



ТЕСТ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Час виконання – 120 хвилин

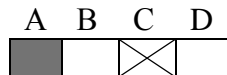
Тест складається з трьох частин. Частина «Читання» містить 22 завдання. У частині «Використання мови» - 20 завдань. Відповіді на ці завдання Ви маєте позначити в *бланку А*. Частина «Письмо» містить завдання, відповідь на яке Ви маєте записати в *бланку Б*.

Інструкція щодо роботи в тестовому зошиті

1. Правила виконання зазначені перед завданнями кожної нової форми.
2. Відповідайте тільки після того, як Ви уважно прочитали та зрозуміли завдання.
3. У разі необхідності використовуйте як чернетку вільні від тексту місця в зошиті.
4. Намагайтеся виконати всі завдання.

Інструкція щодо заповнення бланків відповідей

1. До *бланків А і Б* записуйте лише правильні, на Вашу думку, відповіді.
2. Відповіді вписуйте чітко, дотримуючись вимог інструкції до кожної форми завдань.
3. Неправильно позначені, підчищені відповіді в *бланку А* вважатимуться помилкою.
4. Якщо Ви позначили в *бланку А* відповідь неправильно, можете виправити її, замалювавши попередню позначку та поставивши нову, як показано на зразку:



5. Виконавши завдання частини «Письмо» у тестовому зошиті, акуратно запишіть відповідь у *бланк Б*.
6. Ваш результат залежатиме від загальної кількості правильних відповідей, зазначених у *бланку А*, та якості написання власного висловлення в *бланку Б*.

Подбай про знання сьогодні!

Товариство з обмеженою відповідальністю «РЕПЕТИТОРСЬКА ГРУПА ЗІГЗАГ»
2015р.

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.

When is the Mona Lisa not the Mona Lisa?

1 _____

How many Mona Lisa paintings do you think there are in the world today? Just the one? I don't think so. The truth is that there are probably many, many Mona Lisa's hanging on walls or in studios. Of course only one was painted by Leonardo Da Vinci but the art of copying or, if you can call it by its legal term, 'forgery' is very common in the art world.

2 _____

Historically, the purpose of art was for historical reference, religious inspiration, or simple enjoyment. Most of the time no one cared who painted the paintings. This is why we find it difficult to identify the artists behind some of the greatest older paintings.

3 _____

However, from around the 16th century, money found its way into the hands of rich individuals. These individuals, as a means of showing their place in society or a knowledge of art, drastically increased the demand for art. Suddenly more artists were needed and people competed to buy the paintings of certain artists. These created people whose job was to buy and sell paintings. It also created galleries and auction houses. Suddenly art was a business and at its centre was money.

4 _____

As it became more and more important to decide how to value a painting or a work of art, dealers and collectors needed to create a system to value a painting. One way of doing this was by identifying an artist. If a painting was by Da Vinci then it would be exceedingly expensive. If it was a painting by one of his students it would be far cheaper. Now it was important for artists to sign their works so that they could be identified.

5 _____

Today, dealers and auction houses employ specialists who are skilled at identifying forgeries. However, whilst copying is central to learning the art of Art, Art will continue to create the same people that damage it, the forgers. So don't expect there ever to be one Mona Lisa.

A Dealers looked for the name of an artist on the painting

B There are many forgeries in the world today

C Copying is an important tradition in the Art World

D Laws make copying a crime

E Why were paintings painted?

F Not all forgeries are found

G Art makes its own criminals

H Art becomes commercial

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.

Across Europe

'When I stood on a deserted beach at the southern tip of Italy on 1 May, I didn't know quite what to expect. Perhaps that was just as well. If I had known, I might never have left that pleasant place. As I walked north into the foothills of the Apennines, it seemed impossible that I would ever reach my final destination, North Cape at the top of Norway. I was both excited and nervous. My 35-kilo rucksack contained food for up to seven days. It also held my home – a small lightweight tent - and everything else I needed for wilderness travel.

The Apennines were certainly a challenge. The mountains were covered in dense forest, and there were few footpaths. The maps were wonderfully imaginative. Valleys, mountains and lakes were marked, but didn't exist. Those that did exist often weren't marked. As a result, I was frequently lost – once for two and a half days. It wasn't a very promising start. The wild life kept me on my toes. There were many evil-looking snakes, a million lizards, deer and wild boars. Wolves were said to be hidden away in the deepest forests.

