

TEST 17

READING

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.



HOW TO GET RID OF SHOE ODOUR

If people tend to stand back when you remove your shoes, there's an obvious problem. Both embarrassing and unsanitary at the same time, shoe odour can make for an uncomfortable situation. What's worse about shoe door is not only do your shoes smell bad, but it's safe to assume that your socks and feet smell the same way. For the sake of your pride and those around you, shoe odour is a problem that needs to be tackled, fortunately for you it's an easy one.

1. Read and follow the manufacturer's instructions first and foremost as not all shoes are machine washable. For those that are, remove the laces and place them into a pillowcase to wash, air dry in a cool, dry place or set them outside. For those that aren't washable, clean them with a clean cloth dipped in warm soapy water. Using a scented dish soap can help with odours.

Remove soap residue with a clean damp cloth and set them aside to dry. Stuff crumpled newspaper inside the shoes to help absorb both moisture and odours. Don't wear them until they are completely dry.

2. Leave the shoes to sit overnight. This substance will absorb the odours. In the morning, empty it into the trash. If this is a recurring problem, you may need to repeat this process every time you wear them.

3. Let them sit for one or two hours. Take them out of the freezer and place them outside to thaw and dry. Don't wear them until all of the moisture is gone.

4. Place the socks inside the shoes and leave them overnight. Granulated clay absorbs odours and can help to eliminate the smell. Repeat each time you wear the shoes, if necessary.

5. Let them sit overnight. Discard the skin in the morning. This will get rid of odours and create new, fresh smells.

A Put some paper inside.	E Wash the shoes.
B Place orange peels into the shoes.	F Pour a little amount of shampoo.
C Sprinkle baking soda inside.	G Place the shoes in the cold place.
D Fill clean socks with kitty litter.	H Sprinkle some flour inside.

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.

A WARMING LIFE JACKET

New liner contains a substance that helps fight heat loss in chilly water.

Sometimes the biggest threat from a boat sinking isn't the accident itself. It's not even the sharks that might be swimming nearby. It's a life-threatening loss of body heat from remaining too long in cold water. Now, a South African teen has invented a heat-producing liner for life jackets. It could help delay injuries — or death — until a rescue is possible.

Normal body temperature for people is around 37° Celsius (98.6° Fahrenheit). But when the core body temperature falls below 35°C (95° F), people suffer from something called hypothermia. When this occurs, the body doesn't function quite the way it should, says Danielle Mallabone. She is a 17-year-old junior at St Teresa's High School in Johannesburg, South Africa.

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With mild hypothermia, blood vessels just beneath the skin shrink. This restricts blood flow to help cut the loss of heat from blood. (As blood cools, it speeds the cooling of internal tissues.) Hypothermia also triggers shivering. Those muscle contractions help generate heat to somewhat boost the body's internal temperature, she notes.

During severe hypothermia, things get much worse. People become confused and uncoordinated. They also have difficulty speaking. Eventually, major organ systems such as the heart will fail. This can lead to death.

The body's temperature can drop to dangerous levels even in relatively warm water, explains Mallabone. That's why she designed a heat-producing liner for life jackets. Pockets in the liner hold a powdered chemical called calcium oxide, which gives off heat when it gets wet.

That heat-producing, or exothermic, reaction warms the water between the life jacket and someone's body. This might stave off severe hypothermia long enough for a rescue.

Mallabone tested her own invention by jumping into 10°C (50°F) water. Each test lasted an hour. The first version of her life jacket liner included only 50 grams of calcium oxide, she notes. «But that amount didn't provide enough heat, and my body temperature dropped to 35°C after just an hour», she says. So, the next version included 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of the heat-producing chemical. In her test using that liner, her body temperature stayed above 36.1°C.

The chemical reaction between calcium oxide and water generates heat slowly. The reaction began producing heat after 5 minutes, Mallabone found. The liner produced the most heat about 25 minutes after the life jacket was first immersed.

