

Тренувальні тести з дисципліни «Студії з іноземної мови»

TEST 1

Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»

READING

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate sheet.

WHY YOU SHOULD BE SCHEDULING YOUR FREE TIME

In an ideal world, we'd be able to have it all. Work. Family. Social life. Hobbies. But our reality doesn't always play out that way. Work takes up the majority of our "[work-life balance](#)" equation. And what's the first thing to go when we start feeling overworked? Our hobbies. A growing body of research has found that spending time on hobbies not only makes us happier and more relaxed but also improves our workplace productivity, focus, and creativity. So how do we go about making sure we make time for our hobbies in our already busy schedule?

1. _____

Most of us are [so overworked](#) that all we want to do when we're *not* working is turn our brains off. This means binge-watching TV or scrolling mindlessly through social media. Unfortunately, all that time spent trying to "turn your brain off" doesn't really do what you want it to. Research shows that while binge-watching TV or scrolling through social media gives us a momentary release of dopamine (i.e. the "pleasure" chemical), we're hit with a crash of reality afterward. This makes sense when you see binge-watching and similar passive activities as a form of escapism. Rather than doing something that makes you feel positive, your hobby, for example, you're trying to push aside your nagging thoughts.

2. _____

In his book, *Rest: Why You Get More Done When You Work Less*, author Alex Pang describes example after example of famously productive people who took on difficult and meaningful hobbies during their downtime. He calls this *Deliberate Rest*: "*Deliberate rest helps you recover from the stresses and exhaustion of the day, allows new experiences and lessons to settle in your memory, and gives your subconscious mind space to keep working.*" Hobbies help you disconnect from work, which leads to less fatigue, stress, and burnout.

3. _____

The skills you master during your downtime don't just help with that hobby but also work their way into your workday. This is especially true if your hobby is a creative one. The [researchers found](#) that "*creative activity while away from work may be a leisure activity that provides employees essential resources to perform at a high level.*"

4. _____

Work has become so much a part of our lives that it's become the core part of our identity. However, a hobby helps you broaden your identity and get perspective on the importance of work-life balance. Hobbies are a powerful way to not just disconnect from work but also gain perspective.

5. _____

Your work will inevitably influence your hobbies. But your hobbies can also influence your work. As F. Scott Fitzgerald, Salman Rushdie, Dorothy Sayers, Don DeLillo, and Joseph Heller were all advertising copywriters before becoming full-time novelists. For Rushdie, his copywriting work informed how he approached writing and was essential in helping him turn his hobby into his career. *“I do feel that a lot of the professional craft of writing is something I learned from those years in advertising and I’ll always be grateful for it.”* The opposite approach is also true. The skills you learn from your hobby can help you be more creative at work. The connections you make from it can also help at work or even put you in touch with people you wouldn’t otherwise have a good reason to connect with.

(Adapted from: <https://blog.rescuetime.com/hobbies-schedule-leisure-time/>)

- A Why you should choose hobbies over leisure when you have a break from work
- B The ways to make more time for your hobbies.
- C Mastering new skills (even non-work ones) makes you more confident at work
- D The best hobby is to do something creative.
- E Your hobby could become your next dream job.
- F Why hobbies make you more creative, productive, and psychologically healthier.
- G Famous writers’ hobbies.
- H Getting outside your head helps you gain perspective and psychological distance.

Task 2

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

LIVING YOUR PRIORITIES

To live according to your priorities, create a schedule that puts them at the forefront. Make a to-do list each day with deadlines, and set priorities by giving a number to each task on your list, putting the most important things first, Elmore suggests. “It’s not fun things first, quick things first, or easy things first—but first things first”, he says. For many of us, our true priorities are personal, such as family, says Clayton. “When someone is concerned with whether or not they have placed a high enough priority on family, I ask them why they work”, he says. “More times than not, the answers I hear are that people work to have a bigger or nicer house, or to take really nice vacations. The answers tend to come back to family, but are rooted in materialism”.

Manage interruptions by putting margins in your calendar for unexpected people, but don’t get distracted, adds Elmore. Question everything: “Don’t let sacred cows keep you from eliminating unnecessary or unproductive tasks”, he says. “Aim for excellence, not perfection. Trying to be perfect can prevent progress”.

Learn to be “**strategically selfish**” at work, says Clayton. “Try to identify scenarios in which you can say ‘no,’ saving time by being more productive,” he says. For example, saying “no” to a side project at work can free up time for you to work on primary objectives. Or make a plan to work hard today so you can be in a position of more leverage later. “There are times in your careers when you need to say ‘yes’ a lot and earn social capital with supervisors and colleagues”, says Clayton. “I firmly believe that. But I also believe there are things we can say ‘no’ to as well without consequence”.

Schedule regular “time outs” in your week to check in with your priorities, says Kennedy. It can be as simple as a five-minute walk or a day off to do something you enjoy. “We can often put our own needs last in our effort to meet the needs of everyone else”, says Kennedy. “We might not ask for help because we think that admitting we have too much on our plate might be seen as a weakness. We could also believe that we are already maxed out”.

But forgoing the opportunity to recharge your battery will continue the cycle of exhaustion, which can have damaging consequences, says Kennedy. “It is important to proactively address **it** before we have to, unfortunately, react to **it**”, she says. “If we utilize the resources around us, we are not weak; we are being real with ourselves. That is self-awareness, and it is a strength that can continue to be developed throughout our lives”.

(Adapted from: <https://www.fastcompany.com/40552870/this-is-how-you-should-be-prioritizing-your-work-and-life>)

6. What is correct according to the first passage?
 - A. It's not a fun to make a to-do list.
 - B. You should put your priority things list for every day.
 - C. Some people work hard because they put their families their priorities.
 - D. Think carefully and choose between family and materialism.
7. What can you assume from the second paragraph?
 - A. You should always leave some time for unexpected people.
 - B. You should presuppose some time for definite unexpected things.
 - C. You should eliminate unexpected people from your schedule list.
 - D. You should interrupt and get distracted from unexpected people.
8. What does it mean to be “**strategically selfish**”, according to the third paragraph?
 - A. Being concentrated on something more important.
 - B. Making a plan how to work harder.
 - C. Being able to say ‘no’.
 - D. Earning social capital with the colleagues and supervisors.
9. According to the fourth paragraph we...
 - A. may ask ‘time outs’ because we might be weak.
 - B. need some time for helping others.
 - C. sometimes should put our needs before the needs of others.
 - D. need ‘time outs’ not to be exhausted.
10. What does the pronoun ‘**IT**’ in bold in the last passage stand for?
 - A. the opportunity to have some rest
 - B. the condition when you are exhausted
 - C. recharged battery
 - D. charged battery

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate sheet.

