VARIANT 2

READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5).
There are three choices you do not need to use.

1 **Cosy Garden Tea House**

Find your inner peace at Zen Garden Tea House. With a selection of over 50 exotic teas, it's the perfect place to relax. Enjoy a traditional tea ceremony, or simply unwind with a cup of your favorite blend. Perfect for solo moments or catching up with friends.
Visit us: 23, Booking Street, Lincoln, Arizona.

2 **Live Jazz Night at The Blue Note**



Experience an unforgettable evening of live jazz performances by renowned artists at The Blue Note. Enjoy a relaxed atmosphere with exquisite food and drinks.
Event Date: September 25th.
Tickets: $40 (includes one complimentary drink).
Purchase tickets at www.bluenoteandjazz.com

3 **Fashion Boutique Sale**

Discover the latest trends at Chic Boutique. Enjoy 30 % off on all fall and winter collections, including coats, scarves, and boots.
Sale Dates: September 15th - October 15th.
Shop online at www.chicboutique.com with code FALL30 for an extra discount.

4 **Marketing Internships Available**

Gain valuable knowledge with our marketing team at NextGen Enterprises. We are looking for creative and motivated interns to assist with social media campaigns and market research.
Duration: 3 months (part-time).
Compensation: $15 per hour.
Apply now: (323) 459-88-00.

5 **Explore the Carpathians**

Uncover the secrets of the hidden gem with wildlife tours, where you might encounter hares, foxes, wolves, snakes and other representatives of flora and fauna.
Book your guide today and embrace a 20 % discount on your first exploration.
The package takes care of everything: comfortable accommodation, delicious meals, and unforgettable experiences.
Ready to feast your life in the Carpathians? Visit our website at www.iloveadventure.com or call us at (091) 254-56-78.

Which advertisement is about _____?

A a house to sell
B a relaxing massage
C an event where you can experience entertaining sounds
D comfortable lodging, local cuisine and guided tours
E a serene place to enjoy a diverse selection of popular drinks
F a pet shop available both in-store and online
G enhancing professional experience
H stylish garments and accessories for the upcoming season

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Task 2

Read the texts below. For questions (6–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Space Tourism: Fantasy or Reality

Space tourism might seem like something from a futuristic movie, but it has been a reality for nearly 20 years. The journey began with Dennis Tito, the first civilian to visit the International Space Station in 2001, at a **staggering** cost of $20 million. While this price made space travel seem like a distant dream for most, recent developments are changing that perception.

The excitement surrounding space tourism is undeniable. For decades, the idea of traveling beyond Earth's atmosphere has fascinated people. Thanks to technological advancements, this dream is becoming accessible to more than just astronauts and scientists. Space tourism offers a unique opportunity to see our planet from a new perspective, experience weightlessness, and witness the stunning beauty of space.

The market for space tourism is growing rapidly. In 2022, the global space tourism market was valued at $695.1 million and is projected to reach over $8.6 billion by 2030, with an annual growth rate of 40.2 %. This growth is fueled by increasing interest from a broader audience, not just the wealthy.

Space tourism can be divided into two types: suborbital and orbital flights. Suborbital flights allow passengers to experience a brief period in space before returning to Earth. Companies like Virgin Galactic and Blue Origin are leading in this area, offering rocket-powered flights to the edge of space. Orbital flights, on the other hand, involve spending more time in space at higher altitudes, potentially lasting from a few days to over a week. This segment is expected to grow the fastest offering opportunities to travel to orbit.

Despite the excitement, space tourism faces challenges. The environmental impact of rocket launches includes significant emissions and potential damage to the ozone layer. Additionally, space travel remains expensive, with costs starting around $1 million per trip. Safety is also a concern, as space tourism is still a relatively new field with inherent risks.

As the industry develops, it must address these challenges to ensure a sustainable and safe future. Innovations in technology and regulations will be crucial in making space tourism more accessible while minimizing its environmental footprint.

6. What is the difference between suborbital and orbital flights in the context of the text?

- ☐ **A** The duration of time spent in space.
- ☐ **B** The possibility to decrease the environmental impact.
- ☐ **C** Suborbital flights use slower spacecraft than orbital flights.
- ☐ **D** The cost of the ticket.

7. What does the word "staggering" mean in the context of the text?

- ☐ **A** Gradually increasing.
- ☐ **B** Extremely surprising or shocking.
- ☐ **C** Slightly disappointing.
- ☐ **D** Gradually decreasing.