The teen presented her findings on May 13 in Phoenix, Ariz., at the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair. The Society for Science & the Public, which created the fair in 1950, still runs the competition. (SSP also publishes *Science News for Kids*.)

Overall, Mallabone's tests suggest there's no risk the jacket liner will explode or heat up so much that it risks causing burns. The reaction also doesn't produce acidic byproducts. And because calcium oxide doesn't react with humidity (water vapour in the air), the liners can be stored for long periods and still work when needed.

6 What is the most dangerous thing when you have a boat accident?

- A The wreckage of the vessel.
- B The sharks swimming in the water.
- C The loss of body heat.
- D The cold water.

7 What happens during hypothermia?

- A People become more concentrated.
- B People's movements become uncoordinated.
- C The body's temperature rises.
- D The blood flow stops.

8 What does a new liner contain?

- A A substance that helps fight high temperature.
- B Calcium dioxide which gives off heat.
- C Pockets with baking powder.
- D A solid substance to stop cooling.

9 How long did it take to test the invention?

- A A month.
- B Several hours.
- C A week.
- D Five minutes.

10 What are the benefits of the warming life jacket?

- A It can create a heat-producing chemical.
- B It can cause a hypothermic reaction.
- C It can be stocked continually.
- D It functions with humidity.

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.

SIX TIPS FOR CLOTHES SHOPPING DURING STORE CLEARANCE SALES

I love it when I go shopping and find that my favourite store is having a huge sale. Between seasonal sales and the regular sale cycle, there's really no reason you should have to pay full price for any article of clothing or accessory — unless, of course, it sells out and you don't get a chance to make your move. Armed with the information below, you can save money, look fashionable, and dress the way you want for cheap.

11 The typical retail store lets a new item hang out on the shelves for six to eight weeks before it's marked down. Merchandise in retail stores is ever-changing, so shop owners can't afford to have old items languishing on the racks and taking up space. Furthermore, after six to eight weeks of buying, there might only be a few of a specific item remaining — hardly enough to take up room on a display. Therefore, it's moved to the sale or clearance section, usually at the very back of the store. There, it can be lumped with other sale items to be snapped up by savvy shoppers.

12 If you want first dibs on a pair of shoes you've been eyeing, your best bet is to try shopping on a Thursday. Stores know that most people come to the mall or the shop on the weekend, so they begin preparations on Thursday to mark down old merchandise and rotate new merchandise into the store.

By shopping on Friday and Saturday, you might score a great deal, but you might also have a limited selection — that's not good if you want something specific. By shopping on a Thursday, you can have the best selection paired with the best prices to snag the item that you desire.

13 I once found a dress on sale that I loved, but they didn't have my size. Instead of leaving empty-handed, I asked one of the retail associates if she could check around to see if any of their other store locations had the same dress in stock. As luck would have it, there was another, and the store had it shipped to my house for free. If you see something you want but the pickings are slim, ask to see what the store can do for you. In many cases, the salespersons want to keep the sale in-house, so they'll bend over backwards to make sure you're happy. While clearance buys are often limited, most stores have inventory elsewhere, so if you really want a great deal, it's worth it to ask. You can also check smartphone shopping apps to see if they have the item in stock online.

14 Clearance buys are often a great deal, but it's important to read the fine print. Finding a shirt for \$5 is great, but not if you can't return it if it doesn't fit. Always read or ask about the clearance return policy. In most cases, all clearance jewellery sales are final, but plenty of stores offer store credit in lieu of a refund for clearance clothes. Stores do not want to see out-of-season merchandise boomeranging back to the store since they need space for new wares. That's why most clearance return policies are pretty short, usually around 14 days.

15 One of the best times to get the most bang for your buck is to shop when the season is finishing. Keep in mind that retail stores are a couple of months «ahead of the weather», so you could still pick up a cheap sweater and get a month's worth of wear before it's time to bring out your spring wardrobe. Generally, stores overhaul their merchandise in line with the New York Fashion Weeks in September and February, so keep an eye out. You can get excellent deals on summer fashion by shopping in September, and you can snag winter fashion on the cheap in February.

