COMPLEX TEST 12

READING

TASK 1

Read the texts 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.

Which advertisement is about?

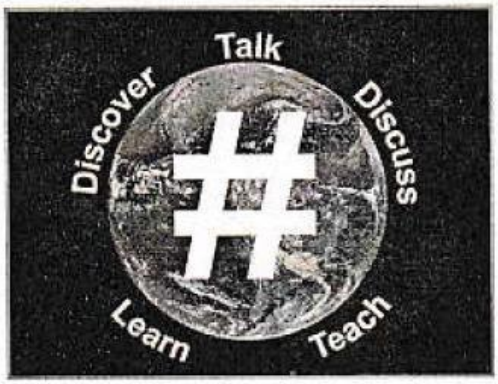
- ☐ A job opportunities
- ☐ B professional growth in a foreign country
- ☐ C some restrictions
- ☐ D sports facilities
- ☐ E choosing comfortable studying amenities
- ☐ F visiting scientific conferences
- ☐ G distant learning
- ☐ H educational fees

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)



(5)

1	2	3	4	5

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

THE LEGEND OF JOHNNY APPLESEED

Johnny Appleseed was born near Boston in 1775. His real name was John Chapman. When he was a child he played in the forest and in the fields. His best friends were animals. He loved all animals. He played with them and talked to them! His family was very religious. Johnny's first book was the Bible, but he also liked Aesop's Fables. Johnny loved the tales about animals and their adventures.

When Johnny was a teenager he worked as a missionary with the Indians. He converted many Indians to Christianity. He taught them about the Bible. The Indians were his friends.

When he was 26 years old he had a vision. An angel appeared to him! The angel said: "Go and plant apple seeds across America. The settlers of the new frontier want good apples to eat." Johnny was surprised but he was happy. He was a kind person and he wanted to help others. He took a big sack and filled it with apple seeds. He carried this sack on his back. In one hand he carried the Bible, Aesop's Fables and other religious books. Now he was ready to cross the continent and plant America's favourite fruit: the apple.

Johnny was an unusual man. He was tall and thin. He had long hair and a beard. He never bought new clothes. He wore an old coffee sack and the old clothes people gave him. He didn't usually wear any shoes. He wore a saucepan on his head. One of Johnny's friends said: "God bless you, Johnny. We are happy for you. You are similar to St. Francis of Assisi. He loved animals and lived a simple life." Johnny said: "I want to plant apple seeds across America. Every American family will have apple trees with good apples to eat."

6. What job did Johny use to do at his teens?

- ☐ A a settler
- ☐ B a planter
- ☐ C a missionary
- ☐ D a priest

7. Which of the books did Johnny Appleseed probably not read?

- ☐ A the Bible
- ☐ B the Constitution
- ☐ C the Aesop's fables
- ☐ D the fairy tales

8. What did he use to wear on his head?

- ☐ A a cap
- ☐ B a saucepan
- ☐ C a pan
- ☐ D a hat

9. Who asked Johnny to plant seeds?

- ☐ A an angel
- ☐ B St Fransis of Assisi
- ☐ C an Indian
- ☐ D Aesop

10. What is true about Johnny Appleseed?

- ☐ A He had a simple life.
- ☐ B He was Assisi's friend.
- ☐ C He lived in India.
- ☐ D He never played with animals.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 answer sheet.

COFFEE

You may know that around the world more people drink coffee than tea. And that, after oil, it is the second biggest traded commodity. You may also know that the drink comes from beans which are first roasted and then ground. But what else do you know about this popular stimulant?

11. _____ It is said that the story of coffee started with an Ethiopian goatherd named Kaldi. One day Kaldi was surprised to see that his goats were behaving very strangely: instead of grazing quietly as normal they were jumping around, almost dancing. He also noticed the red cherries from a plant that the goats were eating. He tried some himself and was surprised by the feeling of extreme happiness and excitement — he felt like dancing too!

12. _____ But it wasn't used as a drink at first, but as a food. The coffee berries, mixed with animal fat, were used by monks to stay awake during long hours of prayer. From Ethiopia coffee was later cultivated in Yemen and the first hot drink was developed there around AD 1000. Three centuries later Muslims were keen coffee drinkers and as Islam spread, so did coffee. Coffee houses appeared in Cairo and Mecca.

13. _____ For hundreds of years the plants were guarded safely. But some beans were smuggled out of Arabia and taken to India. In the 17th century coffee was soon growing in a new continent. From India to Indonesia and then a century later beans were smuggled once again to Brazil — which is now the largest coffee producer in the world.

14. _____ It is the caffeine, an addictive stimulant drug, which made the goats dance and kept the monks awake. Although it is found in other soft drinks, including tea, coffee has the most caffeine. 150 milligrams is the minimum dose needed to stimulate the nervous system and this can be found in a single strong cup of coffee. In the short-term a couple of cups can prevent fatigue and delay sleep. But several cups a day, every day, can cause anxiety and restlessness.

