# 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.**

### Different Types of Schools and Education Systems

**1.** _____

*Boarding school* students quickly learn how to perform many domestic chores and complete school assignments by themselves. They become experts at managing their time, money and resources. They can focus better on their studies because television, video games, phones and other distractors are limited. These young scholars usually perform better academically because they live in an environment that is conducive to learning. Boarding school students live and attend classes with people from a variety of cultures; therefore, they learn to appreciate and respect the differences in one another and live amicably.

**2.** _____

*Charter schools* have the flexibility to teach students what they might need in the real world, especially those who are in high school. Charter schools can specifically look at trends and offer more targeted coursework on topics such as science, computer engineering or environmental studies that wouldn't be offered at a traditional school. Other more holistic approaches to learning can be implemented as well, such as taking care of the environment and health-based curriculum to foster a child's whole self and not just traditional types of learning.

**3.** _____

*Virtual Schools* removed the limitation of time and location, a common challenge in a traditional classroom. With uplift of these limitations, learners have the freedom to study and finish the coursework anytime, anywhere. Learners also have the freedom to engage with other on classroom topics, do the assignment, absorb class content, or take exams at a time or duration that best fits their schedule. Another virtual classroom advantage that many students find to be very interesting is the sharpening of one's digital skills. While increasing your skills and knowledge in your area of study, you are the same time sharpening your digital skills on some of the most sophisticated online learning solutions.

4. _____

The unique quality of a *magnet school* is that they usually have a special curricular focus. Magnet schools give students the chance to attend schools that focus on themes or career areas of special interest to the student. Common themes include STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math), the arts, and vocational or career paths. Each magnet school offers a unique and challenging curriculum as well as the supports that students need to expand their interests, talents and passions. Magnet schools emphasize an area of study or a method of teaching.

5. _____

*Montessori schools'* approach to the education is unique in that it is based on the observation of the child and following his or her abilities and interests. The method is based on the freedom of the child to explore and learn, mostly, through self-direction. The Montessori philosophy recognizes that each child learns in a different way, so every learning style is accommodated. Students proceed through the curriculum in their own time when they are ready. All this learning occurs under the guidance of the teacher who develops an individualized learning plan for every student.

**A** Innovative curriculum

**B** Studying and living at school

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**C** Specialized education
**D** Homeschooling
**E** Individual approach
**F** Distant online education
**G** Faith schools
**H** Language immersion schools

**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.**

**Essential 21st Century Skills for Today's Students**

**Problem Solving**

*Students need the ability to solve complex problems in real time.*

Why it is important: In the future, complex problems that we cannot even conceive right now will be everywhere. As society advances, so will the complexity of its manageable conflicts. The more students focus on their ability to devise effective solutions to real-world problems, the more successful they will become. Problem-solvers can work independently from higher supervision. They are initiative takers and enjoy risk, and they are not afraid to get their hands dirty and make mistakes. They also learn from those mistakes, and habitually debrief their processes to create more efficient and economical solutions.

**Creativity**

*Students need to be able to think and work creatively in both digital and non-digital environments to develop unique and useful solutions in imaginative ways.*

Why it is important: Digital students are in a constant state of stimulation and neural development with technology use. They are natural producers and consumers, or prosumers, of information.

Ask any student about what they like to create and you will get a myriad of different answers. They are constantly searching for ways to express themselves and their uniqueness. Through social media, they display this creative edge and are given constant and instantaneous feedback from their peers. This same level of creative power is used as they face interesting challenges and figure out how to meet them with ingenuity and vision. This is why Creativity is one of the Essential Fluency skills.

**Analytic Thinking**

*Students need the ability to think analytically, which includes proficiency with comparing, contrasting, evaluating, synthesizing, and applying without instruction or supervision.*

Why it is important: Analytic thinking means being able to use the higher end of Bloom's Digital Taxonomy or higher-order thinking skills (HOTS).

Analytic thinking is a significant part of what makes up Information Fluency.

Analytical thinkers see data and information in many different dimensions, and from multiple angles. They are adept at conceptualization, organization and classification, and knowledge synthesis. These types of skills are invaluable because they allow students to deal practically with problems of a social, mathematical, and scientific nature. It empowers them to make effective and levelheaded decisions in their lives and relationships. It is easy to see why critical and analytical thinking skills are important to success beyond school.