8. What was the main reason Dennis Tito's space trip in 2001 was considered a significant milestone?

- ☐ **A** It was the first private mission to Mars.
- ☐ **B** It was the first space mission led by a private company.
- ☐ **C** It marked the first time a civilian visited the International Space Station.
- ☐ **D** It was the first space flight to include a scientific research team.

9. What is the main factor driving the growth of the space tourism market?

- ☐ **A** Increased government funding for space missions.
- ☐ **B** Increasing affordability and accessibility.
- ☐ **C** Government regulations promoting space tourism.
- ☐ **D** A sudden surge in public interest in space.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

10. What is the primary focus of the text?

- ☐ **A** The historical development of space travel.
- ☐ **B** The experiences of astronauts on space missions.
- ☐ **C** The scientific challenges of space exploration.
- ☐ **D** The economic potential of space tourism.

Task 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (11–16).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

11 Galileo Galilei, the founder of modern physics, made groundbreaking discoveries that laid the foundation for classical mechanics. In 1609, he improved the telescope and observed celestial phenomena, like Jupiter's moons and sunspots, challenging existing views of the universe. His work on motion, inertia, and acceleration paved the way for Isaac Newton's laws.
Galileo's life was marked by conflict with the Church, especially after he supported the Copernican model of the solar system. He was tried by the Inquisition and forced to deny his views. Despite this, Galileo's contributions to science endured, profoundly influencing future generations. He continued his research until his death in 1642.

12 A German physicist Albert Einstein is known for developing the special and general theories of relativity. His work profoundly influenced modern physics. In 1921, he won the Nobel Prize in Physics for explaining the photoelectric effect. Escaping Nazi persecution, he moved to the U.S. in 1933, where he contributed to the theoretical foundation for atomic energy. His equation, $E = mc^2$, became famous for its role in understanding nuclear reactions. Einstein later focused on unified field theory, trying to merge gravity with electromagnetism. He died on April 18, 1955, at age 76, leaving a legacy as one of the 20th century's most influential scientists.

13 Louis Braille, born on January 4, 1809, in Coupvray, France, lost his sight at age five after a childhood accident. Determined to learn, he attended the National Institute for Blind Youth in Paris, where he encountered Charles Barbier's complex dot system for soldiers. At age 12, Braille began developing his own, simpler code, reducing Barbier's 12 dots to six. By 15, he had completed the Braille system, allowing blind individuals to read and write through touch. Though initially resisted, Braille's system gained acceptance and became the standard method for the blind, revolutionizing education and communication for millions worldwide.

14 Louis Pasteur, born on December 27, 1822, in Dole, France, was a pioneering chemist and microbiologist whose discoveries transformed medicine. He discovered that microbes cause fermentation, leading to the development of pasteurization, a process where liquids are heated to eliminate harmful bacteria. His germ theory of disease revolutionized medicine, resulting in vaccines for anthrax, rabies, and other illnesses. In 1885, he famously saved a boy's life by administering the first successful rabies vaccine. Despite suffering a stroke in 1868, Pasteur continued his research until his death on September 28, 1895.

15 Nikola Tesla was a Serbian-American inventor whose work revolutionized the modern world, particularly through his development of the alternating-current (AC) electrical system, which remains the standard electrical system worldwide. His passion for invention was encouraged by his mother, who created small household devices. After University of Prague, Tesla briefly worked in Budapest, where he first conceived the idea for the induction motor, a crucial invention that would later play a key role in the development of AC power.
In 1884, Tesla immigrated to the United States,

16 Gordon Ramsay is a world-famous chef, restaurateur, and TV personality known for his fiery temper and high culinary standards. Born in Scotland in 1966, Ramsay initially pursued a career in soccer but switched to cooking after a knee injury. He trained under top chefs and earned three Michelin stars for his flagship restaurant, Restaurant Gordon Ramsay. Ramsay became a global celebrity through TV shows like Hell's Kitchen and MasterChef, known for his tough but fair approach. He has authored over 20 books, opened restaurants worldwide, and in 2006, was named an Officer of the Order of the

LIVEWORKSHEETS

where he initially worked with Thomas Edison. Edison favoured direct current (DC) systems, while Tesla believed in the superiority of AC. Tesla's AC system was eventually supported by George Westinghouse, who purchased Tesla's patents and used them to light up the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. This marked a significant victory in the so-called "War of the Currents" against Edison's DC system.