11. _____

These are collections of stores; that is a grouping of several [businesses](#) in a compact geographic area. It consists of a collection of retail, entertainment and service stores designed to serve products and services to the surrounding region. Typical examples include [shopping malls](#), [town squares](#), [flea markets](#) and [bazaars](#).

12. _____

They are divided into multiple categories of shops which sell a selected set of goods or services. Usually they are tiered by target demographics based on the [disposable income](#) of the shopper. They can be tiered from cheap to pricey. Various types of retail stores that specialize in the selling of goods related to a theme include [bookstores](#), [boutiques](#), [candy shops](#), [liquor stores](#), [gift shops](#), [hardware stores](#), [hobby stores](#), [pet stores](#), [pharmacies](#), [sex shops](#) and [supermarkets](#). Other types of this are as [big-box stores](#), [hypermarkets](#), [convenience stores](#), department stores, [general stores](#), [dollar stores](#) sell a wider variety of products.

13. _____

Modern technology (such as television, telephones, and the Internet), in combination with [electronic commerce](#), allow consumers to shop from home. There are three main types of home shopping: [mail](#) or telephone ordering from catalogs; telephone ordering in response to advertisements in print and electronic media; and [online shopping](#). This kind of shopping has completely redefined the way people make their buying decisions; the Internet provides access to a lot of information about a particular product, which can be looked at, evaluated, and comparison-priced at any given time. This kind of shopping allows the buyer to save the time and expense, which would have been spent traveling to the store or mall.

14. _____

They sell essential goods and services to the residential area they are located in. There can be many groups of neighbourhood retailers in different areas of a region or city, but destination retailers are often part of [shopping malls](#) where the numbers of consumers is higher than that of a neighbourhood retail area. The destination retailers are becoming more prevalent as they can provide a community with more than the essentials; they offer an experience, and a wider scope of goods and services.

15. _____

This is a type of street [market](#) that provides space for [vendors](#) to sell [previously-owned \(second-hand\)](#) merchandise. Consistently, there tends to be an emphasis on sustainable consumption whereby items such as [used goods](#), [collectibles](#), [antiques](#) and [vintage clothing](#) can be purchased. This vending is distinguished from [street vending](#) in that the market alone, and not any other public attraction, brings in buyers. There are a variety of vendors: some part-time who consider their work at flea markets a hobby due to their possession of an alternative job; full-time vendors who dedicate all their time to their stalls and collection of merchandise and rely solely from the profits made at the market. Vendors require skill in following [retro](#) and vintage trends, as well as selecting merchandise which connects with the culture and identity of their customers.

16. _____

This was a permanently enclosed [marketplace](#) or street where goods and services are exchanged or sold. Now it means an assortment of stalls lining streets selling a large variety of goods. The term naming this originates from the [Persian](#) word is sometimes also used to refer to the “network of [merchants](#), [bankers](#) and [craftsmen](#)” who work in that area. Although the current meaning of the word is believed to have originated in [Persia](#), its use has spread and now has been accepted into the vernacular in countries around the world.

(Adapted from: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shopping>)

Which of the following describes _____?

- A A bazaar
- B The neighbourhood retailers
- C [Shopping centers](#)
- D Antique shops

- E Online shopping
- F A flea market
- G Craftsmen shops
- H Stores

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 your answers on the separate sheet.

“Clothes”, Virginia Woolf tells us in *Orlando*, have “more important offices than merely to keep us warm; they change our view of the world and the world’s view of us”. They are our social shells; projections of our inner selves; indicators of wealth and status. From an early age literature teaches us how to “read” an outfit, beginning with the children’s fairy stories where we learn to recognize the wicked witch by her black robes. In a novel, a beautifully described outfit can be used to enhance characterisation, (17) _____ or create a powerful visual snapshot of a scene. A pair of trousers, a dress, a hat may carry any number of political, social and aesthetic meanings.

This is particularly true of the clothing of female characters, whose identity has typically been more closely linked to their outer appearance than (18) _____. When Jane Eyre refuses Mr Rochester’s gowns of pink satin and rich silk, (19) _____ the greys and blacks of a sober governess, we understand that she is asserting her independence; her right to be treated as her future husband’s equal and not his plaything. When Ruth, the narrator of Marilynne Robinson’s wonderful *Housekeeping*, vacillates between respectable small-town life in Idaho and a future with her free-spirited misfit aunt, her choices are reflected in the sensible brown oxfords of her classmates and (20) _____ blue velveteen ballet slippers that Aunt Sylvie buys her to wear to school.

Fashion, even when peripheral to plot and meaning, does tend to date a novel by fixing it within a certain historical moment. Style, which some have argued is the opposite of fashion, has the timeless quality evident in Fitzgerald and Waugh’s musings on dress. My favourite literary frock moment occurs near the beginning of *Anna Karenina*. Kitty, the 18-year-old daughter of Prince Oblonsky, (21) _____ and the preparations have “given her much trouble and thought”. She wears a dress of white net over a pink slip, with a pair of long, white gloves and slender, pink shoes. A rose in her hair and a strip of soft, black velvet around her neck completes the ensemble. Part of me is in love with this outfit just because it’s the sort of thing my inner six-year-old lusts after, but it would probably be a difficult look to carry off around town. More important than the specifics of the costume, though – and this is the timeless part – Kitty enters the ballroom “as if these bows and laces and all the details of her toilet had not cost her or her people a moment’s attention, as if she had been born in this net and lace”. Which, whether in 19th-century Moscow or 21st-century London, has always seemed to me (22)_____.

(Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2009/sep/19/fashion-in-literature>)

- A the lovely but eminently impractical
- B insisting on
- C turn a narrative
- D a perfect description of stylishness
- E getting dressed
- F of the heroes
- G that of their male counterparts

H is attending a ball

Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 5

**Read the text below. For questions (23 – 32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Write your answers on the separate sheet.**

Ukraine has plenty of restaurants, cafes, pubs, fast food joints and kiosks... all cuisines for all wallets. Sometimes service is far from (23) _____ (at any category, including the top-rank establishments). (24) _____ compared to the previous 5-10 years the changes are welcome.

You won't have communication problems at most places of middle category in big cities or tourist destinations, targeted to host both foreigners and sophisticated Ukrainians. Their staff will generally have (25) _____ English at least.