Walking in the southern Apennines was very tough. It was also fascinating, with ramshackle mountain villages along the way. The locals were friendly and helpful. It was great to be out in the hills with the freedom to travel and live life at my own slow pace.

It was also very hard, though. In May and June, the temperatures reached the mid-thirties, and there was little water. I finished each day bathed in sweat. I was footsore and exhausted. I rarely had a chance to recover. Mosquitoes and barking dogs kept me awake at night, as did the heat. I felt like a tramp, and I looked like one, too.

Sometimes, in great need of a shower and a chance to relax, I tried hotels. On many frustrating occasions, empty-looking hotels suddenly became full when I arrived. At times, in the southern Apennines, I wasn't at all happy.'

- 6** Andrew Terrill started his expedition
A with enough food for the whole trip.
B in London, the capital of England.
C on a Mediterranean beach.
D well aware of what lay ahead.
- 7** While walking through the mountains, Andrew
A remained alert to wild animals.
B had reliable maps.
C came across wolves.
D followed established footpaths.
- 8** Walking in the southern Apennines was hard because
A Andrew couldn't keep up a fast enough pace.
B the people in the village were unfriendly.
C it was hot and Andrew couldn't have a shower.
D Andrew got seriously ill.
- 9** The thing Andrew did NOT complain about was
A the lack of sleep.
B the standard of hotels.
C high temperatures.
D aching feet.
- 10** What of the following is mentioned in the text?
A He had a heavy load on his back at the beginning of the trip.
B His trip could never have happened.
C He saw grizzlies on his way to his destination.
D Slept well in the mountains.

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.

11 Dave

Last year I went on an adventure camp with friends in America and I got the opportunity to ride a quad bike. It was fantastic. They are really fast and go pretty much anywhere but you do have to be careful. Maybe it's just men who have a need for speed but you always want to go a bit faster and that really isn't a very good idea when you are in a forest. I nearly had a really bad accident.

12 Vijay

When I went skiing in Switzerland last year we had to use a cable car to get to the top of the trail. Because it is so slow it gives you a lot of time to look around and the views from the car were magnificent. It's very relaxing to use a cable car. Unfortunately, when I was there the cable cars were really crowded.

13 Penny

When I was young I was terrified of closed spaces so it is really strange that I spent most of my life in a submarine. From the first moment I saw a submarine I wanted to work in one. I've been in the Royal Navy now for ten years. I know it's strange but I've always been the type of person who challenges their fears. The great thing about a submarine is the friendships you build in one. Because you are all in this tin can with nowhere to go and no one else to talk to, you all become really close friends.

14 Kemal

When I was young my family lived in Cappadocia which is famous for its caves and its geography. Some foreigners living there ran a balloon company so tourists could see Cappadocia from the sky. One day they let me go up in the balloon and I was absolutely amazed by what I saw. I could see right across Cappadocia and suddenly it looked a completely different place. Now I hope that when I finish university, I can start my own balloon company, maybe on the coast of Turkey.

15 Francois

I've always wanted to travel on a hydrofoil since I saw one when I was a child. Unfortunately there are now very few hydrofoils in service in France. They used to be very common. You could always recognise them by the noise they made and the way their blades threw up the water. My mother says we had hovercrafts before hydrofoils. These looked like ships on bubbles. It doesn't sound very safe to me. Of course, when I was young the big problem with hydrofoils was that they were so expensive and now when I have the money, I can't find one.

16 Roberta

I own my own scooter. In Italy it's almost a tradition, or at least it used to be, to have your own scooter. Scooters are great because you can quickly move through the traffic and get to where you want to go. There's no trouble with traffic congestion as the scooter can go round the cars that are stuck in the jam. In many countries people say it's dangerous to ride a scooter in traffic but in Milan it isn't because most of the time the cars aren't moving because of the traffic!

Which person...

A travelled up a mountain?

B used their form of transport to overcome a phobia?

C has redesigned their form of transport?

D does not say what their form of transport is?