16 You're going to pay a premium price if you shop too early or during the wrong month. For instance, it's unwise to buy jewellery around Christmas, when you'll probably pay top dollar for your baubles. And some items never go on sale — high-end designer shoes and accessories are usually pretty constant in price, especially if the item doesn't technically have a «season».

From <http://www.moneycrashers.com>

- A Understand Sales Cycles
- B Wait for Some Time
- C Know When Not to Buy
- D Ask Around
- E Certain Days of the Week Are Best
- F Know the Return Policy
- G Shop End of Season
- H Know When an Item Will Be on Sale



BUYING DESIGNER CLOTHES

It can be pretty tricky to buy clothes for kids. Price is always a consideration, and when you want to keep your kids outfitted in the latest fashions with children's designer clothes, (16) The latest fashions are quite simply expensive. You also want your kids' to be able to pick out outfits (17) so they show off their individuality and do not feel like they are wearing the same clothes everyone else is. The other challenge is simply buying the clothes. It's a challenge to spend a few hours at the mall (18) with even the most well-behaved kids.

If you want your kids to wear the latest children's designer clothing styles, is there another option (19) ? So many parents shop for their kids' clothing in this way, but the truth is that there is a better way. When you shop online, you will find that you can save money and can find more variety in the latest styles, (20) When you shop online, avoid spending your time shopping at the same old retail chain stores' websites, as they offer the same limited variety of styles as you would find in their local store branches. Instead, check out the stylish options at wholesale websites. Wholesale websites offer you an easy way to shop for the latest styles (21) These websites offer a far wider selection than what you will find in local retail stores, so it's much easier for your kids to find trendy outfits that suit their little personalities.

- A but without the headache of dragging the kids to the mall
- B it's the perfect way to get the best deal
- C at steeply discounted prices
- D trying on clothes
- E when you shop online
- F besides shopping at the local malls and retail chain stores
- G price can sometimes get out of hand
- H from a variety of styles

TASK 6

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

I WORE MY GRAN'S DRESS

I tried on my grandma's wedding dress years ago and it fitted me perfectly. From then on, I always said I'd love to wear it if I ever (33), so when Bobby proposed I didn't have to look far to find 'The One'!

My grandma was married in December 1949 and we believe the material for the dress (34) with ration coupons and made by a local dressmaker in Yorkshire. I loved the simple, elegant style and the champagne-coloured material, and didn't want to make (35) changes to it. A local dressmaker (36) the sleeves and lowered the back, as well as making a long waistcoat to fit over the dress from beautiful vintage beaded lace I found on a website. It worked perfectly with the dress and it was amazing to wear such a special piece (37) my big day. [59]

33	A	got married	B	get married	C	will get married	D	
34	A	bought	B	was bought	C	were bought	D	has been bought
35	A	much	B	many	C	a lot	D	lots
36	A	took off	B	took away	C	took apart	D	took out

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37	A	at	B	for	C	in	D	on
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WHY DO MILITARY UNIFORMS OFTEN HAVE BUTTONS UP THE CUFF OF THE SLEEVE?

According to legend, the answer dates back to the time of Napoleon. (38) emperor was quite a snappy dresser and a perfectionist when it came to the appearance of his (39) He hated the sight of soldiers (40) their noses on the sleeves of their uniforms. (41) this nasty habit, he had large buttons (42) onto the uniform sleeves.

Have you ever tried to wipe your nose on a sleeve full of brass buttons? Not a pleasant experience, but still preferable to a trip to the guillotine for disobeying orders.

38	A	The	B	A	C	-	D	An
39	A	man	B	men	C	man's	D	men's
40	A	to wipe	B	wipe	C	wiping	D	were wiping
41	A	To discourage	B	To be discouraging	C	Having discouraged	D	Discourage
42	A	were sewing	B	sewing	C	sewn	D	been sewn