Part I TEST
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 answer sheet.

You Are What You Think You Are

1. _____

It is very common for teenagers to have a negative image of their own bodies. They insist they are hopelessly ugly, no matter how much their parents and friends tell them otherwise! Magazine problem pages and Internet blogs are full of agonised accounts. The young people who write them are convinced they are unattractive and therefore unloved and rejected by others.

2. _____

Why do teenagers see themselves in an unflattering way? The fact is, puberty has a lot to do with it. During your early teens, the body is preparing itself for adulthood. New chemicals are moving around the body as it adjusts to adult hormone levels. The body alters its shape, sometimes resulting in puppy fat. Skin problems such as acne are also common. Teens are affected psychologically too. They become confused and anxious about their changing appearance. This in turn can lead to feelings of insecurity and low self-esteem.

3. _____

Nor is the situation helped by the media. Young people are bombarded with images of the ideal body. Top fashion models in glossy magazines are all far taller and skinnier than the average woman. They have their hair and make-up done professionally. After a fashion shoot, magazine editors have the photographs airbrushed before they are published to give the models a flawless complexion. Male actors in epic films flex beautifully toned rippling muscles. But more than likely, they have had them digitally enhanced, or "photoshopped", as they call it in the trade. Not to mention the fact that many celebrities choose to have cosmetic surgery done to enhance their appearance. None of this reflects a realistic body image, so it's no wonder adolescents are made to feel inadequate and unsure of themselves.

4. _____

The good news is that, however dissatisfied you are with your looks, the chances are it's only temporary! Those extra kilos and that spotty skin usually disappear by themselves in time. While your body is sorting itself out and "settling into" its final form, you need to ride out the change! Resist the temptation to compare yourself with your peers. This is easier said than done when you are the tallest girl in your class or the only boy who has started growing a beard. You tend to feel the odd one out and may even get teased or bullied. Just remember that although teens' bodies change at different speeds, everyone ends up at more or less the same place in the end!

5. _____

It's important to realise what things you can change about yourself and what things you can't. Correct diet and exercise can do wonders for your appearance. Having your hair restyled, your nails manicured or your teeth whitened will also help boost your self-confidence. The things you can't alter, like your height or your shoe size, should be seen as strengths and not weaknesses. They are, after all, the features that make you a unique individual!

*(**Adapted from**: Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley (Eds.). (2016). Prime Time 4. Student's Book. Express Publishing. P.108)*

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A. Physical traits can reveal your personality
B. Many teenagers worry about their appearance
C. Adolescence is the time that influences your mental well-being
D. People who post selfies are more open to new experiences
E. Teens develop at a different rate
F. Fashion models have their appearance improved artificially
G. An increasing number of teens change their image through plastic surgery
H. Social media use has no impact on self-esteem, body image and body dissatisfaction

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 answer sheet.

Why Fathers Want to Look after the Baby

One of the most extensive surveys of fathers has now shown that, far from the stereotype, most men would like to share childcare duties with their partners or wives.

The survey made by the Equal Opportunities Commission shows a modern type of father: the New Dad. He takes part in day-to-day childcare and does not mind helping with the vacuuming and washing-up – if only when his partner asks him to. The EOC interviewed sixty-four fathers and their partners about their home and work life. Most fathers agreed that it was important to 'be there' for their children for key events such as school sports day, their first appearance in the school play and for at least one meal a day. Many agreed that parenting classes would be a good way to give them more confidence around the home.

Based on the survey results, four types of fathers were defined, from the traditional type of dad to the perfect New Dad, who is as much involved in taking care of the children as the mother. The survey found that the majority of men were somewhere between these two types.

In the first category comes Enforcer Dad, the old-fashioned disciplinarian who does not see himself as involved in the day-to-day care of his children. He sees his responsibilities as setting clear limits for them and being a role model. Most fathers do not see this as their only role.