**Collaboration**

*Students must possess the ability to collaborate seamlessly in both physical and virtual spaces, with real and virtual partners globally.*

Why it is important: Students of the digital age are social by nature. They text, post, update, share, chat, and constantly co-create in technological environments with each other. When they are unable to do this in school, they become disengaged and unattached to their learning.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Connection and collaboration with others are essential not only to students' learning but to their mental and emotional health.

The work forces of the future (and even our present day) are globalizing due to the Internet. It is now the norm to communicate and market for global demographics instantaneously and effectively. An organization's business partners are now halfway across the world, and yet they meet and work with each other every day.

**Communication**

*Students must be able to communicate not just with text or speech, but also in multiple multimedia formats. They must be able to communicate visually through video and imagery as effectively as they do with text and speech.*

Why it is important: Communication is a broad term that incorporates multi-faceted levels of interaction and sharing information. Students love to communicate using technology. This is an essential part of Media Fluency. However, it is more than just being able to effectively use digital media. It is about personal interactions as well.

Responsible communication practice puts forth students' best representation of who they are as individuals in every relationship and alliance they make in their lives.

Whether talking face-to-face, blogging, texting, or creating a visual product, their values and beliefs are defined by how well they communicate with others.

(***Adapted from:*** *https://wabisabilearning.com/blogs/literacy-numeracy/skills-every-student-needs)*

**6. Solution Fluency _____.**

**A** focuses on to accurately assessment a situation and arrival at a positive solution without supervision
**B** empowers students to see concepts in a different light, which leads to innovation
**C** is an interaction that goes hand-in-hand with the mindset of global awareness
**D** means getting students to work together, achieve compromises, and get the best possible results from solving a problem

**7. Creativity means _____ .**

**A** the ability to analyse, think independently, process information responsibly
**B** the ability to come up with new solutions, using unfamiliar resources
**C** the ability to communicate and work effectively together
**D** the ability to raise awareness of global challenges

**8. Analytical thinking is _____.**

**A** the ability to break out of stereotypes to face life situations by coming up with new solutions
**B** willingness to accept behaviour and beliefs that are different from your own, although you might not agree with or approve of them
**C** a critical component of visual thinking that gives one the ability to solve problems quickly and effectively
**D** the ability to identify and study options and choose appropriate ones by considering personal and public interests

**9. Collaboration is _____.**

**A** the various methods of sending information between people and places
**B** a situation in which someone is responsible for things that happen
**C** the ability to make something new or imaginative
**D** the act of working together with other people to create or achieve something

**10. According to the text communication does NOT presuppose _____ .**

**A** the process of sharing information, especially when this increases understanding between people or groups
**B** the various methods of sending information between people and places, especially phones, computers

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**C** a written or spoken message
**D** ways of moving between one place and another

**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.**

**Top 6 Universities in the World 2020**

The *Times Higher Education* **World University Rankings 2020**, released on 11 September 2019, has revealed the world's top universities.

**11**. The **University of Oxford** is one of the oldest and the most prestigious university in the UK and one of the best known in the world. There are more than 20,000 students at Oxford, with an almost equal number of undergraduates and postgraduates. About 95 per cent of Oxford graduates are either employed or in postgraduate study within six months of completing their studies. The university employs staff from just under 100 different countries and foreign citizens make up about 40 per cent of the student and academic body.

**12.** One of the most striking features of **California Institute of Technology** is its unusually small size; only around 1,000 undergraduates and 1,250 postgraduates are enrolled there. Caltech aims to foster an interdisciplinary environment in which students learn about and tackle the most challenging and fundamental scientific or technological problems. Among the unusual features of the university are the customary cookie break taken every Thursday by physicists and their students, and the university's status as a distributor of olive oil.

**13.** The **University of Cambridge** operates a collegiate system, much like the University of Oxford. Almost all of the 18,000 students belong to a college or hall, where they have the option to live, study and sleep on site. There are 31 colleges and 150 academic departments at Cambridge. Every college has unique traditions and all students matriculate in a formal ceremony when arriving at the university. Many famous politicians, cultural figures and scientists spent time in Cambridge, including Isaac Newton and the founder of another the most prestigious and well-known universities in the whole world.