British Empire for his contributions to the culinary world.

Which historic person _____?

A worked as an assistant chef in the White House
B changed careers following a trauma and achieved worldwide fame
C transformed the field of medicine with his breakthrough
D was an expert organizer of human rights protests
E had serious health issues and modified a system which made his surname famous
F moved to another country fearing oppression and developed the theories of relativity
G was involved in a rivalry against another famous inventor
H faced significant conflict with religious authorities over his views on the universe structure

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
13	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
14	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
15	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
16	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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.

The Story of Chocolate Chip Cookies

Many beloved recipes were invented by accident in the kitchen, but one of the most popular is the chocolate chip cookie. Ruth Wakefield, **(17)** _____, bought an old house with her husband near Boston. Wakefield and her husband turned it into an inn with a restaurant.

In 1930, while baking Butter Drop Do cookies for her guests, Wakefield ran out of baker's chocolate. Instead, she used a Nestlé chocolate bar, **(18)** _____ and adding it to the cookie batter. She expected the chocolate to melt, but it stayed in chunks, **(19)** _____.

Nestlé noticed a rise **(20)** _____ in Wakefield's area and decided to meet with Ruth Wakefield. In 1939, Nestlé began selling semi-sweet chocolate morsels, **(21)** _____. In return, the woman received free chocolate for life, and the chocolate chip cookie became a cherished treat for many generations.

The chocolate chip cookie's success story shows how a simple mistake **(22)** _____.

A breaking it into pieces
B and turned it into a popular and successful recipe
C and the first chocolate chip cookie "was born"
D in chocolate bar sales
E who had experience as a dietitian and food lecturer
F had become a favorite dessert for many
G resulted in a major business opportunity
H with Wakefield's cookie recipe printed on the package

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
17	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
18	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
19	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
20	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
21	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
22	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

LIVEWORKSHEETS

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23–27) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Eating out has become as significant as music for young people today. **(23)** _____ the stereotype that Millennials are obsessed with coffee and avocados, the data reveals a different **(24)** _____. Surprisingly, two-thirds of young people actually prefer tea **(25)** _____ coffee. More importantly, three-quarters of them spend money on dining out or fast food each month, compared to only a third who invest in music. For many, food isn't just a necessity but a passion and a form of **(26)** _____, leading to the rise of food tribes like clean-eating vegans and craft beverages enthusiasts. Brands aiming to engage with this **(27)** _____ must understand these food-related trends, as young people's disposable income and free time are increasingly tied to their dining choices.

23 ☐ **A** According to ☐ **B** Even though ☐ **C** Contrary to ☐ **D** Unlike

24 ☐ **A** trend ☐ **B** disaster ☐ **C** delay ☐ **D** style

25 ☐ **A** like ☐ **B** into ☐ **C** over ☐ **D** from

26 ☐ **A** hobby ☐ **B** tendency ☐ **C** interest ☐ **D** self-expression

27 ☐ **A** market ☐ **B** member ☐ **C** team ☐ **D** audience

Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (28–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

In November 1908, a celebration in Paris honored Henri Rousseau, a self-taught painter whose unique style **(28)** _____ many artists. Rousseau **(29)** _____ by his younger host, Pablo Picasso, who had invited prominent guests **(30)** _____ Guillaume Apollinaire and Gertrude Stein. Rousseau, who began painting seriously in middle age, saw himself as a leading realist. He painted vivid, childlike scenes and, despite never **(31)** _____ a tropical jungle, created works like *The Dream* using Parisian sources. Critics and admirers alike recognized Rousseau's distinct blend of **(32)** _____ and exoticism. His work, including *The Sleeping Gypsy*, continues to evoke intrigue and imagination.

28 ☐ **A** has captivated ☐ **B** was captivating ☐ **C** had captivated ☐ **D** to captivate

29 ☐ **A** had praised ☐ **B** praised ☐ **C** was praised ☐ **D** has been praised

30 ☐ **A** as ☐ **B** like ☐ **C** similar ☐ **D** alike

31 ☐ **A** visiting ☐ **B** visited ☐ **C** visit ☐ **D** to visit

32 ☐ **A** simple ☐ **B** simply ☐ **C** simplify ☐ **D** simplicity

LIVEWORKSHEETS