

Reading

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (17–21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**17 Water Rights** \_\_\_\_\_

Action is urgently needed to ensure that no child in the developing world is denied access to clean water and sanitation. We are an organisation that supports projects that improve quality of life by developing local drinking-water resources, sanitation facilities and hygiene education programmes.

**18 Equal Children** \_\_\_\_\_

Millions of families across the globe are struggling to feed themselves. Rising prices and growing environmental problems have set the conditions for a widespread food crisis that will threaten the lives of millions of children. We collect food supplies to ship wherever there is need. In addition to that, we collect medical supplies to ensure better health for children.

**19 Planning the future** \_\_\_\_\_

Our vision is to help children achieve their goals in life. We work with governments, big companies and people who simply want to offer their time and energy to make sure no child is left behind. No child should be denied the opportunity to study and broaden their horizons.

**20 Trade Not Aid** \_\_\_\_\_

Our aim is to help people who are living in isolated conditions and in poverty gain access to the outside world in order to sell their products. We believe that this is the only way to improve people's living conditions.

**21 Human Rights** \_\_\_\_\_

Are you between 10 and 18 years of age and interested in human rights? European Human Action (EHA), the organisation created to protect the freedom of European citizens, is celebrating its three-year anniversary by holding a competition that calls on young people to answer the following question: 'What can we do to improve the protection of human rights in Europe?' Young people from all European member states are invited to answer the question in 200 words or less. All entries should be e-mailed to [eha@eha-rights.org](mailto:eha@eha-rights.org) with the words 'Essay Competition' in the subject line. They should be submitted no later than 20th November.

**Which of the organisations \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A opens new markets to producers
- B aims at providing education to children
- C encourages people to save water
- D offers a chance to take part in a contest
- E aims at protecting the environment
- F sells products made by children
- G caters for various needs of poor children
- H focuses on the problem of water supply

## 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.

### Johan Reinhard: A Real Story

*In 1995, among ice and volcanic ash 20,700 feet high in the Andes, Johan Reinhard discovered a 500-year-old Inca mummy. Reinhard is an explorer at the National Geographic Society. Here's his story in his own words.*

I grew up in a small town in Illinois where the possibilities for exciting exploration were limited. But for a young boy, it was still an adventure to go camping along the river that flowed through the town. My father's job as a detective meant that I had a fascination with trying to solve "mysteries" as well. My childhood memories are of using fingerprinting and powder that showed up under ultraviolet light. And fishing and hunting took me outdoors. I read about the adventures of *the Hardy Boys*, then those of modern-day explorers, and I kept wondering why I couldn't do some of the same things. When I turned 16, I joined a railroad line gang, working with Southerners and travelling throughout the Midwest. I learned two valuable lessons: I could earn a living in difficult circumstances simply by working hard, and I was fascinated learning about people with a cultural background different from my own. I used my savings from the line gang to travel alone to Brazil, where I came into contact with jungle tribes. Back in the US, I began scuba diving, cave exploring, skydiving, and mountain climbing.

When I began studying cultural anthropology and archaeology at the University of Arizona, I saw unlimited possibilities for combining the outdoor skills I'd learned with anthropology in remote parts of the world. The next step seemed only logical: I decided I'd learn more by studying anthropology in a foreign country, since I'd be "living" anthropology while studying it in a different language. Once I had studied cinematography and learned to analyse unwritten languages, I felt ready for the career I'd foreseen for myself while still a boy: anthropological research.

With anthropology, my desire to visit little-known places could be combined with my interest in understanding other cultures. To me it seemed like I would be solving mysteries. I was fascinated by questions like: Why did people in the past build such unusual structures (such as giant drawings in the sand) in such difficult places (such as mountaintops)?

How can someone become an explorer? It is not necessary to be a great athlete, but it is necessary to be fit and to know how to take care of oneself and others in an emergency. Practical skills, such as mapping and auto repair, are always useful! Key is speaking foreign language and being trained in a field of science. But perhaps one of the most important necessities is being able to form friendly relationships with diverse people under difficult circumstances (a good sense of humour is critical). Determination and sense of responsibility may be enough for some expeditions.

- 22 What are Johan Reinhard's earliest memories about?
- A spending summer holidays in a camp
  - B experimenting with detective methods
  - C learning about aboriginal jungle tribes
  - D fishing with his father in the local river
- 23 What was Johan Reinhard's childhood dream?
- A to work in a chemical laboratory
  - B to follow in his father's footsteps
  - C to become a professional explorer
  - D to learn how to drive a locomotive
- 24 What did Johan Reinhard spend his first money on?
- A his studies at the University of Arizona
  - B travelling to South America
  - C learning unwritten languages
  - D his journey through the Midwest
- 25 What is **NOT** important for becoming an explorer, according to the author?
- A to be in good physical condition
  - B to be able to cope with difficulties
  - C to get along with different people
  - D to be able to solve mysteries
- 26 What is **TRUE** of Johan Reinhard, according to the text?
- A He has made a great discovery.
  - B He has contributed to cinematography.
  - C He has sailed round the world.
  - D He has earned a huge sum of money.