**14. Stanford University** has generated many start-ups and entrepreneurs and was partly responsible for the development of the surrounding Silicon Valley. The large campus is home to 97 per cent of undergraduates and nearly 700 university buildings, alongside museums, gardens and recreational centres. There are just under 7,000 undergraduates and 9,000 graduates at the university, with a 7:1 student-to-staff ratio. Research at Stanford has a $1.22 billion budget and more than 5,000 of the projects are externally funded.

**15.** The **Massachusetts Institute of Technology** was founded mid-19th century and has always endeavoured to provide financial aid to students on a needs basis. The first female student, Ellen Swallow Richards, was admitted to the chemistry department in 1871. Just two years later, the first international student – from Canada – graduated from MIT. Admission to the university is extremely selective; only 8 per cent of applicants won a place in the graduating class of 2019. Graduates are employed by top companies, including Google, Amazon and Apple.

**16. Princeton University** is one of the world's foremost research universities with connections to more than 40 Nobel laureates, 17 winners of the National Medal of Science and five recipients of the National Humanities Medal. Princeton has also educated two US presidents, James Madison and Woodrow Wilson, who was also the university's president prior to entering the White House. Other distinguished graduates include Michelle Obama, actors Jimmy Stewart and Brooke Shields, Amazon founder Jeff Bezos and Apollo astronaut Pete Conrad.

(***Adapted from:*** *https://www.timeshighereducation.com/student/best-universities/best-universities-world)*

**According to the text which university _____ ?**

**A** did the founder of Harvard University study at

**B** pays great attention to the development of science

**C** is known for its notable alumni

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**D** has a tradition of weekly informal communication between undergraduates and their lecturers

**E** mascot is a beaver, "nature's engineer"

**F** is also home to the largest academic library in the world

**G** enrolment is highly competitive

**H** is extremely popular among international students

**Task 4**

**Read the text below. Match choices (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.**

**What is the Difference between Scholarship and Grants?**

People often wonder about the difference between scholarships and grants. Both are student financial aid that **(17)** _____ associated with higher education such as tuition, room, board, and textbooks. Though people sometimes confuse the terms or use them interchangeably, each has their **(18)** _____.

Scholarships are usually merit based. This means that they are given to prospective recipients based on desired qualities such as athletic ability, academic achievement or **(19)** _____. They require an application outlining why an applicant feels he or she is deserving of the award. Grants often take financial need into account in determining one's merit for receiving funding aid. Both grants and scholarships usually have some sort of requirements in order to continue to receive funding, such as maintaining a certain *Grade Point Average* (GPA).

Scholarships are awarded by **(20)** _____. These can include businesses, religious groups, individuals, community organizations, college departments or alumni. Grants are different in that they usually come from state or federal financial aid that is given to the college or university itself.

As long as they have applied to or are enrolled in an accredited college, university or other institution of higher education, students can usually be eligible for both grants and scholarships. In order to receive federal or state grants, applicants **(21)** _____. Scholarships usually go to undergraduate students. Once the graduate level is reached, private financial aid comes in the form of what is known as fellowships. These fund advanced studies and research. Grants, however, can be awarded to those pursuing either undergraduate or graduate degrees.

As you can see, there are numerous differences in grants versus scholarships. One similarity **(22)** _____ is that they don't need to be repaid, unlike college loans. There are a variety of scholarships and grants to be had, and most students are eligible for at least partial aid in some form.

(***Adapted from:*** *https://www.bestvalueschools.com/faq/what-is-the-difference-between-scholarships-and-grants/)*

**A** must be U. S. citizens

**B** own eligibility requirements and guidelines

**C** take a look at the various characteristics

**D** helps to pay for the necessities

**E** a number of funding sources

**F** involvement in a certain extra-curricular activity

**G** ambitions and preferences

**H** grants and scholarships have

LIVEWORKSHEETS

## 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.**

### Desperate to Go to School

Truancy has become a serious problem in many schools in recent years. In an attempt to tackle this problem one school introduced a new scheme to **(23)** _____ students to attend as many classes as possible. Pupils who **(24)** _____ a 100% attendance record throughout the whole academic year were **(25)** _____ with an all-inclusive weekend school trip to an activity centre where they would be able to have a go at **(26)** _____ activities such as climbing, abseiling and white water rafting.

