – A

Task 5

23 – B; 24 – A; 25 – B; 26 – C; 27 – D; 28 – D; 29 – D; 30 – B; 31 – A; 32 – B

Task 6

33 – A; 34 – B; 35 – C; 36 – D; 37 – A; 38 – C; 39 – D; 40 – B; 41 – B; 42 – D

Test 10

Task 1

1 – E; 2 – A; 3 – C; 4 – F; 5 – D

Task 2

6 – B; 7 – C; 8 – A; 9 – D; 10 – B;

Task 3

11 – C; 12 – B; 13 – A; 14 – D; 15 – F; 16 – E

Task 4

17 – D; 18 – B; 19 – A; 20 – C; 21 – F; 22 – E

Task 5

23 – B; 24 – A; 25 – A; 26 – D; 27 – D; 28 – D; 29 – B; 30 – A; 31 – D; 32 – A

Task 6

33 – C; 34 – A; 35 – D; 36 – A; 37 – A; 38 – B; 39 – C; 40 – D; 41 – B; 42 – A

Test 11

Task 1

1 – F; 2 – B; 3 – D; 4 – E; 5 – A

Task 2

6 – B; 7 – B; 8 – D; 9 – D; 10 – A

Task 3

11 – F; 12 – A; 13 – H; 14 – C; 15 – E; 16 – D

Task 4

17 – G; 18 – D; 19 – A; 20 – E; 21 – C; 22 – H

Task 5

23 – B; 24 – C; 25 – A; 26 – B; 27 – D; 28 – C; 29 – B; 30 – D; 31 – A; 32 – C

Task 6

33 – B; 34 – C; 35 – A; 36 – A; 37 – B; 38 – A; 39 – B; 40 – D; 41 – C; 42 – B

Test 12

Task 1

1 – B; 2 – F; 3 – E; 4 – H; 5 – A

Task 2

6 – C; 7 – D; 8 – A; 9 – B; 10 – A

Task 3

11 – D; 12 – H; 13 – A; 14 – C; 15 – E; 16 – G

Task 4

17 – D; 18 – C; 19 – H; 20 – F; 21 – A; 22 – B

Task 5

23 – A; 24 – B; 25 – C; 26 – A; 27 – D; 28 – B; 29 – D; 30 – C; 31 – B; 32 – A

Task 6

33 – C; 34 – B; 35 – D; 36 – A; 37 – C; 38 – B; 39 – D; 40 – A; 41 – C; 42 – B

Test 13*Task 1*

1 – B; 2 – E; 3 – D; 4 – F; 5 – G

Task 2

6 – B; 7 – C; 8 – B; 9 – A; 10 – D

Task 3

11 – E; 12 – A; 13 – C; 14 – B; 15 – H; 16 – F

Task 4

17 – B; 18 – G; 19 – A; 20 – D; 21 – C; 22 – F

Task 5

23 – B; 24 – D; 25 – A; 26 – B; 27 – C; 28 – C; 29 – A; 30 – D; 31 – C; 32 – A

Task 6

33 – A; 34 – D; 35 – B; 36 – C; 37 – B; 38 – A; 39 – C; 40 – B; 41 – C; 42 – D

Test 14*Task 1*

1 – B; 2 – G; 3 – A; 4 – E; 5 – D

Task 2

6 – B; 7 – C; 8 – D; 9 – A; 10 – B

Task 3

11 – G; 12 – A; 13 – D; 14 – B; 15 – E; 16 – H

Task 4

17 – C; 18 – H; 19 – A; 20 – E; 21 – B; 22 – F

Task 5

23 – B; 24 – C; 25 – A; 26 – D; 27 – B; 28 – C; 29 – D; 30 – A; 31 – B; 32 – C

Task 6

33 – B; 34 – D; 35 – A; 36 – B; 37 – C; 38 – D; 39 – B; 40 – A; 41 – C; 42 – B

Test 15*Task 1*

1 – D; 2 – H; 3 – A; 4 – C; 5 – E

Task 2

6 – B; 7 – A; 8 – B; 9 – D; 10 – C

Task 3

11 – B; 12 – G; 13 – A; 14 – D; 15 – F; 16 – E

Task 4

17 – B; 18 – D; 19 – F; 20 – E; 21 – H; 22 – A

Task 5

23 – B; 24 – C; 25 – A; 26 – D; 27 – B; 28 – B; 29 – A; 30 – D; 31 – C; 32 – A

Task 6

33 – A; 34 – D; 35 – B; 36 – A; 37 – C; 38 – B; 39 – A; 40 – D; 41 – D; 42 – C

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**ПІДГОТОВКА ДО ЄДИНОГО
ВСТУПНОГО ІСПИТУ**

Навчально-методичний посібник
для здобувачів вищої освіти немовних факультетів

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