15. _____ This is the band around the middle of the world between the tropics of Capricorn and Cancer. A coffee plant likes lots of rain and shaded sun with rich soil, and the climate in the bean belt is ideal. 70–75% of the world production is the milder, higher quality Arabica that originated in Ethiopia. It grows best in higher altitudes where it is not so hot. The remaining 25% is the stronger Robusta which can survive in higher temperatures and lower altitudes.

16. _____ Before becoming beans the fruit of the coffee trees, known as a cherry, is harvested. The most common method is for the cherries to be picked by hand and then dried in the sun on tables or on the ground. Once they are dried all the outer layers are removed. The red cherries have become green beans. Known now as green coffee the beans are put in 60 kg bags and shipped abroad.

commodity *— товар широкого вжитку; продукт*
coffee beans *— кавові боби*
grind (ground) *— молоти, розмелювати*
goat-herd = goatherd *— козопас*
anxiety *— занепокоєння*
keen *— люблячий*
smuggled *— незаконно ввезений*
addictive *— який викликає звичку, звикання*
prevent *— запобігати, попереджати*
fatigue *— втома*
restlessness *— стурбованість, занепокоєння*
altitude *— висота; висота над рівнем моря*

- ☐ **A** What is the Bean Belt?
- ☐ **B** Who ship, roast and retail the coffee?
- ☐ **C** How did it all begin?
- ☐ **D** What made Kaldi's goats dance?
- ☐ **E** How did it spread?
- ☐ **F** Manual labour or machine?
- ☐ **G** Who were the first coffee addicts?
- ☐ **H** Why don't the developing countries roast and sell the coffee themselves?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

DIGITAL MEETINGS: THE GROWTH IN VIDEO CONFERENCING

An increasing number of companies are turning to video conferencing **(17)** _____. Experts predict that in the next 10 years, video conferencing will replace as much as 20% of business travel. So why has there been such growth in digital meetings?

"The key driver behind our use of video conferencing is cost," says Martin Pile, Director of Corporate Communications with a multinational engineering company. "The technology means that **(18)** _____. Our people can meet more frequently at less cost. "Video conferences also enable us to bring together people **(19)** _____."

Fiona Clark, a communications consultant who advises companies about digital conferencing solutions, is also enthusiastic. "Companies have to realize that the technology is not free. Video conferencing systems are getting cheaper and more reliable, but companies which want to use them **(20)** _____. This can be a particular problem for small and medium-sized companies," says Fiona.

Miss Clark often recommends companies that adopt video conferencing to invest in training for the staff who will meet each other digitally. "People have to realize that a meeting via video conference is not the same **(21)** _____. People can feel nervous and act in a different way than usual," Fiona comments.

"We provide training **(22)** _____ and get them to notice their nervous tics on screen. If people play with their hair or put their hands in front of their mouths because they're nervous, we can draw their attention to this and help them to appear more relaxed," she adds.

Having a video conference may not be as easy as going to a real meeting, especially at first. But more of our meeting are going to be held via video link-up in the future. It looks like we're all going to need some of that training.

- ☐ **A** still have to make some kind of investment
- ☐ **B** as a face-to-face meeting
- ☐ **C** for understanding the problem
- ☐ **D** we can save on airfares and hotel bills
- ☐ **E** who would never meet if the technology was not there
- ☐ **F** where we videotape users
- ☐ **G** to bring people together for meetings
- ☐ **H** why it was necessary to meet

LIVEWORKSHEETS

USE OF ENGLISH

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (23–27) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Embedding hand hygiene promotional **(23)** _____ as a national priority is key for sustainability. Efforts have therefore been made to **(24)** _____ countries or areas with large scale activities to promote hand hygiene in health **(25)** _____.

WHO Patient Safety supports an informal network of coordinators/leaders of such activities with the aim of **(26)** _____ experiences and learning from each other. At this moment there are 48 participants in the network with coordinated activities to promote hand hygiene in health care either as specific activities or as part of infection **(27)** _____ and control activities or patient safety initiatives.

	A	B	C	D
23	activities	tasks	assignments	happenings
24	take	hold	support	withdraw
25	protection	care	hospitals	scale
26	connecting	dividing	losing	sharing
27	obstacle	prevention	halt	continuation

TASK 6

Read the text below. For each of the empty space (28–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

March 11 **(28)** _____ Oatmeal Nut Waffle Day. It is a day to treat yourself to not just waffles, but the healthier version of the popular breakfast food.

Waffles **(29)** _____ a popular baked treat during the Middle Ages. The original recipe called for just flour and water, so vendors sold waffles **(30)** _____ the streets during the religious fasting season. Bakers **(31)** _____ the waffles with coats of arms, religious symbols, and the traditional honeycomb pattern we **(32)** _____ to today. Eventually people began adding other ingredients like eggs, butter, milk, and honey.

	A	B	C	D
28	be	is	has been	will
29	become	became	are becoming	had become
30	at	on	under	off
31	branded	branding	were branding	would be branded
32	will accustom	are accustomed	were accustomed	be accustomed

LIVEWORKSHEETS