One student was so **(27)** _____ to qualify for this free weekend away that he even went to school with a broken wrist. He hurt his wrist when he fell off his bike on the way to school but he was so worried about **(28)** _____ his 100% attendance that he didn't **(29)** _____ his teachers or parents until the school day had finished. He **(30)** _____ admitted to his mother what had happened when she **(31)** _____ that he was having difficulty eating his dinner and asked him what was wrong. She took him to hospital that night, where they put his arm in plaster and he was able to go back to school the 5 next day.

Fortunately, he was fully **(32)** _____ from his accident in time to go on the trip.

(***Adapted from:*** *Karen Dyer Dave Harwood "Practice Tests with key. Eight Complete Practice Tests for the Cambridge ESOL First Certificate in English")*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **23** | **A** | suggest | **B** | force | **C** | encourage | **D** | make |
| **24** | **A** | succeeded | **B** | made | **C** | achieved | **D** | realized |
| **25** | **A** | rewarded | **B** | given | **C** | won | **D** | compensated |
| **26** | **A** | outside | **B** | outdoor | **C** | internal | **D** | external |
| **27** | **A** | interested | **B** | happy | **C** | excited | **D** | keen |
| **28** | **A** | filling | **B** | maintaining | **C** | guarding | **D** | succeeding |
| **29** | **A** | tell | **B** | say | **C** | admit | **D** | explain |
| **30** | **A** | lately | **B** | actually | **C** | fortunately | **D** | eventually |
| **31** | **A** | knew | **B** | was aware | **C** | looked | **D** | noticed |
| **32** | **A** | recovered | **B** | improved | **C** | repaired | **D** | fixed |

**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.**

### A Career in Teaching

I first got into teaching 4 years ago when I decided to quit my office job and do a bit of travelling. I had heard of the CELTA qualification to teach English to adults and thought it **(33)** _____ a great way to see

LIVEWORKSHEETS

the world. I **(34)** _____ in teaching since I was at school and with the CELTA thought it would be a perfect combination – teaching and travel.

Since completing the course, I **(35)** _____ time teaching in the UK, Austria, Poland and Spain and have loved every minute. I have taught people of all ages and levels. I would say the main thing I enjoy about teaching is the fact that you **(36)** _____ to engage with people from different countries, all of whom **(37)** _____ different backgrounds and experiences, and I feel that this therefore makes teaching an interesting, varied profession.

I **(38)** _____ the thing I found the most frustrating was probably going into different schools and trying to teach children and teenagers who were not interested in learning English and only there because their parents **(39)** _____ them. However, this meant there **(40)** _____ always a challenge in trying **(41)** _____ material that these students would be interested in and a job where you do not have challenges, I imagine would be rather boring.

I have recently started working as a primary school teacher, which I am really enjoying. I look back on my time **(42)** _____ abroad with a lot of fondness and for this reason it is something I would definitely like to do again in the future.

(***Adapted from:*** *Karen Dyer Dave Harwood "Practice Tests with key. Eight Complete Practice Tests for the Cambridge ESOL First Certificate in English")*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **33** | **A** | would be | **B** | have been | **C** | were | **D** | will be |
| **34** | **A** | have been interested | **B** | had been interested | **C** | would be interested | **D** | has been interested |
| **35** | **A** | is spending | **B** | spent | **C** | have spent | **D** | will spend |
| **36** | **A** | are able | **B** | must | **C** | can | **D** | should |
| **37** | **A** | has | **B** | have | **C** | would have | **D** | is having |
| **38** | **A** | think | **B** | am thinking | **C** | is thinking | **D** | thinks |
| **39** | **A** | had made | **B** | made | **C** | has made | **D** | make |
| **40** | **A** | will be | **B** | has been | **C** | is | **D** | was |
| **41** | **A** | find | **B** | to find | **C** | finding | **D** | found |
| **42** | **A** | teach | **B** | is teaching | **C** | teaching | **D** | to teach |

LIVEWORKSHEETS