The price range for cuisine differs (26) _____ around Ukraine. Kyiv is definitely the most expensive city in all terms, including eating out. Travel a short distance and you'll find places (27) _____ incredible cuisine for half the price outside the capital. Odessa, Lviv, Trans-Carpathian and Crimea regions (in some degree) are famous for their original cookery culture. Each of them has its own peculiarity: Odessa is acknowledged as the proven gourmet paradise. Lviv is a symbol of coffee and chocolate cookery art. The Carpathians traditionally take in Hungarian, Romanian and Slovakian cooking ideas. Testing Crimean ethnical cuisine means to visit Tatar family establishments – they exist and are worth the visit.

Rough cost guide to eating out in Kyiv:

- * Top category: an average receipt – from UAH 1000 excl. alcohol.
- * Upper – middle and middle categories: from UAH 500 (well designed places not only of the central location).
- * Low category: from UAH 200 (mostly ordinary cafes and restaurants outside Kiev).
- * Canteens and fast food chains: UAH 40-70. They offer meals of appropriate quality for reasonable price.

Recently there had been a surge of food trucks, pop-up food stalls and coffee trucks in Ukraine. No mass outdoor event goes without them and it's worth to check them out. Food trucks offer a wide (28) _____ of foods – from classic kebab and burgers to salmon, mussels and steak.

The new – pay just for time – cafes were open in Kyiv and Odessa. Its key idea matches those who use (29) _____ places rather for working and communicating. Paying for hours or minutes, spent there, you get unlimited (30) _____ to free Wi-Fi, tea, coffee... All restaurants commonly (31) _____ from 10-12 a.m. till midnight, as well as pubs. Cafes and fast food operating time varies from 7-9 a.m. till 8-11 p.m. (32) _____ is forbidden in all public places (incl. eating out points) in Ukraine.

Either you go to a casual cafe or to a top-rank restaurant, don't neglect having a few hundred hryvnya in cash – some establishments may not accept credit cards (especially late at night). Almost all top-rank and premium rank places have free Wi-Fi.

Tipping etiquette in Ukraine is very similar to that elsewhere in Europe or the US. Commonly it is 5-10% of the bill – up to your decision. You may also just round-up the sum, as many locals do. Some places include “cost of service” on the bill, so it's worth to check it before paying.

(Adapted from: <http://old.expatus.com/entertainment/eating-out>)

23	A	perfect	B	perfection	C	perfecting	D	perfected
24	A	nevertheless	B	though	C	although	D	less than
25	A	basic	B	intermediate	C	perfect	D	advanced
26	A	little	B	extremely	C	specifically	D	significantly
27	A	offering	B	cooking	C	selling	D	tasting
28	A	rage	B	range	C	rank	D	overage
29	A	eating	B	eating out	C	eaten out	D	to eat out
30	A	zone	B	assess	C	excel	D	access
31	A	invite	B	operate	C	act	D	feed
32	A	not paying	B	overeating	C	walking	D	smoking

Task 6

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

By my count, I've had careers in seven industries, each unrelated to the others. While this might make me sound like someone who doesn't know what he wants out of his professional life, it all matches a plan I developed while (33) _____ in my late teens.

When I was in college, I struggled to figure out what I wanted (34) _____ with my life. Politics? Academia? F.B.I.? Military? Journalism? Each sounded interesting, even exciting, but every time I came close (35) _____ choosing a career, I'd start to feel claustrophobic. It was then that I made myself a two-part promise: I'd go only into a field I could easily exit, and I would stay in that field for only as long as it brought me joy. So, the F.B.I. and the military, with their minimum terms of (36) _____, got scratched from the list – even if I still wonder about how life would have turned out with those (and other paths) not (37) _____.

Most people (38) _____ are unhappy professionally change jobs within their chosen fields or go back to school to become grounded in a new area. I've deliberately made the stakes higher for myself by mostly not doing that. After starting as an advertising copywriter, I took executive positions in law, marketing, entertainment, mobile communications and financial services. Today, I make my living as a writer and a public speaker.

There is little doubt that I've paid a price – both financially and psychologically – because of my career moves. Veterans in law, marketing or finance will nearly always earn more than relative newcomers. Starting anew usually meant starting with a pay cut, a situation I prepared for by saving as much as I could before (39) _____ one position for another. And psychologically, it isn't easy to be 20 years older than others at a company meeting and have to quietly ask the meaning of some industry term that the 30-year-old "veterans" were using, but it motivated me to get up to speed. I've always felt that major new challenges and exposure to new ideas are among the greatest things life has to offer.

Since all business has some common DNA, I'm not really starting from scratch with each move. As I change careers, I am able to bring experiences and perspective that allow me to add insights that others long in that field (40) _____ not have. My judgment tends (41) _____ by new colleagues and clients who might not otherwise value the advice of a newbie. And when leaving a career track, I (42) _____ my professional relationships, so I get to call on former colleagues and service providers who can also cheer me on or help me spot what I'm missing in my new life. Sometimes former colleagues become new clients.

(Adapted from: <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/20/jobs/my-career-choice-all-of-the-above.html>)

33	A	yet	B	still	C	then	D	always
34	A	doing	B	to be done	C	to do	D	do
35	A	to	B	for	C	up to	D	near
36	A	working	B	career development	C	work	D	service
37	A	take	B	taking	C	took	D	taken
38	A	which	B	who	C	when	D	what
39	A	left	B	having leaving	C	leaving	D	leaved
40	A	must	B	may	C	have to	D	should
41	A	to have trusted	B	to trust	C	to be trusted	D	to have trusting
42	A	burned	B	haven't burned	C	had burned	D	have been burned

TEST 2

Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»

READING

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate sheet.

WORLD'S DEADLIEST INVENTOR: MIKHAIL KALASHNIKOV

What is the deadliest weapon of the 20th century? Perhaps you think first of the atomic bomb, estimated to have killed as many as 200 000 people when the United States dropped two on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

1. _____

But another weapon is responsible for far more deaths – numbering up into the millions. It's the Kalashnikov assault rifle, commonly known as the AK-47. Originally developed in secrecy for the Soviet military, an estimated 100 million AK-47s and its variants have been produced to date. This gun is now found throughout the world, including in the hands of many American civilians.

2. _____

Russian Mikhail Kalashnikov invented the weapon that bears his name in the middle of the 20th century. Born on Nov. 10, 1919, Kalashnikov was a tank mechanic in the Soviet military during the Second World War. Having seen firsthand the combat advantage conferred by Germany's superior firearms, Kalashnikov resolved to develop a better weapon. While still in the military, he produced several designs that lost out to competitors before eventually producing the first AK-47.

