

Task 4

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

- 17 It wasn't until the 16th century in Germany that Christians started using trees as decorations. In the 19th century Prince Albert, the German husband of Britain's Queen Victoria, first brought a Christmas tree to Windsor Castle. And the idea stuck!
- 18 The Celts considered October 31st the end of the year. It was a celebration of the autumn harvest and the Celtic New Year, when they believed spirits could come back and visit living relatives. Celts put out food and drink for the dead and left their windows, doors, and gates unlocked to give the spirits free passage into their homes.
- 19 In the US, many people throw parties, and crowds gather in New York's Times Square. In the American South, people eat black-eyed peas for good luck in the new year. In Spain and some countries of South America, people get good luck by eating 12 grapes at midnight.
- 20 At the first celebration the colonists invited the Native Americans to join their traditional English celebration. It was only in the nineteenth century that this event became an American holiday. But probably the most important traditions are getting together with family and giving thanks.
- 21 Around the year 270, a priest named Valentine secretly married couples against the emperor's order, and, as a result, he was jailed and died on February 14. In honour of this priest, the Pope named February 14 after him. In Medieval Europe, people began sending love notes on that day
- A Halloween
 - B Thanksgiving
 - C Christmas
 - D Valentine's Day
 - E New Year
 - F Easter
 - G Columbus Day
 - H Independence Day

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22-26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Sixty years ago, before the start of the "throw-away" consumer societies of today's world, people did not throw away so many things. They used and re-used bottles, jars, cardboard boxes, paper bags, etc. much more carefully than we do today.

Now, more than fifty years later, we are returning to the same good idea — we call it "recycling".

We are again thinking about what we throw out. Why do we throw away so much food packaging, so many plastic supermarket bags, old newspapers and phone books, drinks bottles and cans? What is all this rubbish doing to our environment, to the world we live in? Can't we use some of it again?

Answer: yes, we can. New industries — recycling industries — are starting to reuse some of our rubbish. For example, the island of Taiwan now buys tons of waste paper from the USA and recycles it to make newspapers, for use in offices and homes. Japan takes scrap metal from the USA and makes some parts of new cars with it. Most European and American cities now have "recycling centres" for people's old bottles and newspapers.

All this recycling is not only good for the environment but it is good business, too. A recycled aluminium can is twenty per cent cheaper to make than a new can, for instance. For both the recycling and the economy, recycling makes very good sense.

22 Why is recycling so important?

- A Because it makes us richer.
- B Because it makes us happier.
- C Because it improves the environment.
- D Because it is a modern trend.

23 Is recycling a new idea?

- A Yes, it was adopted by "throw-away" societies.
- B No, it was known long ago.
- C Some people knew about it.
- D Scientists have discovered it.

24 What questions do we ask ourselves?

- A Why do we throw away?
- B What should we throw away?
- C When should we throw away?
- D How should we throw away?

25 What is recycled in Taiwan?

- A Metal scrap.
- B Waste paper.
- C Glass bottles.
- D Old clothes.

26 What title is the most appropriate for the text?

- A Recycling is good for business.
- B Recycle more — save more.
- C Recycling will save our environment.
- D New industries will help us to recycle.

Task 6

Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (27–32).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

- 27 The British Library is part gallery, part museum, and part, as its name says, a library. Items such as the Magna Carta, which changed the world of politics in 1215, and the Gutenberg Bible, which in 1455 was the first book printed using Gutenberg's world altering printing press are kept there.
- 28 Buckingham Palace is a London sightseeing must. Queen Victoria moved into the vast mansion in 1837, and since then generations of royals have made this their home.
- 29 This Jacobean mansion, flanked on all sides by Kensington Gardens, was purchased by William and Mary in 1680. Queen Victoria lived there until she became queen, and later, Princess Diana lived there. Inside, the 17th century paintings and furnishings make for an interesting tour, and a current exhibit is presenting Princess Diana's dresses for public viewing.
- 30 It is an architectural masterpiece by Sir Christopher Wren. This sprawling cathedral is notable for its artistry and design, but it also offers a fascinating glimpse at England's religious history and, as a bonus, affords one of the best views of the Thames and the London skyline from its domes.
- 31 The Tower of London is a vast, imposing brick building that has been the site of many bloody events, including the murder of future kings, incarceration of various historical figures, and notable beheadings. Kids love the stories told by Beefeater guides, and adults enjoy viewing the Crown Jewels, royal coaches and horses.
- 32 It is the place where kings and queens are crowned and many prominent historical figures are buried. You can see a Gothic-style nave built in the 13th century or the ornate coronation chair used when royals are crowned. There are Memorials to political, literary, and religious figures and attractive gardens in the area.

Where can tourists see _____?

- A tombs
- B the whole London
- C unique editions
- D past and present side by side
- E royal transport
- F royal residence
- G the rooms being restored after the fire
- H a royal residence in miniature

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (33–38).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

For some, the advent of television marked the beginning of the end of civilized society. More and more, people have watched TV at the cost of playing cards or board games, or other communal pastimes. Many fear that the Internet too will further limit social interaction.

