Test

Part Listening

Task 1

Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-6) choose the correct answer (A,B,C or D). You will listen to the recordings twice.

1 The advertisementnis for students who

A enjoy writing compositions in English.
B want to practise their speaking skills.
C are preparing for their final exam.

2 Why does Tom do well in exams?

A He analyses what he is studying.
B He learns everything by heart almost every day.
C It's easy for him to remember things.

3 Who are the speakers?

A university students
B firs-year secondary school students.
C students in the final grade of secondary school.

4What does the teacher think about the idea of games in education?

A They will always motivate students to learn.
B They become unattractive to students.
C They are no longer.

5 What does the girl think of her study room?

A It's very big.
B It's very pleasant
C It's very messy.

6 What did Mark like best aboyt his stay in the USA?

A doing online projects with others.
B going to a typical American school.
C learning English perfectly well.

Task 2

Listen to the speakers. For statements (7-11) choose T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.

7 In the past Josh did not believe that learning style was important.

8 Josh's students do not appriciate his efforts too much.

9Extroverts consider text-based tasks quite difficult.

10 Josh always encourages his introverted students to participate in discussion.

11 Josh wants his students to improve their weak points.

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Task 3

Listen to the speaker. For questions (12-16) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). You will listen to the recordings twice.

12 What does the man say in answer to the first question?

A At the age of 15 students do not take their students seriously enough.
B He knew exactly what career he wanted when he was 15.
C 15 is too young to decide on the kind of carreer you want to have.

13 According to the man ,we have to …

A adjust what we teach to the changing demands of the job market.
B make our young people as competitive as possible.
C move away from today's focus on skills for the job market.

14 What should we be teachingig in secondary schools, according to the man?

A skills that professionals need
B mainly academic subjects
C theoretical and practical knowledge

15 As a teacher, the man would like students to

A spend more time studying basic skills.
B be able to think for themselves and change when necessary.
C encourage each other to work towards their goals.

16 What does the man say about Ukraine?

A It is important to make sure students study relevant skills.
B We need to send fewer students into higher educatinefit from starting work at a younger age.
C Students would benefit from starting work at a younger age.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Task 4

Read the texts below.Match choices (17-21) to (A-H).There are three chooices you do not need to use:

17

Are you unhappy with your current course, but worry that changing universities is a drastic measure?

Visit the university careers service!

We can help you see the bigger picture and choose a new course that is right for you.

We will make sure you have the right qualifications and help you with the admission process.

18

We run sessions with mental health experts and offer a range of courses and workshops that can help with stress, anxiety and other issues.

Join our student workshop for students who feel pressurized to perform, but lack motivation; this workshop will get your research back on track.

19

Joining a student club is a great way to make your social life thrive!

Try something new or foster a passion you already have with the friends you make, whether it's baking, rock climbing, or learning Mandarin!

We have hundreds of activities so there is bound to be something that you'll love.

20

Getting a degree these days doesn't mean you have to study for three or four years as a full-time student.

'As I work full-time, I knew doing a part-time degree at the same time would be hard work. But on the plus side, it gives me lots of flexibility and it will go a long way towards getting me a better job in the future.'

Lisa Preston, Birtwell University

21

We have learning materials in 50 languages. You aren't learning in isolation, you can practise conversation skills with native speakers through our language exchange.

If you're an international student, you can prepare to study in the UK with our English language courses. They conform to the university entry requirements for all our undergraduate courses.

Which advertisement describes ...

A a student exchange trip? ____
B a meeting with a psychologist? ____
C changing courses? ____
D why doing a degree is a good idea? ____
E a language course? ____
F a way to meet people? ____
G a relaxation technique? ____
H the advantages of a part-time course? ____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Task 5

Read the text below.For questions (22-26) choose the correct answer (A, B,C or D).Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Mozart Effect

In 1993, researchers at the University of California discovered that students who listened to Mozart's *Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major* significantly increased their intelligence test marks. Even rats were found to run faster and do various tasks more accurately after listening to Mozart than after listening to other kinds of music. This discovery became known as the Mozart Effect and had a huge impact on people: shops sold out of the music, the state of Georgia reserved $100,000 so that every new mother could be given a free copy as they left hospital, the state of Florida passed a law that classical music must be played every day in all pre-schools. Pregnant mothers all over the world started playing classical music hoping that it might help them produce more intelligent babies.

In addition, many books have been written and a lot of money has been made from the Mozart Effect theory. For example, Don Campbell, a Mozart Effect expert who has written several books and put together several CDs on the subject, has made more than $2 million.