3. _____

The name of Kalashnikov's greatest invention stands for Automat Kalashnikova 1947, the year it was first produced. In 1959, production began on his AKM, which replaced the AK-47's milled receiver with one made of stamped metal, making it both lighter and less expensive to produce.

He also developed the cartridge-fed PK machine gun. Modified AK-47s are still in production in countries around the world.

4. _____

The U.S. military has acted as a distributor of the weapon in conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. With a service life of 20 to 40 years, AKs are easily relocated and repurposed. It also boasts legendary reliability under harsh conditions ranging from waterlogged jungles to Middle Eastern sandstorms, in both extreme cold and heat.

5. _____

The world's most abundant firearm is also well suited to crime and terrorism. The hostage-takers who stormed the Olympic Village in Munich in 1972 were armed with Kalashnikovs, and mass shooters in the U.S. have used semi-automatic versions of the weapon in killings in Stockton, California, and Dallas.

(Adapted from: <https://scitechdaily.com/worlds-deadliest-inventor-mikhail-kalashnikov-father-of-ak-47/>)

- A Upgrade of the previous version
- B You can count on it despite the climate
- C Initially, it was designed only for the Soviet army
- D Originally, it was produced both for the military and the civilians
- E Kalashnikov had made some attempts to improve his invention
- F Consequences caused by its plenty
- G AK-47 was the best weapon during the war
- H The production of AK-47 has contributed to the number of crimes

Task 2

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

QUEEN NEFERTARI'S TOMB BROUGHT BACK FROM THE DEAD IN KANSAS CITY

"This was definitely a life-changing project in many ways," says Julián Zugazagoia, the director of the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, about the restoration of Queen Nefertari's tomb in Egypt. Zugazagoia worked on it in the early 1990s as a consultant with the Getty Conservation Institute, which gave the young art historian his first major curatorial experience.

Built around 1250BC, Nefertari's tomb was excavated in 1904 by the Italian archaeologist Ernesto Schiaparelli who was the director of Museo Egizio in Turin (from where the exhibition draws its 230 artefacts). The burial chamber had long before been looted of artefacts by tomb raiders, who left behind just **bits and pieces**.

The tomb was closed to the public in 1950. After decades of visits to the site, and partly due to humidity introduced into the chamber by visitors' breath, the mural plaster had begun to detach from the stone walls. A team led by the husband and wife conservators Laura and Paolo Mora, funded by the Getty with the cooperation of the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation, subsequently spent six years painstakingly reattaching and securing the murals.

As the tomb was being prepared for its reopening in the mid-1990s, Zugazagoia was drawn to how restored but still delicate sites could be safely visited by the public. One potential solution was a technology still in its infancy 30 years ago – virtual reality (VR). A VR tour of the tomb

was eventually created a few years later, when Zugazagoitia organised the 1994 blockbuster *Nefertari: Light of Egypt* at the Palazzo Ruspoli in Rome.

On top of the technological advances, the way society has progressed has changed how Nefertari's story is presented, Zugazagoitia says. "While we were very proud to feature a woman, and a very important woman, 25 years ago, it was a statement, but it was not as powerful as what you can read into it today," he says. "I think there's a more focused story to be told around Nefertari, and all the themes around her – about the role of women and their power – that makes her come alive much more vividly." Perhaps for him more than most. "She is almost a relative now."

(Adapted from: <https://www.theartnewspaper.com/preview/queen-nefertari-s-tomb-brought-back-from-the-dead-in-kansas-exhibition>)

6. What significant thing did Julián Zugazagoitia gain working on the project?
 - A. Restoration of the Queen Nefertari's tomb.
 - B. Changes in his life.
 - C. Being in charge of the project.
 - D. He became a director.
7. What does the expression "bits and pieces" mean in the text?
 - A. Artefacts had almost disappeared.
 - B. Exhibits were broken into small pieces.
 - C. The tomb had been badly destroyed because of excavation.
 - D. Almost all artefacts were stolen.
8. Why did Laura and Paolo Mora were trying to restore the murals?
 - A. To get more funding from the Getty.
 - B. Because wetness destroyed the tomb.
 - C. To cooperate with the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation.
 - D. To close the chamber for visitors.
9. When Zugazagoitia decided to use VR technology
 - A. It was very new and still developing.
 - B. It had been finally designed.
 - C. He immediately organised the tomb's reopening.
 - D. A VR became the blockbuster.
10. Why has the Nefertari's story turned out so progressive?
 - A. Because of the gender shifts in society.
 - B. Because Nefertari was a strong and powerful woman.
 - C. Nefertari is a good example for the advanced women to follow.
 - D. Because Zugazagoitia has used a lot of technological advances.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate sheet.

CHINA ANNIVERSARY: BEIJING CELEBRATIONS MARK 70 YEARS OF COMMUNIST RULE

11. _____

On 1 October 1949, Mao Zedong – or Chairman Mao – announced the formation of the PRC, after communist forces won a bloody civil war. Modern China has since developed at an extraordinary pace, but it has also one of the world's most restrictive states.

12. _____

The celebrations were overshadowed as thousands took to Hong Kong streets, with some violent clashes breaking out. Police fired tear gas and made arrests as people blocked roads, as they protested against what they say is increasing control by Beijing over the territory's society and politics.

13. _____

According to the Ministry of National Defence, around 15 000 military personnel, 580 pieces of military equipment and 160 aircraft made an appearance at the parade. The nation's newest military technology was on full display – military tanks, helicopters and even the DF-41 – China's new intercontinental ballistic missile – was spotted. Security has been high in central Beijing for weeks – there are strict controls on flying kites or drones around the parade area. Even racing pigeons have been banned.

14. _____

Police had earlier said they received credible intelligence that activists were planning a major violent escalation in the city, setting fire to shops and railway stations. At least 15 metro stations and numerous shopping centres in the city have been closed, and some 6 000 officers have been deployed in the territory.

15. _____

Hong Kong has been a part of China since 1997 but has its own system of law and government – known as One Country Two Systems. In a speech given on the eve of the 70th anniversary celebrations, President Xi promised to “fully and faithfully implement” the principles of this system. But in recent years, there has been increasing opposition to what has been seen as the growing influence of Beijing on Hong Kong's society and politics.

16. _____

Hong Kong always sees anti-Beijing protests on 1 October, and this year they are expected to be larger than ever, because of the months of unrest triggered by proposed changes to the extradition law. The changes would have made it possible for China to extradite people to the mainland from Hong Kong, something opponents felt put Hong Kongers at risk of persecution in unfair trials.

(Adapted from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-49808078>)

Which of the following describes _____?