E probably won't have the opportunity to use their form of transport?

F used their form of transport on holiday?

G knew the owner of the form of transport?

H said it's safe to use their form of transport?

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. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Bend it like Beckham is a comedy film about a football-loving teenager from traditional Punjabi family, who dreams of becoming a professional footballer. Although set in Britain, the film became a surprising hit in cinemas throughout India. (17) _____ sang along with the songs, hundreds of schoolgirls sat marveling at the heroine's football skills.



The months after the film opened saw an explosion of interest in the game among schoolgirls. (18) _____ admired their footballing heroes on cable TV, but now they believe they can become heroes themselves. (19) _____ has turned into the hottest new pastime, encouraging the Indian Youth Soccer Association to set up a girls-only league for the first time. (20) _____ are being coached daily and a big expansion in the sport is expected.

Interestingly, unlike the heroine's parents in the film, the majority of Indian families have no objections to their daughters playing and are supportive, even going along to cheer them at matches. Generally speaking, it is the boys who are the problem. (21) _____ laugh at the girls and try to put them off. (22) _____ the boys' outlook, it did a lot to reassure parents that there was nothing strange about their daughters playing the sport.

A They are the ones who

B What was once a tiny minority sport

C While the film may have not done much to change

D Even though many of them

E No matter how much these girls

F Girls from every part of Delhi

G Once they sat at home and

H While many in the audience laughed at the jokes and

Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. Fill in the gaps (23 – 32) with the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Going green

They (23) _____ that if you would like to buy a passport on the black market, an Irish one would be the most expensive. The Irish are warm-hearted, open and friendly people and are (24) _____, everywhere. No (25) _____, then, that St Patrick's Day is celebrated on 17 March every year in more countries (26) _____ the world than any other National Holiday. (27) _____ this day everybody wants to be Irish.

The first St Patrick's Day Parade was organized in Boston in 1737. (28) _____, parades are (29) _____ in most places where the Irish have been forced, or have chosen, to emigrate. Whether it is Dublin, London, New York or Sydney, people (30) _____ to participate and to watch. (31) _____ it is a(n) (32) _____ of a Christian saint, it is a day of celebration for all Irish people of all religions and creeds.

| | | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 23 | A say | B tell | C talk | D comment |
| 24 | A outcome | B welcome | C common | D can come |
| 25 | A idea | B use | C surprise | D choice |
| 26 | A through | B on | C about | D around |
| 27 | A On | B At | C In | D To |
| 28 | A Recently | B So far | C Nowadays | D Here |
| 29 | A taken place | B conducted | C held | D conveyed |
| 30 | A flock | B have | C can | D fickle |
| 31 | A Moreover | B There | C However | D Although |
| 32 | A celebration | B commemoration | C party | D idea |

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.

Australia is cool

One of the most (33) _____ business success story in Paris these days is the Australian Bookshop. Since the shop opened two years ago, French interest in Australian literature (34) _____. Located in the heart of the city's literary (35) _____, the shop (36) _____ by Elaine Lewis, from Sydney. Lewis said she couldn't find books by Australian writers on Paris shelves, so she resolved (37) _____ the situation.

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 33 | A surprised | B surprise | C surprising | D surprisingly |
| 34 | A has grown | B grew | C is growing | D will be growing |
| 35 | A place | B district | C area | D part |
| 36 | A was run | B ran | C is being run | D is run |
| 37 | A remedying | B to remedy | C to remedying | D to have remedied |

Playing with marbles

If you (38) _____ to the British Museum in London, you will be familiar (39) _____ the Elgin Marbles. They are one of the (40) _____ key exhibits on show in the Duveen Gallery, a grand extension to the Museum which was (41) _____ built to exhibit them. The Elgin Marbles are also referred to as the Parthenon Marbles. They are a collection of sculptures, (42) _____ by many artists and critics to be the finest examples of Ancient Greek art there are.

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 38 | A have been | B will be | C were | D had been |
| 39 | A with | B to | C of | D at |
| 40 | A Museum | B Museums' | C Museum's | D Museums |
| 41 | A special | B specially | C specializingly | D especially |
| 42 | A having considered | B considers | C considering | D considered |