## Task 6

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (27–32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### Nature is a Treasure Trove

27 \_\_\_\_

The Socotra Archipelago is situated in the north-west Indian Ocean, just south of Yemen. It consists mainly of four islands and is considered a place worth protecting for two reasons. Firstly, it supports a large number of land, sea and air animals, as well as a wide variety of plant life. More importantly, 37% of Socotra's 825 plant species, 90% of its reptile species and 95% of its land snail species cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

28 \_\_\_\_

The Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries, located amongst the Qionglai and Jiayin Mountains in China, include nine scenic parks and seven nature reserves. It is believed that the forests here are more than 65 million years old. After the tropical rainforests, they are the most plant-rich areas in the world. The sanctuaries are where more than 30% of the world's pandas live, alongside other endangered animals such as the red panda, the snow leopard and the clouded leopard.

29 \_\_\_\_

The Great Barrier Reef, off the north-east coast of Australia, is famous for its breathtaking beauty and eye-catching colours. It covers around 345,000 km<sup>2</sup> of sea floor and contains the world's largest collection of coral reefs. Corals are tiny marine animals that live on a hard, rock-like substance which they make as they grow; it's this substance that gives shape to the reefs. When conditions are good – lots of light, steady temperatures and mild wave action – corals may grow up to 4.5 centimetres per year.

30 \_\_\_\_

Surtsey is a new island that was formed after volcanic eruptions in the 1960s. It is situated 32 km off the south coast of Iceland and is exceptional because it has been protected from human activity ever since it was created. This is why scientists have used it as an open-air, natural laboratory to study how a place gets 'invaded' by organisms, plants and animals. First, seeds were carried there by the ocean waters, then bacteria and fungi grew; after that, plants appeared, with 10 species inhabiting the island by the end of the first decade. Today, it also hosts 89 species of birds and 335 species of other types of animals.

31 \_\_\_\_

The Los Glaciares National Park in the south of Argentina owes its beauty to the mountains that surround numerous glacial lakes, including the 160 km long Lake Argentino. This is where three glaciers meet and falling icebergs echo like thunder as they hit the waters below. What many find amazing is how the glaciers moving back and forth as the seasons change. The park contains black-necked swans, Chilean flamingos and Andean condors (one of the largest birds in the world when it comes to size and length of wings), among other beautiful species.

32. \_\_\_\_

The Sangha Trinational protected area consists of three different national parks belonging to Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Congo-Brazzaville. Most of the 7,500 km<sup>2</sup> of land is unaffected by humans and features various plants and animals found in tropical forests, including Nile crocodiles, goliath tigerfish, elephants, gorillas and chimpanzees. Many of the species living there are endangered, as are some tree species, like the Mukulungu, which are cut down on a large scale elsewhere.

**Which World Heritage Site \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A** is made up of sixteen different sites
- B** crosses national borders
- C** allows you to see the activity of huge blocks of ice
- D** is disturbed by human activity a lot
- E** includes structures that are made of small organisms
- F** contains a large number of species that exist only there
- G** is extremely dangerous to visit
- H** is the youngest of all those mentioned

## 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. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### Drinking Water: Bottled or from the Tap?

If your family is like many in the United States, unloading the week's groceries includes (33) \_\_\_\_\_. On your way to a soccer game or activity, it's easy to grab a cold one right out of the fridge, right?

But all those plastic bottles use a lot of fossil fuels and pollute the environment. In fact, Americans buy more bottled water than any other nation in the world, (34) \_\_\_\_\_. In order to make all these bottles, manufacturers use 17 million barrels of crude oil. That's enough oil to keep a million cars (35) \_\_\_\_\_.

People love the convenience of bottled water. But maybe if they realised the problems it causes, they would try drinking from a glass at home or (36) \_\_\_\_\_ instead of plastic.

Used plastic water bottles are sent to landfills, or even worse, they end up as trash on the land and in rivers, lakes, and the ocean. Plastic bottles take many hundreds of years to disintegrate.

Plastic bottle recycling can help (37) \_\_\_\_\_, plastic bottles can be turned into items like carpeting or cosy fleece clothing.

Water is good for you, so keep drinking it. But think about how often you use water bottles, and see if you can make a change. And yes, you can make a difference. Remember this: (38) \_\_\_\_\_ can save enough energy to power a 60-watt light bulb for six hours.