- A causes of the fights
- B limitation of freedoms
- C the strength of armed forces
- D China's laws and government
- E fights in Hong Kong
- F the newest military equipment
- G getting secret data by police
- H struggle against Beijing's political pressure

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 your answers on the separate sheet.

TOP TIPS FOR GRADUATES SEEKING WORK

Graduating from university is an exciting time. But figuring out your next steps can be daunting. Luckily, the experiences you've had while at university can help you to find your first job – you've just got to reflect (17) _____ while studying. Then you've got to use those experiences to create an application that will impress employers.

The main thing to figure out is what you want to do. “Find something that will make you happy and that you enjoy,” Madahar says. “If you enjoy something, you’ll put (18) _____ into it.” But what if you’re not sure what you enjoy? You can find out by visiting a careers coach. Some students are unsure how a careers adviser can help them, but a coach will help you work out who you are, what you enjoy and what you’re good at, through assessments and counselling.

Once you’ve worked out what you want to apply for, you’ll need to put in (19) _____. When it comes to CVs, the key is to personalise it, Leanne Newton, a careers consultant at UWE Bristol, says.

For cover letters, it’s important (20) _____, Newton says. “Find out what their ethos is, and how charitable they are, as well as how green and sustainable they are,” she says. And don’t just tell them what they already know about their company, such as that they are a world leader in their field, she says.

Just as important as a good application is to keep on top of social media. An employer will likely Google you and check out any social media accounts you have.

Make the most (21) _____ at university because this will help you when you graduate. “Employers like spirited students and graduates who have done a number of things,” Newton says. This could be anything, from a year-long placement, to work experience, or a summer internship. It could also mean working as a student ambassador, working for the students’ union, volunteering or participating in a student society.

Overall, finding your first job after graduating doesn’t have to be full of stress. All of the opportunities you’ve (22) _____ of during your student days, and the lessons you’ve learned, will help you to make your next steps – you’ve just got to think about all that you’ve achieved while at university and let that guide your next move.

(Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com/more-than-a-degree/2019/jun/11/tailoring-your-cv-is-key-top-tips-for-graduates-seeking-work>)

- A apply for
- B scientific research
- C a good application
- D to research the employer
- E of your time
- F on what you’ve learned
- G your heart and soul
- H taken advantage

Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23 – 32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate sheet.

HOW A TV REVOLUTION SWEEPED THE 2010S

The past 10 years have rung in some huge changes for television – perhaps greater than in any other single decade. We have moved from the (23) _____ watch to the all-night binge; seen the rise of Netflix from an online DVD rental service to the world’s biggest streaming platform; and with the (24) _____ of social media, found our own little corners of the world to hang out in and discuss the shows we loved, hated and obsessed over.

The biggest shift that occurred was in the way we watched TV. In 2010, we still all viewed it at the same time. Thanks to the continued cultural reach of *The Sopranos* and *The Wire*, prestige cable networks like HBO and its peers AMC, Showtime and FX monopolised the cultural conversation. The decision by Netflix to start (25) _____ its own original content changed the way in which we consumed television.

The (26) _____ of Netflix both opened up the world to (27) _____ – these days it offers everything from Korean period drama to German horror – and made them more atomised. Where once television was a shared experience – something discussed at work and debated with friends – now our viewing is increasingly fragmented. We watch more greedily, but, increasingly, we watch alone.

The era of prestige cable TV was also the age of the anti-hero. From *Mad Men*'s Don Draper to *Breaking Bad*'s Walter White, not forgetting Tony Soprano, Jimmy McNulty, Vic Mackey and Jax Teller, TV drama was stuffed full of brooding, complicated men doing the wrong thing even as they (28) _____ to get it right.

But, as the decade progressed so the types of men we saw on screen began to change, with fewer alpha-males, and more questioning of masculine norms. Take last year's *Bodyguard*, for example, which (29) _____ to be both an edge-of-your-seat thriller and a subtle examination of male vulnerability. The lead David Budd (Richard Madden) was not a James Bond-like tough guy, despite his job (30) _____ the British government's Home Secretary, but a conflicted former soldier struggling with PTSD and too proud initially to get help.

The death of the anti-hero came in tandem with a rise in female showrunners, who were responsible for leading shows as diverse as *Orange is the New Black*, *Scandal*, *Transparent* and *Unreal*. The creator of the (31) _____, Shonda Rhimes, would go on to be (32) _____ her very own night on ABC on which, in affirmation of her talent, only shows produced by Shondaland, as her production company is named, were aired.

(Adapted from: <http://www.bbc.com/culture/story/20191212-how-a-tv-revolution-swept-the-2010s>)

23	A	weekly	B	weekend	C	weekday	D	week
24	A	grew	B	growing	C	growth	D	grow
25	A	producing	B	production	C	to produce	D	produced
26	A	arrived	B	arrive	C	arrival	D	arriving
27	A	spectators	B	audiences	C	fans	D	followers
28	A	achieved	B	struggled	C	sought	D	fought
29	A	managed	B	succeeded	C	handled	D	performed
30	A	to defend	B	defence	C	protection	D	protecting
31	A	least	B	late	C	latter	D	latest
32	A	praised	B	prized	C	awarded	D	rewarded

Task 6

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

FROM “HOUSE SCREAMER” TO FOUR-TIME GRAMMY NOMINEE

British singer Yola says her phone and Insta messages “blew up” when she realised she had four nominations for the 2020 Grammys. Alongside Radiohead’s Thom Yorke, that’s the most of any British artist including big names (33)_____ Lewis Capaldi and Ed Sheeran.

However, despite being nominated in a new talent category, the singer says it’s (34)_____ a long journey to get where she is now. “It’s been a struggle”, she tells Radio 1 Newsbeat, backstage before her recent gig in London. “When people care (35)_____ what you’re doing for yourself, it’s very validating. I had those times when I was told no one wanted to hear me or they wanted (36)_____ the person next to me. It hurt every time”.

Over the years, she’s gone through the highs and lows of the music industry. She was in the band Phantom Limb (under her full name Yolanda Quartey) but also experienced homelessness and slept on friends’ couches and mattresses. She also (37)_____ to deal with numerous people telling her she wouldn’t make it as a solo artist and to (38)_____ up her dream.

To conquer it, she says took “complete belief” that she could be successful. “I can sing a song. I can write a song. I have confidence in those two skills. If someone says they have a problem with that I can say they’re wrong – as clearly as night is night and day is day”.

Years before, she had a career as (what she calls) a “house screamer”, providing vocals on anthems such as Chase and Status’s Blind Faith and Duke Dumont’s Won’t Look Back. She was a touring vocalist with Massive Attack and her samples (39)_____ used on Chemical Brothers’ tracks. But that genre wasn’t her passion.