The two biggest categories are Entertainer Dad and Useful Dad. Entertainer Dad is at his best keeping his children laughing while his partner gets on with household chores and arranging the children's school and extra activities. Useful Dad is willing to help out around the house, even though he expects the mother to be the "team leader" in all things domestic.

Finally, and probably every woman's dream, is Fully Involved Dad. He is equally engaged in running the home and the family, and sees the role of the father and the mother as practically identical. Fully Involved Dads adjust their work arrangements to their partners' professional duties. "I do have definite childcare commitments," said one father in this category. "There are certain times or occasions where it is non-negotiable and 1 just leave the office on time."

Julie Melior, chairwoman of the EOC, said that fathers were still not given enough flexibility at work and mothers would feel fully supported only if employers treated (and paid) both sexes equally. "Mums and dads should be able to choose how they want to share the responsibilities of bringing up children and working outside the home," she said. "But until we have equal pay, decent childcare and more opportunities to work flexible hours, many fathers will continue to find it hard to be there for their children and many women will continue to be disadvantaged at work. This is not necessarily the best solution for parents, children or employers. Equality at work or home depends on both mums' and dads' family responsibilities being acknowledged," Melior said.

*(**Adapted from:** Exam Excellence (2006). Oxford University Press.P.15)*

6. Which of the following topics does the headline of the article reflect?

A Fathers can choose how they want to share the responsibilities of bringing up children
B Fathers should be encouraged to participate in childcare more actively
C Fathers are ready to participate in taking care of children
D Working women want their partners to take over some childcare responsibilities

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7. Why would many fathers like to attend parenting classes?

A So they can be more confident in dealing with domestic issues

B So they can learn how to do day-to-day childcare

C Because they think it's important to be involved in the day-to-day care of children

D Because they want to attend important school events

8. How do Enforcer Dads view their role in childcare?

A They don't see childcare as their responsibility

B They teach their children discipline by setting an example for them

C They keep children amused while their partner gets on with housework

D It's important for them to be involved in the day-to-day care of their children

9. How do Fully Involved Dads find time to share childcare responsibilities with their partners?

A They fit their work commitments to their partner's arrangements

B They often leave the office early

C They run the home and the family, so their partners can focus on their professional duties

D They think it's their partner's responsibility to negotiate flexibility at their workplace

10. What does Julie Mellor think employers should do?

A They should give women more support so they can take on more of the childcare responsibilities at home

B They should allow parents to work from home so they can look after their children

C They should pay women more because they are often disadvantaged in the workplace

D Employers should provide both parents with equal pay and flexible working hours

Task 3

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

Dealing with Difficult People

11. Gossips might seem harmless, but when they're talking about you, it can be extremely upsetting and embarrassing. Gossips take great delight in passing on bad news: "Did you hear about poor …" They are not that worried about the truth either. As long as it sounds good, they're more than willing to pass the story on, usually exaggerating it in the process. The gossip will often try to find out what you know in order to tell someone else later on, but avoid getting involved. If necessary, be direct: "Sorry. I'm just not interested in gossip!" Gossip usually dies down quickly when no one wants to listen or contribute.

12. The **steamroller** can be very hostile and aggressive and will walk all over you without a second thought. They may shout, make threats and even physically intimidate their victims to get what they want. It is essential to be calm when dealing with a steamroller so that they don't get even angrier. Don't shout back or appear scared or nervous as this is what they want – for you to be afraid of them. Let the steamroller see that you take them seriously, even admit they may have a point, but be assertive and firmly state your case. Sometimes you have to stand up for yourself and not back down.

13. The **know-it-all** thinks they know it all! They can have valuable opinions to offer, but the problem is, they can't stand being wrong. The know-it-all tends to dominate conversations and often tries to make other people feel small because of their lack of knowledge. One way to deal with these kinds of people is not to get involved in whatever they are talking about: stay neutral or admit to seeing both sides of an issue. Don't forget that the most important thing for know-it-alls is winning an argument. If they try to drag you into one, let them know that you couldn't care less about winning. They'll soon get bored if they can't show off!