Many psychologists, however, disputed the theory. They argued that the original research was only done on adults and that there is in fact no evidence that listening to music has any effect at all on children or babies. Some more research was conducted in Germany, this time including children. It was discovered that the Mozart Effect had only a short-term effect, continuing for only twenty minutes after the music stopped. What's more, they discovered that not everyone who listened to Mozart had better marks in intelligence tests. They discovered that people can achieve better marks by listening to any sort of music, or even listening to a story, as long as you like what you are hearing.

However, the German studies did show that there is one way in which music really can improve your intelligence and that is through music lessons, particularly piano lessons. The studies showed that children who were given music lessons before the age of seven, as opposed to drama lessons or no extra lessons, performed better in intelligence tests. The experts are unsure about the reason for this, but suggest that it could be that in music lessons pupils use a variety of mental skills, including accurate finger movement, memory skills and listening for rhythm.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

22

What could rats do after listening to Mozart?

A run in the same direction
B move more quickly than before
C complete certain activities with no mistakes
D respond to different types of classical music

What happened after the discovery?

23

What happened after the discovery?

A A lot of people bought Mozart's music.
B Every Georgia resident got a CD with Mozart's music.
C In Florida, Mozart's music was played in hospitals.
D Pregnant mothers learned to play Mozart's music.

24

What did Don Campbell do?

A He became a respected writer.
B He conducted a lot of research in Germany.
C He profited from people's interest in babies and music.
D He made CDs with his own music.

25

What did the Mozart Effect **NOT** do?

A last a long time
B have benefits for adults
C help some people get better scores in intelligence tests
D affect different people in different ways

26

Why do music lessons help to improve your intelligence?

A They practice physical skills.
B They are similar to drama lessons.
C Students can take them before the age of seven.
D They teach you a range of different abilities.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TASK 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (27–32). There are two choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

27. Why on earth do they want to check our uniforms in a final exam? There are enough stresses in taking an exam without having to worry about whether you are wearing a regulation shoe! But this really happened to my friend and five other kids, who were excluded from taking an exam because they were not in approved school uniform. Can you imagine? After five years learning and hours of revision and practice; you finally fail your exam and endanger your future simply because you are wearing the wrong kind of shoe!

28. Here I am at the school dance, wanting to ask Susan Turner for a dance – and I look like a penguin! I had put a lot of thought into this. I really did want to look my best. I managed to borrow my brother`s Paul Smith jacket and jeans. But the most exciting thing was that I got Kurt Geiger shoes and a "super cool" Armani shirt – in a charity shop for twenty five quid! I looked and felt great until the dance invitations arrived stating "black tie dress code only". Iwonder if Susan fancies dancing with a flightless bird...

29. People can wear a set of clothes that are not identical but still be "in uniform". Bankers and stockbrokers, together with football fans and style conscious teenagers all wear a type of uniform.They can be strict about this. There are no jeans in the board room and you don` t wear a Chelsea shirt to a Manchester derby! Research has shown that uniformity is one issue but more important is being noticed and approved.

30. Technical security workers at this huge corporation belong to a private firm whose delivery vans, uniforms, bags and boxes are all the same horrible mix of orange and blue. The ingenious robbers discovered that this provided both a perfect disguise and a clever means of escape. They just walked into the security camera repair room and pretended to work for almost an hour – nobody even spoke to them. Not even the genuine workers noticed that they had three additional "colleagues" and it was only the next day that the robbery was detected.

31. I am worried that they`ll notice and laugh. I `m trying to keep as far away from them as possible. I divide my time between the "chill out" area and the buffet. I`ll not chance the dance floor because everyone will notice. A cream taffeta wrap blouse, Italian Jersey dress and "fabulously edgy" strap thong shoes from Camilla Skovaard and – unbelievably – all of us scented with Jo Malone "Orange Blossom!" How on earth can three girls at one small party wear exactly the same thing?

32. Jimmy was a pirate and Becky was a queen. Cleopatra did an incredible tango with a policeman and I noticed a slow dance between Napoleon and a ballerina. I myself wore nice jeans, a new shirt and looked, I thought, pretty cool. But neither Cleopatra, the hospital nurse or the pilot would dance with me. I went home quickly and with a wide sombrero and poncho(holiday souvenirs) quickly transformed myself in to a Mexican bandit. I returned to the party within an hour. I can now tell you that Cleopatra taught me some crazy dance moves.