Instead, to pursue the music she wanted to make, she went to the home of country music – Nashville. It’s a city which she says is “far more (40)_____ than a lot of people are aware”. “When you go there to work and you say you’re a musician, people look at you like you just told them you’re a doctor. It’s serious business”. Initially, Nashville was intimidating for her because there was “a legend in every studio”.

“It took me a little while to get over the fear thing. I really wasn’t embodying that stereotype of the strong black woman. Instead, I was the (41)_____ black woman.

“It’s insane but it’s conditioning. They don’t realise they’re sexist. They just don’t have any female friends or work with any females. They don’t realise they have cognitive bias on issues of race. They just don’t have any friends of colour. “You don’t realise you have these problems until you end (42)_____ having to call on them in some way, or call on their support... not even to do anything, just to not be down on you for trying to live your best life”.

(Adapted from: https://www.bbc.com/news/newsbeat-50746433?intlink_from_url=https://www.bbc.com/news/entertainment_and_arts&link_location=live-reporting-story)

33	A	such	B	like	C	as	D	how
34	A	-	B	to be	C	being	D	been
35	A	about	B	for	C	of	D	-
36	A	to hear	B	hear	C	heard	D	hearing
37	A	ought	B	had	C	could	D	was able
38	A	give	B	take	C	make	D	look
39	A	had	B	were	C	have	D	are

40	A	influent	B	influencing	C	influential	D	influenced
41	A	terrific	B	terrifying	C	terrified	D	terrible
42	A	with	B	in	C	down	D	up

TEST 3

Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»

READING

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate sheet.

HOBBIES

1. _____

Coin collecting has been around for ages. Since at least the 15th century, collectors have enjoyed the satisfaction of hunting down yet another coin to add to their growing collections. Nowadays, coin collecting is growing in popularity as people of all ages discover this fun and exciting hobby. People who love coin collecting often enjoy having other sorts of collections as well because they love searching for new things, they love the excitement that comes from finding a rarity, and they enjoy having the collection to look back on as time passes. Many collectors love passing their collections on to future generations.

2. _____

Bonsai means “tree in a pot” (or tray) in Japanese, and refers to growing trees in small pots in such a way as to look old, interesting and artistic. The art is believed to have originated in China thousands of years ago, and is now practiced all over the world, e.g. in Japan, where traditional examples are known for their more formal designs, and in present day China, Vietnam and other south Asian countries where they are less formal, but may incorporate more of a landscape feel, with large rocks simulating mountains, pools of water and tiny ceramic figures called ‘mudmen’.

3. _____

Some people are drawn to the beauty of birds. They love the variety of songs. Others like the companionship that naturally comes along with birding. Birding is growing in popularity and many people choose to embark on group trips in order to learn about the world of birding, or simply to have the companionship of other people involved in the hobby. There’s an element of mystery involved when you begin a birding excursion. You never know what might happen; you can’t always predict what sort of bird you might spot on your trip. And of course there’s the thrill—some birders describe it as a high—that comes when you finally spot a bird you’ve been longing to see. One of the other benefits is that it can be done virtually anywhere (anywhere outdoors, at least) and there also isn’t a lot of technical gear required to enjoy it.

4. _____

Everyone loves toys—they’re shiny, fun to play with, and they almost always have that aura of nostalgia surrounding them, inevitably reminding you of the good old days of your childhood. Yes, as a child, it’s hard not to be tempted by the shiny, fun toys in the toy store. Funny thing is, many adults are just as fascinated by toys—and with good reason. Antique toy collecting is one of

those hobbies that brings out the kid in you. Do you love trains, or are dolls more your thing? While it's great to have a wide variety of toys, it can be both fun and beneficial to specialize in a category of toys that you're most interested in.

5. _____

While it's true that it may be both faster and easier to buy store-bought candles, there's some fun about making your own. Yes, making your own candles means you get to choose exactly what color, size, and shape the candles are in addition to being choosy about things like, well, what kind of wax you want to use. Typically, paraffin, beeswax, and soy are the best kinds of wax to use for candle making, but it really all depends on your goals for the candle. Either way, you're sure to have fun. And remember: if the candle doesn't turn out like you expected the first time, don't worry! There's always room for improvement.

(Adapted from: <http://www.notsoboringlife.com>)

- A It is better to find your niche if you want to take up the hobby
- B The collection of these items must be left for future generations
- C For this hobby the search may be even more important than the collection itself
- D With this hobby you can always change something if you are not happy with the result
- E The main thing as for this hobby is to keep up the tradition
- F Sometimes something unpredictable can happen during the time of this hobby
- G This hobby is becoming less traditional as it is spreading in other countries.
- H This hobby is mostly for the kids

Task 2

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

A person's status in the social hierarchy can be easily judged by what they wear. Styles, fabrics, colors, headgear, and ornamentation are markedly different between people of various socio-economic levels. This may seem obvious when we look at portraits of kings and queens of yesteryear as opposed to pictures of peasants. But even today, when we all dress in a similar manner the quality of materials used and production of the garment is obvious. In medieval Europe, laws were enacted that mandated dress in accordance with social status. Sumptuary laws forbade members of the newly wealthy mercantile class from wearing certain colors, fabrics, and embellishments. The nobility feared that the power of fancy clothes might diminish their own.

An experiment by Tilburg University of the Netherlands sent out two groups of people to a shopping mall in order to convince others to take a survey. The group that wore designer labels found that 52% of people asked agreed to take the survey. The non designer logo questioners only convinced 13% of take the survey. Obviously, we assign status and authority to people wearing garments that indicate wealth.

Status not only refers to social position. One can tell a person's marital status at a glance by looking for a wedding ring on the ring finger of their left hand. Children can identify the group membership of a person from a simple drawing. Police, firefighters, health care workers, military personnel, business people, farmers, and the clergy can all be clearly spotted by what they wear.

People of certain religious groups can be identified by their clothing. Until the late 20th century, nurses typically wore white uniforms. The white cap was unique to the school that each nurse attended. Interests, hobbies, and favorite recreational activities are often declared by clothing

choices. We form stereotypes in our minds of skate boarders, hikers, surfers, golfers, etc. A mid 20th century American homemaker could be identified by her house dress and apron.

Certain garments are worn for rites and celebrations. The traditional royal dress of European monarchs demanded ornate clothing and headgear for ceremonial occasions and portraits. The kings and queens of yesteryear did not ordinarily wear heavy crowns and cumbersome, bejeweled fur capes for every day wear. A bride can be easily identified by her clothing. People in the military wear dress uniforms with ribbons and other embellishments for special occasions, clothing they would never wear in the field or for daily activities. On graduation day, high school and college graduates wear a cap and gown. Professors attending the ceremony wear embellishments on their academic robes that identify their field of study.