That may be true but, as researchers at Stanford University in the USA are the first to say, further study is needed. In a recent survey they found that the Internet and the use of e-mail (33) _____. What's more, people who go online are likely to watch less television than others.

The study makes two things clear. Contrary to all the fuss in the media, the Internet's popularity is still in its infancy. More than half of US households are not connected yet, but (34) _____ to stay in touch, regardless of distance.

Workers may be using the Web on the job for such personal ends as checking sports scores but, according to the study, (35) _____. Just 4 per cent of the surveyed Internet users said they had cut back on their working hours since getting connected to the Internet.

But will the Internet make us more isolated socially? While a fourth of the Internet users say they spend less time talking on the telephone with friends and relatives, (36) _____ to stay in touch, regardless of distance. Since e-mail is free and can be sent and received at any hour of the day, it has many built-in advantages. For some, it has actually revived the highly social art of letter writing. As for spending less time on the telephone, (37) _____ makes an overall decrease less and less likely.

Few would argue that the Internet has had a profound effect on the lives of many in its first decade of common use. But assessing its long-term impact is difficult. That's why for all the questions they raise, (38) _____. If we don't pay close attention to how we use the Internet, it will change our lives not just for better, but for worse.

- A they also use the Internet to work from home
- B the continuing boom in mobile phone use
- C they also use it to buy and sell shares on the stock market
- D studies such as Stanford's are so useful
- E the Internet's potential impact on how we live and interact is enormous
- F e-mail allows them
- G have actually increased some forms of human interaction
- H their phone bills are much lower

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).

It happened in 1921, one year before I joined the Indian Police. I had just passed out of the Police College in England and had not been placed very high in the list. I never was much good at examinations, you know. One day an advertisement in *The Times* (39) _____ my attention. It said something about "young man wanted for unusual work, must have cool head". Well, (40) _____ was only three years after the war and there were (41) _____ of young men who could probably do whatever it was. But I sat down and wrote to the paper and two days later I had a note asking me (42) _____ at one of London's best hotels in Piccadilly and ask (43) _____ Mijnheer Van Lutjens. Well, I put on my best suit and (44) _____ at eleven o'clock I knocked at the door of room 169.

Van Lutjens was, of course, a Dutchman, and a very pleasant Dutchman. Small, round; you know, the kind of fellow, with no angles at all but with small bright eyes. He started to talk business at once.

It sounded easy (45) _____. Van Lutjens was one of Amsterdam's leading diamond merchants. An American group of diamond buyers (46) _____ asked him to come over to New York with the famous Rozelles ear-rings. He explained that (47) _____ were two valuable diamonds, perfectly matched, which he had some time before obtained from a member of one of Central Europe's royal families in Paris. He was going to sail in the *Berengaria* two days (48) _____ and he wanted someone to watch over the ear-rings. It sounded rather dull and I didn't understand why it needed a "cool head", as the advertisement said. But the money he offered me was generous, and so I accepted.

39	A gathered	B paid	C collected	D attracted
40	A their	B there	C it	D these
41	A many	B plenty	C lot	D several
42	A calling	B call	C calls	D to call
43	A for	B about	C from	D of
44	A exactly	B shortly	C sharply	D directly
45	A also	B enough	C very	D quite
46	A had	B have	C were	D has
47	A any	B where	C some	D they
48	A past	B later	C over	D before

Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49–58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The famous circus, Cirque du Soleil, is known all over the world. It was organized (49) _____ the Canadian Guy Laliberté in 1984. The first show was a striking, dramatic mix of circus arts (without animals) and street performance that featured magical lighting and original music. He named it Cirque du Soleil because, in his own words, "The sun symbolizes youth, energy, and strength."

After leaving college, Laliberté travelled all over Europe earning money (50) _____ music in the open air. After returning home, he began Cirque with his friend, Daniel Gauthier. In the 1990s, Cirque quickly expanded. It now shows the performances all over the world and the stuff working for it has grown from 73 to (51) _____ than 3,500. The Cirque does not work with animals, but (52) _____ is music and dance and each show is like a story.

The Cirque performs (53) _____ the delight of locals and visitors.

49	A from	B by	C of	D in
50	A played	B plays	C playing	D been playing
51	A more	B much	C most	D the most
52	A this	B it	C there	D their
53	A to	B at	C in	D of

The Louvre, the national art museum of France and the palace in which it is (54) _____, is located in Paris, on the right bank of the Seine River. The structure, until 1682 a residence of the kings of France, is one of the largest palaces in the world. It (55) _____ the site of a 13th-century fortress. The building of the Louvre was begun in 1546.

Additions were made to the structure during the (56) _____ of almost every French monarch. Under Henry IV, in the early 17th century, the Grande Galerie, now the main picture gallery, which borders the Seine, was (57) _____. By the mid-19th century the vast complex was built; (58) _____ more than 19 hectares, it is a masterpiece of architectural design.

54	A	house	B	houses	C	housed	D	has housed
55	A	occupies	B	occupying	C	is occupied	D	occupant
56	A	regale	B	reigns	C	reigned	D	regal
57	A	completing	B	being completed	C	complete	D	completed
58	A	covering	B	cover	C	covered	D	coverage