14. The **whinger** complains about absolutely everything! It doesn't matter how trivial or bizarre the complaint ("The ice cream was far too cold!"), the whinger will go on and on about it as if it's the end of the world. They see the downside of everything and dismiss solution you come up with. The problem is that deep

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down they love moaning. One way to handle a whinger is to agree with them completely: "You're absolutely right. I don't know how you put up with it all." Whingers often just want a little bit of sympathy; once they get it, they should complain less.

15. No matter what you do, you cannot get a word in edgeways; the **chatterbox** talks on and on … and on! These people are sociable and often have big hearts, but they don't listen to what you have to say and as a result it's impossible to get anything done around them! Try taking control by interrupting them firmly and saying something like "Wait a minute, let me ask you a question about that." You can also try listening to these people for a while – after all, they may just be lonely – and then say, with a smile, 'Ok, well nice talking to you but I really have to get back to this now," and hope they get the message!

16. When a **drama queen** stubs a toe, it's a life-threatening injury, but when they find a plaster it's as if they've won an Oscar! They exaggerate everything that happens to them and share it with the world through tears of pain and joy. The thing to do is react as little as possible. By taking an interest in their latest triumph or tragedy, you are just encouraging them to keep blowing things out of proportion.

*(**Adapted from**: Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley (Eds.). (2016). Prime Time 4. Student's Book. Express Publishing. P.110–111)*

Which person/ people…

A loves/love having a good time?
B does/do not let you take part in the conversation?
C is/are easily disorganized, unable to concentrate?
D grumbles/grumble about everything and makes/make things seem worse?
E could be made worse by your behaviour?
F wants/want you to feel less important?
G should you refuse to listen to?
H gives/give excessively emotional performances or reactions?

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 answer sheet.

Just the Four of Us

If we are all so unique, why is it that we are always trying to sort people by personality type? From the beginning of time, man has been putting people into categories by analysing their similarities and differences; and the number and variety of classifications of personality types is impressive to say the least.

One of the most commonly followed methods of classification divides humans into four groups. The theory has its roots in antiquity and is based on the four natural elements: earth, air, fire and water. Over time, various forms of this basic theory developed. The ancient Greek physician Hippocrates believed that human emotions were caused by fluids in the body, which he called "humours". According to him these humours were responsible for the health and personality of an individual. He **(17)** _____. He suggested the sanguines, for example, had an excess of blood, were extrovert and made friends easily, but were often late, forgetful, and sometimes sarcastic.

This theory achieved great success and dominated Western thinking for over two thousand years until the 1700s, when physicians proposed the idea that people's moods were affected by chemicals in the blood. Despite the decline in popularity of the theory of fluids, a large number of modern-day experts believe in the idea of four types of personality.

In fact, to a large extent, only the names **(18)** _____have changed. Nowadays, the sanguines are known as extroverts, but they actually retain much of the same characteristics described by Hippocrates. They are outgoing and energetic and love to party, but are not punctual, can be messy or disorganised, and prone to carelessness.

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Another modern-day category that many psychologists use is the analytical type, or what some of us refer to as the "gadget-man". The analytical personality is the one who likes to have every "I" dotted and every "t" crossed. Punctuality and order is of prime importance to them. They are neat and **(19)** _____. However, they tend to think too much and can be gloomy and irritable at times.

A very common label given to another group of people is the dominant or pragmatic type. As the name suggests, the dominant personality type **(20)** _____. They might listen to others' opinions out of courtesy but they like to do things their own way. They are hands-on people and like to get the job done.

Finally, there is the amiable type **(21)** _____ and will do anything to avoid conflict and arguments. They are rarely ambitious because they tend to put others first far too often. They are loyal, trustworthy and helpful and find it very hard to say no.

Studying personality types may not be a pure science. However, it may help to applicate our differences. We all have various strengths and qualities and are valuable members of society. **(22)** _____may not always seem very wise but at the same time it does develop an understanding of different characters and shows that everyone should be treated with care and respect.