(Adapted from: <https://bellatory.com/fashion-industry/History-of-Clothing-Why-We-Wear-Clothes>)

6. What can we assume from the passage?
 - A. Nobility of the past could order their clothes in special factories
 - B. The better clothes people wear the higher status they have.
 - C. Today we choose the garments according to sumptuary laws.
 - D. In medieval period high class representatives used to wear the kinds of clothes they liked.
7. The experiment conducted by Tilburg University of the Netherlands showed that
 - A. two groups of people took part in a survey.
 - B. 13% of people refused to take part in the survey.
 - C. questioners asked 52% of the people in brand clothes.
 - D. people agreed to answer the person's questions if he/she had a brand clothes on.
8. What is true according to the text?
 - A. We can always identify marital status of the people.
 - B. Professional group members wear spotted uniforms.
 - C. Children like to draw professional people in groups.
 - D. Clothes very often demonstrate a status of a person from different points.
9. What is **NOT** true according to the text?
 - A. Clothes help to form some stereotypes.
 - B. A person's status and occupation could not be identified before the second part of the 20th century.
 - C. Clothes often help to identify a hobby of a person.
 - D. If a person wears some traditional clothes we can say what is his/her belief.
10. Why are embellishments on clothes used?
 - A. For wearing in military ceremonies.
 - B. For demonstrating all jewelry a person has.
 - C. For the status identification.
 - D. For ordinary wear.

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (11-16). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate sheet.

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRIORITIES FOR 2019-24

11. _____

The European Commission presented the [European Green Deal](#) that should enable European citizens and businesses to benefit from sustainable green transition. Measures accompanied with an initial roadmap of key policies range from ambitiously cutting emissions, to investing in cutting-edge research and innovation, to preserving Europe's natural environment. Involvement and commitment of the public and of all stakeholders is crucial to its success. Above all, the European Green Deal sets a path for a transition that is just and socially fair. It is designed in such a way as to leave no individual or region behind in the great transformation ahead.

12. _____

Individuals and businesses in the EU can only thrive if the economy works for them. The EU's unique social market economy allows economies to grow and to reduce poverty and inequality. For that, it is essential to strengthen small and medium-sized enterprises, the backbone of the EU's economy. It is also essential to complete the Capital Markets Union and to deepen the Economic and Monetary Union.

13. _____

Digital technologies are connecting the world in unforeseen ways, at unprecedented speed. Europe already sets the standards in telecoms and data protection. However, it falls behind in other areas of the digital economy. Investments in blockchain, high-performance computing, quantum computing, algorithms and new tools for secure data sharing and usage are the starting point on the path to innovation. Data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies can help develop smart solutions for many societal challenges, from health to farming, from security to manufacturing. Bringing down barriers to learning and improving access to quality education is key to paving the way for a new European Education Area.

14. _____

Threats to the rule of law challenge the legal, political and economic basis of our Union. Europe that protects must also stand up for justice and for the EU's core values. The Commission will launch a comprehensive European Rule of Law Mechanism under which it is to report every year. Strong borders, modernisation of the EU's asylum system and cooperation with partner countries are important to achieve a fresh start on migration.

15. _____

The European Commission champions multilateralism and a rules-based global order through a more active role and stronger voice for the EU in the world. A strong, open and fair trade agenda, making Europe an attractive place for business, is key to strengthening the EU's role as a global leader while ensuring the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection. European leadership also means working shoulder-to-shoulder with neighbouring countries and partners, introducing a comprehensive strategy on Africa and reaffirming the European perspective of the countries of the Western Balkans. The Commission seeks a coordinated approach to external action - from development aid to the Common Foreign and Security Policy - that secures a stronger and more united voice for Europe in the world.

16. _____

The record-high turnout in the 2019 European elections shows the vibrancy of the European democracy. Yet, Europeans need a stronger role in the decision-making process and a more active role in setting our priorities. In order to protect our democracy from external interference, a joint approach and common standards are necessary to tackle issues such as disinformation and online hate messages. The Commission will engage in consolidating its partnership with the European Parliament by ensuring its involvement at all stages of international negotiations, as well as transparency and integrity throughout the legislative process.

(Adapted from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_sports#Aquatic_&_paddle_sports)

Which of the following describes _____?

- A Working for social fairness and prosperity
- B Ensuring labour protection measures of the EU citizens working in the neighboring countries
- C Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent
- D Empowering people with a new generation of technologies
- E Working to reduce poverty and medium-sized enterprises
- F Protecting the citizens and the values
- G Nurturing, protecting and strengthening democracy
- H Reinforcing responsible global leadership

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 your answers on the separate sheet.

I recently received a call from a distressed former graduate assistant who (17)_____ a new full-time job. In a downtrodden voice she told me, “I made a huge mistake accepting this job.”

Among many concerns, she wasn’t doing what she was hired to do, and she was – understandably – unhappy. Even so, I didn’t see her decision as a *mistake*, and I told her as much. I reminded her that [she made the best decision she could with the information she had](#). She was able to get to the geographical area where she wanted to be, and she had the opportunity to learn and build her experience in the role. “Meet people, try things, and learn everything you can,” I told her. “But keep looking for (18)_____. This is just the first stop in your career!”

I frequently encounter people struggling with a career decision they believe they have to get “right” or disaster is surely imminent. *What if I (19)_____ and I hate it? What if I (20)_____ with this company, while my friend takes an opportunity with another company - and her life is way better than mine?*

But this idea of right and wrong in your career path is a fallacy. There are only choices, and with every choice comes an opportunity. Deciding to join a committee could (21)_____ [to network](#). Deciding to [apply for another position with your current company](#) could give you an opportunity to advance faster than staying in your current role. Deciding to apply for a position with a new company could give you an opportunity to move to a great new geographic location. [Deciding to get an MBA](#) could give you an opportunity to increase your earning potential.

[Career Chaos Theory](#) posits that many people follow non-linear career paths due to the unpredictable circumstances that influence our paths. You are probably familiar with many examples this: the accountant who gets laid off and [becomes an entrepreneur](#) or the museum curator who moves home to care for an ailing parent and finds a niche in the business world. These (22)_____ can look chaotic on the surface, but if you dig a bit, you’ll often find that the person was able to take lessons and skills from one circumstance and transfer them successfully to another – by being flexible and open to change.