- A recycling one plastic bottle
- B cope with a rising amount of trash
- C carrying water in a refillable steel container
- D drink tap water instead of bottled water
- E recycling actually saves real resources
- F adding 29 billion water bottles a year to the problem
- G carrying a case or two of bottled water into your home
- H going for twelve months

## 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.

#### Women Thought of It First

When you think of inventors, what names usually come to mind? You might think of people like Alexander Graham Bell, Charles Babbage, Tim Berners-Lee - the men who (39) \_\_\_\_ up with the idea for the telephone, the computer, and the Internet. However, recent research has shown that it is women who were behind many other (40) \_\_\_\_ used devices, even though they may not have received any public recognition.

Why is this? The explanation partly lies in the fact that in the past it was (41) \_\_\_\_ for women to apply for a patent or licence. As they were unable to (42) \_\_\_\_ the invention as their own, their husbands often ended up being registered officially as the inventors. Now we know that it was a woman, Josephine Garis Cochrane, who thought of making the first 'modern' dishwasher.

Her invention basically involved (43) \_\_\_\_ a simple wire crate with a motorized wheel. The plates were loaded into the crate, and the wheel turned the crate around and around while hot soapy water was (44) \_\_\_\_ over the dishes. Modern versions of this relatively simple domestic (45) \_\_\_\_ are, of course, still very popular today. Another woman, Mary Anderson, invented windscreen wipers in 1903. Anderson noticed that New York City tram drivers had to stop and get out (46) \_\_\_\_ few minutes to clear snow from their screens. So she thought of a rubber blade connected to a handle inside the driver's cabin, to allow drivers to do this more (47) \_\_\_\_\_. Today, these are a legal (48) \_\_\_\_ for all road vehicles. Coffee filters, dipped headlights for cars or the world's first computer program - and we have women to thank for them all!

|    |   |              |   |             |   |             |   |             |
|----|---|--------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| 39 | A | put          | B | brought     | C | came        | D | took        |
| 40 | A | commonly     | B | daily       | C | averagely   | D | normally    |
| 41 | A | illegal      | B | inadequate  | C | irregular   | D | offensive   |
| 42 | A | insist       | B | protest     | C | claim       | D | state       |
| 43 | A | adjusting    | B | fitting     | C | gripping    | D | holding     |
| 44 | A | rushed       | B | shot        | C | soaked      | D | sprayed     |
| 45 | A | tool         | B | aid         | C | appliance   | D | instrument  |
| 46 | A | each         | B | every       | C | any         | D | all         |
| 47 | A | thoughtfully | B | securely    | C | confidently | D | comfortably |
| 48 | A | conviction   | B | requirement | C | certainty   | D | result      |

## Task 9

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

### The Park

In order (49) \_\_\_\_\_ the Falls in all its glory, you'll need to visit the Park, which (50) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1934 to preserve the biological diversity of the subtropical rainforest and the breathtaking scenery surrounding the Falls. It was declared a Natural Heritage of Humanity in 1984 and (51) \_\_\_\_\_ an area of approximately six (52) \_\_\_\_\_ square kilometres (60,000 hectares). Approximately 400 species of birds, 2,000 species of plants and a world of insects call the Park their home. You'll particularly love the butterflies (53) \_\_\_\_\_ constantly surround and play with you!

|    |   |              |   |              |   |             |   |                  |
|----|---|--------------|---|--------------|---|-------------|---|------------------|
| 49 | A | to see       | B | see          | C | seeing      | D | to have seen     |
| 50 | A | was creating | B | was created  | C | created     | D | has been created |
| 51 | A | had spanned  | B | was spanning | C | spans       | D | is spanning      |
| 52 | A | hundreds     | B | hundred of   | C | hundreds of | D | hundred          |
| 53 | A | what         | B | that         | C | whom        | D | how              |

### Chief Priority

In an open (54) \_\_\_\_\_ over breakfast, Microsoft executives Shane Kim and Chris Satchell (55) \_\_\_\_\_ that two of the home video game projects which *The Lord of the Rings* director Peter Jackson (56) \_\_\_\_\_ on with *Bungie*, an American video game developer, would take the form of episodic series. "Our deal with Peter is not about a film guy who wants (57) \_\_\_\_\_ video games," Kim reminded the crowd. He also noted that, "The first series will be set in *the Halo Universe*," and that, "we're in the design phase now." The projects were first announced at the video game trade show in Barcelona, and their emergence as episodic series came as something of a surprise, hinting that both projects would have a strong emphasis on the story. It was comforting to know that progress was being made, however slow it (58) \_\_\_\_\_ be.

|    |   |                  |   |              |   |           |   |              |
|----|---|------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------|---|--------------|
| 54 | A | discussion       | B | discussing   | C | discussed | D | discuss      |
| 55 | A | reveals          | B | had revealed | C | revealed  | D | has revealed |
| 56 | A | has been working | B | was working  | C | work      | D | works        |
| 57 | A | making           | B | makes        | C | to make   | D | make         |
| 58 | A | had to           | B | ought to     | C | should    | D | might        |