*(**Adapted from:** Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley (Eds.). Exam Booster. Preparation for B2+ Level Exams. Student's Book. Express Publishing.P.12)*

A organized and have enormous self-discipline
B who loves peace and quiet
C divided them into four categories: choleric, sanguine, melancholic and phlegmatic
D is not the easiest of tasks
E is self-confident and authoritarian
F given to the categories
G that moods were caused by fluids in the body
H putting people into categories

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 answer sheet.

Many people claim to be able to know when someone is lying. According **(23)** _____. popular belief, all you have to do is look at a person's body language; when a person is lying he becomes nervous and fidgety, touches his nose, and bites his nails. However, a researcher at Portsmouth University, England, has arrived at an entirely **(24)** _____ conclusion. Dr Samantha Mann carried **(25)**_____ research on the behaviour of suspects who had given **(26)** _____ statements in police interviews. Mann discovered that liars actually stay quite **(27)** _____. This is because they are aware that people are looking for body language that could suggest they are lying. Therefore, liars actually touch their noses 20% less than people who tell the truth. The same **(28)** _____ for eye contact. While it is generally thought that liars **(29)** _____ eye contact and blink rapidly, in reality, people who are lying **(30)** _____sure to maintain eye contact and control their blinking. With the findings of her research in mind, Mann claims that the best way to **(31)** _____ a liar is to look for people who are trying too hard to **(32)** _____ truthful.

*(**Adapted from:** Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley (Eds.). Exam Booster. Preparation for B2+ Level Exams. Student's Book. Express Publishing.P.9)*

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23	A	from	B	by	C	to	D	with
24	A	another	B	different	C	other	D	the other
25	A	up	B	down	C	in	D	out
26	A	closing	B	false	C	mistaken	D	open
27	A	stationary	B	at rest	C	still	D	slow
28	A	goes	B	comes	C	stays	D	moves
29	A	avoid	B	run	C	prevent	D	escape
30	A	keep	B	make	C	take	D	do
31	A	exhibit	B	develop	C	emerge	D	spot
32	A	view	B	display	C	show	D	appear

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 answer sheet.

Teens Going Under the Knife

Most teens love mirrors and spend hours in front them **(33)** _____ with hairstyles, makeup and fashion. An increasing number of them each year **(34)** _____ trying to change the image they see through plastic surgery. In **(35)** _____ United States alone, the number of teenagers undergoing plastic surgery **(36)** _____ since 2002 with the most popular procedures being rhinoplasty, also known as a "nose job", and breast enlargements.

(37) _____ openly discuss what procedures they have done and **(38)** _____ even proud of it. They are actually famous just for how good they look or for their number of plastic surgeries. Parents are more accepting of such procedures as many of them or their friends have undergone cosmetic improvements. For those parents who can't afford it, many go into debt to finance the surgery by taking a loan.

(39) _____ most adults have plastic surgery to improve their looks, young people tend to have surgery to fit in with their peers. When they don't and have a body part that is different such as a large or unusual shaped nose, they are often **(40)** _____ and even bullied for **(41)** _____different. Usually the social problems come from their low self-esteem and how they feel about themselves than how they look. In pursuit of happiness many young people are prepared to go under the knife and put **(42)** _____ with often terrible pain, not to mention the risks associated with surgery.

*(**Adapted from:** Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley (Eds.). (2016). Prime Time 4. Workbook and Grammar Book. Express Publishing.P.158)*

33	A	to experiment	B	experimenting	C	experiment	D	have experimented
34	A	are	B	is	C	was	D	were
35	A	-	B	a	C	the	D	an
36	A	doubled	B	has been doubled	C	have doubled	D	has doubled
37	A	celebrations	B	celebrants	C	celebrities	D	celebrity
38	A	are	B	have	C	be	D	is
39	A	throughout	B	during	C	notwithstanding	D	while
40	A	teasing	B	teased	C	to tease	D	tease
41	A	have been	B	to be	C	be	D	being
42	A	on	B	into	C	up	D	under

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