(Adapted from: <https://www.themuse.com/advice/no-really-why-there-are-no-right-or-wrong-career-decisions>)

- A called
- B was working
- C jobs
- D twists and turns
- E give you an opportunity
- F take an opportunity
- G the next opportunity
- H take this job

Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23 – 32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate sheet.

One of the largest and oldest (23)_____ bazaars in the world, the Grand Bazaar is 30,700 square meters with over 60 streets and alleys and 4,000 shops. The (24)_____ historical core of the bazaar, *İç Bedesten*, was completed by Mehmet the Conqueror in 1461. A “bedesten” refers to an indoor arcade with shops and there are several areas within the bazaar referred to by this name.

Over the years, the Grand Bazaar expanded to become a sprawling roofed complex of thousands of shops, fringed by the tradesmen’s inns and workshops known as hans. Restaurants within the Grand Bazaar complex are known to be some of the best in Istanbul for one simple reason: their customers have been depending on their services for decades and their (25)_____ speaks to the quality.

In addition, there were various other amenities for the merchants who worked there: restaurants, a hammam, and a mosque, as well as at least 10 smaller *mescits*, or prayer rooms. Today, this city-within-a-city contains a police station, a health dispensary, a post office, (26)_____ of most major banks, and a tourist information center.

The main area of the Grand Bazaar boasts a total of 64 streets and 22 (27)_____, however the entire section around the historical bedesten is also considered to be a part of the market.

Trying to see the entire Grand Bazaar in one afternoon is an unrealistic task. With this in mind, it is best to experience the Grand Bazaar at a leisurely pace, not by (28)_____ from one shop to the next. The eventual purchase is not as important as the process and the relationship that (29)_____ between the vendor and yourself. Chatting and bargaining with the sellers, who often are (30)_____ in more than one language, is what makes the Grand Bazaar experience different. Dozens of stores lined up next to each other sell similar products, making haggling and customer service crucial. Accepting tea does not mean either party has sealed the deal; instead, it is the Turkish way of (32)_____ visitors. If you are not pleased with the offer, leave and look for a better deal elsewhere.

Although the Grand Bazaar (32)_____ have it all, only certain shops are worth the visit and only certain items are worth the purchase. Their fame precedes them, so if you ask the locals for advice, many would share with you the following tips: jewelry, antiques, carpets & kilims, textiles, made-to-order things.

(Adapted from: <https://www.theguideistanbul.com/grand-bazaar-guide>)

23	A	covered	B	discovered	C	uncovered	D	converted
24	A	artificial	B	original	C	designer	D	newest
25	A	longitude	B	wideness	C	longevity	D	long-liver
26	A	branches	B	cashiers	C	currency exchange offices	D	managers
27	A	roads	B	avenues	C	entrances	D	windows
28	A	walking	B	entering	C	coming	D	rushing
29	A	will be broken	B	will be regulated	C	will be made	D	will be established
30	A	quick	B	fluent	C	certain	D	known
31	A	welcoming	B	grabbing	C	stopping	D	capturing
32	A	has to	B	seems to	C	says to	D	pretends to

Task 6

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

WHAT REGULARLY DINING OUT DOES TO YOUR BODY

We all generally understand that eating (33) _____ meals out isn't the best idea. It's often [expensive](#), for one, and the foods we pick tend not to be so good for us. Too, exactly what we're eating or how it was prepared is frequently unknown.

When it comes to what eating out for nearly every meal does to your body, things can get (34) _____, as not everybody responds to constantly eating out in the same way. In general, though, there are some not-so-good consequences, and you'll definitely want to be mindful of them before heading out for yet another meal.

You're more likely to overeat when dining out than you are when you've prepared your own food. Many restaurants offer freebies such as chips and salsa, or bread and oil, in addition (35) _____ large entrees and sides that are larger portion sizes than what meet [healthy](#) guidelines.

This confuses the brain and body, making you think that you're still consuming a serving, because that's what you (36) _____, but the reality is that the portion sizes are tremendously greater than they ought to be. A study published in the European Journal of Clinical Nutrition claimed that [individuals who go out to eat end up taking in an average of 200 more calories](#) than (37) _____ that eat at home.

High levels of sodium and cholesterol in the body increase one's risk of many negative bodily effects (38) _____ from [headache](#) to obesity.

Foods at restaurants, particularly fast food items, (39) _____ have a lot more saturated fats and trans fats than meals you may prepare yourself. (40) _____ Everyday Health, experts say to improve your health you should try to (41) _____ the amount of fats you consume in the diet, rather than cholesterol itself, as (42) _____ [diet high in fat raises cholesterol levels](#).

(Adapted from: <https://www.insider.com/what-dining-out-does-to-your-body-2018-6>)

33	A	lots of	B	much	C	occasional	D	some of
34	A	being complicated	B	to be completed	C	complicating	D	complicated
35	A	between	B	with	C	to	D	over
36	A	you had been served	B	you've been served	C	you are serving	D	you serve
37	A	those	B	these	C	where	D	this
38	A	is ranging	B	being ranged	C	ranging	D	ranged
39	A	show to	B	must	C	should	D	tend to
40	A	thanks to	B	according to	C	because of	D	in spite of
41	A	raise	B	lessen	C	throw away	D	share
42	A	a	B	the	C	-	D	this

Відповіді для перевірки:

TEST 1

1 A	11 C	21 H	31 B	41 C
2 F	12 H	22 D	32 D	42 B
3 C	13 E	23 B	33 B	
4 H	14 B	24 A	34 C	
5 E	15 F	25 A	35 A	
6 B	16 A	26 C	36 D	
7 A	17 C	27 A	37 D	
8 C	18 G	28 B	38 B	
9 D	19 B	29 B	39 C	
10 B	20 A	30 D	40 B	

TEST 2

1 C	11 B	21 E	31 C	41 C
2 E	12 E	22 H	32 C	42 D
3 A	13 C	23 A	33 B	
4 B	14 G	24 C	34 D	
5 F	15 H	25 A	35 A	
6 C	16 A	26 C	36 A	
7 D	17 F	27 B	37 B	
8 B	18 G	28 B	38 A	
9 A	19 C	29 A	39 B	
10 A	20 D	30 D	40 C	

TEST 3

1 C	11 C	21 E	31 A	41 B
2 G	12 A	22 D	32 B	42 A
3 F	13 D	23 A	33 A	

4 A	14 F	24 B	34 D
5 D	15 H	25 C	35 C
6 B	16 G	26 A	36 B
7 D	17 B	27 C	37 A
8 D	18 G	28 D	38 C
9 B	19 H	29 D	39 D
10 C	20 F	30 B	40 B