A	Uniforms can "hide" people
B	Uniform rules can be too strict
C	Dress-code as a sort of uniform
D	Dress codes can prevent one from looking one's best
E	Unbelievable coincidence
F	Uniforms are always dull
G	Dress-codes can be fun
H	Bankers` uniform is the best

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TASK 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you don`t need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The History of the Polygraph Machine

In 1902 an inadequate lie detector test was invented by a man named James McKenzie. Later on in 1921, a medical student named John Larson from the University of California invented the modern polygraph instrument, (33) _____. Although it recorded several different physiological responses, it was not as advanced as the modern polygraph instrument; it measured the subjects pulse rate, blood pressure and respiratory rate and recorded the information on (34) _____. In 1925 Leonarde Keeler refined the instrument invented by John Larson; instead of using smoke paper to record changes in the suspects' reactions, he incorporated ink pens (35) _____. In 1938 the machine was further improved by Keeler. He added another measuring component, galvanic skin resistance. The polygraph machine continued to advance throughout the years; a man named John Reid (36) _____ as a means of comparison. After many years of (37) _____, the machine was finally computerized in 1992, this allowed the machine (38) _____.

A	introduced the idea of using "control questions"
B	used as an interrogation tool with criminal suspects
C	a rotating drum of smoke paper
D	experimenting with ways to improve the machine
E	which was much more accurate in its results than the previous machine
F	it can detect lies and that it is important to answer truthfully
G	in order to ensure the efficiency of the machine
H	to record the results of the test more efficiently

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Частина "ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ"

USE OF ENGLISH

TASK 8

Read the text below. For questions (39–48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Great Green Wall

In Africa, scientists are hard (39) _____ work restoring land once rich with biodiversity and vegetation. Eleven countries in the Sahel-Sahara region have joined to combat land degradation and restore native plant (40) _____ to the landscape. In recent years, northern Africa has seen the quality of arable land decline significantly (41) _____ to climate change and poor land management. Uniting (42) _____ the banner of the Great Green Wall initiative, national and regional leaders hope (43) _____ this trend. The project has since expanded to include countries in (44) _____ northern and western Africa. Land degradation typically stems from both human-related and natural factors; overfarming, overgrazing, climate change, and extreme weather are the most (45) _____ causes. (46) _____ affecting land and the natural environment, land degradation (47) _____ serious threats to agricultural productivity, food security, and quality of life. Nowhere is this issue more urgent than in sub-Saharan Africa, where an estimated 500 million people live on land undergoing desertification, the most extreme (48) _____ of land degradation.

39.	A	in	B	at	C	on	D	of
40.	A	kind	B	live	C	existence	D	life
41.	A	due	B	pending	C	owed	D	debt
42.	A	around	B	over	C	under	D	near
43.	A	to reverse	B	to return	C	to come back	D	to reserve
44.	A	both	B	all	C	twin	D	together
45.	A	distinctive	B	strange	C	unusual	D	common
46.	A	Except	B	Beside	C	Beyond	D	Within
47.	A	poses	B	does	C	grants	D	gives
48.	A	shape	B	contour	C	form	D	edge

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TASK 9

Read the text below. For questions (49–58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

SCHOOLS FOR PARENTS

When the government started promoting parenting classes (49) _____ years ago, most parents regarded it as typical of the nanny state, (50) _____ its nose into things that were none of its business. It was almost as if they (51) _____ as a means of punishing parents for their children`s misbehavior. But now they are all the rage.

As in most conflictive situations, parents begin by listening (52) _____ but when they are driven frantic by rudeness or simply (53) _____, scream and shout until they fall silent, horrified that they themselves are "behaving like kids". The answer is to explain what is needed for co-operation sensibly and calmly, and afterwards to be firm and consistent.

49.	A	few	B	a few	C	little	D	a little
50.	A	is poking	B	being poked	C	poking	D	having poked
51.	A	were invented	B	were inventing	C	had been invented	D	had been inventing
52.	A	sympathetic	B	sympathy	C	symatheticopathy	D	sympathetically
53.	A	being ignored	B	having ignored	C	ignoring	D	is ignored

Leaving and learning on an island

Children living on **54**___ remote islands and in other areas where the population is very small often end up been educated in very small schools, sometimes with no more than fifty students. Herm, for example, is one of **55**___ smallest of Britain's Channel Islands. It has a school that has fewer than ten pupils of primary school age, and **56**___ teacher who is living to come over from 57____ larger island of Guernsey, even though many would prefer to live at 58___home.

54 A the **B** - **C** a

55 A - **B** a **C** the

56 A the **B** - **C** a

57 A the **B** a **C** –

58 A a **B**- **C** the

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